# THE BOOK OF THE STATES 1984-1985

VOLUME 25

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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**THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS**

The Council is a joint agency of all state governments—created, supported and directed by them. It conducts research on state programs and problems; maintains an information service available to state agencies, officials and legislators; issues a variety of publications; assists in state-federal liaison; promotes regional and state-local cooperation; and provides staff for affiliated organizations.

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# FOREWORD

Published as it is on a biennial schedule, *The Book of the States* provides an unusual perspective on the states—longer than the familiar annual summaries, but shorter than grand five or 10-year evaluations. The dominant themes of this 25th edition are, for the most part, positive. Authors have found the states emerging from the encounters with New Federalism and financial hard times with a revived sense of mission and accomplishment. The tone, despite major reservations in some areas, is decidedly more optimistic than two years ago.

This edition of the *Book* is noticeably more compact than recent volumes, but the slimming down results more from changes in format than a reduction in comparative data. We made efforts to shorten the essays, asking authors to focus sharply on their topics.

As usual, many have contributed to this volume. Dozens of experts wrote essays and gathered data for the tables from diverse sources. The staff of The Council of State Governments conducted independent surveys and made countless inquiries in order to once again present this unique reference on the American states.

The Council is grateful for the help of all who contributed to this book.

April 1984

Carl W. Stenberg
*Executive Director*

# Section I INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
# 1. Interstate Organizations

## THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

The Council of State Governments is a nonprofit, state-supported and directed service organization of all 50 states. Formally organized in 1933, the Council collects and distributes information, promotes interstate cooperation, and works to improve state administration and management. The mission of the Council is to strengthen the operations of states and the role of state government in the American federal system.

In 1983, the Council celebrated its 50th anniversary at a special governing board meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, location of the Council's headquarters office. The Council remains uniquely dedicated to addressing the needs of all branches of state government—executive, legislative and judicial.

**Governance and Funding**

Overall direction of the Council's staff and activities comes from a governing board consisting of all the nation's governors and, typically, two legislators from each state and jurisdiction. By tradition, the president of the Council is a governor, and the chairman is a state legislator. Members of the governing board include representatives from the national organizations of lieutenant governors, attorneys general, chief justices, secretaries of state, and state auditors, comptrollers and treasurers. An annual governing board meeting directs Council activities and provides a forum for discussion of substantive state issues.

From this broadly based governing body of approximately 175 elected state officials, an executive committee of about one-fifth that number is selected to manage the business affairs of the Council between annual governing board meetings. State officials also serve on several standing committees which advise the executive committee.

In 1979, the governing board of The Council of State Governments adopted amendments to its articles of organization which were designed to further enhance the regional concept. These changes provided a stronger role for regional state officials in the operation of the Council's regional offices and activities.

The states, U.S. territories and jurisdictions contribute to the Council's financial support. In addition, the Council administers federal and private-foundation grants that support research and information projects that align with the states' interests. The Council also generates revenue from the sale of its publications.

**Offices of the Council**

From its earliest years, directors of The Council of State Governments have understood the need for regional operations in coordination with a central office. When the Council's first national headquarters opened in Chicago in the early 1930s, a regional director was selected to work with the Council's executive director and charged with the specific duty of serving the Midwestern states.

Three more regional offices have been added during the intervening years. In 1935, the New York office was created to serve the Northeastern states. Soon after, an office was established in San Francisco for Western states, and in 1959, the Atlanta office began to serve Southern states. When the Council's headquarters office moved to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1969, the Chicago office became the regional center for the Midwest.

In 1938, the Council opened a state-federal relations office in Washington, D.C. to serve as a liaison with the federal government and public interest groups.

**Activities and Services**

The Council of State Governments is based on the premise that the states themselves are the best sources of innovations, ideas and information, and its activities reflect this belief. The Council's headquarters, four regional offices, and the Washington Office collect, analyze and distribute information on and for state governments nationwide. Reports, surveys, newsletters and services are available to state officials through regional and national conferences, training and management programs, research projects, and a variety of publications.

In Lexington, the States Information Center (SIC), a personal, direct-access inquiry and referral service, fields questions from state officials. By quickly locating statistical information, providing in-depth information through documents available for loan, and identifying

appropriate experts on a given issue, the SIC unit replies to over 6,000 requests a year. In addition, the SIC library maintains 20,000 documents including Council and other organizational studies and an extensive collection of state legislative and agency reports.

The Council's commitment to keeping the states informed and aware of innovations in state programs, improvements in state administration and solutions to state problems is the impetus behind the development of a range of policy and management services to state governments. The Council's focus is dynamic, with specific priorities established to meet the changing needs of state officials. A few of the Council's policy and management activities are:

- The Innovations Transfer Program reports on innovative solutions to specific state problems. Since 1975, over 70 programs have been selected for study.
- The Interstate Consulting Service offers a quick, low-cost method for a state to obtain expert assistance from sister states.
- The Environmental and Natural Resources program conducts policy research and provides information services in order to improve the states' capacity to manage and develop their natural resources.
- The Committee on Suggested State Legislation collects, analyzes and reviews draft legislation for publication in an annual volume.
- The Legal Affairs staff work on interstate compacts and legislation affecting such state programs as emergency management, election procedures and export trade.
- The Fiscal Affairs unit studies economic development activities and fiscal issues in the states, including infrastructure finance and funding for mass transportation.
- The Financial Management program compiles information on state accounting practices, functions of state treasurers and deferred compensation programs.
- The Licensure and Regulation staff provide information on licensure examinations, administration, disciplinary processes, member training and sunset activities.
- The State Auditor Training program offers on-site training seminars for state employees and prepares auditor training materials for use by individual states.

**Regional Office Activities**

The Council's four regional offices foster regional cooperation through their work with regional organizations of legislators, governors, attorneys general and other organizations associated with the Council. Regional office staff assist in substantive and logistical support for regional task force and committee meetings on a wide range of specific issue areas, including, for example, environmental protection, transportation, federal preemption, economic development, energy, corrections and human resources. The issues and activities of each regional office are selected by a regional executive committee, comprised of state officials from that region. Regional offices of the Council produce newsletters and substantive issue reports for state officials in their region. In addition, annual conferences of regional organizations of state officials are staffed by the Council's regional offices.

The status of federal regulations, legislation, policies and programs is monitored by the Council's Washington, D.C. office. CSG staff are advocates of the states' interests and CSG policy positions at the federal level and, in addition, assist other CSG offices in substantive and logistical support for conferences and seminars held in Washington.

The Council is a major partner in the Hall of the States and its management entity, the States Services Organization, which provides the central office facilities and administrative support services for most of the states' offices and state associations located in Washington, D.C.

**Publications**

The Council publishes a variety of materials about state government, including reference works, directories, periodicals, research reports, information briefs and newsletters. The Council's major publications include:

- *The Book of the States* is a biennial reference guide to all major aspects of state government containing quantitative and comparative data and essays written by experts in state operations.
- *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures; State Legislative Leadership, Committees and Staff;* and *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function* are the three supplementary directories which include names, addresses and telephone numbers of state leaders.
- *Suggested State Legislation* is an annual volume of draft legislation and legislative ideas selected by a committee of state officials.
- *State Government News* is the Council's monthly magazine on state developments, innovations and issues which is distributed to over

12,000 state officials, including all elected state officials.

- *State Government* is a quarterly journal providing a forum for the discussion of government problems and solutions.
- *State Government Research Checklist* is a bimonthly inventory of state government reports and current information sources.
- *The Conference Calendar* is a monthly listing of meetings involving the Council and various organizations of state officials.
- The *Backgrounder Series* offers brief special issue reports covering current state actions and trends.
- Research reports provide in-depth, topical information on state programs and policies.
- Newsletters are produced regularly for several national organizations of state officials.

The Council also develops, produces and distributes audio-visual training and informational materials. Packages are presented in a variety of forms including slides, audiotapes, videotapes and films. These training packages are oriented to state government and can be modified to match an agency's needs and methods of operation.

**Affiliated and Cooperating Organizations**

The Articles of Organization of the Council recognize two forms of association—affiliate and cooperating. In 1983, the Council added two national organizations of state officials to its list of affiliates. The National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) and the National Conference of State General Service Officers (NCSGSO) joined the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), the Conference of Chief Justices, the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors (NCLG), the National Association of State Purchasing Officials (NASPO), the Conference of State Court Administrators, and the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (NASACT) as affiliated organizations of the Council, bringing the total to nine.

Many national organizations of state officials receive staff and secretariat services from the Council, including the production and distribution of newsletters, conference arrangements, research and inquiry response. The Council provides staff support to several of its 27 cooperating organizations, including the National Clearinghouse on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (CLEAR) and the National Association for State Information Systems (NASIS). The Council maintains a reciprocal information exchange agreement with the majority of its cooperating organizations.

# THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
## Officers and Executive Committee
## 1983-84

*Chairman*
Representative Roy Hausauer, North Dakota

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Governor James R. Thompson, Illinois

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Senator James I. Gibson, Nevada

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Representative W. Paul White, Massachusetts
Senate President Pro Tem Edward E. Willey, Virginia

# The Council of State Governments
# Regional Conferences
# 1983-84

## EAST

**Eastern Regional Conference**
Senator Hugh T. Farley, New York, Chairman

**Eastern Association of Attorneys General**
Attorney General Leroy S. Zimmerman, Pennsylvania, Chairman

## MIDWEST

**Midwestern Governors' Conference**
Governor Rudy S. Perpich, Minnesota, Chairman

**Midwestern Conference**
Senator James B. Dunn, South Dakota, Chairman

**Midwestern Conference of Attorneys General**
Attorney General Neil Hartigan, Illinois, Chairman

## SOUTH

**Southern Governors' Association**
Governor Charles S. Robb, Virginia, Chairman

**Southern Legislative Conference**
Senate President Pro Tem Edward E. Willey, Virginia, Chairman

**Southern Conference of Attorneys General**
Attorney General John Steven Clark, Arkansas, Chairman

**Southern Regional Conference, National Association of State Budget Officers**
Stuart W. Connock, Assistant Secretary for Financial Policy, Office of Administration and Finance, Virginia, Chairman

**Southern Council of State Planning Agencies**
John T. Herndon, Director, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Office of the Governor, Florida, Chairman

**Southern Environmental Resources Conference**
Dr. Joan K. Leavitt, Commissioner, Department of Health, Oklahoma, Chair

## WEST

**Western Legislative Conference**
Senator Sam Guess, Washington, Chairman

**Conference of Western Attorneys General**
Attorney General Kenneth O. Eikenberry, Washington, Chairman

# The Council of State Governments
# National Secretariat Organizations
# 1983-84

**Committee on Suggested State Legislation (SSL)**
Senator Thomas A. Casey, Louisiana, Chairman

**National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS)**
Secretary of State Jack H. Brier, Kansas, President

**National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (NASACT)**
Treasurer Harlan E. Boyles, North Carolina, President

**National Association of State Comptrollers (NASC)**
Comptroller Edward J. Mazur, Virginia, President

**National Association of State Purchasing Officials (NASPO)**
Purchasing Director John F. Spath, New York, President

**National Association of State Treasurers (NAST)**
Treasurer Julian Ridlen, Indiana, President

**National Clearinghouse on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (CLEAR)**
Secretary of State James Douglas, Vermont, Chairman

**National Conference of Lieutenant Governors (NCLG)**
Lieutenant Governor William W. Scranton III, Pennsylvania, Chairman

**National Conference of State General Services Officers (NCSGSO)**
Secretary Walter Baran, Department of General Services, Pennsylvania, President

**National State Auditors Association (NSAA)**
Auditor General Anthony Piccirilli, Rhode Island, President

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444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-5450

# SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS SERVING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Academy for State and Local Government, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 349, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 638-1445

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1111-20th Street, NW, Suite 2000, Washington, D.C. 20575. (202) 653-5640

American Association of Port Authorities, 1612 K Street, NW, Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 331-1263

American Association of School Administrators, 1801 North Moore Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209. (703) 528-0700

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 225, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5810

American Judicature Society, 200 West Monroe, Suite 1606, Chicago, Illinois 60606. (312) 558-6900

American Planning Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. (312) 955-9100

American Public Health Association, 1015-15th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 789-5600

American Public Power Association, 2301 M Street, NW, 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 775-8300

American Public Transit Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 828-2800

American Public Welfare Association, 1125-15th Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 293-7550

American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. (312) 667-2200

American Society for Public Administration, 1120 G Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 393-7878

American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235. (303) 794-7711

Association of Government Accountants, 727 South 23rd Street, Suite 100, Arlington, Virginia 22202. (703) 684-6931

Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 330, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-7782

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, 1311A Dolly Madison Blvd., Suite 3A, McLean, Virginia 22101. (703) 556-9222

Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 343, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5828

Building Officials and Code Administrators International, 17926 South Halsted Street, Homewood, Illinois 60430. (312) 799-2300

Conference of Chief Justices, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. (804) 253-2000

Conference of State Court Administrators, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. (804) 253-2000

Council for International Urban Liaison, 818 18th Street, NW, Suite 840, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 223-1434

Council for Urban Economic Development, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 1009, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 223-4735

Council of State Community Affairs Agencies, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 251, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 393-6435

Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

Council of State Housing Agencies, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 295, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 628-8880

Council of State Planning Agencies, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 291, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-7726

Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, Iron Works Pike, P. O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Tower Building, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295. (303) 861-4917

Federation of Tax Administrators, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 334, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5890

Institute of Transportation Engineers, 525 School Street, SW, Suite 410, Washington, D.C. 20024. (202) 554-8050

International Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. (312) 947-2064

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878. (301) 948-0922

International Association of Fire Chiefs, 1329 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-3420

International Bridge, Tunnel & Turnpike Association, 2120 L Street, NW, Suite 305, Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 659-4620

International City Management Association, 1120 G Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 626-4610

International Institute of Municipal Clerks, 160 N. Altadena Drive, Pasadena, California 91107. (213) 795-6153

International Personnel Management Association, 1850 K Street, NW, Suite 870, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 833-5860

Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 126, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 628-5588

Municipal Finance Officers Association of U.S. and Canada, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601. (312) 977-9700

National Academy of Public Administration, 1120 G Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 347-3190

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug-Abuse Directors, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 530, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 783-6868

National Association for State Information Systems, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Association of Attorneys General, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 403, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 628-0431

National Association of Conservation Districts, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 347-5995

National Association of Counties, 440-1st Street, NW, 8th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 393-6226

National Association of Development Organizations, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 372, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-7806

National Association of Housing & Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW, Suite 404, Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 333-2020

National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 350 Bishops Way, Brookfield, Wisconsin 53005. (614) 784-9540

National Association of Regional Councils, 1700 K Street, NW, 13th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 457-0710

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, 1102 ICC Building, P.O. Box 684, Washington, D.C. 20044. (202) 628-7324

National Association of Schools of Public Affairs & Administration, 1120 G Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 628-8965

National Association of Secretaries of State, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Association of State Boards of Education, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 526, Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 624-5844

National Association of State Budget Officers, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 328, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5382

National Association of State Comptrollers, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 1616 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 628-1566

National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, 1001 Third Street, SW, Suite 114, Washington, D.C. 20024. (202) 554-7807

National Association of State Purchasing Officials, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Association of State Treasurers, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Association of Tax Administrators, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 334, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5890

National Association of Towns & Townships, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 730, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 737-5200

National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. (804) 253-2000

National Clearinghouse on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611. (312) 321-9710

National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Conference of State General Service Officers, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

National Conference of State Legislatures, 1125 17th Street, 15th Floor, Denver, Colorado 80202. (303) 623-6600

National Council on Governmental Accounting, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60601. (312) 977-9700

National Criminal Justice Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 305, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 347-4900

National Governors' Association, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 250, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-5300

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 101, Arlington, Virginia 22202. (703) 920-4020

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 466-5424

National Institute of Public Affairs, 1120 G Street, NW, 5th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 347-3190

National Intergovernmental Audit Forum, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20548. (202) 275-5200

National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 626-3010

National Municipal League, 55 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036. (212) 730-7930

National Recreation and Park Association, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22302. (703) 820-4940

National School Boards Association, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20007. (202) 337-7666

National State Auditors Association, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 466-7820

Public Administration Service, 1497 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia 22101. (703) 734-8970

State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20001. (202) 624-7864

State Auditor Coordinating Council, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky 40578. (606) 252-2291

Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 233-1950

U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 293-6796.

Water Pollution Control Federation, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 337-2500

# INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Interstate compacts are provided for in the U.S. Constitution to establish permanent arrangements among the states. A compact is a statute in each state and a contract between states subject to the Constitutional endorsement of contracts. When a state adopts a compact, it cannot impair the obligation of the contract or unilaterally renounce the interstate compact except when the party states agree. As contracts, interstate compacts take precedence over state laws that conflict with their provisions. These characteristics make interstate compacts the most binding legal instruments to establish formal cooperation among states.

Although compacts have been used by the states since the Articles of Confederation, until this century such agreements were few in number and usually were agreements dealing with the definition of a border. The growth of compact use in this century, however, has been striking. Over 100 have been negotiated since World War II. The key to this compact growth has almost certainly been the increasing complexity of society, and the demand for creative governmental approaches to its problems.

Since 1970, the growth in the number of interstate compacts has slowed. Emphasis during this period has been on more states joining existing agreements, and working toward improvement. Nevertheless, some new compacts have been created during the last dozen years in important areas. Agreements on hazardous waste control, as well as several on natural resources management, are relevant examples.

There have been several landmarks in interstate compact developments. In 1921, interstate compacts were used to create the first intergovernmental agency on behalf of two states and to alleviate regional problems. In the 1930s, functional compacts were developed, compacts became national in scope, and they were used to establish regulatory machinery. Since the close of World War II, other major trends have been manifest in compact developments. The proportion of regional and national compacts in relation to bi-state agreements has increased greatly.

Compact use over the last few decades demonstrates that these agreements have now been accepted as appropriate devices for dealing with state government problems. They now are seen as unique devices for solving a problem lying somewhere between the state and federal levels. Interstate compacts are increasingly a means of securing the cooperation of governments in functional areas such as nuclear energy, natural resources, health, education, transportation and other areas.

Although many interstate compacts create interstate agencies or commissions, their flexibility is often extremely useful even when no agency is created. This occurs most frequently when compacts are used to obtain intergovernmental action by establishing a legal channel or joint basis of law for the member states. Examples include compacts dealing with driver licensing, detainers, fire and pest control, placement of children, and many others.

Two compacts now in effect are worthy of special note. The Delaware River Basin Compact and the Susquehanna River Basin Compact are leading examples of the very recent development of compacts to which the federal government is actually a party, with binding status similar to that of the member states. This use of compacts offers a new option within the federal system for interstate cooperation.

The use of compacts is likely to continue. As new problems and concerns develop, many approaches will be used. Increasingly complex and interrelated problems will ensure that the demand for such flexible and creative solutions as those offered by interstate compacts will not cease.

This article is adapted from *Interstate Compacts and Agencies* (The Council of State Governments, 1983).

# PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED INTERSTATE COMPACTS AND AGREEMENTS

| State or other jurisdiction | Agreement on detainers | Agreement on qualification of educational personnel | Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact | Bus Taxation Proration & Reciprocity Agreement | Civil Defense & Disaster Compact | Colorado River Compact | Compact for Education | Compact on Mental Health | Compact on Motor Fuels Consumed by Interstate Buses | Delaware River & Bay Authority Compact | Delaware River Basin Compact | Delaware River Port Authority Compact | Driver License Compact | Great Lakes Basin Compact | Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact | Interpleader Compact | Interstate Compact for Supervision of Parolees & Probationers | Interstate Compact on Juveniles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Alaska | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Arizona | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Arkansas | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| California | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Iowa | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Kansas | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Montana | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Oregon | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Dist. of Col. | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| American Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Virgin Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| U.S. govt. | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Note:* This is only a partial listing of the compacts and agreements in The Council of State Governments' *Interstate Compacts and Agencies* (1983 edition).

*Key:*
★—Member.
. . .—Not a member.

| State or other jurisdiction | Interstate Compact on Placement of Children | Interstate Corrections Compact | Interstate Library Compact | Interstate Mining Compact | Interstate Oil & Gas Compact | Kansas City Area Transportation Compact | Mentally Disordered Offender Compact | Middle Atlantic Forest Fire Protection Compact | Multistate Highway Transportation Agreement | Multistate Tax Compact | New England Corrections Compact | Non-resident Violator Compact of 1977 | Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact | Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact | Potomac River Compact of 1958 | Potomac Valley Compact | Red River Compact | Republican River Compact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| California | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colorado | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Maine | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Nevada | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Washington | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dist. of Col. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virgin Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. govt. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED INTERSTATE COMPACTS AND AGREEMENTS—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Rio Grande Interstate Compact | South Central Forest Fire Protection Compact | Southeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact | Southern Growth Policies Compact | Southern Interstate Energy Compact | Southern Regional Education Compact | Susquehanna River Basin Compact | Tahoe Regional Planning Compact | Thames River Flood Control Compact | Tri-State Sanitation Compact | Unclaimed Property Compact | Uniform Vehicle Registration Proration & Reciprocity Agreement | Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact | Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact | Waterfront Compact | Western Corrections Compact | Yellowstone River Compact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Arizona | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Arkansas | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| California | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Colorado | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delaware | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New York | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Ohio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Vermont | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Dist. of Col. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virgin Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. govt. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# 2. Intergovernmental Relations

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

By Carl W. Stenberg

Intergovernmental relations have been in a period of dramatic and rapid change, unparalleled in recent history. As the pendulum swung over the past few years from a national to a more state and local-oriented federal system, the powers and responsibilities of all three levels of government were—and continue to be—"rebalanced."

The nature and effects of these shifts are not well understood, widely recognized or generally accepted. This article attempts to sort out some of the reality from the rhetoric surrounding the federalism debate of the 1980s. Key events and developments at each level are put into perspective and their longer-term significance is assessed.

**The Federal Role in Flux**

The federal budget has been the chief instrument for rebalancing intergovernmental relationships. The domestic program-cutting concerns of the early 1980s have been superseded by deficit-financing fears. The "guns versus butter" debate of an earlier decade has been reopened and recast. Questions have been raised not only about the amount and pace of the defense build-up, but also now about the entitlement build-up, especially in the areas of income support and medical care.

Intergovernmental fiscal positions have shifted as well. The rate of state and local spending, which since the Korean War had grown faster than that of the federal government, was braked sharply in the late 1970s by the recession, Proposition 13-type fiscal limits and federal aid cuts. Austerity measures, tax hikes and the national economic recovery have improved the fiscal condition of many states and turned budget deficits into surpluses. In contrast, the federal government has become the big spender as well as the big borrower in the public sector. Mounting federal deficits have bolstered efforts to discipline federal fiscal decision-making through a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution and other means.

The intergovernmental significance of these developments is at least four-fold:

- First, the role of federal grant programs in state and local affairs will not be as great as during the last two decades. The growth rate of federal aid as a percentage of state and local expenditures began to taper off during the Carter administration. The pressures from the deficit, defense and entitlement sides of the federal budget and the presence of surpluses in several states make substantial reversal of this trend unlikely.
- Second, despite these changes, congressional entrepreneurs will not refrain from launching new program initiatives aimed toward essentially state or local matters. Quite the contrary, as underscored by recently enacted surface transportation, drunk driving, and employment and training laws, national responses to highly visible subnational problems will continue; however, they will be more difficult to pass. Moreover, while federal budget constraints may make Congress less inclined to play the role of city council or county board of supervisors, there may well be a strong temptation to demonstrate its concern by mandating state and local action without providing compensatory funding.
- Third, even though there has been a 25 percent reduction in the number of categorical programs, the basic shape of the federal aid system has not changed much. Despite the enactment of 10 block grants since 1980 and the renewal of general revenue sharing, approximately four-fifths of all federal aid is delivered through categorical programs—about the same percentage as in the late 1970s. As a result, while in certain programs recipient flexibility has increased, the system overall has not become more discretionary.
- Fourth, the drive to reduce federal deficits through such revenue enhancing strategies as raising tax rates, closing loopholes or levying new taxes will have major intergovernmental implications. For example, proposals calling for the federal government to dip into state or local tax wells, such as consumption levies, or to end preferred fiscal positions, such as the tax-exempt status of state and local bonds, will create tension and conflict.

Given these developments, in the years ahead we can expect to see greater congressional reluc-

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tance to shoulder financial responsibilities for activities considered to be basically state or local, more willingness to enact mandates without providing money, and continued desire to hold on to the categorical program reins. One by-product of these responses, noted by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, might well be movement toward a *de facto* sorting out of responsibilities. The federal domestic role may focus increasingly on national issues or problems that clearly transcend state boundaries, require a nationwide minimum level of effort, call for substantial expenditures, and involve equity between states. Many entitlement programs would qualify under these standards.

The failure of President Reagan's plan to trade federalization of Medicaid and food stamps for state assumption of welfare as well as takeover of a number of smaller programs has been viewed by some observers as a rare historic opportunity that was missed. Yet the aborted "great swap" of 1982 did put federalism on the front pages of the nation's newspapers and did cause public officials to think more seriously about who does what. If nothing else, the attempt helped sow the seeds for a sorting out effort driven by fiscal pragmatism rather than political philosophy.

**States Under the Spotlight**

The prospects of a state and local-oriented federalism, with the states in particular being expected to assume previously federal or federally assisted responsibilities, have caused some consternation among members of Congress, the federal bureaucracy, interest groups and the private sector. Often these individuals believe the states to be incapable and insensitive, and they doubt that the states will move to compensate for cuts in federal domestic programs or to assume leadership in meeting citizen needs.

Recent research suggests a different conclusion—that the states are more capable now than ever before of effective and equitable governance. The reformers' checklist has been achieved in most states: constitutions have been simplified; governors and legislatures have been strengthened; executive branches have been streamlined; and court systems have been modernized.

At the same time, it remains to be seen if the states' institutional capacity will be translated into a commitment to take action. There are, however, encouraging signs:

- Most states have taken painful austerity measures and have bitten the fiscal bullet to raise sufficient revenues to maintain service levels and meet new needs. A significant amount of these funds has been used for state aid to local governments and school districts.
- The states have taken the initiative in a number of high priority areas—industrial policy, job creation, drunk driving, enterprise zones, educational quality—well in advance of congressional interest or action.
- The states have compiled an impressive record in managing the recently enacted block grant programs.

Despite these examples, the jury will be out for some time on the states' response to the intergovernmental issues of the 1980s. Stereotypes are not easily overcome, and the philosophical, political and practical reasons for doing business in Washington rather than 50 state capitols cannot be overlooked. Therefore, while the states' early performances have been impressive, they will continue to be under the spotlight.

**Greater Grassroots Government**

Some observers of the recent decentralizing thrust of intergovernmental relations have noted that the units of government closest to people and their problems—localities—will have greater latitude over and more autonomy in determining priorities and finding ways to meet them. Certainly the Reagan administration and the Congress have taken significant steps in this direction through block grants and regulatory relief. However, at least three obstacles lie in the path of greater grassroots government:

- The often overlooked members of the intergovernmental partnership—the courts—have done much in recent years to call attention to their role and powers. Federal courts have been particularly active in the grant law, anti-trust and official immunity areas. Decisions often have had the effect of reducing local autonomy and discouraging the exercise of discretionary authority. The *Boulder* decision and other franchising cases, for instance, have reaffirmed that local governments are creatures of their states and derive their authority and protection from the legislature. Similarly, the courts have widened the authority of federal regulators to preempt local decisions, such as wage, hour and working conditions in non-traditional functions. And, policy-makers and program administrators have become gun-shy after judicial narrowing of the scope of public official immunity and widening of the circumstances under which officials may be held personally liable for their own or their subordinates' actions or inactions.

• A second factor to be considered here is the "intergovernmentalization" and "privatization" of functions below the state level. Austerity conditions have put pressure on localities to contract for the provision of services with their neighboring jurisdictions or private firms. While these actions may well save money, sharing means a loss of control and independence.

• The third grassroots government consideration has to do with the states. As noted above, recent court decisions have underscored the historic position of local governments *vis-a-vis* the states, as well as the need for state authority to act on a day-to-day basis in some areas. Legal and fiscal constraints are coupled. While the states' fiscal picture has brightened, this has not been the case in localities heavily dependent on property taxes. State aid has risen overall, but much of the increase goes to school districts rather than general purpose units.

So, a number of localities are squeezed in a fiscal vise. Their existing revenues are inadequate to meet citizen needs and service demands. Local governments must go to the state for more money or more authority to tap new sources or raise existing rates. The states' response to requests for local revenue diversification and enhancement will be a litmus test of their readiness to play a significant role in the rebalanced federalism of the 1980s.

To sum up, the federal system will be in a state of flux for some time to come. Shifts in functional and financial responsibilities will be accompanied by friction and uncertainty. For state governments in particular, the developments that have occurred or are underway provide excellent opportunities and real challenges for states to demonstrate that they can serve as "laboratories for democracy," and to take the lead in forging a genuine intergovernmental partnership for the years ahead.

# FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

By Jane F. Roberts

In his January 1983 State of the Union Message, President Reagan reaffirmed his commitment "to continue efforts to restore to state and local governments their roles as dynamic laboratories of change in a creative society." Yet, the administration's $21 billion legislative package, consolidating 34 programs into four "mega-blocks," was never reported out of committee, and a consensus on the major swap of health care and welfare responsibilities was never achieved. Although the New Federalism legislative package was sidetracked, a number of other legislative, administrative and judicial actions did occur that have significance for federal-state relations and the rebalancing of the federal system.

The intergovernmental legislative agenda contained a mixture of budget battles and program debates, but was quickly eclipsed by concerns about the mounting federal deficit and international issues. Congress failed to approve major new spending programs for industrial revitalization, education and public physical infrastructure repair. It also rejected most proposals calling for further cuts in domestic aid programs. The net result of these actions was to authorize intergovernmental grant outlays at a level 4 percent higher than for fiscal 1983 and 8 percent over fiscal 1982. However, when an inflation factor is applied, the estimated $98.7 billion available in fiscal 1984 federal aid dollars actually falls slightly below the fiscal 1982 level.

Three major federal assistance programs—General Revenue Sharing, urban development action grants and community development block grants—were slated to expire in 1983, and despite some obstacles, all were reauthorized for three years. The Congress also enacted an emergency jobs bill, reauthorized housing assistance programs and created a new housing production program. In addition, supplemental unemployment assistance was extended for 18 months, the vocational rehabilitation program was continued, the Jobs Training Partnership Act received advance funding and the budget authority for the wastewater treatment plants program was continued.

Despite these actions, Congress failed to complete action in several important areas that pose serious fiscal consequences for state and local governments. For example, action was not completed on universal telephone service proposals in response to the break-up of AT & T and the deregulation of the telephone industry. The treatment of governmental units as business customers could result in significant cost increases next year and beyond unless rate structures are revised. Congress also failed to agree on a cable television measure. At issue here are establishing explicit regulatory responsibilities, franchise fee limitations and renewal procedures, phasing out rate regulation where competitive alternatives exist, and grandfathering existing facilities and service requirements.

Proposals to clarify whether and when local governments are liable for antitrust violations also remain on the legislative agenda. Local (and to a lesser extent state) exposure to antitrust litigation, resulting from recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions, is a major intergovernmental concern and could leave government officials and their jurisdictions open to years of protracted litigation and millions of dollars in costs.

On the administrative front, the Task Force on Regulatory Reform, chaired by Vice President Bush, completed its work. Created in early 1981, the Cabinet-level panel reviewed hundreds of regulations and presented its findings on potential cost-saving actions which would benefit both the public and private sectors.

In late 1983, a new executive order took effect, replacing OMB Circular A-95. Under provisions of the new order, the states—in conjunction with their localities—may develop and implement their own consultation processes and procedures involving federal grant decisions, changes at federal installations and other federal actions affecting their jurisdictions. While still in the formative stages, the order offers a potentially important tool to influence federal decision-making in many areas.

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In a related area, the Office of Management and Budget also launched a major effort to review and revise Circular A-102 that governs administrative requirements attached to federal grants. The goal is to simplify and standardize the requirements and to provide greater flexibility to state and local governments where possible.

In response to earlier deregulatory actions, the states demonstrated their adaptability, for the most part, to the new administrative roles and program responsibilities presented by one of the most visible New Federalism initiatives—the nine federal block grants authorized in 1981. Implementation of the Jobs Training Partnership Act also began during 1983.

From a state perspective, the great concern continues to be about funding levels—a legitimate worry when all but a handful of states faced revenue shortfalls and potential budget deficits during the past year. However, states have coped with their new responsibilities and financial cutbacks in a number of ways.

During this second year of implementation, states appeared to move away from *status quo* administration. And, the block grants that have evoked the most changes, understandably, are the ones in which the states were not previously involved, such as the Community Development Small Cities Block Grant and the Community Services Block Grant. For example, state changes in the small cities program include less emphasis on housing and rehabilitation and more on economic development, broader grant competition among a greater number of communities, and a willingness to approve applications from areas not previously funded. The states' ability to shoulder administrative and program responsibility for the small cities program also was clearly apparent—all but four states opted to take over the program for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development by the second year of operation.

There also are indications that states are issuing their own regulations to fill the gaps left by the relative lack of federal restrictions in the block grant programs. For example, several states—particularly in the South—have developed detailed regulations for program performance and fiscal audits.

The record for the states was mixed in the decisions rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court during the 1983 term. While victories were registered in the areas of taxation, preemption, church-state relations and some police powers, the states lost ground on civil rights suits, redistricting, abortion and pensions. No clear trend emerged, and the Court frequently split its votes.

A major victory for the states was won in mid-1983 when the Court upheld the validity of California's unitary method of taxing multinational corporations. The Court concluded that states could include the worldwide income of American-based multinational corporations when determining state tax liability. In upholding the unitary tax method, the Court not only validated this approach for the dozen states currently employing it, but provided an incentive for other states to adopt it.

In a unanimous ruling that could cost state and local governments millions of dollars, the Court determined that federal agencies may seek repayment of misspent grant funds. Actual repayment disputes will be resolved by the lower courts on a case-by-case basis.

While the Court's ruling to eliminate the legislative veto power of the Congress does not apply directly to state legislatures, the reasoning presented in the decision likely will be used in state court challenges. Currently, 32 state legislatures have the authority to suspend, amend or veto executive agency rules and regulations. In light of the concern about the constitutionality of the veto power, several state legislatures are using alternative methods to exercise oversight, including sunset procedures and veto through statute or constitutional amendment.

Federal-state relations will continue to face major challenges and opportunities in the months ahead. The seeds have been sown for greater devolution and decentralization of program and servicing responsibilities. Indeed, as the noted national columnist David Broder has observed: "More and more of the critical decisions in our domestic government are being made in state capitols."

The ability of state policy-makers—and their local counterparts—to respond to the ever-changing economic environment and these rebalancing forces are critical issues for intergovernmental relations for the remainder of this decade and beyond.

## TOTAL FEDERAL AID TO STATES: FISCAL 1978-1982
### (In thousands of dollars)

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *1982* | *1981* | *1980* | *1979* | *1978* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | $88,221,369 | $94,806,164 | $91,365,284 | $82,853,441 | $77,900,897 |
| **Alabama** | 1,429,024 | 1,493,313 | 1,583,543 | 1,367,631 | 1,240,569 |
| **Alaska** | 421,922 | 447,917 | 451,170 | 388,580 | 408,211 |
| **Arizona** | 799,223 | 864,322 | 837,882 | 809,479 | 763,318 |
| **Arkansas** | 843,779 | 886,840 | 940,352 | 846,856 | 779,074 |
| **California** | 9,015,844 | 10,007,616 | 8,804,443 | 8,251,050 | 8,012,965 |
| **Colorado** | 966,730 | 1,021,503 | 995,230 | 942,865 | 825,855 |
| **Connecticut** | 1,120,139 | 1,180,030 | 1,156,824 | 1,074,780 | 1,052,697 |
| **Delaware** | 279,369 | 313,613 | 275,358 | 232,500 | 225,033 |
| **Florida** | 2,859,149 | 2,867,706 | 2,854,439 | 2,397,511 | 2,364,186 |
| **Georgia** | 2,185,305 | 2,169,244 | 2,373,419 | 2,181,048 | 2,036,993 |
| **Hawaii** | 407,598 | 442,955 | 463,258 | 407,881 | 413,391 |
| **Idaho** | 349,847 | 361,130 | 393,079 | 337,183 | 336,315 |
| **Illinois** | 4,102,545 | 4,610,352 | 4,476,964 | 3,782,934 | 3,467,151 |
| **Indiana** | 1,558,397 | 1,728,750 | 1,608,494 | 1,391,558 | 1,259,679 |
| **Iowa** | 893,175 | 961,018 | 994,733 | 877,823 | 796,893 |
| **Kansas** | 706,359 | 773,800 | 818,463 | 722,878 | 615,820 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,424,407 | 1,433,417 | 1,471,228 | 1,349,703 | 1,133,308 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,591,449 | 1,729,516 | 1,567,591 | 1,513,376 | 1,358,360 |
| **Maine** | 526,788 | 535,999 | 522,546 | 508,122 | 470,379 |
| **Maryland** | 1,792,714 | 1,889,555 | 1,843,192 | 1,577,979 | 1,318,423 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,745,416 | 2,888,996 | 2,886,740 | 2,726,189 | 2,581,488 |
| **Michigan** | 3,634,110 | 4,107,594 | 3,928,527 | 3,568,596 | 3,280,231 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,769,271 | 1,773,557 | 1,667,347 | 1,515,431 | 1,350,915 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,090,755 | 1,098,354 | 1,190,010 | 1,045,969 | 915,855 |
| **Missouri** | 1,651,796 | 1,662,812 | 1,702,897 | 1,514,482 | 1,278,467 |
| **Montana** | 381,641 | 448,779 | 486,363 | 434,433 | 397,300 |
| **Nebraska** | 523,785 | 517,337 | 546,513 | 474,570 | 458,783 |
| **Nevada** | 346,200 | 350,592 | 335,469 | 276,828 | 268,909 |
| **New Hampshire** | 317,026 | 306,355 | 345,912 | 292,753 | 289,298 |
| **New Jersey** | 2,718,474 | 2,891,042 | 2,833,075 | 2,716,267 | 2,552,215 |
| **New Mexico** | 727,234 | 715,855 | 668,500 | 617,016 | 608,411 |
| **New York** | 9,287,674 | 10,374,341 | 9,569,624 | 8,872,407 | 8,372,465 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,852,428 | 1,908,847 | 1,929,241 | 1,788,832 | 1,655,955 |
| **North Dakota** | 301,489 | 317,578 | 347,200 | 295,243 | 259,138 |
| **Ohio** | 3,611,567 | 3,725,226 | 3,433,736 | 3,071,195 | 2,904,685 |
| **Oklahoma** | 991,209 | 1,043,326 | 1,061,483 | 949,388 | 937,180 |
| **Oregon** | 1,167,622 | 1,174,601 | 1,237,294 | 1,070,598 | 1,075,400 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,629,305 | 4,886,585 | 4,515,615 | 4,099,060 | 3,912,086 |
| **Rhode Island** | 470,960 | 481,978 | 477,446 | 412,418 | 388,000 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,042,943 | 1,009,353 | 1,067,706 | 987,215 | 903,414 |
| **South Dakota** | 324,773 | 355,544 | 443,253 | 316,487 | 288,446 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,607,375 | 1,909,665 | 1,695,667 | 1,506,920 | 1,330,860 |
| **Texas** | 3,725,332 | 4,146,183 | 3,964,357 | 3,592,345 | 3,295,287 |
| **Utah** | 604,617 | 593,277 | 571,693 | 455,561 | 434,261 |
| **Vermont** | 270,662 | 279,382 | 355,597 | 241,813 | 240,659 |
| **Virginia** | 1,623,108 | 1,861,670 | 1,775,472 | 1,700,559 | 1,468,126 |
| **Washington** | 1,579,965 | 1,771,273 | 1,674,116 | 1,417,104 | 1,311,062 |
| **West Virginia** | 771,613 | 940,997 | 950,423 | 771,522 | 707,622 |
| **Wisconsin** | 1,894,379 | 2,298,782 | 2,024,519 | 1,725,467 | 1,607,427 |
| **Wyoming** | 348,521 | 320,876 | 294,386 | 242,518 | 235,707 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 1,295,321 | 1,417,140 | 1,336,361 | 1,138,639 | 1,105,199 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 1,397,295 | 1,351,763 | 1,430,471 | 1,308,739 | 1,156,550 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 116,427 | 153,557 | 295,798 | 228,784 | 237,699 |
| **Other(a)** | 270,008 | 277,515 | 215,163 | 281,269 | 269,315 |
| **Adjustments or undistributed to states** | -142,695 | -273,164 | -324,898 | 235,087 | 943,862 |

*Source:* U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Federal Aid to States, Fiscal Year 1982* (rev. ed.).

(a) Includes American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific and Saipan.

# STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS

By Jane F. Roberts

State and local governments have been experiencing distress, and in fact, entered 1983 in the worst fiscal shape in at least a decade. Records were set for tax increases, spending cuts and program deferrals. Yet, by year's end, the fiscal picture began to improve as the effects of the national economic recovery and these austerity measures began to take hold.

Despite the understandable preoccupation with budget balancing during the year, state and local officials also placed a renewed emphasis on many traditional programs and servicing responsibilities, took the lead in a range of new entrepreneurial activities, and showed progress in building stronger state-local partnerships. When viewed together, these developments provide hopeful signs that state and local governments are responding to the challenges posed by a decentralizing federal system and new economic realities. Significant developments in at least three areas—education, public physical infrastructure and economic development—provide examples of the diversity and wealth of approaches employed by states and localities during the year.

After years of being eclipsed by a host of other issues, education moved close to the top of the nation's domestic agenda in 1983. The states now provide over half of the total spending for elementary and secondary schools. Their role in shaping education policy and in equalizing educational opportunity is, and will continue to be, crucial. In just the past two years, 130 task forces in 48 states have assumed an active lead in examining education trends and proposing major policy shifts.

Perhaps some of the most significant initiatives and results in education reform occurred in the Southern states. Nearly every state launched—or is about to do so—a major effort to improve its educational system. For example, during a special session, the Florida Legislature approved over $230 million in new taxes to pay for a merit pay plan for teachers, additional math and science programs, longer school days and tougher graduation requirements.

In Tennessee, Governor Lamar Alexander proposed the broadest package of education reform legislation in the country. Although unsuccessful the first year, the governor's proposals will be re-introduced in some form during the 1984 legislative session.

In Arkansas, where the state courts struck down the school finance system, Governor Bill Clinton named a special commission not only to respond to the court's ruling but to recommend a comprehensive package of reforms for that state's educational system. In November 1983, the legislature approved a series of changes based on the commission's recommendations that among other items include mandatory competency tests for teachers, high school entrance exams, scholarships for students who attend Arkansas colleges and a tax increase to underwrite the $154 million to fund the mandated improvements. To help meet the new requirements, nearly 2,700 classrooms must be built and over 3,700 teachers hired during the next three years. In Mississippi, where a sweeping overhaul of the education system was approved in late 1982, nearly half of last year's budget increase of $170 million will be dedicated to education.

The "infrastructure crisis," publicized by *America in Ruins* in 1981, continued to receive a great deal of intergovernmental attention in 1983. Concerns rested on three issues: an aggregate decline in new investment; deferred, or otherwise inadequate, maintenance of existing capital stock; and arguments that a crumbling physical infrastructure will hurt the national economy.

There are no hard estimates of the extent or cost of the physical infrastructure problem, although it is thought to be a far greater problem in central cities than in suburban areas. In April 1983, the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors released a survey of over 800 city officials that offered a glimmer of hope, concluding that while the public physical infrastructure problem is serious, it nevertheless is "manageable."

Current plans and actions of state and local governments have the greatest consequences of all for infrastructure financing. For example,

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Governor Thomas Kean's proposal for a New Jersey Infrastructure Bank would establish a state-subsidized revolving loan fund, based in part on existing federal infrastructure grants, to be repaid as loans. The November 1983 results on major bond issues also may reflect a greater public willingness to finance large capital projects. Nearly 90 percent of the $3.85 billion in bond issues on state and local ballots were approved—the highest approval rate since 1960.

States and localities also have significantly expanded both the level and nature of their development efforts, and two trends have emerged in recent years. First, public officials have begun to confront such traditional issues as health, welfare and unemployment in fundamentally different ways. Rather than concentrating efforts on after-the-fact remedies, lawmakers are examining root causes and devising and implementing prevention strategies. Secondly, state and local governments are assuming entrepreneurial roles in their economies. They are examining such things as barriers to business formation, private investment, and job markets, and devising research and development strategies to maintain a competitive edge. Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis recently described this trend: "While the national debate rages on whether we ought to have an industrial policy, there isn't a state that doesn't have one, or isn't putting one together . . . ."

The record of achievement for state and local experimentation with less traditional alternatives and entrepreneurial investments is fairly impressive. For example, in the high-tech field alone, several states now offer financial incentives to attract new companies. Hawaii's Venture Development Fund contains a special inventor's fund to finance and develop new product lines, and the Pennsylvania Ben Franklin Partnership Fund provides seed money for research and development in advanced technology industry.

States also have recognized the need to help ensure that their workforces are trained and likely will need retraining as high technology industries come into their communities. Idaho coordinates technical and electronic programs financed by private industry. And the Colorado Advanced Technology Institute develops training programs for universities and community colleges.

Public and private entrepreneurs have been very active in the transportation field. Shared-ride taxi services, jitneys, vanpools, light rail links and shuttle services are among the service alternatives underwritten by cities of all sizes.

State enterprise zone programs are another example of experimentation in which states have provided leadership. A federal enterprise zone proposal has received scant attention in Congress, but in 1983 the number of state programs grew to 19 with the addition of Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi and Texas.

State regulatory activities also continued to be a major intergovernmental issue during the year. While no new state mandate reimbursement programs were enacted, there was appreciable progress in the willingness of state officials to study reimbursement policy and to assess their actions affecting local government budgets, policies and programs. For example, studies of state mandates were initiated in several states such as California, Iowa, New York and Minnesota. In several other states, including Louisiana, Missouri and Michigan, state courts ruled on challenges by local governments on the implementation of various statutory and constitutional provisions. And in Massachusetts, the Division of Local Mandates was organized within the Department of the State Auditor to monitor and analyze proposed and existing legislation, rules and regulations imposing costs on cities and towns, and to determine what those costs are and whether they have been duly reimbursed by the state. The office is a self-described "municipal advocate on the state level" that also will provide a variety of services to localities.

Several states began to grapple with the troublesome results of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions opening local governments to antitrust liability. North Dakota has adopted the most comprehensive measure thus far, and Maryland has acted to share much of the state's immunity with its localities. Several other states, including Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia, moved to protect jurisdictions in selected areas of activity, while still others—such as Iowa—are studying antitrust immunity within the broader context of tort liability.

State ACIRs and comparable organizations also have become increasingly important vehicles for discussing and studying state-local issues and for proposing solutions to statewide problems. Currently, 20 states have a functioning intergovernmental advisory group, 11 of which are patterned after the national ACIR model. In addition, at least 15 other states considered the creation of a state ACIR during 1983.

During the past year, the litany of issues affecting intergovernmental relations grew. State and local officials initiated a number of innova-

tive efforts, but the basic elements of their partnership—consultation, cooperation and fiscal and discretionary authority—require constant attention.

Decentralizing and devolutionary trends, coupled with precarious fiscal conditions, pose major challenges to state and local policymakers. It is a period of transition and adjustment for the intergovernmental system, unparalleled for many years in scope and significance. When the dust settles, state and local governments likely will have substantial new responsibilities for financing and providing services and programs. The ability, capacity and willingness of state and local officials to respond to these challenges are the intergovernmental issues of the 1980s.

# GENERAL REVENUE SHARING

By Kent A. Peterson

The revenue sharing program was first enacted with the passage of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, reauthorized under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976, and renewed again with the passage of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1980. The revenue sharing legislation provided for the distribution of approximately $69 billion to more than 39,000 units of state and local government over a period of 11 years and nine months. According to the 1980 amendments, state governments were not eligible for fiscal 1981 funding but were authorized for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 funding which was not appropriated. In addition, state government funding depended upon the return or non-acceptance of federal categorical funds equal to the revenue sharing allocations. The Revenue Sharing Act, as amended, expired on September 30, 1983. However, the Congress is considering proposals for the renewal of the program.

The revenue sharing program is an "entitlement" program, so no application is necessary to receive funds. Based upon data furnished by the Census Bureau and other federal agencies, funds are distributed to eligible general-purpose governments through formulas prescribed in the act. Special purpose districts, such as school districts, utility districts and library districts, are not eligible to receive funds. To receive funds, eligible governments must execute a simple form, assuring that funds will be spent in accordance with the law.

Payments to eligible governments are made quarterly, based on each unit's entitlement for the period. Each of the first three entitlement periods was of six-month duration, followed by three 12-month periods beginning July 1973. Another six-month period began in 1976. Renewal in 1976 added a nine-month period starting January 1977 (to align the program with the new October-September federal fiscal year) and three 12-month entitlement periods. Renewal in 1980 authorized three more one-year entitlement periods. The amounts authorized for distribution for each entitlement period are shown in Table A.

Under the revenue sharing program until September 30, 1980, one-third of the total appropriation was distributed to the state governments, with the remaining two-thirds distributed to local governments—counties, municipalities, townships, Indian tribes and Alaskan native villages. Payments made to the state and local governments since the beginning of the program are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 following this article.

**Table A**
**ENTITLEMENT PERIODS AND AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION AMOUNTS**

| Entitlement period | Start | End | Amount (in millions) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | January 1972 | June 1972 | $2,650.0 |
| 2 | July 1972 | December 1972 | 2,650.0 |
| 3 | January 1973 | June 1973 | 2,987.5 |
| 4 | July 1973 | June 1974 | 6,050.0 |
| 5 | July 1974 | June 1975 | 6,200.0 |
| 6 | July 1975 | June 1976 | 6,350.0 |
| 7 | July 1976 | December 1976 | 3,325.0 |
| 8 | January 1977 | September 1977 | 4,987.5 |
| 9 | October 1977 | September 1978 | 6,850.0 |
| 10 | October 1978 | September 1979 | 6,850.0 |
| 11 | October 1979 | September 1980 | 6,850.0 |
| 12 | October 1980 | September 1981 | 4,566.7* |
| 13 | October 1981 | September 1982 | 4,566.7* |
| 14 | October 1982 | September 1983 | 4,566.7* |

*For local governments only; funds for state governments were not appropriated for these entitlement periods.

Table 1 contains payments to state governments for Entitlement Periods 1 through 11. Data on payments to local governments for Entitlement Periods 1 through 13 along with the payments and projected payments for Entitlement Period 14 are exhibited in Table 2. The payments reflected in these tables apply to the entitlement periods in which the funds are credited, not the entitlement periods in which they are paid. Payments for state and local governments for each period displayed in Tables 1 and 2 are different from those previously reported. This is because these payments include accounting and special adjustments for each entitlement after initial payments were made.

The allocation amount for each government is determined by a mathematical formula using data as prescribed by the revenue sharing law.

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The data used to determine allocation amounts for local governments include per capita income, tax effort, population and intergovernmental transfers. Interstate data are population, urbanized population, income, state individual income tax, federal individual income tax, state and local taxes, aggregate personal income and general tax effort factor. The data are supplied by various federal agencies, including the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

According to the revenue sharing formula, each government competes with all other eligible governments for a portion of the total revenue sharing amount that is to be allocated. Because of the complexity of the formula and its relative nature, each government's share is computed simultaneously with all other governments. After allocations for local governments have been determined, the amount is then checked to assure that it does not exceed 50 percent of the total of the combined adjusted taxes and intergovernmental transfers of funds for the particular government. An allocation exceeding that amount is reduced to the 50 percent level, with the balance being transferred to the next higher level of government. Excess funds to county governments affected by this rule are redistributed among all governments in the state. The allocation amount for each government must also fall between the minimum and the maximum per capita entitlement permitted under the act. The minimum per capita allocation is 20 percent of the per capita amount allocated to all governments in the state. The maximum amount allocated is 145 percent.

The revenue sharing program was originally conceived as a way of sharing the relatively more progressive federal tax revenue, especially income tax revenue, with state and local governments which traditionally have had to rely on more regressive taxes and revenue sources. Its major goal was to disburse federal funds with minimum restrictions on use, permitting the local decision-making process to determine the programs and activities where the money is most needed.

Under the 1976 and 1980 amendments, revenue sharing funds may be used for any purpose that is a legal use of the government's own funds under state and local laws. The priority expenditure categories which restricted revenue sharing expenditures by governments were eliminated. Furthermore, the prohibition against recipients' use of funds for federal grant matching purposes was also repealed. However, recipients must spend, appropriate or obligate revenue sharing funds within 24 months from the end of the entitlement period for which the funds are received. Although there are no restrictions as to the uses of revenue sharing funds, recipient governments must comply with the public participation, audit and non-discrimination requirements specified by the revenue sharing law.

# Table 1
# GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE, BY ENTITLEMENT PERIOD
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total(a) 1/72-9/83 | 10/79-9/80 | 10/78-9/79 | 10/77-9/78 | 1/77-9/77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | $18,805,950.2 | $2,317,738.2 | $2,301,240.8 | $2,291,638.0 | $1,669,754.9 |
| **Alabama** | 303,579.6 | 36,228.4 | 36,288.6 | 36,734.9 | 26,744.7 |
| **Alaska** | 39,211.0(b) | 7,624.1 | 7,938.1 | 6,051.1 | 3,568.6 |
| **Arizona** | 195,165.6 | 27,011.5 | 26,466.6 | 24,890.2 | 16,143.3 |
| **Arkansas** | 194,363.7 | 23,027.3 | 22,666.5 | 21,768.6 | 17,598.0 |
| **California** | 2,025,709.6 | 269,730.2 | 259,045.5 | 253,520.0 | 176,552.6 |
| **Colorado** | 201,555.9 | 25,760.3 | 25,425.3 | 24,993.7 | 18,265.6 |
| **Connecticut** | 236,477.7(b) | 28,959.3 | 28,658.8 | 28,395.2 | 21,066.6 |
| **Delaware** | 59,871.6 | 6,978.9 | 7,069.9 | 7,092.1 | 5,241.6 |
| **Florida** | 555,949.3 | 69,002.8 | 68,007.6 | 67,670.3 | 51,109.3 |
| **Georgia** | 396,258.6 | 50,833.4 | 50,450.6 | 48,967.2 | 35,260.4 |
| **Hawaii** | 85,915.4 | 10,835.6 | 11,129.7 | 11,334.5 | 8,170.6 |
| **Idaho** | 71,524.7 | 8,730.1 | 8,692.5 | 7,787.2 | 6,327.5 |
| **Illinois** | 942,047.6 | 114,474.9 | 113,629.2 | 115,846.8 | 84,665.4 |
| **Indiana** | 386,273.1 | 45,501.5 | 46,043.2 | 48,224.8 | 35,281.0 |
| **Iowa** | 241,756.1 | 28,731.2 | 28,485.1 | 26,463.1 | 20,231.1 |
| **Kansas** | 169,946.7 | 20,570.8 | 20,118.6 | 19,425.0 | 14,927.5 |
| **Kentucky** | 325,265.4 | 37,396.1 | 38,022.8 | 37,617.6 | 28,175.4 |
| **Louisiana** | 395,600.1 | 42,225.1 | 44,081.1 | 46,889.9 | 33,260.6 |
| **Maine** | 114,693.5 | 13,204.1 | 15,277.3 | 13,920.6 | 10,273.4 |
| **Maryland** | 368,460.9 | 44,810.5 | 45,435.1 | 45,516.8 | 33,084.3 |
| **Massachusetts** | 590.981.6 | 72,323.8 | 72,475.5 | 74,141.3 | 52,374.2 |
| **Michigan** | 781,960.6 | 99,454.7 | 95,734.1 | 94,114.6 | 67,827.5 |
| **Minnesota** | 372,383.4 | 46,020.1 | 45,660.4 | 45,441.4 | 33,312.4 |
| **Mississippi** | 289,798.4 | 32,118.2 | 33,310.8 | 33,333.8 | 25,259.8 |
| **Missouri** | 348,178.1 | 41,721.8 | 42,133.4 | 43,246.5 | 31,151.7 |
| **Montana** | 70,917.9 | 8,928.1 | 8,682.6 | 7,999.0 | 6,071.9 |
| **Nebraska** | 124,469.4 | 15,919.7 | 14,277.1 | 13,841.2 | 10,441.1 |
| **Nevada** | 43,909.5 | 5,843.1 | 5,675.9 | 5,698.1 | 4,006.1 |
| **New Hampshire** | 60,891.6 | 7,862.2 | 7,786.5 | 7,680.1 | 5,318.8 |
| **New Jersey** | 590,974.6 | 76,530.2 | 75,198.7 | 71,814.6 | 51,856.2 |
| **New Mexico** | 119,951.8 | 13,663.9 | 14,345.4 | 15,735.5 | 11,051.5 |
| **New York** | 2,076,129.0 | 252,034.8 | 255,048.4 | 257,403.1 | 186,369.0 |
| **North Carolina** | 465,248.9 | 57,178.7 | 56,334.5 | 55,937.2 | 41,133.1 |
| **North Dakota** | 58,565.8 | 6,559.1 | 6,324.3 | 4,992.8 | 4,161.8 |
| **Ohio** | 748,418.6 | 91,407.3 | 92,500.9 | 91,884.1 | 66,717.1 |
| **Oklahoma** | 206,430.6 | 25,902.2 | 24,798.4 | 25,151.5 | 18,450.9 |
| **Oregon** | 196,276.2 | 26,248.6 | 25,338.9 | 24,765.6 | 17,879.6 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 955,289.5 | 112,615.9 | 111,121.9 | 114,656.6 | 86,974.6 |
| **Rhode Island** | 81,410.8 | 9,979.3 | 9,798.2 | 9,863.0 | 7,109.0 |
| **South Carolina** | 255,840.8 | 30,953.4 | 30,705.9 | 29,985.1 | 23,303.7 |
| **South Dakota** | 69,991.1 | 7,868.1 | 7,665.3 | 6,890.6 | 5,384.3 |
| **Tennessee** | 347,702.6 | 44,554.0 | 42,164.7 | 41,245.8 | 30,624.8 |
| **Texas** | 902,818.9 | 112,113.7 | 112,528.6 | 112,470.2 | 83,332.8 |
| **Utah** | 109,399.9 | 14,136.4 | 14,083.5 | 12,929.5 | 9,253.2 |
| **Vermont** | 54,415.6(b) | 6,907.3 | 6,981.4 | 6,911.3 | 4,900.2 |
| **Virginia** | 375,661.9 | 47,494.2 | 47,478.9 | 46,569.8 | 33,487.4 |
| **Washington** | 267,851.0 | 32,180.4 | 30,766.0 | 33,866.4 | 24,639.5 |
| **West Virginia** | 208,004.2 | 20,531.0 | 22,466.9 | 25,285.3 | 17,622.3 |
| **Wisconsin** | 452,583.4 | 53,693.9 | 53,634.7 | 52,744.4 | 40,331.5 |
| **Wyoming** | 33,525.7 | 4,748.8 | 4,428.9 | 3,902.8 | 2,673.1 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 238,340.7 | 28,609.2 | 28,857.8 | 28,027.2 | 20,788.3 |

(a) Total payments include $49 million of revenue sharing reserve funds allocated for distribution to state governments and the District of Columbia. Payments were made on June 30, 1983 to all states and the District of Columbia, except for Montana ($190,500) and Ohio ($1,951,900). Payments to these two states are projected for a later date.

(b) Total payments also include prior period local funds waived to these states for Entitlement Period 12: Alaska—$16,300, Connecticut—$46,300 and Vermont—$7,000.

| State or other jurisdiction | Total 1/72-12/76 | 7/76-12/76 | 7/75-6/76 | 7/74-6/75 | 7/73-6/74 | 1/73-6/73 | 7/72-12/72 | 1/72-6/72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | $10,227,366.3 | $1,154,919.6 | $2,141,089.1 | $2,085,768.3 | $2,043,336.8 | $1,013,029.8 | $894,603.6 | $894,619.1 |
| **Alabama** | 167,583.0 | 18,498.2 | 33,857.0 | 34,322.0 | 34,061.3 | 16,814.5 | 15,015.0 | 15,015.0 |
| **Alaska** | 14,012.8 | 2,087.3 | 3,089.1 | 2,735.7 | 2,609.2 | 1,291.9 | 1,100.9 | 1,098.7 |
| **Arizona** | 100,653.8 | 11,158.7 | 21,347.8 | 21,144.9 | 20,312.6 | 10,030.4 | 8,329.7 | 8,329.7 |
| **Arkansas** | 109,303.3 | 12,151.1 | 22,268.8 | 22,357.5 | 21,844.0 | 11,470.3 | 9,605.8 | 9,605.8 |
| **California** | 1,066,861.3 | 121,936.4 | 219,922.2 | 216,051.9 | 216,338.8 | 106,828.4 | 92,891.8 | 92,891.8 |
| **Colorado** | 107,111.0 | 12,597.6 | 23,010.9 | 21,939.0 | 21,076.5 | 10,407.6 | 9,039.7 | 9,039.7 |
| **Connecticut** | 129,351.5 | 14,547.6 | 28,486.8 | 26,577.6 | 25,061.6 | 12,379.3 | 11,150.0 | 11,148.6 |
| **Delaware** | 33,489.1 | 3,614.5 | 6,834.2 | 6,518.0 | 6,490.1 | 3,638.3 | 3,197.0 | 3,197.0 |
| **Florida** | 300,159.3 | 35,246.3 | 65,439.2 | 64,458.5 | 57,803.0 | 28,575.7 | 24,318.3 | 24,318.3 |
| **Georgia** | 210,747.0 | 24,340.5 | 43,940.1 | 44,040.0 | 41,565.5 | 20,528.7 | 18,166.1 | 18,166.1 |
| **Hawaii** | 44,445.0 | 5,139.0 | 9,274.8 | 8,932.6 | 8,859.9 | 4,379.1 | 3,929.8 | 3,929.8 |
| **Idaho** | 39,987.4 | 4,377.4 | 8,163.7 | 7,963.2 | 8,318.7 | 4,107.8 | 3,528.3 | 3,528.3 |
| **Illinois** | 513,431.3 | 58,472.1 | 107,742.7 | 103,580.1 | 102,270.5 | 50,501.3 | 45,432.3 | 45,432.3 |
| **Indiana** | 211,222.6 | 24,364.8 | 42,891.5 | 42,436.7 | 42,713.4 | 21,092.0 | 18,862.1 | 18,862.1 |
| **Iowa** | 137,845.6 | 14,035.9 | 28,138.0 | 28,221.2 | 28,397.4 | 14,022.7 | 12,515.2 | 12,515.2 |
| **Kansas** | 94,906.8 | 10,329.0 | 19,435.8 | 18,766.2 | 19,405.8 | 9,582.6 | 8,693.7 | 8,693.7 |
| **Kentucky** | 184,053.5 | 19,491.4 | 36,780.9 | 35,699.9 | 37,913.7 | 20,062.1 | 17,052.1 | 17,053.4 |
| **Louisiana** | 229,143.4 | 25,400.2 | 45,657.6 | 46,418.3 | 46,835.7 | 23,546.0 | 20,642.6 | 20,643.0 |
| **Maine** | 62,018.1 | 7,092.4 | 13,325.6 | 12,752.4 | 12,211.3 | 6,030.0 | 5,303.2 | 5,303.2 |
| **Maryland** | 199,614.2 | 22,843.8 | 42,099.8 | 40,116.6 | 39,521.7 | 19,515.9 | 17,758.2 | 17,758.2 |
| **Massachusetts** | 319,666.8 | 36,170.3 | 68,847.8 | 64,879.8 | 63,604.4 | 31,407.9 | 27,378.3 | 27,378.3 |
| **Michigan** | 424,829.7 | 46,896.8 | 89,145.2 | 87,213.1 | 85,115.7 | 42,030.3 | 37,214.3 | 37,214.3 |
| **Minnesota** | 201,949.1 | 22,996.3 | 44,334.8 | 40,891.9 | 39,113.8 | 19,314.5 | 17,648.9 | 17,648.9 |
| **Mississippi** | 165,775.8 | 17,499.0 | 31,491.7 | 34,344.1 | 35,688.0 | 16,996.6 | 14,878.2 | 14,878.2 |
| **Missouri** | 189,924.7 | 21,512.9 | 40,778.4 | 39,254.5 | 37,293.9 | 18,462.0 | 16,311.5 | 16,311.5 |
| **Montana** | 39,045.8 | 4,204.0 | 7,835.7 | 8,526.5 | 7,822.2 | 3,862.6 | 3,397.4 | 3,397.4 |
| **Nebraska** | 69,990.3 | 7,240.1 | 14,128.2 | 13,761.6 | 14,710.1 | 7,263.9 | 6,443.2 | 6,443.2 |
| **Nevada** | 22,686.3 | 2,759.2 | 4,987.3 | 4,494.5 | 4,436.4 | 2,190.7 | 1,909.1 | 1,909.1 |
| **New Hampshire** | 32,244.0 | 3,673.0 | 6,807.4 | 6,716.3 | 6,391.3 | 3,156.0 | 2,750.0 | 2,750.0 |
| **New Jersey** | 315,574.9 | 35,816.4 | 66,450.4 | 64,410.1 | 62,683.4 | 30,953.2 | 27,630.7 | 27,630.7 |
| **New Mexico** | 65,155.5 | 7,622.9 | 13,402.5 | 13,085.6 | 13,104.6 | 6,616.7 | 5,661.6 | 5,661.6 |
| **New York** | 1,127,273.7 | 128,681.1 | 240,242.7 | 229,902.3 | 222,936.7 | 110,086.5 | 97,712.2 | 97,712.2 |
| **North Carolina** | 254,665.4 | 28,436.7 | 51,720.6 | 52,588.9 | 51,411.7 | 25,407.5 | 22,550.0 | 22,550.0 |
| **North Dakota** | 36,527.8 | 2,923.1 | 6,825.3 | 6,935.6 | 8,362.3 | 4,129.3 | 3,676.1 | 3,676.1 |
| **Ohio** | 403,957.3 | 46,065.4 | 86,486.3 | 82,198.6 | 79,165.8 | 39,092.2 | 35,474.5 | 35,474.5 |
| **Oklahoma** | 112,127.6 | 12,745.5 | 23,151.7 | 23,300.8 | 22,354.2 | 11,038.6 | 9,768.4 | 9,768.4 |
| **Oregon** | 102,043.5 | 12,318.8 | 22,224.8 | 20,597.7 | 19,628.2 | 9,692.4 | 8,790.8 | 8,790.8 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 529,920.5 | 60,068.0 | 112,931.1 | 108,542.1 | 104,568.6 | 51,636.1 | 46,087.3 | 46,087.3 |
| **Rhode Island** | 44,661.3 | 4,916.8 | 9,175.5 | 9,047.4 | 9,043.5 | 4,465.7 | 4,006.2 | 4,006.2 |
| **South Carolina** | 140,892.7 | 16,084.2 | 29,592.3 | 28,639.7 | 27,756.6 | 14,264.5 | 12,269.0 | 12,286.4 |
| **South Dakota** | 42,182.8 | 3,758.6 | 8,384.6 | 8,507.7 | 9,061.0 | 4,474.3 | 3,998.3 | 3,998.3 |
| **Tennessee** | 189,113.3 | 21,164.0 | 39,622.2 | 39,670.4 | 37,411.2 | 18,473.7 | 16,385.9 | 16,385.9 |
| **Texas** | 482,373.6 | 57,455.1 | 101,911.5 | 98,365.4 | 95,175.0 | 47,178.2 | 41,144.2 | 41,144.2 |
| **Utah** | 58,997.3 | 6,401.0 | 12,537.4 | 12,005.1 | 11,983.1 | 5,929.3 | 5,070.7 | 5,070.7 |
| **Vermont** | 28,708.4 | 3,382.8 | 6,188.7 | 5,823.6 | 5,644.5 | 2,787.6 | 2,440.6 | 2,440.6 |
| **Virginia** | 200,631.6 | 23,114.8 | 42,661.0 | 40,798.2 | 39,357.6 | 19,434.8 | 17,632.6 | 17,632.6 |
| **Washington** | 146,398.7 | 17,002.0 | 31,277.1 | 28,935.3 | 29,002.7 | 14,321.6 | 12,930.0 | 12,930.0 |
| **West Virginia** | 122,098.7 | 12,167.1 | 22,427.0 | 25,810.3 | 25,683.3 | 13,453.8 | 11,278.6 | 11,278.6 |
| **Wisconsin** | 252,178.9 | 27,880.2 | 53,667.8 | 51,387.3 | 50,252.6 | 24,814.8 | 22,088.1 | 22,088.1 |
| **Wyoming** | 17,772.1 | 1,854.1 | 3,359.1 | 3,557.3 | 3,813.6 | 1,883.2 | 1,652.4 | 1,652.4 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 132,058.2 | 14,385.2 | 26,786.5 | 26,544.3 | 27,150.1 | 13,406.7 | 11,892.7 | 11,892.7 |

*Source:* Office of Revenue Sharing, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

## Table 2
## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE, BY ENTITLEMENT PERIOD
### (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total 1/72-9/83 | Paid/proj. 10/82-9/83 | 10/81-9/82 | 10/80-9/81 | 10/79-9/80 | 10/78-9/79 | 10/77-9/78 | 1/77-9/77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | $50,613,272.4 | $4,565,906.4 | $4,567,018.4 | $4,571,339.4 | $4,536,073.3 | $4,556,460.7 | $4,530,313.5 | $3,297,511.7 |
| **Alabama** | 834,223.7 | 79,075.7 | 75,128.6 | 74,116.0 | 71,464.0 | 72,589.4 | 73,512.6 | 53,481.8 |
| **Alaska** | 148,251.1 | 36,788.0 | 21,374.5 | 13,116.0 | 14,813.5 | 15,286.3 | 11,758.5 | 6,963.6 |
| **Arizona** | 569,659.9 | 55,051.2 | 62,084.0 | 61,911.4 | 53,347.2 | 52,948.5 | 49,772.3 | 32,343.2 |
| **Arkansas** | 511,967.0 | 45,801.9 | 47,773.3 | 44,569.0 | 45,428.0 | 45,460.5 | 43,833.4 | 34,869.6 |
| **California** | 5,582,823.4 | 511,270.9 | 532,348.3 | 496,056.1 | 534,527.5 | 518,288.1 | 507,045.8 | 353,216.1 |
| **Colorado** | 562,385.9 | 51,547.1 | 54,321.2 | 53,707.6 | 51,423.4 | 50,871.1 | 49,983.6 | 36,531.0 |
| **Connecticut** | 636,317.7 | 54,095.7 | 54,165.8 | 56,318.2 | 57,083.0 | 57,317.6 | 56,786.0 | 42,129.0 |
| **Delaware** | 151,503.8 | 13,413.6 | 13,714.1 | 14,106.2 | 13,747.3 | 14,140.6 | 14,190.9 | 10,489.1 |
| **Florida** | 1,595,478.8 | 164,130.5 | 161,516.8 | 160,034.0 | 136,121.0 | 136,116.7 | 135,412.2 | 102,261.9 |
| **Georgia** | 1,118,707.8 | 111,005.6 | 109,472.2 | 107,851.3 | 100,365.8 | 100,885.2 | 97,909.4 | 70,498.5 |
| **Hawaii** | 238,625.9 | 22,478.8 | 23,310.3 | 21,406.2 | 21,391.7 | 22,259.5 | 22,668.9 | 16,341.2 |
| **Idaho** | 198,411.7 | 18,559.2 | 18,235.5 | 18,937.8 | 17,232.3 | 17,384.8 | 15,573.9 | 12,653.5 |
| **Illinois** | 2,537,371.0 | 215,143.4 | 218,862.8 | 223,795.6 | 226,059.5 | 227,329.1 | 231,692.5 | 169,432.1 |
| **Indiana** | 1,025,666.6 | 85,396.1 | 82,219.9 | 87,694.4 | 89,669.2 | 92,155.2 | 96,431.8 | 70,258.9 |
| **Iowa** | 648,775.5 | 54,387.0 | 55,919.5 | 56,189.9 | 56,708.4 | 56,976.8 | 52,926.0 | 40,456.3 |
| **Kansas** | 456,875.7 | 39,326.4 | 38,056.9 | 40,475.7 | 40,638.4 | 40,284.7 | 38,835.2 | 29,809.7 |
| **Kentucky** | 812,692.5 | 76,016.9 | 73,995.4 | 76,752.5 | 73,684.8 | 75,425.7 | 73,860.9 | 54,261.3 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,117,669.7 | 93,451.0 | 96,151.3 | 94,419.5 | 96,068.4 | 101,996.6 | 108,207.1 | 76,957.9 |
| **Maine** | 313,667.3 | 28,207.7 | 28,741.0 | 27,826.7 | 26,043.5 | 30,554.8 | 27,826.3 | 20,546.8 |
| **Maryland** | 1,000,841.6 | 87,724.0 | 89,201.3 | 88,814.6 | 88,389.9 | 90,870.7 | 91,032.7 | 66,344.5 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,598,600.6 | 137,070.8 | 138,311.1 | 143,222.1 | 142,710.3 | 145,018.0 | 148,281.2 | 104,748.5 |
| **Michigan** | 2,107,387.8 | 175,328.3 | 179,475.9 | 191,488.4 | 196,271.7 | 191,866.6 | 188,275.9 | 136,084.1 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,006,706.0 | 84,558.5 | 86,086.4 | 92,229.0 | 91,032.8 | 91,324.1 | 90,886.8 | 66,636.4 |
| **Mississippi** | 748,675.2 | 63,622.9 | 62,639.2 | 61,835.5 | 63,535.1 | 66,612.8 | 66,483.6 | 49,754.7 |
| **Missouri** | 935,995.2 | 78,791.1 | 79,996.5 | 82,870.4 | 82,273.7 | 84,291.4 | 86,495.1 | 62,300.5 |
| **Montana** | 195,695.0 | 18,613.4 | 18,181.3 | 17,395.5 | 18,006.5 | 17,365.4 | 16,017.1 | 12,173.8 |
| **Nebraska** | 339,480.0 | 28,505.8 | 30,764.2 | 31,992.3 | 31,409.8 | 28,565.3 | 27,675.3 | 20,865.9 |
| **Nevada** | 128,900.1 | 13,851.8 | 13,621.3 | 13,798.0 | 11,530.1 | 11,353.1 | 11,398.6 | 8,013.6 |
| **New Hampshire** | 165,752.8 | 14,085.7 | 14,887.5 | 15,259.3 | 15,516.3 | 15,574.9 | 15,358.0 | 10,662.1 |
| **New Jersey** | 1,618,880.5 | 144,289.1 | 145,513.0 | 149,959.9 | 151,057.0 | 150,397.8 | 143,682.6 | 103,731.4 |
| **New Mexico** | 330,925.0 | 36,734.3 | 30,929.0 | 30,082.7 | 26,928.2 | 28,704.2 | 30,821.4 | 21,278.7 |
| **New York** | 5,550,397.1 | 464,500.2 | 463,816.7 | 476,272.4 | 497,292.5 | 510,245.8 | 514,789.7 | 372,829.3 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,286,603.9 | 120,655.4 | 120,765.3 | 116,397.5 | 112,847.1 | 112,673.7 | 111,880.9 | 82,265.2 |
| **North Dakota** | 155,992.0 | 13,929.8 | 12,976.1 | 12,294.9 | 12,951.7 | 12,648.5 | 9,986.3 | 8,329.2 |
| **Ohio** | 2,022,400.5 | 172,829.7 | 174,317.8 | 181,747.6 | 184,214.6 | 185,269.6 | 184,014.6 | 133,395.6 |
| **Oklahoma** | 581,690.4 | 60,063.9 | 55,060.4 | 54,781.1 | 51,121.5 | 49,601.2 | 50,303.1 | 36,907.6 |
| **Oregon** | 553,656.3 | 54,325.1 | 53,834.6 | 53,796.8 | 51,806.2 | 50,677.9 | 49,541.5 | 35,770.2 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 2,585,941.4 | 221,316.3 | 230,057.5 | 228,338.6 | 222,071.6 | 222,258.7 | 229,291.9 | 173,950.2 |
| **Rhode Island** | 221,374.1 | 19,572.8 | 19,249.8 | 20,191.8 | 19,689.1 | 19,568.2 | 19,726.0 | 14,218.0 |
| **South Carolina** | 707,491.4 | 69,325.5 | 67,912.8 | 66,044.2 | 61,086.0 | 61,410.6 | 59,986.0 | 46,493.5 |
| **South Dakota** | 186,436.3 | 15,733.3 | 15,226.7 | 15,586.5 | 15,534.4 | 15,328.8 | 13,767.3 | 10,766.4 |
| **Tennessee** | 952,326.7 | 85,700.0 | 83,689.5 | 86,806.1 | 87,954.5 | 84,339.2 | 82,502.7 | 61,264.9 |
| **Texas** | 2,506,214.9 | 248,650.1 | 232,252.4 | 225,379.2 | 221,222.6 | 225,142.6 | 224,985.9 | 166,706.7 |
| **Utah** | 319,051.4 | 34,410.3 | 33,313.8 | 32,228.7 | 27,950.6 | 28,971.5 | 25,877.2 | 18,504.7 |
| **Vermont** | 147,517.6 | 12,700.2 | 12,884.6 | 13,417.0 | 13,600.7 | 13,945.4 | 13,795.5 | 9,780.3 |
| **Virginia** | 1,058,294.1 | 98,510.9 | 98,285.6 | 95,545.4 | 93,714.9 | 94,959.4 | 93,156.2 | 66,961.6 |
| **Washington** | 738,848.1 | 66,902.0 | 67,790.2 | 69,802.6 | 63,454.2 | 61,530.8 | 67,731.8 | 49,302.4 |
| **West Virginia** | 443,955.0 | 41,106.0 | 42,488.2 | 42,969.4 | 39,774.6 | 41,536.3 | 40,957.5 | 27,968.9 |
| **Wisconsin** | 1,201,307.7 | 97,374.3 | 98,447.9 | 102,259.3 | 105,913.0 | 107,279.2 | 105,480.0 | 80,653.1 |
| **Wyoming** | 99,007.8 | 11,584.1 | 10,078.5 | 10,363.6 | 9,395.0 | 8,857.8 | 7,903.8 | 5,346.2 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 54,850.9 | 18,394.1 | 17,571.9 | 18,884.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| State or other jurisdiction | Total 1/72-12/76 | 7/76-12/76 | 7/75-6/76 | 7/74-6/75 | 7/73-6/74 | 1/73-6/73 | 7/72-12/72 | 1/72-6/72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | $19,988,649.0 | $2,238,881.6 | $4,209,071.3 | $4,088,976.1 | $3,987,804.3 | $1,967,959.4 | $1,747,994.6 | $1,747,961.7 |
| **Alabama** | 334,855.6 | 36,385.4 | 67,716.9 | 68,645.3 | 68,007.1 | 33,754.6 | 30,173.1 | 30,173.2 |
| **Alaska** | 28,150.7 | 4,096.1 | 6,061.4 | 5,859.8 | 5,219.7 | 2,542.7 | 2,183.2 | 2,187.8 |
| **Arizona** | 202,202.1 | 21,983.4 | 42,723.3 | 42,289.8 | 41,184.1 | 20,273.5 | 16,874.0 | 16,874.0 |
| **Arkansas** | 204,231.3 | 23,550.4 | 43,885.6 | 42,409.7 | 40,187.0 | 19,160.8 | 17,518.9 | 17,518.9 |
| **California** | 2,130,070.6 | 240,148.3 | 439,848.7 | 432,177.7 | 432,671.3 | 213,657.0 | 185,783.8 | 185,783.8 |
| **Colorado** | 214,000.9 | 24,844.7 | 46,021.9 | 43,882.1 | 42,277.7 | 20,815.3 | 18,079.6 | 18,079.6 |
| **Connecticut** | 258,422.4 | 28,655.5 | 56,969.7 | 53,155.3 | 50,123.1 | 24,820.1 | 22,348.6 | 22,350.1 |
| **Delaware** | 57,702.0 | 7,129.8 | 12,400.8 | 12,079.2 | 11,336.7 | 5,165.5 | 4,795.0 | 4,795.0 |
| **Florida** | 599,885.7 | 69,517.5 | 130,880.9 | 128,917.1 | 115,862.4 | 57,194.8 | 48,756.5 | 48,756.5 |
| **Georgia** | 420,719.8 | 48,056.4 | 87,879.3 | 87,950.9 | 83,077.7 | 41,055.5 | 36,350.0 | 36,350.0 |
| **Hawaii** | 88,769.3 | 10,157.2 | 18,549.6 | 17,865.2 | 17,719.9 | 8,758.2 | 7,859.6 | 7,859.6 |
| **Idaho** | 79,834.7 | 8,606.8 | 16,331.5 | 15,923.1 | 16,635.1 | 8,219.2 | 7,059.5 | 7,059.5 |
| **Illinois** | 1,025,056.0 | 115,212.0 | 215,487.2 | 207,073.9 | 204,537.0 | 101,007.7 | 90,869.1 | 90,869.1 |
| **Indiana** | 421,841.1 | 48,047.6 | 85,755.6 | 84,961.9 | 85,420.0 | 42,191.3 | 37,732.3 | 37,732.4 |
| **Iowa** | 275,209.6 | 27,517.5 | 56,276.9 | 56,444.2 | 56,794.2 | 28,071.2 | 25,052.8 | 25,052.8 |
| **Kansas** | 189,448.7 | 20,322.1 | 38,856.3 | 37,579.1 | 38,773.9 | 19,169.4 | 17,383.5 | 17,364.4 |
| **Kentucky** | 308,695.0 | 36,968.4 | 67,071.0 | 62,320.7 | 60,667.5 | 28,843.6 | 26,412.6 | 26,411.2 |
| **Louisiana** | 450,417.9 | 50,015.7 | 91,313.8 | 92,098.0 | 91,545.8 | 44,809.6 | 40,317.8 | 40,317.2 |
| **Maine** | 123,920.5 | 13,997.4 | 26,677.2 | 25,536.1 | 24,430.4 | 12,062.2 | 10,608.6 | 10,608.6 |
| **Maryland** | 398,463.9 | 44,922.8 | 84,199.6 | 80,233.5 | 79,043.2 | 39,031.8 | 35,516.5 | 35,516.5 |
| **Massachusetts** | 639,238.6 | 71,237.9 | 137,695.5 | 129,759.5 | 127,613.3 | 63,017.8 | 54,957.3 | 54.957.3 |
| **Michigan** | 848,596.9 | 92,523.9 | 178,289.2 | 174,434.5 | 170,203.2 | 84,076.5 | 74,532.9 | 74,536.7 |
| **Minnesota** | 403,952.0 | 45,289.8 | 88,695.0 | 81,781.8 | 78,236.6 | 39,105.6 | 35,424.8 | 35,418.4 |
| **Mississippi** | 315,191.4 | 33,744.4 | 62,195.3 | 64,560.5 | 64,148.2 | 32,315.2 | 29,113.9 | 29,113.9 |
| **Missouri** | 378,976.5 | 42,446.2 | 81,511.4 | 78,463.5 | 74,506.9 | 36,784.9 | 32,631.8 | 32,631.8 |
| **Montana** | 77,942.0 | 8,258.8 | 15,671.3 | 17,053.0 | 15,644.3 | 7,725.2 | 6,794.7 | 6,794.7 |
| **Nebraska** | 139,701.4 | 14,199.5 | 28,270.0 | 27,530.3 | 29,395.0 | 14,528.2 | 12,886.5 | 12,891.9 |
| **Nevada** | 45,333.6 | 5,452.6 | 9,969.0 | 9,021.2 | 8,872.8 | 4,381.4 | 3,818.3 | 3,818.3 |
| **New Hampshire** | 64,409.0 | 7,237.8 | 13,606.7 | 13,442.3 | 12,782.2 | 6,320.4 | 5,509.8 | 5,509.8 |
| **New Jersey** | 630,249.7 | 70,533.2 | 132,900.8 | 128,820.7 | 125,366.3 | 61,978.3 | 55,325.2 | 55,325.2 |
| **New Mexico** | 125,446.5 | 14,492.0 | 26,236.9 | 25,416.5 | 25,219.9 | 12,365.2 | 10,858.0 | 10,858.0 |
| **New York** | 2,250,650.5 | 253,497.4 | 480,494.3 | 459,753.4 | 445,873.4 | 220,176.8 | 195,427.6 | 195,427.6 |
| **North Carolina** | 509,118.8 | 55,951.2 | 103,450.7 | 105,177.3 | 102,826.9 | 51,038.3 | 45,337.2 | 45,337.2 |
| **North Dakota** | 72,875.5 | 5,657.2 | 13,649.0 | 13,872.1 | 16,723.1 | 8,262.5 | 7,355.7 | 7,355.9 |
| **Ohio** | 806,610.8 | 90,760.5 | 172,980.0 | 164,384.9 | 158,367.2 | 78,197.6 | 70,960.3 | 70,960.3 |
| **Oklahoma** | 223,851.6 | 25,091.2 | 46,301.9 | 46,599.1 | 44,707.7 | 22,077.5 | 19,537.1 | 19,537.1 |
| **Oregon** | 203,904.0 | 24,342.4 | 44,452.1 | 41,308.4 | 39,253.1 | 19,384.8 | 17,581.6 | 17,581.6 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,058,656.6 | 118,304.2 | 225,925.5 | 217,030.3 | 209,246.9 | 103,459.0 | 92,345.3 | 92,345.4 |
| **Rhode Island** | 89,158.4 | 9,669.5 | 18,350.9 | 18,094.8 | 18,087.0 | 8,931.4 | 8,012.4 | 8,012.4 |
| **South Carolina** | 275,232.8 | 31,625.8 | 59,182.1 | 56,752.6 | 54,269.2 | 26,241.7 | 23,590.7 | 23,570.7 |
| **South Dakota** | 84,492.9 | 7,324.4 | 16,772.2 | 17,011.8 | 18,255.5 | 9,016.4 | 8,056.3 | 8,056.3 |
| **Tennessee** | 380,069.8 | 41,653.1 | 79,376.1 | 79,342.3 | 74,822.3 | 37,824.2 | 33,526.6 | 33,525.2 |
| **Texas** | 961,875.4 | 113,450.3 | 203,826.6 | 196,545.9 | 190,056.2 | 93,676.1 | 82,159.9 | 82,160.4 |
| **Utah** | 117,794.6 | 12,586.8 | 25,071.5 | 24,010.2 | 23,990.1 | 11,834.8 | 10,150.8 | 10,150.4 |
| **Vermont** | 57,393.9 | 6,651.3 | 12,371.2 | 11,673.9 | 11,250.4 | 5,606.9 | 4,920.1 | 4,920.1 |
| **Virginia** | 417,160.1 | 45,766.8 | 85,181.3 | 86,538.8 | 83,473.2 | 41,299.1 | 37,450.4 | 37,450.5 |
| **Washington** | 292,334.1 | 33,508.3 | 62,578.8 | 57,887.3 | 57,993.6 | 28,644.3 | 25,860.9 | 25,860.9 |
| **West Virginia** | 167,154.1 | 18,986.1 | 35,096.2 | 35,428.7 | 32,973.6 | 15,528.7 | 14,570.4 | 14,570.4 |
| **Wisconsin** | 503,900.9 | 54,861.4 | 107,344.4 | 102,763.2 | 100,505.2 | 49,790.3 | 44,318.2 | 44,318.2 |
| **Wyoming** | 35,478.8 | 3,642.6 | 6,718.2 | 7,114.7 | 7,627.2 | 3,766.3 | 3,304.9 | 3,304.9 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

*Source:* Office of Revenue Sharing, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

# STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By Maurice Criz

The financial condition of state governments in fiscal 1982 was extremely weak: grants-in-aid from the federal government dropped for the first time in 40 years, revenue growth slowed because of the economic recession and earlier tax decreases, and general fund balances were depleted in almost all states. Nevertheless, the states attempted to continue to maintain their central role in the federal structure, providing substantial fiscal assistance to local governments to educate the young, to provide necessities of life to the poor, sick and aged, to maintain highways and streets necessary for transporting commodities and people, and for many other governmental services.

**Rate of Growth Slows Down**

During fiscal 1982, state intergovernmental expenditures totaled $98.7 billion, or $436 per capita. Of this amount, $1.8 billion constituted payments to the federal government for services provided to the states and Supplemental Security Income aid. State payments to local governments totaled $97 billion, comprising 62.7 percent for schools, 12.3 percent for public welfare, 10.4 percent for general local government support, 5.2 percent for highways and streets, and 9.5 percent for all other purposes. It should be noted that these payments include federal funds which pass through the states to local governments, since these are frequently intermingled in state accounts and are not reported separately. In general, the Bureau of the Census defines state payments to local governments as consisting of grants-in-aid, payments in lieu of taxes, reimbursements for services performed, state-collected locally shared taxes, and the extension of contingent loans or advances (where repayment is on a conditional basis).

The rate of growth in state intergovernmental expenditure slowed during 1982, increasing by 6 percent in 1982 as against a 10.3 percent increase in 1981 and 11.2 percent in 1980. This slowdown is comparable to a similar trend for state government direct general expenditure for purchase of goods and services, which grew by 6.4 percent during 1982 as compared with increases of 11.7 percent in 1981 and 15.4 percent in 1980.

State payments to local governments in 1982 remained static as a portion of state general expenditure at 36 percent, but was two percentage points lower than the peak in 1974 (see Table A).

Table A
DIRECT STATE AID
TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE

| Fiscal year | Percent |
|---|---|
| 1964 | 34.8 |
| 1966 | 36.7 |
| 1968 | 36.3 |
| 1970 | 37.2 |
| 1972 | 37.2 |
| 1974 | 38.0 |
| 1976 | 36.9 |
| 1978 | 36.6 |
| 1979 | 37.1 |
| 1980 | 36.3 |
| 1981 | 36.0 |
| 1982 | 36.0 |

Approaching the significance of local governments' revenue from state governments in terms of major revenue sources, we find that in fiscal 1982 local governments received 34 percent of their total general revenue from the states. This compares to 7.5 percent received directly from the federal government, and 58.5 percent obtained from taxes, charges and other local revenue sources.

The slowdown in growth of state aid, while by no means universal, has been widespread among the states. Table 2 shows the percentage of change in per capita amounts of state intergovernmental expenditure, the major portion of which is local grants-in-aid, by biennial periods since 1976. Overall, there was an increase of 14.5 percent from 1976 to 1978, a further increase of 20.9 percent from 1978 to 1980, but a decline to 16.5 percent between 1980 and 1982. The breadth of the cutbacks is evidenced by the fact that 12 states showed increases of less than 10 percent in the 1980-82 period as compared with five states in 1978-80, 16 states with increases of 10-20 percent in the most recent period as against 22 states in 1978-80, and six states in the 20-30 percent group compared with 13 states in 1978-80.

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The amount of aid to local governments for particular functions reflects the varying governmental structures in the individual states, the distribution of responsibilities as between the state government and local governments, and public policies determining the level of support for competing services. Financial support received by the states from the federal government, on the other hand, reflects national policies that differ from those of the states. Thus, as is shown in Table B, state aid to local governments is distributed primarily for education, followed by public welfare, general support and highways. Federal aid to the states, however, is primarily for public welfare, followed by education and highways, and a separate grant is made to local governments for general support under the general revenue sharing program.

**Table B**
**STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND RECEIPTS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: FISCAL 1982**
**(In millions)**

| Function | To local governments | From federal government |
|---|---|---|
| Total | $96,950 | $66,026 |
| Education | 60,684 | 13,149 |
| Public Welfare | 11,951 | 31,510 |
| General Support | 10,044 | (a) |
| Highways | 5,028 | 8,304 |
| Miscellaneous and Other | 9,243 | 13,063 |

(a) State participation in the federal general revenue sharing program ended September 30, 1980.

**State Aid by Function**

In fiscal 1982, the annual increase in local aid from states slowed. The largest drop was in public welfare, which fell to an 8.6 percent increase compared to 19.1 percent in 1981. General support decreased from 10.7 to 5 percent, education from 8.7 to 6 percent, and highways from 8.4 to 5.8 percent.

Aid in different categories varies considerably among the states depending upon whether the service is state or locally administered and the comparative levels of support. Table 3 shows that 20 states had total intergovernmental expenditures of $300 to $400 per capita in 1982, 10 had between $200 and $300, and 11 had $500 or more. For education, the predominant group was between $200 and $300, 26 states; eight states were between $100 and $200; 10 states between $300 and $400; and four states were in the $400 and over class. For general local government support, 31 states provided aid of less than $50 per capita; 11 states were between $50 and $100; and eight states provided $100 or more per capita. As to public welfare, 38 states provided local aid of less than $25; six were in the $25 to $50 group; and six provided $50 or more. For highways, the largest group was under $25, 30 states; 15 states provided $25 to $50 per capita; and five states were in the $50 to $100 group.

**State Aid by Type of Receiving Government**

Even though there was a slowdown in fiscal 1982 in the rate of increase of state aid to local governments in total amount and in a number of states, the dollar amount in total increased 6.2 percent to $97 billion from $91.3 billion in 1981. The largest share went to school districts, $48.8 billion or an increase of 5.3 percent over 1981. Counties received $22.7 billion, an increase of 6.8 percent. Municipalities received $15.1 billion, 8.5 percent more than in 1981. The amount of aid to townships remained approximately the same as in 1981, while aid to special districts decreased by 4.5 percent.

**Other Types of State Aid**

In addition to providing direct monetary assistance to local governments, some state governments help raise funds through the sale of bonds or notes. The North Carolina Local Government Commission sells bonds or notes for counties, municipalities and special districts. Hawaii sells state general obligation bonds from which funds are made available to the counties for capital improvements and withholds payment for debt service from the state-administered real property tax. In Florida, county school districts may authorize the state to sell bonds secured by the county's portion of state motor vehicle license funds, and counties may authorize the state to sell bonds for capital projects with payments to be made from the county's allocation of a special statewide motor fuels tax.

Municipal bond banks have been established in Alaska, Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont. In essence, local governments sell their securities to a state bond bank, which in turn sells securities to the public. Local governments retain the right to sell their bonds independently, but there are advantages to selling through the state. States have better credit ratings and their bond issues get better interest rates in the market. Larger bond issues sell more easily than smaller ones. The state of New York brought New York City through a crisis period in the 1970s by selling bonds secured by certain revenues of the city.

The Alaska Municipal Bond Bank has sold several bond issues since 1976, with varying types of assistance for the local governments. In one

series, a state legislative appropriation funded an additional bond reserve (10 percent), and if a municipality fails to meet debt service, the state of Alaska must pay to the bank funds due the municipality from the state in order to clear the default. In a second series, state appropriations subsidize interest rates paid by municipalities. A third series of bonds provides for loans to local governments which qualify for aid under the Federal Coastal Energy Impact Program.

The other state bond banks follow the general principle that they are independent authorities and the credit and taxing power of the state is not pledged to payment of principal and interest on the bonds, although the Maine and Vermont statutes require the state to appropriate funds, if necessary, to maintain the general reserve fund at a level sufficient to meet debt service requirements. The New Hampshire statute provides that the state legislature may make such appropriations if it so desires.

Some states have established authorities to assist local governments in financing public school construction. In Pennsylvania, for example, the state sells bonds to secure funds, builds the schools and leases them to the local school districts. The Virginia Public School Authority operates similarly to a bond bank, selling its own bonds and buying the bonds of the school districts. Other states that have similar authorities to facilitate school construction include Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Maine. Hawaii provides the ultimate in state assistance for education—all public education is provided by the state government, and there are no locally administered public schools. In Alaska, public schools located outside borough or city school systems are administered by regional area boards that are financed by state appropriations. In Maine, public schools in unorganized territory and Indian schools are operated and maintained by the State Department of Education.

Other types of state aid to local governments that are not included in intergovernmental payments listed above are the following: (1) Nonfiscal assistance to local governments in the form of advisory services or aid-in-kind; (2) Contributions by a state to trust funds it administers for the financing of retirement benefits to local government employees; (3) Shares of state-imposed taxes which are collected and retained by local governments; (4) Proceeds of state interest-bearing loans to local governments which, unlike contingent loans, are repayable over a specified time. Such loans are treated as debt and investment transactions; (5) Expenditure for the purchase of property, commodities and utility services to other governments; (6) State economic or industrial development agencies' attempts to stimulate business investment, such as creating jobs and boosting local economies and revenues.

## Table 1
## SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS: 1942 to 1982
## (In millions, except per capita)

| Fiscal year | Total | To federal government | To local governments | | | | | | Per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | For general local government support | For specified purposes | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Education | Public welfare | Highways | All other | |
| 1942 | $ 1,780 | ... | $ 224 | $ 1,556 | $ 790 | $ 390 | $ 344 | $ 32 | $ 13.37 |
| 1944 | 1,842 | ... | 274 | 1,568 | 861 | 368 | 298 | 41 | 13.95 |
| 1946 | 2,092 | ... | 357 | 1,735 | 953 | 376 | 339 | 67 | 15.05 |
| 1948 | 3,283 | ... | 428 | 2,855 | 1,554 | 648 | 507 | 146 | 22.64 |
| 1950 | 4,217 | ... | 482 | 3,735 | 2,054 | 792 | 610 | 279 | 28.11 |
| 1951 | 4,678 | ... | 513 | 4,165 | 2,248 | 974 | 667 | 276 | 30.78 |
| 1952 | 5,044 | ... | 549 | 4,495 | 2,525 | 976 | 728 | 268 | 32.55 |
| 1953 | 5,384 | ... | 592 | 4,971 | 2,740 | 981 | 803 | 267 | 34.19 |
| 1954 | 5,679 | ... | 600 | 5,079 | 2,934 | 1,004 | 871 | 269 | 35.42 |
| 1955 | 5,986 | ... | 591 | 5,395 | 3,154 | 1,046 | 911 | 284 | 36.62 |
| 1956 | 6,538 | ... | 631 | 5,907 | 3,541 | 1,069 | 984 | 313 | 39.28 |
| 1957 | 7,439 | ... | 668 | 6,771 | 4,212 | 1,136 | 1,083 | 340 | 43.86 |
| 1958 | 8,089 | ... | 687 | 7,402 | 4,598 | 1,247 | 1,167 | 390 | 46.76 |
| 1959 | 8,689 | ... | 725 | 7,964 | 4,957 | 1,409 | 1,207 | 391 | 49.37 |
| 1960 | 9,443 | ... | 806 | 8,637 | 5,461 | 1,483 | 1,247 | 446 | 52.75 |
| 1961 | 10,114 | ... | 821 | 9,293 | 5,963 | 1,602 | 1,266 | 462 | 55.51 |
| 1962 | 10,906 | ... | 844 | 10,062 | 6,474 | 1,777 | 1,326 | 485 | 58.94 |
| 1963 | 11,885 | ... | 1,012 | 10,873 | 6,993 | 1,919 | 1,416 | 545 | 63.31 |
| 1964 | 12,968 | ... | 1,053 | 11,915 | 7,664 | 2,104 | 1,524 | 623 | 68.06 |
| 1965 | 14,174 | ... | 1,102 | 13,072 | 8,351 | 2,436 | 1,630 | 655 | 73.43 |
| 1966 | 16,928 | ... | 1,361 | 15,567 | 10,177 | 2,882 | 1,725 | 783 | 86.79 |
| 1967 | 19,056 | ... | 1,585 | 17,471 | 11,845 | 2,897 | 1,861 | 868 | 96.70 |
| 1968 | 21,950 | ... | 1,993 | 19,957 | 13,321 | 3,527 | 2,029 | 1,079 | 110.27 |
| 1969 | 24,779 | ... | 2,135 | 22,644 | 14,858 | 4,402 | 2,109 | 1,275 | 123.20 |
| 1970 | 28,892 | ... | 2,958 | 25,934 | 17,085 | 5,003 | 2,439 | 1,407 | 142.73 |
| 1971 | 32,640 | ... | 3,258 | 29,382 | 19,292 | 5,760 | 2,507 | 1,823 | 158.82 |
| 1972 | 36,759 | ... | 3,752 | 33,007 | 21,195 | 6,944 | 2,633 | 2,235 | 177.16 |
| 1973 | 40,822 | ... | 4,280 | 36,542 | 23,316 | 7,532 | 2,953 | 2,741 | 195.22 |
| 1974 | 45,941 | $ 341 | 4,804 | 40,796 | 27,107 | 7,028 | 3,211 | 3,450 | 218.07 |
| 1975 | 51,978 | 975 | 5,129 | 45,874 | 31,110 | 7,127 | 3,225 | 4,412 | 244.71 |
| 1976 | 57,858 | 1,180 | 5,674 | 51,004 | 34,084 | 8,296 | 3,241 | 5,383 | 270.42 |
| 1977 | 62,460 | 1,386 | 6,373 | 54,701 | 36,964 | 8,756 | 3,631 | 5,350 | 288.65 |
| 1978 | 67,287 | 1,472 | 6,819 | 58,995 | 40,125 | 8,586 | 3,821 | 6,463 | 309.52 |
| 1979 | 75,975 | 1,493 | 8,224 | 66,258 | 46,206 | 8,667 | 4,149 | 7,236 | 346.18 |
| 1980 | 84,504 | 1,746 | 8,644 | 74,114 | 52,688 | 9,242 | 4,383 | 7,801 | 374.13 |
| 1981 | 93,180 | 1,873 | 9,570 | 81,735 | 57,257 | 11,009 | 4,751 | 8,718 | 412.47 |
| 1982 | 98,743 | 1,793 | 10,044 | 86,905 | 60,684 | 11,951 | 5,028 | 9,243 | 435.86 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Payments to Local Governments* (vol. 6, no. 3, of the 1977 census of governments) and annual reports of *State Government Finances.*

## Table 2
## STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY STATE: 1976 TO 1982

| State | Amount (in thousands) | | | | Per capita amounts | | | | Percentage change in per capita amounts | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1982* | *1980* | *1978* | *1976* | *1982* | *1980* | *1978* | *1976* | *1980 to 1982* | *1978 to 1980* | *1976 to 1978* |
| **All states** | $98,742,976 | $84,504,451 | $67,287,260 | $57,858,241 | $435.86 | $374.13 | $309.52 | $270.42 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 14.5 |
| **Alabama** | 1,136,158 | 1,036,721 | 856,355 | 700,064 | 291.77 | 266.51 | 228.85 | 191.01 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 19.8 |
| **Alaska** | 992,519 | 340,319 | 265,975 | 207,088 | 2,468.95 | 850.80 | 659.99 | 542.12 | 190.2 | 28.9 | 21.7 |
| **Arizona** | 1,192,237 | 1,040,614 | 814,662 | 694,268 | 438.63 | 382.86 | 346.08 | 305.84 | 14.6 | 10.6 | 13.2 |
| **Arkansas** | 667,184 | 624,261 | 505,103 | 418,197 | 291.86 | 273.20 | 231.06 | 198.29 | 6.8 | 18.2 | 16.5 |
| **California** | 17,625,121 | 15,360,365 | 9,905,969 | 8,135,469 | 744.68 | 648.97 | 444.33 | 378.04 | 14.7 | 46.1 | 17.5 |
| **Colorado** | 1,200,839 | 947,692 | 746,746 | 675,431 | 415.52 | 328.03 | 279.68 | 261.49 | 26.7 | 17.3 | 7.0 |
| **Connecticut** | 760,415 | 671,287 | 593,857 | 525,225 | 244.66 | 215.99 | 191.63 | 168.50 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 13.7 |
| **Delaware** | 214,619 | 189,577 | 183,973 | 188,428 | 361.31 | 318.62 | 315.56 | 323.75 | 13.4 | 1.0 | -2.5 |
| **Florida** | 3,512,218 | 2,925,889 | 2,235,987 | 1,834,215 | 360.38 | 300.40 | 260.18 | 217.81 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 19.5 |
| **Georgia** | 1,781,763 | 1,613,179 | 1,177,775 | 845,591 | 326.15 | 295.24 | 231.66 | 170.14 | 10.5 | 27.4 | 36.2 |
| **Hawaii** | 27,875 | 35,530 | 49,711 | 222,772 | 28.89 | 36.82 | 55.42 | 25.67 | -27.5 | -33.6 | 115.9 |
| **Idaho** | 353,787 | 309,341 | 225,063 | 187,358 | 374.77 | 327.69 | 256.34 | 225.46 | 14.4 | 27.8 | 13.7 |
| **Illinois** | 3,725,170 | 3,817,128 | 2,869,480 | 2,652,553 | 326.00 | 334.31 | 255.22 | 236.22 | -2.5 | 31.0 | 8.0 |
| **Indiana** | 2,045,228 | 1,805,564 | 1,481,065 | 1,253,233 | 372.54 | 328.88 | 275.60 | 236.37 | 13.3 | 19.3 | 16.6 |
| **Iowa** | 1,262,391 | 1,148,360 | 969,801 | 797,891 | 433.22 | 394.22 | 334.88 | 278.01 | 9.9 | 17.7 | 20.5 |
| **Kansas** | 711,548 | 601,939 | 474,426 | 404,805 | 300.99 | 254.74 | 202.06 | 175.24 | 18.2 | 26.1 | 15.3 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,107,357 | 1,006,756 | 774,679 | 510,160 | 302.56 | 274.99 | 221.46 | 148.82 | 10.0 | 24.2 | 48.8 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,599,993 | 1,315,201 | 1,116,896 | 998,899 | 380.41 | 312.85 | 281.62 | 260.06 | 21.6 | 11.1 | 8.3 |
| **Maine** | 297,274 | 303,746 | 274,718 | 320,491 | 264.24 | 270.00 | 251.80 | 299.52 | -2.1 | 7.2 | -15.9 |
| **Maryland** | 1,708,142 | 1,431,805 | 1,199,885 | 1,460,454 | 405.06 | 339.61 | 289.62 | 352.43 | 19.3 | 17.3 | -17.8 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,315,564 | 2,116,477 | 1,577,703 | 1,429,110 | 403.62 | 368.92 | 273.24 | 246.02 | 9.4 | 35.0 | 11.1 |
| **Michigan** | 3,824,824 | 3,578,343 | 3,071,384 | 2,306,268 | 412.96 | 386.51 | 334.25 | 253.32 | 6.8 | 15.6 | 32.0 |
| **Minnesota** | 3,016,693 | 2,237,164 | 1,960,373 | 1,602,859 | 740.11 | 548.73 | 489.12 | 404.25 | 34.9 | 12.2 | 21.0 |
| **Mississippi** | 948,128 | 856,350 | 691,567 | 582,224 | 376.09 | 339.69 | 287.67 | 247.33 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 16.3 |
| **Missouri** | 1,167,399 | 1,088,886 | 812,678 | 693,542 | 237.42 | 221.45 | 167.22 | 145.15 | 7.2 | 32.4 | 15.2 |
| **Montana** | 243,384 | 230,463 | 215,838 | 147,181 | 309.26 | 292.84 | 274.95 | 195.46 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 40.7 |
| **Nebraska** | 482,635 | 412,081 | 347,780 | 257,768 | 307.41 | 262.47 | 222.22 | 165.98 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 33.9 |
| **Nevada** | 456,728 | 265,956 | 197,202 | 143,910 | 570.91 | 332.86 | 298.79 | 235.92 | 71.5 | 11.4 | 26.7 |
| **New Hampshire** | 139,824 | 137,723 | 105,117 | 87,832 | 151.82 | 149.54 | 120.69 | 106.85 | 1.5 | 23.9 | 13.0 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,030,065 | 3,056,970 | 2,162,892 | 1,634,972 | 547.19 | 415.12 | 295.19 | 222.87 | 31.8 | 40.6 | 32.5 |
| **New Mexico** | 829,899 | 595,464 | 461,088 | 363,060 | 636.91 | 458.05 | 380.44 | 310.84 | 39.0 | 20.4 | 22.4 |
| **New York** | 11,849,950 | 10,252,802 | 10,075,469 | 9,977,102 | 674.90 | 583.97 | 567.70 | 551.71 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| **North Carolina** | 2,440,069 | 2,028,170 | 1,960,984 | 1,652,666 | 414.84 | 345.28 | 351.62 | 302.19 | 20.1 | -1.8 | 16.4 |
| **North Dakota** | 355,610 | 216,844 | 177,804 | 148,253 | 544.58 | 332.07 | 272.71 | 230.56 | 64.0 | 21.8 | 18.3 |
| **Ohio** | 3,561,699 | 3,249,696 | 2,610,757 | 2,095,547 | 329.85 | 300.98 | 242.88 | 196.03 | 9.6 | 23.9 | 23.9 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,160,761 | 800,260 | 631,479 | 491,460 | 383.72 | 264.55 | 219.26 | 177.68 | 45.0 | 20.7 | 23.4 |
| **Oregon** | 1,014,603 | 879,899 | 608,505 | 421,079 | 385.34 | 334.18 | 248.98 | 180.80 | 15.3 | 34.2 | 37.7 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,014,697 | 3,541,237 | 3,054,225 | 2,762,409 | 338.39 | 298.41 | 259.93 | 232.88 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 11.6 |
| **Rhode Island** | 235,816 | 217,255 | 170,414 | 148,660 | 249.01 | 229.41 | 182.26 | 160.37 | 8.5 | 25.9 | 13.7 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,024,500 | 781,643 | 650,372 | 530,983 | 328.16 | 250.61 | 222.88 | 186.44 | 30.9 | 12.5 | 20.0 |
| **South Dakota** | 160,201 | 121,758 | 85,935 | 68,306 | 231.84 | 176.46 | 124.54 | 99.57 | 31.4 | 41.7 | 25.1 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,067,709 | 974,485 | 798,272 | 657,567 | 232.57 | 212.26 | 183.22 | 156.04 | 9.6 | 15.8 | 17.4 |
| **Texas** | 4,252,176 | 3,458,969 | 2,724,758 | 2,161,147 | 298.84 | 243.11 | 209.37 | 173.07 | 22.9 | 16.1 | 21.0 |
| **Utah** | 525,165 | 459,404 | 369,324 | 288,129 | 359.46 | 314.44 | 282.57 | 234.63 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 20.4 |
| **Vermont** | 110,722 | 110,786 | 97,068 | 81,941 | 216.68 | 216.80 | 199.32 | 172.14 | 0 | 8.8 | 15.8 |
| **Virginia** | 1,658,077 | 1,268,683 | 1,045,710 | 1,010,572 | 310.09 | 237.31 | 203.13 | 200.83 | 30.7 | 16.8 | 1.2 |
| **Washington** | 2,128,066 | 1,601,814 | 1,138,795 | 947,921 | 515.02 | 387.85 | 301.75 | 262.44 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 15.0 |
| **West Virginia** | 674,956 | 533,286 | 461,282 | 356,823 | 346.13 | 273.48 | 248.00 | 195.95 | 26.6 | 10.3 | 26.6 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,761,315 | 2,643,133 | 2,149,735 | 1,868,145 | 586.76 | 561.77 | 459.44 | 405.33 | 4.4 | 22.3 | 13.4 |
| **Wyoming** | 369,903 | 263,176 | 150,624 | 108,213 | 787.03 | 558.76 | 355.25 | 277.47 | 40.9 | 57.1 | 28.0 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982*, and previous annual reports.

## Table 3
## PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1982

| State | Total | General local government support | Specified functions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Miscellaneous and unallocable |
| **All states** | $435.86 | $ 44.34 | $267.86 | $ 60.67 | $22.19 | $ 40.80 |
| **Alabama** | 291.77 | 14.85 | 226.19 | 0.89 | 28.72 | 21.11 |
| **Alaska** | 2,468.95 | 371.91 | 1,002.11 | 17.90 | 82.35 | 994.68 |
| **Arizona** | 438.63 | 108.30 | 281.26 | 1.21 | 31.92 | 15.95 |
| **Arkansas** | 291.86 | 17.71 | 217.85 | 0.42 | 31.66 | 24.22 |
| **California** | 744.68 | 56.01 | 382.25 | 223.01 | 20.61 | 62.81 |
| **Colorado** | 415.52 | 6.22 | 247.29 | 85.48 | 24.23 | 52.31 |
| **Connecticut** | 244.66 | 29.18 | 167.74 | 11.81 | 7.79 | 28.14 |
| **Delaware** | 361.31 | . . . | 304.31 | 0.80 | 7.01 | 49.19 |
| **Florida** | 360.38 | 31.95 | 290.22 | . . . | 15.35 | 22.85 |
| **Georgia** | 326.15 | 2.95 | 273.47 | 0.70 | 13.02 | 36.02 |
| **Hawaii** | 28.89 | 18.94 | . . . | 4.52 | 0.36 | 5.07 |
| **Idaho** | 374.77 | 24.54 | 297.99 | . . . | 37.05 | 15.20 |
| **Illinois** | 326.00 | 36.31 | 238.73 | 10.99 | 23.22 | 16.76 |
| **Indiana** | 372.54 | 81.78 | 209.73 | 31.81 | 30.93 | 18.28 |
| **Iowa** | 433.22 | 44.40 | 301.17 | 7.84 | 53.35 | 26.46 |
| **Kansas** | 300.99 | 18.73 | 249.95 | 0.08 | 18.90 | 13.33 |
| **Kentucky** | 302.56 | 0.48 | 252.53 | 0.67 | 13.79 | 35.09 |
| **Louisiana** | 380.41 | 53.09 | 280.16 | 0.13 | 16.53 | 30.49 |
| **Maine** | 264.24 | 21.75 | 216.58 | 7.55 | 1.71 | 16.66 |
| **Maryland** | 405.06 | 35.27 | 215.43 | 3.74 | 78.78 | 71.84 |
| **Massachusetts** | 403.62 | 65.99 | 203.08 | 21.78 | 11.27 | 101.51 |
| **Michigan** | 412.96 | 57.79 | 202.73 | 42.27 | 51.37 | 58.79 |
| **Minnesota** | 740.11 | 121.38 | 444.88 | 96.08 | 40.50 | 37.28 |
| **Mississippi** | 376.09 | 57.69 | 276.04 | 0.18 | 30.53 | 11.66 |
| **Missouri** | 237.42 | 1.31 | 197.80 | 2.02 | 15.25 | 21.04 |
| **Montana** | 309.26 | 31.09 | 232.65 | 4.03 | 10.17 | 31.33 |
| **Nebraska** | 307.41 | 78.94 | 126.64 | 13.79 | 48.81 | 39.24 |
| **Nevada** | 570.91 | 198.22 | 337.13 | 7.25 | 14.64 | 13.67 |
| **New Hampshire** | 151.82 | 46.40 | 75.19 | . . . | 7.98 | 22.25 |
| **New Jersey** | 547.19 | 158.19 | 242.02 | 101.11 | 10.63 | 35.23 |
| **New Mexico** | 636.91 | 134.15 | 475.74 | . . . | 9.54 | 17.49 |
| **New York** | 674.90 | 51.99 | 298.20 | 242.68 | 9.23 | 72.81 |
| **North Carolina** | 414.84 | 22.78 | 319.49 | 20.08 | 7.10 | 45.38 |
| **North Dakota** | 544.58 | 60.69 | 391.77 | 14.67 | 57.51 | 19.94 |
| **Ohio** | 329.85 | 33.52 | 196.48 | 41.03 | 36.03 | 22.78 |
| **Oklahoma** | 383.72 | 4.00 | 307.63 | 3.29 | 47.29 | 21.51 |
| **Oregon** | 385.34 | 73.75 | 235.67 | 1.56 | 46.64 | 27.72 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 338.39 | 5.10 | 217.74 | 33.74 | 17.95 | 63.86 |
| **Rhode Island** | 249.01 | 17.61 | 175.12 | 28.82 | 0.41 | 27.05 |
| **South Carolina** | 328.16 | 29.01 | 260.14 | 2.57 | 26.95 | 9.49 |
| **South Dakota** | 231.84 | 66.69 | 142.04 | 0.06 | 9.51 | 13.54 |
| **Tennessee** | 232.57 | 25.57 | 167.94 | 1.59 | 26.69 | 10.78 |
| **Texas** | 298.84 | 2.80 | 288.02 | . . . | 2.16 | 5.86 |
| **Utah** | 359.46 | 0.68 | 310.56 | 2.95 | 13.57 | 31.69 |
| **Vermont** | 216.68 | 0.34 | 167.87 | 10.28 | 21.09 | 17.10 |
| **Virginia** | 310.09 | 4.18 | 216.45 | 31.32 | 12.51 | 45.63 |
| **Washington** | 515.02 | 15.15 | 430.10 | 4.79 | 23.57 | 41.41 |
| **West Virginia** | 346.13 | 7.09 | 326.51 | . . . | . . . | 12.53 |
| **Wisconsin** | 586.76 | 161.28 | 203.99 | 133.68 | 38.00 | 49.81 |
| **Wyoming** | 787.03 | 273.62 | 375.60 | 0.06 | 28.25 | 109.50 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

## Table 4
## STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands)

| State | Total | General local government support | Specified functions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Miscellaneous and combined |
| **All states** | $98,742,976 | $10,044,372 | $60,683,583 | $13,744,417 | $5,028,072 | $9,242,543 |
| **Alabama** | 1,136,158 | 57,826 | 880,794 | 3,466 | 111,855 | 82,217 |
| **Alaska** | 992,519 | 149,507 | 402,848 | 7,197 | 33,106 | 399,861 |
| **Arizona** | 1,192,237 | 294,349 | 764,503 | 3,276 | 86,745 | 43,364 |
| **Arkansas** | 667,184 | 40,493 | 498,013 | 949 | 72,370 | 55,369 |
| **California** | 17,625,121 | 1,325,612 | 9,047,054 | 5,278,177 | 487,684 | 1,486,594 (a) |
| **Colorado** | 1,200,839 | 17,964 | 714,655 | 247,024 | 70,015 | 151,181 |
| **Connecticut** | 760,415 | 90,679 | 521,348 | 36,716 | 24,208 | 87,464 |
| **Delaware** | 214,619 | ... | 180,760 | 478 | 4,165 | 29,216 |
| **Florida** | 3,512,218 | 311,429 | 2,828,459 | ... | 149,592 | 222,738 |
| **Georgia** | 1,781,763 | 16,117 | 1,493,944 | 3,811 | 71,135 | 196,756 |
| **Hawaii** | 27,875 | 18,273 | ... | 4,357 | 348 | 4,897 |
| **Idaho** | 353,787 | 23,169 | 281,299 | ... | 34,971 | 14,348 |
| **Illinois** | 3,725,170 | 414,877 | 2,727,941 | 125,566 | 265,298 | 191,488 |
| **Indiana** | 2,045,228 | 448,990 | 1,151,430 | 174,612 | 169,815 | 100,381 |
| **Iowa** | 1,262,391 | 129,370 | 877,610 | 22,856 | 155,459 | 77,096 |
| **Kansas** | 711,548 | 44,281 | 590,879 | 186 | 44,687 | 31,515 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,107,357 | 1,755 | 924,251 | 2,434 | 50,477 | 128,440 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,599,993 | 223,285 | 1,178,351 | 562 | 69,537 | 128,258 |
| **Maine** | 297,274 | 24,469 | 243,648 | 8,493 | 1,924 | 18,740 |
| **Maryland** | 1,708,142 | 148,736 | 908,454 | 15,783 | 332,220 | 302,949 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,315,564 | 378,565 | 1,165,049 | 124,939 | 64,632 | 582,379 (b) |
| **Michigan** | 3,824,824 | 535,232 | 1,877,717 | 391,502 | 475,826 | 544,547 (c) |
| **Minnesota** | 3,016,693 | 494,744 | 1,813,330 | 391,617 | 165,066 | 151,936 |
| **Mississippi** | 948,128 | 145,432 | 695,897 | 442 | 76,972 | 29,385 |
| **Missouri** | 1,167,399 | 6,449 | 972,570 | 9,956 | 74,969 | 103,455 |
| **Montana** | 243,384 | 24,465 | 183,095 | 3,169 | 8,001 | 24,654 |
| **Nebraska** | 482,635 | 123,932 | 198,822 | 21,651 | 76,627 | 61,603 |
| **Nevada** | 456,728 | 158,577 | 269,703 | 5,799 | 11,711 | 10,938 |
| **New Hampshire** | 139,824 | 42,731 | 69,253 | ... | 7,352 | 20,488 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,030,065 | 1,165,078 | 1,782,494 | 744,711 | 78,306 | 259,476 |
| **New Mexico** | 829,899 | 174,794 | 619,887 | ... | 12,425 | 22,793 |
| **New York** | 11,849,950 | 912,861 | 5,235,845 | 4,260,931 | 161,974 | 1,278,339 (d) |
| **North Carolina** | 2,440,069 | 134,001 | 1,879,236 | 118,116 | 41,777 | 266,939 |
| **North Dakota** | 355,610 | 39,628 | 255,824 | 9,579 | 37,556 | 13,023 |
| **Ohio** | 3,561,699 | 361,923 | 2,121,642 | 443,067 | 389,063 | 246,004 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,160,761 | 12,108 | 930,577 | 9,957 | 143,061 | 65,058 |
| **Oregon** | 1,014,603 | 194,192 | 620,526 | 4,102 | 122,803 | 72,980 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,014,697 | 60,450 | 2,583,289 | 400,311 | 212,955 | 757,692 |
| **Rhode Island** | 235,816 | 16,676 | 165,837 | 27,297 | 390 | 25,616 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,024,500 | 90,566 | 812,154 | 8,027 | 84,130 | 29,623 |
| **South Dakota** | 160,201 | 46,081 | 98,150 | 44 | 6,573 | 9,353 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,067,709 | 117,392 | 770,995 | 7,309 | 122,542 | 49,471 |
| **Texas** | 4,252,176 | 39,781 | 4,098,189 | ... | 30,765 | 83,441 |
| **Utah** | 525,165 | 1,000 | 453,734 | 4,305 | 19,829 | 46,297 |
| **Vermont** | 110,722 | 173 | 85,782 | 5,251 | 10,778 | 8,738 |
| **Virginia** | 1,658,077 | 22,354 | 1,157,355 | 167,482 | 66,884 | 244,002 |
| **Washington** | 2,128,066 | 62,601 | 1,777,181 | 19,796 | 97,371 | 171,117 |
| **West Virginia** | 674,956 | 13,823 | 636,692 | ... | ... | 24,441 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,761,315 | 758,982 | 959,983 | 629,088 | 178,847 | 234,415 |
| **Wyoming** | 369,903 | 128,600 | 176,534 | 26 | 13,276 | 51,468 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

(a) Includes $801,754,000 health aids.

(b) Includes $253,204,000 transit subsidies, $85,586,000 distribution of net lottery profits.

(c) Includes $335,844,000 health aids and $76,245,000 transit subsidies.

(d) Includes $297,127,000 transit subsidies, $290,220,000 health aids, and $90,768,000 for services to the aging.

# Table 5
# STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total intergovernmental expenditure | Type of receiving government | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Federal | School districts | Counties | Municipalities | Townships and New England "towns" | Special districts | Combined and unallocable |
| **All states** | $98,742,976 | $1,793,284(a) | $48,793,951 | $22,650,495 | $15,054,986 | $1,051,245 | $1,195,296 | $8,203,719 |
| **Alabama** | 1,136,158 | ... | 880,794 | 185,134 | 66,131 | ... | ... | 4,099 |
| **Alaska** | 992,519 | 2,439 | ... | 392,309 | 453,381 | ... | ... | 144,390 |
| **Arizona** | 1,192,237 | 1,020 | 764,466 | 181,508 | 241,050 | ... | 82 | 4,111 |
| **Arkansas** | 667,184 | 273 | 497,072 | 89,794 | 53,458 | ... | 3,768 | 22,819 |
| **California** | 17,625,121 | 1,220,678 | 8,444,673 | 6,422,873 | 1,036,891 | ... | 446,734 | 53,272 |
| **Colorado** | 1,200,839 | 391 | 714,655 | 339,638 | 103,499 | ... | 42,258 | 398 |
| **Connecticut** | 760,415 | 1,373 | 16,144 | ... | 375,253 | 307,673 | 2,257 | 57,715 |
| **Delaware** | 214,619 | 478 | 180,760 | 13,255 | 14,927 | ... | ... | 5,199 |
| **Florida** | 3,512,218 | 4,541 | 2,828,459 | 344,291 | 292,138 | ... | ... | 42,789 |
| **Georgia** | 1,781,763 | ... | 1,493,944 | 210,623 | 30,756 | ... | 3,136 | 43,304 |
| **Hawaii** | 27,875 | 4,357 | ... | 13,613 | 9,905 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Idaho** | 353,787 | 1,541 | 281,299 | 36,640 | 13,212 | ... | 6,116 | 14,979 |
| **Illinois** | 3,725,170 | 10,401 | 2,727,941 | 287,552 | 479,862 | 51,125 | 95,607 | 72,682 |
| **Indiana** | 2,045,228 | 4,164 | 1,151,430 | 244,511 | 172,761 | ... | 6,981 | 465,381 (b) |
| **Iowa** | 1,262,391 | 11,434 | 877,610 | 175,982 | 139,255 | ... | 5,748 | 52,362 |
| **Kansas** | 711,548 | 752 | 590,879 | 58,953 | 41,829 | 1,450 | 2,421 | 15,264 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,107,357 | ... | 924,251 | 143,153 | 29,419 | ... | 449 | 10,085 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,599,993 | 562 | 1,178,351 | 221,945 | 67,068 | ... | 7,985 | 124,082 |
| **Maine** | 297,274 | 6,591 | ... | 4,408 | ... | ... | ... | 286,275 |
| **Maryland** | 1,708,142 | 171 | ... | 978,648 | 590,127 | ... | 135 | 139,061 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,315,564 | 117,179 | 42,700 | 892 | 5,075 | ... | 237,527 | 1,912,191 (c) |
| **Michigan** | 3,824,824 | 58,740 | 1,877,717 | 1,008,396 | 527,353 | 109,951 | 918 | 241,749 |
| **Minnesota** | 3,016,693 | ... | 1,801,239 | 736,443 | 397,950 | 27,157 | 3,736 | 50,168 |
| **Mississippi** | 948,128 | 82 | 695,478 | 130,658 | 121,910 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Missouri** | 1,167,399 | ... | 972,570 | 57,224 | 69,455 | ... | 2,595 | 65,555 |
| **Montana** | 243,384 | 719 | 182,189 | 45,859 | 14,085 | ... | 297 | 235 |
| **Nebraska** | 482,635 | 919 | 198,822 | 70,986 | 61,105 | ... | 6,075 | 144,728 |
| **Nevada** | 456,728 | 2,646 | 269,703 | 161,035 | 18,614 | ... | 370 | 4,360 |
| **New Hampshire** | 139,824 | ... | 22,718 | 2,135 | 26,493 | 29,547 | 284 | 58,647 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,030,065 | 22,697 | 2,119 | 836,171 | 121,877 | 243 | 1,714 | 3,045,244 (d) |
| **New Mexico** | 829,899 | ... | 619,887 | 24,917 | 183,149 | ... | 707 | 1,239 |
| **New York** | 11,849,950 | 193,761 | 2,986,185 | 2,115,750 | 6,363,786 | 141,659 | 7,692 | 41,117 |
| **North Carolina** | 2,440,069 | ... | ... | 2,224,910 | 196,150 | ... | 15,651 | 3,358 |
| **North Dakota** | 355,610 | ... | 255,824 | 55,739 | 28,177 | ... | 925 | 14,945 |
| **Ohio** | 3,561,699 | ... | 2,072,728 | 918,842 | 143,802 | 33,426 | 5,876 | 387,025 (e) |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,160,761 | ... | 930,577 | 157,331 | 22,601 | ... | 2,005 | 48,247 |
| **Oregon** | 1,014,603 | ... | 620,526 | 205,007 | 73,667 | ... | 6,108 | 109,295 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,014,697 | 56,400 | 2,583,289 | 690,288 | 309,832 | 114,177 | 203,763 | 56,948 |
| **Rhode Island** | 235,816 | 7,056 | 3,669 | ... | 121,795 | 86,219 | ... | 17,077 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,024,500 | 56 | 812,154 | 186,635 | 20,981 | ... | 656 | 4,018 |
| **South Dakota** | 160,201 | 44 | 98,150 | 51,353 | 3,772 | 279 | 579 | 6,024 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,067,709 | ... | 14,240 | 634,481 | 412,918 | ... | 77 | 5,993 |
| **Texas** | 4,252,176 | ... | 4,098,123 | 68,562 | 54,402 | ... | 4,395 | 26,694 |
| **Utah** | 525,165 | 422 | 453,734 | 46,544 | 17,979 | ... | 1,394 | 5,092 |
| **Vermont** | 110,722 | 5,251 | 85,782 | ... | 3,095 | 13,004 | 399 | 3,191 |
| **Virginia** | 1,658,077 | ... | ... | 884,682 | 625,427 | ... | 3,667 | 144,301 |
| **Washington** | 2,128,066 | 17,347 | 1,777,181 | 127,904 | 130,822 | ... | 59,474 | 15,338 |
| **West Virginia** | 674,956 | ... | 635,415 | 18,266 | 3,287 | ... | ... | 17,988 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,761,315 | 38,773 | 951,970 | 784,450 | 644,820 | 135,335 | 474 | 205,493 |
| **Wyoming** | 369,903 | 26 | 176,534 | 60,205 | 119,685 | ... | 4,261 | 9,192 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

(a) Includes $1,779,294,000 Supplemental Security Income payments (additional transfers not separately identified by other states may not be included).

(b) Includes $403,064,000 property tax replacement distribution to local governments.

(c) Includes $1,165,049,000 education subsidies, $132,660,000 housing subsidies, $85,586,000 distribution of net lottery profits, and $29,506,000 redistribution of Federal C.E.T.A. aid.

(d) Includes $1,711,336,000 education subsidies and $1,150,899 property tax relief and shared revenues.

(e) Includes $350,195,000 tax relief payments.

# Section II THE GOVERNORS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## THE GOVERNORS, 1982-83

By Thad L. Beyle

The main concern of governors and state legislators over the last two years was finances. State revenues declined along with the national economy. Budgets could not be met as revenues fell short of projections, and in some states estimates had to be revised downward several times during one fiscal year. This meant the worst of all worlds to elected state officials—taxes had to be increased, while at the same time budget cutbacks, often severe, reduced state government services to citizens.

During 1982 alone, taxes were raised in 31 states while 41 states cut or limited spending. For state employees in 19 states it meant no cost of living raise; in 23 states there were cutbacks in the workforce. And a number of states spent less in their 1983 budgets than in prior years. Over the biennium, 49 of the 50 states enacted some measure of fiscal austerity.[1]

Activities of state officials in the biennium must be cast within this context of fiscal problems, plus the continuation of the Reagan administration's attempt to shift priorities from domestic programs to defense and responsibility from the federal to the state and local levels.

### Governors

Thirty-nine governors were up for election during the two-year period; in 26 of these contests the incumbent stood for an additional term, with 19 being reelected. Of the seven defeated governors, one was unseated in his party's primary (Massachusetts), and six were beaten in the general election (Arkansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire and Texas).

Five former governors recaptured their chairs after either being unable to seek earlier reelection due to constitutional restrictions (Alabama, Louisiana) or having been unseated previously (Arkansas, Massachusetts and Minnesota). Two other former governors were unsuccessful in their quests, one being beaten in his party's primary by the eventual winner (Wisconsin), the other losing in the general election while running as an independent but indicating he was not entirely serious (New Hampshire).[2]

The cost of becoming governor continues to grow as measured by these elections. In 1982, the 36 campaigns cost the various candidates over $192 million as officially reported, led by the three campaigns in which expenditures were well over $20 million each (California at $23.4 million, New York at $23.6 million and Texas at $22.4 million). This is an average of $5.3 million per gubernatorial chair, with the average dropping to $3.7 million when the three most expensive campaigns are deleted.

Despite their obvious advantage in position, name recognition and known public record, the incumbent or former governors who were running in 28 of the 36 campaigns spent considerable money. Of the $192 million, approximately $58 million (30 percent) was spent by these governors and former governors—16 of whom were the top spenders in their contests.

The Democrats were most successful in holding and gaining gubernatorial chairs as they won 30 of the 39 races over the two-year period, giving them a 35-to-15 ratio in seats held as of 1984. The 20 new governors inaugurated in 1983-84 included four current or former lieutenant governors (Iowa, Kentucky, New York and Ohio), five current or former attorneys' general (California, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas) and as noted earlier five former governors. Thus the importance of previously holding an elective statewide office is clearly demonstrated as 14 of the 20 new governors used their previous statewide run for and holding of a penultimate statewide office as springboards to the governorship.[3]

The 20 retiring governors—12 Republicans and eight Democrats—had served as governors for a combined total of 129 years with James Rhodes of Ohio (16 years), Robert Ray of Iowa (14 years) and William Milliken of Michigan (14 years) having held the longest tenures. Twelve others were one-term governors, three due to constitutional limitation.

### Gubernatorial Transitions

The handing over of the reins of government from one gubernatorial administration to

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another in recent years has been the subject of more attention both in state governments and among academics.

Since 1968, the National Governors' Association, at first in cooperation with The Council of State Governments but since 1974 in its own right, has conducted a "Seminar for New Governors" within two weeks of the general elections in the even numbered years. Incumbent governors teach the seminars and discuss: organizing the governor's office; press and public relations; management of the executive branch; executive-legislative relations; intergovernmental relations; the governorship as a partnership (spouses involved); and the transition period.[4] Both organizations have also developed materials on the transition and assuming office which are made available to the new governors and their staffs and which can be taken back to the states for use.[5]

But the problems in a gubernatorial transition are as much political as they are administrative. For example, in the 20 transitions following the 1982 and 1983 gubernatorial elections, seven incumbent governors had lost their seats in either the party's primary or general election; six other incumbent governors, who declined or were constitutionally unable to seek reelection, backed the losing candidate either in their party's primary or in the general election. In these 13 states, the personal politics of the campaigns, be they primaries or general elections, had the potential of setting significant roadblocks to the transition.

Party shifts occurred in 12 of the 20 states with Democrats gaining control of 10 formerly Republican-held states, while Republicans returned the favor in two states. Further, in four other states where the same party maintained control there were factional shifts so a different faction of the party gained control, which in many states can mean as much or more potential change and turmoil than if there were a party shift. Therefore in 16 of the 20 transition states there was either a party or a factional shift, meaning that substantial changes in the politics, coalitions and agendas of the governorships were due as the new administrations took office.

In summary, the transitions that followed the 1982-83 gubernatorial elections probably occurred under fairly normal conditions: outgoing governors, some defeated, turning the office over to those who beat them, or to a member of the opposite party or a leader of an opposition faction within their own party, often after a very competitive campaign in which the outgoing governor, his performance and administration were major issues. Not the best of conditions for an orderly transition—but in our form of democracy this is too often how we transfer power at the state level.[6]

**The Governors and the Lieutenant Governor**

Compared to the previous biennium there was considerably less controversy between the holders of these two offices in 1982-83. Most of the interest focused on the functions of the lieutenant governor's office. In Illinois, the governor reassigned the functions of the office by executive order when the incumbent resigned because of insufficient responsibilities, and in South Carolina, the legislature designated the office as a half-time position (1981). California rejected a constitutional amendment to remove the lieutenant governor as president of the senate (1982), while the Kansas Legislature passed legislation allowing the governor to appoint the lieutenant governor to head a state department if the qualifications for office are met (1982). He has been directed to organize, direct and chair the state tax review commission and to select the members of the commission who will serve at his pleasure.[7] The governor of North Dakota (1982) also assigned executive branch duties to his lieutenant governor even though the latter retains his legislative responsibilities. These assignments were termed "extensive" and several were full-time such as chairing several boards and commissions which the governor formerly headed.[8] The governor of Wisconsin appointed his lieutenant governor as the secretary of the department of development, and Ohio's governor named the lieutenant governor director of the department of natural resources (1983).

Team election of these two offices continues to grow slowly with Utah to be added to the list of 22 states which do so as of the 1984 elections. However, this trend seems to have abated since Utah is the only state to adopt the change in the 1980s, and Rhode Island voters (1982) rejected team election. And there were indications that while this is an administrative reform to be sought, it may have its political drawbacks as only four of the eight lieutenant governors seeking the governor's chair in 1982-83 were successful. The argument would be that these number two offices in the states lose their importance and visibility when linked so closely to the governor, yet may retain the negatives of the governor's record as they seek the office themselves. Further, in at least one state the

joint selection and election of these two officials did not mean compatibility of views or on policy between them.[9]

So in summary, there are no obvious conclusions that can be drawn with just how effective team election of governors and lieutenant governors is as there are both pluses and minuses. It is clear that team election does shift the lieutenant governor's responsibilities toward the executive branch. Of the 22 states in which a team election occurs only nine lieutenant governors retain legislative responsibilities, while 19 of the 20 non-team elected governors have some to considerable legislative powers. But there is no indication that shifting the lieutenant governors' responsibilities into the executive branch is bringing about any permanent changes in the lieutenant governors' role. In fact there is still a sense of impermanence to such shifts that vary by gubernatorial administration.[10]

## Notes

1. *Governors Bulletin*, December 2, 1983; June 24, 1983.
2. Richard Winter, "The New Hampshire Gubernatorial Election and Transition," in Thad L. Beyle, ed., *Gubernatorial Transitions: The 1982 Elections* (forthcoming).
3. For a discussion of the concept of penultimate office, see Larry Sabato, *Goodbye to Good-Time Charlie* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1983), 33-45.
4. See Thad L. Beyle and Robert Huefner, "Quips and Quotes from Old Governors to New," *Public Administration Review* 43 (May/June 1983): 268-70 for an indication of the types of advice given.
5. The Council of State Governments, *Gubernatorial Transition in the States* (1968 and 1974) and *New Governors: Questions They Should Ask Immediately*; National Governors' Association, *The Critical Hundred Days: A Handbook for New Governors* (1975), *The Governor's Office* (1976), *Governing the American States: A Handbook for New Governors* (1978), *Transition and the New Governor: A Critical Overview* (1982).
6. For more detail on these transitions, see Beyle, *Gubernatorial Transitions*.
7. Deborah A. Gona, *The Lieutenant Governor: The Office and Its Powers* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments and the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, 1983), p. 12.
8. Lloyd Omdahl, "North Dakota," *American Review of Public Administration* 16, 2-3 (1982): 241.
9. M. Margaret Conway, "Joint Election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Maryland," *Comparative State Politics Newsletter* 4,6 (December 1983): 22.
10. Gona, *Lieutenant Governor*, 13, 15; "A Survey of Electoral Tickets for Governor and Lieutenant Governor," *Comparative State Politics Newsletter* 4, 3 (May 1983): 17-26.

# GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES

By Thad L. Beyle

As state governments have increased the capacities of both their executive and legislative branches the potential for conflict has increased.

These conflicts tend to focus on several specifics. First is the area of vetoes. On the gubernatorial use of veto power, Oregon voters (1981) rejected a constitutional amendment to allow the governor more time, 30 rather than 20 days, to veto bills presented close to the session's end, while Montana voters (1982) ratified an amendment to allow a mail poll of legislators by the secretary of state to override a post-session veto. The New Jersey Supreme Court upheld the governor's pocket veto power in 1981, only to have the voters approve a constitutional amendment eliminating it in the November elections.

Conversely, the legislative veto over executive branch activities has had considerable action across the states. The Kentucky Legislature (1982) overrode a gubernatorial veto of legislation granting the legislature veto power over administrative regulations, as did the West Virginia (1982) Legislature which was replacing a law struck down by the courts, and the Alaska (1982) Legislature overrode the veto of a law granting legislative review of administrative regulations and state budgeting by agencies. However, the Kentucky Supreme Court in early 1984 struck down this and other recent legislative efforts to increase its oversight of the executive branch.[1]

Connecticut voters (1982) passed a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislative branch to delegate regulatory power to the executive branch, subject to the review of the legislative branch, and Iowa voters (1984) will be given the opportunity to vote on an amendment allowing the legislature to void a state agency rule.

Several other states enacted laws regarding review of administrative rulemaking procedures, devices which fall short of a veto but involve the legislature in the administrative responsibilities of the executive branch. By mid-1982, 41 states had some formal means of reviewing agency regulations, and 29 had the power to veto, suspend, disapprove or prevent the implementation of agency regulations.[2]

However, some legislatures did not gain this power. Missouri voters (1981) rejected an amendment to authorize the legislature to invalidate a state agency regulation, and the New Jersey state Supreme Court (1982) called the legislative oversight act an unconstitutional violation of the separation of powers concept, as had courts in Alaska, Connecticut, Montana, New Hampshire and West Virginia.[3]

These state court edicts presaged a monumental U.S. Supreme Court decision (1983) which struck down the increasing use of a congressional veto provision in federal legislation as a violation of the separation of powers doctrine in the U.S. Constitution.[4] It is too early to forecast the impact of this decision, since it affects the U.S. Congress only, but clearly the decision will be a landmark in the area of legislative vetoes and can be part of legal challenges in the states. Thus, it is possible that much of what has been established by the state legislatures regarding the use of a legislative veto as an oversight vehicle or "the-gun-behind-the-door" to keep agencies in line will have to be changed if not discarded if the *Chadha* decision is applied to the state governments.[5]

The second major area of conflict concerns appointments to various boards, commissions and heads of departments and agencies. The most notable was in Alaska where the governor needed to call a joint session of the legislature to confirm his major appointments. He had to use state troopers to bring in four representatives to make a quorum in order for the legislature to act.

But, the major problem in appointments is the separation of powers doctrine and whether legislators can serve on executive boards and commissions. A recent study indicates that only four states strictly ban legislators from serving on boards and commissions, while 11 others allow service only on advisory bodies. However, 20 states allow legislators to sit on boards and commissions that exercise management responsibilities.[6]

The North Carolina Supreme Court issued an advisory opinion against such a procedure in 1982 in the instance of one specific board, and

the state attorney general ruled it applied to 36 other boards.[7] The attorney general of Mississippi (1982) announced that the practice violated the state's constitution. Kentucky's Supreme Court handed down a similar decision in early 1984.[8] Here again the fallout from the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the *Chadha* case (1983) on the validity of mixed legislative-executive boards as a violation of the separation of power doctrine is hard to predict, but the arguments and a landmark decision are there to follow should interested parties in the states seek to challenge such arrangements. If there are successful challenges to legislators serving on boards in the executive branches, the contours of state policy-making will change significantly in many of the 50 states.

The third area concerns the handling of federal block grant monies by the states. At one level, joint legislative-executive entities have been established to review, plan and coordinate these block grants. As noted previously, some of these entities have been challenged as a violation of the separation of powers doctrine, as in North Carolina. At another level has come a call for legislative review of federal block grants and their implementation, for example, in Maryland (1982) where the governor is to consult with the legislative policy committee on federal grants. West Virginia (1982) will henceforward appropriate federal grants; Florida now requires that any additional block grants for new programs must be included in the governor's budget and approved by the legislature; and Colorado (1982) appropriated the block grants despite no clear authority to do so.[9]

In Kentucky (1982) there was conflict as the legislature overrode a veto of a law authorizing the legislative research commission to rule on applications for federal block grants at the same time as the governor "publicly eschewed" his traditional involvement in the budget process in the legislative session. This, too, was overruled by the Kentucky Supreme Court in early 1984.[10] In a related fiscal action, the Maryland Legislature (1982) created a legislative affordability committee to report on state fiscal matters in each November.

Finally, Colorado (1982) voters adopted an amendment abolishing the "Governor's call" which allowed the governor to determine the agenda, other than fiscal issues, which the state legislature could consider in even-number years. This removed a point of contention between the two branches.[11]

**Notes**

1. Malcolm E. Jewell, "Court Curbs Legislative Oversight in Kentucky," *Comparative State Politics Newsletter* (February 1984): 13-14.
2. Rich Jones, "Legislative Review of Regulations: How Well Is It Working?" *State Legislatures* (September 1982) as reported in *State Policy Reports*, July 1, 1983, p. 20.
3. Alan Rosenthal, "Legislative Oversight and the Balance of Power in State Government," *State Government* 56, 3 (1983): 94.
4. *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Jagdish Rai Chandha* (1983).
5. Stephen F. Johnson, "The Legislative Veto in the States," *State Government* 56, 3 (1983): 99-102.
6. "Legislators Serving on Boards and Commissions," *State Legislative Report* (Denver, Colo.: National Conference on State Legislatures, 1983).
7. *State ex. rel. Wallace v. Bone*, 304 N.C. 591, 286 S.E. 2nd 79 (1982).
8. Jewell, "Court Curbs Legislative Oversight in Kentucky."
9. Jerry Fensterman, Susan Szaniszlo and Carl Stenberg, "Coping With Cutbacks: States, Localities 'Make Do' in 1982," *Intergovernmental Perspective* 9, 1 (Winter 1983): 35.
10. Jewell, "Court Curbs Legislative Oversight in Kentucky."
11. Rodney Hero, "The Lamm Landslide in Colorado: Incumbent Popularity and a Divided Opposition," in Thad L. Beyle, ed., *Re-electing The Governor: 1982* (forthcoming, 1984).

# THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ELECTIVE OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATION

By Thad L. Beyle

**Elective Officials**

As in the previous biennium, there were relatively few changes in the states' elective offices during 1982-83, and most efforts to seek change failed—all occurring in 1982. Voters rejected a constitutional amendment to increase the governor's term from two to four years with a limitation of two consecutive terms in New Hampshire, and for four-year terms for elected officials starting in 1984 in Rhode Island. In a more positive vein, Georgia voters rejected a constitutional amendment that would have prohibited governors from succeeding themselves. Succession in Georgia had been adopted in 1976. North Dakota voters rejected an amendment to move their gubernatorial and lieutenant gubernatorial elections from the presidential election years to the off-year elections beginning in 1990.

Michigan and Ohio voters rejected amendments that would have made their public utilities commissions elective rather than appointive. Finally, Wyoming voters agreed to allow their treasurer to succeed himself; South Carolina voters made the elective commissioner of agriculture a constitutional rather than statutory office; and Mississippi voted to make the superintendency of public institutions appointive rather than elective. In a unique approach the Colorado governor (1983) named the separately elected state treasurer as his chief of staff.[1]

Over the 10 years from 1974 through 1983, there were approximately 56 separate constitutional amendments or constitutional revisions concerning elected executive officials voted upon in the states. Thirty-five were ratified and 21 rejected. In the 1970s, 17 of 27 passed, a 63 percent win ratio, but in the 1980s only eight of 19 have passed, a 42 percent ratio. Most of the amendments focused on governors—their terms, succession, and team election with the lieutenant governor, or appointment power—or on lieutenant governors—their terms, succession, team election and whether they should have the power to be president of the senate.

From a 20-year perspective on the elective officials several trends are apparent in the data in Table A. The number of states having and electing a lieutenant governor has increased, which coincides with the rise in governor-lieutenant governor team elections: seven in 1965, 22 in 1984. Overall, in education 29 states, still a majority, elect their educational leaders, either a board or a superintendent, as opposed to 31 in 1965. Two of the three increases in elected boards of education were due to a switch from an elected superintendent to an elected board; and conversely two of the changes in the elected superintendents are due to a switch from an elected board. The trend seen in the reduction of the number of elected auditors "reflects a trend toward the federal model of having the post audit function handled by someone appointed by the legislature," who serves for a term of five, seven or more years.[2]

Over a broad time span, between 1955 and 1984, the number of state agencies directed by elected officials dropped from 385 to 329 (14.5 percent) and elected executive officials in the states decreased from 709 to 557 (21.4 percent).[3] While all these data indicate a trend to fewer offices being held by fewer elected executive officials, this is not a landslide and indicates just how strong the tie to representative democracy is in our states' executive branches.

**State Government Organization**

The interest in major reorganization remains low, with governors proposing changes here and there in their state governmental structures to answer particular problems, enhance a function or to ease their role as managers. There were few discernable patterns in the changes called for and adopted except that they tended to be in a few selected functional areas such as economic development and employment, the environment and corrections. Some of the changes were:

*Corrections*: Iowa (1983) created a separate Department of Corrections; Louisiana (1983) merged the Department of Public Safety and Department of Corrections to create a slot for a new department as only 20 are allowed by the state constitution; Mississippi (1981) "renewed" its Department of Corrections; and, Washington (1981) established a separate Department of Corrections.

*Economic Development*: South Dakota (1981)

eliminated the Department of Economic and Tourist Development and replaced it with a Bureau of Industrial and Agriculture Development which was moved into the Office of Executive Management,[4] and in 1982 created a Department of Tourism and Commerce; Minnesota (1983) created a Department of Energy and Economic Development and established a Department of Commerce; Montana (1983) created an Economic Development Board to implement a statewide economic development program as required by a 1983 voter initiative; and Oregon (1983) expanded the duties of the Economic Development Department, doubled its funding and created a tourism division within the department. In a slightly different vein Indiana (1982) created a Corporation for Science and Technology, and Minnesota created the Governor's Office of Science and Technology. North Carolina (1983) established a Technological Development Authority Board to assist existing and new small businesses.

*Education*: Iowa (1982) created a Higher Education Loan Authority to issue revenue bonds; and Mississippi (1982) established a Board of Vocational and Technical Education.

*Employment and Labor*: Indiana (1982) created an Employment and Development Commission with the power to issue bonds in order to lend money and possibly create jobs; Maryland (1983) created a cabinet-level Department of Employment and Training for various labor related issues; and Massachusetts (1982) created a cabinet-level office of Secretary of Labor.

*Environment*: Alabama (1982) consolidated seven of the state's environment functions into an umbrella Department of Environmental Management, which will allow for a one-stop permitting process; Idaho (1982) moved its Office of Energy into the Department of Water Resources;[5] Iowa (1982) created a new Department of Water, Air and Waste Management by a reorganization of various water responsibilities; Kentucky (1982) created a state board to pick a site for disposal of hazardous waste; and Louisiana (1983) created a cabinet-level Department of Quality. North Carolina (1983) established an Energy Development Authority to serve as the vehicle for cogeneration projects in which units of government—state and local—may require wastes to be burned with the heat generated used to warm public buildings.

*Human Services*: As of 1982, the states had four different configurations for their organization of human services programs—integrated central agency (four states), consolidated central agency (22), confederated central agency (four), and no comprehensive central agency (21).[6] There was a minimum of change as Iowa (1983) renamed the Department of Social Services to the Department of Human Services, Montana (1983) created a Health Facility Authority which may issue project financing bonds or lend money for construction or renovation of health facilities; and South Carolina (1983) established a Health and Human Services Commission to coordinate various human services programs. The commission will be setting policy for spending Medicaid and social service block grant programs.

Finally, at the administrative level, the governor of Illinois (1982) created a Department of Central Management Services by consolidating the departments of Personnel and Administrative Services. The A-95 review process in Idaho (1982) was moved into the Division of Financial Management in the governor's office from the Department of Economics and Community Affairs; and in New Mexico (1983) the Department of Finance and Administration was divided into a General Services Department and a Department of Finance and Administration. North Carolina repealed its Administrative Procedures Act in 1983, effective as of July 1, 1985.

**Table A**

**SEPARATELY ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS: 1965 and 1984**

| *Office* | *1965* | *1984* | *Change 1965-1984* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Governor | 38 | 42 | +4 |
| Board of Education | 9 | 12 | +3 |
| Attorney General | 42 | 43 | +1 |
| Controller | 9 | 10 | +1 |
| Governor | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 13 | 12 | -1 |
| Land Commissioner | 7 | 5 | -2 |
| Treasurer | 40 | 38 | -2 |
| Insurance | 10 | 8 | -2 |
| Labor | 6 | 4 | -2 |
| Secretary of State | 39 | 36 | -3 |
| Mines | 4 | 1 | -3 |
| Public Utilities Commission | 14 | 11 | -3 |
| Auditor | 29 | 25 | -4 |
| Superintendent of Education | 22 | 17 | -5 |

**Notes**

1. Rodney Hero, "The Lamm Landslide in Colorado: Incumbent Popularity and a Divided Opposition," in Thad L. Beyle, ed. *Re-electing The Governor: 1982* (forthcoming, 1984).
2. *State Policy Reports,* August 8,1983, p. 4.
3. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *State and Local Roles in the Federal System* (Washington, D.C.: 1982), p. 107; *The Book of the States, 1982-83* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), pp. 168-69.
4. Mitchell J. Beville Jr., "South Dakota," *American Review of Public Administration* 16, 2-3 (1982): 245-46.
5. Sydney Duncombe, "Idaho," *American Review of Public Administration* 16, 2-3 (1982): 232.
6. Thad L. Beyle and Patricia J. Dusenbury, "Health and Human Services Block Grants," *State Government* 55, 1 (1982): 7.

# THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ISSUES

By Thad L. Beyle

**Policy Management**

Three of the newly elected governors took quick steps to enhance their policy management capabilities: Alaska (1983) created an Office of Management and Budget by combining the divisions of policy development and planning, budget and management, and internal audit; Minnesota (1983) restored planning as a separate agency; and New Mexico (1983) established an Office of Policy and Planning in the governor's office.

Some states changed the budgetary process, one of the keys in any policy management system. In a survey of the states on trends since 1970, 13 states have changed their budget cycle—eight moving from biennial to annual, two going the other direction to biennial, and two reverting to biennial after the annual budget experiment and one the opposite. Four other states reported they were considering a change, three to biennial and one to annual. Interestingly, respondents were equally divided on their preference for either cycle.

Governors continued to seek assistance in handling the changing picture of federal block grants under the Reagan administration. The governor of Illinois (1981) created two advisory groups to help implement federal block grants: one to work for local government grants and one for human service block grants. Kentucky's governor (1981) established an advisory committee to advise him on federal block grants for education. By the beginning of 1982, at least 21 states had formed interagency task forces or commissions to assist in the decision-making process related to these federal grants.[1]

**Appointments**

The governor's power to appoint remains an important tool in his or her managerial arsenal. For example, in a recent study of the 320 executive branch boards, commissions and councils in North Carolina, the governor was found to have 2,882 separate appointments. The other 130 appointments were dispersed across other officials of the state. While a majority of these units are advisory (190 or 59 percent) many do have policy-making powers.[2]

Another analysis suggests that the power to make extensive and even excessive appointments in the executive branch can be counter-productive for a governor.[3] However, this power across the states is a shared power with the legislature being part of the process in confirming or rejecting some of these gubernatorial appointments. In a 1981 study several patterns were delineated in this relationship. The most common pattern found in 29 states is for the state senate to confirm appointments to both policy and advisory positions. In nine others only policy positions are confirmed by the senate, and in two states policy appointments must be approved by the whole legislature. In only three states is there no legislative confirmation required.[4]

Some specific recent changes came in Massachusetts (1981), which called for placing students on the five boards of trustees that control the commonwealth's colleges and universities. Washington (1981) modified the provisions for confirmation of gubernatorial appointees. Arizona voters (1982) rejected a constitutional amendment to increase the number of members, whom the governor appoints, of the state board of education, and Minnesota (1983) called on the governor to appoint the commissioner of education who had previously been a board appointee.

**Personnel**

There were several actions in the area of personnel, especially in salary structures. The Kentucky Committee for Program Review and Investigation reported there was a "gender gap" among state employees as men were paid more on the average than women, but this was due to "occupational segregation" because women held mostly lower paying clerical jobs. Oregon (1983) passed a comparable worth law creating a commission to study the state's compensation and classification plan. Minnesota (1983) added a pay equity provision in an omnibus appropriations bill, which will start bringing the pay of female-dominated classes into line with male-dominated classes where pay inequity on comparable work exists. Washington (1983) also adopted a comparable worth law. A study of state administrators indicated slow progress in the states in the proportion of women and

minorities holding office.[5]

In a major decision a federal district court (1983) found a "gender gap" in Washington state pay scales to be "direct, overt and institutionalized" discrimination against its female employees under the Civil Rights Act. The concept of comparable worth was the key, as evidence showed that women were paid less than men in comparable jobs.[6] In a later decision the federal judge ordered the state to take immediate steps to raise the pay of 15,000 female state employees retroactive to September 1979. Similar cases are pending in Connecticut, Hawaii and Wisconsin.

Protection of state personnel was also at issue in several states as Maryland (1982) modified its merit system to further protect "whistle blowers" and provide layoff procedures. Arizona (1982) amended its open meeting law to give 24 hours notice of an executive session to an employee subject to possible dismissal and giving the employee the right to determine whether the discussion should be public. Oregon (1983) passed a "whistle blower" law prohibiting agencies from firing or disciplining an employee who exposes waste or abuse, but Iowa (1982) took a softer approach by setting up a state employee suggestion system.

**Open Government**

The trend in the states continues toward more open government. During this biennium, Georgia (1982) legislation made it a misdemeanor for officials to willfully obstruct release of public records or information and required 24-hour notice before any public hearing is to be held. Rhode Island (1982) closed loopholes in the state's open meeting law, and Arizona (1982) strengthened its law with the requirement there be the recording or taking of written minutes for executive sessions and notice of an agenda for executive sessions. The Illinois (1982) attorney general ruled that meetings of public bodies can be held by phone only if the press and public are given full access to the discussion in accordance with the Illinois Open Meetings Act and that a conference call involving a quorum of a public body to discuss public business is considered a public meeting. Further, the 1983 Illinois Legislature passed a freedom of information act covering state and local records becoming the 50th state to do so.[7] New York (1982) legislation permitted a court to award attorney's fees to a person who challenges an agency's denial of access to public records if the records sought are clearly of significant public interest and there is no reasonable legal basis for denial.[8] Indiana (1983) passed an open records law specifying which state records and documents are open, closed or discretionary and placed the burden of proof on the state for refusing access to a public document. Florida's state Supreme Court (1982) removed an initiative from the general election ballot calling its wording ambiguous and misleading. The initiative would have gutted the state's landmark sunshine law.[9]

One approach to making state governments more open is to compile and publish some sort of state register so the public will be able to obtain notice of hearings proposed and adopted rules can be printed. Thirty-three states publish some sort of a register.[10]

Only Virginia (1982) weakened its Freedom of Information Act by allowing public bodies to close additional meetings or records to the public.

**Notes**

1. Florida Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *The Federal Block Grants: A Guide for State and Local Officials* (Tallahassee, 1981).
2. North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research, "Boards, Commissions, and Councils in the Executive Branch of North Carolina State Government" (Raleigh, 1984).
3. Diane Kincaid Blair, "The Gubernatorial Appointment Power: Too Much of a Good Thing?" *State Government* 55, 3 (1982): 91.
4. Kansas Legislative Research Department, *Senate Confirmation Procedures for Gubernatorial Appointments* (Topeka, 1981) reported in *Comparative State Politics Newsletter* 3, 3 (June 1982): 9.
5. F. Ted Hebert and Deil S. Wright, "State Administrators: How Representative? How Professional?," *State Government* 55, 1 (1982): 27.
6. *American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees et al v. State of Washington et al* (1983).
7. *Common Cause Magazine* 9, 4 (July/August 1983): 37.
8. Thomas W. Carroll, "Public Access Fares Well on New York State," *National Civic Review* 72, 3 (March 1983): 164.
9. *Common Cause Magazine* 9, 1 (January/February 1983): 38.
10. "State Regulatory Reform," *State Policy Reports*, July 1, 1983, 16.

# Table 1
# THE GOVERNORS
# 1984

| State or other jurisdiction | Name and party | Length of regular term in years | Date of first service | Present term ends | Number of previous terms | Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution | Immediate past public position | Profession | Birthdate | State of birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | George C. Wallace (D) | 4 | 1/63 | 1/87 | 3(a) | 2 | G | Atty. | 8/25/19 | Ala. |
| **Alaska** | Bill Sheffield (D) | 4 | 12/82 | 12/86 | | 2 | | Bus. | 6/26/28 | Wash. |
| **Arizona** | Bruce Babbitt (D) | 4 | 3/78 | 1/87 | 1(b) | | AG | Atty. | 6/27/38 | Calif. |
| **Arkansas** | Bill Clinton (D) | 2 | 1/79 | 1/85 | 1(c) | | G | Atty. | 8/19/46 | Ark. |
| **California** | George Deukmejian (R) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | | AG | Atty. | 6/6/28 | N.Y. |
| **Colorado** | Richard D. Lamm (D) | 4 | 1/75 | 1/87 | 2 | | SR | Atty. | 8/3/35 | Wis. |
| **Connecticut** | William A. O'Neill (D) | 4 | 12/80 | 1/87 | (d) | | LG | Bus. | 8/11/30 | Conn. |
| **Delaware** | Pierre S. du Pont IV (R) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 1 | 2(e) | C | Bus. | 6/22/35 | Del. |
| **Florida** | Bob Graham (D) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | S | Atty. | 11/9/36 | Fla. |
| **Georgia** | Joe Frank Harris (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | 2 | SR | Bus. | 2/26/36 | Ga. |
| **Hawaii** | George R. Ariyoshi (D) | 4 | 10/73 | 12/86 | 2 | 2(f) | LG | Atty. | 3/12/26 | Hawaii |
| **Idaho** | John V. Evans (D) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/87 | 1(g) | | LG | Bus. | 1/18/25 | Idaho |
| **Illinois** | James R. Thompson (R) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/87 | 2(h) | | U | Atty. | 5/8/36 | Ill. |
| **Indiana** | Robert D. Orr (R) | 4 | 1/81 | 1/85 | | 2 | LG | Bus. | 11/17/17 | Ind. |
| **Iowa** | Terry Branstad (R) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | | LG | Atty. | 11/17/46 | Iowa |
| **Kansas** | John Carlin (D) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | SH | Farm. | 8/3/40 | Kan. |
| **Kentucky** | Martha Layne Collins (D) | 4 | 12/83 | 12/87 | | (i) | LG | Ed. | 12/7/36 | Ky. |
| **Louisiana** | Edwin W. Edwards (D) | 4 | 1/72 | 3/88 | 2(j) | 2 | G | Atty. | 8/7/27 | La. |
| **Maine** | Joseph E. Brennan (D) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | AG | Atty. | 11/2/34 | Maine |
| **Maryland** | Harry R. Hughes (D) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | J | Atty. | 11/13/26 | Md. |
| **Massachusetts** | Michael S. Dukakis (D) | 4 | 1/75 | 1/87 | 1(k) | | G | Atty. | 11/3/33 | Mass. |
| **Michigan** | James J. Blanchard (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | | C | Atty. | 8/8/42 | Mich. |
| **Minnesota** | Rudy Perpich (DFL) | 4 | 1/76 | 1/87 | (l) | | G | Dent. | 6/27/28 | Minn. |
| **Mississippi** | William A. Allain (D) | 4 | 1/84 | 1/88 | | (i) | AG | Atty. | 2/14/28 | Miss. |
| **Missouri** | Christopher S. Bond (R) | 4 | 1/73 | 1/85 | 1(m) | 2(e) | SA | Atty. | 3/6/39 | Mo. |
| **Montana** | Ted Schwinden (D) | 4 | 1/81 | 1/85 | | | LG | Farm. | 8/31/25 | Mont. |
| **Nebraska** | Robert Kerrey (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | 2 | | Bus. | 8/27/43 | Neb. |
| **Nevada** | Richard H. Bryan (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | 2 | AG | Atty. | 6/16/37 | D.C. |
| **New Hampshire** | John H. Sununu (R) | 2 | 1/83 | 1/85 | | | | Bus./Ed. | 7/2/39 | Cuba |
| **New Jersey** | Thomas H. Kean (R) | 4 | 1/82 | 1/86 | | 2 | | Bus. | 4/21/35 | N.Y. |
| **New Mexico** | Toney Anaya (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | (i) | AG | Atty. | 4/29/41 | N.M. |
| **New York** | Mario M. Cuomo (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | | LG | Atty. | 6/15/32 | N.Y. |
| **North Carolina** | James B. Hunt Jr. (D) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 1 | 2(e) | LG | Atty. | 5/16/37 | N.C. |
| **North Dakota** | Allen I. Olson (R) | 4 | 1/81 | 1/85 | | | AG | Atty. | 11/5/38 | N.D. |
| **Ohio** | Richard F. Celeste (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | 2 | LG | Pub. Ser. | 11/11/37 | Ohio |

## THE GOVERNORS—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Name and party | Length of regular term in years | Date of first service | Present term ends | Number of previous terms | Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution | Immediate past public position | Profession | Birthdate | State of birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | George Nigh (D) | 4 | 1/63 | 1/87 | 1(n) | 2 | LG | Bus. | 6/9/27 | Okla. |
| **Oregon** | Victor G. Atiyeh (R) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | S | Bus. | 2/20/23 | Ore. |
| **Pennsylvania** | Richard L. Thornburgh (R) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | I(o) | Atty. | 7/16/32 | Pa. |
| **Rhode Island** | J. Joseph Garrahy (D) | 2 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 3 | | LG | . . . | 11/26/30 | R.I. |
| **South Carolina** | Richard W. Riley (D) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | S | Atty. | 1/2/33 | S.C. |
| **South Dakota** | William J. Janklow (R) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | AG | Atty. | 9/13/39 | Ill. |
| **Tennessee** | Lamar Alexander (R) | 4 | 1/79 | 1/87 | 1 | 2 | I(p) | Atty. | 7/3/40 | Tenn. |
| **Texas** | Mark White (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | | AG | Atty. | 3/17/40 | Texas |
| **Utah** | Scott M. Matheson (D) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 1 | | | Atty. | 1/8/29 | Ill. |
| **Vermont** | Richard A. Snelling (R) | 2 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 3 | | SL | Bus. | 2/18/27 | Pa. |
| **Virginia** | Charles S. Robb (D) | 4 | 1/82 | 1/86 | | (i) | LG | Atty. | 6/26/39 | Ariz. |
| **Washington** | John Spellman (R) | 4 | 1/81 | 1/85 | | | (q) | Atty. | 12/29/26 | Wash. |
| **West Virginia** | John D. Rockefeller IV (D) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 1 | 2 | SS | Pub. Ser. | 6/18/37 | N.Y. |
| **Wisconsin** | Anthony S. Earl (D) | 4 | 1/83 | 1/87 | | | J | Atty. | 4/12/36 | Mich. |
| **Wyoming** | Ed Herschler (D) | 4 | 1/75 | 1/87 | 2 | | SR | Atty. | 10/27/18 | Wyo. |
| **American Samoa** | Peter T. Coleman (r) | 4 | 1/56 | 1/85 | 1(s) | 2(t) | G | Atty. | 12/8/19 | A.S. |
| **Guam** | Ricardo J. Bordallo (D) | 4 | 1/75 | 1/87 | 1(u) | 2 | SR | Bus. | 12/11/27 | Guam |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | Pedro P. Tenorio (R) | 4 | 1/82 | 1/86 | | 3(v) | SL | . . . | 4/18/34 | Saipan |
| **Puerto Rico** | Carlos Romero-Barcelo (NP) | 4 | 1/77 | 1/85 | 1 | | M | Atty. | 9/4/32 | P.R. |
| **Virgin Islands** | Juan F. Luis (I) | 4 | 1/78 | 1/87 | 1(w) | 2 | LG | Bus. | 7/10/40 | P.R. |

*Sources:* The Governors Center at Duke University and The Council of State Governments.

*Key:*
D—Democrat
DFL—Democrat-Farmer-Labor
I—Independent Citizens Movement
NP—New Progressive
R—Republican
G—Governor
LG—Lieutenant governor
AG—Attorney general
SR—State legislator
C—U.S. Congressman
S—State senator
U—U.S. Attorney
SH—State speaker of the house
J—State administrator
M—Mayor or local government leader
SL—State legislative leader
SS—Secretary of state
I—Federal official
N—None
SA—State auditor

(a) Served 1963-67, 1971-75, 1975-79.
(b) Succeeded to governor's office March 1978. Elected to first full term November 1978.
(c) Served 1979-81.
(d) Succeeded to governor's office December 1980. Elected to first full term November 1982.
(e) Absolute two-term limit, but not necessarily consecutive.
(f) Became acting governor when former governor became ill. Elected to full term November 1974 and may serve three consecutive terms.
(g) Succeeded to governor's office on former governor's resignation, January 1977. Elected to first full term November 1978.
(h) First term was for two years, four years thereafter.
(i) Successive terms forbidden.
(j) Served 1972-76, 1976-80.
(k) Served 1975-79.
(l) Succeeded to governor's office December 1976 on former governor's resignation.
(m) Served 1973-77.
(n) Filled two unexpired terms of former governors. Elected to first full term November 1978.
(o) Assistant U.S. Attorney General.
(p) White House Counsel.
(q) County executive.
(r) American Samoa has no political party system.
(s) Presidentially appointed governor 1956-61. Elected to full three-year term 1978 and to four-year term November 1980.
(t) Limit is statutory.
(u) Served 1975-79.
(v) Absolute three-term limitation, but not necessarily consecutive.
(w) Succeed to governor's office January 1978. Elected to first full term in November 1978.

## Table 2

## THE GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age (years) | State citizen (years) | U.S. citizen (years) | State resident (years) | Qualified voter (years) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 30 | 7 | 10 | 7 | ... |
| Alaska | 30 | ... | 7 | 7 | ★ |
| Arizona | 25 | 5 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | 30 | ... | ★ | 7 | ★ |
| California | 18 | ... | 5 | 5 | ★ |
| Colorado | 30 | ... | ★ | 2 | ... |
| Connecticut | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Delaware | 30 | ... | 12 | 6 | ... |
| Florida | 30 | ... | ... | 7 | ★ |
| Georgia | 30 | 6 | 15 | 6 | ... |
| Hawaii | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ★ |
| Idaho | 30 | ... | ★ | 2 | ... |
| Illinois | 25 | ... | ★ | 3 | ... |
| Indiana | 30 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Iowa | 30 | ... | ★ | 2 | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | 30 | 6 | ★ | 6 | ... |
| Louisiana | 25 | 5 | 5 | ... | ★ |
| Maine | 30 | ... | 15 | 5 | ... |
| Maryland | 30 | ... | (a) | 5 | 5 |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Michigan(b) | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Minnesota | 25 | ... | ★ | 1 | ... |
| Mississippi | 30 | ... | 20 | 5 | ... |
| Missouri | 30 | ... | 15 | 10 | ... |
| Montana(c) | 25 | ★ | ★ | 2 | ... |
| Nebraska | 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Nevada | 25 | 2 | ... | 2 | ★ |
| New Hampshire | 30 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| New Jersey | 30 | ... | 20 | 7 | ... |
| New Mexico | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ★ |
| New York | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ... |
| North Carolina | 30 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| North Dakota | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ★ |
| Ohio(d) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Oklahoma | 31 | ... | ★ | ... | 10 |
| Oregon | 30 | ... | ★ | 3 | ... |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | ... | ★ | 7 | ... |
| Rhode Island(e) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| South Carolina | 30 | 5 | ★ | 5 | ... |
| South Dakota | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Tennessee | 30 | 7 | ★ | ... | ... |
| Texas | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ... |
| Utah | 30 | 5 | ... | 5 | ★ |
| Vermont | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Virginia | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | 5 |
| Washington | 18 | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| West Virginia | 30 | 5 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Wyoming | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ★ |
| American Samoa | 35 | ... | ★(f) | 5 | ... |
| Guam | 30 | ... | 5 | 5 | ★ |
| No. Marianas | 30 | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| Puerto Rico | 35 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Virgin Islands | 30 | ... | 5 | 5 | ★ |

*Note:* This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.

*Key:*

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

. . .—No formal provision.

(a) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md. 555, 221A.2d431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.

(b) A person convicted of felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

(c) A person convicted of a felony is not eligible to hold office until his final discharge from state supervision.

(d) A person convicted of embezzlement of public funds is not eligible to hold office.

(e) A person convicted of bribery is not eligible to hold office.

(f) U.S. citizen or U.S. national.

# Table 3
# THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION

| State or other jurisdiction | Salary | Governor's office staff(a) | Access to state transportation | | | Travel allowance | Official residence |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Automobile | Airplane | Helicopter | | |
| Alabama | $63,839 | 30 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Alaska | 81,648 | 79 | ★ | . . . | . . . | (c) | ★ |
| Arizona | 56,000 | 26 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (c) | . . . |
| Arkansas | 35,000 | 42 | ★ | . . . | . . . | (d) | ★ |
| California | 49,100 | 80(e) | ★ | . . . | . . . | (d) | . . . |
| Colorado | 60,000 | 40 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Connecticut | 65,000 | 38 | ★ | . . . | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Delaware | 35,000 | 22 | ★ | . . . | ★ | $17,800(d) | ★ |
| Florida | 69,550 | 304(f) | . . . | ★ | . . . | (c) | ★ |
| Georgia | 71,314 | 40(g) | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ |
| Hawaii | 59,400 | 33 | ★ | . . . | . . . | 45,000 (d) | ★ |
| Idaho | 50,000 | 15(h) | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Illinois | 58,000 | 125 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 162,300(d) | ★ |
| Indiana | 66,000 | 32 | ★ | . . . | ★ | 0 | ★ |
| Iowa | 60,000 | 19 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Kansas | 47,925 | 28 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ |
| Kentucky | 60,000 | 42 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ |
| Louisiana | 73,400 | 40 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 48,372 (d) | ★ |
| Maine | 35,000 | 11 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Maryland | 75,000 | 102 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ |
| Massachusetts | 75,000 | 100 | ★ | . . . | ★ | (c) | . . . |
| Michigan | 78,000 | 57 | ★ | ★ | ★ | N.A. | ★ |
| Minnesota | 75,000 | 26 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ |
| Mississippi | 63,000 | 24 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 21,926 (d) | ★ |
| Missouri | 55,000 | 34 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (d) | ★ |
| Montana | 47,968 | 20.5 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (c) | ★ |
| Nebraska | 40,000 | 15 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ |
| Nevada | 65,000 | 16 | ★ | . . . | . . . | (d) | ★ |
| New Hampshire | 56,495 | 25 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (d) | ★(i) |
| New Jersey | 85,000 | 60 | ★ | . . . | ★ | (j) | ★(i) |
| New Mexico | 60,000 | 46 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (d) | ★ |
| New York | 100,000 | 216 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ |
| North Carolina | 60,768 | 41 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ |
| North Dakota | 60,862 | 15.25 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★(i) |
| Ohio | 65,000 | 21 | ★ | ★ | . . . | 0 | ★ |
| Oklahoma | 70,000 | 39 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Oregon | 55,423 | 27 | ★ | . . . | . . . | 0 | (k) |
| Pennsylvania | 75,000 | 55 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (c) | ★ |
| Rhode Island | 42,500 | 47 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 8,500 (d) | ★(i) |
| South Carolina | 60,000 | 25 | ★ | ★ | . . . | 17,000 | ★ |
| South Dakota | 50,981 | N.A. | ★ | ★ | . . . | N.A. | ★ |
| Tennessee | 68,220 | 35 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 140,000(d) | ★ |
| Texas | 88,900 | 215 | . . . | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ |
| Utah | 51,984 | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 16,000 | ★ |
| Vermont | 50,000 | 9 | ★ | . . . | . . . | (b) | . . . |
| Virginia | 75,000 | 27 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ |
| Washington | 63,000 | 35 | ★ | ★ | . . . | N.A. | ★ |
| West Virginia | 72,000 | 39 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (j) | ★ |
| Wisconsin | 75,337 | 33.5 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (l) | ★ |
| Wyoming | 70,000 | 7 | ★ | ★ | . . . | (d) | ★ |
| American Samoa | 50,000 | N.A. | ★ | . . . | . . . | N.A. | ★ |
| Guam | 50,000 | N.A. | ★ | . . . | . . . | N.A. | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | 35,000 | N.A. | ★ | . . . | ★ | N.A. | ★ |
| Virgin Islands | 52,395 | N.A. | ★ | . . . | . . . | N.A. | ★ |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No
N.A.—Not available

(a) Definitions of "governor's office staff" vary across the states—from general office support to staffing for various operations within the executive office.

(b) Travel allowance included in office budget.

(c) Reimbursed for travel expenses. Alaska—governor is reimbursed per diem. Arizona—reimbursed for actual expenses to a maximum of $40/d in state and $75/d out-of-state. Florida—reimbursed at same rate as other state officials: in state, choice between per diem or actual expenses; out-of-state, actual expenses. Kentucky—mileage at same rate as other state employees. Massachusetts—reimbursed at same rate as other state employees: $13.50/d for meals when overnight travel is involved, and actual and necessary living expenses. Montana—reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses in state up to $55/d, and actual lodging plus meal allowance up to $30/d out-of-state (no annual limit). Nebraska—reasonable and necessary expenses. New York—reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses. Pennsylvania—reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

(d) Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. Arkansas, Missouri—amount not available. California—$144,000 in state; $24,000 out-of-state. Nevada—$21,500 in state, $7,750 out-of-state. New Hampshire—$6,700 in state, $5,000 out-of-state. New Mexico—$10,000 in state, $22,000 out-of-state. Wyoming—$45,968 in state, $49,502 out-of-state (includes some other executive officials, along with representatives of governor).

(e) Statutorily authorized to have 87.6.

(f) Includes general office and mansion staff and staffing for the Governor's Council for the Prosecution of Organized Crime.

(g) The Office of Planning and Budget (staff of 70) is a statutory component of the governor's office, although it functions as a separate operation.

(h) Number on staff varies from 12 to 20 during the year.

(i) Governor does not occupy residence.

(j) Included in general expense account.

(k) A residence owned by the state is rented to the governor. Rent is deducted from governor's monthly housing allowance.

(l) Averages $32,000/y.

# Table 4
# THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

| State or other jurisdiction | Joint election of governor & lieutenant governor | Official who succeeds governor | Budget making power | Veto power | Reorganization power through executive order | Other statewide elected officials (No. of agencies)(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | No | LG | F | B | . . . | 17 | (8) |
| **Alaska** | Yes | LG | F | A | Cn | 1 | (0) (b) |
| **Arizona** | (c) | SS | F | A | . . . | 8 | (6) |
| **Arkansas** | No | LG | F | B | . . . | 6 | (6) |
| **California** | No | LG | F | A | St | 10 | (7) |
| **Colorado** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 18 | (6) |
| **Connecticut** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 5 | (5) |
| **Delaware** | No | LG | F | A | . . . | 5 | (5) |
| **Florida** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 7 | (7) |
| **Georgia** | No | LG | F | A | . . . | 12 | (8) |
| **Hawaii** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 15 | (2) |
| **Idaho** | No | LG | F | A | . . . | 6 | (6) |
| **Illinois** | Yes | LG | F | A | Cn | 14 | (6) |
| **Indiana** | Yes | LG | F | E | . . . | 6 | (6) |
| **Iowa** | No | LG | F | A | . . . | 6 | (6) |
| **Kansas** | Yes | LG | S | A | Cn | 15 | (6) |
| **Kentucky** | No | LG | F | B | St | 10 | (8) |
| **Louisiana** | No | LG | S | A | St | 21 | (10) |
| **Maine** | (c) | PS | F | D | . . . | 0 | (0) |
| **Maryland** | Yes | LG | F | A | Cn | 3 | (3) |
| **Massachusetts** | Yes | LG | F | C | . . . | 13 | (6) |
| **Michigan** | Yes | LG | F | A | Cn | 35 | (7) |
| **Minnesota** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 5 | (5) |
| **Mississippi** | No | LG | W | A | St | 11 | (9) |
| **Missouri** | No | LG | F | A | Cn | 5 | (5) |
| **Montana** | Yes | LG | F | C | St | 10 | (6) |
| **Nebraska** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 26 | (8) |
| **Nevada** | No | LG | F | D | . . . | 23 | (7) |
| **New Hampshire** | (c) | PS | F | D | . . . | 5 | (1) |
| **New Jersey** | (c) | PS | F | A | . . . | 0 | (0) |
| **New Mexico** | Yes | LG | F | C | . . . | 19 | (8) |
| **New York** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 3 | (3) |
| **North Carolina** | No | LG | L | N | Cn | 9 | (9) |
| **North Dakota** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 13 | (11) |
| **Ohio** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 28 | (6) |
| **Oklahoma** | No | LG | F | A | St | 9 | (7) |
| **Oregon** | (c) | SS | F | C | . . . | 5 | (5) |
| **Pennsylvania** | Yes | LG | F | A | . . . | 4 | (4) |
| **Rhode Island** | No | LG | F | D | . . . | 4 | (4) |
| **South Carolina** | No | LG | W | C | . . . | 8 | (8) |
| **South Dakota** | Yes | LG | F | A | Cn | 9 | (7) |
| **Tennessee** | No | SpS(d) | F | B | . . . | 3 | (1) |
| **Texas** | No | LG | W | C | . . . | 33 | (8) |
| **Utah** | Yes(e) | LG | F | A | . . . | 14 | (4) |
| **Vermont** | No | LG | F | D | St | 5 | (5) |
| **Virginia** | No | LG | F | C | St | 2 | (2) |
| **Washington** | No | LG | F | C | . . . | 8 | (8) |
| **West Virginia** | (c) | PS | F | B | St | 5 | (5) |
| **Wisconsin** | Yes | LG | F | C | . . . | 5 | (5) |
| **Wyoming** | (c) | SS | F | A | . . . | 4 | (4) |
| **American Samoa** | Yes | LG | | | . . . | 1 | (1) |
| **Guam** | Yes | LG | | | . . . | 36 | (3) |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | Yes | LG | | | Cn | | |
| **Puerto Rico** | (f) | SS | | | . . . | 0 | (0) |
| **Virgin Islands** | Yes | LG | | | . . . | 1 | (1) |

*Sources:* The Governors Center at Duke University and The Council of State Governments.

*Key:*
LG—Lieutenant governor
SS—Secretary of state
PS—President of the senate
SpS—Speaker of the senate
F—Full responsibility
S—Shares responsibility with civil servant or a person appointed by someone else.
L—Shares responsibility with the legislature.
W—Shares responsibility with several others.
A—Item veto with at least two-thirds of legislature needed to override.
B—Item veto with at least two-thirds of legislature needed to override.
C—Item veto with a majority of legislators present needed to override.
D—No item veto but special majority of legislature required to override.
E—No item veto and simple majority of legislature needed to override.
N—No veto
Cn—Constitutional
St—Statutory

(a) Includes only officials who are popularly elected either on constitutional or statutory basis; number of agencies involving these officials in parenthesis.
(b) Lieutenant governor's office is part of governor's office.
(c) No lieutenant governor.
(d) This official bears the additional statutory title of lieutenant governor.
(e) Effective with the 1984 election.
(f) Resident commissioner runs jointly with the governor.

# Table 5
# THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION

| State or other jurisdiction | Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition | Appropriations available to gov-elect | Gov-elect participation in state budget for coming fiscal year | Gov-elect hires staff to assist during transition | State personnel made available to assist gov-elect | Office space in buildings available to gov-elect | Provisions for acquainting gov-elect staff with office procedures and routine office functions | Provision for transfer of information (files, records etc.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | . . . | . . . | • | •(a) | • | • | • | . . . |
| **Alaska** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | . . . | • |
| **Arizona** | . . . | . . . | • | . . . | • | • | • | • |
| **Arkansas** | ★ | 60,000 | ★ | ★ | • | • | . . . | . . . |
| **California** | ★ | 288,000(b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | • |
| **Colorado** | ★ | 10,000(c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | ★ | 25,000 | • | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Delaware** | ★ | 49,000(d) | . . . | . . . | • | ★ | • | • |
| **Florida** | • | 75,000 | . . . | • | • | • | • | • |
| **Georgia** | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ |
| **Hawaii** | ★ | 50,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Idaho** | ★ | 15,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★(e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Indiana** | ★ | 40,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Iowa** | ★(f) | 10,000 | ★ | ★ | •(g) | • | • | ★(h) |
| **Kansas** | ★ | 100,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | ★ | Unspecified | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Louisiana** | ★ | 10,000 | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | • | • |
| **Maine** | ★ | 5,000 | ★ | ★ | ★(i) | . . . | ★ | • |
| **Maryland** | ★ | 50,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | . . . | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | • |
| **Michigan** | ★ | 1,000,000(b) | • | . . . | . . . | • | . . . | . . . |
| **Minnesota** | ★ | 29,600 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | • |
| **Mississippi** | ★ | 25,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Missouri** | ★ | 100,000 | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Montana** | ★ | 30,000 | ★(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | . . . | 30,000(k) | • | ★ | • | • | • | • |
| **Nevada** | . . . | 5,000(l) | ★ | . . . | • | ★ | • | • |
| **New Hampshire** | ★ | 5,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | 150,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | ★ | 25,000 | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | • | • |
| **New York** | . . . | . . . | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| **North Carolina** | ★ | 51,000(d) | •(m) | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | • |
| **North Dakota** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | • | . . . | • | ★ |
| **Ohio** | ★ | (n) | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | • |
| **Oklahoma** | ★ | 10,000 | ★ | ★ | . . . | • | . . . | . . . |
| **Oregon** | ★ | 20,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | 100,000 | . . . | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Rhode Island** | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | • | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | ★ | 50,000 | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | 10,000(j) | . . . | ★ | • | ★ | • | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | (o) | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ |
| **Texas** | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | . . . | . . . | • |
| **Utah** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Vermont** | . . . | 18,000(p) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (q) |
| **Virginia** | . . . | 52,000 | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Washington** | ★ | 80,000 | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | • | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | Unspecified | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | 10,000(r) | ★ | ★ | • | • | • | • |
| **American Samoa** | . . . | Unspecified | ★(s) | • | • | • | • | • |
| **Guam** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Puerto Rico** | . . . | 250,000(d) | . . . | • | • | • | • | • |
| **Virgin Islands** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Source:* The Governors Center at Duke University.

*Key:*

. . .—No provisions or procedures

★—Formal provisions or procedures

•—No formal provisions, occurs informally

(a) Governor usually hires several of incoming key people during transition.

(b) Made available in 1982.

(c) Minimum.

(d) Inaugural expenses are paid from this amount.

(e) On a contractual basis.

(f) Pertains only to funds.

(g) Provided on irregular basis.

(h) Arrangement for transfer of criminal files.

(i) Budget personnel.

(j) Made available in 1978.

(k) Determined prior to each election by legislature.

(l) Is not adequate and is augmented by legislature.

(m) New governor can submit supplemental budget.

(n) Legislature required to make an appropriation, no dollar amount stated.

(o) Money made available from emergency and contingency funds.

(p) Responsible for the preparation of the budget; staff made available.

(q) Not transferred but use may be authorized.

(r) Made available in 1979.

(s) Can submit reprogramming or supplemental appropriation measure for current fiscal year.

## Table 6
## GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES

| State or other jurisdiction | Authorization | Provisions: Civil defense disasters, public emergencies | Energy emergencies and conservation | Other emergencies | Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation | Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees/commissions | Respond to federal programs and requirements | State personnel administration | Other administration | Procedures: Filing and publication procedures | Subject to administrative procedure act | Subject to legislative review |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | S,I(a) | . . . | . . . | ★(b) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(c,d) | . . . | . . . |
| **Alaska** | C | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Arizona** | I | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Arkansas** | I | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **California** | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Colorado** | S | ★ | ★ | ★(e) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Connecticut** | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Delaware** | C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(f,g) | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Florida** | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★(h) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Georgia** | S,I(i) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(i) | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Hawaii** | I(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(g,j) | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Idaho** | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(c) | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois** | C | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(c) | ★ | ★ |
| **Indiana** | I | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Iowa** | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Kansas** | S | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★(k) | ★(c,l,d) | . . . | . . . |
| **Kentucky** | S | ★ | . . . | ★(m) | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(n,k,o,p) | ★(c) | . . . | ★ |
| **Louisiana** | S(q) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(j,r,s) | ★(l) | ★ | ★(r,s) |
| **Maine** | S | ★ | . . . | ★(t,u) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(d) | . . . | . . . |
| **Maryland** | C,S | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(v) | ★ | ★ | ★(w) |
| **Massachusetts** | C,I | ★ | ★ | ★(e,t) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | . . . |
| **Michigan** | C,S | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(p) | ★(c) | ★ | ★(x) |
| **Minnesota** | S | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(y) | ★(c,l) | . . . | ★(w) |
| **Mississippi** | S | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(aa,bb) | ★(c) | ★ | . . . |
| **Missouri** | S | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(w,cc) | . . . | ★(w,cc) |
| **Montana** | S | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★(p) | ★(dd,c) | . . . | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | S | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Nevada** | I | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Hampshire** | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(p) | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Jersey** | S | ★ | ★ | ★(ee) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(bb) | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Sources:* Massachusetts, Legislative Research Council, "Report Relative to Gubernatorial Executive Orders," House Document No. 6557, April 3, 1981, pp. 89-94; E. Lee Burnick, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; The Governors Center at Duke University (Survey, March 1984).

*Key:*
C—Constitutional
S—Statutory
I—Implied power
★—Formal provision
. . .—No formal provision

(a) Broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority.
(b) To activate or veto environmental improvement authorities.
(c) Must be filed with secretary of state or other designated officer.
(d) Governor required to keep record in office.
(e) To regulate distribution of necessities during shortages.
(f) To reassign state attorneys and public defenders.
(g) To suspend certain officials and/or other civil actions.
(h) To declare water, crop and refugee emergencies.
(i) Statutory for certain purposes, others implied from constitution.
(j) To designate game and wildlife areas or other public areas.

## GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Authorization | Provisions: Civil defense disasters, public emergencies | Energy emergencies and conservation | Other emergencies | Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation | Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees/commissions | Respond to federal programs and requirements | State personnel administration | Other administration | Procedures: Filing and publication procedures | Subject to administrative procedure act | Subject to legislative review |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | S | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | S,I | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(s,r) | ★(ff) | ★ | ★(w) |
| North Dakota | C | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(bb) | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | S | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Oklahoma | S | ★ | ... | ★(t) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★(gg) | ★(c) | ... | ★(w) |
| Oregon | S | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | S | ★ | ... | ★(h,m,t,v) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(hh) | ★(c,l) | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | S(a) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(k) | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★(ii) | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | C | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(r) | ... | ... | ★ |
| Tennessee | S | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(c) | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | S | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Utah | S | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermont | S | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Virginia | I | ★ | ★ | ★(q) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(kk,jj,g) | ★(l) | ... | ... |
| Washington | S | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | S | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★(i) | ... | ★ | ★(ll) | ★(l) | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | S | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(bb,jj,o) | ★(c) | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | I | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(mm) | ★(mm) | ★ |
| No. Mariana Is. | C | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(k) To transfer allocated funds.
(l) Included in state register or code.
(m) To give immediate effect to state regulations in emergencies.
(n) To control administration of state contracts and procedures.
(o) To impound or freeze certain state matching funds.
(p) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.
(q) Broad grant of authority.
(r) Appointive powers.
(s) To suspend rules and regulations of the bureaucracy.
(t) For fire emergencies.
(u) For financial institution emergencies.
(v) To control procedures for dealing with public.
(w) Reorganization plans only.
(x) Legislative appropriations committees must approve orders issued to handle a revenue shortfall.
(y) To assign duties to lieutenant governor, issue writ of special election.
(aa) To control prison and pardon administration.
(bb) To administer and govern the armed forces of the state.
(cc) For meeting federal program requirements.
(dd) Filed with legislature.
(ee) To declare air pollution emergencies.
(ff) Included as appendix to sessions law volume.
(gg) Relating to local governments.
(hh) To transfer funds in an emergency.
(ii) Must be published in register if they have general applicability and legal effect.
(jj) To transfer functions between agencies.
(kk) To control state-owned motor vehicles.
(ll) Regarding annual reports of state agencies.
(mm) If executive order fits definition of rule.

## Table 7
## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS
## (In years)

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age | State citizen | U.S. citizen | State resident | Qualified voter | Length of term | Maximum consecutive terms allowed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 30 | 7 | 10 | 7 | . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Alaska | 30 | . . . | 7 | 7 | ★ | 4 | 2 |
| Arizona | | | | (a) | | | |
| Arkansas | 30 | . . . | ★ | 7 | ★ | 2 | . . . |
| California | 18 | . . . | 5 | 5 | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Colorado | 30 | . . . | ★ | 2 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Connecticut | 30 | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Delaware | 30 | . . . | 12 | 6 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Florida | 30 | . . . | . . . | 7 | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Georgia | 30 | 6 | 15 | 6 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Hawaii | 30 | . . . | ★ | 5 | ★ | 4 | 2 |
| Idaho | 30 | . . . | ★ | 2 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Illinois | 25 | . . . | ★ | 3 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Indiana | 30 | . . . | 5 | 5 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Iowa | 30 | . . . | ★ | 2 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Kansas | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 30 | 6 | ★ | 6 | . . . | 4 | (b) |
| Louisiana | 25 | 5 | 5 | . . . | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Maine | | | | (a) | | | |
| Maryland | 30 | . . . | (c) | 5 | 5 | 4 | . . . |
| Massachusetts | . . . | . . . | . . . | 7 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Michigan(d) | 30 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 4 | 4 | . . . |
| Minnesota | 25 | . . . | ★ | 1 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Mississippi | 30 | . . . | 20 | 5 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Missouri | 30 | . . . | 15 | 10 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Montana | 25 | . . . | ★ | 2 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Nebraska | 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Nevada | 25 | 2 | . . . | 2 | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| New Hampshire | | | | (a) | | | |
| New Jersey | | | | (a) | | | |
| New Mexico | 30 | . . . | ★ | 5 | ★ | 4 | (b) |
| New York | 30 | . . . | ★ | 5 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| North Carolina | 30 | . . . | 5 | 2 | . . . | 4 | 2 |
| North Dakota | 30 | . . . | ★ | 5 | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Ohio | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Oklahoma | 31 | . . . | ★ | . . . | 10 | 4 | . . . |
| Oregon | | | | (a) | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | . . . | ★ | 7 | . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 2 | . . . |
| South Carolina | 30 | 5 | ★ | 5 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| South Dakota | . . . | . . . | 2 | 2 | . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Tennessee | | | | (a) | | | |
| Texas | 30 | . . . | ★ | 5 | . . . | 4 | . . . |
| Utah | 30 | 5 | . . . | 5 | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Vermont | . . . | . . . | . . . | 4 | . . . | 2 | . . . |
| Virginia | 30 | . . . | ★ | 5 | 5 | 4 | . . . |
| Washington | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| West Virginia | | | | (a) | | | |
| Wisconsin | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Wyoming | | | | (a) | | | |
| American Samoa | 35 | . . . | ★ | 5 | . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Guam | 30 | . . . | 5 | ★ | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| No. Marianas | 30 | . . . | . . . | 7 | ★ | 4 | . . . |
| Puerto Rico | | | | (a) | | | |
| Virgin Islands | 30 | . . . | 5 | ★ | ★ | 4 | . . . |

*Note:* This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.
*Key:*
★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.
. . .—No formal provision.
(a) No lieutenant governor. In Tennessee, the senate president, elected from senate membership, has statutory title of "Lieutenant Governor."
(b) Successive terms forbidden.
(c) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md.555, 221 A.2d431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.
(d) A person who has been convicted of felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

## Table 8

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Presides over senate | Appoints committees | Breaks roll-call ties | Assigns bills | Authority for governor to assign duties | Member of governor's cabinet or advisory body | Serves when governor out of state |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(a) |
| Alaska | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(b) |
| Arizona | (c) | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| California | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Colorado | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Florida | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Hawaii | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | ★ | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Illinois | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Indiana | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | (e) | ★ | . . . | . . . | (f) |
| Kansas | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | (g) | (f) |
| Kentucky | ★ | (h) | ★ | (h) | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Maine | (c) | | | | | | |
| Maryland | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Minnesota | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Montana | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(a) |
| Nebraska | ★(i) | . . . | ★(j) | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Nevada | ★ | (k) | (l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| New Hampshire | (c) | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | (c) | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | ★ | (m) | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Ohio | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (n) | ★ | (o) |
| Oklahoma | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Oregon | (c) | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | . . . | ★(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Rhode Island | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | (f) |
| South Dakota | ★ | (p) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | (q) |
| Tennessee | (c) | | | | | | |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Utah | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Washington | ★ | (r) | ★(j) | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| West Virginia | (c) | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | (s) |
| Wyoming | (c) | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Guam | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| No. Marianas | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | (c) | | | | | | |
| Virgin Islands | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |

*Key:*
★—Provision for responsibility.
. . .—No provision for responsibility.

(a) After 20 days absence. In Montana, after 45 days.

(b) Alaska constitution identifies two types of absence from state: (1) temporary absence during which the lieutenant serves as acting governor; and (2) continuous absence for a period of six months, after which the governor's office is declared vacant and lieutenant governor succeeds to the office.

(c) No lieutenant governor. In Tennessee, speaker of the senate bears the additional statutory title of "Lieutenant Governor."

(d) Select and special purpose committees in consultation with majority/minority leadership.

(e) Only on amendments.

(f) Only in emergency situations.

(g) Governor's cabinet is made up of heads of the state departments; since the state's statutes provide that the lieutenant governor may be assigned to serve as head of a department, the officeholder could become part of the official cabinet at some point during the tenure.

(h) As a member of senate committee responsible for activity.

(i) Unicameral legislative body.

(j) Except on final enactments.

(k) Temporary committees to carry out duties in formal legislative ceremonies.

(l) Constitution provides that lieutenant governor ". . . shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein." However, interpretation of clause regarding casting vote is currently in dispute.

(m) Special committees only for joint sessions to inform the house and the governor.

(n) Presides over cabinet meetings in absence of governor.

(o) Only if governor asks the lieutenant to serve in that capacity, in the former's absence.

(p) Conference committees.

(q) Only in event of governor's continuous absence from state.

(r) In theory, lieutenant governor is responsible; in practice, appointments are made by majority caucus.

(s) Only in situations of an absence which prevents governor from discharging duties which need to be undertaken prior to his return.

## Table 9

# ATTORNEYS GENERAL AND SECRETARIES OF STATE: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction | Attorneys General | | | | | | Secretaries of State | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) | State resident (years) | Qualified voter | Licensed attorney (years) | Membership in the state bar (years) | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) | State resident (years) | Qualified voter |
| **Alabama** | 25 | 7 | 5 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 25 | 7 | 5 | ★ |
| **Alaska** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| **Arizona** | 25 | 10 | 5 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 25 | 10 | 5 | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **California** | 18 | . . . | . . . | . . . | (b) | (b) | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Colorado** | 25 | ★ | 2 | . . . | ★ | . . . | 25 | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Connecticut** | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 10 | 10 | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Delaware** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Florida** | 30 | . . . | 7 | ★ | 5 | 5 | 30 | . . . | 7 | ★ |
| **Georgia** | 25 | 10 | 4 | . . . | 7 | 7 | 25 | 10 | 4 | . . . |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | ★ | 1 | . . . | . . . | . . . | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| **Idaho** | 30 | ★ | 2 | . . . | ★ | ★ | 25 | ★ | 2 | . . . |
| **Illinois** | 25 | ★ | 3 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 25 | ★ | 3 | . . . |
| **Indiana** | . . . | . . . | (c) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Iowa** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Kansas** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Kentucky** | 30 | 2 | 2(c) | . . . | 8 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 2(c) | . . . |
| **Louisiana** | 25 | 5 | (c) | ★ | 5 | 5 | 25 | 5 | (c) | ★ |
| **Maine** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Maryland** | . . . | ★(d) | 10(c) | ★ | 10 | 10(e) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Massachusetts** | . . . | . . . | 5 | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 5 | . . . |
| **Michigan**(f) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Minnesota** | 21 | . . . | 30 days | ★ | . . . | . . . | 21 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Mississippi** | 26 | . . . | 5(c) | . . . | 5 | 5 | 25 | ★ | 5(c) | ★ |
| **Missouri** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Montana**(g) | 25 | ★ | 2 | . . . | 5 | ★ | 25 | ★ | 2 | . . . |
| **Nebraska**(h) | 21(e) | . . . | (e) | . . . | (e) | . . . | 18 | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Nevada** | 25 | ★ | 2(c) | ★ | . . . | . . . | 25 | ★ | 2 | ★ |
| **New Hampshire** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | 18(e) | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Mexico** | 30 | ★ | 5 | . . . | ★ | ★ | 30 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | 30 | ★ | 5 | . . . | (e) | . . . | 18 | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **North Carolina** | 21 | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 21 | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | 25 | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 25 | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Ohio** | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | 31 | ★ | 10 | 10 | . . . | . . . | 31 | ★ | 10 | 10 |
| **Oregon** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | 30 | ★ | 7 | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Rhode Island** | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 21 | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | 18 | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 21 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Texas** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Utah** | 25 | . . . | 5(c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| **Vermont** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Virginia** | 30 | ★ | (i) | . . . | . . . | (i) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Washington** | . . . | ★ | 30 days | ★ | ★ | ★ | 18 | ★ | 30 days | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | 25 | ★ | (c) | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 18 | . . . | 10 days | . . . |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | 4 | 4 | 25 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Northern Mariana Is.** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 5 | . . . | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| **Puerto Rico** | 21(e) | . . . | . . . | . . . | (e) | (e) | 35 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Virgin Islands** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | (j) | . . . | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |

*Note:* This table contains constitutional and statutory provisions. "Qualified voter" provision may infer additional residency and citizenship requirements.

*Key:*

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

. . .—No formal provision.

(a) No secretary of state.

(b) No statute specifically requires this, but the State Bar act can be interpreted as making this a qualification.

(c) Additional state citizenship requirement. Kentucky, Nevada—two years. Louisiana, Mississippi, Utah, West Virginia—five years.

(d) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md. 555, 221A.2d431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.

(e) Implied.

(f) A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

(g) No person convicted of felony is eligible to hold public office until final discharge from state supervision.

(h) No person in default as collector and custodian of public money or property shall be eligible to public office; no person convicted of felony shall be eligible unless restored to civil rights.

(i) Must have qualifications of a judge of a court of records—state resident and a member of the state bar for five years.

# Table 10
# SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Election: Chief election officer | Election: Determines ballot eligibility of political parties | Election: Receives initiative and/or referendum petition | Election: Files certificate of nomination or election | Election: Supplies election ballots or material to local officials | Election: Files candidates' expense papers | Election: Files other campaign reports | Election: Conducts voter education programs | Election: Prepares extradition papers or warrants of arrest | Registration: Registers corporations (a) | Registration: Processes and/or commissions notaries public | Registration: Registers securities | Registration: Registers trade names/marks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Alaska**(b) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **California** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Colorado** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Delaware** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Florida** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Georgia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Hawaii**(b) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Idaho** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Illinois** | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Indiana** | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Iowa** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Kansas** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Louisiana** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Maine** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Maryland** | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★(d) | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Michigan** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Minnesota** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Mississippi** | (e) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Missouri** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Montana** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | (c) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Nevada** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Hampshire** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **New York** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **North Carolina** | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Ohio** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Oregon** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | (f) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Texas** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Utah**(b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Vermont** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Virginia** | ... | ... | ... | (g) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Washington** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (c) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | ★ | ★ | ★ | (h) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |

*Key:*
★—Responsible for activity.
. . .—Not responsible for activity.

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, office registers domestic, foreign and non-profit corporations.

(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor.

(c) Attests to governor's signature on extradition papers or warrants of arrest. In Arizona and Nebraska, signs and places state seal on document; New Jersey, commissions prepared by governor's counsel's office, but signed by secretary; Ohio, certifies papers; Wisconsin, retains copies after affixing seal.

(d) Non-profit only.

(e) State Election Commission composed of governor, secretary of state and attorney general.

(f) Secretary appoints state coordinator of elections.

(g) Certificates of election for U.S. House and Senate; writs of election for special state legislative races.

(h) Files applications for nomination and issues certificates of nomination; governor issues certificates of election.

## Table 11

# SECRETARIES OF STATE: CUSTODIAL, PUBLICATION AND LEGISLATIVE DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Custodial | | | | Publication | | | | Legislative | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Archives state records and documents | Files state agency rules and regulations | Administers uniform commercial code provisions | Files other corporate documents | State manual or directory | Session laws | State constitution | Statutes | Administrative rules and regulations | Opens legislative sessions(a) | Enrolls and engrosses bills | Retains copies of acts | Registers lobbyists |
| Alabama | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Alaska(b) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Arizona | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Arkansas | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| California | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | (c) | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Hawaii(b) | (d) | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | (e) | . . . | (e) | (e) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Idaho | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | H | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Iowa | (f) | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Kansas | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Louisiana | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Maryland | ★(g) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | H | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Mississippi | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | H | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Montana | ★(g) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | H | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | (h) | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Nevada | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | H | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | (i) | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| New Mexico | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | H | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| New York | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| North Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | H(j) | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Oklahoma | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Pennsylvania | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | (k) |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | (l) | H | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | H | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Utah(b) | (d) | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | H(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (m) | . . . |
| West Virginia | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | H | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Key:*
★—Responsible for activity.
. . .—Not responsible for activity.
(a) In this column only: ★—Both houses; H—House; S—Senate.
(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor.
(c) Both houses during trailer sessions (to act on vetoed bills only).
(d) Limited responsibility.
(e) Distributes and sells session laws, statutes and administrative rules and regulations.
(f) Serves as chair of State Records Commission.
(g) As specified by law. In Maryland, Hall of Records is the archivist.
(h) Certifies and seats members of unicameral legislature.
(i) Convenes both houses during special sessions of the legislature.
(j) Until speaker is elected.
(k) Only those making political contributions to candidates or their committees.
(l) Board of Elections and Finance only.
(m) Files session laws.

# Table 12
# ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Authority in local prosecutions: Authority to initiate local prosecutions | May intervene in local prosecutions | May assist local prosecutor | May supersede local prosecutor | Issues advisory opinions: To state executive officials | To legislators | To local prosecutors | On the interpretation of statutes | On the constitutionality of bills or ordinances | Reviews legislation: Prior to passage | Before signing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | A | A,D | A,D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Alaska** | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Arizona** | A,B,C,D,F | B,D | B,D | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | D | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **California** | A, E | A,D,E | A,B,D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Colorado** | B,F | B | D,F(b) | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Delaware** | | | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Florida** | F | D | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Georgia** | A,B,F | A,B,D,G | A,B,D,F | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Hawaii** | E | A,D,G | A,D | A,G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Idaho** | A,D,F | A | A,D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Illinois** | A,D,E,F,G | A,D,E | A,D,E,F | F | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) |
| **Indiana** | F(b) | . . . | A,D,E,F | G | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Iowa** | D,F | D | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Kansas** | B,C,D,F | D | D | A,F | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | A,B | B,D | B,D,F | G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Louisiana** | G | G | D | G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Maine** | A | A | A | A | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Maryland** | B,C,F | B,C,D | B,C,D | B,C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | A,B,C,D,E,F,G | A,B,C,D,E,G | A,B,C,D,E | A,B,C,E | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Michigan** | A | A | D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Minnesota** | B | B,D,G | A,B,D | B | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | (c) |
| **Mississippi** | B,E,F | . . . | B,F | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) |
| **Missouri** | F | . . . | B | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Montana** | C,F | A,B,C,D | A,B,C,D,F | A,C | ★ | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | A | A | A,D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Nevada** | D,F,G(e) | D(e) | (e,f) | G,F | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Hampshire** | A | A | A | A | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | A | A,B,D,G | A,D | A,B,D,G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | A,B,E,F,G | B,D,G | D | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | B,F | B | D | B | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **North Carolina** | . . . | D | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **North Dakota** | A,G | A,D | A,D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | (c) |
| **Ohio** | B,C,F | B,F | F | B,C | ★ | ★(g) | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Oklahoma** | B,C | B,C | B,C | B,C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Oregon** | B,F | B,D | B,D | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) |
| **Pennsylvania** | A,D,G | D,G | D | G | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | A | D | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | A | A,D | A,D | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | A(h) | A | A | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | D,F,G(b) | D,G(b) | D | F | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) |
| **Texas** | F | . . . | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Utah** | A,B,D,E,F,G | E,G | D,E | E | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) |
| **Vermont** | A | A | A | A | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Virginia** | B,F | A,B,D,F | B,D,F | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Washington** | B,D,G | B,D,G | D | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | . . . | D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (i) | (i) |
| **Wisconsin** | B,C,F | B,C,D | D | B,C(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (i) | (i) |
| **Wyoming** | B,D(e) | B,D | B,D | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **American Samoa** | A,E | A,E | A,E | A,E | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | A | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico** | A,B,E | A,B,E | A,E | A,B,E | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Virgin Islands** | A | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

*Key:*
A—On own initiative.
B—On request of governor.
C—On request of legislature.
D—On request of local prosecutor.
E—When in state's interest.
F—Under certain statutes for specific crimes.
G—On authorization of court or other body.
★—Has authority in area.
. . .—Does not have authority in area.
(a) Local prosecutors serve at pleasure of attorney general.
(b) Certain statutes provide for concurrent jurisdiction with local prosecutors.
(c) Only when requested by governor or legislature.
(d) To legislative leadership.
(e) In connection with grand jury cases.
(f) Will prosecute as a matter of practice when requested.
(g) To legislature as a whole not individual legislators.
(h) Has concurrent jurisdiction with states' attorneys.
(i) No legal authority, but sometimes informally reviews laws at request of legislature.
(j) If the governor removes the district attorney for cause.

# Table 13
# ATTORNEYS GENERAL: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES AND SUBPOENA AND ANTITRUST POWERS

| State or other jurisdiction | May commence civil proceedings | May commence criminal proceedings | Represents the state before regulatory agencies | Administers consumer protection programs | Handles consumer complaints | Subpoena powers (a) | Antitrust duties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | A, B |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B, C |
| Arizona | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | A, B, D |
| Arkansas | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B, C, D |
| California | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | B, C, D |
| Colorado | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | B, C, D(b) |
| Connecticut | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | • | A, B, D |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | A, B, C |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | A, B, C, D |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | B, C, D |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | A, B, C, D |
| Idaho | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | D |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, D |
| Indiana | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | B, C, D |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B, C, D |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | A, B, D |
| Louisiana | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | B, C |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | B, C |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B, C, D |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Minnesota | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | B, D |
| Mississippi | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | B, C |
| Missouri | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | B, C, D |
| Nebraska | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C(d), D |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | A, B, C, D |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | • | B, C, D |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | A, B, C, D |
| New Mexico | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, C |
| New York | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | A, B, C, D |
| North Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | C, D |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B, C, D |
| Oklahoma | ★ | . . . | (e) | ★ | ★ | • | B, D |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | (c) | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | D |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| South Carolina | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | ★(c) | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Texas | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | B, D |
| Utah | ★(d) | . . . | ★(d,f) | . . . | ★(f) | ★ | A(g), B, C, D(g) |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Virginia | ★ | (e) | ★ | ★(f) | ★(f) | • | A, B, C, D |
| Washington | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, D |
| West Virginia | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | A, B, D |
| Wisconsin | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | A, B, C, D |
| Wyoming | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| American Samoa | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Northern Mariana Is. | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B, C, D |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(e) | ★(e) | ★ | A, B, C |
| Virgin Islands | ★ | ★(h) | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | A, B(i), C, D |

*Key:*

A—Has *parens patriae* authority to commence suits on behalf of consumers in state antitrust damage actions in state courts.
B—May initiate damage actions on behalf of state in state courts.
C—May commence criminal proceedings.
D—May represent cities, counties and other governmental entities in recovering civil damages under federal or state law.
★—Has authority in area.
. . .—Does not have authority in area.
(a) In this column only: ★ broad powers and • limited powers.
(b) Only under Rule 23 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.
(c) When permitted to intervene.
(d) Attorney general has exclusive authority.
(e) To a limited extent.
(f) Attorney general handles legal matters only with no administrative handling of complaints.
(g) Opinion only, since there are no controlling precedents.
(h) May prosecute in inferior courts. May prosecute in district court only by request or consent of U.S. Attorney General.
(i) May initiate damage actions on behalf of jurisdiction in district court.

# Table 14
# ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Serves as counsel for state | Appears for state in criminal appeals | Duties to administrative agencies: Issues official advice | Interprets statutes or regulations | Conducts litigation: In behalf of agency | Conducts litigation: Against agency | Prepares or reviews legal documents | Represents the public before the agency | Involved in rule-making | Reviews rules for legality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | . . . | ★ |
| Alaska | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Arizona | A, B, C | (c,d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Arkansas | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| California | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Colorado | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | A, B, C | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia | A, B, C | (b,c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Hawaii | A, B | (b,c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | A, B,* C | (b,c,e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Indiana | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Iowa | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Kansas | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Kentucky | A, B*, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | A, B, C | (c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | A, B, C | (b,d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | A, B, C | (b,c,d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | A, B, C | (b,c,d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Minnesota | A, B, C | (c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Mississippi | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Montana | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Nevada | A, B, C | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Hampshire | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | A, B, C | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| New Mexico | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York | A, B, C | (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| North Carolina | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | A, B, C | (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | A, B, C | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Oklahoma | A, B, C | (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Oregon | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | A, B, C | (c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | A, B, C | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| South Dakota | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | (b) | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | A, B, C | (c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | A, B, C | (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | . . . | ★ |
| Virginia | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | A, B, C | (c,f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Wisconsin | A, B, C | (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | ★ | . . . |
| Wyoming | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| American Samoa | A, B, C | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Northern Mariana Is. | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | A, B, C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Virgin Islands | A, B, C(g) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |

*Key:* A—Defend state law when challenged on federal constitutional grounds.
B—Conduct litigation on behalf of state in federal and other states' courts.
C—Prosecute actions against another state in U.S. Supreme Court.
*Only in federal courts.
★—Has authority in area.
. . .—Does not have authority in area.

(a) Attorney general has exclusive jurisdiction.
(b) In certain cases only.
(c) When assisting local prosecutor in the appeal.
(d) Can appear on own discretion.
(e) In certain courts only.
(f) If authorized by the governor.
(g) Except in cases in which the U.S. Attorney is representing the Government of the Virgin Islands.

# Table 15
# STATE CABINET SYSTEMS

| State | Authorization for cabinet system: Statute | Authorization for cabinet system: Constitution | Authorization for cabinet system: Governor | Authorization for cabinet system: Tradition | Criteria for membership: Appointed to specified office | Criteria for membership: Elected to specified office | Criteria for membership: Gubernatorial appointment regardless of office | Number of members in cabinet (including governor) | Frequency of cabinet meetings | Open cabinet meetings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | 24 | Gov.'s discretion | ★ |
| Alaska | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 17 | Regularly | ★(a) |
| Arizona | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 15 | Every two weeks | . . . |
| Arkansas | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 17 | Monthly | . . . |
| California | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 11 | Every two weeks | . . . |
| Colorado | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 20 | Monthly | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 15 | Gov.'s discretion | ★(a) |
| Delaware | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(b) | 16 | Gov.'s discretion | ★ |
| Florida | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | 7 | Every two weeks | ★ |
| Georgia | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | Gov.'s discretion | . . . |
| Idaho | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★(b) | . . . | . . . | 21 | Gov.'s discretion(d) | ★ |
| Indiana | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | 5 | Weekly | ★ |
| Kansas | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 14 | Monthly | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 18 | Weekly | . . . |
| Louisiana | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(b) | 22 | Monthly | (e) |
| Maryland | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(b) | . . . | . . . | 23 | Gov.'s discretion | . . . |
| Massachusetts | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 13 | Twice monthly | . . . |
| Michigan | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 25 | Monthly | (f) |
| Minnesota | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 24(g) | Every two weeks | ★ |
| Mississippi | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 15 | 4-6 times a year | ★ |
| Nebraska | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 27 | Weekly | . . . |
| Nevada | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 21 | Once or twice monthly | (h) |
| New Mexico | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 12 | Monthly | ★ |
| New York | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 22 | Gov.'s discretion | . . . |
| North Carolina(i) | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 11 | Weekly | . . . |
| North Dakota | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 27 | Every two weeks | (e) |
| Oklahoma | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 8(j) | Gov.'s discretion | . . . |
| Oregon | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 11 | Weekly | . . . |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | 19 | Gov.'s discretion | ★ |
| Rhode Island | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 23 | Gov.'s discretion | . . . |
| Tennessee | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | 21 | Gov.'s discretion(k) | (f) |
| Texas | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah | . . . | . . . | . . . | (l) | (l) | . . . | . . . | (l) | (l) | ★ |
| Vermont | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 19 | Gov.'s discretion | . . . |
| Virginia | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 8 | Gov.'s discretion(k) | . . . |
| Washington | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 26 | Every 6-8 weeks | ★(f) |
| West Virginia | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | (c) | | | | | | | | | |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) Except when in executive session.
(b) With the consent of Senate.
(c) No formal cabinet system. In Idaho, however, sub-cabinets have been formed, by executive order; the chairmen report to the governor when requested.
(d) Sub-cabinets meet monthly.
(e) In practice, the media and others do not attend, but cabinet meetings have not been formally designated closed.
(f) In Michigan and Tennessee closed, with some exceptions. In Washington, open with some exceptions.
(g) Five sub-cabinets have been formed.
(h) Closed to press, open to staff.
(i) Constitution provides for a Council of State made up of elective state administrative officials, which makes policy decisions for the state while the cabinet acts more in an advisory capacity.
(j) Each cabinet member is chair of a sub-cabinet (each state agency). These sub-cabinets meet quarterly.
(k) More often during legislative sessions. Tennessee—weekly.
(l) State Planning Advisory Committee, composed of all department heads serves as an informal cabinet. Committee meets at discretion of state planning coordinator.

## Table 16
## STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor | Lieutenant governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Adjutant general(a) | Administration | Agriculture | Banking | Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | $63,839 | $35,985 | $32,940 | $58,000 | $45,000 | $48,037 | . . . | $44,687 | $48,037 | $36,478 |
| **Alaska** | 81,648 | 76,188 | (b-1) | 73,620 | 73,620 | 73,620 | 73,620 | 59,532 | 59,532 | 76,188 |
| **Arizona** | 56,000 | . . . | 31,500 | 50,500 | 34,000 | 39,554 | 57,012 | 39,554 | 39,554 | 43,325 |
| **Arkansas** | 35,000 | 14,000 | 22,500 | 26,500 | 22,500 | 37,837 | 53,473 | . . . | 36,000 | 24,206 |
| **California** | 49,100 | 42,500 | 42,500 | 47,500 | 42,500 | 65,999 | . . . | 67,446 | 57,829 | (b-19) |
| **Colorado** | 60,000 | 32,500 | 32,500 | 40,000 | 32,500 | 54,632 | 57,828 | 58,364 | 45,816 | 58,620 |
| **Connecticut** | 65,000 | 40,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 35,000 | 44,575 | 58,639 | 44,575 | 47,183 | 44,575 |
| **Delaware** | 35,000 | 16,600 | 44,800 | 39,600 | 25,700 | 34,600 | 37,800 | 32,000 | 42,100 | 44,800 |
| **Florida** | 69,550 | 60,455 | 59,385 | 59,385 | 59,385 | 62,878 | 53,467 | 59,385 | (b-12) | 55,642 |
| **Georgia** | 71,314 | 41,496 | 51,896 | 57,672 | 41,310 | 72,913 | 51,896 | 51,896 | 51,896 | 54,310 |
| **Hawaii** | 59,400 | 53,460 | (b-1) | 50,490 | (b-9) | 67,051 | . . . | 50,490 | 31,680 | 50,490 |
| **Idaho** | 50,000 | 14,000 | 37,500 | 42,000 | 37,500 | 58,947 | 46,176 | 47,341 | 41,746 | 45,053 |
| **Illinois** | 58,000 | 45,500 | 50,500 | 50,500 | 48,000 | 32,500 | 52,000 | 43,000 | 42,500 | 62,000 |
| **Indiana** | 66,000 | 51,000 | 46,000 | 51,000 | 46,000 | 35,282 | 42,432 | (b-1) | 38,662 | 42,432 |
| **Iowa** | 60,000 | 20,500 | 38,500 | 50,700 | 38,500 | 52,442 | 44,616 | 38,500 | 40,400 | (b-12) |
| **Kansas** | 47,925 | 14,378 | 29,288 | 42,600 | 29,288 | 39,012 | 58,080 | 47,376 | 25,116 | 50,412 |
| **Kentucky** | 60,000 | 51,010 | 51,010 | 51,010 | 51,010 | 54,875 | 59,500 | 51,010 | 49,500 | (b-19) |
| **Louisiana** | 73,400 | 63,367 | 60,169 | 60,168 | 60,168 | 64,934 | 66,492 | 60,168 | 47,495 | 52,908 |
| **Maine** | 35,000 | . . . | 30,000 | 44,431 | 30,000 | 32,469 | . . . | 36,670 | 34,570 | 32,469 |
| **Maryland** | 75,000 | 62,500 | 45,000 | 62,500 | 62,500 | 45,533 | 56,900 | 56,900 | 44,500 | 60,200 |
| **Massachusetts** | 75,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 65,000 | 60,000 | 65,394 | 70,047 | 37,203 | 40,445 | 43,971 |
| **Michigan** | 78,000 | 53,500 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 58,000 | 60,544 (m) | 58,400 | 49,100 | 45,200 | (b-6) |
| **Minnesota** | 75,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 | 62,500 | 44,000 | 48,191 | 57,500 | 50,000 | 43,284 | (b-19) |
| **Mississippi** | 63,000 | 34,000 | 45,000 | 51,000 | 45,000 | 42,000 | . . . | 45,000 | 41,000 | 49,883 |
| **Missouri** | 55,000 | 30,000 | 42,500 | 45,000 | 42,500 | 34,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 |
| **Montana** | 47,968 | 34,344 | 31,692 | 43,745 | 29,438 | 47,498 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 35,391 | 47,500 |
| **Nebraska** | 40,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 39,500 | 32,000 | 41,194 | 40,426 | 36,151 | 47,500 | 39,165 |
| **Nevada** | 65,000 | 10,500 | 42,500 | 52,500 | 41,000 | 35,100 | 46,827 | 38,212 | 35,751 | (b-6) |
| **New Hampshire** | 56,495 | . . . | 30,938 | 39,007 | 30,938 | 24,214 | 50,434 | 29,596 | 30,938 | (b-12) |
| **New Jersey** | 85,000 | . . . | 66,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 29,195 | . . . | 66,000 | 70,000 | (b-12) |
| **New Mexico** | 60,000 | 38,500 | 38,496 | 44,000 | 38,500 | 44,340 | (b-21) | 50,004 | 44,340 | 44,340 |
| **New York** | 100,000 | 85,000 | 65,700 | 85,000 | . . . | 59,800 | . . . | 65,700 | 65,700 | 75,000 |
| **North Carolina** | 60,768 | 50,328 | 50,328 | 53,976 | 50,328 | 48,180 | 53,880 | 50,328 | 48,408 | 55,740 |
| **North Dakota** | 60,862 | 48,800 | 43,380 | 49,206 | 43,380 | 62,447 | 26,256 | 43,380 | 38,004 | (s) |
| **Ohio** | 65,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,003 | 58,802 | 45,926 | 41,350 | 52,936 |
| **Oklahoma** | 70,000 | 40,000 | 37,500 | 55,000 | 50,000 | 57,500 | . . . | 45,000 | 53,000 | 48,000 |
| **Oregon** | 55,423 | . . . | 45,619 | 53,308 | 45,619 | 47,904 | 58,236 | 52,776 | 47,904 | 52,776 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 75,000 | 57,500 | 48,000 | 55,000 | 48,000 | 48,000 | 51,500 | 48,000 | 48,000 | 55,000 |
| **Rhode Island** | 42,500 | 35,500 | 35,500 | 35,500 | 41,875 | 31,331 | 53,596 | 31,331 | 27,271 | 42,739 |
| **South Carolina** | 60,000 | 30,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | (b-9) | 55,000 | (b-4) | 59,017 |
| **South Dakota** | 50,981 | 52,562 | 34,611 | 43,285 | 34,611 | 44,720 | 54,995 | 42,494 | 37,378 | (b-19) |
| **Tennessee** | 68,220 | (aa) | 51,510 | 65,650 | 51,510 | 46,526 | 51,510 | 46,526 | 46,526 | 26,364 |
| **Texas** | 88,900 | 7,200 | 61,200 | 69,000 | 69,000 | 52,600 | . . . | 69,000 | 72,288 | 55,500 |
| **Utah** | 51,984 | 35,640 | (b-1) | 41,004 | 35,616 | 32,197 | 43,180 | 32,197 | 34,076 | 38,169 |
| **Vermont** | 50,000 | 22,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 30,000 | 26,600 | 35,450 | 26,600 | 26,600 | 29,000 |
| **Virginia** | 75,000 | 20,000 | 30,368 | 56,000 | 55,120 | 36,920 | 61,360 | 46,176 | 59,350 | 61,360 |
| **Washington** | 63,000 | 28,600 | 31,000 | 47,100 | 37,200 | 62,878 | 57,800 | 57,800 | (cc) | 71,500 |
| **West Virginia** (dd) | 72,000 | . . . | 43,200 | 50,400 | 50,400 | 34,000 | 36,500 | 46,800 | 36,500 | (ee) |
| **Wisconsin** | 75,337 | 41,390 | 37,334 | 58,139 | 37,334 | 42,246 | 63,000 | 58,241 | 52,000 | 52,000 |
| **Wyoming** | 70,000 | . . . | 52,500 | 46,296 | 52,500 | 49,957 | 47,460 | 37,968 | 36,132 | 40,908 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 78,630 (hh) | . . . | . . . | 63,700 | 51,058 | N.A. | 63,700 | . . . | . . . | 63,700 |
| **American Samoa** | 50,000 | 45,000 | (b-1) | 35,000 | (b-6) | . . . | 35,000 | 25,000 | (b-25) | 33,000 |
| **Guam** | 50,000 | 45,000 | . . . | 40,838 | 26,858 | N.A. | 36,838 | 34,838 | (b-35) | 36,838 |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | 20,000 | 18,000 | . . . | 36,000 | 21,095 | . . . | 36,000 | (b-27) | (b-10) | 35,000 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 35,000 | . . . | 42,000 | N.A. | 40,000 | 39,500 | 39,500 | 40,000 | N.A. | 40,000 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 52,395 | 47,000 | . . . | 43,500 | . . . | 38,640 | . . . | 34,865 | (b-1) | 38,640 |

# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Civil rights | Commerce | Community affairs | Comptroller | Consumer affairs | Corrections | Data processing | Disaster preparedness | Education (chief school officer) | Education (higher) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | . . . | 48,037 | 47,500 | 36,478 | . . . | 48,037 | 36,478 | 48,037 | 65,000 | 62,894 |
| **Alaska** | 59,532 | 73,620 | 73,620 | 53,568 | 57,384 | 73,620 | 59,532 | 53,568 | 73,620 | 59,532 |
| **Arizona** | 47,473 | (c) | (d) | (b-19) | (b-3) | 57,012 | 39,554 | 32,899 | 40,500 | 69,127 |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | (f) | 29,200 | (b-6) | 29,370 | 49,000 | 48,388 | 29,100 | 52,720 | 54,200 |
| **California** | 52,979 | 57,829 | 44,496 | 42,500 | 52,979 | 57,829 | 56,160 | 48,176 | 42,500 | 77,628 |
| **Colorado** | 45,816 | 48,108 | 39,576 | 53,028 | 45,816 | 59,667 | 55,680 | 43,632 | 71,349 | 67,500 |
| **Connecticut** | 47,183 | 50,539 | 38,790 | 35,000 | 50,539 | 54,215 | 44,575 | 33,150 | 54,215 | 72,000 |
| **Delaware** | . . . | . . . | 40,000 | 48,935 | 29,500 | 49,300 | . . . | 24,400 | 69,000 | 36,900 |
| **Florida** | 28,507 | (b-1) | 51,684 | 59,385 | 41,328 | 54,356 | (b-9) | 39,904 | 53,779 | 93,133 |
| **Georgia** | . . . | 55,500 | 53,000 | 51,896 | 42,500 | 51,896 | 47,904 | (b-5) | 58,429 | 89,239 |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | 50,490 | (b-30) | 50,490 | 44,550 | 31,680 | 33,216 | 38,040 | 50,490 | 53,460 |
| **Idaho** | 25,064 | 37,066 | (b-10) | (i) | (b-3) | 40,061 | (b-6) | 33,742 | 37,500 | 52,000 |
| **Illinois** | 44,000 | 46,000 | (b-10) | 48,000 | (b-3) | 46,000 | (b-6) | 32,500 | 69,347 | 76,500 |
| **Indiana** | 29,094 | (b-1) | 29,094 | (i) | 29,094 | 42,432 | 35,282 | 25,610 | 50,000 | 67,500 |
| **Iowa** | 31,500 | 43,900 | 38,646 | 52,000 | 43,410 | 51,501 | 44,699 | 30,000 | 52,100 | 52,000 |
| **Kansas** | 34,152 | 47,928 | 38,004 | 52,764 | 38,268 | 54,528 | 50,736 | 31,584 | 61,000 | 54,000 |
| **Kentucky** | 47,724 | 59,500 | 32,916 | 55,000 | (b-3) | 59,500 | (b-6) | 32,916 | 51,010 | 69,694 |
| **Louisiana** | (b-3) | 53,353 | 52,366 | (b-6) | 34,099 | 52,243 | 46,033 | 35,955 | 60,168 | 76,193 |
| **Maine** | 24,315 | 36,670 | . . . | 32,469 | 34,570 | 36,670 | 30,347 | 26,083 | 36,670 | 0 (l) |
| **Maryland** | 46,300 | 40,900 | 43,000 | 62,500 | 45,200 | 48,000 | 45,600 | 32,700 | 62,000 | 55,900 |
| **Massachusetts** | 37,203 | 37,203 | 57,312 | 47,800 | 53,040 | 51,959 | 47,800 | 34,528 | 51,959 | 65,000 |
| **Michigan** | 49,000 | 53,500 | 45,200 | (b-4) | 48,900 | 58,400 | 36,560 | 33,930 | 58,400 | 36,561 |
| **Minnesota** | 43,125 | 55,000 | 41,614 | (b-19) | 42,500 | 55,000 | 53,223 | 37,605 | 60,625 | 55,000 |
| **Mississippi** | . . . | 57,083 | (b-30) | (b-31) | 31,852 | 40,000 | 44,936 | 28,000 | 50,000 | 59,960 |
| **Missouri** | 34,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | (b-6) | 40,000 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | 55,740 | 49,000 |
| **Montana** | 29,438 | 47,500 | 30,511 | (b-6) | 26,973 | 47,500 | 41,315 | 33,288 | 37,718 | 68,309 |
| **Nebraska** | 42,065 | 39,966 | 27,300 | (b-6) | . . . | 45,780 | 40,479 | 33,468 | 60,000 | 0 |
| **Nevada** | 30,240 | 43,200 | 31,320 | 41,000 | 28,060 | 47,520 | 41,580 | 27,137 | 37,597 | 43,750 |
| **New Hampshire** | 18,603 | 29,596 | 25,600 | 39,007 | 26,900 | 29,596 | 30,938 | 25,500 | 50,434 | 30,938 |
| **New Jersey** | 45,290 | 70,000 | 66,000 | 60,694 | 47,555 | 70,000 | 52,430 | 49,932 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| **New Mexico** | 34,776 | 50,004 | . . . | (b-4) | 41,472 | 55,550 | 46,848 | 18,816 | 55,000 | (b-15) |
| **New York** | 59,800 | 65,700 | (b-2) | 85,000 | 55,300 | 69,200 | (b-21) | (b-5) | 76,100 | (b-15) |
| **North Carolina** | 28,560 | 51,636 | 28,560 | . . . | 34,500 | 51,636 | 60,384 | 25,968 | 56,676 | 89,250 |
| **North Dakota** | (b-26) | 42,000 | 26,256 | (t) | 31,920 | 33,504 | 31,920 | 33,096 | 44,028 | 69,160 |
| **Ohio** | 27,622 | (v) | 41,350 | (b-4) | 49,317 | 50,648 | 41,350 | 31,200 | 61,796 | 83,408 |
| **Oklahoma** | 30,000 | 45,000 | 42,500 | 37,401 | 37,500 | 55,000 | 40,200 | 32,500 | 55,000 | 86,580 |
| **Oregon** | 29,364 | 52,776 | 47,904 | 47,904 | 37,524 | 52,776 | 47,904 | 35,736 | 45,619 | 75,005 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 36,792 | 48,000 | 48,000 | 49,700 | 36,792 | 41,761 | 36,792 | 35,247 | 55,000 | 51,400 |
| **Rhode Island** | 24,351 | 46,359 | 33,692 | 35,504 | 22,545 | 43,334 | 33,692 | (b-5) | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| **South Carolina** | 43,708 | 59,686 | 32,101 | 55,000 | 46,984 | 52,766 | 50,718 | 27,191 | 55,000 | 58,099 |
| **South Dakota** | (b-3) | 42,494 | 40,498 | 34,611 | 25,376 | 43,410 | (b-6) | 27,061 | 44,990 | 50,980 |
| **Tennessee** | 24,024 | 51,510 | (b-10) | 51,510 | 46,526 | 46,526 | 28,896 | 24,024 | 51,510 | 65,376 |
| **Texas** | 45,000 | 55,500 | 49,200 | 69,000 | 55,400 | 64,400 | 52,000 | 36,480 | 63,500 | 62,200 (bb) |
| **Utah** | 32,197 | 38,169 | (b-10) | (b-19) | 34,076 | 38,169 | 38,169 | 38,169 | 43,180 | 78,500 |
| **Vermont** | 37,648 | 32,500 | 23,000 | 29,000 | 37,648 | 29,000 | 36,525 | 29,141 | 32,500 | . . . |
| **Virginia** | . . . | (b-24) | 46,176 | 49,816 | (b-7) | 52,104 | 48,756 | 41,600 | 61,880 | 58,448 |
| **Washington** | 48,700 | 50,500 | (b-10) | (b-4) | 26,040 | 60,300 | 54,700 | 38,600 | 42,800 | 59,928 |
| **West Virginia** (dd) | 33,270 | 54,425 | 34,868 | 46,800 | 44,200 | 36,500 | 39,035 | 30,500 | 60,475 | 64,692 |
| **Wisconsin** | 45,437 | (gg) | 36,598 | 51,237 | (b-7) | 55,000 | (b-19) | 35,000 | 58,139 | 65,799 |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | 34,392 | (b-10) | (b-31) | 27,528 | 40,908 | 40,908 | 28,212 | 52,500 | 28,212 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 59,883 | 63,700 | 51,058 | 61,879 | 44,856 | 63,700 | 63,700 | 63,700 | . . . | 25,327 |
| **American Samoa** | . . . | 27,000 | (b-10) | (b-6) | 16,497 | 31,595 | 31,595 | 16,617 | 33,000 | (jj) |
| **Guam** | . . . | 34,838 | 45,000 | 39,124 | 36,838 | 34,838 | 37,175 | 34,838 | 36,838 | N.A. |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | 36,000 | 36,000 | 30,000 | (b-19) | (b-10) | 16,530 | 30,000 | 26,500 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| **Puerto Rico** | N.A. | 40,000 | 35,000 | 42,000 | 40,000 | 38,000 | (b-21) | 33,000 | 40,000 | N.A. |
| **Virgin Islands** | 18,500 | 43,500 | N.A. | . . . | 34,778 | 34,776 | . . . | 27,674 | 38,640 | . . . |

# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Elections administration | Employment services | Energy resources | Environmental conservation | Finance | Fish & game | General services | Health | Highway patrol | Highways | Historic preservation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | (b-2) | 33,826 | 40,515 | 48,037 | 48,037 | (b-27) | (b-19) | 87,414 | 48,037 | 48,037 | 37,740 |
| Alaska | 59,532 | 47,544 | . . . | 73,620 | 73,620 | 73,620 | 59,532 | 73,620 | 59,532 | (b-36) | 59,532 |
| Arizona | (b-2) | 47,473 | 33,000 | 47,473 | 47,473 | 43,325 | (b-6) | 62,474 | 54,227 | (b-36) | 32,899 |
| Arkansas | 28,320 | 50,485 | 35,936 | 37,405 | (b-6) | 43,186 | . . . | 54,220 | 36,560 | 58,470 | 17,654 |
| California | (b-2) | 57,829 | 57,829 | 66,483 | 67,446 | 52,979 | 57,829 | 62,624 | 67,446 | 40,284 | 52,979 |
| Colorado | 38,724 | 50,508 | N.A. | 58,464 | 40,656 | 53,028 | (b-6) | 70,000 | 53,028 | 58,620 | 46,500 |
| Connecticut | 37,291 | 47,183 | 44,575 | 54,215 | 58,639 | 30,647 | 58,639 | 59,968 | 50,359 | 47,183 | 30,647 |
| Delaware | 27,800 | 33,600 | 23,325 | 44,800 | 49,400 | 32,700 | (b-6) | 47,600 | 40,700 | 46,200 | 36,700 |
| Florida | 44,300 | 44,881 | 48,404 | 55,165 | 37,947 | 52,917 | 54,436 | 37,000 | 43,138 | (b-36) | 32,000 |
| Georgia | 44,823 | 55,548 | 42,500 | 55,479 | 41,310 | 46,293 | (b-6) | 67,980 | 53,688 | 71,225 | 34,668 |
| Hawaii | 27,492 | 31,680 | 31,680 | 44,550 | (b-9) | 30,228 | (b-12) | 50,490 | . . . | 44,550 | (h) |
| Idaho | (b-2) | 49,691 | 60,424 | 46,490 | 45,053 | 50,918 | (b-6) | 51,854 | 45,427 | (b-36) | 37,981 |
| Illinois | 47,508 | . . . | 43,000 | 43,000 | (b-12) | 40,000 | (b-6) | 52,000 | 37,000 | (b-36) | (b-20) |
| Indiana | 25,610 | 38,662 | 32,058 | (k) | (b-9) | 42,432 | (b-6) | 42,432 | 42,432 | 42,432 | 19,500 |
| Iowa | 28,912 | 40,000 | 38,900 | 42,000 | 42,598 | (b-18) | 40,000 | 42,400 | 39,562 | 50,454 | 32,000 |
| Kansas | (b-2) | 43,428 | 33,192 | 45,000 | (b-6) | 36,060 | (b-6) | 54,528 | 41,940 | 50,616 | 40,236 |
| Kentucky | (b-2) | (b-29) | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 41,500 | (b-19) | 49,500 | 49,500 | 59,500 | 39,984 |
| Louisiana | 60,168 | 43,836 | 53,584 | 53,584 | (b-6) | 52,366 | (b-6) | 63,327 | 48,469 | 49,931 | 52,359 |
| Maine | (b-2) | 30,347 | 32,469 | 36,670 | 36,670 | 36,670 | (b-19) | 31,866 | 32,469 | (b-36) | 26,083 |
| Maryland | 44,700 | 60,200 | 42,300 | 53,000 | (b-12) | 44,200 | 60,200 | 62,000 | 48,000 | 52,600 | 35,800 |
| Massachusetts | 31,000 | 29,647 | 53,040 | 60,496 | (b-6) | 40,445 | (b-33) | 51,959 | 45,550 | 51,959 | . . . |
| Michigan | 28,940 | 39,609 | 23,114 | 23,114 | (b-6) | (b-27) | (b-6) | 69,300 | 53,500 | (b-36) | 32,865 |
| Minnesota | 25,077 | 48,252 | 55,000 | 40,152 | 63,750 | 47,004 | (b-6) | 50,000 | (o) | 53,280 | 70,000 |
| Mississippi | (b-2) | 43,000 | 40,000 | 41,910 | . . . | 29,116 | 36,087 | 67,290 | 40,000 | 45,000 | 37,000 |
| Missouri | 26,412 | 37,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | (b-6) | 55,128 | (b-6) | 60,000 | 51,606 | 60,000 | (b-28) |
| Montana | 26,500 | 37,088 | 34,182 | 44,222 | . . . | 47,500 | (b-6) | 40,485 | 39,669 | 47,500 | 36,566 |
| Nebraska | (b-2) | 35,972 | 33,946 | 39,900 | (p) | 54,443 | (b-6) | 56,292 | 40,027 | 49,500 | 22,092 |
| Nevada | (b-2) | 41,289 | . . . | 39,135 | (b-12) | 35,751 | (b-33) | 42,000 | 28,319 | (b-36) | 27,137 |
| New Hampshire | (b-2) | 34,967 | 26,000 | . . . | (b-12) | 29,596 | 30,938 | 39,007 | 50,434 | 50,434 | (b-27) |
| New Jersey | 32,188 | 43,134 | 66,000 | 70,000 | (b-4) | 43,134 | 49,932 | 70,000 | 49,932 | (b-36) | 29,195 |
| New Mexico | 30,048 | 50,004 | 50,004 | 44,340 | 50,004 | 44,340 | 50,004 | 50,004 | 46,848 | 50,004 | N.A. |
| New York | 56,500 | 65,700 | 65,700 | 65,700 | (b-12) | (b-18) | 65,700 | 69,200 | 65,700 | (b-36) | (b-28) |
| North Carolina | 53,100 | 48,408 | 28,560 | 32,856 | 53,869 | 41,748 | 34,500 | 58,500 | 34,500 | 50,556 | 23,616 |
| North Dakota | (b-2) | 45,576 | (b-11) | N.A. | (b-9) | 39,000 | 41,904 | 68,000 | 36,000 | 51,000 | 19,596 |
| Ohio | (b-2) | 45,947 | 33,010 | 50,440 | (b-6) | 34,798 | (b-6) | 63,502 | 39,998 | (b-36) | N.A.(g) |
| Oklahoma | 48,400 | 50,000 | 36,000 | 35,000 | 55,000 | 52,500 | 36,000 | 77,500 | 37,400 | (b-36) | 32,500 |
| Oregon | 37,524 | 52,776 | 52,776 | 52,776 | (b-6) | 50,268 | 52,776 | 47,904 | 52,776 | 52,776 | 20,856 |
| Pennsylvania | 28,362 | 35,247 | 38,416 | (b-27) | 51,500 | (w) | 51,500 | 51,500 | 51,500 | (b-36) | 36,792 |
| Rhode Island | 23,743 | 39,122 | 37,831 | 39,122 | 40,930 | 27,271 | 31,331 | 44,549 | 44,167 | (b-36) | 25,313 |
| South Carolina | 41,384 | 56,500 | . . . | 40,249 | (b-9) | 55,520 | 51,396 | 67,914 | 33,083 | 62,555 | 22,349 |
| South Dakota | (b-2) | 29,994 | . . . | 34,632 | 49,005 | 41,600 | (b-6) | 40,560 | 38,750 | 41,475 | 25,917 |
| Tennessee | 26,364 | 46,526 | 40,440 | 28,896 | (b-6) | 45,924 | 46,526 | 31,668 | 28,896 | (b-36) | 20,100 |
| Texas | (b-2) | 52,300 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 57,000 | 53,600 | 62,800 | 62,800 | 64,800 | 44,300 |
| Utah | (b-1) | 40,382 | 30,485 | 36,060 | 38,169 | 34,076 | (b-6) | 38,169 | 36,060 | (b-36) | 30,485 |
| Vermont | (b-2) | 29,000 | 32,500 | 32,500 | 29,000 | 26,600 | . . . | 38,000 | . . . | 35,450 | 26,478 |
| Virginia | 39,416 | 44,928 | (b-14) | 44,928 | . . . | 40,768 | 49,816 | 61,880 | 44,928 | 56,264 | 32,552 |
| Washington | 26,040 | 32,520 | 43,100 | 57,800 | (b-9) | 57,800 | (b-6) | 71,500 | 57,800 | (b-36) | 38,600 |
| West Virginia(dd) | (b-2) | (ff) | 20,860 | 45,500 | 45,500 | 30,289 | 23,955 | 54,500 | 42,500 | 47,500 | 26,432 |
| Wisconsin | 38,275 | 57,720 | 41,000 | 46,548 | 51,237 | 44,117 | 41,000 | 64,800 | 54,200 | 57,203 | 34,586 |
| Wyoming | (b-2) | 37,044 | 25,560 | 39,900 | (b-31) | 46,296 | (b-6) | 52,380 | 36,132 | 48,636 | (b-28) |
| Dist. of Col. | (ii) | 63,700 | N.A. | 63,700 | . . . | . . . | 63,700 | 63,700 | 63,700 | 56,164 | 63,700 |
| American Samoa | (b-3) | . . . | 25,000 | 21,759 | (b-6) | 28,000 | 28,000 | 35,000 | 15,377 | 35,000 | (b-28) |
| Guam | 29,910 | 34,838 | 34,838 | 34,838 | (b-6) | 29,976 | (b-6) | 36,838 | 36,838 | 36,838 | (b-28) |
| No. Mariana Is. | 17,800 | (b-29) | 36,000 | 36,000 | 30,000 | 27,000 | (b-6) | 44,000 | 5,700 | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 42,000 | N.A. | N.A. | 38,000 | (b-9) | (b-27) | 38,000 | 40,000 | N.A. | 37,992 | 35,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 25,000 | 30,452 | 36,000 | . . . | 36,646 | 29,020 | 36,000 | 43,058 | . . . | . . . | 29,019 |

# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Industrial development | Insurance | Labor & industrial relations | Licensing | Mental health | Natural resources | Parks & recreation | Personnel | Planning | Post audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | (b-10) | 48,037 | 48,037 | . . . | 48,037 | 48,037 | 31,408 | 61,050 | . . . | 44,400 |
| **Alaska** | 73,620 | 59,532 | 73,620 | 59,532 | 59,532 | 73,620 | 59,532 | 59,532 | 61,548 | 73,584 |
| **Arizona** | 43,325 | 39,554 | 43,325 | (e) | 47,473 | 52,043 | 36,070 | 47,473 | (d) | 58,809 |
| **Arkansas** | 45,258 | 41,272 | 44,019 | . . . | 67,266 | 32,564 | 24,206 | 24,206 | . . . | 50,173 |
| **California** | 57,829 | 57,829 | 67,446 | (b-13) | 62,624 | 52,979 | 52,979 | 47,760 | 52,032 | (b-19) |
| **Colorado** | 43,632 | 50,508 | 61,604 | 48,108 | 72,804 | 57,574 | 48,108 | 57,574 | 39,576 | 54,400 |
| **Connecticut** | 34,475 | 47,183 | 50,359 | 40,333 | 59,968 | 54,215 | 33,150 | 47,183 | 38,790 | 49,075 |
| **Delaware** | 52,000 | 25,700 | 39,900 | 25,400 | 47,500 | 44,800 | 33,200 | 33,600 | . . . | 25,700 |
| **Florida** | 44,000 | (b-4) | 49,755 | 51,928 | 46,776 | 53,909 | 40,878 | 48,438 | (b-9) | 39,096 |
| **Georgia** | 36,198 | (b-12) | 55,600 | 44,823 | 71,634 | 55,803 | 46,777 | 48,477 | 47,008 | 51,937 |
| **Hawaii** | (b-30) | 30,288 | 50,490 | 30,288 | 47,174 | 50,490 | 31,680 | 50,490 | 31,680 | 31,680 |
| **Idaho** | (b-10) | 37,066 | 39,874 | 33,613 | 35,433 | . . . | 45,074 | 48,485 | (b-10) | 43,971 |
| **Illinois** | (b-10) | 43,000 | 43,000(j) | 44,000 | 52,000 | (b-17) | (b-20) | (b-6) | . . . | 48,000 |
| **Indiana** | 32,058 | 38,662 | 32,058 | . . . | 42,432 | 23,660 | 25,610 | 42,432 | 29,094 | 42,432 |
| **Iowa** | 38,000 | 35,000 | 37,200 | . . . | 49,442 | (b-18) | 31,844 | 27,602 | 42,500 | 38,500 |
| **Kansas** | 42,120 | 40,775 | 43,428 | . . . | 50,412 | 45,000 | 40,488 | 48,648 | (b-9) | 46,368 |
| **Kentucky** | (b-10) | 49,500 | 59,500 | 32,916 | 32,916 | (b-18) | 49,500 | 49,500 | (b-6) | 49,143 |
| **Louisiana** | (b-10) | 60,168 | 56,021 | . . . | 74,196 | 58,451 | 43,842 | 46,968 | 40,067 | (b-9) |
| **Maine** | 36,670 | 34,570 | 36,670 | 16,806 | 27,643 | 36,670 | 30,306 | 36,670 | 32,469 | 30,000 |
| **Maryland** | 39,500 | 52,200 | 48,700 | 56,900 | 51,875 | 56,900 | 44,200 | 56,900 | 56,900 | 50,700 |
| **Massachusetts** | (b-10) | 40,445 | 37,203 | 34,528 | 47,800 | 40,445 | 51,959 | 43,971 | (b-11) | 60,000 |
| **Michigan** | 45,200 | 45,200 | 53,500 | 49,000 | 69,300 | 39,609 | 39,609 | 23,114 | . . . | 64,800 |
| **Minnesota** | (b-11) | 43,284 | 50,000 | (b-26) | 53,748 | 55,000 | 48,000 | 55,000 | 57,500 | 48,000 |
| **Mississippi** | (b-10) | 45,000 | . . . | . . . | 54,000 | 42,119 | 38,299 | 43,600 | 37,172 | 45,000 |
| **Missouri** | (b-10) | 34,000 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 71,496 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | (b-9) | 42,500 |
| **Montana** | (b-11) | 30,322 | 47,500 | 30,511 | 42,787 | 47,500 | 34,182 | 38,088 | (b-11) | 41,340 |
| **Nebraska** | 26,940 | 37,781 | 35,682 | 29,016 | 35,700 | 39,900 | (b-20) | 37,057 | 35,900 | 32,000 |
| **Nevada** | 38,817 | 36,982 | 31,445 | . . . | 64,800 | 42,060 | 33,290 | 41,289 | . . . | 41,600 |
| **New Hampshire** | 29,596 | 50,434 | 29,596 | . . . | 39,007 | 50,434 | 29,596 | 34,967 | (b-11) | 39,007 |
| **New Jersey** | . . . | 70,000 | 66,000 | 47,555 | 55,050 | 70,000 | 45,290 | 70,000 | . . . | 63,000 |
| **New Mexico** | 48,156 | 36,516 | 36,516 | 50,004 | 39,876 | 50,004 | 41,472 | 46,848 | . . . | 38,496 |
| **New York** | (b-10) | 65,700 | 65,700 | (b-2) | 69,200 | (b-18) | 65,700 | (q) | (r) | (b-12) |
| **North Carolina** | 31,380 | 50,328 | 50,328 | . . . | 61,404 | 51,636 | 28,560 | 51,636 | . . . | 50,328 |
| **North Dakota** | (b-10) | 43,380 | 43,380 | . . . | 26,256 | . . . | 36,000 | 26,256 | 26,256 | (u) |
| **Ohio** | 47,008 | 49,317 | 45,926 | . . . | 47,424 | (b-1) | 33,300 | 43,971 | 37,877 | 50,000 |
| **Oklahoma** | (b-10) | 50,000 | 37,500 | . . . | 74,500 | 43,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | . . . | 50,000 |
| **Oregon** | 34,044 | 47,904 | 45,619 | (b-10) | 55,464 | 35,736 | 47,904 | 47,904 | . . . | 37,524 |
| **Pennsylvania** | (b-10) | 48,000 | 51,500 | 30,963 | N.A.(x) | 55,000 | 35,247 | 36,792 | 41,761 | 48,000 |
| **Rhode Island** | (b-10) | 24,351 | 32,925 | 22,545 | 51,786 | (b-18) | 28,268 | 33,692 | 31,331 | 32,476 |
| **South Carolina** | (b-10) | 56,219 | 46,122 | (z) | 65,965 | . . . | 46,121 | 49,614 | . . . | 54,455 |
| **South Dakota** | (b-11) | 28,995 | 47,008 | . . . | 31,907 | 47,008 | 29,432 | 39,499 | 37,502 | 15,995 |
| **Tennessee** | (b-10) | 46,526 | 46,526 | . . . | 56,339 | 46,526 | 26,364 | 46,526 | 28,896 | (b-12) |
| **Texas** | 44,300 | 57,400 | 51,800 | . . . | 68,400 | . . . | (b-20) | . . . | 55,500 | 65,000 |
| **Utah** | 30,485 | 32,197 | 32,197 | 34,076 | 36,060 | 38,169 | 34,076 | 38,169 | 38,169 | 35,496 |
| **Vermont** | (b-10) | (b-8) | 26,600 | (b-2) | 34,000 | 32,500 | 26,600 | 29,000 | 41,600 | 30,000 |
| **Virginia** | 59,800 | (b-32) | 43,732 | 38,168 | 62,400 | 46,176 | 31,039 | 49,816 | (b-9) | 53,280 |
| **Washington** | 47,200 | 37,200 | 57,800 | 31,728 | 63,348 | 42,800 | 54,700 | 57,800 | (b-9) | 37,200 |
| **West Virginia(dd)** | 37,475 | 34,000 | 34,000 | . . . | 44,195 | 45,500 | 30,289 | (b-6) | (b-10) | 19,918 |
| **Wisconsin** | (b-1) | 45,000 | 64,000 | 41,000 | 53,115 | 65,289 | 45,596 | 54,002 | 52,000 | 54,868 |
| **Wyoming** | (b-10) | 33,552 | 31,932 | . . . | 36,132 | . . . | 32,724 | 40,908 | 34,392 | 52,500 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | (b-10) | 56,164 | (b-16) | 46,302 | 53,532 | . . . | 63,700 | 63,700 | 63,700 | 63,700 |
| **American Samoa** | (b-10) | 7,500 | (b-29) | . . . | 17,245 | . . . | 33,000 | 33,000 | (b-10) | 25,377 |
| **Guam** | (b-11) | (b-8) | 34,838 | (b-35) | 34,838 | 34,838 | 34,838 | (b-6) | 34,838 | . . . |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | (b-10) | . . . | (b-10) | (b-10) | (b-22) | 30,000 | 18,223 | 36,000 | (b-9) | 36,000 |
| **Puerto Rico** | N.A. | 38,000 | . . . | N.A. | 25,800 | 40,000 | 40,000 | (b-6) | 40,000 | (b-12) |
| **Virgin Islands** | 34,799 | . . . | . . . | 26,560 | 30,000 | 31,911 | 21,339 | 34,776 | 36,000 | N.A. |

# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Pre audit | Public library | Public utility regulation | Purchasing | Social services | Solid waste | Taxation | Tourism | Transportation | Welfare |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | (b-12) | 46,089 | 40,500 | 29,198 | 48,037 | 48,037 | 48,037 | 48,037 | 48,540 | (b-34) |
| Alaska | 41,628 | 59,532 | 63,636 | 41,628 | (b-22) | 47,544 | (b-19) | 59,532 | 73,620 | 59,532 |
| Arizona | 39,554 | 36,070 | 39,554 | 39,554 | 47,473 | (b-18) | 57,012 | 36,070 | 62,474 | 62,474 |
| Arkansas | 18,824 | 36,998 | 40,776 | 24,206 | 43,146 | 18,824 | 41,317 | 40,778 | (b-23) | 53,473 |
| California | (b-12) | 33,336 | 60,700 | 48,924 | 57,829 | 57,829 | 63,659 | 36,828 | 57,829 | (b-34) |
| Colorado | (b-12) | 48,747 | 40,000 | 50,508 | 61,605 | 45,816 | 60,504 | (b-10) | . . . | (b-34) |
| Connecticut | (b-12) | 33,150 | 55,202 | 44,575 | 50,359 | 35,857 | 47,183 | 31,874 | 58,639 | 50,359 |
| Delaware | (b-31) | 28,900 | 31,700 | 33,200 | 39,300 | N.A.(g) | 46,800 | 32,541 | 46,200 | 39,300 |
| Florida | 41,200 | 41,000 | 56,710 | 43,104 | 51,355 | 38,003 | 58,965 | 44,520 | 63,742 | 46,776 |
| Georgia | (b-31) | 43,044 | 51,896 | 45,900 | 51,720 | 37,818 | 51,896 | 34,668 | 71,225 | (b-34) |
| Hawaii | 27,492 | 44,550 | 47,520 | 27,492 | 50,490 | (b-18) | 50,490 | 27,492 | 50,490 | 31,680 |
| Idaho | 37,500 | 37,357 | 36,500 | 34,577 | 41,029 | 44,140 | 34,500 | (b-10) | 56,160 | 42,682 |
| Illinois | (b-12) | . . . | 47,500 | (b-6) | 46,000 | . . . | 46,000 | (b-10) | 52,000 | 52,000 |
| Indiana | 46,000 | 29,094 | 42,432 | (b-6) | 42,432 | 29,094 | 42,432 | (b-24) | 38,662 | (b-6) |
| Iowa | . . . | . . . | (b-10) | 33,030 | 52,500 | (b-18) | 47,500 | 30,618 | 50,800 | 30,493 |
| Kansas | (b-12) | 25,236 | 48,458 | 37,488 | 58,080 | (b-27) | 50,724 | 31,032 | 54,024 | 37,524 |
| Kentucky | 47,484 | 40,788 | 49,620 | 32,916 | 49,500 | 32,916 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 49,500 |
| Louisiana | (b-9) | 48,713 | 59,748 | (b-6) | 48,713 | (b-18) | 52,366 | 43,841 | 58,454 | 42,624 |
| Maine | (b-12) | 30,306 | 45,236 | 30,306 | 25,334 | (b-18) | 34,570 | (b-10) | 36,670 | (b-34) |
| Maryland | 45,600 | 33,623 | 49,500 | 28,823 | 60,200 | 44,200 | (b-12) | 37,100 | 62,000 | (b-34) |
| Massachusetts | (b-12) | 29,647 | 37,203 | 43,971 | 70,047 | 34,528 | 51,959 | 31,970 | 40,445 | 47,800 |
| Michigan | (b-31) | . . . | 48,900 | 39,609 | 58,400 | (b-18) | (n) | 39,609 | 58,400 | (b-34) |
| Minnesota | 52,179 | 46,812 | 40,000 | 42,178 | 53,745 | 46,400 | 57,500 | 48,900 | 63,750 | 53,745 |
| Mississippi | (b-31) | 37,000 | 40,000 | 36,984 | 45,000 | 28,114 | 50,000 | 35,544 | (b-17) | (b-34) |
| Missouri | 34,000 | 34,344 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 40,000 | 28,884 | 40,000 | 34,000 | (b-23) | 34,000 |
| Montana | . . . | 34,887 | 35,544 | 32,614 | 47,500 | 29,893 | 47,500 | 31,788 | 35,675 | (b-34) |
| Nebraska | (b-6) | 38,863 | 25,000 | 34,002 | 33,600 | 29,820 | 43,575 | 25,536 | (b-23) | 40,210 |
| Nevada | (b-6) | 27,090 | 45,924 | 43,459 | 51,570 | (b-18) | 41,289 | 47,500 | 51,300 | 44,360 |
| New Hampshire | (b-12) | 29,596 | 50,434 | 29,596 | 30,938 | 21,950 | 50,434 | 18,833 | (b-23) | (b-34) |
| New Jersey | (b-12) | 51,843 | 66,000 | 49,932 | 70,000 | 37,262 | 55,050 | 37,262 | 70,000 | 52,430 |
| New Mexico | 45,576 | 34,776 | 48,156 | 39,876 | 38,340 | (b-18) | 50,004 | 41,472 | 50,004 | 38,340 |
| New York | (b-12) | . . . | 69,200 | (b-21) | 69,200 | (b-18) | 65,700 | 62,500 | 69,200 | (b-34) |
| North Carolina | (b-31) | 31,380 | 51,328 | 31,380 | 36,192 | 22,500 | 51,636 | 29,928 | 51,636 | (b-34) |
| North Dakota | (s) | 28,956 | 43,380 | 26,256 | 63,000 | 28,956 | 43,380 | 23,820 | 28,956 | (b-34) |
| Ohio | (b-31) | 41,350 | 58,011 | 27,622 | 35,880 | 43,514 | 44,013 | 41,350 | 58,822 | 53,851 |
| Oklahoma | (b-19) | 35,000 | 46,500 | 42,400 | 69,500 | 37,400 | 47,600 | (b-28) | 55,000 | (b-34) |
| Oregon | . . . | 43,428 | 58,236 | 47,904 | 58,236 | 34,044 | 52,776 | 29,364 | 58,236 | 52,776 |
| Pennsylvania | (b-4) | 29,653 | 42,500 | (b-21) | (y) | 33,858 | (b-19) | (b-10) | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| Rhode Island | (b-12) | 31,331 | 23,429 | 39,122 | 42,739 | 34,321 | 40,930 | 26,272 | 39,667 | 33,692 |
| South Carolina | (b-12) | 37,138 | 41,604 | 51,396 | 59,151 | 30,586 | 48,991 | 30,586 | (b-23) | (b-34) |
| South Dakota | . . . | 28,038 | 26,998 | 28,454 | 49,005 | 33,134 | 42,494 | 30,014 | 50,003 | 36,264 |
| Tennessee | 28,896 | 17,568 | 46,526 | 21,972 | 28,896 | 26,364 | 46,526 | 46,526 | 51,510 | 46,526 |
| Texas | (b-12) | 45,600 | 49,500 | (b-21) | 64,400 | 45,480 | (b-12) | 43,100 | (b-23) | (b-34) |
| Utah | (b-19) | 30,485 | 36,060 | 30,485 | 38,169 | . . . | 34,076 | 30,485 | 40,382 | 30,485 |
| Vermont | (b-19) | 24,400 | 45,953 | 24,400 | 32,500 | 37,398 | 29,000 | 40,477 | 35,450 | 32,500 |
| Virginia | (b-12) | 44,928 | 59,350 | 37,092 | 49,816 | 0 | 51,584 | 31,039 | 61,360 | (b-34) |
| Washington | . . . | 54,500 | 54,700 | (b-6) | (b-22) | 33,336 | 57,800 | 34,176 | 71,500 | (b-22) |
| West Virginia(dd) | (b-19) | 53,483 | 43,000 | 26,316 | 23,955 | 26,316 | 47,500 | 19,918 | 19,918 | 45,500 |
| Wisconsin | 38,910 | 32,228 | 56,000 | 53,198 | (b-22) | 35,124 | 58,000 | 40,001 | 60,000 | (b-22) |
| Wyoming | (b-31) | 31,152 | 41,940 | 38,928 | 39,900 | 29,640 | 44,064 | 31,152 | . . . | (b-34) |
| Dist. of Col. | . . . | 63,700 | 63,700 | 56,164 | 63,700 | 54,462 | 63,700 | (b-10) | 63,700 | 59,883 |
| American Samoa | . . . | 16,299 | . . . | (b-21) | . . . | 28,377 | 28,085 | (b-10) | 30,000 | . . . |
| Guam | (b-9) | 34,838 | 36,838 | 21,398 | (b-22) | (b-23) | 36,838 | 40,838 | 30,838 | 36,838 |
| No. Mariana Is. | (b-31) | 13,601 | (b-23) | 23,256 | . . . | (b-23) | 20,093 | 36,000 | (b-23) | 30,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 40,000 | N.A. | 38,000 | N.A. | 40,000 | 35,000 | 25,800 | N.A. | 40,000 | (b-34) |
| Virgin Islands | . . . | . . . | 25,000 | (b-21) | 36,000 | . . . | 38,640 | 34,776 | . . . | (b-34) |

*Note:* The chief administrative officials responsible for each function were determined from information given by the states for the same function as listed in *State Administrative Officials Classifed by Function 1983-84*, published by The Council of State Governments. Salary figures (as of February 1984) are presented as submitted by the states for these same officials except when ranges were given. In those instances, the minimum figure was chosen. When necessary, figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

*Source*: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, 1984.

*Key:*

N.A.—Not available

. . .—No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge of function.

(a) Salary listed may be of military grade.

(b) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function:

(b-1) Lieutenant governor
(b-2) Secretary of state
(b-3) Attorney general
(b-4) Treasurer
(b-5) Adjutant general
(b-6) Administration
(b-7) Agriculture
(b-8) Banking
(b-9) Budget
(b-10) Commerce
(b-11) Community affairs
(b-12) Comptroller
(b-13) Consumer affairs
(b-14) Disaster preparedness
(b-15) Education (chief state school officer)
(b-16) Employment services
(b-17) Energy resources
(b-18) Environmental conservation
(b-19) Finance
(b-20) Fish and game
(b-21) General services
(b-22) Health
(b-23) Highways
(b-24) Industrial development
(b-25) Insurance
(b-26) Labor and industrial relations
(b-27) Natural resources
(b-28) Parks and recreation
(b-29) Personnel
(b-30) Planning
(b-31) Post audit
(b-32) Public utility regulation
(b-33) Purchasing
(b-34) Social services
(b-35) Taxation
(b-36) Transportation

(c) Responsibilities shared by Director of the Development Division within the Office of Economic Planning and Development, $36,070, and chief administrative official listed under Industrial Development.

(d) Responsibilities shared by Director of the Planning Division within the Office of Economic Planning and Development, $39,554, and Director of the Development Division within the same office, listed under Commerce. The Director of the Planning Division is also responsible for the function Planning.

(e) Numerous boards and commissions responsible for function.

(f) Responsibilities shared by the chief administrative officials listed under the following functions: Industrial Development and Tourism.

(g) Not a state employee.

(h) Receives only per diem, plane fare and/or mileage allowances.

(i) Responsibility of official listed under function Pre Audit.

(j) Due to reorganization, commencing July 1984, the responsibilities for this function will be shared by the chairperson of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board, $50,000, the chairperson of the Illinois Labor Relations Board, $50,000, and the Director of the Department of Labor, $43,000.

(k) Responsibilities shared by chief administrative officials listed under the following functions: Health and Natural Resources.

(l) Expenses only.

(m) Figure given is total income paid by state. The base salary, before federal duty deduction and non-taxable military allowances, is $65,394.

(n) Responsibilities shared by Deputy Treasurer of the Bureau of Collections within the Department of Treasury, $41,900, and Director of Local Government Services within the same department, $41,900.

(o) Responsibilities shared by Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, $55,000, and Chief of State Patrol Division within the same department, $43,116.

(p) Responsibilities shared by the following administrative officials: Director of Accounting Division within the Department of Administrative Services, $38,002; State Budget Administrator of the Budget Division within the same department, listed under Budget; Auditor of Public Accounts, listed under Post Audit; and State Tax Commissioner of the Department of Revenue, listed under Taxation.

(q) Responsibilities shared by Director of Employee Relations, $69,200, and President of the Civil Service Commission, $65,700.

(r) No central planning agency. Responsibilities shared among the Departments of Commerce, State and Transportation, the State Energy Office, and the Tri-State Planning Commission, whose department heads' salaries range from the mid-$50,000s to the high $60,000s.

(s) Responsibilities shared by Director of the Office of Management and Budget, $55,000, and Executive Budget Analyst of the same office, $36,936. The Director of Management and Budget is also responsible for the function Pre Audit.

(t) Responsibilities shared by chief administrative officials listed under Budget and by the Director of the Accounting Operations Office, $30,384.

(u) Responsibilities shared by the Legislative Budget Analyst and Auditor, $46,896, and the State Auditor, $43,380.

(v) Responsibilities shared by Director of Department of Development, $63,502, and Director of Department of Commerce, $49,317.

(w) Responsibilities shared by Executive Director of the Fish Commission, $36,792, and Executive Director of the Game Commission, $30,963.

(x) Federal government employee, paid by the federal government. Salary information not available from state personnel office.

(y) Responsibilities shared by the Director of Blindness and Visual Services within the Department of Public Welfare, $29,653, and the Director of Children and Youth Services within the same department, $36,792.

(z) Each profession has its own licensing board.

(aa) Speaker of the Senate has the statutory title of lieutenant governor.

(bb) Plus supplement from private sources.

(cc) Responsibilities shared by Supervisor of Banking, $35,028, and Supervisor of Savings and Loan, $35,028.

(dd) Effective July 1, 1984.

(ee) Responsibilities shared by Commissioner of the Department of Finance and Adminstration, listed under Finance, and the Budget Division Director within the same department, $23,955.

(ff) Responsibilities shared by Commissioner of the Department of Employment Security, $34,000, and Director of the Employment Services Division within the same department, $25,168.

(gg) Temporarily occupied by lieutenant governor. Minimum salary for position when permanently filled is $47,406.

(hh) Mayor.

(ii) $12.50/hour (part-time).

(jj) Responsibilities shared by President of the Community College $33,000, and Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, no salary.

## Table 17
## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR LENGTH AND NUMBER OF TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor | Lt. governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Auditor | Comptroller | Education | Agriculture | Labor | Insurance | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/2 | ... | ... | 4/2(a) | ... | ... | Bd. of Education—4/U; Public Service Commn.—4/U |
| **Alaska** | 4/2(b) | 4/2 | (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Arizona** | 4/U | | 4/U | 4/U | 4/2 | ... | ... | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | Corporation Commn.—6/U; Mine inspector—2/U |
| **Arkansas** | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | (d) | ... | | ... | ... | Land Commr.—2/U |
| **California** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (d) | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | Bd. of Equalization—4/U |
| **Colorado** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Regents of Univ. of CO—6/U; Bd. of Education—6/U |
| **Connecticut** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Delaware** | 4/2(e) | 4/U | ... | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4/U | |
| **Florida** | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | (f) | |
| **Georgia** | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (g) | Public Service Commn.—6/U |
| **Hawaii** | 4/2 | 4/2 | (c) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bd. of Education—4/I |
| **Idaho** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (h) | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Illinois** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bd. of Trustees, Univ. of IL—6/U |
| **Indiana** | 4/2(i) | 4/U | 4/2(i) | 4/U | 4/2(i) | 4/2(i) | | 4/U | (c) | ... | ... | |
| **Iowa** | 4/1 | 4/1 | 4/1 | 4/1 | 4/1 | 4/1 | ... | ... | 4/1 | ... | ... | |
| **Kansas** | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4/U | Bd. of Education—4/U |
| **Kentucky** | 4/O | 4/O | 4/O | 4/O | 4/O | 4/O | (d) | 4/O | 4/O | ... | ... | Railroad Commn.—4/U |
| **Louisiana** | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | (j) | 4/U | 4/U | ... | 4/U | Bd. of Education—4/U; Public Service Commn.—6/U; Elections Commr.—4/U |
| **Maine** | 4/2 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Maryland** | 4/2(b) | 4/U | ... | 4/1 | ... | ... | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Massachusetts** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Exec. Council—2/U |
| **Michigan** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | Univ. Regents—8/U; Bd. of Education—8/U |
| **Minnesota** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Mississippi** | 4/O | 4/U | 4/U | 4/O | 4/U | 4/U | (h) | 4/U | 4/U | | 4/U | Public Service Commn.—4/U; Highway Commn.—4/U |
| **Missouri** | 4/2(e) | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/2(e) | 4/1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| **Montana** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | ... | 4/U | ... | 4/U | ... | ... | (h) | Public Service Commn.—4/U |
| **Nebraska** | 4/2(b) | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/2(k) | 4/U | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Regents of Univ. of NE—6/U; Bd. of Education—4/U; Public Service Commn.—6/U |

| | Governor | Lt. governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Auditor | Comptroller | Education | Agriculture | Labor | Insurance | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nevada** | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | | 4/U | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Bd. of Regents—6/U; Bd. of Education—4/3 |
| **New Hampshire** | 2/U | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Exec. Council—2/U |
| **New Jersey** | 4/2 | | . . . | . . . | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **New Mexico** | 4/O(l) | 4/O(l) | 4/O(l) | 4/O(l) | 4/O(l) | 4/O(l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Commr. of Public Lands—4/O(l); Bd. of Education—6/U; Corporation Commn.—6/U |
| **New York** | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | . . . | (m) | 4/U | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **North Carolina** | 4/2(e) | 4/2(e) | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (n) | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | |
| **North Dakota** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/2 | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | 4/U(o) | 4/U(o) | 4/U | Public Service Commn.—6/U; Tax Commr.—4/U |
| **Ohio** | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (p) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Bd. of Education—6/U |
| **Oklahoma** | 4/2 | 4/I | . . . | 4/I | 4/I | 4/I | . . . | 4/I | . . . | . . . | 4/U | Corporation Commn.—6/U |
| **Oregon** | 4/2(i) | | 4/2(i) | 4/U | 4/2(i) | (q) | . . . | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | . . . | |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4/2 | 4/2 | . . . | 4/2 | 4/2(r) | 4/2 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Rhode Island** | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **South Carolina** | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | . . . | Adjutant General—4/U |
| **South Dakota** | 4/2 | 4/2 | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (h) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Commr. of School & Public Lands—4/U; Public Utilities Commn.—6/U |
| **Tennessee** | 4/2 | (s) | . . . | . . . | . . . | (m) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Public Service Commn.—6/U |
| **Texas** | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | . . . | . . . | Commr. of General Land Off.—6/U; Bd. of Education—6/U; Railroad Commn.—6/U |
| **Utah** | 4/U | 4/U | (c) | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | Bd. of Education—4/U |
| **Vermont** | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | 2/U | | . . . | . . . | . . . | | |
| **Virginia** | 4/O | 4/I | . . . | 4/I | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Washington** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (p) | 4/U | . . . | . . . | 4/U | Commr. of Public Lands—4/U |
| **West Virginia** | 4/2 | | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | (h) | . . . | 4/U | . . . | . . . | |
| **Wisconsin** | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | (d) | 4/U | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Wyoming** | 4/U | | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | 4/U | . . . | 4/U | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Dist. of Col.** | | | | | | | | | | | | Mayor—4/1; Chrmn. of Council—4/1 |
| **American Samoa** | 4/2 | 4/2 | | . . . | (j) | . . . | (j) | . . . | . . . | | . . . | |
| **Guam** | 4/2(b) | 4/U | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (t) | Bd. of Education—4/U; Village Commr.—4/1 |
| **No. Mariana** | 4/3 | 4/U | | . . . | . . . | . . . | (d) | . . . | (u) | . . . | | |
| **Puerto Rico** | 4/U | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Virgin Islands** | 4/2(b) | 4/U | | . . . | | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | (c) | |

*Note:* First entry in a column refers to number of years per term. Entry following the slash refers to the maximum number of consecutive terms allowed. This table reflects a literal reading of the state constitutions and statutes.

*Key:*

U—No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

O—Provision specifying officeholder may not succeed self.

I—Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

. . .—Position is appointed or elected by governmental entity (not chosen by electorate).

(a) Commissioner of agriculture and industry.

(b) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years before being eligible again.

(c) Lieutenant governor performs function.

(d) Finance administrator performs function.

(e) Absolute two-term limitation, but not necessarily consecutive.

(f) State treasurer also serves as insurance commissioner.

(g) Comptroller general is ex-officio insurance commissioner.

(h) State auditor performs function.

(i) Eligible for eight out of 12 years.

(j) Head of administration services performs function.

(k) After two consecutive terms, must wait two years before being eligible again.

(l) Must wait four years before being eligible to any office, with the exception of the lieutenant governor who is immediately eligible for the office of governor.

(m) Comptroller performs function.

(n) Budget administrator performs function.

(o) Constitution provides for a secretary of agriculture and labor. However, the legislature was given constitutional authority to provide for (and has provided for) a department of labor distinct from agriculture, and a commissioner of labor distinct from the commissioner of agriculture.

(p) State treasurer performs function.

(q) Secretary of state's office performs function.

(r) Treasurer must wait four years before being eligible to the office of auditor general.

(s) Speaker of the senate has the statutory title "Lieutenant Governor."

(t) Taxation administrator performs function.

(u) Natural resources administrator performs function.

# Table 18
# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION

| State | Governor | Lt. governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Adjutant general | Administration | Agriculture | Banking | Budget | Civil rights | Commerce | Community affairs | Comptroller | Consumer affairs | Corrections | Data processing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | . . . | CE | G | CS | . . . | G | G | AG | . . . | G | CS |
| Alaska | CE | CE | (a-1) | GB | GB | GB | A | A | A | A | G | GB | GB | GB | AT | GB | A |
| Arizona | CE | . . . | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | B | GS | G | A | (b) | (c) | (a-19) | (a-3) | GS | AG |
| Arkansas | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | G | . . . | AG | AG | . . . | (e) | G | (a-6) | AT | GS | GS |
| California | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | . . . | GS | GS | (a-19) | G | GS | GS | CE | GS | GS | G |
| Colorado | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | A | GS | A | A | A | A | AT | GS | A |
| Connecticut | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GE | GE | GE | A | B | GE | A | CE | GE | GE | A |
| Delaware | CE | CE | GS | CE | CE | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | . . . | . . . | AG | L | AG | GS | . . . |
| Florida | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | GS | CE | (a-12) | A | A | (a-1) | GS | CE | A | GS | (a-9) |
| Georgia | CE | CE | CE | CE | A | G | GS | CE | GS | G | . . . | B | G | CE | G | GD | A |
| Hawaii | CE | CE | (a-1) | GS | (a-9) | GS | . . . | GS | AG | GS | . . . | GS | (a-30) | GS | G | A | A |
| Idaho | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | GS | G | BGS | G | (a-10) | (h) | (a-3) | BGS | (a-6) |
| Illinois | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | GS | G | GS | GS | (a-10) | CE | (a-3) | GS | (a-6) |
| Indiana | CE | CE | CE | SE | CE | G | G | (a-1) | G | G | G | (a-1) | A | (h) | AT | G | A |
| Iowa | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | A | SE | GS | (a-12) | GS | GS | A | GS | AT | GS | CS |
| Kansas | CE | CE | CE | CE | SE | GS | GS | B | GS | CS | B | GS | A | A | AT | GS | A |
| Kentucky | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | G | CE | G | (a-19) | B | G | G | G | (a-3) | AG | (a-6) |
| Louisiana | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | G | CE | GS | GS | (a-3) | GS | GS | (a-6) | GS | GS | A |
| Maine | CE | . . . | CL | CL | CL | G | . . . | GLS | GLS | AG | B | GS | . . . | AG | GLS | AG | CS |
| Maryland | CE | CE | GS | CE | CL | GS | GS | GS | AGS | GS | GS | A | AG | CE | AT | AGS | A |
| Massachusetts | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | G | G | G | AG | AT | G | G | G | G | G | A |
| Michigan | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | GS | GS | B | GS | (a-6) | B | GS | A | (a-4) | A | B | A |
| Minnesota | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | BS | (a-19) | GS | GS | A | (a-19) | GS | GS | A |
| Mississippi | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | . . . | SE | GS | B | . . . | B | (a-30) | (a-31) | AT | B | B |
| Missouri | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | GS | GS | AS | A | B | A | A | (a-6) | GS | GS | A |
| Montana | CE | CE | CE | CE | A | G | GS | GS | A | G | G | G | A | (a-6) | G | A | A |
| Nebraska | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | GS | A | B | GS | A | (a-6) | . . . | GS | A |
| Nevada | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | G | BG | A | (a-6) | G | G | G | CE | A | G | A |
| New Hampshire | CE | . . . | CL | GC | CL | GC | GC | GC | GC | (a-12) | B | GOC | GOC | GOC | AT | GOC | B |
| New Jersey | CE | . . . | GS | GS | GS | GS | . . . | BG | GS | (a-12) | A | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | A |
| New Mexico | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | (a-21) | BG | GS | G | G | GS | . . . | (a-4) | AT | A | A |
| New York | CE | CE | GS | CE | . . . | G | . . . | GS | G | G | G | GS | (a-2) | CE | GS | GS | (a-21) |
| North Carolina | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | G | CE | GS | AG | A | G | A | . . . | AT | G | AG |
| North Dakota | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | A | CE | GS | (q) | (a-26) | G | A | (r) | AT | GS | A |
| Ohio | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | A | GS | GS | (t) | A | (a-4) | B | GS | A |
| Oklahoma | CE | CE | GS | CE | CE | GS | . . . | GS | GS | G | B | G | G | AG | B | B | A |
| Oregon | CE | . . . | CE | SE | CE | G | GS | GS | AG | A | CS | GS | A | A | A | AG | A |
| Pennsylvania | CE | CE | GS | CE | CE | GS | G | GS | GS | G | GS | GS | GS | AG | A | AG | AG |
| Rhode Island | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | A | G | CS | B | GS | GS | A | BS | GS | A |
| South Carolina | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | (a-9) | SE | (a-4) | B | B | G | A | CE | B | B | G |
| South Dakota | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | G | GS | A | (a-19) | (a-3) | GS | GS | CE | AT | AG | (a-6) |
| Tennessee | CE | (y) | CL | SC | CL | G | G | G | G | A | B | G | (a-10) | CL | A | G | A |
| Texas | CE | CE | GS | CE | CE | GS | . . . | SE | BS | G | B | G | GS | CE | AT | B | B |
| Utah | CE | CE | (a-1) | CE | CE | G | GS | GS | GS | G | B | GS | (a-10) | (a-19) | AG | BA | AG |
| Vermont | CE | CE | CE | SE | CE | SL | GS | GS | GS | GS | AT | A | GS | AGS | AT | GS | CS |
| Virginia | CE | CE | GB | CE | GB | GB | GB | GB | B | GB | . . . | (a-24) | A | GB | (a-7) | GB | GB |
| Washington | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | GS | GS | (aa) | GS | B | GS | (a-10) | (a-4) | AT | GS | B |
| West Virginia | CE | . . . | CE | CE | CE | GS | A | CE | GS | (bb) | GS | GS | A | CE | AT | GS | A |
| Wisconsin | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | GS | B | GS | A | A | (dd) | A | A | (a-7) | A | (a-19) |
| Wyoming | CE | . . . | CE | GS | CE | G | G | B | G | G | . . . | G | (a-10) | (a-31) | AT | BG | A |

*Note:* The chief administrative officials responsible for each function were determined from information given by the states for the same function as listed in *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function 1983-84*, published by The Council of State Governments.

# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION

| State | Disaster preparedness | Education (chief state school officer) | Education—higher | Elections administration | Employment services | Energy resources | Environmental conservation | Finance | Fish & game | General services | Health | Highway patrol | Highways | Historic preservation | Industrial development | Insurance | Labor & industrial relations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | CS | B | B | (a-2) | A | CS | G | G | (a-27) | (a-19) | B | G | G | B | (a-10) | G | G |
| **Alaska** | A | BG | BG | LG | A | . . . | GB | GB | GB | A | A | A | (a-36) | A | A | A | GB |
| **Arizona** | G | CE | B | (a-2) | GS | GS | GS | AG | B | (a-6) | GS | A | (a-36) | B | G | GS | B |
| **Arkansas** | AG | BG | BG | SS | G | GS | G | (a-6) | B | . . . | GS | AG | G | GS | GS | AG | GS |
| **California** | GS | CE | B | (a-2) | GS | B | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | A | G | GS | GS | GS |
| **Colorado** | A | B | B | SS | A | G | A | GS | BA | (a-6) | GS | A | GS | GD | A | A | A |
| **Connecticut** | GE | GE | B | GE | AG | A | GE | GE | GE | G | GE | GE | A | G | G | GE | GE |
| **Delaware** | AG | B | B | GS | GS | G | A | GS | A | (a-6) | AG | A | GS | AG | AG | CE | GS |
| **Florida** | A | CE | B | SS | A | A | GS | A | GS | GOC | A | G | (a-36) | A | A | (a-4) | A |
| **Georgia** | (a-5) | CE | B | SS | A | G | A | A | A | (a-6) | BG | BG | A | A | GD | (a-12) | CE |
| **Hawaii** | A | B | B | LG | A | A | AG | (a-9) | AB | (a-12) | GS | . . . | AG | B | (a-30) | AG | GS |
| **Idaho** | A | CE | BGS | (a-2) | GS | G | GS | G | GS | (a-6) | A | A | (a-36) | B | (a-10) | GS | GS |
| **Illinois** | GS | B | B | (i) | . . . | GS | GS | (a-12) | A | (a-6) | GS | GS | (a-36) | (a-20) | (a-10) | GS | (j) |
| **Indiana** | GC | SE | B | B | G | G | (k) | (a-9) | A | (a-6) | G | G | G | B | LG | G | G |
| **Iowa** | A | GS | GS | SS | GS | GS | GS | A | (a-18) | GS | GS | GS | A | B | GS | GS | GS |
| **Kansas** | A | B | B | (a-2) | GS | GS | A | (a-6) | B | (a-6) | GS | GS | A | B | A | SE | GS |
| **Kentucky** | G | CE | B | (a-2) | (a-29) | G | G | G | B | (a-19) | AG | AG | G | BG | (a-10) | G | G |
| **Louisiana** | GS | CE | B | CE | GS | GS | GS | (a-6) | GS | (a-6) | GS | GS | G | GS | (a-10) | CE | GS |
| **Maine** | AG | GLS | GLS | (a-2) | GLS | G | GLS | GLS | GLS | (a-19) | A | AG | (a-36) | B | G | GLS | A |
| **Maryland** | G | B | B | G | AG | A | AG | (a-12) | G | GS | GS | GS | AG | A | AG | GS | GS |
| **Massachusetts** | G | B | B | SS | G | G | G | (a-6) | G | (a-33) | G | G | G | . . . | (a-10) | G | G |
| **Michigan** | A | B | CS | A | B | G | A | (a-6) | (a-27) | (a-6) | GS | GS | (a-36) | CS | CS | GS | GS |
| **Minnesota** | G | BG | GS | SS | GS | GS | GS | GS | A | (a-6) | GS | (m) | A | B | (a-11) | BS | GS |
| **Mississippi** | G | CE | B | (a-2) | G | G | B | . . . | B | B | B | GS | SE | B | (a-10) | SE | . . . |
| **Missouri** | GS | B | B | SS | A | A | A | (a-6) | B | (a-6) | A | GS | B | (a-28) | (a-10) | AS | GS |
| **Montana** | A | CE | GS | SS | A | G | A | . . . | GS | (a-6) | GS | AT | GS | B | (a-11) | A | GS |
| **Nebraska** | A | B | B | (a-2) | A | GS | GS | (n) | B | (a-6) | GS | G | GS | B | A | GS | GS |
| **Nevada** | G | B | B | (a-2) | G | . . . | A | (a-12) | G | (a-33) | A | A | (a-36) | A | A | A | G |
| **New Hampshire** | G | B | A | (a-2) | GC | G | . . . | (a-12) | B | AGC | GC | GC | GC | (a-27) | GC | GC | GC |
| **New Jersey** | A | GS | BG | A | A | GS | GS | (a-4) | AGC | A | GS | GS | (a-36) | A | . . . | GS | GS |
| **New Mexico** | A | B | (a-15) | SS | GS | GS | A | GS | A | GS | GS | GD | GS | A | A | B | GS |
| **New York** | (a-5) | B | (a-15) | G | A | GS | G | (a-12) | (a-18) | GS | GS | GS | (a-36) | (a-28) | (a-10) | GS | GS |
| **North Carolina** | G | CE | BG | G | G | AG | A | A | A | A | G | G | AG | G | A | CE | CE |
| **North Dakota** | A | CE | B | (a-2) | G | (a-11) | A | (a-9) | G | GS | G | G | G | B | (a-10) | CE | SE |
| **Ohio** | AG | B | BG | (a-2) | GS | GS | GS | (a-6) | A | (a-6) | GS | AG | (a-36) | (g) | A | GS | GS |
| **Oklahoma** | GS | CE | B | L | B | B | B | G | AB | A | B | GS | (a-36) | B | (a-10) | CE | GS |
| **Oregon** | CS | CE | B | SS | AG | GS | B | (a-6) | B | GS | AG | GS | AB | A | A | AG | SE |
| **Pennsylvania** | B | GS | AG | G | CS | GS | (a-27) | GS | (u) | GS | GS | GS | (a-36) | BG | (a-10) | GS | GS |
| **Rhode Island** | (a-5) | B | B | B | G | G | GS | G | B | A | GB | G | (a-36) | B | (a-10) | G | G |
| **South Carolina** | A | CE | B | B | B | . . . | AG | (a-9) | B | AG | B | B | B | B | (a-10) | B | GS |
| **South Dakota** | A | GS | B | (a-2) | A | . . . | A | A | G | (a-6) | GS | AG | A | GS | (a-11) | A | GS |
| **Tennessee** | A | G | B | SS | G | BG | A | (a-6) | B | G | G | A | (a-36) | AB | (a-10) | G | G |
| **Texas** | G | BS | B | (a-2) | B | . . . | . . . | . . . | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | G |
| **Utah** | BG | B | B | (a-1) | AG | A | B | AG | BA | (a-6) | GS | AG | (a-36) | AB | A | GS | GS |
| **Vermont** | G | BG | . . . | (a-2) | GS | G | GS | AGS | AS | . . . | GS | . . . | GS | A | (a-10) | (a-8) | GS |
| **Virginia** | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | (a-14) | GB | . . . | B | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | (a-32) | GB |
| **Washington** | GS | CE | B | SS | GS | GS | GS | (a-9) | B | (a-6) | A | GS | (a-36) | GS | A | SE | GS |
| **West Virginia** | G | B | B | (a-2) | (cc) | B | B | GS | A | A | CS | GS | GS | A | A | GS | GS |
| **Wisconsin** | GS | CE | BG | BA | A | A | A | A | A | A | GS | GS | A | G | (a-1) | GS | GS |
| **Wyoming** | G | CE | G | (a-2) | G | G | G | (a-31) | G | (a-6) | G | AB | B | (a-28) | (a-10) | B | G |

# STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION

| State | *Licensing* | *Mental health* | *Natural resources* | *Parks & recreation* | *Personnel* | *Planning* | *Post audit* | *Pre audit* | *Public library* | *Public utility regulation* | *Purchasing* | *Social services* | *Solid waste* | *Taxation* | *Tourism* | *Transportation* | *Welfare* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | . . . | B | G | G | B | . . . | L | (a-12) | B | SE | CS | G | A | G | G | G | (a-34) |
| **Alaska** | A | A | GB | A | A | G | L | A | A | GB | A | (a-22) | GB | (a-19) | A | GB | AG |
| **Arizona** | (d) | A | GS | B | AG | (c) | L | AG | B | CE | AG | GS | (a-18) | GS | GS | GS | GS |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | AG | GS | GS | AG | . . . | L | A | B | GS | AG | AG | AG | AG | AG | (a-23) | G |
| **California** | (a-13) | GS | GS | GS | G | G | (a-19) | (a-12) | GS | GS | GS | GS | (f) | BS | G | GS | (a-34) |
| **Colorado** | GS | A | GS | BA | GS | A | ACB | (a-12) | A | GS | A | GS | A | GS | (a-10) | . . . | (a-34) |
| **Connecticut** | G | GE | G | CS | A | A | L | (a-12) | B | GS | A | GE | CS | GE | CS | GE | GE |
| **Delaware** | AG | AG | AG | AG | GS | . . . | CE | (a-31) | AG | GS | AG | AG | (g) | AG | AG | GS | GS |
| **Florida** | GS | A | GOC | A | A | (a-9) | L | A | A | G | A | A | GS | GOC | A | GS | A |
| **Georgia** | SS | BG | G | A | GD | A | SL | (a-31) | A | CE | A | A | A | GS | A | B | (a-34) |
| **Hawaii** | GS | A | GS | AB | GS | GS | A | A | B | GS | A | GS | (a-18) | GS | A | GS | A |
| **Idaho** | G | A | . . . | GS | BGS | (a-10) | L | CE | B | GS | A | GS | A | GS | (a-10) | BGS | GB |
| **Illinois** | GS | GS | (a-17) | (a-20) | (a-6) | . . . | L | (a-12) | . . . | G | (a-6) | A | . . . | GS | (a-10) | GS | GS |
| **Indiana** | . . . | G | G | A | G | LG | G | CE | B | G | (a-6) | G | A | G | (a-24) | G | (a-6) |
| **Iowa** | . . . | A | (a-18) | GD | BG | G | CE | . . . | . . . | (a-10) | CS | GB | (a-18) | GS | GS | GD | A |
| **Kansas** | . . . | AS | AG | BG | A | (a-9) | L | (a-12) | GS | GS | A | GS | (a-27) | GS | A | GS | GS |
| **Kentucky** | G | G | (a-18) | G | G | (a-6) | CE | AG | G | G | A | AG | AG | G | G | G | AG |
| **Louisiana** | . . . | GS | GS | GS | B | GS | (a-9) | (a-9) | B | CE | (a-6) | GS | (a-18) | GS | GS | GS | GS |
| **Maine** | A | AG | GLS | B | GLS | G | SL | (a-12) | BG | GS | AGS | GLS | (a-18) | AG | (a-10) | GLS | (a-34) |
| **Maryland** | GS | A | GS | A | GS | GS | ASH | A | A | GS | CS | AG | A | (a-12) | G | GS | (a-34) |
| **Massachusetts** | G | G | G | A | A | (a-11) | CE | (a-12) | A | G | A | G | A | G | A | G | G |
| **Michigan** | GS | GS | B | CS | CS | . . . | CL | (a-31) | . . . | GS | CS | GS | (a-18) | (l) | CS | GS | (a-34) |
| **Minnesota** | (a-26) | GS | GS | A | GS | G | CE | GS | A | GS | A | GS | A | GS | A | GS | GS |
| **Mississippi** | . . . | GS | B | AB | G | G | CE | (a-31) | B | SE | A | B | A | GS | A | (a-17) | (a-34) |
| **Missouri** | A | B | GS | A | A | (a-9) | CE | A | B | GS | A | GS | A | GS | B | (a-23) | A |
| **Montana** | A | GS | GS | A | AG | (a-11) | L | . . . | B | SE | A | GS | A | GS | A | B | (a-34) |
| **Nebraska** | A | A | B | (a-20) | GS | G | CE | (a-6) | B | CE | A | A | A | GS | A | (a-23) | GS |
| **Nevada** | . . . | A | G | A | A | . . . | L | (a-6) | G | G | A | G | (a-18) | G | G | B | A |
| **New Hampshire** | . . . | GC | GC | GC | BGC | (a-11) | L | (a-12) | B | GC | AGC | GC | A | GC | A | (a-23) | (a-34) |
| **New Jersey** | A | A | GS | A | A | . . . | L | (a-12) | A | GS | A | GS | A | GS | A | GS | AB |
| **New Mexico** | G | B | GS | A | G | . . . | CE | A | A | GS | GS | G | (a-18) | G | A | GS | A |
| **New York** | (a-2) | GS | (a-18) | G | (o) | (p) | (a-12) | (a-12) | . . . | GS | (a-21) | GS | (a-18) | GS | G | GS | (a-34) |
| **North Carolina** | . . . | G | G | G | AG | . . . | CE | (a-31) | G | GB | AG | G | G | G | A | G | (a-34) |
| **North Dakota** | . . . | A | . . . | G | AB | A | (s) | (q) | A | CE | A | G | A | CE | B | A | (a-34) |
| **Ohio** | . . . | GS | (a-1) | A | A | A | CE | (a-31) | B | GS | A | GS | GS | GS | A | GS | GS |
| **Oklahoma** | . . . | B | G | G | B | . . . | CE | (a-19) | B | CE | A | GS | A | GS | (a-28) | B | (a-34) |
| **Oregon** | (a-10) | AG | G | AB | A | . . . | A | . . . | B | G | A | GS | A | GS | A | BS | AG |
| **Pennsylvania** | G | (v) | GS | CS | AG | G | CE | (a-4) | A | GS | (a-21) | (w) | CS | (a-19) | (a-10) | GS | A |
| **Rhode Island** | G | GS | (a-18) | A | GS | CS | A | (a-12) | GS | GS | CS | GS | B | CS | A | GS | A |
| **South Carolina** | (x) | B | . . . | B | B | . . . | B | (a-12) | B | L | B | B | B | GS | A | (a-23) | (a-34) |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | A | GS | GS | GS | G | L | . . . | B | SE | A | GS | GS | GS | A | GS | AG |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | G | G | A | G | G | (a-12) | A | A | SE | A | A | A | G | G | G | G |
| **Texas** | . . . | B | . . . | (a-20) | . . . | G | L | (a-12) | B | GS | (a-21) | BS | A | (a-12) | B | (a-23) | (a-34) |
| **Utah** | AG | AB | GS | BA | AG | G | CE | (a-19) | AB | GS | AG | GS | . . . | GS | AB | GS | GS |
| **Vermont** | (a-2) | GS | GS | A | GS | G | CE | (a-19) | G | GS | G | GS | A | GS | A | GS | GS |
| **Virginia** | GB | GB | GB | A | GB | (a-9) | GB | (a-12) | GB | L | A | GB | (z) | GB | A | GB | (a-34) |
| **Washington** | GS | A | CE | B | G | (a-9) | CE | . . . | B | GS | (a-6) | (a-22) | A | GS | A | B | (a-22) |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | A | GS | A | (a-6) | (a-10) | CE | (a-19) | B | GS | A | A | B | GS | A | A | GS |
| **Wisconsin** | GS | A | B | A | GS | A | L | A | A | GS | A | (a-22) | A | GS | A | GS | (a-22) |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | A | . . . | G | G | G | CE | (a-31) | B | GS | A | G | G | G | G | . . . | (a-34) |

*Key:*
. . . —No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge of function.
CL —Constitutional, elected by legislature
SE —Statutory, elected
SL —Statutory, elected by legislature
L —Selected by legislature or one of its organs
SC —Statutory, elected by state supreme court

| *Appointed by:* | *Approved by:* |
|---|---|
| G —Governor | |
| GS —Governor | Senate |
| GB —Governor | Both houses |
| GE —Governor | Either house |
| GC —Governor | Council |
| GD —Governor | Departmental board |
| GLS —Governor | Appropriate legislative committee & senate |
| GLG —Governor & Lt. governor | |
| GOC —Governor & council or cabinet | |
| LG —Lieutenant governor | |
| AT —Attorney general | |
| SS —Secretary of state | |

| *Appointed by:* | *Approved by:* |
|---|---|
| AT —Attorney general | |
| A —Agency head | |
| AB —Agency head | Board |
| AG —Agency head | Governor |
| AGC —Agency head | Governor & council |
| AS —Agency head | Senate |
| ALS —Agency head | Appropriate legislative committee & senate |
| AGS —Agency head | Governor & senate |
| ASH —Agency head | Senate president & house speaker |
| B —Board or commission | |
| BG —Board | Governor |
| BGC —Board | Governor & council |
| BGS —Board | Governor & senate |
| BS —Board or commission | Senate |
| BA —Board or commission | Agency head |
| CS —Civil Service | |
| ACB —Nominated by audit committee | Both houses |

(a) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function:
(a-1) Lieutenant Governor
(a-2) Secretary of State
(a-3) Attorney General
(a-4) Treasurer
(a-5) Adjutant General
(a-6) Administration
(a-7) Agriculture
(a-8) Banking
(a-9) Budget
(a-10) Commerce
(a-11) Community Affairs
(a-12) Comptroller
(a-13) Consumer Affairs
(a-14) Disaster Preparedness
(a-15) Education (chief state school officer)
(a-16) Employment Services
(a-17) Energy Resources
(a-18) Environmental Conservation
(a-19) Finance
(a-20) Fish and Game
(a-21) General Services
(a-22) Health
(a-23) Highways
(a-24) Industrial Development
(a-25) Insurance
(a-26) Labor and Industrial Relations
(a-27) Natural Resources
(a-28) Parks and Recreation
(a-29) Personnel
(a-30) Planning
(a-31) Post Audit
(a-32) Public Utility Regulation
(a-33) Purchasing
(a-34) Social Services
(a-35) Taxation
(a-36) Transportation

(b) Responsibilities shared by Director of the Development Division within the Office of Economic Planning and Development and chief administrative official listed under Industrial Development.

(c) Responsibilities shared by Director of the Planning Division within the Office of Economic Planning and Development and Director of the Development Division within the same office, listed under Commerce. The Director of the Planning Division is also responsible for the function Planning.

(d) Numerous boards and commissions responsible for function.

(e) Responsibilities shared by the chief administrative officials listed under the following functions: Industrial Development and Tourism.

(f) Solid Waste Management Board is composed of nine voting members: seven appointed by the governor subject to Senate confirmation; one each appointed by the speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Committee on Rules.

(g) Not a state employee.

(h) See entry under Pre-Audit.

(i) Function performed by eight-member board (GS). Four members are nominated by governor and four are nominated by highest ranking constitutional officer of the political party opposite that of the governor. Executive director of the board is chosen by the board.

(j) Due to reorganization, beginning July 1984 the responsibilities for this function will be shared by the chairperson of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board, the chairperson of the Illinois Labor Relations Board, and the Director of the Department of Labor.

(k) Responsibilities shared by chief administrative officials listed under the following functions: Health and Natural Resources.

(l) Responsibilities shared by Deputy Treasurer of the Bureau of Collections within the Department of Treasury, and Director of Local Government Services within the same department.

(m) Responsibilities shared by Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, and Chief of State Patrol Division within the same department.

(n) Responsibilities shared by the following administrative officials: Director of Accounting Division within the Department of Administrative Services; State Budget Administrator of the Budget Division within the same department, listed under Budget; Auditor of Public Accounts, listed under Post Audit; and State Tax Commissioner of the Department of Revenue, listed under Taxation.

(o) Responsibilities shared by Director of Employee Relations, and President of the Civil Service Commission.

(p) No central planning agency. Responsibilities shared among the Departments of Commerce, State and Transportation, the State Energy Office, and the Tri-State Regional Planning Commission.

(q) Responsibilities shared by Director of the Office of Management and Budget and Executive Budget Analyst of the same office. The Director of Management and Budget is also responsible for the function Pre-Audit.

(r) Responsibilities shared by chief administrative officials listed under Budget and by the Director of the Accounting Operations Office.

(s) Responsibilities shared by the legislative budget analyst and auditor (L) and the state auditor (CE).

(t) Responsibilities shared by Director of Department of Development and Director of Department of Commerce.

(u) Responsibilities shared by Executive Director of the Fish Commission and Executive Director of the Game Commission.

(v) Federal government employee.

(w) Responsibilities shared by the Director of Blindness and Visual Services within the Department of Public Welfare, and the Director of Children and Youth Services within the same department.

(x) Each profession has its own licensing board.

(y) Speaker of the Senate has the statutory title of lieutenant governor and is elected by the Senate from among its membership.

(z) Solid Waste Commission is composed of 15 members: four appointed by the speaker (from among the delegates); two appointed by the Senate; and nine appointed by the governor (with the chairman selected from the group).

(aa) Responsibilities shared by Supervisor of Banking and Supervisor of Savings and Loan.

(bb) Responsibilities shared by Commissioner of the Department of Finance and Administration, listed under Finance, and the Budget Division Director within the same department.

(cc) Responsibilities shared by Commissioner of the Department of Employment Security and Director of the Employment Services Division within the same department.

# A Note on Use

**Symbols:** Unless otherwise noted, all tables in *The Book of the States* use the following scheme:

. . .—no data
blank cell—not applicable
0—zero quantity.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the sources of data for tables are surveys and research by The Council of State Governments.

# Section III THE LEGISLATURES

## THE STATE LEGISLATURES

By William T. Pound

American state legislatures have become the focus of increased attention during the past two decades. The process of legislative reform and revitalization which characterized the years following the U.S. Supreme Court decisions on legislative districting (*Baker v. Carr, 1963* and *Reynolds v. Sims, 1965*) had major impact on the structure and operations of most state legislatures. This process of reform slowed between 1977 and 1983, and change took on a somewhat different character. This can be seen in the consolidation and integration of the reforms of the previous period and was influenced by the changing relationships between governors and legislatures and between levels of government in the American federal system.

The initial period of change and reform in state legislatures was characterized by modification of constitutional restrictions and expansion of institutional resources. The modification or removal of constitutional restrictions resulted from a variety of factors, many of which began before the legislative reapportionment decisions. On both the national and state levels, citizen groups had evaluated the legislative process and recommended improvement and modernization. Legislatures themselves sought an increased role in order to become a more effective part of expanded state governments.

Restrictions on legislative sessions were among the earliest areas of change. At the beginning of World War II, only four states held annual legislative sessions. By 1970, a majority of the state legislatures were meeting annually, and in 1984 only seven state constitutions still restrict the legislature to biennial sessions. Legislative sessions not only became more frequent, but longer, as the limitations on the number of days per year a legislature could meet were relaxed in many states. However, the movement toward expanded session length has slowed, if not been reversed, in recent years. There has been no constitutional change formally expanding legislative session time since 1979, when Washington adopted annual sessions.

Legislatures in several states have recently attempted to limit the time spent in session by either legislative rule or statute. Arizona and Iowa, both with constitutionally unlimited sessions, established session ending dates and adhered closely to them. North Dakota, whose constitutional session limit was expanded from 60 to 80 days in the late 1970s, has yet to use all its session days in a biennium. Colorado removed in 1982 the constitutional provision that limited the legislative agenda during the second year of the biennium to budget issues or items referred by the governor, but adopted a second-year session limitation of 140 days. Washington included session limitations when it moved from biennial to annual sessions in 1981. Attempts to further limit legislative sessions are currently underway in several states, either through legislative action or the initiative process.

All of the legislatures mentioned above and several others have developed extensive deadline and scheduling systems to facilitate workflow. Cut-off dates for bill introduction, in some cases limits placed on the number of bills an individual legislator may introduce, and committee hearing and floor action deadlines all demonstrate the legislative desire to use time more efficiently.

Placing limits on session length and activity is part of a larger concern about whether legislatures should be full time or part time. In many states, session limits have been adopted or maintained as a way to preserve the legislature as a body in which the predominant occupation of the members is not that of legislator, but some other vocation. On the other hand, several states have acceded to the increasing demands on state government and legislative activity by adopting a session schedule that extends throughout the year and by providing a commensurate level of compensation and support for legislators. The general tests of a full-time legislature are time in session, level of compensation and occupational self-definition of the members. The legislatures of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have long sessions, relatively high legislator salaries and many members who consider their occupation to be primarily that of legislator. However, several of the medium-size states

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actually spend as many days in session as do the largest states.

The argument as to time spent in session and the appropriate function of legislative bodies is a continuing one. In recent years, many legislators have struggled to find accommodation between the demands of the legislature, with its increased emphasis on program oversight and legislative budget activity, and the preservation of the individual legislator as other than a full-time governmental official. Even in those states with very limited sessions, the demands on legislative leadership require major commitments of time. Also, many legislatures have expanded their interim activity, and a majority now maintain their regular standing committees during the interim.

Effective use of the legislative interim period can contribute to the effectiveness of limited sessions. The Florida legislature, with 60-day annual sessions, extensively uses the interim, as do a number of other states that schedule committee weeks or weekends.

The past 20 years have seen constitutional restrictions on legislatures modified in other ways. Only six states still limit legislative consideration of issues that are not budget or fiscal (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming). Several legislatures (Kansas, Illinois, Virginia and Wisconsin) now regularly hold veto sessions to consider bills vetoed by the governor. States which had gone decades without the legislative override of a gubernatorial veto now consider and accomplish such overrides regularly.

Other reflections of the reduction in constitutional restrictions and the changing operating environment of state legislatures are found in the ability of 29 legislatures to call themselves into special session, the increased frequency with which special sessions have been held, and the emerging practice in some states without constitutionally limited sessions of the legislature not adjourning *sine die*, but recessing subject to the call of the leadership. This latter practice allows the legislature to act at any time and respond immediately to changing situations, rather than forfeiting interim authority entirely to the executive branch.

The budgetary problems which characterized state government in 1981-83 contributed to the increased number of special sessions and the practice of maintaining the legislature's ability to take formal, immediate action during the interim. States found it necessary to adjust revenue estimates, reduce budgets and increase taxes several times during a year. Legislatures are increasingly reluctant to cede the authority to make such budget adjustments and their consequent policy implications to the governor and administrators. This is particularly true in states with a legislature controlled by one party and a governor from the opposite party. The number of special legislative sessions in 1981-83 was greater than in any recent year, with at least 36 states having one or more special sessions during this three-year period. State fiscal problems and reapportionment were the primary subjects of these special sessions.

Legislative compensation provisions have gradually been made more flexible. Many states have made legislator compensation a provision of statutory law rather than rigid constitutional definition. There is an observable trend toward more frequent adjustments in legislative salaries, caused by the advent of compensation commissions and the tying of legislator salaries to those of other public officials or state employees. The result is fairer compensation for state legislators.

Wide disparities, however, still exist in legislative salaries, which range from the $200 per biennium paid in New Hampshire to $93,600 per biennium paid in Alaska. Biennial salaries in 15 states are still less than $10,000, while 11 states pay more than $40,000 every two years. In addition to salary, most state legislators receive expense payments which may reflect actual expenses or be a legally specified per diem. The variation in legislative practices in this area makes it difficult to accurately determine or compare the total level of legislator compensation.

The expansion of institutional resources which accompanied legislative modernization is still taking place. This can be seen primarily in increased legislative staff and greater staff specialization, improved and expanded facilities, and greater informational resources.

Permanent legislative research and library reference staff began to develop in the early 20th century. Legislative staff in the early years were part-time, few in number, and dedicated to the recording and administration of the legislative process. The office of the legislative clerk and secretary can be traced to our English parliamentary heritage. (The American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries was the first legislative staff group to develop a professional organization and remains among the most active in training and professional development.)

The legislative council movement began in Kansas in 1933 and had been adopted in a majority of states by the mid-1960s. The legislative

council was the method by which legislatures organized during the interim period when not in formal session. Legislative councils directed the interim study committees of the legislature and became the vehicle for the development of a permanent research staff. Permanent staff for bill drafting and legal services had also begun to appear in the early years of this century. Research and legal services staff developed as separate staff units in some states and under the umbrella of a single staff agency, usually called a legislative council or services agency, in others. By the 1950s, several states had begun to build their own fiscal and budget staffs rather than relying solely on executive budget assistance. This trend toward independent budget analysis and information had reached all 50 states by 1975. Post audit and program evaluation had also become important legislative functions in a majority of states by the late 1970s, with such agencies often characterized by large professional staffs. By the 1980s, American state legislatures had more than 16,000 full-time employees, with an additional part-time complement of about 9,000.

Several features characterize the changing nature of legislative staffing. Recent growth had been in personal staff to legislators. Since 1970, legislative councils have been gradually disbanded in favor of more decentralized and specialized staff arrangements, most recently in Louisiana and Oklahoma. Until the 1960s, legislative staff tended to be centralized in agencies which worked for the entire legislature. More recent patterns show increasing decentralization and specialization, with the growth of staff who respond to individual legislators, or one house or committee of the legislature, rather than the institution as a whole. California, Florida, Pennsylvania and New York provide examples.

During recent years, there has also been a growth in partisan staff. Until the 1960s, nearly all permanent legislative staff were nonpartisan, but with the increase in leadership staff, staff who work for caucuses, and the partisan staffing of committees in some states, there are now several states with sizeable partisan staff, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, California and Washington.

Accompanying this staff expansion has been an improvement in legislative facilities in most states. In a majority of states, legislators now are provided office space, and no longer have to depend solely on their desks on the floor of the legislature. Several states have built legislative office buildings to house legislators and their expanded staffs. Modern, functional space for committees is frequently found in these facilities or in the many state capitol buildings which have been modernized and restored in the past decade. These new facilities affect the legislature in several ways: the public has better access to legislators and the work of the legislative process, and the legislature works under much better conditions, but the interaction among legislators may suffer.

An institutional sense that accompanied the centralized, more confined working conditions of earlier years is no longer as strong in today's more decentralized working environment where legislators no longer spend as much time with each other. There is greater emphasis on the individual legislator, who has greater resources at his command. Reapportionment and the increasing time spent in session have also affected the character of the legislature in many states. Most legislative bodies today have fewer lawyers than at any recent time and greater representations of persons who are "government professionals." Considerable differences exist between a state legislature which has a very limited session, spends five or six days a week in session, and meets in a capitol city whose location requires most of the members to reside during the session away from their homes, and a legislature which meets throughout the year, spends only two or three days per week in session, and is heavily populated with members who commute daily from their homes.

The expansion of information resources and systems available to legislatures has also had considerable impact on the legislative process. The legislative process, with its emphasis on record keeping and information handling, is a natural area for computerization. Legislatures began to use computers in the 1960s, primarily for bill drafting and statutory retrieval tasks. Most legislatures relied on centralized data processing systems operated by the executive branch. Bill status tracking soon became a second major area of legislative computerization.

With the advent of microcomputers and sophisticated word processing systems, state legislatures entered a new era of computerization. A number of states have undertaken extensive studies of their information needs and developed legislative computer systems. Among these are word processing systems which allow faster, more efficient, and less expensive production of legislative journals, modern bill drafting and

status systems, and very detailed fiscal analysis and tracking systems. Washington, Colorado and Louisiana developed systems that effectively monitor in detail governmental expenditures, and Michigan has pioneered sophisticated fiscal analysis programs.

These legislative information systems bring much more information to the legislature, and in most cases, make it available more widely within the legislature. Individual legislators and legislative committees are now able to demand and analyze much more information about government programs and activities. Where word processing is available to individual legislators, it improves ability to communicate with constituents and the ways and frequency with which such communication takes place. Several legislatures now provide computer terminals in the office of every legislator. Such developments contribute to the independence of the individual legislator and the decentralization of the legislative process.

Even with this modernization and institutional reform of state legislatures and the consequent expansion of legislative activity in many areas, legislatures still spend no more than half of one percent of state general fund expenditures on their own operations.

Several trends are discernible in legislatures. One is a greater assertion of legislative authority in such areas as budgeting, program oversight and review of administrative rules. As noted previously, the tools and capacity of legislatures in the field of fiscal analysis have improved dramatically. This has led many legislatures to take more active roles in budget development, expenditure oversight and revenue estimation.

Legislatures, since the mid-1970s, have become actively involved in the review and approval of federal funds. Federal aid has comprised approximately 25 percent of state budgets. The decision to accept federal aid programs and the manner in which they are used often commit a state to a specific future course of action and budgets. A majority of states now require that all federal funds be reviewed and appropriated through the normal legislative budget process. This has restricted executive discretion in some program areas and has met with resistance from governors in many states. There has been considerable litigation between the legislature and the executive over the authority to review federal aid funds to the states, with mixed results. Courts have held that the U.S. Constitution does not preclude such legislative review, but some state constitutions have been interpreted as prohibiting such appropriation. The development under the Reagan administration of federal block grant programs with the wider discretion allowed states has had a mixed legislative response. A few legislatures have been heavily involved in detailed block grant review, while others have deferred to the executive. Decisions on federal programs and fund applications in the states will continue to be an area of legislative-executive confrontation in many states.

The legislative budget process has been strengthened in almost every state. Legislative budget power ranges on the one extreme from the limited power to review and make reductions in the executive budget in Maryland, to actual legislative development of the state budget in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. In many states, legislatures have attempted to involve more legislators in budget decisions, either through expanding the size of appropriations committees or by bringing other standing committees into the appropriations process.

The past biennium has seen more emphasis on fiscal issues than in any recent period, due to falling state revenues, reduced federal aid, and increasing demand by many groups for services from state government to replace federal reductions. Many states found that the issue of annual or biennial budget cycles had little meaning at a time when major budget adjustments were required every few months. A majority of legislatures enacted significant tax increases during the last three years to respond to their fiscal situation. These included increases in gasoline and excise taxes and increases in the major tax sources of income and sales. In 1984, the state budget situation appeared to have stabilized, and several legislatures were removing temporary taxes and rebating surpluses to taxpayers.

Program evaluation has been used effectively by many legislatures, which adopted several ways of integrating program evaluation into the legislative process. Connecticut, Mississippi, New York and Virginia have separate staff agencies for program evaluation. Other states have placed this function in an existing legislative audit agency, fiscal or research staff. Program evaluation seems to be most effective when closely tied to the budget process or standing committee review.

Sunset review, which places a termination date on programs or agencies and requires their specific reauthorization by the legislature, has had very mixed results. Legislatures have had great difficulty applying sunset to programs or agencies with vocal supporters. Some legislatures

have felt that the time and effort expended on sunset have had relatively little effect on state government. However, if sunset has created a greater understanding and use of program evaluation in legislatures, it will have had a positive effect.

The most rapidly growing area of legislative oversight is the review of administrative rules. Forty-one states have established some type of rules review process. These vary widely in their procedures and authority: rules review may be comprehensive or selective; it may be done through a special committee or regular standing committees; it may be advisory or binding; suspension or veto of proposed rules may be by resolution or may require a bill; and such power may be vested in a committee or exercised only by the full legislature. A 1983 U.S. Supreme Court decision in the *Chadha* case, holding the legislative veto exercised by Congress to be unconstitutional as a violation of separation of powers, casts doubt on state legislative activity in this area. Several state constitutional challenges to legislative rules review as a violation of separation of powers have had similar results, but not all such challenges have been successful. It appears that legislative review of administrative rules may have its greatest success when done on an advisory basis backed up by the power of the legislature to amend the law if compliance is not forthcoming.

The most recent biennium, though characterized by fiscal problems and fewer legislative structural and procedural changes than in recent periods, did have other developments. The number of state legislators was 7,438 in 1983-84 and will be 7,461 in 1984-85, as the Maine Senate and both houses of the Idaho Legislature are increased in size. Maine, Idaho, Nevada, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming increased the size of one or both houses to facilitate reapportionment. The Illinois House was reduced by 59 members with the 1982 election, as the result of citizen initiative.

Democrats gained strength in state legislatures at the 1982 election, reversing a trend of gradual Republican gains since 1976. Approximately two-thirds of state legislators are elected as Democrats. The Virginia House held elections in three consecutive years and the Alabama Legislature in two to comply with judicial orders on redistricting. In January 1984, voter recall of two Michigan state senators and subsequent election of opposition party candidates to their vacant seats changed control of the Michigan Senate from Democratic to Republican. Democrats have a majority in both houses in 33 states. Republicans in 11, with five split between the two parties. The Nebraska Unicameral is elected on a nonpartisan basis. There were nearly 1,000 women and more than 300 blacks serving in state legislatures in 1983-84.

The biennium can be seen as one of increased legislative-executive conflict, consistent with trends of recent years and the growing assertions of legislative power which are a natural growth of the legislative modernization movement. Within legislatures, there is a growing tendency toward more independence by the individual legislator, greater strength and activity in legislative committees, and a consequent increase in the power of committee chairmen in some states. These trends indicate a decline in the power of legislative leadership.

## Table 1
## NAMES OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CONVENING PLACE

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Both bodies* | *Upper house* | *Lower house* | *Convening place* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Alaska** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Arizona** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol(a) |
| **Arkansas** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **California** | Legislature | Senate | Assembly | State Capitol |
| **Colorado** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Connecticut** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Delaware** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | Legislative Hall |
| **Florida** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol(b) |
| **Georgia** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Hawaii** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Idaho** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Illinois** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **Indiana** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State House/State Capitol |
| **Iowa** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Kansas** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **Kentucky** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Louisiana** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Maine** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **Maryland** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Delegates | State House |
| **Massachusetts** | General Court | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **Michigan** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Minnesota** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Mississippi** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | New Capitol(c) |
| **Missouri** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Montana** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Nebraska** | Legislature | (d) | | State Capitol |
| **Nevada** | Legislature | Senate | Assembly | Legislative Building |
| **New Hampshire** | General Court | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **New Jersey** | Legislature | Senate | General Assembly | State House |
| **New Mexico** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **New York** | Legislature | Senate | Assembly | State Capitol |
| **North Carolina** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Legislative Building |
| **North Dakota** | Legislative Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Ohio** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **Oklahoma** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Oregon** | Legislative Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Pennsylvania** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | Main Capitol |
| **Rhode Island** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **South Carolina** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **South Dakota** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Tennessee** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Texas** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Utah** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Vermont** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | State House |
| **Virginia** | General Assembly | Senate | House of Delegates | State Capitol(e) |
| **Washington** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | Legislative Building |
| **West Virginia** | Legislature | Senate | House of Delegates | State Capitol |
| **Wisconsin** | Legislature | Senate | Assembly(f) | State Capitol |
| **Wyoming** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | State Capitol |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Council of the District of Columbia | (d) | | District Building |
| **American Samoa** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | Maota Fono |
| **Guam** | Legislature | (d) | | Congress Building |
| **Northern Mariana Is.** | Legislature | Senate | House of Representatives | Civic Center |
| **Puerto Rico** | Legislative Assembly | Senate | House of Representatives | Capitol |
| **Federated States of Micronesia** | Congress | (d) | | Congress Office Building |
| **Virgin Islands** | Legislature | (d) | | Government House |

(a) Senate Wing, House Wing.
(b) Senate: Capitol South Wing. House: Capitol North Wing.
(c) New Capitol Senate Chamber; New Capitol House Chamber.
(d) Unicameral legislature. Except in Dist. of Col., members go by the title Senator.
(e) Senate addition; House addition.
(f) Members of the lower house go by the title Representative.

# Table 2
# THE LEGISLATORS
## Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations

| State or other jurisdiction | Senate | | | | | | House | | | | | | Senate and house totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Demo-crats | Repub-licans | Other | Vacan-cies | Total | Term | Demo-crats | Repub-licans | Other | Vacan-cies | Total | Term | |
| **All States** | 1,210 | 725 | 1 | 1 | 1,986 | . . . | 3,429 | 2,006 | 6 | 11 | 5,452 | . . . | 7,438 |
| **Alabama** | 32 | 3 | . . . | . . . | 35 | 4 | 97 | 8 | . . . | . . . | 105 | 4 | 140 |
| **Alaska** | 9 | 11 | . . . | . . . | 20 | 4 | 19 | 21 | . . . | . . . | 40 | 2 | 60 |
| **Arizona** | 12 | 18 | . . . | . . . | 30 | 2 | 21 | 39 | . . . | . . . | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| **Arkansas** | 32 | 3 | . . . | . . . | 35 | 4 | 93 | 7 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 135 |
| **California** | 25 | 14 | 1(a) | . . . | 40 | 4 | 48 | 32 | . . . | . . . | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| **Colorado** | 14 | 21 | . . . | . . . | 35 | 4 | 25 | 40 | . . . | . . . | 65 | 2 | 100 |
| **Connecticut** | 23 | 13 | . . . | . . . | 36 | 2 | 87 | 64 | . . . | . . . | 151 | 2 | 187 |
| **Delaware** | 13 | 8 | . . . | . . . | 21 | 4 | 24 | 17 | . . . | . . . | 41 | 2 | 62 |
| **Florida** | 32 | 8 | . . . | . . . | 40 | 4 | 84 | 36 | . . . | . . . | 120 | 2 | 160 |
| **Georgia** | 49 | 7 | . . . | . . . | 56 | 2 | 156 | 24 | . . . | . . . | 180 | 2 | 236 |
| **Hawaii** | 20 | 5 | . . . | . . . | 25 | 4 | 43 | 8 | . . . | . . . | 51 | 2 | 76 |
| **Idaho** | 14 | 21 | . . . | . . . | 35 | 2 | 19 | 51 | . . . | . . . | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| **Illinois** | 33 | 26 | . . . | . . . | 59 | 4(b) | 70 | 48 | . . . | . . . | 118 | 2 | 177 |
| **Indiana** | 18 | 32 | . . . | . . . | 50 | 4 | 43 | 57 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| **Iowa** | 28 | 22 | . . . | . . . | 50 | 4 | 60 | 40 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| **Kansas** | 16 | 24 | . . . | . . . | 40 | 4 | 53 | 72 | . . . | . . . | 125 | 2 | 165 |
| **Kentucky** | 28 | 10 | . . . | . . . | 38 | 4 | 76 | 24 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 138 |
| **Louisiana** | 38 | 1 | . . . | . . . | 39 | 4 | 93 | 11 | 1(a) | . . . | 105 | 4 | 144 |
| **Maine** | 23 | 10 | . . . | . . . | 33 | 2 | 92 | 59 | . . . | . . . | 151 | 2 | 184 |
| **Maryland** | 41 | 6 | . . . | . . . | 47 | 4 | 124 | 17 | . . . | . . . | 141 | 4 | 188 |
| **Massachusetts** | 33 | 7 | . . . | . . . | 40 | 2 | 129 | 29 | . . . | 2 | 160 | 2 | 200 |
| **Michigan** | 20 | 18 | . . . | . . . | 38 | 4 | 63 | 47 | . . . | . . . | 110 | 2 | 148 |
| **Minnesota** | 42(c) | 25(d) | . . . | . . . | 67 | 4 | 77(c) | 57(d) | . . . | . . . | 134 | 2 | 201 |
| **Mississippi** | 49 | 3 | . . . | . . . | 52 | 4 | 116 | 5 | . . . | 1 | 122 | 4 | 174 |
| **Missouri** | 22 | 12 | . . . | . . . | 34 | 4 | 110 | 53 | . . . | . . . | 163 | 2 | 197 |
| **Montana** | 24 | 26 | . . . | . . . | 50 | 4(e) | 55 | 45 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| **Nebraska** | —— | Nonpartisan election | | —— | 49 | 4 | —— | —— | Unicameral | —— | —— | —— | 49 |
| **Nevada** | 17 | 4 | . . . | . . . | 21 | 4 | 23 | 19 | . . . | . . . | 42 | 2 | 63 |
| **New Hampshire** | 9 | 15 | . . . | . . . | 24 | 2 | 158 | 237 | 2(a) | 3 | 400 | 2 | 424 |
| **New Jersey** | 23 | 17 | . . . | . . . | 40 | 4(f) | 44 | 36 | . . . | . . . | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| **New Mexico** | 23 | 19 | . . . | . . . | 42 | 4 | 46 | 24 | . . . | . . . | 70 | 2 | 112 |
| **New York** | 26 | 35 | . . . | . . . | 61 | 2 | 97 | 52 | . . . | 1 | 150 | 2 | 211 |
| **North Carolina** | 44 | 6 | . . . | . . . | 50 | 2 | 102 | 18 | . . . | . . . | 120 | 2 | 170 |
| **North Dakota** | 21 | 32 | . . . | . . . | 53 | 4 | 55 | 51 | . . . | . . . | 106 | 2 | 159 |
| **Ohio** | 17 | 16 | . . . | . . . | 33 | 4 | 62 | 37 | . . . | . . . | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| **Oklahoma** | 34 | 14 | . . . | . . . | 48 | 4 | 76 | 25 | . . . | . . . | 101 | 2 | 149 |
| **Oregon** | 21 | 9 | . . . | . . . | 30 | 4 | 36 | 24 | . . . | . . . | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 23 | 27 | . . . | . . . | 50 | 4 | 103 | 100 | . . . | . . . | 203 | 2 | 253 |
| **Rhode Island** | 29 | 21 | . . . | . . . | 50 | 2 | 85 | 15 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| **South Carolina** | 39 | 6 | . . . | 1 | 46 | 4 | 103 | 20 | . . . | 1 | 124 | 2 | 170 |
| **South Dakota** | 9 | 26 | . . . | . . . | 35 | 2 | 16 | 54 | . . . | . . . | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| **Tennessee** | 22 | 11 | . . . | . . . | 33 | 4 | 60 | 37 | 1(a) | 1 | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| **Texas** | 26 | 5 | . . . | . . . | 31 | 4 | 114 | 36 | . . . | . . . | 150 | 2 | 181 |
| **Utah** | 5 | 24 | . . . | . . . | 29 | 4 | 17 | 58 | . . . | . . . | 75 | 2 | 104 |
| **Vermont** | 13 | 17 | . . . | . . . | 30 | 2 | 65 | 83 | . . . | 2 | 150 | 2 | 180 |
| **Virginia** | 32 | 8 | . . . | . . . | 40 | 4 | 65 | 34 | 1(a) | . . . | 100 | 2 | 140 |
| **Washington** | 26 | 23 | . . . | . . . | 49 | 4 | 54 | 44 | . . . | . . . | 98 | 2 | 147 |
| **West Virginia** | 31 | 3 | . . . | . . . | 34 | 4 | 87 | 13 | . . . | . . . | 100 | 2 | 134 |
| **Wisconsin** | 19 | 14 | . . . | . . . | 33 | 4 | 59 | 40 | . . . | . . . | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| **Wyoming** | 11 | 19 | . . . | . . . | 30 | 4 | 25 | 38 | 1(a) | . . . | 64 | 2 | 94 |
| **Dist. of Col.(g)** | 11 | 1 | 1(h) | . . . | 13 | 4 | —— | —— | Unicameral | —— | —— | —— | 13 |
| **American Samoa** | —— | Nonpartisan election | | —— | 18 | 4 | —— | Nonpartisan election | —— | —— | 21 | 2 | 39 |
| **Guam** | 14 | 7 | . . . | . . . | 21 | 2 | —— | —— | Unicameral | —— | —— | —— | 21 |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | 1(i) | 8(i) | . . . | . . . | 9 | 4 | 8(i) | 7(i) | . . . | . . . | 15 | 2 | 24 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 15(j) | 12(k) | . . . | . . . | 27 | 4 | 26(j) | 25(k) | . . . | . . . | 51 | 4 | 78 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 8 | 7(l) | . . . | . . . | 15 | 2 | —— | —— | Unicameral | —— | —— | —— | 15 |

*Note:* Table reflects the legislatures as of August 1983, except for Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Virginia and the Northern Mariana Islands; information for those jurisdictions is as of January 1984.

(a) Independent.

(b) The entire senate is up for election every ten years, beginning in 1972. Senate districts are divided into three groups. One group elects senators for terms of four years, four years and two years, the second group for terms of four years, two years and four years, the third group for terms of two years, four years and four years.

(c) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(d) Independent-Republican.

(e) After each decennial reapportionment, lots will be drawn for half of the senators to serve an initial two year term. Subsequent elections will be for four year terms.

(f) Senate terms beginning in January of second year following the U.S. decennial census are for two years only.

(g) Council of the District of Columbia.

(h) Statehood Party.

(i) The Democratic and Republican parties are not affiliated with the national parties.

(j) Popular Democratic Party.

(k) New Progressive Party.

(l) Independent Citizens Movement.

## Table 3

## THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | House | | | | | Senate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum age (years) | U.S. Citizen (years) | State resident (years) | District resident (years) | Qualified Voter (years) | Minimum age (years) | U.S. Citizen (years) | State resident (years) | District resident (years) | Qualified Voter (years) |
| Alabama | 21 | . . . | 3(a) | 1 | . . . | 25 | . . . | 3(a) | 1 | . . . |
| Alaska | 21 | . . . | 3 | 1 | ★ | 25 | . . . | 3 | 1 | ★ |
| Arizona | 25 | ★ | 3 | 1 | . . . | 25 | ★ | 3 | 1 | . . . |
| Arkansas | 21 | ★ | 2 | 1 | ★ | 25 | ★ | 2 | 1 | ★ |
| California | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ★ | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ★ |
| Colorado | 25 | ★ | . . . | 1 | . . . | 25 | ★ | . . . | 1 | . . . |
| Connecticut | 18 | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | 18 | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | 24 | . . . | 3(a) | 1 | . . . | 27 | . . . | 3(a) | 1 | . . . |
| Florida | 21 | . . . | 2 | ★ | ★ | 21 | . . . | 2 | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia | 21 | ★ | (a) | 1 | . . . | 25 | ★ | (a) | 1 | . . . |
| Hawaii | 18 | . . . | 3 | (b) | ★ | 18 | . . . | 3 | (b) | ★ |
| Idaho | 18 | ★ | . . . | 1 | ★ | 18 | ★ | . . . | 1 | ★ |
| Illinois | 21 | ★ | . . . | 2(c) | . . . | 21 | ★ | . . . | 2(c) | . . . |
| Indiana | 21 | ★ | 2 | 1 | . . . | 25 | ★ | 2 | 1 | . . . |
| Iowa | 21 | ★ | 1 | 60 da. | . . . | 25 | ★ | 1 | 60 da. | . . . |
| Kansas | 18 | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | 18 | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | 24 | . . . | 2(a) | 1 | . . . | 30 | . . . | 6(a) | 1 | . . . |
| Louisiana | 18 | . . . | 2 | 1 | ★ | 18 | . . . | 2 | 1 | ★ |
| Maine | 21 | 5 | 1 | 3 mo. | . . . | 25 | 5 | 1 | 3 mo. | . . . |
| Maryland | 21 | . . . | 1(a) | 6 mo.(d) | . . . | 25 | . . . | 1(a) | 6 mo.(d) | . . . |
| Massachusetts | 18 | . . . | . . . | 1 | . . . | 18 | . . . | 5 | ★ | . . . |
| Michigan(e) | 21 | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ | 21 | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| Minnesota | 21 | . . . | 1 | 6 mo. | ★ | 21 | . . . | 1 | 6 mo. | ★ |
| Mississippi | 21 | . . . | 4(a) | 2 | ★ | 25 | . . . | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Missouri | 24 | . . . | . . . | 1(f) | 2 | 30 | . . . | . . . | 1(f) | 3 |
| Montana(g) | 18 | . . . | 1(a) | 6 mo.(h) | ★ | 18 | . . . | 1(a) | 6 mo.(h) | ★ |
| Nebraska | U | U | U | U | U | 21 | . . . | . . . | 1 | ★ |
| Nevada | 21 | . . . | 1(a) | (b) | ★ | 21 | . . . | 1(a) | (b) | ★ |
| New Hampshire | 18 | . . . | 2 | ★ | . . . | 30 | . . . | 7(a) | ★ | . . . |
| New Jersey | 21 | . . . | 2(a) | 1 | ★ | 30 | . . . | 4(a) | 1 | ★ |
| New Mexico | 21 | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | 25 | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| New York | 18 | ★ | 5 | 1(i) | . . . | 18 | ★ | 5 | 1(i) | . . . |
| North Carolina | (j) | ★ | 1 | 1 | ★ | 25 | ★ | 2(a) | 1 | ★ |
| North Dakota | 18 | . . . | 1 | (b) | ★ | 18 | . . . | 1 | (b) | ★ |
| Ohio(k) | 18 | . . . | . . . | 1 | ★ | 18 | . . . | . . . | 1 | ★ |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | 21 | . . . | . . . | (b) | ★ | 25 | . . . | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| **Oregon** | 21 | ★ | . . . | 1 | . . . | 21 | ★ | . . . | 1 | . . . |
| **Pennsylvania** | 21 | . . . | 4(a) | 1 | . . . | 25 | . . . | 4(a) | 1 | . . . |
| **Rhode Island**(l) | 18 | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | 18 | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | 21 | . . . | . . . | (b) | ★ | 25 | . . . | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| **South Dakota**(k,l) | 25 | ★ | 2 | (b) | ★ | 25 | ★ | 2 | (b) | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | 21 | ★ | (a) | 1(b) | ★ | 30 | ★ | 3 | 1(b) | ★ |
| **Texas** | 21 | ★ | 2 | 1 | ★ | 26 | ★ | 5 | 1 | ★ |
| **Utah** | 25 | ★ | 3 | 6 mo.(b) | ★ | 25 | ★ | 3 | 6 mo.(b) | ★ |
| **Vermont** | 18 | . . . | 2 | 1 | . . . | 18 | . . . | 2 | 1 | . . . |
| **Virginia** | 21 | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | 21 | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Washington** | 18 | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ | 18 | ★ | . . . | (b) | ★ |
| **West Virginia**(l) | 18 | . . . | (a) | 1 | ★ | 25 | . . . | (a) | 1 | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | 18 | . . . | 1 | (b) | ★ | 18 | . . . | 1 | (b) | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | 21 | ★ | (a) | 1 | . . . | 25 | ★ | (a) | 1 | . . . |
| **Dist. of Col.** | U | U | U | U | U | 18 | . . . | 1 | ★ | ★ |
| **American Samoa**(l) | 25 | ★(m) | 5 | 1 | . . . | 30(n) | ★(m) | 5 | 1 | . . . |
| **Guam**(o) | U | U | U | U | U | 25 | ★ | 5 | . . . | . . . |
| **No. Marianas** | 21 | . . . | 3 | . . . | ★ | 25 | . . . | 5 | . . . | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico**(p) | 25 | ★ | 2(a) | 1(q) | . . . | 30 | ★ | 2(a) | 1(q) | . . . |
| **Virgin Islands**(o) | U | U | U | U | U | 21 | ★ | 3 | . . . | ★ |

*Note:* This table includes constitutional and statutory provisions.

*Key:*

U—Unicameral legislature; members are called senators, except in District of Columbia.

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

. . .—No formal provision.

(a) Additional state citizenship requirement. Alabama, Delaware—three years. Georgia, New Jersey-House, two years; Senate, four years. Mississippi—four years. New Hampshire—seven years. North Carolina—two years. Pennsylvania—four years. West Virginia—five years.

(b) Must be a qualified voter of the district; number of years not specified.

(c) Following redistricting, a candidate may be elected from any district that contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of redistricting, and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.

(d) If the district was established for less than six months, residency is length of establishment of district.

(e) No person convicted of felony or breach of public trust within preceding 20 years or convicted of subversion shall be eligible.

(f) Only if the district has been in existence for one year; if not, then legislator must have been a one year resident of the district(s) from which the new district was created.

(g) No person convicted of felony is eligible to hold office until final discharge from state supervision.

(h) Shall be a resident of the county if it contains one or more districts or of the district if it contains all or parts of more than one county.

(i) After redistricting, must have been a resident of the county in which the district is contained for one year immediately preceding election.

(j) A conflict exists between two articles of the constitution, one specifying age for House members (i.e., "qualified voter of the state") and the other related to general eligibility for elective office (i.e., "every qualified voter . . . who is 21 years of age . . . shall be eligible for election").

(k) No person convicted of embezzlement of public funds shall hold any office.

(l) Disqualification for bribery. In South Dakota and West Virginia, disqualification also for perjury or other infamous crimes. In American Samoa, also for felony.

(m) Or U.S. national.

(n) Must be registered matai.

(o) Disqualification for felony or crime involving moral turpitude unless person received pardon restoring civil rights.

(p) Read and write the Spanish or English language.

(q) When there is more than one representative district in a municipality, residence in the municipality shall satisfy this requirement.

## Table 4
## SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS—METHODS OF SELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | President | President pro tem | Majority leader | Assistant majority leader | Majority floor leader | Assistant majority floor leader | Majority whip | Majority caucus chairman | Minority leader | Assistant minority leader | Minority floor leader | Assistant minority floor leader | Minority whip | Minority caucus chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | (a) | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska | ES | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ES | (b) | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Arkansas | (a) | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| California | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| Colorado | ES | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Connecticut | (a) | ES | AT | AT/8(c) | ... | ... | AT/2 | ... | EC | AL/4(c) | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| Delaware | (a) | ES | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Florida | ES | ES | EC | EC(d) | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC(d) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | (a) | ES | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Hawaii | ES | ES(e) | EC | EC/3 | EC | EC/3 | (f) | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | (a) | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Illinois | ES(g) | ... | (g) | AP/4 | ... | ... | ... | AP | EC | AL/3 | ... | ... | ... | AL |
| Indiana | (a) | ES | ... | ... | AT | AT | AT | EC | ... | ... | EC | AL | ... | EC |
| Iowa | (a) | ES | EC | EC/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC/3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ES | ES(e) | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Kentucky | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| Louisiana | ES | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | ES | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ES | ES | AP | AP(h) | ... | ... | AP(h) | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Massachusetts | ES | ... | ... | ... | AP | AP/2 | AP | ... | ... | ... | EC | AL/3 | AL | ... |
| Michigan | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Minnesota | ES | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC/5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | (a) | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC(i) | ... | (i) |
| Montana | ES | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... |
| Nebraska(U) | (a) | ES(j) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ES | AP | AP | AP | ... | ... | AP | ... | AP | AL | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| New Jersey | ES | ES | EC | EC/3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| New Mexico | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| New York | (a) | ES(k) | (k) | AT | ... | ... | AT | AT | EC | AL | ... | ... | AL | AL |
| North Carolina | (a) | ES | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | (a) | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Ohio | ES(g) | ES | (g) | ... | ... | ... | ES | ... | ES | ES | ... | ... | ES | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | (a) | ES | . . . | . . . | EC | EC/2 | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| **Oregon** | ES | ES | EC | EC/2 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Pennsylvania** | (a) | ES | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | EC |
| **Rhode Island** | (a) | ES | EC | EC/8 | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | EC | EC/2 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | (a) | ES | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Dakota** | (a) | ES | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Tennessee** | ES(j) | . . . | EC | EC/2 | . . . | . . . | EC/5 | EC | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC |
| **Texas** | (a) | ES | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Utah** | ES | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . |
| **Vermont** | (a) | ES | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . |
| **Virginia** | (a) | ES | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Washington** | (a) | ES | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | EC | EC | EC | . . . | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| **West Virginia** | ES | AP | AP | . . . | . . . | . . . | AP | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | ES | ES | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC |
| **Wyoming** | ES | ES(e) | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . | EC(l) | (l) |
| **Dist. of Col.** | (m) | (n) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **American Samoa** | ES | ES | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Guam(U)** | ES(j) | ES(e) | EC | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | EC | EC | . . . | . . . | EC | . . . |
| **Puerto Rico** | ES | EC(e) | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| **Virgin Islands(U)** | ES | ES(e) | ES(o) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (p) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Note:* In some states, the leadership positions in the Senate are not empowered by the law or by the rules of the chamber, but rather by the party members themselves.
Entry following slash indicates number of individuals holding specified position.

*Key:*
ES—Elected or confirmed by all members of the Senate.
EC—Elected by party caucus.
AP—Appointed by president.
AT—Apointed by president pro tempore.
AL—Appointed by party leader.
U—Unicameral legislature.
. . .—Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis.

(a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate by virtue of the office.
(b) President *may* name any member as president pro tempore to serve during the former's absence. The appointment may extend throughout the session unless terminated by the Senate.
(c) Assistant majority leader: deputy majority leader, two assistant majority leaders at-large and five assistant majority leaders. Assistant minority leader: deputy minority leader and three assistant minority leaders.
(d) Official titles are majority leader pro tempore and minority leader pro tempore.
(e) Official title is vice president. In Guam, vice speaker.
(f) Majority policy leader.
(g) President is also majority leader.
(h) Joint appointment by president and the majority leader.
(i) Assistant minority floor leader is also caucus chairman.
(j) Official title is speaker of the Senate. In Tennessee, officer has the statutory title of "lieutenant governor."
(k) President pro tempore is also majority leader.
(l) Minority whip is also caucus chairman.
(m) Chairman of the Council.
(n) Appointed by the chairman.
(o) Officer designated by a majority of the members.
(p) Any three or more senators may meet in order to select the minority leader (not an officer of the Senate).

## Table 5
## HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS—METHODS OF SELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | Speaker | Speaker pro tem | Majority leader | Assistant majority leader | Majority floor leader | Assistant majority floor leader | Majority whip | Majority caucus chairman | Minority leader | Assistant minority leader | Minority floor leader | Assistant minority floor leader | Minority whip | Minority caucus chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | EH | EH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Alaska** | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| **Arkansas** | EH | EH | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **California** | EH | EH | ... | ... | AS(b) | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC/2 | EC |
| **Colorado** | EH | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| **Connecticut** | EH | AS(c) | EC | AL/13(d) | ... | ... | (d) | ... | EC | AL/9(d) | ... | ... | (d) | ... |
| **Delaware** | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| **Florida** | EH | EH | AS | ... | AS/2 | ... | AS | ... | EC | EC(e) | ... | ... | AL/2 | AL |
| **Georgia** | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| **Hawaii** | EH | EH(f) | EC | ... | EC | EC/5 | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC/2 | ... | ... |
| **Idaho** | EH | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| **Illinois** | EH | ... | AS | AS/4 | ... | ... | AS/2 | AS | EC | AL/4 | ... | ... | AL/2 | AL |
| **Indiana** | EH | AS | ... | ... | EC | AS | AS | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| **Iowa** | EH | EH | EC | EC/4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC/4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Kansas** | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| **Kentucky** | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| **Louisiana** | EH | EH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maine** | EH | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maryland** | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| **Massachusetts** | EH | ... | AS | AS/2 | ... | ... | AS | ... | EC | AL/3 | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| **Michigan** | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | EC/3 | EC/22 | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| **Minnesota** | EH | ... | EC | EC/4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC/3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Mississippi** | EH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Missouri** | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| **Montana** | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... |
| **Nebraska(g)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nevada** | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... |
| **New Hampshire** | EH | AS | AS | AS/2 | ... | ... | AS/2 | ... | AS | AL/7(h) | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| **New Jersey** | EH | EH | EC | EC/4 | ... | ... | EC/3 | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | EH | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| New York | EH | AS | AS | AS/2(i) | ... | ... | AS | ... | EC | AL/4(i) | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| North Carolina | EH | EH(j) | (j) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| North Dakota | EH | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Ohio | EH | EH | ... | ... | EH | EH | EH | ... | EH | EH | ... | ... | EH | ... |
| Oklahoma | EH | EH | ... | ... | AS | AS/5(k) | AS | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC/2 | EC | EC |
| Oregon | EH | EC | EC | ... | (l) | ... | EC(l) | ... | EC | EC/2(m) | (m) | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Rhode Island | EH | AS | EC | EC/10 | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC/4 | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| South Carolina | EH | EH | EC | EC(n) | ... | ... | ... | (n) | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | EH | EH | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC/6 | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| Texas | EH | AS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Vermont | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Virginia | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Washington | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC/2 | EC | EC |
| West Virginia | EH | AS | AS | ... | ... | ... | AS | AS | EC | ... | ... | ... | AL | AL |
| Wisconsin | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Wyoming | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC(o) | (o) |
| Dist. of Col.(g) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | EH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam(g) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | EH | EC(p) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virgin Islands(g) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Note:* In some states, the leadership positions in the House are not empowered by the law or by the rules of the chamber, but rather by the party members themselves.

Entry following slash indicates number of individuals holding specified position.

*Key:*

EH—Elected or confirmed by all members of the House.

EC—Elected by party caucus.

AS—Appointed by speaker.

AL—Appointed by party leader.

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

(a) Outgoing speaker, by agreement of the House.

(b) Appointed by speaker, after consultation with members of supporting majority.

(c) Official title is deputy speaker.

(d) Assistant majority leader: deputy majority leader (appointed by majority leader), assistant majority leader for fiscal affairs (also serves as majority whip), 11 assistant majority floor leaders (two also serve as majority whips). Assistant minority leader: deputy minority leader (appointed by minority leader), eight assistant minority leaders (two also serve as minority whips).

(e) Minority leader pro tempore.

(f) Official title is vice speaker.

(g) Unicameral legislature; see entries in table on Senate leadership positions.

(h) Assistant minority leader: deputy minority leader, six assistant minority leaders.

(i) Assistant majority leader: deputy majority leader, assistant majority leader. Assistant minority leader: minority leader pro tempore, deputy minority leader, two assistant minority leaders.

(j) Speaker pro tempore is also majority leader.

(k) Assistant majority floor leader: first assistant floor leader, four assistant floor leaders.

(l) Majority floor leader is also majority whip.

(m) Assistant minority leaders are also minority floor leaders.

(n) Majority leader is also majority caucus chairman.

(o) Minority whip is also caucus chairman.

(p) Official title is vice president.

# Table 6
## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

| State | Salaries: Regular sessions: Per diem salary | Salaries: Regular sessions: Limit on days | Salaries: Annual salaries | Salaries: Special sessions: Per diem salary | Salaries: Special sessions: Limit on days | Travel allowance: Cents per mile | Travel allowance: Round trips home to capital during session | Per diem living expenses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | . . . | . . . | $4,800 | . . . | . . . | 20 | One | $65 for 105C of regular session and 30C of special session |
| Alaska | . . . | . . . | $48,000 | . . . | . . . | 0 | One(a) | None |
| Arizona | . . . | . . . | $15,000 | . . . | . . . | 20.5 | Unlimited | $40 ($20 for those living inside Maricopa County) for first 120C of regular and all of special session; $20 ($10 for those living inside county) after 120C of regular session. (U) |
| Arkansas | (b) | (b) | $7,500(b) | . . . | . . . | 23 | Weekly | Up to $308/w. (V) |
| California | . . . | . . . | $28,110 | . . . | . . . | (c) | One(d) | $62 |
| Colorado | . . . | . . . | $14,000 | . . . | . . . | 20 (24/4-wheel drive) | Weekly(e) | $40 for those who do not live in Denver metro area. (U) |
| Connecticut | . . . | . . . | $10,500 | . . . | . . . | 20 | Unlimited | None |
| Delaware | . . . | . . . | $12,255 | . . . | . . . | 15 | Unlimited | None |
| Florida | . . . | . . . | $12,000 | . . . | . . . | 20 | Weekly | $50 for 60C of regular session and all of special session. (U) |
| Georgia | . . . | . . . | $7,200 | . . . | . . . | 20 | Weekly | $59, limited to 40L of regular session and 40L of special session(f) |
| Hawaii | . . . | . . . | $13,650 | . . . | . . . | (g) | Unlimited | $20 for neighbor island legislators. (U) |
| Idaho | . . . | . . . | $4,200(h) | . . . | . . . | 18 | Five | $44 out-of-town members, $25 Boise members. (U) |
| Illinois | . . . | . . . | $28,000 | . . . | . . . | 20 | Weekly | $36 (U) |
| Indiana | . . . | . . . | $9,600 | . . . | . . . | 24 | Weekly | $65 (U) |
| Iowa | . . . | . . . | $13,700(i) | (i) | (i) | 22 | Weekly | $30 for 120C in odd-numbered years and 100C in even-numbered years |
| Kansas | $47 | None | . . . | $47 | None | 22 | Weekly | $50 (U) |
| Kentucky(j) | $100 | (k) | . . . | $100 | (l) | 20.5 | Weekly | $75/C (U) |
| Louisiana | $75(m) | 85C | (m) | $75(m) | None | 21 or coach air fare if lives more than 100 miles away from capitol. | Weekly | (m) |
| Maine | . . . | . . . | (n) | $35 | None | 22 | One(o) | $45 for meals and lodging or $21 for meals only. (U) |
| Maryland | . . . | . . . | $21,000 | . . . | . . . | 19 | One per diem if no lodging expense was incurred that day | $68 for lodging and meals. (V) |
| Massachusetts | . . . | . . . | $30,000 | . . . | . . . | Included in living expense allowance | See living expense allowance | Amount covering mileage, meals and lodging ranges from $5 to $50, depending on distance legislator's district is from Boston. |
| Michigan | . . . | . . . | $33,200 | . . . | . . . | 29.5 | Unlimited | $6,700/y. (V) |
| Minnesota | . . . | . . . | $18,500 | . . . | . . . | 26(p) | Weekly | $36 outstate; $23 metro. (U) |
| Mississippi | . . . | . . . | $8,100 | $50 | None | 20 | Weekly | $44 actual daily attendance. (U) |
| Missouri | . . . | . . . | $15,000 | . . . | . . . | 17 | Weekly | $35 |
| Montana | $49.21 | 90L | . . . | $49.21 | None | 20.5 | Four | $45 (U) |
| Nebraska | . . . | . . . | $4,800 | . . . | . . . | 21 | One | None |
| Nevada | $104 | (q) | . . . | $104 | (q) | 20 | (r) | $56 (V) |
| New Hampshire | . . . | . . . | $100(s) | (s) | (s) | 38/first 45 miles; 19 thereafter | Unlimited | None |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Jersey** | . . . | . . . | $25,000 | . . . | . . . | 0 | . . . | None |
| **New Mexico** | $75 | 60C (odd)<br>30C (even) | . . . | $75 | 30C | 25 | One | None |
| **New York** | . . . | . . . | $32,960 | . . . | . . . | 0 | . . . | $55 (V) |
| **North Carolina** | . . . | . . . | $6,936(t) | . . . | . . . | 25 | Weekly | $50/C (U) |
| **North Dakota** | (u) | (v) | . . . | (u) | None | 20 | Weekly | (u) |
| **Ohio** | . . . | . . . | $22,500 | . . . | . . . | 20 | Weekly | None |
| **Oklahoma** | . . . | . . . | $20,000 | . . . | . . . | 22 | Weekly(w) | $35 for each night away from home on state business during regular and special sessions. Legislators are only compensated for 90L during regular session, and as per governor's call order for special session.(w) |
| **Oregon** | . . . | . . . | $8,400 | . . . | . . . | 0 | . . . | $44/C (U) |
| **Pennsylvania** | . . . | . . . | $35,000(x) | . . . | . . . | 20 | Weekly | Up to $75/d (U) |
| **Rhode Island** | $5 | 60L | . . . | . . . | . . . | 8 | Unlimited | None |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | . . . | $10,000(y) | . . . | . . . | 23 | Weekly | $50/L (V) |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | . . . | $3,200/odd(z)<br>$2,800/even(z) | . . . | . . . | 21 | Each weekend legislature is in session | $50 (U) for up to 35L in even-numbered years and up to 40L in odd-numbered years. After Jan. 1, 1985, $75 for the same. |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | . . . | $8,308.08 | . . . | . . . | 19.96 | Weekly | $66.47 (U) |
| **Texas** | (aa) | (aa) | $7,200(aa) | (aa) | (aa) | (bb) | (cc) | None |
| **Utah** 1984 | $25 | 60C(odd)<br>20C(even) | . . . | $25 | 30C | 23 | One | $25 subsistence. Everyone who lives outside of Salt Lake or Davis receives $35 or mileage but not both. |
| 1985 | $65 | 60C(odd)<br>20C(even) | . . . | $65 | 25(dd) | | | |
| **Vermont** | $55/L(ee) | (ee) | . . . | $55/L (ee) | (ee) | 20.5 | Weekly if room rented in Montpelier or vicinity; otherwise per diem | $27.50 for room and $22.50 for meals if renting room in Montpelier or vicinity; $18.75 if living in Montpelier or vicinity. (U) |
| **Virginia** | . . . | . . . | $11,000 | . . . | . . . | 20.5 | Weekly | $75/C (U) |
| **Washington** | . . . | . . . | $13,750 | . . . | . . . | 10 | One | $44 (U) |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | . . . | $5,136(ff) | (ff) | (ff) | 17 | Weekly | $20/d for meals. (U); $30/d lodging. (V) |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | . . . | $22,631.04 | . . . | . . . | 21.5(gg) | Weekly | $41.63/L when legislator must establish temporary residence at state capital. Otherwise, $20.81. (U) |
| **Wyoming** | $30 | 40L(odd)<br>20L(even) | . . . | $30 | None | 20 | One | $60 (U) |

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

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

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

(a) Legislators are reimbursed for whatever expenses are incurred in coming to and from the capital one time. This includes any moving expenses. (V)
(b) In addition to the annual salary of $7,500, legislators receive per diem salary of $20/L.
(c) Legislators are provided a leased state car up to $265/m and gasoline credit card.
(d) Legislators are compensated for one round trip per two-year session if using other than leased car. (V)
(e) Paid only to those who do not live in the Denver metro area.
(f) Unless special session is extended by 3/5 vote of each house and approved by governor.
(g) Travel allowance to neighbor islands during a session on official legislative business, (excluding attendance at a legislative session for neighbor island legislators) to be equal to the maximum allowance for such expenses payable to any public officer or employee. Presently, this equals $45/d inter-island, $60/d out-of-state. (U)
(h) Legislators are paid $800/m for January, February and March; $200/m for April through December; plus $35/d for interim business.
(i) In addition, legislators receive $40/L during special sessions.
(j) Member's organizational session per diem and expense allowance are identical to such compensation for regular or extraordinary sessions, except payment is based on meeting days rather than calendar days. An organizational session may continue for not more than 10 legislative, or meeting, days.
(k) While regular sessions are limited to 60L every other year, per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session.
(l) Per diem amount is paid for every calendar day of the session, which is unlimited in duration.
(m) In addition, the legislators receive a monthly expense allowance totaling $16,800/y.
(n) $6,500 first year of biennial session, $3,500 second year.
(o) Legislators automatically receive one round trip mileage per week. They may claim additional trips (to a maximum of one per day) in lieu of lodging for each session day.
(p) The travel allowance is available only to outstate legislators who must move to St. Paul.
(q) While there is no limitation on the number of days the legislature may be in session, the constitution limits the number of days for which legislators may receive compensation. Beyond the 60th day of the regular session and the 20th day of the special session, salaries cease and legislators may only draw upon their expense allowance.
(r) Legislators have a supplemental travel allowance of up to $3,500 for a regular session and $1,000 for a special session. (V)
(s) In addition to the annual salary of $100, a legislator receives $3/d for up to 15 legislative days of the special session.
(t) Plus $2,064/y expense allowance.
(u) Legislators whose tax home is in Bismarck receive $90/d and no expenses. Others receive $40/d plus $50 expenses. (U)
(v) There is a constitutional limit on legislative sessions of 80 natural days during a biennium. The per diem is payable each calendar day during a session.
(w) Legislators may elect mileage in lieu of per diem, limited to four round trips per week and the per diem amount.
(x) Effective December 1, 1984.
(y) Legislators are also paid $35/d on a non-session day for a committee meeting.
(z) When the legislator is unable to attend a session, his salary is reduced accordingly.
(aa) In addition to an annual salary of $7,200/y, the legislators receive a per diem salary of $30 for 140C of the regular session and 30C of the special session.
(bb) Travel mileage reimbursement is 23 cents per mile in personally-owned automobiles, 40 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased single engine aircraft, and 65 cents per highway mile when traveling in a personally-owned or leased twin engine aircraft. Reimbursement for commercial air transportation may not exceed the next lowest airline fare below first class unless such is not available.
(cc) Senators are reimbursed for all round trips home to capital during session from funds appropriated for that purpose. Representatives are reimbursed for their first four trips per month from funds appropriated for that purpose; thereafter, reimbursement for round trips is taken from the member's operating account.
(dd) The 25-day limit includes each day the legislator attends veto-override and special sessions and authorized legislative meetings.
(ee) Legislators may receive a maximum of $9,500 during the regular session, and $2,000 during the special session.
(ff) In addition to the annual salary of $5,136, legislators receive $35/d in special sessions.
(gg) As an alternative, any legislator may use any public transportation and be reimbursed for no more than one round trip weekly.

# Table 7
# ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS

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

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS—Continued

| State | President | President pro tem | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rhode Island** | (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **South Carolina** | $1,575/y(a) | $3,600/y | . . . | . . . | |
| **South Dakota** | (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Tennessee** | (a) | . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| **Texas** | (a) | 0 | . . . | . . . | |
| **Utah** | (o) | . . . | (o) | (o) | |
| **Vermont** | (a) | (p) | 0 | 0 | |
| **Virginia** | (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Washington** | (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **West Virginia** | $35/d | 0 | $15/d | $15/d | |
| **Wisconsin** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Wyoming** | $3/d | 0(e) | 0 | 0 | |

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

*Key:*
d—day
y—year
b—biennium
m—month
. . .—Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis

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

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

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

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

(e) Official title is vice-president.

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

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

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

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

(j) Official title is speaker of the Senate.

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

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

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

(n) Compensation shown effective December 1, 1984.

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

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

# Table 8
# ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS

| State | Speaker | Speaker pro tem | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $2/d | 0 | . . . | . . . | |
| Alaska | $500/y | . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| Arizona | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Arkansas | $2,500/y(a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| California | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Colorado | $50/d to max. $5,000/y | $50/d to max. $5,000/y | $50/d to max. $5,000/y | $50/d to max. $5,000/y | |
| Connecticut | $5,000/y | $3,000/y(b) | $4,000/y | $4,000/y | Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: $3,000/y; Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: $2,000/y; Cmte. Chmn.: $1,000/y |
| Delaware | $193.50/m | . . . | $161.30/m | $161.30/m | Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: $129/m; Joint Finance Cmte. Mbrs.: $64.40/m; V-Chmn., Joint Finance Committee: $161.30/m(c) |
| Florida | $13,000/y | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Georgia | (d) | $2,800/y | $2,400/y(e) | $2,400/y(e) | Admin. Flr. Ldr.: $2,400/y(e) |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0(f) | 0 | 0 | |
| Idaho | 0 | . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| Illinois | $10,000/y | . . . | $7,500/y | $10,000/y | Asst. Maj. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Ldrs.: $6,000/y; Maj. Whips, Min. Whips, Maj. Conf. Chmn., Min. Conf. Chmn.: $5,000/y |
| Indiana | $3,000/y | $1,500/y | $1,500/y | $2,000/y | Maj. Whip, Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Ways & Means Cmte. Chmn., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldr.: $1,500/y |
| Iowa | $6,800/y(g) | 0 | $2,300/y | $2,300/y | |
| Kansas | $4,200/y | $1,800/y | $3,240/y | $3,240/y | Ways & Means Cmte. Chmn.: $3,240/y |
| Kentucky | $25/d | $15/d | $20/d | $20/d | Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn., Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: $15/d; Standing & Interim Cmte. Chmn.: $10/meeting chaired; Mbrs., LRS, same as per diem in-session per meeting attended, plus necessary expenses. |
| Louisiana | (h) | 0 | . . . | . . . | |
| Maine | (i) | . . . | (i) | (i) | Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: (i) |
| Maryland | $5,000/y(j) | (j) | (j) | (j) | Major Cmte. Chmn.: (j); Major Delegations Chmn.: (j) |
| Massachusetts | $35,000/y | . . . | $22,500/y | $22,500/y | Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldrs., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: $15,000/y |
| Michigan | $18,000/y | 0 | 0 | $8,600/y(k) | Appropriations Cmte. Chmn.: $2,000/y |
| Minnesota | $7,400/y | . . . | $7,400/y | $7,400/y | |
| Mississippi | $25,900/y(l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| Missouri | $2,500/y | $1,500/y | $1,500/y | $1,500/y | |
| Montana | $5/d | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nebraska | ----------Unicameral Legislature---------- | | | | |
| Nevada | $2/d(m) | (m) | (m) | (m) | (m) |
| New Hampshire | $50/b | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| New Jersey | $8,333.33/y(n) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| New Mexico | 0 | . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| New York | $30,000/y | $18,000/y | $25,000/y | $25,000/y | Dep. Spkr.: $18,000/y; Min. Ldr. Pro Tem.: $15,000/y; Chmn., Cmte. on Cmtes.: $18,000/y; Dep. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Maj. Ldr.: $14,000/y; Asst. Min. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr., Ranking Min. Mbr., Cmte. on Cmtes., Maj. Whip: $13,000/y; Min. Whip, Maj. Conf. Chmn.: $12,000/y; Min. Conf. Chmn.: $11,000/y; Maj. Conf. V-Chmn.: $9,000/y; Min. Conf. V-Chmn.: $8,000/y; Cmte. Chmn. & Ranking Min. Mbrs.: Ways & Means: $24,500/y & $15,000/y; Education, Judiciary, Codes: $13,000/y & $8,000/y; Banks, Cities, Health, Local Govt., Corp.: $11,000/y & $7,000/y; Labor: $10,000/y & $6,500/y; All other cmtes.: $9,000/y & $6,500/y |
| North Carolina | $6,924/y(o) | $1,728/y(o,p) | (p) | $1,728/y(o) | |
| North Dakota | $5/d | . . . | $5/d | $5/d | Chmn., Standing & Interim Cmtes.: $3/d; Chmn., Legislative Council: $5/d during interim |
| Ohio | $12,500/y | $9,500/y | $7,500/y | $8,500/y | Asst. Maj. Flr. Ldr.: $4,500/y; Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: $2,500/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: $6,500/y; Chmn., Standing Cmtes.: $1,500/yr; Chmn., Standing Sub-Cmtes.: $750/y |
| Oklahoma | $9,330/y | 0 | $6,440/y | $6,440/y | |
| Oregon | $700/m | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Pennsylvania(q) | $19,600/y | . . . | $15,680/y | $15,680/y | Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: $11,900/y; Maj. Caucus Chmn., Min. Caucus Chmn.: $7,420/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Policy Chmn., Min. Policy Chmn., Maj. Caucus Admin., Min. Caucus Admin.: $4,900/y |

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS—Continued

| State | Speaker | Speaker pro tem | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rhode Island** | $5/d | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **South Carolina** | $11,000/y | $3,600/y | 0 | 0 | Speaker Emeritus: $1,500/y |
| **South Dakota** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Tennessee** | (r) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Texas** | 0 | 0 | . . . | . . . | |
| **Utah** | 0(s) | . . . | 0(s) | 0(s) | |
| **Vermont** | (t) | . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| **Virginia** | $17,000/y(u) | . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| **Washington** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **West Virginia** | $35/d | 0 | $15/d | $15/d | |
| **Wisconsin** | $25/m | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| **Wyoming** | $3/d | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

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

*Key:*
d—day
y—year
b—biennium
m—month
. . .—Position does not exist or is not selected on a regular basis

(a) Receives a special public relations expense allowance of $6,450/y.
(b) Official title is deputy speaker.
(c) The positions of chairman and vice-chairman of the Joint Finance Committee alternate between the House and Senate every other year. The chairman also receives $161.30/m.
(d) Receives an annual salary of $22,800 plus a sum equal to the amount of salary over $30,000 per annum which is received by the lieutenant governor.
(e) This amount is provided by resolution of the House and cannot be greater than the additional amount provided by law for the speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives.
(f) Official title is vice speaker.
(g) Receives additional $20/d for expenses.
(h) Receives $32,000 annual salary and up to $10,000/y in reimbursement for actual expenses, which replaces all per diems and allowances paid to other legislators.
(i) Additional compensation for House leaders is calculated according to the following percentages of the base salaries during sessions: speaker, 50 percent; majority and minority leaders, 25 percent; and assistant majority and minority leaders, 12.5 percent. No additional compensation is given during interim.
(j) Speaker, speaker pro tempore, majority leader, minority leader and major committee chairmen receive an additional $1,150/y for district office expenses. Chairmen of major delegations receive an addtional $700/y for district office expenses.
(k) Compensation indicated is for minority leaders. The minority floor leader receives no additional compensation.
(l) Total salary is $34,000/y.
(m) Supplemental allowance for postage and telephone, not to exceed $300 during a regular session or $40 during a special session. Chairmen of standing committees also eligible to receive allowance.
(n) Equal to one-third of regular annual salary.
(o) Speaker receives $2,028/y additional expense allowance; speaker pro tempore and minority leader each receive additional $648/y expense allowance.
(p) Speaker pro tempore is also majority leader.
(q) Compensation shown is effective December 1, 1984.
(r) Receives $5,700/y allowance for office in home district, $4,154.01/y allowance for services as speaker, and $750/y for ex-officio services as speaker.
(s) Beginning January 1, 1985, the speaker of the House will receive an additional $1,000/y, and the majority and minority leaders will each receive an additional $500/y.
(t) Receives compensation of $5,850/y, $325/week during regular and adjourned sessions, $65/d during special sessions, plus actual expenses.
(u) Speaker's office is allotted additional $28,500 for one or two aides and $17,500 for one or two clerical staff persons.

## Table 9
## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

| State | *Compensation for committee or official business during interim* | | | *Other direct payments or services to legislators* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Per diem compensation for committee or official business* | *Travel allowance (cents per mile)* | *Per diem living expenses* | |
| **Alabama** | | 20 | $65 per meeting day | |
| **Alaska** | | 0 | Actual expenses if legislator travels. (V) | |
| **Arizona** | $20 | 20.5 | | |
| **Arkansas** | $50 | 23 | | |
| **California** | | (a) | $62 | Max. $420/m for "home office" expenses during interim (V) |
| **Colorado** | $50/d to max. $2,500 | 20 (24/4-wheel drive) | Actual and necessary (V) | |
| **Connecticut** | | 20 | | $2,500/y expense allowance (U) |
| **Delaware** | | 15 | | $2,500/y expense allotment (U) |
| **Florida** | | 20 | $50 (V) | $1,000/m for district office expenses |
| **Georgia** | | 20 | $59 | $4,800/y expense allowance limited to the following purposes: rents, district office(s), office supplies and materials, office equipment, secretarial assistance, utilities, postage (which shall not be for a political newsletter), communications, stationery, lodging, meals, travel and per diem differential. (V) |
| **Hawaii** | | 0 | $10 on island of residence; $45 inter-island travel; $60 out-of-state | $2,500/y allowance for incidental expenses (U) |
| **Idaho** | $35 | 0 | Actual expenses (V) | |
| **Illinois** | | 20 | (b) | |
| **Indiana** | | 24 | $65 (V) | $15/d, six days a week, for postage and miscellaneous items year-round (U) |
| **Iowa** | $40 | 22 | Actual expenses (V) | |
| **Kansas** | $47 | 22 | $50 (U) | $400/m April through December to defray expenses |
| **Kentucky** | $75 | 20.5 | Actual (V) | $50/session stationery allowance; $950/m interim expense allowance |
| **Louisiana** | $75 | 21 or coach airfare if lives more than 100 miles from capitol | | Allowance for reimbursement of travel expenses for attendance at conferences, seminars and other official business approved by the presiding officer, including $40/d, reimbursement of lodging at single occupancy rate, reimbursement for airline ticket at coach fare, and reimbursement for registration fees (V). $325/m allowance to cover rent, utilities and/or expenses for a district office (V). Also, $1,000 initial furniture allowance, plus an additional $250 for each four-year term (title to furniture remains with state). |

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

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS—Continued

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

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

*Key:*
U—Unvouchered
V—Vouchered
d—day
m—month
y—year

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Table 10
# MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 1982

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Table 11
# INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS, 1981 AND 1982 SESSIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Duration of session* | Introductions | | Enactments | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bills | Resolutions | Bills | Resolutions | | |
| **Alabama** | Feb. 3-May 18, 1981 | 1,798 | 334 | 868 | 334 | N.A. | 105C |
| | Jan. 12-April 26, 1982 | 1,371 | 265 | 628 | 265 | N.A. | 105C |
| **Alaska** | Jan. 12-June 25, 1981 | 1,226 | N.A. | 120 | N.A. | 5 | 165L |
| | Jan. 11-June 3, 1982 | 567 | N.A. | 144 | N.A. | 14 | 144L |
| **Arizona** | Jan. 12-April 25, 1981 | 906 | 26 | 321 | 3 | 15 | 103C |
| | Jan. 11-April 24, 1982 | 918 | 46 | 338 | 12 | 4 | 103C |
| **Arkansas** | Jan. 12-March 18, 1981 | 1,647 | 263 | 1,041 | N.A. | 47 | 66C |
| **California** | Dec. 1, 1980-Nov. 30, 1982 | 5,910 | 582 | 2,831 | 365 | 70 | (a) |
| **Colorado** | Jan. 7-Nov. 30, 1981 | 1,146 | 133 | 515 | 80 | 23(b) | 328C |
| | Jan. 6-May 24, 1982 | 437 | 80 | 173 | 55 | 2 | 139C |
| **Connecticut** | Jan. 7-June 3, 1981 | 3,573 | N.A. | 473 | N.A. | 15 | 95L |
| | Feb. 3-May 5, 1982 | 1,653 | N.A. | 472 | N.A. | 5 | 63L |
| **Delaware** | Jan. 13-June 30, 1981 | 870 | 370 | 193 | N.A. | 11 | 169C |
| | Jan. 12-June 30, 1982 | 600 | 419 | 270 | N.A. | 24 | 170C |
| **Florida** | April 7-June 5, 1981 | 2,210 | 83 | 513 | 55 | 19 | 60C |
| | Jan. 18-March 25, 1982 | 2,022 | 100 | 355 | 56 | 7 | 67C |
| **Georgia** | Jan. 12-March 25, 1981 | 1,598 | 717 | 839 | 562 | 12 | 40L |
| | Jan. 11-March 26, 1982 | 1,159 | 689 | 753(c) | 586 | 12 | 40L |
| **Hawaii** | Jan. 21-April 30, 1981 | 4,073 | 1,462(d) | 243 | 646(d) | 33 | 101C |
| | Jan. 20-April 28, 1982 | 2,136 | 883 | 308 | 420 | 0 | 99C |
| **Idaho** | Jan. 12-March 27, 1981 | 701 | 61 | 381 | 24 | 16 | 75C |
| | Jan. 11-March 24, 1982 | 617 | 54 | 381 | 23 | 11 | 73C |
| **Illinois** | Jan. 14-Oct. 30, 1981 | 3,285 | 1,185 | 740 | 866 | 89 | 82L |
| | Jan. 13, 1982-Jan. 12, 1983 | 1,098 | 1,270 | 319 | 1,162 | 11 | 65L |
| **Indiana** | Nov. 18, 1980-April 30, 1981 | 1,628 | 265 | 332 | 88 | 7 | 61L |
| | Nov. 17, 1981-Feb. 20, 1982 | 886 | 191 | 230 | 104 | 5 | 30L |
| **Iowa** | Jan. 12-May 22, 1981 | 1,457 | 167 | 206 | N.A. | 0 | 131C |
| | Jan. 11-April 24, 1982 | 813 | 129 | 270 | N.A. | 5 | 104C |
| **Kansas** | Jan. 12-May 29, 1981 | 1,092 | 72 | 398 | 30 | 12 | 69L |
| | Jan. 11-May 14, 1982 | 988(e) | 68 | 438 | 27 | 16 | 68L |
| **Kentucky** | Jan.5-April 15, 1982 | 1,229 | 233 | 432 | 28 | 10(b) | 60L |
| **Louisiana** | April 20-July 13, 1981 | 3,049 | 634 | 1,027 | 457 | 83 | (a) |
| | April 19-July 12, 1982 | 2,946 | 416 | 952 | 308 | 69 | (a) |
| **Maine** | Dec. 3, 1980-June 19, 1981 | 1,692 | 2 | 1,805 | 2 | 4 | 100L |
| | Jan. 6-April 13, 1982 | 447 | 3 | 163 | N.A. | 0 | 50L |
| **Maryland** | Jan. 14-April 13, 1981 | 3,041 | 176 | 814 | 30 | 95 | 90C |
| | Jan. 13-April 12, 1982 | 3,052 | 173 | 916 | 30 | 124 | 90C |
| **Massachusetts** | Jan. 7, 1981-Jan. 5, 1982 | 9,588 | N.A. | 809 | 9 | 8 | 364C |
| | Jan. 6, 1982-Jan. 5, 1983 | 8,858 | N.A. | 669 | 12 | 8 | 364C |
| **Michigan** | Jan. 14-Dec. 30, 1981 | 1,980 | 1,669 | 232 | N.A. | 2 | 351C |
| | Jan. 13-Dec. 29, 1982 | 1,214 | 1,762 | 541 | N.A. | 8 | 351C |
| **Minnesota** | Jan. 6-May 18, 1981 | 3,018 | N.A. | 386 | 3 | 7 | 57L |
| | Jan. 12-March 19, 1982 | 1,484 | N.A. | 286 | 5 | 10 | 34L |
| **Mississippi** | Jan. 6-April 8, 1981 | 2,637 | 306 | 636 | 186 | 7 | 93C |
| | Jan. 5-April 10, 1982 | 2,326 | 368 | 544 | 187 | 4 | 96C |
| **Missouri** | Jan. 7-June 30, 1981 | 1,361 | 21 | 156 | 5 | 5 | (a) |
| | Jan. 6-May 14, 1982 | 1,290 | 82 | 133 | 10 | 5 | (a) |
| **Montana** | Jan. 5-April 23, 1981 | 1,362 | 119 | 652 | 75 | 9 | 90L |
| **Nebraska** | Jan. 7-May 29, 1981 | 612(f) | 196 | 290 | 75 | 14(b) | 90L |
| | Jan. 6-April 16, 1982 | 409(f) | 389 | 186 | 71 | 7(b) | 60L |
| **Nevada** | Jan. 19-June 4, 1981 | 1,427 | 282 | 782 | 203 | 12 | 101L |
| **New Hampshire** | Dec. 3, 1980-Sept. 28, 1981 | 1,269 | 102 | 575 | 78 | 16 | 49L |
| **New Jersey** | Jan. 13, 1981-Jan. 12, 1982 | 1,428 | 192 | 570(g) | 59 | 109 | 61L |
| | Jan. 12, 1982-Jan. 11, 1983 | 4,400 | 505 | 234 | 57 | 63 | 76L |
| **New Mexico** | Jan. 20-March 21, 1981 | 1,211 | 37 | 445 | 7 | 65 | 60C |
| | Jan. 19-Feb. 18, 1982 | 413 | 28 | 118 | 4 | 4 | 30C |
| **New York** | Jan. 7, 1981-Jan. 6, 1982 | 16,440 | 2,559 | 1,054 | 2,552 | 123 | (h) |
| | Jan. 6-Dec. 31, 1982 | 19,363 | 2,643 | 414 | 2,597 | 311 | (h) |
| **North Carolina** | Jan. 14-July 10, 1981 | 2,156 | N.A. | 970 | 78 | 0 | 127L |
| | June 2-June 23, 1982 | 329 | N.A. | 270 | 29 | 0 | 16L |
| **North Dakota** | Jan. 6-March 31, 1981 | 1,098 | 179 | 648 | 137 | 2 | 60L |
| **Ohio** | Jan. 5-Dec. 29, 1981(i) | 1,206 | 1,138 | 140 | 1,053 | 2 | (a) |
| | Jan. 4-Dec. 31, 1982(i) | 410 | 1,228 | 162 | 1,204 | 2 | (a) |
| **Oklahoma** | Jan. 6-July 20, 1981 | 840 | 136 | 354 | 76 | 5(b) | 90L |
| | Jan. 5-July 12, 1982 | 758 | 144 | 377(j) | 86 | 3 | 86L |
| **Oregon** | Jan. 12-Aug. 2, 1981 | 2,394 | 139 | 918 | 55 | 17 | 203C |
| **Pennsylvania** | Jan. 6, 1981-Jan. 5, 1982 | 2,153 | 236 | 233 | 83 | 3 | (a) |
| | Jan. 5-Nov. 30, 1982 | 579 | 131 | 387 | 51 | 3 | (a) |

| State or other jurisdiction | Duration of session* | Introductions | | Enactments | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bills | Resolutions | Bills | Resolutions | | |
| **Rhode Island** | Jan. 6-May 15, 1981 | (k) | (k) | 625 | 485 | 33 | 65L |
| | Jan. 5-May 18, 1982 | (k) | (k) | 657 | 414 | 28 | 66L |
| **South Carolina** | Jan. 13-Oct. 1, 1981 | 1,300 | 869 | 275 | N.A. | 13 | (a) |
| | Jan. 12-June 16, 1982 | 856 | 957 | 312 | N.A. | 8 | (a) |
| **South Dakota** | Jan. 6-March 13, 1981 | 631 | 9 | 391 | 0 | 20 | 40L |
| | Jan. 5-Feb. 27, 1982 | 578 | 7 | 381 | 4 | 11 | 35L |
| **Tennessee** | Jan. 28-July 23, 1981 | 2,882 | 128(l) | 730 | (m) | 4 | (a) |
| | Jan. 18-May 6, 1982 | 1,985 | 102(l) | 611 | (m) | 18 | (a) |
| **Texas** | Jan. 13-June 1, 1981 | 3,696 | 1,775 | 902 | 1,385 | 27 | 140C |
| **Utah** | Jan. 12-March 12, 1981 | 714 | 80 | 290 | 25 | 19 | 60C |
| | Jan. 11-Jan. 30, 1982 | 248 | 66 | 86 | 25 | 4 | 20C |
| **Vermont** | Jan. 7-May 1, 1981 | 682 | 82 | 117 | 59 | 1(b) | 72L |
| | Jan. 5-April 22, 1982 | 346 | 145 | 71 | 50 | 1 | 66L |
| **Virginia** | Jan. 14-Apr. 2, 1981(n) | 1,399 | 271 | 638 | 184 | 29 | 41C |
| | Jan. 13-Apr. 21, 1982(n) | 1,411 | 332 | 684 | 239 | 22 | 61C |
| **Washington** | Jan. 12-March 11, 1981 | 2,119 | 76 | 349 | 5 | 7 | 90C |
| | Jan. 11-April 10, 1982 | 942 | 47 | 232 | 5 | 3 | 90C |
| **West Virginia** | Jan. 14-April 14, 1981(o) | 1,820 | 168 | 228 | 57 | 5 | 64C |
| | Jan. 13-March 13, 1982 | 1,715 | 60 | 143 | 56 | 9 | 60C |
| **Wisconsin** | Jan. 5, 1981-Jan. 3, 1983 | 1,987 | 246 | 381 | 98 | 11(b) | (a) |
| **Wyoming** | Jan. 13-Feb. 28, 1981 | 775 | 31 | 176 | 6 | 5 | 40L |
| | Feb. 9-March 3, 1982 | 229 | 11 | 75 | 2 | 4 | 20L |

*Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see table on Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions.

*Key:*
C—Calendar day
L—Legislative day
N.A.—Not available

(a) California: Senate = 257L, Assembly = 248L; Louisiana: 1981 Senate = 60L, House = 57L and 1982 Senate = 60L, House = 56L; Missouri: 1981 Senate = 97L, House = 90L and 1982 Senate = 70L, House = 67L; Ohio: 1981 Senate = 116L, House = 125L and 1982 Senate = 101L; House = 108L; Pennsylvania: 1981 Senate = 75L, House = 81L and 1982 Senate = 59L, House = 64L; South Carolina: 1981 Senate = 130L, House = 123L and 1982 Senate = 90L, House = 89L; Tennessee: 1981 Senate = 58L, House = 60L and 1982 Senate = 32L; House = 30L; Wisconsin: Senate = 122L, Assembly = 130L.

(b) Number of vetoes overridden. Colorado, 1981—three; Kentucky, 1982—seven bills and one resolution; Nebraska, 1981—eight and 1982—one; Oklahoma, 1981—two; Vermont, 1981—one; Wisconsin—two.

(c) 87 were bills carried over from 1981.

(d) Includes both single house and concurrent bills.

(e) In addition, 565 bills were carried over from the 1981 session.

(f) Number of bills introduced in 1981 includes 50 "A" bills; number introduced in 1982 includes 41 "A" bills.

(g) Because legislature has a two-year session, number is based on bills introduced in 1980 and 1981.

(h) In New York, the session is divided into "workdays," during which the Legislature is actually meeting in session, and "legislative days," in which only one or two legislators perfunctorily open and adjourn for the day in order to speed up the bill consideration progress. In 1981, the Senate met for 79 workdays, and the Assembly for 84 workdays. In 1982, the Senate met for 71 workdays, and the Assembly for 73 workdays.

(i) In 1981, adjournment date for the Senate was December 29, and for the House, December 31. In 1982, the convening date for the Senate was January 4, and for the House, January 5.

(j) 35 of these were bills carried over from 1981.

(k) The total number of bills and resolutions introduced in 1981 and 1982 was 2,614 and 2,069, respectively. Separate totals for bills introduced and resolutions introduced were not available.

(l) In 1981 and 1982, there were 468 and 322 joint resolutions introduced, respectively.

(m) 206 House or Senate resolutions and 654 joint resolutions were adopted during the 1981 and 1982 sessions.

(n) In 1981, legislature met from January 14 to February 21, then recessed until April 1. In 1982, from January 13 to March 13, then recessed until April 21.

(o) Legislature met in organizational session on January 14, then recessed until February 11.

# Table 12
# INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: SPECIAL SESSIONS, 1981 and 1982 SESSIONS

| State | Duration of session* | Introductions | | Enactments | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bills | Resolutions | Bills | Resolutions | | |
| Alabama | Aug. 4-Aug. 18, 1981 | 230 | N.A. | 21 | N.A. | N.A. | 15C |
| | Sept. 29-Oct. 21, 1981 | 206 | N.A. | 92 | N.A. | N.A. | 23C |
| | Nov. 1-Nov. 30, 1981 | 182 | N.A. | 128 | N.A. | N.A. | 31C |
| | May 24-June 1, 1982 | 168 | 31 | 24 | 31 | N.A. | 9C |
| | June 21-July 5, 1982 | 259 | 47 | 109 | 47 | N.A. | 15C |
| | Aug. 9-Aug. 13, 1982 | 257 | 49 | 62 | 49 | N.A. | 5C |
| Alaska | July 13-July 15, 1981 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3C |
| Arizona | July 7-Sept. 4, 1981 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 60C |
| | July 8-July 25, 1981 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18C |
| | Sept. 1-Sept. 3, 1981 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3C |
| | Nov. 9-Nov. 9, 1981 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1C |
| | Dec. 1, 1981-May 19, 1982 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170C |
| | Dec. 1, 1981-May 19, 1982 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 170C |
| | Dec. 1-Dec. 7, 1981 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7C |
| Arkansas | Nov. 16-Nov. 25, 1981 | 100 | 18 | 45 | N.A. | 5 | 10C |
| California | Nov. 9, 1981-Feb. 25, 1982 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 0 | (a) |
| Colorado | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | Nov. 19, 1981-Jan. 25, 1982 | 104 | N.A. | 21 | N.A. | 2 | 32L |
| | June 28-June 30, 1982 | 3 | N.A. | 3 | N.A. | 0 | 2L |
| Delaware | July 1-July 1, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| | July 7-July 7, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| | July 24-July 24, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| | Oct. 1-Oct. 1, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| | Oct. 9-Oct. 9, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| | July 1-July 1, 1982 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| Florida | June 5-June 17, 1981 | 32 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 13C |
| | March 26-March 29, 1982 | 0 | 1(b) | 0 | 1(b) | 0 | 4C |
| | March 29-April 7, 1982 | 40 | 6(b) | 28 | 6(b) | 1 | 10C |
| | April 7-April 7, 1982 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1C |
| | April 7-April 7, 1982 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1C |
| | May 21-May 21, 1982 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1C |
| | June 21-June 22, 1982 | 49 | 13(b) | 28 | 9(b) | 0 | 2C |
| Georgia | Aug. 24-Sept. 18, 1981 | 6 | 66 | 5 | 63 | 0 | 18L |
| | Aug. 3-Aug. 8, 1982 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 6L |
| Hawaii | June 22-June 29, 1981 | 24 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 6C |
| | May 5-May 16, 1982 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2C |
| Idaho | July 7-July 21, 1981 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 14C |
| Illinois | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| Indiana | May 27-May 29, 1981 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3L |
| Iowa | June 24-June 26, 1981 and Aug. 12-Aug. 14, 1981(c) | 3 | 0 | N.A. | 0 | 0 | 6C |
| Kansas | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | Nov. 2-Nov. 13, 1981 | 68 | 60 | 43 | 47 | 1 | (a) |
| Maine | Aug. 3-Aug. 3, 1981 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1L |
| | Sept. 25-Sept. 25, 1981 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| | Dec. 9-Dec. 9, 1981 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| | April 28-April 29, 1982 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2L |
| | May 13-May 13, 1982 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| Maryland | Aug. 6-Aug. 6, 1982 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1C |
| Massachusetts | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| Michigan | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | June 6-June 6, 1981 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| | July 1-July 2, 1981 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2L |
| | Dec. 1, 1981-Jan. 18, 1982 | 52 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 17L |
| | March 30-March 30, 1982 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| | July 9-July 9, 1982 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| | Dec. 7-Dec. 10, 1982 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4L |
| Mississippi | Aug. 25-Aug. 27, 1981 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 3L |
| | Dec. 6-Dec. 21, 1982 | 29 | 18 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 16L |
| Missouri | Nov. 6-Dec. 17, 1981 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (a) |
| | Aug. 16-Sept. 21, 1982 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | (a) |
| Montana | Nov. 16-Nov. 24, 1981 | 23 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 8L |
| | June 21-June 26, 1982 | 31 | 5 | 12 | 1 | (d) | 6L |
| Nebraska | Oct. 30-Nov. 7, 1981 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7L |
| | Nov. 5-Nov. 13, 1982 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7L |
| Nevada | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | Nov. 17, 1981-Sept. 16, 1982 | 77 | 23 | 45 | 21 | 7 | 13L |

| State | Duration of session* | Introductions | | Enactments | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bills | Resolutions | Bills | Resolutions | | |
| **New Jersey** | Jan. 11-Jan. 11, 1982(e) | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| **New Mexico** | March 22-March 26, 1981 | 25 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 5C |
| | Jan. 9-Jan. 19, 1982 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11C |
| | June 14-June 21, 1982 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8C |
| **New York** | April 4-May 14, 1981 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | (f) |
| | Sept. 16-Sept. 16, 1981 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | (f) |
| | Dec. 13-Dec. 22, 1982 | 51 | 76 | 17 | 76 | 0 | (f) |
| **North Carolina** | Oct. 5-Oct. 10, 1981 and Oct. 29-Oct. 30, 1981(c) | 63 | N.A. | 160 | 15 | 0 | 8C |
| | Feb. 9-Feb. 11, 1982 and April 26-April 27, 1982(c) | 17 | N.A. | 10 | 4 | 0 | 5C |
| **North Dakota** | Nov. 16-Nov. 19, 1981(g) | 19 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 4C |
| **Ohio** | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| **Oklahoma** | Aug. 31-Sept. 4, 1981 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5L |
| **Oregon** | Oct. 24-Oct. 24, 1981 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1C |
| | Jan. 18-March 1, 1982 | 50 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 37C |
| | June 14-June 14, 1982 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1C |
| | Sept. 3-Sept. 3, 1982 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1C |
| **Pennsylvania** | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| **Rhode Island** | June 12-June 12, 1981 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1L |
| | July 8-July 29, 1982 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3L |
| **South Carolina** | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| **South Dakota** | May 18-May 18, 1981 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| | Sept. 23-Sept. 24, 1981 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2L |
| **Tennessee** | No special sessions | | | | | | |
| **Texas** | July 13-Aug. 11, 1981 | 202 | 380 | 26 | 324 | 1 | 30C |
| | May 24-May 28, 1982 | 30 | 237 | 2 | 204 | 0 | 5C |
| | Sept. 7-Sept. 9, 1982 | 12 | 81 | 2 | 80 | 0 | 3C |
| **Utah** | Oct. 28-Nov. 20, 1981 | 27 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 5C |
| | June 17-June 19, 1982 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 3C |
| | Dec. 15-Dec. 16, 1982 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 2C |
| **Vermont** | July 15-July 16, 1981 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2L |
| **Virginia** | (h) | 27 | 63 | 16 | 56 | 2 | 24C |
| | Apr. 1-Apr. 1, 1982(e) | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1C |
| **Washington** | March 12-April 26, 1981 | 21 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 3 | 44C |
| | April 28-April 28, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | 1 | N.A. | N.A. | 1C |
| | Nov. 9-Dec. 2, 1981 | N.A. | N.A. | 14 | N.A. | N.A. | 24C |
| | June 26-July 2, 1982 | N.A. | N.A. | 15 | N.A. | N.A. | 7C |
| **West Virginia** | May 4-May 14, 1981 | 34 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 11C |
| | May 27-May 27, 1981 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1C |
| | April 2-April 3, 1982 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 2C |
| **Wisconsin** | Nov. 4-Nov. 17, 1981 and Dec. 15-Dec. 17, 1981(i) | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 17C |
| | Apr. 6-Apr. 30, 1982, May 5-May 20, 1982 and May 26-May 28, 1982(j) | 17 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 43C |
| **Wyoming** | March 2-March 3, 1981 | 31 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 3 | 2L |

*Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see table on Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions.

*Key:*
C—Calendar day
L—Legislative day
N.A.—Not available

(a) California: Senate = 23L, Assembly = 29L; Louisiana: Senate = 12L; House = 10L; Missouri: 1981 Senate = 12L, House = 7L and 1982 Senate = 19L; House = 15L.

(b) During these special sessions in 1982, eight joint resolutions were introduced, four were enacted.

(c) These dates comprise one special session.

(d) Governor used line item veto on one bill enacted by legislature.

(e) Veto session.

(f) In New York, the session is divided into "workdays," during which the legislature is actually meeting in session, and "legislative days," in which only one or two legislators perfunctorily open and adjourn for the day in order to speed up the bill consideration progress. In the first 1981 special session, the Senate met for four workdays, and the Assembly for three workdays. In the second 1981 special session, the Senate and Assembly each met for one workday. In the 1982 special session, the Senate met for one workday, and the Assembly for five workdays.

(g) Reconvened session called pursuant to a concurrent resolution passed during the regular session.

(h) Legislature came into special session on March 30 and met for a total of 24 days in the period between March 30, 1981 and January 1982.

(i) Legislature met in special session between November 4 and November 17. In that session, the legislature scheduled the December dates as a veto review period.

(j) Legislature met concurrently in the two April sessions and the May session.

# Table 13
## LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Regular sessions | | | | Special sessions | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Legislature convenes | | Limitation on length of session(a) | Legislature may call | Legislature may determine subject | Limitation on length of session |
| | Year | Month | Day | | | | |
| **Alabama** | Annual | Jan.<br>Apr.<br>Feb. | 2nd Tues.(b)<br>3rd Tues.(c,d)<br>1st Tues.(e) | 30 L in 105 C | No | Yes(f) | 12 L in 30 C |
| **Alaska** | Annual | Jan.<br>Jan. | 3rd Mon.(c)<br>2nd Mon.(e) | None | By 2/3 vote of members | Yes(g) | 30 C |
| **Arizona** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | (h) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes(g) | None |
| **Arkansas** | Biennial-odd year | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | 60 C(i) | No | (j) | (j) |
| **California** | (k) | Jan. | 1st Mon.(d) | None | No | No | None |
| **Colorado** | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Tues. | (l) | By request, 2/3 members, each house | Yes(g) | None |
| **Connecticut** | Annual(m) | Jan.<br>Feb. | Wed. after 1st Mon.(n)<br>Wed. after 1st Mon.(o) | (p) | Yes(q) | (q) | None(r) |
| **Delaware** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | June 30 | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes | None |
| **Florida** | Annual | Apr. | Tues. after 1st Mon.(d) | 60 C(i) | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes | 20 C(i) |
| **Georgia** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd. Mon.(d) | 40 L | By petition, 3/5 members, each house | Yes(g) | (s) |
| **Hawaii** | Annual | Jan. | 3rd Wed. | 60 L(i) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | 30 L(i) |
| **Idaho** | Annual | Jan. | Mon. on or nearest 9th day | None | No | No | 20 C |
| **Illinois** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | None | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes | None |
| **Indiana** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon.(d,t) | odd-61 L or Apr. 30; even-30 L or Mar. 15 | No | Yes | 30 L in 40 C |
| **Iowa** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd. Mon. | (u) | By petition, 2/3 members, both houses | Yes | None |
| **Kansas** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | odd-None; even-90 C(i) | Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house | Yes | None |
| **Kentucky** | Biennial-even yr. | Jan. | Tues. after 1st Mon.(d) | 60 L(v) | No | No | None |
| **Louisiana** | Annual | Apr. | 3rd Mon. | 60 L in 85 C | By petition, majority, each house | Yes(g) | 30 C |
| **Maine** | (k,m) | Dec.<br>Jan. | 1st Wed.(b)<br>Wed. after 1st Tues.(o) | 100 L<br>50 L | Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of majority of members of each political party, each house | Yes(g) | None |
| **Maryland** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | 90 C(i) | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | 30 C |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Massachusetts** | Annual | Jan. | 1st Wed. | None | By petition(w) | Yes | None |
| **Michigan** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed.(d) | None | No | No | None |
| **Minnesota** | (x) | Jan. | Tues. after 1st Mon.(n) | 120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May(x) | No | Yes | None |
| **Mississippi** | Annual | Jan. | Tues. after 1st Mon. | 125 C(i,y); 90 C(i,y) | No | No | None |
| **Missouri** | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | odd-June 30; even-May 15 | No | No | 60 C |
| **Montana** | Biennial-odd yr. | Jan. | 1st Mon. | 90 L | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | None |
| **Nebraska** | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | odd-90 L(i); even-60 L(i) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | None |
| **Nevada** | Biennial-odd yr. | Jan. | 3rd Mon. | 60 C(u) | No | No | 20 C(u) |
| **New Hampshire** | Biennial-odd yr. | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Tues.(d) | 90 L or July 1(u) | By 2/3 vote of members | Yes | (u) |
| **New Jersey** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | None | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | None |
| **New Mexico** | Annual(m) | Jan. | 3rd Tues. | odd-60 C; even-30 C | By petition, 3/5 members, each house | Yes(g) | 30 C |
| **New York** | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | None | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes(g) | None |
| **North Carolina** | (x) | Jan. | Wed. after 2nd Mon.(n) | None(x) | By petition, 3/5 members, each house | Yes | None |
| **North Dakota** | Biennial-odd yr. | Jan. | Tues. after Jan. 3, but not later than Jan. 11(d) | 80 L(z) | No | Yes | None |
| **Ohio** | Annual | Jan. | 1st Mon. | None | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes | None |
| **Oklahoma** | Annual | Jan. | Tues. after 1st Mon. | 90 L | By 2/3 vote of members | Yes | None |
| **Oregon** | Biennial-odd yr. | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | None | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | None |
| **Pennsylvania** | Annual | Jan. | 1st Tues. | None | By petition, majority, each house | No | None |
| **Rhode Island** | Annual | Jan. | 1st Tues. | 60 L(u) | No | No | None |
| **South Carolina** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Tues.(d) | 1st Thurs. in June(i) | No | Yes | None |
| **South Dakota** | Annual | Jan. | Tues. after 1st Mon. | odd-40 L; even-35 L | No | No | None |
| **Tennessee** | (x) | Jan. | (aa) | 90 L(u) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | 30 L(u) |
| **Texas** | Biennial-odd yr. | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | 140 C | No | No | 30 C |
| **Utah** | Annual(m) | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | odd-60 C; even-20 C | No | No | 30 C |
| **Vermont** | (x) | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon.(n) | (u) | No | Yes | None |
| **Virginia** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | odd-30 C(i); even-60 C(i) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | None |
| **Washington** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | odd-105 C; even-60 C | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | 30 C |
| **West Virginia** | Annual | Feb. | 2nd Wed.(c,d) | 60 C(i) | By petition, 3/5 members, each house | Yes(bb) | None |
| | | Jan. | 2nd Wed.(e) | | | | |
| **Wisconsin** | Annual(cc) | Jan. | 1st Tues. after Jan. 8(d,n) | None | No | No | None |

# LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Regular sessions: Year | Regular sessions: Legislature convenes: Month | Regular sessions: Legislature convenes: Day | Regular sessions: Limitation on length of session(a) | Special sessions: Legislature may call | Special sessions: Legislature may determine subject | Special sessions: Limitation on length of session |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wyoming** | Annual(m) | Jan.<br>Feb. | 2nd Tues.(n)<br>2nd Tues.(o) | odd-40 L; even-20 L | No | Yes | None |
| **Dist. of Col.** | (dd) | Jan. | 2nd day | None | | | |
| **American Samoa** | Annual | Jan.<br>July | 2nd Mon.<br>2nd Mon. | 45 L<br>45 L | No | No | None |
| **Guam** | Annual | Jan. | 1st Mon.(ee) | None | No | No | None |
| **Puerto Rico** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | Apr. 30(i) | No | No | 20 C |
| **Virgin Islands** | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | 75 L | No | No | 15 C |

*Note:* Some legislatures will also reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut—if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must reconvene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first; General Assembly must adjourn *sine die* not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii—legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment *sine die*, in special session, without call. Louisiana—legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri—if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Monday in September for a maximum 10 C session. New Jersey—legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after *sine die* adjournment of the first year of a two-year legislature; a special session may not be convened if the 45th days falls on or after the last day of the legislative year in which the second session occurs. Virginia—legislature reconvenes on sixth Wednesday after adjournment for a maximum three-day session (may be extended to seven days upon vote of majority of members elected to each house). Utah—if 2/3 of the members of each house favor reconvening to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. Washington—upon petition of 2/3 of the members of each house, legislature meets 45 days after adjournment for a maximum five-day session.

*Key:*

C—Calendar day

L—Legislative day (in some states, called a session day or workday; definition may vary slightly, however, generally refers to any day on which either house of the legislature is in session)

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

(b) General election year (quadrennial election).

(c) Year after quadrennial election.

(d) Meets in organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, on the second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered, general election year, on first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. Florida—in general election year, 14th day after election. Georgia—in odd-numbered year. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. Kentucky—in odd-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday in January for 10 L. Michigan—held in odd-numbered year. New Hampshire—in even-numbered year, first Wednesday in December. North Dakota—in even-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday in December of three-day session. South Carolina—in even-numbered year, Tuesday after certification of election of its members for a maximum three-day session. West Virginia—in year after general election, on second Wednesday in January.

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Only if legislature convenes itself. Special sessions called by the legislature are unlimited in scope in Arizona, Georgia, Maine and New Mexico.

(h) No constitutional or statutory provision; however, legislative rules require that regular sessions adjourn no later than Saturday of the week during which the 100th day of the session falls.

(i) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Arkansas: 2/3 vote. Florida: 3/5 vote. Hawaii: petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas: 2/3 vote. Maryland: 3/5 vote for maximum 30 C. Mississippi: 2/3 vote for 30-day extension, no limit on number of extensions. Nebraska: 4/5 vote. South Carolina: 2/3 vote. Virginia: 2/3 vote for 30-day extension. West Virginia: 2/3 vote (or if budget bill has not been acted upon three days before session ends, governor issues proclamation extending session). Puerto Rico: joint resolution.

(j) After governor's business has been disposed of, members may remain in session up to 15 C by a 2/3 vote of both houses.

(k) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In California, legislature meets in December for an organizational session, recesses until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year and continues in session until Nov. 30 of next even-numbered year. In Maine, session which begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year.

(l) A 1982 constitutional amendment imposed a time limit of 140 C on regular sessions convening in even-numbered years.

(m) Second session limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. Connecticut—individual legislators may only introduce bills of a fiscal nature. Maine—budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committees for study. New Mexico—budgets, appropriations and revenue bills; bills drawn pursuant to governor's message; vetoed bills. Utah, Wyoming—budget bills (however, in Utah, by vote of 2/3 members, may consider non-budgetary bills).

(n) Odd-numbered years.

(o) Even-numbered years.

(p) Odd-numbered years—not later than Wednesday after first Monday in June; even-numbered years—not later than Wednesday after first Monday in May.

(q) Constitution provides for regular session convening dates and allows that sessions may also be held ". . . at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary." Call by majority of legislators is implied.

(r) Upon completion of business.

(s) Limited to 70 days if called by governor and 30 days if called by petition of the legislature, except in cases of impeachment proceedings.

(t) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.

(u) Indirect limitation. Restrictions on legislators' pay, per diem or daily allowance.

(v) May not extend beyond April 15.

(w) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.

(x) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.

(y) A 1968 constitutional amendment calls for 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.

(z) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.

(aa) Commencement of regular session depends on concluding date of organizational session. Legislature meets, in odd-numbered year, on second Tuesday in January for a maximum 15 C organizational session, then returns on the Tuesday following the conclusion of the organizational session.

(bb) According to a 1955 attorney general's opinion, when the legislature has petitioned to the governor to be called into session, it may then act on any matter.

(cc) The legislature, by joint resolution, establishes the session schedule of activity for the remainder of the biennium at the beginning of the odd-numbered year.

(dd) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.

(ee) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January.

# Table 14
# ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor may item veto appropriation bills: Amount | Governor may item veto appropriation bills: Other(b) | Days allowed governor to consider bill(a): During session: Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Days allowed governor to consider bill(a): After session: Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Days allowed governor to consider bill(a): After session: Bill dies unless signed | Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto(c) | Effective date of enacted legislation(d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | 6 | | 10A | Majority elected | Immediately(e) |
| Alaska | ★(f) | ... | 15 | 20P | | 2/3 elected(g) | 90 days after enactment |
| Arizona | ★ | ... | 5 | 10A | | 2/3 elected | 90 days after adjournment |
| Arkansas | ★ | ... | 5 | 20A(h) | | Majority elected | 90 days after adjournment |
| California | ★(f) | ... | 12(h,i) | (i) | | 2/3 elected | (j) |
| Colorado | ★ | ★ | 10(h) | 30A(h) | | 2/3 elected | Immediately(k) |
| Connecticut | ★ | ... | 5 | 15P(h) | | 2/3 elected | Oct. 1 |
| Delaware | ★ | ... | 10 | | 30A(h) | 3/5 elected | Immediately |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | 7(h) | 15P(h) | | 2/3 elected | 60 days after adjournment |
| Georgia(l) | ★ | ... | 5 | 30A(m) | | 2/3 elected | July 1(n) |
| Hawaii(l) | ★(f) | ... | 10(o,p) | 45A(o,p) | (p) | 2/3 elected | Immediately |
| Idaho | ★ | ... | 5 | 10A | | 2/3 elected | July 1(n) |
| Illinois | ★(f) | ... | 60(h) | 60P(h) | | 3/5 elected(g) | Jan. 1(n) |
| Indiana | ... | ... | 7 | 7A | | Majority elected | (q) |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | 3 | (r) | (r) | 2/3 elected | July 1(n) |
| Kansas | ★ | ... | 10 | 10P | | 2/3 elected | Upon publication |
| Kentucky | ★ | ... | 10 | 10A | | Majority elected | 90 days after adjournment |
| Louisiana(l) | ★ | ★ | 10(h) | 20P(h) | | 2/3 elected | 60 days after adjournment |
| Maine | ... | ... | 10 | (m) | | 2/3 present | 90 days after adjournment |
| Maryland(l) | (s) | ★ | 6 | 30P(m) | | 3/5 elected | June 1(t) |
| Massachusetts | ★(f) | ★ | 10(o) | | 10P | 2/3 present | 90 days after enactment |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | 14(h) | | 14P(h) | 2/3 elected and serving | 90 days after adjournment |
| Minnesota | ★ | ... | 3 | | 14P | 2/3 elected | Aug. 1(u) |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | 5 | 15P(m) | | 2/3 elected | 60 days after enactment |
| Missouri | ★(f) | ... | 15(r) | 45P(m,r) | | 2/3 elected | 90 days after adjournment(u,v) |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | 5(h) | 25A(h) | | 2/3 present | July 1 |
| Nebraska | ★(w) | ... | 5 | 5A | | 3/5 elected | 3 mo. after adjournment |
| Nevada | ... | ... | 5 | 10A | | 2/3 elected | July 1 |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | 5 | | 5P | 2/3 elected | 60 days after enactment |
| New Jersey | ★(f) | ... | (x) | (x) | (x) | 2/3 elected | July 4 |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | 3 | | 20A | 2/3 present | 90 days after adjournment(u) |
| New York | ★ | ... | 10 | | 30A | 2/3 elected | 20 days after enactment |
| North Carolina | (y) | | | | | | 30 days after adjournment |
| North Dakota | ★(f) | ★ | 3 | 15A | | 2/3 elected | July 1 |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | 10 | 10A | | 3/5 elected | 91 days after filed with secretary of state(z) |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ... | 5 | | 15A | 2/3 elected(g) | 90 days after adjournment |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | 5 | 20A | | 2/3 present | 90 days after adjournment |
| Pennsylvania | ★(f) | | 10(h) | 30A(h) | | 2/3 elected | 60 days after enactment |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | 6 | 10A(h) | | 3/5 present | 10 days after adjournment |
| South Carolina | ★ | ★ | 5 | (m) | | 2/3 present | 20 days after enactment |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | 5 | 15A | | 2/3 elected | July 1(n) |
| Tennessee | ★(f) | ... | 10 | 10A | | Majority elected | 40 days after enactment |
| Texas | ★ | ... | 10 | 20A | | 2/3 present | 90 days after adjournment |
| Utah | ★ | ... | 10(h) | 20A(h) | | 2/3 elected | 60 days after adjournment |
| Vermont | ... | ... | 5 | | 3A | 2/3 present | July 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Virginia** | ★ | ★ | 7(h) | | 30A(h) | 2/3 present(aa) | July 1(u,bb) |
| **Washington** | ★ | ★ | 5 | 20A | | 2/3 present | 90 days after adjournment |
| **West Virginia** | ★(f) | ★ | 5 | 15A(cc) | | Majority elected(g) | 90 days after enactment |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | ★ | 6 | | 6P | 2/3 present | Day after publication |
| **Wyoming** | ★ | . . . | 3 | 15A(h) | | 2/3 elected | Immediately |
| **American Samoa** | ★ | . . . | 10 | | 30P | 2/3 elected | 60 days after adjournment(dd) |
| **Guam** | ★(f) | . . . | 10 | | 30P | 14 members | Immediately(ee) |
| **No. Marianas** | ★ | . . . | 40(ff) | | | 2/3 elected | Immediately |
| **Puerto Rico** | ★(f) | ★ | 10 | | 30P(h) | 2/3 elected | Specified in act |
| **Virgin Islands** | ★ | ★ | 10 | | 30P(h) | 2/3 elected | Immediately |

*Note:* Some legislatures will actually reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut—if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must reconvene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first; General Assembly must adjourn *sine die* not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii—legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment *sine die*, in special session, without call. Louisiana—legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri—if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Monday in September for a maximum 10C session. New Jersey—legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after *sine die* adjournment of the first year of a two-year legislature; a special session may not be convened if the 45th day falls on or after the last day of the legislative year in which the second session occurs. Virginia—legislature reconvenes on sixth Wednesday after adjournment for a maximum three-day session (may be extended to seven days upon vote of majority of members elected to each house). Utah—if 2/3 of the members of each house favor reconvening to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. Washington—upon petition of 2/3 of the members of each house, legislature meets 45 days after adjournment for a maximum five-day session.

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No
A—days after adjournment of legislature
P—days after presentation to governor

(a) Sundays excluded, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Includes language in appropriations bill.

(c) Bill returned to house of origin with governor's objections.

(d) Effective date may be established by the law itself or may be otherwise changed by vote of the legislature. Special or emergency acts are usually effective immediately.

(e) Penal acts, 60 days.

(f) Governor can also reduce amounts in appropriations bills. In Hawaii, governor can reduce items in executive appropriations measures, but cannot reduce nor item veto amounts appropriated for the judicial or legislative branches.

(g) Different number of votes required for revenue and appropriations bills. Alaska—3/4 elected. Illinois—appropriations reductions, majority elected. Oklahoma—emergency bills, 3/4 vote. West Virginia—budget and supplemental appropriations, 2/3 elected.

(h) Sundays included.

(i) A bill presented to the governor that is not returned within 12 days becomes a law; provided that any bill passed before Sept. 1 of the second calendar year of the biennium of the legislative session and in the possession of the governor on or after Sept. 1 that is not returned by the governor on or before Sept. 30 of that year becomes law. The legislature may not present to the governor any bill after Nov. 15 of the second calendar year of the biennium of the session. If the legislature, by adjournment of a special session prevents the return of a bill with the veto message, the bill becomes law unless the governor vetoes within 12 days by depositing it and the veto message in the office of the secretary of state.

(j) For legislation enacted in regular sessions: January 1 next following 90-day period from date of enactment. For legislation enacted in special sessions: 91 days after adjournment. Does not apply to statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current state expenses or urgency statutes, all of which take effect immediately.

(k) An act takes effect on the date stated in the act, or if no date is stated in the act, then on its passage.

(l) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.

(m) Bills vetoed after adjournment shall be returned to the legislature for reconsideration. Georgia: returned within 35 days from the date of adjournment for reconsideration within the first 10 days of the next session. Maine: returned within three days after the next meeting of the same legislature which enacted the bill or resolution. Maryland: reconsidered at the next meeting of the same General Assembly. Mississippi: returned within three days after the beginning of the next session. Missouri: bills returned within four days of adjournment or later in first session are considered at beginning of second session; bills returned in second session are considered in automatic veto session. South Carolina: within two days after the next meeting.

(n) Effective date for bills which become law on or after July 1. Georgia—Jan. 1, unless a specific date has been provided for in legislation. Idaho—special sessions, 60 days after adjournment. Illinois—a bill passed after June 30 does not become effective prior to July 1 of the next calendar year unless legislature, by a 3/5 vote provided for an earlier effective date. Iowa—if governor signs bills after July 1, bill becomes law on Aug. 15; for special sessions, 90 days after adjournment. South Dakota—91 days after adjournment.

(o) Except Sundays and legal holidays. In Hawaii, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and any days in which the legislature is in recess prior to its adjournment.

(p) The governor must notify the legislature 10 days before the 45th day of his intent to veto a measure on that day. The legislature may convene on the 45th day after adjournment to consider the vetoed measures. If the legislature fails to reconvene, the bill does not become law. If the legislature reconvenes, it may pass the measure over the governor's veto or it may amend the law to meet the governor's objections. If the law is amended, the governor must sign the bill within 10 days after it is presented to him in order for it to become law.

(q) No act takes effect until it has been published and circulated in the counties, by authority, except in cases of emergency.

(r) Governor must sign or veto all bills presented to him. Iowa—any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session must be deposited by him in the secretary of state's office within 30 days after adjournment with his approval or objections. Missouri—otherwise, legislature, by joint resolution, reciting fact of such failure, may direct the secretary of state to enroll the bill as an authentic act and it becomes law.

(s) Item veto on supplementary appropriations bills and capital construction bills only.

(t) Bills passed over governor's veto are effective in 30 days or on date specified in bill, whichever is later.

(u) Different date for appropriations acts. Minnesota—July 1. Missouri, New Mexico—immediately.

(v) In event of a recess of 30 days or more, legislature may prescribe, by joint resolution, that laws previously passed and not effective shall take effect 90 days from beginning of recess.

(w) No appropriation can be made in excess of the recommendations contained in the governor's budget unless by a 2/3 vote. The excess is not subject to veto by the governor.

(x) If a bill is not returned by the governor within 10 days after it is presented to him (excluding Sundays), it becomes law, unless the house of origin is in temporary adjournment. In that case, the bill becomes law on the day the house of origin reconvenes. If on the 10th day, the legislature is in adjournment *sine die*, the bill becomes law if the governor signs it within 45 days (excluding Sundays) after the adjournment. On the 45th day, the bill becomes law unless he returns it with his objections (1) on the 45th day if the house of origin has convened in regular or special session of the same two-year legislature; (2) on the day upon which the house reconvenes, if it is in temporary adjournment on the 45th day; or (3) on the 45th day (if the house is in adjournment *sine die*) at the special session which convenes on that day (without petition or call) for the sole purpose of acting on returned bills.

(y) Governor has no approval or veto power.

(z) Ninety days required to permit filing of any referendum petition.

(aa) Must include majority of elected members.

(bb) Special sessions—first day of fourth month after adjournment.

(cc) Five days for appropriations bills.

(dd) Laws required to be approved only by the governor. An act required to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior only after it is vetoed by the governor and so approved takes effect 40 days after it is returned to the governor by the Secretary.

(ee) U.S. Congress may annul.

(ff) Twenty days for appropriations bills.

## Table 15
## LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Time limit on introduction of bills* | *Procedure for granting exception to time limits* |
|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | 24th L day of regular session(a). | House: 4/5 vote of quorum present and voting. Senate: majority vote after consideration by Rules Committee |
| **Alaska** | 35th C day of 2nd regular session(b) | 2/3 vote of membership (concurrent resolution). |
| **Arizona** | 29th day of regular session; 10th day of special session. | Permission of Rules Committee. |
| **Arkansas** | 55th day of regular session (50th day for appropriations bills). | 2/3 vote of membership. |
| **California** | March 4 of 1st year of regular session; Feb. 17 of 2nd year of regular session(c) | (c) |
| **Colorado** | 60th L day in odd year session; 30th L day in even year session(d) | House, Senate Committees on Delayed Bills may extend deadline. |
| **Connecticut** | Depends on schedule set out by joint rules adopted for biennium(e) | |
| **Delaware** | At the discretion of each chamber. | |
| **Florida** | House: noon 1st day of regular session(b); Senate: 11th L day of regular session(d,f). | House, Senate committees on Rules and Calendar determine whether existence of emergency compels bill's consideration. |
| **Georgia** | House: 30th L day of regular session; Senate: 33rd L day of regular session | House: 3/5 of members present (provided quorum exists); Senate: 2/3 vote of membership. |
| **Hawaii** | Actual dates established during session. Deadline must fall after 19th day of session and before the mandatory max. 5-day recess which occurs in the period between the 20th and 40th days of the regular session. | 2/3 vote of membership. |
| **Idaho** | House: 20th day of session(b); 45th day of session(g); Senate: 12th day of session(b); 35th day of session(g). | |
| **Illinois** | House: April 15 of odd year of session(h); Senate: April 15 of odd year of session. | House: rules governing limitations may not be suspended; Senate: rules may be suspended by affirmative vote of majority of members; suspensions approved by Rules Committee, adopted by majority of members present. |
| **Indiana** | House: 16th day of odd year of session; 4th day of even year. Senate: 12th day of odd year of session; 4th day of even year. | House: 2/3 vote of membership; Senate: consent of Rules and Legislative Procedures Committee. |
| **Iowa** | House: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session; Friday of 3rd week of 2nd regular session(i). Senate: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session(i,j); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session(b,i). | |
| **Kansas** | 31st C day of regular session for individuals(k); 45th day of regular session for committees(l). | Resolution adopted by majority of members of either house may make specific exceptions to deadlines. |
| **Kentucky** | House: 38th L day of regular session; Senate: no introductions during last 20 days of session. | Majority vote of membership each house. |
| **Louisiana** | 15th C day of regular session(m). | 2/3 vote of elected members of each house. |
| **Maine** | Last Friday in January of 1st regular session; deadlines for 2nd regular session established by Legislative Council(b,n). | Approval of majority of members of Legislative Council. |
| **Maryland** | No introductions during last 35 C days of regular session. | 2/3 vote of elected members of each house. |
| **Massachusetts** | 1st Wednesday in December(o). | 4/5 vote of members of each house. |
| **Michigan** | No limit. | |
| **Minnesota** | No limit. | |
| **Mississippi** | 16th C day of 90-day session; 51st C day of 125-day session(d,p). | 2/3 vote of members present and voting. |
| **Missouri** | 60th L day of odd year of session; 30th L day of even year of session(d). | Majority elected members each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message. |
| **Montana** | Individual introductions: 14th L day; revenue bills: 21st L day; committee bills: 40th L day; committee revenue bills: 66th L day(d,q). | 2/3 vote of members. |
| **Nebraska** | 10th L day of any session(d,r). | 3/5 vote of elected membership(s). |
| **Nevada** | 20th C day of regular session(t). | 2/3 vote of members present; also standing committee of a house if request is approved by 2/3 members of committee. Consent to suspend rule may be given only by affirmative vote of majority members elected. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Time limit on introduction of bills | Procedure for granting exception to time limits |
|---|---|---|
| **New Hampshire** | House: money bills/resolutions, March 1; other bills: April 5;<br>Senate: deadline established by Joint Rules Committee for transfer of bills out of originating house. | 2/3 vote of members present or approval of majority of Rules Committee. |
| **New Jersey** | No limit. | |
| **New Mexico** | House: 30th L day of regular session(d,u); appropriations bills: 50th L day of regular session. | |
| **New York** | Assembly: for unlimited introduction of bills, 1st Tuesday in March; for introduction of 10 or fewer bills, last Tuesday in March(v).<br>Senate: temporary president may designate final date which is not prior to the 1st Tuesday of March(w). | Assembly only: unanimous vote(x). |
| **North Carolina** | House: April 1 for local bill or bills prepared to be introduced for departments, agencies or state institutions; Senate: same as House plus resolutions(y). | House: 2/3 of members present and voting; Senate: 2/3 vote of membership, except in case of deadline for local bills which may be suspended by 4/5 of senators present and voting. |
| **North Dakota** | 15th L day(z); resolutions: 18th L day(aa); bills requested by executive agency or Supreme Court: Dec. 15 prior to regular session. | 2/3 vote or approval of majority of Committee on Delayed Bills. |
| **Ohio** | After Mar. 15 of 2nd regular session, either house by majority vote of its members may end bill introductions. | Majority vote on recommendation of bill by Reference Committee. |
| **Oklahoma** | 27th L day for house of origin in 1st session(bb); 19th L day of 2nd session(cc). | 2/3 vote of membership. |
| **Oregon** | House: 29th C day of session(dd); Senate: 36th C day following election of Senate president(ee). | |
| **Pennsylvania** | No limit(ff). | |
| **Rhode Island** | House: 35th L day of session(gg); Senate: 40th L day of session. | House: 2/3 vote of members present; Senate: majority vote of members present and voting. |
| **South Carolina** | House: Apr. 15 of regular session; May 1 for bills first introduced in Senate(d,hh). Senate: May 1 of regular session for bills originating in House. | House: 2/3 vote of members present and voting; Senate: 2/3 vote of membership. |
| **South Dakota** | 40-day session: 14th L day; committee bills and joint resolutions, 15th L day. 35-day session: 10th L day; committee bills and joint resolutions, 11th L day; bills introduced at request of department, board, commission or state agency: 4th L day(ii). | 2/3 vote of membership. |
| **Tennessee** | House: general bills, 10th L day of regular session(jj). Senate: general bills, 10th L day of regular session; resolutions, 30th L day. | House: 2/3 vote of members; Senate: 2/3 vote of members or unanimous consent of Committee on Delayed Bills. |
| **Texas** | 60th C day of regular session(kk). | 4/5 vote of members present and voting. |
| **Utah** | 30th C day of session. | House: 2/3 vote of members present; Senate: majority of membership. |
| **Vermont** | House, Individual introductions: 1st session, March 1; 2nd session, Feb. 1. Committees: 10 days after 1st Tuesday in March(ll). Senate, Individual and committee: 1st session, 53rd C day; 2nd session, sponsor requests bill drafting 25 days before session and all bills are introduced on 1st day(mm). | Approval by Rules Committee. |
| **Virginia** | Deadlines may be set during session. | |
| **Washington** | (Constitutional limit) No introductions during final 10 days of regular session(d,nn). | 2/3 vote of elected members of each house. |
| **West Virginia** | House: 50th day of regular session(b,d); Senate: 41st day of regular session(d). | 2/3 vote of members present. |
| **Wisconsin** | No limit. | |
| **Wyoming** | 18th L day of odd year of session(d). | 2/3 of elected members of either house. |
| **American Samoa** | 15th L day. | 2/3 vote of elected members. |
| **Guam** | No limit. | |
| **Puerto Rico** | 60th day. | Majority vote of membership. |
| **Virgin Islands** | No limit. | |

## Table 15—Notes

*Key:*
C—Calendar day.
L—Legislative day.

(a) Not applicable to local bills that have been advertised or general bills of local application.

(b) Not applicable to bills sponsored by standing committees. In Florida, also does not apply to short-form bills.

(c) Not applicable to constitutional amendments, committee bills introduced pursuant to Assembly Rule 47 or Senate Rule 23, bills introduced in Assembly with permission of speaker or bills introduced in Senate with permission of Senate Rules Committee. Subject to these deadlines, bills may be introduced at any time, except when the houses are in joint summer, interim or final recess.

(d) Not applicable to appropriations bills. In West Virginia, supplementary appropriations bills.

(e) Not applicable to (1) bills providing for current government expenditures; (2) bills the presiding officers certify are of an emergency nature; (3) bills the governor requests because of emergency or necessity; and (4) the legislative commissioners' revisor's bill and omnibus validating act.

(f) Not applicable to local bills and joint resolutions.

(g) Not applicable to House State Affairs, Appropriations, Revenue and Taxation or Ways and Means committees, nor to Senate State Affairs, Finance or Judiciary and Rules committees.

(h) Not applicable to Senate bills, which must be introduced in the House by June 1; appropriations bills (introduced between 2nd Wednesday in January and 1st Friday in April of even year); certain standing committee bills (dependent on introduction date in house of origin); bills determined by Rules Committee to be an emergency; a bill carried over from the odd-numbered year on the interim study calendar of a standing committee on which public hearings have been conducted (during spring session of even-numbered year); a bill transferred from daily calendar of spring session of odd-numbered year by motion adopted by affirmative vote of 60 members prior to the applicable deadline for consideration on final passage (during spring session of even-numbered year).

(i) Unless written request for drafting bill had been filed before deadline.

(j) Not applicable to bills co-sponsored by majority and minority floor leaders.

(k) Deadline for introduction by individual members may be changed to an earlier date in either house by resolution adopted by majority of members.

(l) Not applicable to Ways and Means and Federal and State Affairs committees, the select committees of either house or the House Committee on Calendar and Printing.

(m) Not applicable to concurrent resolutions proposing suspension of law and bills reported by substitute.

(n) Not applicable to bills intended to facilitate legislative business.

(o) Not applicable to messages from governor, reports required or authorized to be made to legislature, petitions filed or approved by voters of cities or towns (or by mayors and city councils) for enactment of special legislation and which do not affect the powers and duties of state departments, boards or commissions.

(p) Not applicable to revenue, local and private bills.

(q) Not applicable to interim study resolutions or joint resolutions concerning administration.

(r) Not applicable to "A" bills and those introduced at the request of the governor.

(s) For standing or special committee to introduce bill after 10th L day.

(t) Requests submitted to legislative counsel for bill drafting. Does not apply to standing committees or to member who had requested bill drafting before 21st C day.

(u) Not applicable to bills to provide for current government expenses; bills referred to legislature by governor by special message setting forth emergency necessitating legislation.

(v) Does not apply to bills introduced by Rules Committee, by message from the Senate, with consent of the speaker or by members elected at special election who take office on or after the first Tuesday of March.

(w) Bills recommended by state department or agency must be submitted to office of temporary president not later than March 1. Bills proposed by governor, attorney general, comptroller, department of education or office of court administration must be submitted to office of temporary president no later than first Tuesday in April.

(x) In no case may a bill be introduced on Fridays, unless submitted by governor or introduced by Rules Committee or by message from Senate.

(y) Not applicable to those honoring memory of the deceased.

(z) No member may introduce more than three bills as prime sponsor after 10th L day.

(aa) Not applicable to resolutions proposing amendments to U.S. Constitution or directing Legislative Council to carry out a study (deadline, 33rd L day).

(bb) Final date for consideration on floor in house of origin during first session. Bills introduced after date are not placed on calendar for consideration until second session.

(cc) Not applicable to reapportionment bills.

(dd) Not applicable to measures approved by Committee on Legislative Rules and Operations or by speaker; appropriation or fiscal measures sponsored by Joint Committee on Ways and Means; true substitute measures sponsored by standing, special or joint committees, or measures drafted by legislative counsel.

(ee) Not applicable to measures approved by Rules Committee, appropriation or fiscal measures sponsored by Joint Committee on Ways and Means; measures requested for drafting by legislative counsel.

(ff) Resolutions fixing the last day for introduction of bills in the House are referred to the Rules Committee before consideration by the full House.

(gg) Not applicable to resolutions of condolence or congratulations, corporate charter renewals, claims bills or city and town bills.

(hh) Not applicable to joint resolutions approving or disapproving agency regulations.

(ii) Not applicable to governor's bills.

(jj) Not applicable to certain local bills or a bill correcting a typographical error or an earlier enactment of the Committee on Delayed Bills.

(kk) Not applicable to local bills, resolutions, emergency appropriations, all emergency matters submitted by governor in special messages to the legislature.

(ll) Not applicable to Appropriations or Ways and Means committees.

(mm) Not applicable to Appropriations or Finance committees.

(nn) Not applicable to substitute bills reported by standing committees for bills pending before such committees.

# Table 16
# LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: BILL INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE

| State or other jurisdiction | Pre-filing of bills allowed(a) | Bills referred to committee by: | | Bill referral restricted by rule | | Bill carryover allowed(b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Senate | House | Senate | House | |
| Alabama | ★(c) | President(d) | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Alaska | ★(e) | President | Speaker | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Arizona | ★ | President | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Arkansas | ★ | Rules Cmte. | Speaker | ★ | ★ | |
| California | (f) | Rules Cmte. | Rules Cmte. | ★ | | ★(g) |
| Colorado | ★ | President | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Connecticut | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Delaware | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | ★ | President | Speaker | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Georgia | . . . | President(d) | Speaker | | | ★ |
| Hawaii | (h) | President | Speaker | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | . . . | President(d) | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Illinois | ★ | Cmte. on Assignment | Cmte. on Assignment | | | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Iowa | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | ★ | | ★ |
| Kansas | ★ | President | Speaker | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | Cmte. on Cmtes.(i) | Cmte. on Cmtes. | ★ | ★ | |
| Louisiana | ★ | President(j) | Speaker(j) | ★ | ★ | |
| Maine | ★(k) | ———Secy. of Senate and Clerk of House(l)——— | | | | . . . |
| Maryland | ★ | President | Speaker | (m) | (m) | . . . |
| Massachusetts | ★ | Clerk(j) | Clerk(j) | ★ | ★ | |
| Michigan | . . . | Majority Ldr. | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Minnesota | ★(n) | President | Speaker | (m) | (m) | ★ |
| Mississippi | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | | | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Montana | ★ | President | Speaker | | | ★ |
| Nebraska(U) | ★ | Reference Cmte. | | ★ | | |
| Nevada | ★ | Majority Ldr. | Speaker | ★ | | |
| New Hampshire | ★ | President | Speaker | ★ | ★ | |
| New Jersey | ★(k) | President | Speaker | | | ★ |
| New Mexico | . . . | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | (m) | (m) | . . . |
| New York | ★ | Pres. Pro Tempore(o) | Speaker | | | ★ |
| North Carolina | . . . | President(d) | Speaker | (m) | (m) | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | ★ | ★ | |
| Ohio | ★ | Reference Cmte. | Reference Cmte. | | | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ★ | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | | | ★ |
| Oregon | ★ | President | Speaker | | ★ | |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | | | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | | | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | | | ★ |
| South Dakota | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Tennessee | ★ | Speaker | Speaker | ★ | | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | | ★ | |
| Utah | ★ | President | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Vermont | ★ | President(d) | Speaker | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | ★ | Clerk | Speaker | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | President | Speaker | | | ★ |
| West Virginia | ★ | President | Speaker | | | . . . |
| Wisconsin | ★ | Presiding Offr. | Presiding Offr. | | | ★ |
| Wyoming | ★(k) | President | Speaker | | | . . . |
| American Samoa | ★ | President | Speaker | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Guam(U) | ★ | Rules Cmte. | | ★ | | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | President | President | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Virgin Islands(U) | ★ | President | | | | ★ |

*Key:*

. . .—Procedure not allowed.

(U)—Unicameral legislature.

(a) Unless otherwise indicated by footnote, bills may be introduced prior to convening each session of the legislature. In this column only: ★—pre-filing is allowed in both chambers (or in the case of Nebraska, Guam and the Virgin Islands, in the unicameral legislature); . . .—pre-filing is not allowed in either chamber.

(b) Bills carry over from the first year of a legislature to the second (does not apply to legislatures meeting in session once every two years). Bills generally do not carry over after an intervening legislative election.

(c) Except between the end of the last regular session of the legislature in any quadrennium and the organizational session following the general election.

(d) Lieutenant governor is the president of the Senate.

(e) Maximum 10 bills.

(f) California has a continuous legislature. Members may introduce bills at any time during the biennium.

(g) Bills introduced in the first year of the regular session and passed by the house of origin on or before January 30 of the second year are "carryover bills."

(h) House only in even-numbered years.

(i) Lieutenant governor as president of the Senate is a member of committee.

(j) Subject to approval or disapproval. Louisiana—majority of members present. Massachusetts—by presiding officer.

(k) Prior to convening of first regular session only.

(l) For the joint standing committee system. Secretary of Senate and clerk of House, after conferring, suggest an appropriate committee reference for every bill, resolve and petition offered in either house. If they are unable to agree, the question of reference is referred to a conference of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House. If the presiding officers cannot agree, the question is resolved by the Legislative Council.

(m) Not restricted, except: Maryland—in House, local bills; in Senate, local bills and bills creating judgeships. Minnesota—bills on government structure and bills appropriating funds which are referred to Finance Committee. New Mexico—in House, bills referred to Appropriations and Finance Committee; in Senate, bills referred to Finance Committee. North Carolina—bills referred to Appropriations, Finance and Ways and Means Committees.

(n) Prior to convening of second regular session only.

(o) Also serves as majority leader.

# Table 17
# LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: STANDING COMMITTEES

| State or other jurisdiction | Committee members appointed by: | | Committee chairpersons appointed by: | | Number of standing committees during regular 1983 session(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Senate | House | Senate | House | Senate | House |
| Alabama | P(b) | S | P(b) | S | 21 | 23 |
| Alaska | CC(c) | CC(c) | CC(c) | CC(c) | 9 | 9 |
| Arizona | P | S | P | S | 11 | 17 |
| Arkansas | CC | S | CC | S | 10(d) | 10(d) |
| California | CR | S | CR | S | 20 | 23 |
| Colorado | MjL,MnL(e) | S,MnL(e) | MjL | S | 10 | 12 |
| Connecticut | PT | S | PT | S | (f) | (f) |
| Delaware | PT | S | PT | S | 19(d) | 12(d) |
| Florida | P | S | P | S | 16 | 22 |
| Georgia | P(b) | S | P(b) | S | 24 | 29 |
| Hawaii | P(g) | (h) | P(g) | (h) | 19 | 19 |
| Idaho | PT(i) | S | PT | S | 9 | 13 |
| Illinois | CC | S,MnL | P | S | 18 | 21 |
| Indiana | PT | S | PT | S | 18 | 25 |
| Iowa | P(b) | S | P(b) | S | 16 | 15 |
| Kansas | CC | S | CC | S | 18(d) | 21(d) |
| Kentucky | CC | CC | CC | CC | 18 | 18 |
| Louisiana | P | S | P | S | 15 | 15 |
| Maine | P | S | P | S | (f) | (f) |
| Maryland | P | S | P | S | 8 | 8 |
| Massachusetts | P | S | P | S | 5(d) | 5(d) |
| Michigan | MjL | S | MjL | S | 16 | 33 |
| Minnesota | (j) | S | (j) | S | 16 | 17 |
| Mississippi | P(b) | S | P(b) | S | 28(d) | 27(d) |
| Missouri | PT | S | PT | S | 27 | 56 |
| Montana | CC | S | CC | S | 17 | 15 |
| Nebraska(U) | CC | | (k) | | 14 | |
| Nevada | (l) | S(m) | MjL | S | 9 | 13 |
| New Hampshire | P | S | P | S | 16 | 23 |
| New Jersey | P | S | P | S | 15 | 19 |
| New Mexico | CC | S | CC | S | 9 | 15 |
| New York | PT(n) | S | PT(n) | S | 30 | 31 |
| North Carolina | P(b) | S | P(b) | S | 34 | 58 |
| North Dakota | CC | S | CC | S | 11(d) | 11(d) |
| Ohio | CC | S | CC | S | 12 | 24 |
| Oklahoma | PT(o) | S | PT | S | 14 | 25 |
| Oregon | P | S | P | S | 15 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania | PT | CC(p) | PT | S | 21 | 24 |
| Rhode Island | MjL | S | MjL | S | 6(d) | 6(d) |
| South Carolina | E(q) | S | E | E | 15 | 11 |
| South Dakota | (r) | S | (r) | S | 14 | 14 |
| Tennessee | S | S | S | S | 9 | 12 |
| Texas | P(b) | S(s) | P(b) | S | 9 | 33 |
| Utah | P | S | P | S | 11(d) | 10(d) |
| Vermont | P(b) | S | P(b) | S | 12 | 16 |
| Virginia | E | S | (t) | S | 11 | 20 |
| Washington | P(b,u) | S(u) | (u) | S(u) | 15 | 17 |
| West Virginia | P | S | P | S | 19(d) | 13(d) |
| Wisconsin | (v) | S | (v) | S | 9(d) | 29(d) |
| Wyoming | P(w) | S(w) | P(w) | S(w) | 12 | 12 |
| Dist. of Col.(U) | (x) | | (x) | | 10 | |
| American Samoa | P,E | S,E | P | S | 17 | 17 |
| Guam(U) | (y) | | E | | 10 | |
| Puerto Rico | P | S | P | S | 15 | 23 |
| Virgin Islands(U) | P | | P | | 8 | |

*Note:* Standing committees are those which regularly consider legislation during the legislative session.

*Key:*
CC—Committee on Committees
CR—Committee on Rules
E—Election
MjL—Majority leader
MnL—Minority leader
P—President
PT—President pro tempore
S—Speaker
U—Unicameral legislature

(a) If legislature had no regular session in 1983, then number of standing committees is for 1982.

(b) Lieutenant governor is president of the senate.

(c) Report of Committees on Committees is subject to approval by majority vote of chamber's membership.

(d) Also, joint standing committees. Arkansas, 3; Delaware, 1; Kansas, 4; Massachusetts, 21; Mississippi, 4; North Dakota, 1; Rhode Island, 10; Utah, 10 (joint appropriations); West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 8.

(e) Minority leader appoints committee members from minority party.

(f) Substantive standing committees are joint committees. Connecticut, 20; Maine, 19.

(g) President appoints committee members and chairpersons; minority members on committees are nominated by minority party caucus.

(h) By resolution, with members of majority party designating the chairmen, vice-chairmen and majority party members of committees, and members of minority party designating minority party members.

(i) Committee members appointed by the Senate leadership under the direction of the president pro tempore, by and with the Senate's advice.

(j) Subcommittee on Committees of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(k) Secret ballot by legislature as a whole.

(l) Committee composition and leadership usually determined by party caucus.

(m) For Committee on Ethics, minority leader appoints one member of minority party.

(n) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

(o) Minority floor leader appoints minority members of committees (subject to Senate approval).

(p) Committee on Committees recommends to House for approval the names of committee members.

(q) Seniority system is retained in process.

(r) Presiding officer announces committee membership after selection by president pro tempore, majority and minority leaders.

(s) A maximum of one-half of the membership on each standing committee, exclusive of the chair and vice chair, is determined by seniority; the remaining membership is appointed by the speaker.

(t) Senior member of the majority party on the committee is the chair.

(u) With majority caucus.

(v) Committee on Senate Organization.

(w) With the advice and consent of the Rules and Procedure Committee.

(x) Chairman of the Council.

(y) Chairman of each committee.

# Table 18
# LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: STANDING COMMITTEE ACTION

| State or other jurisdiction | Uniform rules of committee procedure | | | Public access to committee meetings: Open to public | | Public access to committee meetings: Advance notice required (in days) | | Recorded roll call on vote to report bill to floor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Senate | House | Joint | Senate | House | Senate | House | Senate | House |
| Alabama | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Al | Nv |
| Alaska | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Sm |
| Arizona | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 5 | (a) | Nv | Nv |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | Sm | Sm |
| California | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 4 | 4 | Al | Al |
| Colorado | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Al | Al |
| Connecticut | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★(b) | ★(b) | 1 | 1 | Al | Al |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) | Al | Al |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 7 | 2(d) | Al | Al |
| Georgia | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Nv | Nv |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | Al | Al |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Us | Us |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | 6 | 6.5 | Al | Al |
| Indiana | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | 3 | 1 | Al | Al |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Al | Al |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | . . . | (c) | Sm | Sm |
| Kentucky | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | . . . | 3 | Al | Al |
| Louisiana | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 1(e) | 1(e) | Sm | Al |
| Maine | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) | Sm | Sm |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) | Al | Al |
| Massachusetts | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Nv | Nv |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | (f) | (f) | Al | Al |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 3 | 3 | Sm | Sm |
| Mississippi | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Sm |
| Missouri | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 1 | 1 | Al | Al |
| Montana | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | (g) | (g) | Al | Al |
| Nebraska(U) | ★ | | | ★ | | 5-7 | | Al | |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | (c) | 5(h) | Al | Al |
| New Hampshire | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 3 | 3 | Al | Al |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 5 | 5 | Al | Al |
| New Mexico | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Al |
| New York | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 7 | 7 | Al | Al |
| North Carolina | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(b) | ★(b) | (c) | (c) | Sm | Sm |
| North Dakota | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | (i) | (i) | Al | Al |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 5 | (c) | Al | Al |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | (c) | (c) | Sm | Sm |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 1(j) | 1(k) | Al | Al |
| Pennsylvania | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | 3 | 3 | Al | Al |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Sm |
| South Carolina | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 1 | 1 | Sm | Sm |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | Al | Al |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | (l) | (l) | Al | Sm |
| Texas | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 1 | 5 | Sm | Al |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 1 | 1 | Al | Al |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Sm |
| Virginia | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★(m) | (c) | (c) | Al | Al |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | 5 | 5 | Sm | Sm |
| West Virginia | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Sm |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 7 | 7 | Al | Al |
| Wyoming | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Sm | Sm |
| American Samoa | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | (d) | 1.5 | Nv | Nv |
| Guam(U) | ★ | | | ★(b) | | 7 | | Al | |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | Nv | Nv |
| Virgin Islands(U) | ★ | | | ★ | | 7(n) | | Us | |

*Key:* ★—Yes
. . .—No
Al—Always
Us—Usually
Sm—Sometimes
Nv—Never
(U)—Unicameral legislative body

(a) Rules: Thursday of previous week. Statute: 24 hours.

(b) Certain matters specified by statute can be discussed in executive session. Connecticut: upon a 2/3 vote of committee members present and voting and stating the reason for such executive session. North Carolina: appropriations committees are required to sit jointly in open session. Guam: hearings are open to the public but meetings may be closed.

(c) No specified time. Kansas: "due notice" required by House rules. Maine: usually seven days notice given. Maryland: "from time to time," usually seven days. Nevada: "adequate notice." North Carolina: notice must be given in the House or Senate; two methods to waive notice in the Senate. Ohio: "due notice," usually seven days. Virginia: notice published in the daily calendar.

(d) During session: two days notice for first 45 days, two hours thereafter.

(e) One day during session, five days during interim.

(f) Committees meet on regular schedule during sessions. Eighteen-hour notice for rescheduled or special meetings unless legislature is adjourned or recessed for less than 18 hours.

(g) There is an informal agreement to give three days notice.

(h) Public hearings on bills or resolutions of "high public importance" must receive five calendar days notice. All other committee meetings must have 24 hours notice.

(i) Rules require posting of bills and resolutions to be considered at each meeting and provide deadlines for such posting depending upon the schedules for particular committees.

(j) Except in case of meeting to resolve conflicts or inconsistencies among two or more measures, in which case posting and notice to the public shall be given immediately upon call of the meeting, and notice of the meeting shall be announced on the floor if the Senate is in session.

(k) In case of actual emergency, a meeting may be held upon such notice as is appropriate to the circumstances.

(l) Committees meet on a fixed schedule during sessions. Five days notice required during interim.

(m) Committee meetings are required to be open for final vote on bill.

(n) Advance notice may be waived if the committee determines there is cause to conduct a meeting sooner. In that case, notice must be given at least 48 hours in advance. Items on the agenda may be considered by unanimous consent.

# Table 19
# STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

| State or other jurisdiction | Committee staff assistance | | | | Organizational source of staff services† | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Senate | | House | | Joint central agency(a) | | Chamber agency(b) | | Caucus or leadership | | Committee or committee chairman | |
| | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. |
| Alabama | (c) | ★ | (c) | ★ | B | | | | | | B | B |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | B | B | B | B | B |
| Arizona | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (d) | | B | B | B | | B | |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | B | | | | |
| California | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | B | B | | | | |
| Colorado | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | B | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | ★(e) | ★(e) | ★(e) | ★(e) | (e) | (e) | | | | | | |
| Delaware | (c) | ★(f) | (c) | ★(f) | B | B | | B | B | | | |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | B | B |
| Georgia | ★ | ★(f) | ★ | ★(f) | B | | S | | | B | H | |
| Hawaii | (g) | ★ | (g) | ★ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Idaho | (c) | ★ | (c) | ★ | B | | | | | | | B |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | B | B | | |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | B | | | | | S | | |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | B(h) | B | | | B(h) |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | B | | B | | B |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | B | | | B | B |
| Maine | ★(e) | ★(e) | ★(e) | ★(e) | (e) | | | | | | | (e) |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | | | | | B |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | B | | B | B | B | |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | H | B | | B | B |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | B | B |
| Mississippi | • | ★ | • | ★ | B | B | | | | | | |
| Missouri | (c,f) | ★ | (c,f) | ★ | | | | | B | B | B | B |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | | | | | B |
| Nebraska(U) | ★ | ★ | | | | | (i) | (i) | | | (i) | (i) |
| Nevada | (c) | ★ | (c) | ★ | B | | | B | | | | |
| New Hampshire | • | ★(f) | • | ★(f) | B | B | | | H | | | |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | • | ★ | • | ★ | B | | | B | | | | |
| New York | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| North Carolina | • | ★ | • | ★ | B | | B | B | B | | | |
| North Dakota | (c) | ★ | (c) | ★ | B | | | B | | | | |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | | B | B | | |
| Oklahoma | • | ★ | • | ★ | | | B | B | | | | |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | B | B |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | B | B | | | | |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | B | B |
| South Carolina | • | ★ | • | ★ | B | B | B | B | | B | B | B |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | | | B | | |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | | B | B | S | B |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | B(f) | | | B | B |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | | | B | | |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | | | | | | |
| Virginia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | B | | | | B(h) |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | B | B | B | B | B | |
| West Virginia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | B | B | B | | | B | B |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | B | | | | B | B |
| Wyoming | ★(f) | ★ | ★(f) | ★ | B | | | B | | | | |
| American Samoa | ★(f) | . . . | ★(f) | . . . | B | | | | | | | |
| Guam(U) | ★ | ★ | | | (i) | (i) | | | (i) | (i) | (i) | (i) |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | B | | | | | | B | B |
| Virgin Islands(U) | ★ | ★ | | | (i) | (i) | | | | | | (i) |

†Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizational location of services.

*Key:*
★—All committees
•—Some committees
. . .—No committees
B—Both chambers
H—House
S—Senate
U—Unicameral

(a) Includes legislative council or service agency, central management agency.

(b) Includes chamber management agency, office of clerk or secretary and House or Senate research office.

(c) Money committees only.

(d) Joint Legislative Budget Committee provides staff assistance to the money committees of both houses.

(e) Standing committees are joint House and Senate committees.

(f) Provided on a pool basis.

(g) All professional committee staff (except Finance committees) during session only. During interim, assistance provided by year-round majority and minority research offices.

(h) The Senate secretary and House clerk maintain supervision of committee clerks. Iowa: during the session each committee selects its own clerk.

(i) Unicameral legislative body.

# Table 20
# LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS

| State or other jurisdiction | Budget document submission: Legal source of deadline: Constitutional | Budget document submission: Legal source of deadline: Statutory | Budget document submission: Submission date relative to convening: Prior to sesssion | Within one week | Within two weeks | Within one month | Over one month | Budget bill introduction: Same time as budget document | Another time | Not until cmte. review of budget document |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | . . . | ★ | . . . | 2nd da. | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Alaska | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Arizona | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (a) |
| Arkansas | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (b) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| California | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (c) | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Colorado | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(d) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Connecticut | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(e) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Delaware | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | Feb. 1 | . . . | ★(f) | . . . | . . . |
| Florida | . . . | ★ | 30 da. | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(g) |
| Georgia | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Hawaii | . . . | ★ | 20 da. | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Idaho | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Illinois | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Indiana | . . . | ★ | 7 da.(h) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Iowa | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(g) |
| Kansas | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(e) | . . . | . . . | ★(i) | . . . |
| Kentucky | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (j) | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Louisiana | . . . | ★ | . . . | 1st da. | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | (k) | . . . |
| Maine | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Maryland | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(m) | . . . | . . . |
| Massachusetts | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | ★(a) | . . . | . . . |
| Michigan | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(n) | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Minnesota | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Mississippi | . . . | ★ | Dec. 15 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Montana | . . . | ★ | . . . | 1st da. | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Nebraska | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(f) |
| Nevada | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| New Hampshire | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| New Jersey | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| New Mexico | . . . | ★ | . . . | (o) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| New York | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | . . . | ★(p) | . . . | . . . |
| North Carolina | . . . | . . . | . . . | (b) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| North Dakota | . . . | ★ | . . . | 3rd da.(q) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Ohio | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Oklahoma | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Oregon | . . . | ★ | Dec. 1(l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Pennsylvania | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(l,r) | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Rhode Island | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(s) | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| South Carolina | . . . | ★ | 1st Tues. in Jan. | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| South Dakota | . . . | ★ | Dec. 1 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Tennessee | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Texas | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Utah | . . . | ★ | (t) | . . . | ★(e) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Vermont | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Virginia | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Washington | . . . | ★ | Dec. 20 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| West Virginia | ★ | . . . | . . . | 1st da.(l) | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Wisconsin | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(u) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Wyoming | . . . | ★ | Jan. 1 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| American Samoa | . . . | . . . | (b) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Guam | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Virgin Islands | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(v) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) General appropriations bill only.
(b) By custom only. No statutory or constitutional provisions.
(c) Session begins in December. Within the first 10 days of each calendar year.
(d) Copies of agency budgets to be presented to the legislature by November 1. Governor's budget usually is presented in January.
(e) Even year. Connecticut—first day; Kansas—second day; Utah—first day.
(f) Executive budget bill is introduced and used as working tool for committee. Delaware: after hearings on executive bill, a new bill is then introduced. The committee bill is considered by the legislature.
(g) Executive submits bill, but it is not introduced; used as a working tool by committee.
(h) Budget document submitted prior to session does not necessarily reflect budget message which is given sometime during the first three weeks of session.
(i) Within one month for most bills; however, some are introduced later.
(j) No set time.
(k) Subject to same 15-day constitutional limit as other bills.
(l) Later for first session of a new governor. Maine—six weeks; Maryland—10 days; Massachusetts—two months; New Jersey—February 15; New York—February 1; Ohio—March 16; Oregon—February 1; Pennsylvania—first full week in March; Tennessee—March 1; West Virginia—one month.
(m) Appropriations bills other than the budget bill (supplementary) may be introduced at any time. They must provide their own tax source and may not be enacted until the budget bill is enacted.
(n) Long-range capital budget: 30 days.
(o) Statutes provide for submission by 25th legislative day; however, the executive budget is usually presented by the first day of the session. The legislative budget is usually presented on the first day or at the pre-legislative session conference of the standing finance committees.
(p) Governor has 30 days to amend or complete submission bills which enact the recommendations contained in this executive budget, computed from the designated submission date for the budget.
(q) For whole legislature. The Legislative Council only receives budget on December 1.
(r) Submitted by governor as soon as possible after General Assembly organizes, but not later than the first full week in February.
(s) Twenty-fourth legislative day. Legislature normally meets for four legislative days per week.
(t) Must submit confidential copy to fiscal analyst 30 days prior to session.
(u) Last Tuesday in January. A later submission date may be requested by the governor.
(v) Organic Act specifies at opening of each regular session; statute specifies on or before May 30.

# Table 21
## STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

| State | Senate | | | House | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Capitol | | | Capitol | | |
| | Personal | Shared | District | Personal | Shared | District |
| Alabama | (a) | YR | (b) | (a) | YR | (b) |
| Alaska | YR | . . . | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . |
| Arizona | YR | . . . | . . . | . . . | IO | . . . |
| Arkansas | . . . | SO | (c) | . . . | SO | (c) |
| California | YR | . . . | YR | YR | . . . | YR |
| Colorado | (a) | YR | . . . | (a) | YR | . . . |
| Connecticut | (a) | YR/2 | . . . | (a) | YR/6 | . . . |
| Delaware | SO | SO/3(d) | . . . | SO | SO/8 | . . . |
| Florida | YR(e) | . . . | (e) | YR(e) | . . . | (e) |
| Georgia | . . . | (f) | . . . | . . . | (f) | . . . |
| Hawaii | SO | YR | . . . | SO | YR | . . . |
| Idaho | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . | YR | . . . |
| Illinois | YR | . . . | YR | . . . | YR/2 | YR |
| Indiana | (a) | YR/4 | . . . | . . . | YR/4 | . . . |
| Iowa | SO | YR | . . . | SO | YR | . . . |
| Kansas | SO(g) | . . . | . . . | (g) | SO/1-3 | . . . |
| Kentucky | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . | YR | . . . |
| Louisiana | SO | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . | YR |
| Maine | (a) | SO | . . . | (a) | SO | . . . |
| Maryland | YR | . . . | (c) | . . . | YR | (c) |
| Massachusetts | YR | . . . | . . . | YR | YR/3 | . . . |
| Michigan | YR | YR | . . . | YR | YR | . . . |
| Minnesota | SO | . . . | . . . | . . . | YR | . . . |
| Mississippi | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . | SO | . . . |
| Missouri | YR | (d) | YR | YR | IO | . . . |
| Montana | . . . | SO | . . . | . . . | SO | . . . |
| Nebraska | YR | . . . | . . . | ---------- Unicameral ---------- | | |
| Nevada | (a) | YR | . . . | (a) | YR | . . . |
| New Hampshire | . . . | (a) | . . . | . . . | (a) | . . . |
| New Jersey | YR(e) | . . . | (e) | YR(e) | . . . | (e) |
| New Mexico | . . . | SO/2-10 | . . . | . . . | SO/2-10 | . . . |
| New York | YR | . . . | YR | YR | . . . | YR |
| North Carolina | SO | . . . | . . . | SO | . . . | . . . |
| North Dakota | (a) | SO/10 | . . . | (a) | SO/12 | . . . |
| Ohio | YR | YR/3 | . . . | (h) | YR/2 | . . . |
| Oklahoma | SO(g) | IO/4 | . . . | SO | YR | . . . |
| Oregon | SO | . . . | . . . | (c) | . . . | . . . |
| Pennsylvania | YR | . . . | YR | YR | YR | YR |
| Rhode Island | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . | YR | . . . |
| South Carolina | . . . | YR/2 | (i) | . . . | . . . | (i) |
| South Dakota | . . . | SO | . . . | . . . | SO | . . . |
| Tennessee | YR | . . . | . . . | (a) | YR/2.5 | . . . |
| Texas(c) | YR | . . . | YR | YR | . . . | YR |
| Utah | . . . | YR(j) | . . . | . . . | YR(j) | . . . |
| Vermont | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Virginia | (c) | SO/2 | (c) | (c) | SO/2 | (c) |
| Washington | YR | . . . | YR | SO | YR/8 | . . . |
| West Virginia | SO | . . . | . . . | . . . | (k) | . . . |
| Wisconsin | YR | . . . | . . . | YR | . . . | . . . |
| Wyoming | . . . | SO | . . . | . . . | SO | . . . |

*Note:* For entries under column heading "Shared," figure after slash indicates approximate number of legislators per staff person, where available.

*Key:*

. . .—Staff not provided.
YR—Year-round.
SO—Session only.
IO—Interim only.

(a) Staff provided to leadership only (may include specific committee chairmen). Alabama—provided to lieutenant governor (as president), president pro tempore, and chairmen of the Rules, Finance and Taxation committees in the Senate, and the speaker and chairmen of the Ways and Means and Rules committees in the House. Connecticut—year-round personal staff. Nevada—staff provided during session only.

(b) Some of the larger delegations have year-round district staff.

(c) Expense allowance used for staffing. Arkansas—legislators may use "home office" expense allowance to employ special staff assistance. Maryland—legislators may employ staff from district office expense funds. Oregon—may be used for session and/or interim staffing. Virginia—legislators receive allowance for one or two staff persons; may be employed at capitol or in district.

(d) Upon member's request, secretarial staff may be provided at any time.

(e) Personal and district staff are the same. Florida—two staff persons per legislator.

(f) Centralized staffing only through Legislative Counsel, Budget and Fiscal offices.

(g) Year-round staffing for leadership. In Kansas, two or three per member.

(h) Based on seniority or position in House leadership.

(i) Although legislators are not provided with district staffing, a legislative delegation office (with staff) is present in most county court houses.

(j) In Senate, eight clerical assistants also available during session; three during interim. In House, 12 clerical assistants during session; two during interim.

(k) During the session and during monthly interim meetings.

# Table 22
# FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION

| State or other jurisdiction | Content | | | | | | Distribution | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Legislators | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Appropriations committee | | | |
| | Intent or purpose of bill | Cost involved | Projected future cost | Proposed source of revenue | Fiscal impact on local government | Other | All | Available on request | Bill sponsor | Members | Chairman only | Fiscal staff | Executive budget staff |
| **Alabama** | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★(a) | | ★(b) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Alaska** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(c) | . . . | | ★(d) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Arizona** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | (e) | (e) | (e) | . . . | (e) | | (e) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **California** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Colorado** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Connecticut** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Delaware** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(f) | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Florida** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(g) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Georgia** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Hawaii** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Idaho** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(h) | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (i) | . . . | ★(j) | ★(j) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Indiana** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Iowa** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Kansas** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(k) | ★ | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Louisiana** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★(l) | . . . |
| **Maine** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Maryland** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(k) | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | . . . | ★(m) | . . . | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Michigan** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(n) | ★(o) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Minnesota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Mississippi** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Missouri** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Montana** | ★(p) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(g) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Nevada** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **New Hampshire** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(q) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | (h) | ★(r) | . . . | (s) | . . . | . . . | ★(s) | . . . | . . . |
| **New York** | ★ | ★(t) | . . . | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **North Carolina** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★(u) | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **North Dakota** | ★ | ★ | ★(v) | ★ | . . . | | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Ohio** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★(w) | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Oklahoma** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Oregon** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Pennsylvania** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(i) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★(x) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(y) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Texas** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(k) | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Utah** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Vermont** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(z) | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Washington** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(aa) | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **American Samoa** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Guam** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Virgin Islands** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

# FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION
## Notes

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) Senate only.
(b) Fiscal notes are included in bills for final passage calendar.
(c) Contained in the bill, not in the fiscal note.
(d) Fiscal notes are attached to the bill before it is reported to the Rules Committee. Governor's bills must have fiscal note before introduction.
(e) Required on retirement and local government bills and distributed to all legislators.
(f) Relevant data and prior fiscal year cost information.
(g) Mechanical defects in bill and effective date.
(h) Occasionally.
(i) Bill proposing changes in retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note.
(j) A summary of the fiscal note is attached to the summary of the relevant bill in the Legislative Synopsis and Digest. Fiscal notes are prepared for the sponsor of the bill and are attached to the bill on file in either the office of the clerk of the House or the secretary of the Senate.
(k) Or to committee to which referred.
(l) Prepared by Legislative Fiscal Office; copies sent to House and Senate staff offices respectively.
(m) Fiscal notes are prepared only if cost exceeds $100,000 or matter has not been acted upon by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.
(n) Other relevant data.
(o) Analyses prepared by Senate Fiscal Agency, distributed to Senate members only; analyses prepared by House Fiscal Agency, distributed to House members only.
(p) Comment or opinion on the merits of the bill is prohibited.
(q) Sponsor may disapprove fiscal note; if disapproved, fiscal note is not printed or distributed.
(r) Impact of revenue bills reviewed by Legislative Council Service and executive agencies.
(s) Legislative Finance Committee staff prepares fiscal notes for Appropriations Committee chairman; other fiscal impact statements prepared by Legislative Council Service and executive agencies are available to anyone upon request.
(t) Rules of the Assembly require sponsors' memoranda to include estimate of cost to state and/or local government. Fiscal note required by law to be included on all pension bills.
(u) Fiscal note required in Senate. In House, staff prepares a summary.
(v) A two-year projection.
(w) If a bill comes up for floor consideration.
(x) Technical or mechanical defects may be noted.
(y) Effects of revenue bills.
(z) The Department of Taxation prepares revenue impact notes including the intent and revenue impact.
(aa) House of Delegates only.

# Table 23
# LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: POWERS

| State | Reviewing committee's powers: Review of proposed rules | Review of existing rules | No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule | Committee may suspend rule | Legislative powers: Legislature must sustain committee action | Time limit for legislative action | Legislature can amend or modify rule |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | End of regular session | . . . |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 30 days after convening of regular session | . . . |
| Arizona | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | 1 year | ★ |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| California | (a) | | | | | | |
| Colorado | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | Next regular session | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | (b) | ★(c) |
| Delaware | (a) | | | | | | |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Georgia | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 30 days after convening of regular session | ★ |
| Hawaii | (d) | . . . | | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | End of regular session | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 150 days | ★ |
| Indiana | (a) | | | | | | |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 45 session days | . . . |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | End of regular session | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | (e) | . . . | | . . . |
| Louisiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(f) | . . . | | . . . |
| Maine | . . . | ★ | | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Massachusetts | (a) | | | | | | |
| Michigan | ★ | . . . | . . . | (g) | . . . | | . . . |
| Minnesota | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | End of regular session | . . . |
| Mississippi | (a) | | | | | | |
| Missouri | . . . | ★ | | ★ | . . . | | . . . |
| Montana | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | None | ★ |
| Nebraska | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | Next regular session | . . . |
| Nevada | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | 30 session days | . . . |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| New Jersey | (a) | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | (a) | | | | | | |
| New York | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| North Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | | . . . |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Ohio | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | 60 days | ★ |
| Oklahoma | . . . | ★ | | . . . | ★ | 30 days | . . . |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Pennsylvania | (h) | . . . | | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Rhode Island | (a) | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | 90 days after filed with legislature | . . . |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 30 days after convening of regular session | ★ |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | | . . . |
| Texas | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | | . . . |
| Utah | (a) | | | | | | |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| Virginia | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | End of regular session | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . |
| West Virginia | ★ | ★ | | . . . | ★ | End of session | ★ |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | End of next regular session | . . . |
| Wyoming | . . . | ★ | | . . . | . . . | | . . . |

*Note:* Even though a state legislature may not have a formal mechanism in place to take action on administrative rules and regulations, rules could be submitted and standing committees could review on an informal basis. In some states, the courts' determinations that statutes providing for formal legislative review of administrative rules were unconstitutional led the legislatures to reenact or revise those procedures. Consult annotated state statutes and court actions for more details.

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) No formal mechanism for legislative review of administrative rules.
(b) It is not mandatory for legislature to approve or disapprove committee action. However, disapproval of a rule implementing a federally subsidized program must be sustained by legislature before end of the regular session or committee's action is reversed.
(c) Committee may disapprove a part of a rule.
(d) Reviews rules when adopted, amended or repealed.
(e) Until an interim committee or the next legislature can review the rule.
(f) If committee determines that rule is unacceptable, it submits a report to the governor. The governor has five days to accept or reject the report.
(g) Committee may suspend rules during interim only, if granted authorization to do so by legislature.
(h) Some rules may be submitted for "review and comment."

# Table 24
# LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

| *State* | *Type of reviewing committee* | *All rules reviewed* | *Time limits for submission of rules for review* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Joint | ★ | 35 days before adoption |
| **Alaska** | Joint | ★ | 45 days |
| **Arizona** | (a) | (b) | Immediately after adoption |
| **Arkansas** | Joint | ★ | 10 days before agency hearing |
| **California** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **Colorado** | Joint | ★ | 20 days after approval by attorney general |
| **Connecticut** | Joint bipartisan | ★ | After approval by attorney general |
| **Delaware** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **Florida** | Joint | ★ | 21 days |
| **Georgia** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | 30 days |
| **Hawaii** | (d) | (e) | None |
| **Idaho** | Standing cmtes. & germane jt. sub-cmtes. | ★ | Beginning of each session or upon adoption |
| **Illinois** | Joint bipartisan | ★ | 45 days |
| **Indiana** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **Iowa** | Joint | ★ | 35 days(f) |
| **Kansas** | Joint | ★ | By Dec. 31 of each year |
| **Kentucky** | Joint subcmte. | ★ | None(g) |
| **Louisiana** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | 15 days before adoption(h) |
| **Maine** | Joint standing cmtes. | . . . | None |
| **Maryland** | Joint | ★ | 45 days before adoption |
| **Massachusetts** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **Michigan** | Joint | ★ | None |
| **Minnesota** | Joint | ★ | None |
| **Mississippi** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **Missouri** | Joint | ★ | None |
| **Montana** | Joint | ★ | None |
| **Nebraska** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | None |
| **Nevada** | Joint | ★ | After adoption |
| **New Hampshire** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | None |
| **New Jersey** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **New Mexico** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **New York** | Joint | ★ | 21 days before effective date |
| **North Carolina** | Joint | ★ | Prior to filing with attorney general, usually 30 days before effective date |
| **North Dakota** | Joint interim | ★ | None |
| **Ohio** | Joint | (i) | 60 days before adoption |
| **Oklahoma** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | 10 days after adoption |
| **Oregon** | Joint | (j) | Within 10 days after filing with secretary of state |
| **Pennsylvania** | Standing cmtes. | . . . | None |
| **Rhode Island** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **South Carolina** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | None(k) |
| **South Dakota** | Joint interim | ★ | 20 days before agency hearing |
| **Tennessee** | Standing cmtes.(l) | ★ | 45 days before effective date |
| **Texas** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | 30 days before adoption |
| **Utah** | ---------- | (c) | ---------- |
| **Vermont** | Joint | ★ | 2 weeks before adoption |
| **Virginia** | Standing cmtes. | ★ | 30 days before adoption |
| **Washington** | Joint | ★ | Immediately upon filing with code revisor |
| **West Virginia** | Joint | ★ | None |
| **Wisconsin** | Joint | ★ | None |
| **Wyoming** | Joint | ★ | 20 days before adoption |

*Note:* Even though a state legislature may not have a formal mechanism in place to take action on administrative rules and regulations, rules could be submitted and standing committees could review on an informal basis. In some states, the courts' determinations that statutes providing for formal legislative review of administrative rules were unconstitutional led the legislatures to reenact or revise those procedures. Consult annotated state statutes and court actions for more details.

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) Not specified; presumably review done by appropriate committee.
(b) Provides only for legislative review of those rules promulgated by State Parks Board.
(c) No formal mechanism for legislative review of administrative rules.
(d) Review is by office of legislative auditor which submits reports to the legislature for appropriate action.
(e) Reviews rules when adopted, amended or repealed.
(f) Published in Iowa Administrative Code 35 days prior to adoption.
(g) But proposed rule cannot go into effect unless it is filed with the Legislative Research Commission and reviewed by subcommittee.
(h) Thirty days before the regular session, agencies must submit an annual report to the legislature on all rules adopted over the previous year.
(i) Certain rules exempt from review.
(j) Committee may review or may direct the legislative counsel to review a rule. Review is not automatic.
(k) But rule cannot go into effect until 90 days after submission. During interim, emergency regulations can be issued with an immediate effective date.
(l) House and Senate Government Operations committees.

## Table 25
## SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION

| State | Scope | Preliminary evaluation conducted by | Other legislative review | Other oversight mechanisms in bill | Phase-out period | Life of each agency (in years) | Other provisions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | C | Select Joint Committee | Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts | Zero-base budg. | 180/d | 4 | 1-hour time limit on floor debate on each bill. |
| **Alaska** | R | Standing committees | | Perf. audit | 1/y | Varies | In addition to regulatory agencies, programs in other broad areas terminate in 1980-83; specific programs authorized for termination by Legislative Budget & Audit Cmte. |
| **Arizona** | C | Office of the Auditor General | Jt. Legislative Oversight Cmte. | Perf. audit | (a) | 10 | |
| **Arkansas** | (b) | | | | | | |
| **California** | (c) | | | | | | |
| **Colorado** | R | Until July 1, 1984, by the Dept. of Regulatory Agencies; after, by the Dept. of Admin. Reports to Legis. Council by July 1, preceding year of termination | Standing committees | Perf. audit | 1/y | 10 | There is also legislation requiring a study of 20 principal depts. of state government on a schedule concluding in 1994. |
| **Connecticut** | R(d) | Legis. Prog. Review & Investigations Cmte. | Govt. Admis. & Elections Cmte. | Perf. audit | 1/y | 5 | |
| **Delaware** | C | Agencies under review submit report to Del. Sunset Comm. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Comm. staff conducts separate review | | Perf. audit | Dec. 31 of next succeeding calendar year | 4 | Yearly Sunset Review schedules must include at least nine agencies. If the number automatically scheduled for review or added by the General Assembly is less than a full schedule, additional agencies shall be added in order of their appearrance in the Del. Code to complete the review schedule. |
| **Florida** | R | Appropriate substantive cmte. shall begin review 15 months prior to repeal date | | | 1/y | 10 | Provides for periodic review of limitations on the initial entry into a profession, occupation, business, industry or other endeavor. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Georgia** | R | Standing committees | Dept. of Audits | Perf. audit | 1/y | 6 | The termination dates of the 10 agencies reviewed & scheduled for termination in 1978 were extended. |
| **Hawaii** | R | Legislative Auditor | | | None | 6 | |
| **Idaho** | | | | No program | | | |
| **Illinois** | R | Select Jt. Cmte. on Regulatory Agency Reform | Standing cmtes. of each house | Performance evaluation; agency demonstrates need for continued existence | 1/y | 10 | Upon receipt of report from Bur. of the Budget, the gov. may recommend continuation or abolition of agency. Gov. may also submit Select Jt. Cmte.'s recommendations as a reorganization plan. |
| **Indiana** | C | Legis. Serv. Agency, Off. of Fiscal & Mgt. Analysis | Jt. Interim Sunset Evaluation Cmte. | Gov. submits recommendations | None(e) | | Each newly established agency subject to termination with 10-year life span. Agencies established by exec. order, terminate when a gov. leaves office. Agencies established by concurrent resolution by a General Assembly terminate after adjournment of the 2nd session. |
| **Iowa** | (c) | | | | | | |
| **Kansas** | R(d) | Legis. Post Audit nine months prior to termination | Standing committees | Perf. audit | 1/y | Subject to legislative discretion | Act terminates in July 1984 unless re-enacted. |
| **Kentucky** | | | | No program | | | |
| **Louisiana** | C | Standing cmtes. of the two houses which have usual jurisdiction over the affairs of the entity. Process begins 2 years prior to the termination date | Bill authorizing re-creation referred to committee performing initial review | Zero-base budgeting | July 1 of year before end of legislative authority | 9 | Standing cmtes. may conduct a more extensive evaluation of selected statutory entities under their jurisdiction or of particular programs of such entities. |
| **Maine** | R | Legislative Finance Office | | Perf. eval. | 1/y | 10 | Performance reviews also scheduled for executive departments (no terminations). |
| **Maryland** | R | Dept. of Fiscal Serv. | Standing committees | | None | 6 | |
| **Massachusetts** | | | | No program | | | |

## SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION—Continued

| State | Scope | Preliminary evaluation conducted by | Other legislative review | Other oversight mechanisms in bill | Phase-out period | Life of each agency (in years) | Other provisions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | (c) | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | (c) | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | C | Standing committees | Jt. Cmte. on Performance Evaluation and Expenditure Review | Perf. audit; agency demonstrates need for continued existence | By Dec. 31 of year terminated | 8 | Act terminates in 1984 unless re-enacted. Newly created agencies subject to termination with 8-year life span. Governmental units established by exec. order shall terminate unless enacted into statutory law. (Those established after effective date of sunset legislation.) |
| Missouri | No program | | | | | | |
| Montana | R(f) | Legis. Audit Cmte. | Standing committees | | 1/y | 6 | |
| Nebraska | (g) | | | | | | |
| Nevada | (h) | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | D/C | Jt. Legis. Cmte. on Review of Agencies & Programs | Standing committees | | 9/m | 6 | |
| New Jersey | (c) | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | R | Legis. Finance Cmte. | | | 1/y | 6 | |
| New York | No program | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | (i) | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | No program | | | | | | |
| Ohio | (c) | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | R | Standing or interim cmte. | | Zero-base budgeting | 1/y | 6 | Rules & regulations of terminated agencies continue in effect unless terminated by law; includes agencies established by exec. order. |
| Oregon | R | Interim cmte. | Standing committees | | None | 8 | |
| Pennsylvania | S | Legislative Budget and Finance Cmte. | | Perf. eval. | | 6 | |
| Rhode Island | C | Oversight Commission | Auditor General | Zero-base budgeting | 1/y | 5 | Oversight Commission established to conduct sunset reviews. |
| South Carolina | R | Legis. Audit Council | Reorganization Commission, standing committees | Perf. audit | 1/y | 6 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **South Dakota** ..... | S | Special interim cmte. | Legislative Research Council | Perf. audit | 180/d | 10 | The sunset review cycle pertains only to an agency's administrative rules. Only through legislation can an agency be terminated. |
| **Tennessee** ..... | C | Special eval. cmte. in each house | State Auditor | Limited prog. | 1/y | 6 | Establishment of new agencies subject to review by evaluation committee. |
| **Texas** ..... | C | Sunset Advisory Commission | | Perf. eval. | 1/y | 12 | Initial review conducted by agencies themselves. |
| **Utah** ..... | R | Interim study cmte. | Off. of Legislative Research | Interim cmte.'s discretion | 1/y | 6 | |
| **Vermont** ..... | R | Legis. Council staff | Standing committees | | 1/y | 13 | |
| **Virginia** ..... | (j) | | | | | | |
| **Washington**..... | C | Legis. Budget Cmte. | Standing committees | Prog. review | 1/y | 6 | Select jt. cmte. prepares termination legislation. |
| **West Virginia** ..... | S | Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations | Leg. Post Audit Div. | Perf. audit | 1/y | 6 | Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations composed of 5 house members, 5 senate members & 5 citizens appointed by governor. Agencies may be reviewed more frequently. |
| **Wisconsin** ..... | (c) | | | | | | |
| **Wyoming**..... | S | Legis. Serv. Office | 11-mbr. cmte. apptd. by Mgt. Council | | 1/y | Subject to legislative discretion | Every 2 years the legislature selects a group of agencies to undergo sunset review. |

*Key:*
C—Comprehensive
R—Regulatory
S—Selective
D—Discretionary
d—day
y—year
m—month

(a) Agency termination is scheduled on July 1 of the year prior to the scheduled termination of statutory authority for that agency.

(b) Arkansas' sunset law terminated on June 30, 1983.

(c) While they have not enacted sunset legislation in the same sense as the other 33 states with detailed information in this table, the legislatures in California, Delaware, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin have included sunset clauses in selected programs.

(d) Primarily.

(e) Through an executive order, the governor may provide a terminated agency with one year to wind up its affairs.

(f) Plus certain agencies within Departments of Social and Rehabilitative Services, Community Affairs and Institutions.

(g) Nebraska's Sunset Act terminated in 1983.

(h) Nevada law provided for a one-cycle pilot program under which three agencies were reviewed in 1980. No further expansion of the law has been enacted.

(i) North Carolina's sunset law terminated on June 30, 1983.

(j) By joint resolution, Senate and House of Delegates establish a schedule for review of "functional areas" of state government. Program evaluation is carried out by Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission. Agencies are not scheduled for automatic termination. Commission reports are made to standing committees which conduct public hearings.

# Table 26
## LEGISLATIVE APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

| State | Statutory, bill systems, legal applications | | | | | | | | Fiscal, budget, economic applications | | | | | | | | | | Legislative management | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Statutory retrieval | Bill drafting | Bill typing | Bill status report | Statutory revision | Case law retrieval | Redistricting | Other | Revenue forecasting | Revenue analysis | Budget comparison | Budget effects of legislation | Fiscal notes | Local fiscal notes | Economic impact note | Impact of salary and fringe changes | State aid formulas | Tracking federal dollars | Computer printing | Legislative accounting | Mailing lists | Other |
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | |
| Arizona | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Arkansas | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a,b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| California | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | (d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Colorado | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ... | ★ | ★(e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | (f) | ★ | ★ | (g) |
| Iowa | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Louisiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | (h) | (h) | (h) | (h) | ... | ... | ... | (h) | ... | ... | (h) | (h) | ... | (g,i,j) |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | (b,k) | ... | ★ | ... | (l) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | (m) | ... | ... | (l) | ★ | (j) |
| Maryland | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (n,o) |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | |
| Missouri | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (n,p) |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | ★ | (q) | ★ | ... | ... | (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (b) | ★ | ... | |
| New Hampshire(r) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | |
| New Jersey | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | |
| New Mexico | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| New York | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| North Carolina | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★(s) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | (b,t,u) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (v) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | ★ | (h) | ★ | (h) | (h) | (w) | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | (h) | . . . | (h) | ★ | |
| **Oregon** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | (b,x) | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | (g,i,y) |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | |
| **South Carolina** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | |
| **Texas** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **Utah** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **Vermont** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **Washington** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★(z) | . . . | . . . | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | .. | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **Wyoming** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | |

*Key:*
★—Existing application.
. . .—Not an existing application.
(a) Engrossing—House only.
(b) Preparation of journals and/or calendars. In Arkansas, journal for House only. In Nevada, also preparation of supplements and annotations to *Nevada Revised Statutes.*
(c) Bureau of Legislative Research only.
(d) For internal comparison between executive and legislative budgets.
(e) General budget development and analysis.
(f) Computer photo composition.
(g) Inventory. In Louisiana, Senate only.
(h) Senate only.
(i) Payroll.
(j) Workload management.
(k) Committee reporting.
(l) In process.
(m) For education.
(n) Word processing.
(o) Electronic mail.
(p) Library services.
(q) Bill tracking.
(r) Electronic data processing used to varying degrees in performing activities.
(s) Bill registry for the tracking of bills being drafted.
(t) General bill analysis.
(u) Administrative Code and attorney general's opinions retrieval.
(v) Constituent letters.
(w) House only.
(x) Word searching of bills introduced and of state's statutes.
(y) Listing of registered lobbyists.
(z) Pilot project for 1984.

# Table 27
# LOBBYISTS: AS DEFINED IN STATE STATUTES

| State | "Lobbyist" includes: | | | | "Lobbyist" does not include: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anyone receiving compensation to influence legislative action | Anyone spending money to influence legislation | Anyone representing someone else's interests | Anyone attempting to influence legislation(a) | Public officials acting in an official capacity | Anyone who speaks only before committees or boards | Anyone with professional knowledge acting as a professional witness | Members of the media | Representatives of religious organizations(b) | Anyone performing professional bill drafting services(c) | Others |
| Alabama | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (d) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska(e) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Arizona | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | (f,g) |
| Arkansas | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| California | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(h) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Colorado | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★(i) | ... | ... | ... | ... | (f,j) |
| Connecticut | ★(k) | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | (l) |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Florida | ... | ... | ... | ★(m) | (d) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Hawaii | ★(k) | ★(k) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (n) |
| Indiana | ★(k) | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | (o) |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | (o) |
| Kansas | ★ | ★(k) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (p) |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(q) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | ★(k) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (j) |
| Maryland | ★(k) | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (r) |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ★(k) | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★(s) | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ★(k) | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | (t) |
| Mississippi | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Missouri | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★(u) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | (n,v) |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ★(k) | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | (o,v) |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (n) |
| New York | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(u) | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | (f,j) |
| North Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | (j,v) |
| North Dakota | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★(d) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (v) |
| Ohio | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Oklahoma | ★(k) | ★(k) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (f,v) |
| Oregon | ★(k) | ★(k) | ★ | ★(m) | (d,w) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★(k) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | ★(k) | ★(k) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ★ | ... | ★ | ★(q) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (v) |
| South Dakota | ★ | ... | ... | ★(q,m) | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (x) |
| Tennessee | ... | ★(k) | ... | ★(m) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | (f,j) |
| Texas | ★(k) | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | (y) |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (f,o) |
| Vermont | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington | ... | ★(k) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | (o) |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★(k) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | (j) |
| Wyoming | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Note:* Entries reflect a literal reading of statutes. Consult lobbyist regulation provisions in each state for more details.

Definitions used to determine who is required to register and, in most cases, report as lobbyist.

*Key:*

. . . .Not specifically included or excluded in statute wording.

(a) Does not link activity to compensation or expenditures.

(b) Persons representing a bona fide church or religious society for the purpose of protecting the public right to practice the doctrines of such church.

(c) Or advising clients as to the construction or effects of proposed legislation.

(d) Specifically excludes members of the state legislature. In Missouri, stipulates only elected officials.

(e) An individual who lobbies without compensation or who limits lobbying activities to appearances before the legislature, its committees or other public hearings may elect to register with and report to the secretary of state.

(f) Attorneys representing clients before any court or quasi-judicial body or proceedings.

(g) Anyone contacting an official for the sole purpose of acquiring information.

(h) Also does not apply to any state employee acting within the scope of employment, provided that an employee (other than a legislative official) who attempts to influence legislative action and who would otherwise be required to register as a lobbyist is not allowed to make gifts of more than $10/month to an elected state officer or legislative official.

(i) Unless person makes more than three such appearances in a calendar year.

(j) Communications by person in response to an inquiry or request for information. Lobbying as an activity in Colorado does not include communications made by a person in response to a statute, rule, regulation or order requiring such a communication.

(k) Compensation and/or expenditures or time spent lobbying must exceed a specific amount before individual is required to register as a lobbyist. Connecticut—compensation, reimbursement or expenditures (or combined total) of $500 or more/year. Hawaii—anyone who spends more than five hours/month or $275/six months for lobbying activities. Indiana—compensation or expenditures of $500 or more/year. Kansas—expenditures of $100 or more/year. Maine—anyone who spends more than eight hours/month on lobbying activities. Maryland—compensation of $500 or more/reporting period; expenditures of $2,000/reporting period. Michigan—"lobbyist agent" is an individual who receives at least $250/year in compensation; "lobbyist" is an individual who spends more than $1,000/year on activities (more than $250/year, if amount is spent on a single public official). Minnesota—anyone who spends more than five hours/month or more than $250/year. Montana—anyone who spends more than $1,000/year. New Jersey—anyone who is reimbursed over $100/three months. Oklahoma—compensation or expenditures over $250/quarter. Oregon—anyone who spends over 16 hours/quarter or over $50/quarter. Pennsylvania—anyone who spends over $300/month. Rhode Island—compensation or expenditures over $100/year. Tennessee—anyone who spends more than $200/report period. Texas—compensation or expenditures over $200/quarter. Washington—anyone who spends more than four days/three months and over $25. Wisconsin—anyone who spends over $250/year.

(l) Lobbying as an activity does not include communications by or on behalf of a public service company in connection with public utilities control authority's rate hearings.

(m) Any public official who lobbies. In Florida, includes state executive and judicial or quasi-judicial department employees. In South Dakota, executive employees register as "public employee lobbyists."

(n) Legislative employees.

(o) Officers, employees or representatives of state political parties.

(p) Non-profit organizations which are interstate in their operations.

(q) Specifies legislation affecting private pecuniary interests.

(r) Appearances (as part of the official duties) by an officer, director, member or employee of an association engaged exclusively in lobbying for counties and municipalities.

(s) Although all elected and appointed officials of state or local government are excluded, the categorization itself does not refer to the employees of colleges and universities, townships and other local governments, the state executive departments, the judicial branch or appointed members of state-local boards and commissions.

(t) Individuals engaged in selling goods or services to be paid for by public funds; stockholders of family farm corporations not spending over $250/year in communication with public officials.

(u) College officials and employees are not excluded from lobbyist definition. In Nebraska, the University of Nebraska is specified.

(v) Persons who express a personal opinion to their legislators.

(w) Governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general (and attendant deputies for the latter three officers), superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(x) Public corporations.

(y) Persons whose only activity is to encourage or solicit members, employees or stockholders of an entity by whom individual is employed to communicate with legislative members to influence legislation; persons whose only activity is to compensate another to act on their behalf; persons whose only activity is to attend meetings or entertainment events attended by executive/legislative branch members.

# Table 28
# LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

| State | Lobbyist registers with | Frequency | Activity reports(a) — Information required(b): Total expenditures | Expenditures by category | Sources of income | Monies or gifts to individual officials | Legislation supported/opposed by lobbyist | Other | Penalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Ethics Commn. | Monthly(c) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (d) | Fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both. |
| **Alaska** | Public Offices Commn. | Monthly(e) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | (d) | For failure to register or file report on time: $10/day until filed; for violation of provisions: fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. |
| **Arizona** | Secy. of State | Annually(f) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a Class 1 misdemeanor. |
| **Arkansas** | Clerk of House; Secy. of Sen. | + + + | | | | | | | None specified. |
| **California** | Secy. of State | Quarterly | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (d) | Prosecuted as misdemeanor, subject to civil fines. |
| **Colorado** | Secy. of State | Monthly(g) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (h) | Fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment in county jail for 1 year, or both; revocation of registration at discretion of secretary of state. |
| **Connecticut** | Ethics Commn. | Quarterly(i) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | (j) | Fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for 1 year, or both. |
| **Delaware** | Legislative Council | Quarterly | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | For failure to register or for furnishing false information: prosecuted as a Class C misdemeanor; for failure to file report: deemed voluntary cancellation of registration. |
| **Florida** | Jt. Legislative Office(k) | Semi-annually | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | For violation of provisions: reprimand, censure, prohibition from lobbying for all or part of the legislative biennium during which violation occurred (l); for false swearing to material fact: prosecuted as 2nd degree misdemeanor. |
| **Georgia** | Secy. of State | + + + | | | | | | | For violation of provisions or non-compliance: prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **Hawaii** | Ethics Commn. | Semi-annually | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | For failure to file statement or for falsifying statement: prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **Idaho** | Secy. of State | Annually(i) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | For registration and reporting violations: prosecuted as a misdemeanor and liable to max. civil fine of $250 or max. 6 months imprisonment, or both; for late filing of report: $10/day at discretion of secretary of state; for violation of statutory duties of lobbyists: possible revocation of registration. |
| **Illinois** | Secy. of State | Jan., Apr., July(m) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a Class 3 felony(n). |
| **Indiana** | Secy. of State | Semi-annually | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | (o) | For failure to file report: $10/day (to max. of $100) until filed; for violation of provisions or false reporting: prosecuted as a Class D felony. |
| **Iowa** | Clerk of House; Secy. of Sen. | Monthly | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | For failure to file report: cancellation of registration. |
| **Kansas** | Secy. of State | Monthly(p) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a Class B misdemeanor. |
| **Kentucky** | Attorney General | After session | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | Fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both. |
| **Louisiana** | Clerk of House; Secy. of Sen. | + + + | | | | | | | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both. |
| **Maine** | Secy. of State | Monthly(c) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | For failure to register or report: fine of $50. |
| **Maryland** | Ethics Comm. | Semi-annually | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (o) | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Massachusetts** ..... | Secy. of State | Semi-annually | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | For failure to register or report: fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000; additionally, for legislative agent, disqualification until end of 3rd regular session of legislature after conviction. |
| **Michigan**..... | Secy. of State | Annually(q) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (o) | For failure to register or file report: $10/day (to max. $300); for failure to register over 30 days: prosecuted as a misdemeanor, with fine of not more than $1,000. |
| **Minnesota**..... | Ethical Practices Bd. | Quarterly | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | (o) | For late registration or failure to report after first notice: $5/day (to max. $100); for failure to report after second notice: prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **Mississippi** ..... | Secy. of State | Annually | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | For first violation: fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both; for second offense: $5,000, imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. |
| **Missouri** ..... | Clerk of House; Secy. of Sen. | 3 times during session. | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor; may not register for 2 years. |
| **Montana**..... | Commr. of Political Practices | (r) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | For violation of licensing provision: revocation. Prosecuted as a misdemeanor; subject to civil penalties of not less than $250 nor more than $7,500. |
| **Nebraska** ..... | Clerk of Legislature | Monthly(c,s) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | (o) | For violation of gifting provision: prosecuted as Class III misdemeanor. |
| **Nevada** ..... | Dir., Legislative Counsel Bureau | After session(t) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | For late reports: $5/day for first 30 days; $100 after period at discretion of Director. Prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **New Hampshire**.... | Secy. of State | (u) | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor. For filing false statement: punished as perjury. |
| **New Jersey** ..... | Attorney General | Quarterly(g) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | (o) | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **New Mexico** ..... | Secy. of State | (v) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor; fine of not more than $1,000. |
| **New York**..... | Temporary State Commn. on Lobbying | (w) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | Prosecuted as a Class A misdemeanor. |
| **North Carolina** .... | Secy. of State | Annually | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor: fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both; upon conviction, may not lobby for 2 years. |
| **North Dakota** ..... | Secy. of State | Annually | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a Class B misdemeanor. |
| **Ohio** ..... | Jt. Cmte. on Agency Rule Review | Semi-annually | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor of the 4th degree. |
| **Oklahoma**..... | Jt. Legislative Ethics Cmte. | Semi-annually | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | For violation of provisions: prosecuted as a misdemeanor; for failure to register or report, liable for amt. equal to 3 times the expenditure; for third violation: prohibited from lobbying for 5 years. |
| **Oregon** ..... | Govt. Ethics. Commn. | Quarterly | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Either house of legislature may prescribe penalty. |
| **Pennsylvania** ..... | Clerk of House; Secy. of Sen. | Semi-annually | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (x) | Prosecuted as a 3rd degree misdemeanor. |
| **Rhode Island** ..... | Secy. of State | 3 times during session | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | For person, corporation or association engaging lobbyist: fine of not less than $200 nor more than $5,000; for legislative counsel or agent: fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 and disqualification for 3 years. |
| **South Carolina** .... | Secy. of State | Annually | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Prosecuted as a misdemeanor; upon conviction, disqualification for 2 years. |
| **South Dakota** ..... | Secy. of State | Annually | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | Disqualification from lobbying for 3 years. |
| **Tennessee**..... | State Librarian & Archivist | Annually | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | (d) | For late filing: suspension of registration; for violation of registration or reporting provisions: prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **Texas**..... | Secy. of State | Monthly(s) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | (h) | For late filing: civil liability of $100; for failure to register or report: amt. equal to 3 times the compensation or expenditure; for violation of provisions: prosecuted as a Class A misdemeanor. |
| **Utah** ..... | Lieutenant Governor | + + + | | | | | | | For violation of provisions: prosecuted as a Class C misdemeanor. |
| **Vermont**..... | Secy. of State | Annually(y) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fine of not more than $500. |
| **Virginia**..... | Secy. of Commonwealth | After session | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | For failure to report: $50/day until filed; for violation of provisions: prosecuted as a misdemeanor. |
| **Washington** ..... | Public Disclosure Commn. | Monthly | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | Determined by Commn. No individual penalty may exceed $250; for multiple violations: max. aggregate penalty of $5,000. |
| **West Virginia**..... | Clerk of Senate(z) | After session | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None specified. |
| **Wisconsin**..... | Secy. of State | Semi-annually(aa) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | Fine of not more than $5,000 depending on offense. |
| **Wyoming** ..... | Dir., Legislative Service Agy. | + + + | | | | | | | For failure to register: prosecuted as a misdemeanor, subject to $200 fine. |

*Note:* Entries reflect a literal reading of statutes. Consult lobbyist regulation provisions in each state for more details.

## LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING—Notes

*Key:*
. . .—Not required in report.
+ + +—Report not required.

(a) When activity or financial reports are required, they are filed with the official or entity responsible for registering lobbyist.

(b) Reports must contain the stated information; however, additional information may be volunteered by the lobbyist or principal responsible for reporting.

(c) During legislative session.

(d) Statement of business association or partnership with any official; may include entities with which lobbyist has engaged in exchange.

(e) As long as individual continues to engage in lobbying activities.

(f) Supplemental reports filed monthly to show any single expenditure over $25 occurring during month.

(g) Also, annual cumulative disclosure statement.

(h) Media expenditures.

(i) Also, interim monthly reports of lobbying activities during legislative session.

(j) Terms of any contracts, agreements or promises.

(k) As defined by statute, a central office designated jointly by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House and under the immediate responsibility of the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House.

(l) If a legislative committee finds there has been a violation of the lobbying provisions, it reports its findings to the presiding officer along with a recommended penalty. The presiding officer brings committee report and recommendations to entire chamber for determination by a majority of members.

(m) April and July of the year during which legislature is in regular session; within 20 days after adjournment of special session; and January each year for the preceding year during which the legislature was not in session.

(n) Corporations violating provisions are guilty of a business offense and receive a maximum fine of $10,000. Any individual convicted of violation is prohibited from lobbying (for compensation) for three years.

(o) Update of information required at registration.

(p) Only required for months during which expenditures are made, or gifts, payments or honoraria given.

(q) On Jan. 31, covering the calendar year ending Dec. 31, and on Aug. 31 covering immediately preceding Dec. 31 to July 31.

(r) Before Feb. 16 when legislature is in session; before the 16th day of the calendar month when principal spent $5,000 or more in the previous month; 60 days after adjournment.

(s) Also, during the interim. In Nebraska, once during interim. In Texas, quarterly during interim.

(t) Monthly during session if lobbyist is attempting to influence legislative action.

(u) If registered for regular session—file April and Aug. 15 of each odd year; if regular session days are held after Aug. 1 of odd year, must file 30 days after each calendar day in which legislative business is conducted. If registered for special session—15 days after conclusion.

(v) Upon filing registration statement for all pre-session expenditures and 60th day after regular or special session.

(w) Any lobbyist who receives, spends or incurs over $2,000/year files by the 15th day following reporting period in which cumulative total equalled amount (reporting periods—Jan. 1-March 31; April 1-May 31; June 1-Aug. 31) and files an annual cumulative report.

(x) Monthly expenses incurred on behalf of each person in whose interest individual engaged in lobbying.

(y) Also after two months of legislative session.

(z) Copies of registration and report sent to clerk of House.

(aa) By principal.

# Section IV THE JUDICIARY

## STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

By Daina Farthing-Capowich

The phenomenal pace of change in our society has not left the state court systems untouched during the past two years. While the areas affected and adaptations required have been diverse, three key topics stand out, cutting across states and levels of courts. Due to their recent overriding significance, the following will be highlighted as fundamental developments in the state court systems: the continued move toward state funding of trial courts; application of technological advances to court operations; and the use of carefully formulated strategies to reduce delay in the disposition of court cases.

**Continuation of a Trend: State Financing**

Between 1980 and 1983, the number of states that assumed or committed themselves to assume total or substantial funding of their court systems increased from 22 to 29.[1] In addition, at least six other states are considering joining the ranks of the state-financed court systems.[2] The reasons recounted for this movement tend to center on the critical need for sufficient fiscal resources.

The shift from a limited local tax base assures courts an adequate, stable funding source. The centralized budgeting that accompanies state funding results in a more equitable distribution of money, thereby ensuring a more uniform delivery of court services. The extent of local control that remains varies, but integration of the budget usually saves money due to centralized purchasing, standardization of procedures, and additional support services that localities are otherwise unable to provide.

The scope and level of state funding vary considerably, however. The majority of states assume court funding gradually or incrementally.[3] Such an approach often eases the difficult transition to state funding by allowing for extensive planning, coordination and development of the necessary administrative structure. The establishment of clear lines of authority is also a part of the evolutionary process and leads ultimately to increased efficiency and accountability as the management system matures.

The initiation of state financing holds major implications for court personnel as well. The task of incorporating local court staff into the state personnel system is an arduous one that involves payroll transfers, personnel classification changes, modification of fringe benefit programs, and renegotiation of collective bargaining agreements. Yet commentators suggest that the outcome is a more effective, more qualified court staff who have broader professional opportunities available to them.[4]

The continued trend toward state funding of the courts, with its concomitant transformations of related administrative and fiscal processes, appears to be robust. A majority of the states have moved in this direction. To date, no evaluations of this trend have been conducted. Systematic evaluation will provide important insights concerning the impact of state funding on the effectiveness of court administration. However, reliable evaluation will be extremely difficult due to the wide variation among states.

**The Promise of Technology**

Experimentation with and use of technology by judges, administrators and court personnel are clearly on the rise. It is apparent that innovative application of a vast array of technological developments offers courts much in terms of time and fiscal savings as well as potential solutions to mounting dilemmas.[5] Pioneers in the courts are using scientific knowledge to improve performance and delivery of services. Transfer of these experiences, the successes and the pitfalls, is proceeding at a phenomenal pace as judges and administrators attempt to meet the challenges of ever increasing caseloads and limited resources. The impact of technology is now evident in many courts and others are anxious to learn from their varied experiences.

Use of computers is invariably the form of technology that comes to mind first. In fact, development of judicial information systems and other forms of automation represents the technological need most frequently discussed in state of the judiciary messages during 1982 and 1983.[6] Reported uses include word processing, computerized legal research, and automated jury selec-

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tion.[7] However, one of the most common computer uses in the courts involves case management. Delaware provides one example in this area. Its on-line information system encompasses the superior, family and common pleas courts as well as the state department of justice and the public defenders office. Subpoenas and calendars are computer-generated, and cases are transferred electronically from court to court as necessary.[8] New Jersey recently adopted a master plan to develop a statewide computer system that will ease the overwhelming manual workload, improve case management, and increase the collection of fines and fees.[9]

Innovative uses for videotape have also been employed by various courts. For example, experimentation with pre-recorded videotaped trials or segments of trials (particularly in Erie County, Ohio) has been instituted to save time, place absent witnesses in court, and improve jury utilization in California, Ohio and Wisconsin. The use of videotapes as demonstrative evidence and depositions is also being explored. Time savings and decreased security risks have been achieved using videotape, videophones and closed circuit television in preliminary hearings and arraignments in some states (such as Alaska, Idaho, Pennsylvania and Nevada).

The nature of court reporting has been shaped by changing technology during the last few years. The widespread increase in the volume and complexity of cases has caused court administrators to examine activities that can be modified to improve caseflow and efficiency. Court reporting is widely recognized as one such area, as exemplified by a recent study in an appellate court in Texas that pinpointed preparation of the record as the primary cause of delay in criminal appeals.[10] Stimulated by research in the federal courts, attempts to provide faster, accurate service in the state court systems have included experimentation and increased use of electronic sound recording, computer-aided transcription and videotape. Results of a 1983 survey of court reporting services conducted by the National Center for State Courts for the Conference of State Court Administrators confirms this trend. That study, as well as a second survey by the American Bar Association Appellate Judges' Conference, indicates that courts in at least 15 states and the District of Columbia use computer-aided transcription to some extent.[11] There is no doubt that the trend toward application of technological devices that eliminate the traditional manual court reporting method will continue throughout the 1980s.

Pressure for technological change has not entirely been the result of internal forces. Experimental television coverage in state courts has occurred in response to desires by the public and the media for increased involvement in judicial proceedings. The favorable experience of state courts that permit television coverage, accompanied by the adoption of guidelines that govern such coverage, appears to have put to rest the concerns about jury bias, unfairness and exploitation in favor of the educational benefits and promotion of public understanding of the judicial system. In 1981, 34 states permitted experimental or permanent television coverage of courtroom proceedings. By 1983, the number of state courts had increased to 40 and three more were considering experimental programs.[12] Cameras in the courtroom represent a practice whose time has come. Courts have risen to the challenge, exercised guidance and control, and adapted successfully to the effects and pressures of technology in this area.

These and other technological advances will continue to significantly affect the administration of justice.[13] The solutions to many of the problems courts now face will depend upon careful planning and innovative uses of the technology available.

**Attacking Court Delay**

Court caseloads have continued to rise, challenging the courts' capabilities to efficiently manage operations. The state courts have begun to study causes of delay in order to develop and implement programs designed to solve this problem. It is now generally accepted that there is no single cause of or remedy for delay in the disposition of court cases. Based on this understanding, the problem of delay is increasingly being addressed through development of comprehensive case management programs that encompass all actors involved in the judicial process.

Case management systems usually include changes in procedural rules that encourage or require pretrial settlement conferences and attempt to limit continuances, discovery and interrogatories. Rule changes are then enforced through strict scheduling, setting of firm trial dates, and occasionally the imposition of sanctions. Active monitoring of caseflow by trial judges or presiding judges in conjunction with such delay reduction methods is beginning to increase disposition rates and decrease processing time without necessarily increasing the number of judges or sacrificing the quality of justice or dignity of the judicial system. The adoption of

time standards for case processing by the Conference of State Court Administrators and several states represents an important new element in initiating and successfully implementing a delay reduction program.[14] The American Bar Association has also recognized the importance of time standards and is developing guidelines for use at the trial and appellate level. Additional delay reduction methods employed at the trial court level include calendaring changes, use of part-time, temporary or retired judges, increased use of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms and jury streamlining.

Delay reduction efforts at the appellate level have taken several forms as well. Thirty-seven states have created and others are considering creation of an intermediate appellate court.[15] Other states have expanded the jurisdiction of the intermediate appellate court to ease demand on the court of last resort. In addition, appellate courts have instituted prehearing settlement conference programs, fast-tracking programs, and screening mechanisms as well as made more frequent use of *per curiam* opinions and court orders to dispose of appeals.

Increased awareness of court delay on the part of judges and court administrators has resulted in the judicial commitment necessary to induce change. Jurists and court managers will increasingly assume direct responsibility for the flow of criminal and civil cases from filing to conclusion rather than allowing control by lawyers and litigants.[16] Further research and the commitment of other actors in the process will be essential to successful experimentation and institutionalization of delay reduction programs in the state courts.

**Conclusion**

Each of the changes and innovations highlighted represents the continuing trend toward professional development of court administration and improvements in the delivery of judicial services. State courts have responded capably to many changes in their environment and have explored a variety of avenues to upgrade the quality of justice. It is clear that the resourcefulness of court officials in the recent past will continue as we rise to meet the challenges of the future.

**Notes**

1. Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. Michigan is included in this list although fiscal difficulties may hinder implementation of the 1980-81 legislative mandate.

2. Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, Washington and Wisconsin. Lawson, "State Court System Unification," *American University Law Review* 31 (1982): 273-78. Gold, *State and Local Fiscal Relations in the Early 1980s* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press, 1983) might include Montana and Nevada in this group if inclusion were defined on the basis of a state's assumption of additional or greater fiscal responsibilities.

3. For example, Iowa, Kansas and New York. See also Tobin, "Managing the Shift to State Court Financing," *Justice System Journal* 7 (1982): 70-102.

4. See Dosal, "Current Status of State Financing of Trial Courts," Institute for Court Management/ National Center for State Courts Workshop on State Court Financing, Denver, Colorado, May 4-7, 1980; Lawson, footnote 2; and Tobin, footnote 3, for a more thorough discussion of the advantages of state funding.

5. A recent discussion is presented by Douglas, "How the New Technology Can Help You," *Judges' Journal* 22 (1983): 4-7; 58.

6. Chief justices in at least the following states referred to consideration of, experimentation with, and installation or expansion of computer systems for a multitude of purposes: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Utah.

7. Examples of states in each category include Iowa, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Washington; Idaho, New Mexico, South Dakota and Utah; Maine and Nevada, respectively.

8. State of the Judiciary Address, presented by Chief Justice Daniel L. Herrmann on June 2, 1982 to the Joint Bar and Bench Conference at the University of Delaware.

9. "New Jersey Adopts Statewide Computer Plan," National Center for State Courts *Report* 10 (1983): 1.

10. "The State of the Judiciary Message," presented by Chief Justice Jack Pope, *Texas Bar Journal* (March 1983): 362-67.

11. The states that reported such use were Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas and Vermont. "Court Reporting Practices Among the State Court Systems," study conducted by the National Center for State Courts under the auspices of the Conference of State Court Administrators, Committee to Examine Court Reporting Services, 1983; Appellate Judges' Conference Court Technology Committee, "A Survey on How Courts are Using (and Resisting) the New Technology," *Judges' Journal* 22 (1983): 8-9; 57.

12. Rockwell, "Television Coverage in the State Courts," *State Court Journal* 7 (1983): 14-15. Only two states terminated experimentation without extension.

13. Examples of innovations not discussed include teleconferencing for pretrial motions and conferences, juror phone-in systems, and use of updatable microfiche in court records management.

14. National Time Standards for Case Processing were adopted by the Conference of State Court Administrators at the 29th Annual Meeting, Savannah, Georgia on July 27, 1983. Trial time standards have been implemented or are being considered in courts in California, Kansas and Nebraska.

15. By 1981, 32 states had created intermediate appellate courts. Five more have followed suit since that time.

16. See Sipes, "The Journey Toward Delay Reduction in Trial Courts: A Traveler's Report," *State Court Journal* 6 (1982): 5-7; 32-37.

# Table 1
## STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of court | Justices chosen(a) | | | | Chief justice | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | At large | By district | No. of judges(b) | Term (in years)(c) | Method of selection | Term of service as as chief justice |
| Alabama | S.C. | ★ | | 9 | 6 | Popular election | 6 years |
| Alaska | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 10 | By court | 3 years(d) |
| Arizona | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 6 | By court | 5 years |
| Arkansas | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 8 | Popular election | 8 years |
| California | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 12 | Appointed by governor(e) | 12 years |
| Colorado | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 10 | By court | At pleasure of court |
| Connecticut | S.C. | ★ | | 7 (f) | 8 | Nominated by governor, appointed by General Assembly | 8 years |
| Delaware | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 12 | Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate | 12 years |
| Florida | S.C. | | ★ | 7 | 6 | By court | 6 years |
| Georgia | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 6 | By court | 6 years |
| Hawaii | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 10 | Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate | 10 years |
| Idaho | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 6 | Justice with shortest remaining term(g) | Remainder of term |
| Illinois | S.C. | | ★ | 7 | 10 | By court | 3 years |
| Indiana | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 10 | Selected by judicial nominating commission from S.C. members | 5 years |
| Iowa | S.C. | ★ | | 9 | 8 | By court | Remainder of term |
| Kansas | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 6 | By seniority of service(h) | Remainder of term |
| Kentucky | S.C. | | ★ | 7 | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| Louisiana | S.C. | | ★ | 7 | 10 | By seniority of service | Remainder of term |
| Maine | S.J.C. | ★ | | 7 | 7 | Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate | 7 years |
| Maryland | C.A. | | ★ | 7 | 10 | Designated by governor | Remainder of term |
| Massachusetts | S.J.C. | ★ | | 7 | To age 70 | Appointed by governor | To age 70 |
| Michigan | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 8 | By court | 2 years |
| Minnesota | S.C. | ★ | | 9 | 6 | Popular election | 6 years |
| Mississippi | S.C. | | ★ | 9 | 8 | By seniority of service | Remainder of term |
| Missouri | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 12 | By court | Fixed by court |
| Montana | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 8 | Popular election | 8 years |
| Nebraska | S.C. | | ★ | 7 | 6 | Appointed by governor | 6 years |
| Nevada | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 6 | By seniority of service(i) | Remainder of term |
| New Hampshire | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | To age 70 | Appointed by governor and council | To age 70 |
| New Jersey | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 7(j) | Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate | 7 years(j) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 8 | By court | 2 years |
| **New York** | C.A. | ★ | | 7 | 14 | Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate | 14 years |
| **North Carolina** | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 8 | Popular election | 8 years |
| **North Dakota** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 10 | By Supreme and district court judges | 5 years(k) |
| **Ohio** | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 6 | Popular election | 6 years |
| **Oklahoma** | S.C. | | ★ | 9 | 6 | By court | 2 years |
| | C.C.A. | | ★ | 3 | 6 | | |
| **Oregon** | S.C. | | ★ | 7 | 6 | By court | 6 years |
| **Pennsylvania** | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 10 | By seniority of service | Remainder of term |
| **Rhode Island** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | Life | By legislature | Life |
| **South Carolina** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 10 | Joint public vote of General Assembly | 10 years |
| **South Dakota** | S.C. | | ★ | 5 | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| **Tennessee** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 8 | By court | 18 months |
| **Texas** | S.C. | ★ | | 9 | 6 | Popular election | 6 years |
| | C.C.A. | ★ | | 9 | 6 | Popular election(l) | 6 years(l) |
| **Utah** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 10 | Justice with shortest term(g) | Remainder of term |
| **Vermont** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 6 | Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate | 6 years |
| **Virginia** | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 12 | By seniority of service | Remainder of term |
| **Washington** | S.C. | ★ | | 9 | 6 | Justice with shortest term(g) | Remainder of term |
| **West Virginia** | S.C.A. | ★ | | 5 | 12 | By court | Pleasure of court |
| **Wisconsin** | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | 10 | By seniority of service(m) | Remainder of term |
| **Wyoming** | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | 8 | By court | Pleasure of court |
| **Dist. of Col.** | C.A. | ★ | | 9 | 15 | Designated by President(n) | 4 years |
| **American Samoa** | H.C. | ★ | | 8 (o) | (p) | Appointed by Secretary of the Interior | (p) |
| **Puerto Rico** | S.C. | ★ | | 8 | To age 70 | Appointed by President with consent of U.S. Senate | To age 70 |

*Sources:* State constitutions, statutes and court administration offices.

*Key:*
S.C.—Supreme Court
S.C.A.—Supreme Court of Last Resort
S.J.C.—Supreme Judicial Court
C.A.—Court of Appeals
C.C.A.—Court of Criminal Appeals
H.C.—High Court

(a) See table on Selection and Retention of Judges for details.
(b) Number includes chief justice.
(c) The initial term may be shorter. See table on Selection and Retention of Judges for details.
(d) A justice may serve more than one term as chief justice, but may not serve consecutive terms in that position.
(e) Subsequently, must run on record for retention.
(f) Includes chief court administrator who is also an associate justice on the Supreme Court.
(g) Not holding office by selection to fill a vacancy.
(h) If two or more qualify, then senior in age.
(i) If two or more qualify, then determined by lot.
(j) May be reappointed to age 70.
(k) Or expiration of term, whichever is first.
(l) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.
(m) If two or more qualify, then justice with least number of years remaining in term.
(n) From list of nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission.
(o) Chief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.
(p) For good behavior.

## Table 2
## NUMBER OF JUDGES AND TERMS FOR INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND MAJOR TRIAL COURTS

| State or other jurisdiction | Intermediate appellate court | | | Major trial court | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of court | No. of judges | Term (years) | Name of court | No. of judges | Term (years) |
| Alabama | Court of Criminal Appeals | 5 | 6 | Circuit courts | 113 | 6 |
| | Court of Civil Appeals | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Alaska | Court of Appeals | 3 | 6 | Superior courts | 26 | 6 |
| Arizona | Court of Appeals | 15 | 6 | Superior courts | 91 | 4 |
| Arkansas | Court of Appeals | 6 | 8 | Chancery courts | 30 | 4 |
| | | | | Circuit courts | 31 | 6 |
| California | Courts of Appeal | 77 | 12 | Superior courts | 637 (a) | 6 |
| Colorado | Court of Appeals | 10 | 8 | District Court | 102 | 6 |
| Connecticut | Appellate Court | 5 | 8 | Superior courts | 136 (b) | 8 |
| Delaware | . . . | | | Superior courts | 11 (c) | 12 |
| Florida | District Court of Appeals | 46 | 6 | Circuit courts | 339 | 6 |
| Georgia | Court of Appeals | 9 | 6 | Superior courts | 123 | 4 (d) |
| Hawaii | Intermediate Appellate Court | 3 | 10 | Circuit courts | 24 | 10 |
| Idaho | Court of Appeals | 3 | 6 | District courts | 33 | 4 |
| Illinois | Appellate Court | 34 | 10 | Circuit courts | 383 (e) | 6 |
| Indiana | Court of Appeals | 12 | 10 | Circuit courts | 89 | 6 |
| Iowa | Court of Appeals | 5 | 6 | District courts | 99 (f) | 6 |
| Kansas | Court of Appeals | 7 | 4 | District courts | 212 (g) | 4 |
| Kentucky | Courts of Appeals | 14 | 8 | Circuit courts | 91 | 8 |
| Louisiana | Court of Appeals | 48 | 10 | District courts | 150 | 6 |
| Maine | . . . | | | Superior Court | 14 | 7 |
| Maryland | Court of Special Appeals | 13 | 10 | Circuit courts | 81 | 15 |
| | | | | Circuit court for Baltimore City | 23 | 15 |
| Massachusetts | Appeals Court | 10 | To age 70 | Trial Court | 278 | To age 70 |
| Michigan | Court of Appeals | 18 | 6 | Circuit courts | 170 | 6 |
| Minnesota | Court of Appeals | 12 | 6 | District courts | 99 | 6 |
| Mississippi | . . . | | | Chancery courts | 38 | 4 |
| | | | | Circuit courts | 36 | 4 |
| Missouri | Court of Appeals | 24 | 12 | Circuit courts | 133 (h) | 6 |
| Montana | . . . | | | District courts | 36 | 6 |
| Nebraska | . . . | | | District courts | 48 | 6 |
| Nevada | . . . | | | District courts | 35 | 6 |
| New Hampshire | . . . | | | Superior Court | 18 (i) | To age 70 |
| New Jersey | Appellate Division of Superior Court | 23 | 7 | Superior Court | 329 | 7 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | Court of Appeals | 7 | 8 | District courts | 49 | 6 |
| **New York** | Appellate Division of Supreme Court | 24 | 5 | Supreme Court | 314 | 14 |
| **North Carolina** | Court of Appeals | 12 | 8 | Superior Court | 60 | 8 |
| **North Dakota** | . . . | | | District courts | 26 | 6 |
| **Ohio** | Court of Appeals | 53 | 6 | Courts of common pleas | 210 | 6 |
| **Oklahoma** | Court of Appeals | 12 | 6 | District Court | 71 (j) | 4 |
| **Oregon** | Court of Appeals | 10 | 6 | Circuit courts | 84 | 6 |
| | Tax Court | 1 | 6 | | | |
| **Pennsylvania** | Superior Court | 15 | 10 | Courts of common pleas | 309 | 10 |
| | Commonwealth Court | 9 | 10 | | | |
| **Rhode Island** | . . . | | | Superior Court | 19 | Life |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | | | Circuit Court | 31 | 6 |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | | | Circuit courts | 36 | 8 |
| **Tennessee** | Court of Appeals | 12 | 8 | Chancery courts | 27 | 8 |
| | Court of Criminal Appeals | 9 | 8 | Circuit courts | 84 (k) | 8 |
| **Texas** | Court of Civil Appeals | 80 | 6 | District courts | 364 | 4 |
| **Utah** | . . . | | | District courts | 29 | 6 |
| **Vermont** | . . . | | | Superior courts | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | District courts | 14 | 6 |
| **Virginia** | (l) | (l) | (l) | Circuit courts | 120 | 8 |
| **Washington** | Court of Appeals | 16 | 6 | Superior courts | 128 | 4 |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | | | Circuit courts | 60 | 8 |
| **Wisconsin** | Court of Appeals | 12 | 6 | Circuit courts | 190 | 6 |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | | | District courts | 17 | 6 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | . . . | | | Superior Court | 44 | 15 |
| **American Samoa** | . . . | | | High Court: trial level | 8 (m) | (n) |
| **Guam** | . . . | | | Superior Court | 5 | 7 |
| **Puerto Rico** | . . . | | | Superior Court | 92 | 12 |

*Sources:* State statutes and court administration offices.

*Key:*

. . .—Court does not exist in jurisdiction.

(a) Legislature has authorized 594 judgeships; however, an additional 43 have been authorized if sufficient funds are available and counties choose to add new positions.

(b) Includes the judges of the Supreme and appellate courts.

(c) Six associate judges, president judge and four associate justices required by the constitution.

(d) For judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is eight years.

(e) Plus 310 associate judges.

(f) Plus 39 district associate judges and 11 senior judges.

(g) Plus 69 district associate judges and 72 district magistrates.

(h) Plus 177 associate circuit judges.

(i) For 1984. In 1985, 21 judges; 1986, 25 judges.

(j) Plus 77 associate judges and 54 special judges.

(k) With civil jurisdiction, 58 judges; with criminal jurisdiction, 26.

(l) Effective January 1985, Court of Appeals with nine judges serving eight-year terms.

(m) Chief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

(n) For good behavior.

## Table 3

# COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND MAJOR TRIAL COURTS

| State or other jurisdiction | Appellate courts | | | | Major trial courts | Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Court of last resort | Salary | Intermediate appellate court | Salary | | |
| Alabama | Supreme Court | $58,000(a) | Court of Criminal Appeals | $57,000(b) | Circuit courts | $48,000(c) |
| | | | Court of Civil Appeals | 57,000(b) | | |
| Alaska | Supreme Court | 81,648(d) | Court of Appeals | 76,188 | Superior courts | 73,620(d) |
| Arizona | Supreme Court | 67,500 | Court of Appeals | 65,500 | Superior courts | 62,500 |
| Arkansas | Supreme Court | 54,410(a) | Court of Appeals | 52,557(b) | Chancery court | 50,703 |
| | | | | | Circuit courts | 50,703 |
| California | Supreme Court | 77,226(a) | Courts of Appeal | 72,401 | Superior courts | 63,267 |
| Colorado | Supreme Court | 55,600(a) | Court of Appeals | 51,152(b) | District Court | 47,260 |
| Connecticut | Supreme Court | 65,500(a,b) | Appellate Court | 62,500 | Superior courts | 59,600 |
| Delaware | Supreme Court | 56,600(a) | --- | --- | Superior courts | 53,200(b) |
| Florida | Supreme Court | 67,588 | District Court of Appeals | 60,994 | Circuit courts | 58,247 |
| Georgia | Supreme Court | 57,680 | Court of Appeals | 57,054 | Superior courts | 48,276(c) |
| Hawaii | Supreme Court | 53,460(a) | Intermediate Appellate Court | 51,975(b) | Circuit courts | 50,490 |
| Idaho | Supreme Court | 47,300 | Court of Appeals | 46,300 | District courts | 45,300 |
| Illinois | Supreme Court | 75,000 | Appellate Court | 70,000 | Circuit courts | 60,500(b) |
| Indiana | Supreme Court | 47,244(e) | Court of Appeals | 47,244(e) | Circuit courts | 39,932(f) |
| | | | | | Superior courts | 39,932(f) |
| Iowa | Supreme Court | 57,100(a) | Court of Appeals | 54,200(b) | District courts | 50,700(b) |
| Kansas | Supreme Court | 52,864(a) | Court of Appeals | 50,639(b) | District courts | (g) |
| Kentucky | Supreme Court | 57,264(a) | Court of Appeals | 54,927(b) | Circuit courts | 52,589 |
| Louisiana | Supreme Court | 66,566 | Court of Appeals | 63,367 | District courts | 60,169(h) |
| Maine | Supreme Judicial Court | 44,431(a) | --- | --- | Superior Court | 43,736 |
| Maryland | Court of Appeals | 62,500(a) | Court of Special Appeals | 60,000(b) | Circuit courts | 58,000 |
| Massachusetts | Supreme Judicial Court | 62,500(a) | Appeals Court | 62,500 | Trial Court | 60,000(b) |
| Michigan | Supreme Court | 74,000 | Court of Appeals | 71,040 | Circuit courts | 40,700(c) |
| | | | | | Recorder's Court (Detroit) | 63,480 |
| Minnesota | Supreme Court | 65,000(a) | Court of Appeals | 60,000(b) | District courts | 55,000 |
| Mississippi | Supreme Court | 58,000(a) | --- | --- | Chancery courts | 51,000 |
| | | | | | Circuit courts | 51,000 |
| Missouri | Supreme Court | 52,080(a) | Court of Appeals | 49,530 | Circuit courts | 34,230(i) |
| Montana | Supreme Court | 48,923(a) | --- | --- | District courts | 47,693 |
| Nebraska | Supreme Court | 55,930 | --- | --- | District courts | 51,735 |
| Nevada | Supreme Court | 61,500 | --- | --- | District courts | 56,000 |
| New Hampshire | Supreme Court | 51,789(a) | --- | --- | Superior Court | 50,434(b) |
| New Jersey | Supreme Court | 78,000(a) | Appellate division of Superior Court | 75,000 | Superior Court | 70,000(j) |
| New Mexico | Supreme Court | 55,000(a) | Court of Appeals | 52,000(b) | District courts | 49,300 |
| New York | Court of Appeals | 80,892(a) | Appellate divisions of Supreme Court | 69,657(b) | Supreme Court | 65,163 |
| North Carolina | Supreme Court | 59,868 (a,k) | Court of Appeals | 56,676(b,k) | Superior Court | 50,328(b,k) |
| North Dakota | Supreme Court | 53,900(a) | --- | --- | District courts | 50,600(b) |
| Ohio | Supreme Court | 68,000(a) | Court of Appeals | 64,000 | Courts of common pleas | 55,500(l) |
| Oklahoma | Supreme Court | 59,136(a) | Court of Appeals | 55,440 | District Court | (m) |
| | Court of Criminal Appeals | 59,136(a) | | | | |
| Oregon | Supreme Court | 53,308(a) | Court of Appeals | 52,039(b) | Circuit courts | 48,356 |
| | | | Tax Court | 49,967 | | |
| Pennsylvania | Supreme Court | 76,500(a) | Superior Court | 74,500(b) | Courts of common pleas | 65,000(b) |
| | | | Commonwealth Court | 74,500(b) | | |
| Rhode Island | Supreme Court | (a,n) | --- | --- | Superior Court | (b,n) |
| South Carolina | Supreme Court | 63,128(a) | --- | --- | Circuit Court | 63,128 |
| South Dakota | Supreme Court | 48,755(a) | --- | --- | Circuit courts | 45,500(b) |
| Tennessee | Supreme Court | 65,650(a) | Court of Appeals | 63,125(b) | Chancery courts | 60,600 |
| | | | Court of Criminal Appeals | 63,125(b) | Circuit courts | 60,600 |
| | | | | | Criminal courts | 60,600 |
| Texas | Supreme Court | 74,300(a) | Court of Civil Appeals | 66,870(b,c) | District courts | 52,900(c) |
| | Court of Criminal Appeals | 74,300(a) | | | | |
| Utah | Supreme Court | 50,000(a) | --- | --- | District courts | 45,000 |
| Vermont | Supreme Court | 47,350(a) | --- | --- | Superior courts | 45,050(b) |
| | | | | | District courts | 45,050(b) |
| Virginia | Supreme Court | 61,400(a) | --- | --- | Circuit courts | 57,000 |
| Washington | Supreme Court | 51,500 | Court of Appeals | 48,100 | Superior courts | 44,700 |
| West Virginia | Supreme Court of Appeals | 49,000 | --- | --- | Circuit courts | 45,000 |
| Wisconsin | Supreme Court | 57,687(a) | Court of Appeals | 52,918 | Circuit courts | 50,659 |
| Wyoming | Supreme Court | 63,500 | --- | --- | District courts | 61,000 |
| Dist. of Col. | Court of Appeals | 69,570(a) | --- | --- | Superior Court | 65,790(b) |
| American Samoa | High Court | 70,026(a) | --- | --- | (o) | (o) |
| Puerto Rico | Supreme Court | 36,000(a) | | | Superior Court | 30,000 |
| | | | | | District Court | 24,000 |
| Virgin Islands | --- | --- | --- | --- | Territorial Court | 57,200(b) |

*Source:* National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries.

*Note:* Compensation is shown according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect.

(a) These jurisdictions pay additional amounts to chief justices or presiding judges of court of last resort:
Alabama, Texas, District of Columbia—$500.
Arkansas—$4,830.
California—$4,828.
Colorado—$3,336.
Connecticut—$6,500.
Delaware, Puerto Rico—$600.
Hawaii—$2,970.
Iowa, Minnesota—$5,000.
Kansas—$2,782.
Kentucky—$1,168.
Maine—$2,083.
Maryland, North Dakota, Utah—$1,500.
Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania—$2,500.
Mississippi—chief justice, $2,000; presiding judges, $1,000.
Montana—$1,228.
New Hampshire—$2,008.
New Jersey, South Dakota—$2,000.
New Mexico—$1,000.
New York—$3,371.
North Carolina—$1,260.
Ohio—$4,000.
Oklahoma—$2,640.
Oregon—$1,329.
Rhode Island—see note (n).
South Carolina—$8,123.
Tennessee—$2,525.
Vermont—$2,300.
Virginia—$2,600 (plus $4,000 in lieu of travel expenses).
Wisconsin—$7,525.
American Samoa—$2,980.

(b) Additional amounts paid to various judges:
Alabama—presiding judge, $500.
Arkansas—chief judge, $927.
Colorado—chief judge, $1,112.
Connecticut—state court administrator who is also an associate judge of Supreme Court, $3,100.
Delaware—presiding judge, $500.
Hawaii—chief judge, $1,485.
Illinois—chief judge, $5,000.
Iowa—chief judge of court of appeals, $1,200; chief judge of district court, $2,300.
Kansas—chief judge, $1,113.
Kentucky—chief judge, $584.
Maryland—chief judge of court of special appeals, $1,500.
Massachusetts—chief judge of superior court, $2,500.
Minnesota—chief judge, $2,500.
Missouri—chief judge, see note (i).
New Hampshire—chief judge of superior court, $1,355.
New Mexico—chief judge, $1,000.
New York—presiding judge of appellate division of Supreme Court, $4,494.
North Carolina—chief judge of court of appeals, $1,272; senior judge of superior court, $1,566.
North Dakota—presiding judge, $1,200.
Oregon—chief judge, $1,269.
Pennsylvania—presiding judges of superior court and commonwealth court, $1,500; president judges of court of common pleas, amount varies depending on number of judges and population.
Rhode Island—presiding judge of superior court, see note (n).
South Dakota—presiding circuit judge, $1,000.
Tennessee—presiding judge of intermediate appeals court, $1,010.
Texas—chief judge, $450.
Vermont—administrative judges of superior and district courts, $2,300.
District of Columbia—chief judge of superior court, $500.
Virgin Islands—presiding judge of territorial court, $2,750.

(c) Plus local supplements, if any. In Texas, for court of appeals, supplements to salary $1,000 less than salary for Supreme Court justice; for district court, salary to $1,000 less than salary of court of appeals judge.

(d) Salaries range from $81,648 to $93,084 for Supreme Court justices and $73,620 to $86,508 for superior court judges, depending on location and cost-of-living differentials.

(e) Plus $3,000 subsistence allowance.

(f) Salaries range from $39,932 to $42,182.

(g) Salary varies according to designation: district judge designated administrative judge, $49,526; district judge, $48,969; associate district judge, $46,743; district magistrate judge, $21,146; associate district judge designated as administrative judge, $47,300.

(h) Base figure.

(i) Salaries range from $34,230 to $40,350; chief judges' salary, $46,980.

(j) Assignment judges receive $73,000.

(k) Plus 4.8 percent after five years and 9.6 percent after 10 years.

(l) Salaries range from $55,500 to $60,500.

(m) District judges, $49,280. Associate district judges paid on basis of population ranges: over 30,000—$44,352; 10,000 to 30,000—$39,424; under 10,000—$36,960.

(n) Salary varies depending on longevity: associate judges of Supreme Court—$50,070 to $60,084; chief judge of Supreme Court—$51,379 to $61,654; associate judges of superior court—$47,451 to $56,941; presiding judge of superior court—$48,760 to $58,512.

(o) General trial court responsibilities handled by the chief justice or associate judges of the High Court.

## Table 4
## QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

| State or other jurisdiction | U.S. citizenship (years) | | Years of minimum residence: In state | | Years of minimum residence: In district | | Minimum age | | Member of state bar (years) | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | T | A | T | A | T | A | T | A | T | A | T |
| Alabama | 5 | 5 | (a) | (a) | ... | 1 | 25 | 25 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | 5(a) | 5(a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(b) | ★(b) | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ... | ... | 10(c) | 5 | 3(d,e) | ... | 30(d) | 30 | 10(c) | 5 | (f,g) | (f,g) |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 30 | 28 | (h,i) | (h,i) | (f) | (f) |
| California | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10(i) | 10(i) | ... | ... |
| Colorado | ... | ... | (e) | ... | ... | (e) | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | (g) | (g) |
| Connecticut | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Delaware | ... | ... | (a) | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | (h) | (h) | ... | ... |
| Florida | ... | ... | (e) | (e) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | (g) | (g) |
| Georgia | 3 | 3 | (a) | (a) | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ★(a) | ★(a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | ... | (e) | 30 | 30 | ★ | (h) | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | 10(i) | ★ | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | 30 | 30 | ★(i) | ★(i) | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (h) | (h) | (f) | (f) |
| Maryland | ... | ... | 5(a,e) | 5(a,e) | 6 mo. | 6 mo. | 30 | 30 | ★ | ★ | (f) | (f) |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | (e) | ... | (e) | (e) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | (g,j) | (g,j) |
| Minnesota | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (h) | (h) | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | (a) | (a) | ... | ... | 30 | 26 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Missouri | 15 | 10 | (e) | (e) | ★ | 1 | 30 | 30 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | 3 | ... | ★(e) | ★ | 30 | 30 | 5(i) | 5(i) | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | ... | 2(e) | 2(e) | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | ★ | ★ | (k) | (k) |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (l) | (l) |
| New Jersey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ★ | 30 | 30 | 3(h,i) | 3(h,i) | ... | ... |
| New York | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(h) | ★(h) | ... | ... |
| Ohio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 6(i) | 6(i) | (g) | (g) |
| Oklahoma | ... | ... | (e) | ... | (e) | (e) | 30 | ... | 5(i) | 4(i) | ... | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | 3 | ★ | (e) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | 1(a) | (a) | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ★ | ★ | 5(a) | 5(a) | ... | ★(e) | 26 | 26 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(e) | ★(e) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | ... | ... | 5(a) | 5 | ... | 1 | 35(m) | 30 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | (a) | (a) | (d) | 2 | 35 | 25 | ★(i) | ★(i) | ... | ... |
| Utah | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ★ | 30 | 25 | ★(h) | ★ | ... | ... |
| Vermont | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(i) | ★(i) | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Washington | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ★(n) | ★ | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 30 | 30 | ★(i) | ★(i) | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | (e) | ... | ... | (e) | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | ★ | ★ | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 30 | 28 | 1(h,i) | 1(h) | ... | ... |
| Dist. of Col. | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5(i) | 5(i) | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Guam | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (h) | ... | ... |
| No. Marianas Is. | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | (h) | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ★(i) | ★(i) | ... | ... |

*Note:* The information in this table is based on a literal reading of the state constitutions and statutes. Requirements that an individual be a member of the state bar or a qualified elector may imply additional requirements.

*Key:*

A—Judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.

T—Judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction.

★—Provision; length of time not specified.

. . .—No specific provision.

(a) Citizen of the state. In Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee (court of criminal appeals), five years; in Georgia, three years.

(b) Must have been engaged in active practice of law for specific number of years. Alaska: appellate—eight years; trial—five years.

(c) For court of appeals, five years.

(d) For court of appeals judges only.

(e) Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in state; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, electors for nine years; for circuit courts, electors for three years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for one year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for six months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

(f) Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas—good moral character. Maine—sobriety of manners. Maryland—integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

(g) Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona—under 65. Colorado—under 72, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida—under 70, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio—under 70.

(h) Learned in law.

(i) Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in state may satisfy requirement. Arkansas—appellate: eight years; trial: six years. Indiana—10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior or criminal court judge in the state for at least five years. Kansas—appellate: 10 years; trial: five years (must have served as an associate district judge in state for two years). Texas—appellate: 10 years; trial: four years. Vermont—five of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia—appellate: 10 years; trial: five years. Puerto Rico—appellate: 10; trial: five.

(j) A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

(k) May not have been previously removed from judicial office.

(l) Except that record of birth is required.

(m) Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

(n) For court of appeals, admitted to practice for five years.

# Table 5
# SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES

| | |
|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Appellate, circuit, district and probate judges elected on partisan ballots. Municipal court judges appointed by the governing body of the municipality (majority vote of its members). |
| **Alaska** | Supreme Court, court of appeals, superior court and district court judges appointed by governor from nominations submitted by Judicial Council. Supreme Court, court of appeals and superior court judges approved or rejected at first general election held more than three years after appointment. Reconfirmation every 10 and six years, respectively. District court judges approved or rejected at first general election held more than one year after appointment. Reconfirmation every four years. District court magistrates appointed by and serve at pleasure of presiding judge of superior court in each judicial district. |
| **Arizona** | Supreme Court justices and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from a list of not less than three for each vacancy submitted by a nine-member Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. Superior court judges (in counties with population of at least 150,000) appointed by governor from a list of not less than three for each vacancy submitted by a nine-member commission on trial court appointments. Judges initially hold office for term ending 60 days following next regular general election after expiration of two year term. Judges who file declaration of intention to be retained in office run at next regular general election on non-partisan ballot. Superior court judges in counties having population less than 150,000 elected on non-partisan ballot; justices of the peace elected on partisan ballot; police judges and magistrates selected as provided by charter or ordinance; Tucson city magistrates appointed by mayor and council from nominees submitted by non-partisan Merit Selection Commission on magistrate appointments. |
| **Arkansas** | All elected on partisan ballot. |
| **California** | Supreme Court and courts of appeal judges appointed by governor, confirmed by Commission on Judicial Appointments. Judges run unopposed on non-partisan ballot at next general election after appointment. Superior court judges elected on non-partisan ballot or selected by method described above; judges elected to full term at next general election on non-partisan ballot. Municipal court and justice court judges initially appointed by governor and county board of supervisors, respectively, retain office by election on non-partisan ballot. |
| **Colorado** | Supreme Court and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Supreme Court Nominating Commission. Other judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Judicial District Nominating Commission. After initial appointive term of two years, judges run on record for retention. Municipal judges appointed by municipal governing body. Denver County judges appointed by mayor from list submitted by nominating commission; judges run on record for retention. |
| **Connecticut** | Supreme and superior court judges appointed by legislature from nominations submitted by governor. Judicial Review Council makes recommendations on nominations for reappointment. Probate judges elected on partisan ballots. |
| **Delaware** | All appointed by governor with consent of majority of senate. |
| **Florida** | Supreme Court and district court of appeals judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission. Judges run for retention at next general election preceding expiration of term. Circuit and county court judges elected on non-partisan ballots. |
| **Georgia** | Supreme Court, court of appeals and superior court judges elected on non-partisan ballots. Probate judges and justices of peace elected on partisan ballots. Other county and city court judges appointed. |
| **Hawaii** | Supreme Court and intermediate appellate court justices and circuit court judges nominated by Judicial Selection Commission (on list of at least six names) and appointed by governor with consent of senate. District court judges nominated by Commission (on list of at least six names) and appointed by chief justice. |
| **Idaho** | Supreme Court and court of appeals justices and district court judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed on non-partisan merit basis by District Magistrates Commission and run for retention in first general election next succeeding the 18-month period following initial appointment; thereafter, run every four years. |
| **Illinois** | Supreme Court, appellate court and circuit court judges nominated at primary elections or by petition and elected at general or judicial elections on partisan ballot. Circuit court associate judges appointed by circuit judges for four-year terms. |
| **Indiana** | Supreme Court justices and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from list of three nominees submitted by seven-member Judicial Nominating Commission. Judges serve until next general election after two years from appointment date; thereafter, run for retention on record. Circuit, superior and county judges in most counties run on partisan ballot. Marion County municipal judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by county nominating commission. |
| **Iowa** | Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges appointed by governor from lists submitted by nominating commissions. Judges serve initial one-year term and until January 1 following next general election, then run on records for retention. Full-time judicial magistrates appointed by district judges in judicial election district from nominations submitted by county judicial magistrate appointing commission. Part-time magistrates appointed by county judicial magistrate appointing commission. |
| **Kansas** | Supreme Court and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from nominations submitted by Supreme Court Nominating Commission. Judges serve until second Monday in January following first general election after one year in office; thereafter run on record for retention every six (Supreme Court) and four (court of appeals) years. District judges in most judicial districts selected by non-partisan commission plan. |
| **Kentucky** | All judges elected on non-partisan ballot. |
| **Louisiana** | All justices and judges (except Orleans Parish District and Family Court judges) elected on non-partisan ballot. |
| **Maine** | All appointed by governor with confirmation of the senate, except probate judges who are elected on partisan ballot. |
| **Maryland** | Court of appeals and special appeals judges nominated by Judicial Nominating Commission, and appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Judges run on record for retention after one year of service. Judges of circuit courts and Supreme Bench of Baltimore City nominated by Commission and appointed by governor. Judges run in first general election after year of service (may be challenged by other candidates). District court judges nominated by Commission and appointed by governor, subject to senate confirmation. |
| **Massachusetts** | All nominated and appointed by governor with advice and consent of Governor's Council. Judicial Nominating Commission, established by executive order, submits names on non-partisan basis to governor. |
| **Michigan** | All elected on non-partisan ballot, except remaining municipal judges who are selected in accordance with local procedures for selecting public officials. |
| **Minnesota** | All elected on non-partisan ballot. |
| **Mississippi** | All elected on partisan ballot, except municipal court judges who are appointed by governing authority of each municipality. |
| **Missouri** | Judges of Supreme Court, court of appeals and several circuit courts appointed initially by governor from nominations submitted by judicial selection commissions. Judges run for retention after one year in office. All other judges elected on partisan ballot. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Montana** | All elected on non-partisan ballot. Judges unopposed in reelection effort, run for retention. |
| **Nebraska** | All judges appointed initially by governor from nominees submitted by judicial nominating commissions. Judges run for retention on non-partisan ballot in general election following initial three year term; subsequent terms are six years. |
| **Nevada** | All elected on non-partisan ballot. |
| **New Hampshire** | All appointed by governor and confirmed by majority vote of five-member Executive Council. |
| **New Jersey** | All appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate, except judges of municipal courts serving a single municipality who are appointed by governing body. |
| **New Mexico** | All elected on partisan ballot. |
| **New York** | All elected on partisan ballot, except judges of court of appeals who are appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Governor also appoints judges of court of claims and designates members of appellate division of Supreme Court. Mayor of New York City appoints judges of criminal and family courts in the city. |
| **North Carolina** | All elected on partisan ballot, except special judges of superior court who are appointed by governor. |
| **North Dakota** | All elected on non-partisan ballot. |
| **Ohio** | All elected on non-partisan ballot, except court of claims judges who may be appointed by chief justice of Supreme Court from ranks of Supreme Court, court of appeals, court of common pleas or retired judges. |
| **Oklahoma** | Supreme Court justices and court of criminal appeals judges appointed by governor from lists of three submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. Judges run for retention on non-partisan ballot at first general election following completion of one year's service. Judges of court of appeals, and district and associate district judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Special judges appointed by district judges within judicial administrative districts. Municipal judges appointed by governing body of municipality. |
| **Oregon** | All judges elected on non-partisan ballot for six-year terms, except municipal judges who are generally appointed and serve as prescribed by city council. |
| **Pennsylvania** | All initially elected on partisan ballot and thereafter on non-partisan retention ballot, except judges of traffic court and magistrates (Pittsburgh) who are appointed by mayor. |
| **Rhode Island** | Supreme Court justices elected by legislature. Superior, district and family court judges appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. By executive order, governor selects appointees from names submitted by a judicial nominating commission. Probate and municipal court judges appointed by city or town councils. |
| **South Carolina** | Supreme Court, circuit court and family court judges elected by legislature from names submitted on a non-partisan basis by judiciary committee of legislature. Probate judges elected on partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Municipal judges appointed by mayor and alderman of city. |
| **South Dakota** | Supreme Court justices appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Qualifications Commission. Justices run for retention at first general election after three years in office. Circuit court judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed by presiding judge of judicial court. |
| **Tennessee** | Judges of intermediate appellate courts appointed initially by governor from list of three nominees submitted by Appellate Court Nominating Commission. Judges run for election to full term at biennial general election held more than 30 days after occurrence of vacancy. Supreme Court judges and all other judges elected on partisan ballot, except some municipal judges who are appointed by governing body of city. |
| **Texas** | All elected on partisan ballot (method of selection for municipal judges determined by city charter or local ordinance). |
| **Utah** | Supreme Court, district court and circuit court judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Judges may be challenged in reelection effort. Juvenile court judges appointed by governor from list of at least two nominees submitted by Juvenile Court Commission. County justices of the peace elected on non-partisan ballot. Selection method for municipal justices of the peace locally determined. |
| **Vermont** | Supreme Court justices, superior court and district court judges nominated by Judicial Nominating Board and appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. Judges retained in office unless legislature votes for removal. |
| **Virginia** | All full-time judges elected by majority vote of legislature. |
| **Washington** | All elected on non-partisan ballot (method of selection for some municipal judges locally determined). |
| **West Virginia** | Supreme Court of appeals judges, circuit court judges and magistrates elected on partisan ballot. |
| **Wisconsin** | Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Method of selection for municipal judges determined locally. |
| **Wyoming** | Supreme Court justices, district and county court judges appointed by governor from list of three nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Judges run for retention on non-partisan ballot at first general election occurring more than one year after appointment. Justices of the peace elected on non-partisan ballot. Municipal (police) judges appointed by mayor with consent of council. |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Court of appeals and superior court judges nominated by president of the United States from a list of persons recommended by District of Columbia Judicial Nominating Commission; appointed upon advice and consent of U.S. Senate. |
| **American Samoa** | Chief justice and associate justice(s) appointed by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior pursuant to presidential delegation of authority. Associate judges appointed by governor of American Samoa on recommendation of the chief justice, and subsequently confirmed by the senate of American Samoa. |
| **Guam** | All appointed by governor with consent of legislature from list of nominees submitted by Judicial Council; thereafter, run on record for retention every seven years. |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | All appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. |
| **Puerto Rico** | All appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate. |
| **Virgin Islands** | All appointed by governor with advice and consent of legislature. |

*Sources:* Larry Berkson, Scott Beller and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society) and update; Donna Vandenberg, "Judicial Merit Selection: Current Status," American Judicature Society; and state constitutions and statutes.

# Table 6
# METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *How removed* | *Vacancies: how filled* |
|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** ..... | Judicial Inquiry Commission investigates, receives or initiates complaints concerning any judge. Complaints are filed with the Court of the Judiciary which is empowered to remove, suspend, censure or otherwise discipline judges in the state. | By gubernatorial appointment. At next general election held after appointee has been in office one year, office is filled for a full term. In some counties, vacancies in circuit and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment on nominations made by judicial commission. |
| **Alaska** ..... | Justices and judges subject to impeachment for malfeasance or misfeasance in performance of official duties.<br>On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend judge without salary when judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court.<br>On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge for action (occurring not more than six years before commencement of current term) which constitutes willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The Court may also retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | By gubernatorial appointment, from nominations submitted by Judicial Council. |
| **Arizona** ..... | Judges subject to recall election. Electors, equal in number to 25% of votes cast in last election for judge, may petition for judge's recall.<br>All Supreme Court, court of appeals and superior court judges (judges of courts of record) are subject to impeachment.<br>On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend without salary, a judge who pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as felony or involving moral turpitude under state or federal law. If If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspenpension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court.<br>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Court may also retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and superior courts (in counties with population over 150,000) are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies on superior courts in counties of less than 150,000 may be filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when judge is elected to fill remainder of unexpired term. Vacancies on justice courts are filled by appointment by county board of supervisors. |
| **Arkansas** ..... | Supreme, appellate, circuit and chancery court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor upon the joint address of 2/3 of the members elected to each house of General Assembly. | By gubernatorial appointment. Appointee serves remainder of unexpired term if it expires at next general election. |
| **California** ..... | All judges subject to impeachment for misconduct.<br>All judges subject to recall election.<br>On recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Performance or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend a judge without salary when the judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony or any other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court.<br>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Performance, Supreme Court may remove judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure or inability to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies on appellate courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment with approval of Commission on Judicial Appointments until next general election at which appointee has the right to become a candidate. Vacancies on superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next election. Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment for remainder of unexpired term; on justice courts by appointment of county board of supervisors or by nonpartisan special election. |
| **Colorado** ..... | Supreme, appeals and district court judges are subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors or malfeasance in office by 2/3 vote of senate.<br>Supreme Court, on its own motion or upon petition, may remove a judge from office upon final conviction for a crime punishable as felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law.<br>Upon recommendation of Commission of Judicial Discipline, Supreme Court may remove or discipline a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform the duties of office, intemperance or violation of judicial conduct, or for disability that seriously interferes with performance and is (or is likely to become) permanent.<br>Denver county judges are removed in accordance with charter and ordinance provisions. | By gubernatorial appointment (or mayoral appointment in case of Denver county court) from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission. |
| **Connecticut** ..... | Supreme and superior court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor on the address of 2/3 of each house of the General Assembly.<br>On recommendation of Judicial Review Council or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may remove or suspend a judge of the Supreme or superior court after an investigation and hearing. If the investigation involves a Supreme Court justice, such judge is disqualified from participating in the proceedings. If a judge becomes permanently incapacitated and cannot adequately fulfill the duties of office, the judge may be retired for disability by the Judicial Review Council on its own motion or on application of the judge. | If General Assembly is in session, vacancies are filled by gubernatorial nomination and legislative appointment. Otherwise vacancies are filled temporarily by gubernatorial appointment. |

| State or other jurisdiction | How removed | Vacancies: how filled |
|---|---|---|
| **Delaware** | Judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or any high crime or misdemeanor. The Court on the Judiciary may (after investigation and hearing) censure or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform the duties of office or an offense involving moral turpitude or other persistent misconduct in violation of judicial ethics. The Court may also retire a judge for permanent mental or physical disability interfering with the performance of duties. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Florida** | Supreme Court, district courts of appeal and circuit court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office. On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may discipline or remove a judge for willful or persistent failure to perform duties or for conduct unbecoming to member of the judiciary, or retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | By gubernatorial appointment, from nominees recommended by appropriate judicial nominating commission. |
| **Georgia** | Judges are subject to impeachment for cause. Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualification Commission (after investigation of alleged misconduct), the Supreme Court may retire, remove or censure any judge. | By gubernatorial appointment (by executive order) on nonpartisan basis from names submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. |
| **Hawaii** | Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Discipline (after investigation and hearings), the Supreme Court may reprimand, discipline, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove any judge as a result of misconduct or disability. | Vacancies on Supreme, intermediate appellate and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (subject to consent of senate) from names submitted by Judicial Selection Committee. Vacancies on district courts are filled by appointment by chief justice from names submitted by Committee. |
| **Idaho** | Judges are subject to impeachment for cause. Upon recommendation by Judicial Council, Supreme Court (after investigation) may remove judges of Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges. District court judges (or judicial district sitting en banc), by majority vote in accordance with Supreme Court rules, may remove magistrates for cause. District Magistrate's Commission may remove magistrates without cause during first 18 months of service. | Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by Judicial Council for unexpired term. Vacancies in magistrates' division of district court are filled by District Magistrate's Commission for remainder of unexpired term. |
| **Illinois** | Judges are subject to impeachment for cause. The Judicial Inquiry Board receives (or initiates) and investigates complaints, and files complaints with the Courts Commission which may remove, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform duties or other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The Commission may also suspend (with or without pay) or retire a judge for mental or physical disability. | Vacancies on Supreme, appellate and circuit courts are filled by appointment by Supreme Court until general election. Associate judge vacancies on circuit courts are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Indiana** | Upon the recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend or remove an appellate judge for pleading guilty or no contest to a felony or crime involving moral turpitude. The Supreme Court may also retire, censure or remove a judge for other matters. The Supreme Court may also discipline or suspend without pay a non-appellate judge. | Appellate vacancies are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies on circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until general election. Vacancies on most superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment. |
| **Iowa** | Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office. Upon recommendation of Commission of Judicial Qualifications, the Supreme Court may retire a Supreme, district or associate district judge for permanent disability, or remove such judge for failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, willful misconduct, conduct which brings the office into disrepute or substantial violations of the canons of judicial ethics. Judicial magistrates may be removed by a tribunal in the judicial election district of the magistrate's residence. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Kansas** | All judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Supreme Court justices are subject to retirement upon certification to the governor (after a hearing by the Supreme Court nominating commission) that such justice is so incapacitated as to be unable to perform adequately the duties of office. Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission, the Supreme Court may retire for incapacity, discipline, suspend or remove for cause any judge below the Supreme Court level. | Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of appeals are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies on district courts (in areas where commission plan has not been adopted) are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election, when vacancy is filled for remainder of unexpired term; in areas where commission plan has been adopted, vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by judicial nominating commission. |

## Table 6—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | How removed | Vacancies: how filled |
|---|---|---|
| **Kentucky** | Judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.<br>Retirement and Removal Commission, subject to rules of procedure established by Supreme Court, may retire for disability, suspend without pay or remove for good cause any judge. The Commission's actions are subject to review by Supreme Court. | By gubernatorial appointment (from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating comission) or by chief justice if governor fails to act within 60 days. Appointees serve until next general election after their appointment at which time vacancy is filled. |
| **Louisiana** | Judges are subject to impeachment for commission or conviction of felony or malfeasance or gross misconduct.<br>Upon investigation and recommendation by Judiciary Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), remove from office or retire involuntarily a judge for misconduct relating to official duties, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, persistent and public conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, or conduct while in office which would constitute a felony or conviction of felony. The Court may also retire a judge for disability which is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies are filled by Supreme Court appointment if remainder of unexpired term is six months or less; if longer than six months, vacancies are filled in special election. |
| **Maine** | Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor upon the joint address of the legislature.<br>Upon recommendation of the Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability, the Supreme Judicial Court may remove, retire or discipline any judge. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Maryland** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Judges of Court of Appeals, court of special appeals, trial courts of general jurisdiction and district courts are subject to removal by governor on judge's conviction in court of law, impeachment, or physical or mental disability. Judges are also subject to removal upon joint address of the legislature.<br>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities (after hearing), the Court of Appeals may remove or retire a judge for misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform duties, conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice, or disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.<br>Elected judges convicted of felony or misdemeanor relating to public duties and involving moral turpitude may be removed from office by operation of law when conviction becomes final. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Massachusetts** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>The governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, may remove judges upon joint address of the legislature, and may also (after a hearing and with consent of the Council) retire a judge because of advanced age or mental or physical disability.<br>The Commission on Judicial Conduct, using rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Judicial Court, may investigate the action of any judge that may, by consequence of willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance or other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice, bring the office into disrepute. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Michigan** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>With the concurrence of 2/3 of the members of the legislature, the governor may remove a a judge for reasonable cause insufficient for impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of Judicial Tenure Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove a judge for conviction of a felony, a physical or mental disability, or a persistent failure to perform duties, misconduct in office, habitual intemperance or conduct clearly prejudicial to the administration of justice. | Vacancies in all courts of record are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees recommended by a bar committee. Appointee serves until next general election at which successor is selected for remainder of unexpired term. Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by appointment by city councils. |
| **Minnesota** | Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of Board of Judicial Standards, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove a judge for conviction of a felony, physical or mental disability, or persistent failure to perform duties, misconduct in office, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice. | As a result of executive order, by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by appropriate committee on judicial nominations. Appointee serves until general election occurring more than one year after appointment at which time a successor is elected to serve a full term. |
| **Mississippi** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>For reasonable cause which is not sufficient for impeachment, the governor may, on joint address of legislature, remove judges of Supreme and inferior courts.<br>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Performance, Supreme Court may remove, suspend, fine, publicly censure or reprimand a judge for conviction of a felony (in a court outside the state), willful misconduct, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the office into disrepute. The Commission may also retire any judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | By gubernatorial appointment, from names submitted by a nominating commission. The office is filled for remainder of unexpired term at next state or congressional election held more than seven months after vacancy. |
| **Missouri** | Upon recommendation of Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline, Supreme Court may retire, remove or discipline any judge. | Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts which have adopted commission plan are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies on other circuit courts and municipal courts are filled, respectively, by special election and mayoral appointment. |

| State or other jurisdiction | How removed | Vacancies: how filled |
|---|---|---|
| **Montana** | All judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, Supreme Court may suspend a judge and remove same upon conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude. The Supreme Court may also order censure, suspension, removal or retirement for cause. | Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with confirmation by senate) from names submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on municipal and city courts are filled by appointment by city councils for remainder of unexpired term. |
| **Nebraska** | Judges are subject to impeachment. In case of impeachment of Supreme Court justice, judges of district court sit as court of impeachment with 2/3 concurrence required for conviction. In case of other judicial impeachments, Supreme Court sits as court of impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the Supreme Court may reprimand, discipline, censure, suspend or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, disbarment or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Supreme Court also may retire a judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Nevada** | All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment.<br>Judges are also subject to removal by legislative resolution and by recall election.<br>The Commission on Judicial Discipline may censure, retire or remove a Supreme Court justice or district judge for willful misconduct, willful or persistent failure to perform duties or habitual intemperance, or retire a judge for advanced age which interferes with performance of duties or for mental or physical disability that is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies on Supreme or district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from among three nominees submitted by Commission on Judicial Selection. Vacancies on justice courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners or by special election. |
| **New Hampshire** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Governor, with consent of Executive Council, may remove judges upon address of both houses of legislature. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **New Jersey** | Supreme and superior court judges are subject to impeachment by the legislature.<br>Except for Supreme Court justices, judges are subject to a statutory removal proceeding that is initiated by the filing of a complaint by the Supreme Court on its own motion or the governor or either house of the legislature acting by a majority of its total membership. Prior to institution of the formal proceedings, complaints are usually referred to the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct, which conducts a preliminary investigation, makes findings of fact and either dismisses the charges or recommends that formal proceedings be instituted. The Supreme Court's determination is based on a plenary hearing procedure, although the Court is supplied with a record created by the Committee. The formal statutory removal hearing may be either before the Supreme Court sitting en banc or before three justices or judges (or combination thereof) specifically designated by chief justice.<br>If Supreme Court certifies to governor that it appears a Supreme Court or superior court judge is so incapacitated as to substantially prevent the judge from performing the duties of office, the governor appoints a commission of three persons to inquire into the circumstances. On their recommendation, the governor may retire the justice or judge from office, on pension, as may be provided by law. | Vacancies on Supreme, superior, appellate division of superior, county, district, tax and municipal courts are filled as in initial selection. |
| **New Mexico** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>The Judicial Standards Commission may discipline or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties or habitual intemperance, or retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (may use nominating commission). Appointee serves until next general election when a successor is elected for remainder of unexpired term. Vacancies on court of appeals are filled by gubernatorial appointment (may use nominating commission), with appointee serving until Dec. 31 following general election or the remainder of the unexpired term, whichever is longer. |
| **New York** | All judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Court of Appeals and supreme court judges may be removed by 2/3 concurrence of both houses of legislature.<br>Court of claims, county court, surrogate's court, family court, civil and criminal court (NYC) and district court judges may be removed by 2/3 vote of the senate on recommendation of governor.<br>Commission on Judicial Conduct may determine that a judge be admonished, censured or removed from office for cause, or retired for disability, subject to appeal to the court of appeals. | Vacancies on Court of Appeals and appellate division of supreme court are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies in elective judgeships (outside NYC) are filled at the next general election for full term; until election, governor makes appointment (with consent of senate if in session). |
| **North Carolina** | Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, Supreme Court may censure or remove a court of appeals or trial court judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, or mental or physical incapacity that interferes with the performance of duties and it (or is likely to become) permanent.<br>Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, a seven-member panel of the court of appeals may censure or remove (for the above reasons) any Supreme Court judge. | Vacancies on Supreme, appeals and superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election. Superior court judges are selected from names submitted by judicial nominating commission. |

## Table 6—Continued

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *How removed* | *Vacancies: how filled* |
|---|---|---|
| **North Dakota** | Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for habitual intemperance, crimes, corrupt conduct, malfeasance or misdemeanor in office. Governor may remove county judges after hearing.<br>All judges are subject to recall election.<br>On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend a judge without salary when judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed by Supreme Court.<br>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge for willful misconduct, willful failure to perform duties, willful violation of the code of judicial conduct or habitual intemperance. The court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Committee until next general election, unless governor calls for a special election to fill vacancy for remainder of term.<br>Vacancies on county courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners from names submitted by nominating commission. |
| **Ohio** | Judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Judges may be removed by concurrent resolution of 2/3 members of both houses of legislature or removed for cause upon filing of a petition signed by 15% of electors in preceding gunatorial election.<br>The Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline of the Judiciary may disqualify a judge from office when judge has been indicted for a crime punishable as felony under state or federal law. Board may also remove or suspend a judge for willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice or which would bring the office into disrepute, or suspension from practice of law, or retire a judge for physical or mental disability that prevents discharge of duties. Judge may appeal action to Supreme Court. | Vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when successor is elected to fill unexpired term. If unexpired term ends within one year following such election, appointment is made for unexpired term. |
| **Oklahoma** | Judges are subject to impeachment for willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual intemperance, incompetency or any offense involving moral turpitude.<br>Upon recommendation of Council on Judicial Complaints, chief justice of Supreme Court may bring charges against any judge in the Court on the Judiciary. Court on the Judiciary may order removal of judge for gross neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual intemperance, an offense involving moral turpitude, gross partiality in office, oppression in office, or any other ground specified by law. Judge may also be retired (with or without salary) for mental or physical disability that prevents performance of duties or for incompetence to perform duties. | Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of criminal appeals are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies on court of appeals and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. For court of appeals vacancies, judge is elected to fill unexpired term at next general election. |
| **Oregon** | On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Fitness, Supreme Court may remove a judge for conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude, willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, habitual intemperance, illegal use of narcotic drugs, willful violation of rules of conduct prescribed by Supreme Court or general incompetence. A judge may also be retired for mental or physical disability after certification by Commission. Judge may appeal action to Supreme Court. | Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment, until next general election when judge is selected to fill unexpired term. |
| **Pennsylvania** | All judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor in office.<br>Upon recommendation of Judicial Inquiry and Review Board, a judge may be suspended, removed or otherwise disciplined by Supreme Court for specific forms of misconduct, neglect of duty or disability. | By gubernatorial appointment (with advice and consent of senate), from names submitted by appropriate nominating commission. Appointee serves until next election if the election is more than 10 months after vacancy occurred. |
| **Rhode Island** | All judges are subject to impeachment.<br>The Supreme Court on its own motion may suspend a judge who pleaded guilty or no contest or was found guilty of a crime punishable as felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude.<br>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline, the Supreme Court may censure, suspend, reprimand or remove from office a judge guilty of a serious violation of the canons of judicial ethics or for willful or persistent failure to perform duties, a disabling addiction to alcohol, drugs or narcotics, or conduct that brings the office into disrepute. The Supreme Court may also retire a judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.<br>Whenever the Commission recommends removal of a Supreme Court justice, the Supreme Court transmits the findings to the speaker of the house of representatives recommending the initiation of proceedings for the removal of the justice by resolution of the legislature. | Vacancies on Supreme Court are filled by the two houses of the legislature in grand committee until the next election. In case of a judge's temporary inability, governor may appoint a person to fill vacancy. Vacancies on superior, family and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with advice and consent of senate) from names submitted by nominating commission. |
| **South Carolina** | Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor on address of 2/3 of each house of legislature.<br>Supreme Court may retire judges for mental and/or physical disability. Judicial Standards Commission enforces code of judicial conduct. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection for remainder of unexpired term; if remainder is less than one year, vacancy is filled by gubernatorial appointment. Vacancies on probate courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election. |
| **South Dakota** | Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges are subject to removal by impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge from office. | Vacancies on Supreme and circuit courts are filled by gunatorial appointment from names submitted by Judicial Qualifications Commission for balance of unexpired term. |

| State or other jurisdiction | How removed | Vacancies: how filled |
|---|---|---|
| **Tennessee** | Judges are subject to impeachment for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.<br>Upon recommendation of the Court of the Judiciary, the legislature (by concurrent resolution) may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office or physical or mental disability. | Vacancies on Supreme, circuit, criminal and chancery courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next biennial election held more than 30 days after vacancy occurred. At election, successor is chosen as in initial selection. Vacancies on court of appeals and court of criminal appeals are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Texas** | Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by joint address of both houses.<br>Supreme Court may remove district judges from office. District judges may remove county judges and justices of the peace.<br>Upon charges filed by the Commission on Judicial Conduct, the Supreme Court may remove a judge for misconduct or retire a judge for disability. | Vacancies on appellate and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election, at which time a successor is chosen. Vacancies on county courts are filled by appointment by county commissioner's court until next election when successor is chosen. Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by governing body of municipality for remainder of unexpired term. |
| **Utah** | All judges, except justices of the peace, are subject to impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, final conviction of a crime punishable as a felony, persistent failure to perform duties, habitual use of alcohol or drugs which interferes with the performance of duties or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the judicial office into disrepute. The court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.<br>Lay justices of the peace may be removed for willful failure to participate in judicial education program. | Vacancies on Supreme, district and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from candidates submitted by appropriate nominating commission. |
| **Vermont** | All judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Supreme Court may discipline, impose sanctions on, or suspend from duties any judge in the state. | Vacancies on Supreme, superior and district courts are filled as in initial selection if senate is in session. Otherwise, by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by judicial nominating board. |
| **Virginia** | All judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Upon certification of charges against judge by Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection if General Assembly is in session. Otherwise, by gubernatorial appointment, with appointee serving until 30 days after commencement of next legislative session. |
| **Washington** | A judge of any court of record is subject to impeachment.<br>After notice, hearing and recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend or remove a judge for violating a rule of judicial conduct. The Supreme Court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. | Vacancies on appellate and general trial courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when successor is elected to fill remainder of term. |
| **West Virginia** | Judges are subject to impeachment for maladministration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty or any crime or misdemeanor.<br>The Supreme Court of Appeals may censure or suspend a judge for any violation of the judicial code of ethics or retire a judge who is incapable of performing duties because of advancing age, disease or physical or mental infirmity. | Vacancies on appellate and general trial courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (from names submitted by nominating commission). If unexpired term is less than two years (or such additional period not exceeding three years), appointee serves for remainder of term. If unexpired term is more than three years, appointee serves until next general election, at which time successor is chosen to fill remainder of term. |
| **Wisconsin** | All judges are subject to impeachment.<br>Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court judges are subject to removal by address of both houses of legislature with 2/3 of members concurring and by recall election.<br>As judges of courts of record must be licensed to practice law in state, removal of judge may also be by disbarment.<br>Upon petition of Judicial Commission or on its own motion, Supreme Court may declare a judgeship vacant for judge's misconduct or disability. In case of disability, judge receives salary and benefits for balance of term or until temporary vacancy terminates, whichever comes first. | Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by nominating commission. |
| **Wyoming** | All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment.<br>Upon recommendation of Judicial Supervisory Commission, the Supreme Court may retire or remove a judge.<br>After a hearing before a panel of three district judges, the Supreme Court may remove justices of the peace. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. Vacancies on justice of the peace courts are filled by appointment by county commissioners until next general election. |

## Table 6—Continued

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *How removed* | *Vacancies: how filled* |
|---|---|---|
| **Dist. of Col.** ..... | Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure may remove a judge upon conviction of a felony (including a federal crime), for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform judicial duties or for other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the office into disrepute. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection, unless president of the United States fails to nominate candidate within 60 days of receipt of list of nominees from D.C. Judicial Nominating Commission; then Commission nominates and appoints, wth advice and consent of U.S. Senate. |
| **American Samoa** . | U.S. Secretary of the Interior may remove chief and associate justices for cause.<br>Upon recommendation of governor, chief justice may remove associate judges for cause. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |
| **Guam**..... | On recommendation of Judicial Qualification Commission, a special court of three judges may remove a judge for misconduct or incapacity. | By gubernatorial appointment. |
| **No. Mariana Is.** .. | Judges are subject to impeachment for treason, commission of a felony, corruption or neglect of duty.<br>Upon recommendation of an advisory commission on the judiciary, the governor may remove, suspend or otherwise sanction a judge for illegal or improper conduct. | By gubernatorial appointment. |
| **Puerto Rico**..... | Supreme Court justices are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery, other felonies and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.<br>Supreme Court may remove other judges for cause (as provided by judiciary act) after a hearing on charges brought by order of chief justice, who disqualifies self from final proceedings. | Vacancies are filled as in initial selection. |

*Source:* American Judicature Society, 1984 (used with permission).

# Table 7
## SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

| State or other jurisdiction | Title | Established | Appointed by(a) | Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Administrative Director of Courts(b) | 1971 | CJ | $51,610 |
| **Alaska** | Administrative Director | 1959 | CJ (c) | 79,648 |
| **Arizona** | Court Administrator | 1960 | SC | 53,500 |
| **Arkansas** | Executive Secretary, Judicial Department | 1965 | CJ (d) | 38,462 |
| **California** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1960 | JC | 70,665 |
| **Colorado** | State Court Administrator | 1959 | SC | 51,152 |
| **Connecticut** | Chief Court Administrator(e) | 1965 | CJ | 61,500 (f) |
| **Delaware** | Director, Delaware Court System | 1971 | CJ | 43,600 |
| **Florida** | State Courts Administrator | 1972 | SC | 48,514 |
| **Georgia** | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1973 | JC | 46,725 |
| **Hawaii** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1959 | CJ (c) | 50,490 |
| **Idaho** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1967 | SC | 46,620 |
| **Illinois** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1959 | SC | 61,500 |
| **Indiana** | Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration | 1975 | SC | 46,500 |
| **Iowa** | Court Administrator | 1971 | SC | 46,700 |
| **Kansas** | Judicial Administrator | 1965 | CJ | 48,969 |
| **Kentucky** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1976 | CJ | 44,993 |
| **Louisiana** | Judicial Administrator | 1954 | SC | 60,169 |
| **Maine** | Court Administrator | 1975 | CJ | 43,186 |
| **Maryland** | State Court Administrator(b) | 1955 | CJ | 57,300 |
| **Massachusetts** | Administrator, Supreme Judicial Court(b) | 1978 | SC | 62,500 |
| **Michigan** | State Court Administrator | 1952 | SC | 65,814 |
| **Minnesota** | Director, State Court Administration | 1963 | SC | 48,000-54,000 |
| **Mississippi** | Executive Assistant to the Supreme Court | 1974 | SC | 51,000 |
| **Missouri** | Court Administrator | 1970 | SC | 40,000 |
| **Montana** | State Court Administrator | 1975 | SC | 31,954 |
| **Nebraska** | State Court Administrator | 1972 | CJ | 40,750 |
| **Nevada** | Director, Office of Court Administration | 1971 | SC | 35,650 |
| **New Hampshire** | Director of Administrative Services | 1980 | SC | 46,406 |
| **New Jersey** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1948 | CJ | 60,000 |
| **New Mexico** | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1959 | SC | 48,000 |
| **New York** | Chief Administrator of the Courts(g) | 1978 | CJ (h) | 76,151 |
| **North Carolina** | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1965 | CJ | 53,496 |
| **North Dakota** | Court Administrator(i) | 1971 | CJ | 48,508 |
| **Ohio** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1955 | SC | 61,936 |
| **Oklahoma** | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1967 | SC | 55,440 |
| **Oregon** | Court Administrator | 1971 | CJ | 52,788 |
| **Pennsylvania** | Court Administrator | 1968 | SC | 60,000 |
| **Rhode Island** | Court Administrator | 1969 | CJ | 46,359-56,317 (j) |
| **South Carolina** | Director of Court Administration | 1973 | CJ | 48,661 |
| **South Dakota** | State Court Administrator | 1974 | SC | 44,498 |
| **Tennessee** | Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court | 1963 | SC | 63,125 |
| **Texas** | Administrative Director of the Courts(k) | 1977 | SC | 47,600 |
| **Utah** | Court Administrator | 1973 | SC | 45,000 |
| **Vermont** | Court Administrator(l) | 1967 | SC | 42,900 |
| **Virginia** | Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court | 1952 | SC | 57,000 |
| **Washington** | Administrator for the Courts | 1957 | SC (m) | 40,200 |
| **West Virginia** | Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals | 1975 | SC | 46,000 |
| **Wisconsin** | Director of State Courts | 1978 | SC | 52,918 |
| **Wyoming** | Court Coordinator | 1974 | SC | 36,440 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Executive Officer of D.C. Courts | 1971 | (n) | 65,790 |
| **American Samoa** | Court Administrator | 1977 | CJ | 20,177 |
| **Puerto Rico** | Administrative Director of Court Administration | 1952 | CJ | 30,600 |

*Source:* Salary information derived from "Survey of Judicial Salaries," National Center for State Courts.

*Key:*
SC—State court of last resort.
CJ—Chief justice or chief judge of court of last resort.
JC—Judicial council.

(a) Term of office for all court administrators is at pleasure of appointing authority.
(b) In addition, there is a court administrator to administer state trial courts.
(c) With approval of Supreme Court.
(d) With approval of Judicial Council.
(e) Administrator is an associate judge of the Supreme Court.
(f) Salary conditioned on administrator being a judge of the Supreme or superior court.
(g) If incumbent is a judge, the title is Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts.
(h) With advice and consent of Administrative Board of the Courts.
(i) Serves as secretary to Judicial Council.
(j) Longevity payments at 7, 11, 15, 20 and 25 years of state service.
(k) Serves as executive director of Judicial Council.
(l) Also clerk of the Supreme Court.
(m) Appointed from list of five submitted by governor.
(n) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

# Section V
# LEGISLATION, ELECTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONS

## 1. Legislation

## TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION: 1982-83

By Elaine Stuart Knapp

The recession, high unemployment and federal budget cuts combined to cause budget problems for most states in the biennium. In addition to dealing with revenue problems, state legislatures cracked down on drunk driving and paid increased attention to education and economic development.

**Taxes, Finance**

Many states bit the bullet—raising taxes, slashing spending, freezing hiring or laying off workers, and making other changes to avoid deficits. Many which had cut taxes in response to the heralded tax revolt of the late 1970s found themselves without a cushion for continued hard times. In contrast to the previous biennium when states raised excise taxes to boost revenues, during 1982-83 many were forced to raise broad-based taxes. Sales taxes were raised in 21 states and personal income taxes in 20 states. Motor fuel taxes were increased in 27 states, with most acting in 1983 to take advantage of federal funds available under a nickel hike in the federal gasoline tax. Other excise taxes were increased as well: cigarette taxes were raised in 21 states and liquor taxes in at least 13 states. Vehicle and truck fees also went up. Despite their best efforts, 17 states closed with deficits during fiscal 1982 or 1983.

**Economy, Labor**

High unemployment depleted many state jobless compensation funds, and 28 were forced to borrow from the federal government during the biennium. Worse, the federal government began charging 10 percent interest on the previously interest-free loans as of April 1, 1982. Total loans and interest stood at $13.64 billion at the end of 1983. More than 40 states amended their unemployment compensation laws over the biennium. Many tightened benefits and increased revenues to return jobless funds to solvency.

The high technology or computer revolution became the object of state economic development efforts. Many states created high technology authorities, councils or facilities. Other economic development legislation included authorization of venture capital programs to provide financing for new businesses, passage of enterprise zone acts in at least 14 states, creation of new authorities and commissions, provision of tax credits and other incentives for creating new jobs, and encouragement of exports and tourism. State changes in banking laws included authority for interstate banking in several Northeast states, approval of branch banking and multibank holding companies, international banking, revision of interest rate ceilings and changes in credit laws. Jobs programs were launched by at least six states. Even more states provided job training and other aid programs for the unemployed.

**Education**

A number of national commission reports on education resulted in the examination of public education by many states in 1983. Mississippi set the stage with passage of a sales tax hike for education in late 1982, with at least seven other states raising taxes for education during the biennium. Education law changes included: tougher graduation requirements, more emphasis on math and science, evaluation and testing of teachers, merit raises for teachers, and steps toward a career ladder for teachers. Laws allowing silent prayer or moments of silence in school were struck down by courts in Alabama, New Jersey and Tennessee. Efforts to equalize school financing were made by Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

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Elaine Stuart Knapp is Editor of *State Government News*, the Council's monthly magazine.

**Law Enforcement**

Largely in response to citizen action groups, and with the boost of federal incentives in late 1982, legislatures in nearly every state toughened drunk driving laws during the biennium. Major changes included making a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .10 percent the legal definition of intoxication, mandating jail time, providing for treatment or alcohol education, increasing fines and providing for license suspensions. Drinking ages were raised in 11 states. Also in highway safety, child restraint laws requiring toddlers to be strapped in special car seats passed in at least 34 states. Truck size and weight limits were increased to conform to federal law in most states. Connecticut lost a court battle to ban twin-trailer trucks.

Overcrowded prisons continued to plague states, with most states under court order or in litigation over conditions. Funds for prison facilities were increased in at least 13 states. At least 11 states now provide for emergency release of inmates when prisons become overcrowded. States also expanded parole and probation provisions, authorized community service as an alternative to jail, provided more halfway houses, and required restitution to victims. Laws requiring consideration of victims in sentencing or otherwise assuring victims' rights passed in 10 states. At least four states assured criminals would not profit from writing about their crimes. Insanity defenses were revised by a dozen states, in continued response to the acquittal of John Hinckley Jr. by reason of insanity for shooting President Reagan. Some states abolished the insanity defense and others adopted guilty but mentally ill verdicts. States continued to crack down on child pornography and drug abuse. Imitation or "look-alike" drugs were banned in 13 states. Capital punishment was adopted in Massachusetts and New Jersey, while lethal injections were authorized for executions in Arkansas and Montana. Pari-mutuel betting was approved in Iowa, Minnesota and Oklahoma. Washington and Colorado joined the states with lotteries.

**Environment, Energy**

Toxic substances and hazardous waste continued to be major state concerns. Superfunds or other financing for cleanup of toxic waste passed in at least eight states. States also dealt with problems of locating or regulating waste facilities and regulating transporting of waste. Workers must be told of toxic substances in nine states under new laws and so-called "community right-to-know" laws passed in Connecticut and New Jersey as well. More than 30 states moved to join low-level nuclear waste compacts providing for regional disposal sites. Water legislation included protection for groundwater in Arizona, Florida, Kansas and Wisconsin; South Dakota's major water sale; a state water plan in Texas; and new water projects in Colorado, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming. Most energy legislation was aimed at holding down utility rate hikes. Metal beverage tabs were banned in Colorado and Louisiana and bottle deposits required in New York. Farmers were given some protection from grain buyers' bankruptcy in seven states.

**Government**

Legislative redistricting or reapportionment to meet new Census figures was completed in most states. Increased legislative review of rules or budgets was authorized in more states, although such an attempt was struck down by the court in Kentucky. Comparable pay for women state workers with male counterparts was the object of legislation in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and Washington. Washington lost a major court suit on the issue as well. Presidential primaries were repealed in Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan and Nevada. Alaska became the 31st state to call for a constitutional amendment for a balanced federal budget.

**Health, Social Legislation**

States continued to try to hold down health costs, with at least eight passing cost control legislation. Pre-paid health care as an alternative to Medicaid passed in Arizona. States stepped up enforcement of child support, with at least 13 enacting new legislation. States continued to extend protection from abuse to children and the elderly. Health legislation emphasized community and home care for the mentally ill, the handicapped and the elderly. Child custody laws continued to be revised and at least three states authorized shared custody agreements.

## Table 1

## INITIATIVE PROVISIONS FOR STATE LEGISLATION

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Type(a)* | *Basis for number of signatures required on petition(b)* |
|---|---|---|
| **Alaska** | D | 10% of votes cast in last general election and resident in at least 2/3 of election districts |
| **Arizona** | D | 10% of qualified electors based on votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Arkansas** | D | 8% of legal voters based on votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **California** | D | 5% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Colorado** | D | 5% of votes cast in last general election for secretary of state |
| **Idaho** | D | 10% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Maine** | I | 10% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Massachusetts** | I | 3% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Michigan** | I | 8% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Missouri** | D | 5% of voters in each of 2/3 of congressional districts |
| **Montana** | D | 5% of qualified electors in each of at least 1/3 of legislative representative districts; total must be at least 5% of the total qualified electors in state |
| **Nebraska** | D | 7% of votes cast in last general election for governor; petition must include 5% of electors of each of 2/5 of counties in state |
| **Nevada** | I | 10% of votes cast in last general election in at least 75% of counties in state |
| **North Dakota** | D | 2% of state's resident population at last federal decennial census |
| **Ohio** | B | 3% of electors |
| **Oklahoma** | D | 8% of legal voters based on total vote cast in last general election for state office receiving largest number of votes |
| **Oregon** | D | 6% of total votes cast in last election for governor |
| **South Dakota** | I | 5% of qualified voters based on votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Utah** | B | 10% (direct) or 5% (indirect) of total votes cast in last general election for governor with same percentage required from a majority of counties in state |
| **Washington** | B | 8% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Wyoming** | D | 15% of qualified voters based on votes cast in last general election and resident in at least 2/3 of counties in state |
| **Dist. of Col.** | D | 5% of registered qualified voters; total must include 5% of registered voters in each of five or more of the wards in the district |
| **Guam** | D | 20% of voters in last general election for governor |
| **No. Marianas** | D | 20% of qualified voters |

*Note:* This table refers only to those jurisdictions that allow proposed state laws to be placed on a state ballot by citizen petition and enacted or rejected by the electorate.

(a) The initiative may be direct or indirect. The direct type, designated D in this column, allows proposed measures to be placed on the ballot by securing a specific number of signatures on a petition—no legislative action is required. The indirect type, designated I, requires that the petition for a proposed measure first be submitted to the legislature allowing the legislators an opportunity to enact or alter the measure before it is placed on the ballot for consideration by the electorate. In some states, both types, designated B, are used.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure in every jurisdiction except the Northern Mariana Islands where enactment requires approval by 2/3 of the votes cast. In Massachusetts and Nebraska, apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the measure must receive, respectively, 30 and 35 percent of the total votes cast in favor.

## Table 2

## PROVISIONS FOR REFERENDUM ON STATE LEGISLATION

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Basis of referendum(a)* | *Basis for number of signatures on citizen petition(b)* |
|---|---|---|
| **Alaska** | Citizen petition | 10% of votes cast in last general election for governor and resident in at least 2/3 of election districts |
| **Arizona** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature | 5% of qualified voters |
| **Arkansas** | Citizen petition | 6% of legal voters based on votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **California** | Citizen petition<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | 5% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Colorado** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature | 5% of votes cast in last general election for secretary of state |
| **Connecticut** | Submission by legislature | |
| **Florida** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Georgia** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Idaho** | Citizen petition | 10% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Illinois** | Submission by legislature(c) | |
| **Iowa** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Kansas** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Kentucky** | Citizen petition(d)<br>Submission by legislature(d)<br>Constitutional requirement(d) | 5% of legal voters based on votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Maine** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | 10% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Maryland** | Citizen petition | 3% of qualified voters based on votes cast in last general election for governor; not more than 1/2 can be residents of Baltimore or any one county |
| **Massachusetts** | Citizen petition | 2% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Michigan** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | 5% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Missouri** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature | 5% of legal voters in each of 2/3 of congressional districts |
| **Montana** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature | 5% of total qualified electors and 5% in at least 1/3 of legislative districts |
| **Nebraska** | Citizen petition | 5% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Nevada** | Citizen petition | 10% of votes cast in last general election |
| **New Jersey** | Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **New Mexico** | Citizen petition<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | 10% of qualified electors of each of 3/4 of counties; total must be at least 10% of qualified electors in state |
| **New York** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **North Carolina** | Constitutional requirement | |
| **North Dakota** | Citizen petition | 2% of state's resident population from last federal decennial census |
| **Ohio** | Citizen petition<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | 6% of electors |
| **Oklahoma** | Citizen petition<br>Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | 5% of votes cast for state office receiving largest number of votes in last general election |
| **Oregon** | Citizen petition | 4% of votes cast in last election for governor |
| **Pennsylvania** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Basis of referendum(a)* | *Basis for number of signatures on citizen petition(b)* |
|---|---|---|
| **Rhode Island** | Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **South Dakota** | Citizen petition | 5% of votes cast in last general election for governor |
| **Utah** | Citizen petition | 10% of votes cast in last general election for governor and same percentage required from a majority of the counties |
| **Virginia** | Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Washington** | Citizen petition | 4% of voters registered and voting in last general election for governor |
| | Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Wisconsin** | Submission by legislature<br>Constitutional requirement(c) | |
| **Wyoming** | Citizen petition | 15% of voters in last general election and resident in at least 2/3 of counties |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Citizen petition | 5% of registered qualified voters; total must include 5% of registered voters in each of five or more wards in district |
| **Guam** | Citizen petition | 20% of persons voting in last general election for governor |
| | Submission by legislature | |
| **No. Marianas** | Citizen petition | 20% of qualified voters |
| **Puerto Rico** | Citizen petition | 20% of persons voting in last general election for governor |
| | Submission by legislature | |

*Note:* This table refers only to those jurisdictions which provide for a process whereby a state law passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect.

(a) Three forms of referendum exist: (1) Citizen petition—the people may petition for a referendum, usually with the intention of rejecting an act passed by the legislature (in many states, the right to petition for referendum may not extend to specific types of legislation); (2) Submission by legislature—the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters for their approval; (3) Constitutional requirement—the state constitution may require that certain questions, such as debt authorization, be submitted to the voters.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a referendum measure in every jurisdiction. In Massachusetts, the measure must also receive at least 30 percent of the total ballots cast in the election.

(c) Applies to laws regarding state debt authorization: California, Illinois (debt may be incurred by law passed by legislature or by submission of question to voters), Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin; state bond issuance: Florida, Maine; taxation: Georgia (exemptions from ad valorem taxes), Michigan (taxing and spending over prescribed limits); and authorization of banking powers for associations: Iowa, Ohio.

(d) Applies only to referendum on legislation classifying property and providing for taxation on the same. The referendum, required by the state constitution, may be ordered by citizen petition or submitted by the legislature.

## Table 3

## PROVISIONS FOR RECALL OF STATE OFFICIALS

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Officers to whom applicable* | *Basis for number of signatures on petition(a)* |
|---|---|---|
| **Alaska** | All elective officials except judicial officers | 25% of voters in last general election in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **Arizona** | All elective officials | 25% of votes cast in last election for office of official sought to be recalled |
| **California** | All elective officials | Statewide officers: 12% of votes cast in last election for officer sought to be recalled; signatures must be obtained from at least five different counties equal in number to 1% of last vote for office in each of the five counties. State legislators, members of Board of Equalization and courts of appeals justices: 20% of last vote for office |
| **Colorado** | All elective officials | 25% of votes cast in last election for office of official sought to be recalled |
| **Georgia** | All elective officials | Statewide officers: 15% of electors registered and qualified to vote at the last general election for office of official sought to be recalled. At least 1/15 of electors must reside in each of the U.S. congressional districts in state. Others: 30% of electors registered and qualified to vote in last general election for office of official sought to be recalled |
| **Idaho** | All elective officials except judicial officers | Statewide officers: 20% of number of electors registered to vote in last general election for governor. Others: 20% of electors registered to vote in last general election in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **Kansas** | All elective officials except judicial officers | 40% of votes cast at last general election for office of official sought to be recalled |
| **Louisiana** | All elective officials except judicial officers | 25% of electors in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **Michigan** | All elective officials except judges of courts of records and courts of like jurisdiction | 25% of voters in last election for governor in district of official sought to be recalled |
| **Montana** | All public officials elected or appointed(b) | Statewide officers: 10% of registered voters at last general election. Others: 15% of number registered to vote in last election in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **Nevada** | All elective officials | 25% of voters in last election in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **North Dakota** | All elective officials | 25% of electors voting in last general election for governor in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **Oregon** | All elective officials | 25% of electors voting in last election for Supreme Court justice |
| **Washington** | All elective officials except judges of courts of record | 25% or 35% of qualified voters depending on office |
| **Wisconsin** | All elective officials | 25% of votes cast in last general election for governor in jurisdiction of official sought to be recalled |
| **Dist. of Col.** | All elective officials except D.C. delegate to U.S. Congress | At-large officers: 10% of registered electors in each of five or more of the city's wards. Others: 10% of registered electors in ward of official sought to be recalled |
| **Guam** | Governor | 50% of votes cast in last gubernatorial election(c) |
| **No. Marianas** | All elective officials | 40% of persons qualified to vote for official sought to be recalled |
| **Virgin Islands** | Governor | 50% of votes cast in last gubernatorial election(c) |

*Note:* This table refers only to those jurisdictions that allow the voters to remove state elective officials from office in a recall election.

(a) A majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official in every jurisdiction except the Northern Mariana Islands where recall requires approval by 2/3 of votes cast. In Guam and the Virgin Islands, apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the "yes" votes must total 2/3 of the votes cast in the last gubernatorial election.

(b) An elective official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for individual's successor. An appointed official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the successor(s) of the elective officer(s) authorized to appoint an individual to the position.

(c) Referendum on governor (recall) may be initiated by petition described above or by 2/3 vote of members of legislature.

# Table 4
## MINIMUM AGE FOR SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Age of majority (a) | Minimum age for marriage with consent(b) | | Minimum age for making a will | Minimum age for buying | | Minimum age for serving on a jury | Minimum age for leaving school(c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | male | female | | liquor | beer or wine | | |
| **Alabama** | 19 | 14(d) | 14(d) | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 |
| **Alaska** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Arizona** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Arkansas** | 18 | 17(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 15 |
| **California** | 18 | (f) | (f) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| **Colorado** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 18(g) | 18 | 16 |
| **Connecticut** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16(h,i) |
| **Delaware** | 18 | 18(e,j) | 16(e,j) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Florida** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Georgia** | 18 | 16(e,j) | 16(e,j) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Hawaii** | 18 | 16 | 16(e) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18(i) |
| **Idaho** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18(k) | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Illinois** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Indiana** | 18 | 17(e) | 17(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Iowa** | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16(h,i) |
| **Kansas** | 18 | (f) | (f) | 18 | 21 | 18(g) | 18 | 16 |
| **Kentucky** | 18 | (f) | (f) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Louisiana** | 18 | 18(e) | 16(e) | 16(k) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| **Maine** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17(l) |
| **Maryland** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Massachusetts** | 18 | (f) | (f) | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 |
| **Michigan** | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Minnesota** | 18 | 16(m) | 16(m) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Mississippi** | 18 | 17(e) | 15(e) | 18 | 21 | 18(g) | 21 | 14(n) |
| **Missouri** | 18 | 15(e) | 15(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 16 |
| **Montana** | 18 | 18(e) | 18(e) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16(o) |
| **Nebraska** | 19 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 16 |
| **Nevada** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 17 |
| **New Hampshire** | 18 | 14(m) | 13(m) | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 |
| **New Jersey** | 18 | 16(p) | 16(p) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **New Mexico** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18(q) |
| **New York** | (r) | 16 | 14(m) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17(s) |
| **North Carolina** | 18 | 16 | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **North Dakota** | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Ohio** | 18 | 18(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| **Oklahoma** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16 |
| **Oregon** | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16(t) |
| **Pennsylvania** | 21 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 16(t) |
| **Rhode Island** | 18 | 18(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 |
| **South Carolina** | 18 | 18(e) | 14(e) | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| **South Dakota** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 19(g) | 18 | 16 |
| **Tennessee** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Texas** | 18 | 14(m) | 14(m) | 18(k) | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| **Utah** | 18 | (f) | (f) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| **Vermont** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| **Virginia** | 18 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 18 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| **Washington** | 18 | 17(e) | 17(e) | 18 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 18(t) |
| **West Virginia** | 18 | (u) | (u) | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 16 |
| **Wisconsin** | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16(t) |
| **Wyoming** | 19 | 16(e) | 16(e) | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 16 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 16(i) |

(a) Generally, the age at which an individual has legal control over own actions and business (e.g. ability to contract) except as otherwise provided by statute. In many states, age of majority is arrived at upon marriage if minimum legal marrying age is lower than prescribed age of majority.

(b) With parental consent. Minimum age for marrying without consent is 18 years in all states, except Mississippi (21 years) and Wyoming (19 years).

(c) Without graduating.

(d) Bond is required if under 18.

(e) Legal procedure for younger persons to obtain license.

(f) Statute provides that any unmarried male or female under 18 may marry with consent (usually with order of court granting permission).

(g) In Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi and South Dakota, 3.2 beer only.

(h) Unless parent or guardian is able to show child is receiving equivalent instruction.

(i) Younger, if lawfully employed. Connecticut, Iowa, District of Columbia, 14 years; Hawaii, 15 years.

(j) Parental consent not required when female is pregnant or applicants are parents of a living child.

(k) Age may be lower for a minor who is living apart from parents or legal guardians and managing own financial affairs, or who has contracted a lawful marriage.

(l) Does not apply to those who have reached age 15 or completed ninth grade, or who otherwise have permission to leave.

(m) Parental consent and judicial consent required.

(n) Mississippi's compulsory attendance statute is being implemented in a staggered fashion (began with 1982-83 school year) until every child who is six years old and has not reached the age of 14 years is covered by the mandatory attendance provision.

(o) Or completion of eighth grade, whichever is earlier.

(p) Parental consent required for ages 16 to 18; judicial approval for individuals under 16.

(q) Does not apply to those who have completed 10th grade and have consent of parents and school officials.

(r) As defined in general obligations (for purposes of contracting) and civil rights codes, 18 years.

(s) In cities having over 4,500 population and union-free school districts.

(t) With certain exceptions.

(u) Under 16, must have parental consent and approval of circuit judge.

## Table 5
## LEGALIZED GAMING IN THE STATES
## As of June 1983

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Lotteries* | *Sports betting* | *Off-track betting* | *Horse racing* | *Dog racing* | *Jai alai* | *Casinos* | *Bingo* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Alaska** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Arizona** | ★ | . . . | • | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **California** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Colorado** | ★ | . . . | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | ★ | . . . | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Delaware** | ★ | • | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Florida** | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Georgia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Idaho** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Indiana** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Iowa** | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | • | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Kansas** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Louisiana** | . . . | . . . | • | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Maine** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Maryland** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Michigan** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Minnesota** | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Mississippi** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Missouri** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Montana** | . . . | ★(a) | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Nevada** | ★ | ★(c) | ★(c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(b) |
| **New Hampshire** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **New York** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **North Carolina** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Ohio** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | . . . | . . . | • | • | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Oregon** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Texas** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Utah** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Vermont** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Virginia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Washington** | ★ | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Dist. of Col.** | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |

*Source:* Public Gaming Research Institute, Rockville, Md.
*Key:*
★—Legalized and operative.
•—Legalized but not now operative.
. . .—Not legalized.

(a) Includes betting at a track on races at other tracks in the same state (cross-track wagering), on races at tracks in other states (interstate wagering), telephone betting, branch office betting or satellite wagering and bookmaking on racing.
(b) Keno.
(c) Operated by bookmakers licensed by the state.

# UNIFORM STATE LAWS

By John M. McCabe

In 1982 and 1983, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) completed 10 Uniform and Model Acts and two significant Amendments to the Uniform Probate Code:

*1. Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act.* This act deals with all common interest real estate forms, including condominiums, cooperatives and planned communities (planned unit developments). It provides for the creation, financing, management and termination of any common interest projects and places special emphasis on adequate management powers, regular transfer of control of the project from developer to unit owners, and self-government through the owners' association. Five basic protections are provided for buyers, including disclosure of all important facts concerning the project and warranties of sale.

*2. Uniform Conflict of Laws—Limitations Act.* This act treats statutes of limitations as substantive, rather than procedural. This means that a forum state, in choosing the law of another state through its choice-of-law rules, would also choose the applicable statute of limitations of that other state. There is one exception to the rule of this act: a state may choose its own statute of limitations if the borrowed statute is so unfair that it would deprive a litigant of a right to litigate. This act replaces and supersedes the Uniform Statute of Limitations on Foreign Claims Act.

*3. Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act.* This act provides for the appointment and supervision of guardians and conservators for incapacitated adults and unemancipated minors. Guardians of the person and conservators of the estate are to be separate and distinct offices, and special care is taken to insure adequate due process to all persons subjected to a proceeding. This act requires courts to subject persons to the least restrictive alternative in qualifying guardians and conservators. Courts have substantial powers to order and validate transactions on behalf of the estate of a protected adult or minor.

*4. Model Health-Care Consent Act.* This act determines who may consent to the health care of any person. An adult and certain specially qualified minors have the power to consent to their own health care, or to delegate that power to another person in an appropriate, witnessed writing. For incapable adults and all other minors the act sets priority, by statute, for all those who have the power to consent.

*5. Uniform Law on Notarial Acts.* This law provides for notarization or signature verification for all forms of acknowledgment, oath taking, witnessing, and certifying, as required in the law of any state. It supersedes the Uniform Acknowledgment Act and the Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgments Act.

*6. Uniform Marital Property Act.* This act creates a new category of property known as marital property, composed of all property of spouses, with certain exceptions that remain as individual property. Each spouse has a present undivided one-half interest in the marital property. Although marital property exists, notwithstanding the title record, management and control generally follow title. The act provides, also, for creditors' rights, enforcement between marital partners, deferred employment benefits and life insurance ownership.

*7. Uniform Premarital Agreements Act.* This act authorizes prospective marital partners to enter into agreements concerning the marital relationship before the marriage takes place. Rights and obligations with respect to property, including the disposition of property at separation, divorce or death, may be settled in such agreements. Agreements must be entered voluntarily. Disclosure of information concerning property is required, unless waived.

*8. Uniform Succession Without Administration Act.* This act permits estates to be distributed without administration by a court of probate to heirs in intestate estates, and residuary devisees in testate estates, provided that all heirs or residuary devisees join in application for succession without administration. These "universal successors" agree to assume all liabilities of the decedent to the extent each shares the estate. They are also liable to any unfound or excluded

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distributees for their shares, as well. Universal succession is an alternative to administration of an estate.

*9. Uniform Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act.* This act allows out-of-state litigants injured by pollution originating in an enacting state or Canadian province the access to the courts of that state or province to sue for damages. It extends the privilege to litigants from those states and provinces that provide the same access, in a reciprocal fashion, to their courts. The act is meant for enactment in both Canada and the U.S. (and might possibly be used between states of the U.S. and of Mexico, as well), and was a joint project between the NCCUSLs of Canada and the U.S.

*10. Uniform Transfers to Minors Act.* This act supersedes the earlier Uniform Gifts to Minors Acts promulgated in 1956 and amended in 1965 and 1966. It permits transfers of property to a minor in care of a designated custodian. The custodian remains in control of the property, holding it, investing it, and expending it for the minor's benefit, until the minor reaches the age of 21. Any kind of property can be transferred under this act, and transfers can be made as gifts or in satisfaction of certain obligations.

*11. Amendments to the Uniform Probate Code.* Both the Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act and the Uniform Succession Without Administration Act are available as amendments to the Uniform Probate Code.

The NCCUSL continues work on a large number of drafting projects. More details on the work of the NCCUSL can be obtained from the NCCUSL, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 510, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

## Table 1

## RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS
### As of September 1, 1983

| State or other jurisdiction | Acknowledgment (1939) (1960) | Adoption (1953) (1969) (1971) | Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment (1971) | Anatomical Gift (1968) | Arbitration (1956) | Attendance of Out of State Witnesses (1931) (1936) | Audio-Visual Deposition (1978) | Certification of Questions of Law (1967) | Child Custody Jurisdiction (1968) | Civil Liability for Support (1954) | Class Actions (1976) | Commercial Code (1951) (1957) (1962) (1966) | Commercial Code—Article 8 (1977) | Commercial Code—Article 9 (1972) | Common Interest Ownership (1982) | Common Trust Fund (1938) (1952) | Comparative Fault (1977) (1979) | Condominium (1977) (1980) | Conflict of Laws-Limitations (1982) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Alaska | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Arizona | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Arkansas | • | • | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| California | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Colorado | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Connecticut | • | --- | ☆ | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Delaware | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Florida | ★ | --- | ☆ | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Georgia | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Idaho | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Illinois | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Indiana | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iowa | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | ☆ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Kansas | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Kentucky | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maine | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- |
| Maryland | • | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Massachusetts | • | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Michigan | ★ | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Minnesota | ★ | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- |
| Mississippi | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Missouri | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Nebraska | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- |
| Nevada | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| New Hampshire | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| New Jersey | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Mexico | ★ | ☆ | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| New York | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North Carolina | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| North Dakota | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Oklahoma | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Oregon | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Pennsylvania | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Rhode Island | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- |
| South Carolina | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Dakota | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Texas | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Vermont | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virginia | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- |
| Washington | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | ★ |
| West Virginia | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- |
| Wisconsin | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Wyoming | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Dist. of Col. | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Puerto Rico | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virgin Islands | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

*Key:*
★—Enacted
. . .—Not enacted
•—Amended version
☆—Substantially similar version

## RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued
### As of September 1, 1983

| State or other jurisdiction | Conservation Easement (1981) | Consumer Credit Code (1968) (1974) | Consumer Sales Practices (1970) (1971) | Controlled Substances (1970) (1973) | Crime Victims Reparations (1973) | Criminal Extradition (1926) (1936) | Deceptive Trade Practices (1964) (1966) | Declaratory Judgments (1922) | Determination of Death (1978) (1980) | Disclaimer of Property Interests ((1973) (1978) | Disclaimer of Transfers by Will, Intestacy or Appt. (1973) (1978) | Disclaimer of Transfers under Non-testamentary Instruments (1973) (1978) | Disposition of Community Property Rights at Death (1971) | Disposition of Unclaimed Property (1954) (1966) | Division of Income for Tax Purposes (1957) | Durable Power of Attorney (1979) | Duties to Disabled Persons (1972) | Enforcement of Foreign Judgments (1948) (1964) | Evidence, Rules of (1974) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Alaska | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- |
| Arizona | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Arkansas | ★ | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ |
| California | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Colorado | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | • | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- |
| Connecticut | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ☆ | ★ | • | --- |
| Delaware | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Florida | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ |
| Georgia | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Idaho | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Illinois | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Indiana | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Iowa | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Kansas | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Kentucky | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maine | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | • | ★ |
| Maryland | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Massachusetts | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Michigan | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ |
| Minnesota | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ☆ | • | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ |
| Mississippi | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Missouri | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Montana | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ |
| Nebraska | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ |
| Nevada | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- |
| New Hampshire | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Jersey | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| New Mexico | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| New York | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North Carolina | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- |
| North Dakota | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | • | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ☆ | ★ | • | --- |
| Oklahoma | --- | ★ | ☆ | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | ★ |
| Oregon | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ☆ | --- | • | --- |
| Pennsylvania | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | • | --- |
| Rhode Island | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | --- | ★ | • | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Carolina | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Dakota | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ☆ | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Texas | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | • | --- |
| Utah | --- | ★ | • | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Vermont | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Virginia | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ☆ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- |
| Washington | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ☆ | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ☆ | ★ | --- | • | --- |
| Wyoming | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- |
| Dist. of Col. | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Puerto Rico | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virgin Islands | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| State or other jurisdiction | Facsimile Signatures of Public Officials (1958) | Federal Lien Registration (1978) | Federal Tax Lien Registration (1926) (1966) | Fiduciaries (1922) | Foreign Money Judgments Recognition (1962) | Fraudulent Conveyance (1918) | Gifts to Minors (1956) (1965) (1966) | International Wills (1977) | Interstate Arbitration of Death Taxes (1943) | Interstate Compromise of Death Taxes (1943) | Jury Selection and Service (1970) (1971) | Juvenile Court (1968) | Limited Partnership (1916) (1976) | Management of Institutional Funds (1972) | Mandatory Disposition of Detainers (1958) | Marriage and Divorce (1970) (1973) | Notarial Acts (1982) | Parentage (1973) | Partnership (1914) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ |
| Alaska | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Arizona | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ |
| Arkansas | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| California | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Georgia | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Indiana | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Iowa | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Kansas | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Kentucky | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maine | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Massachusetts | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Michigan | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | ★ | ☆ | ★ | • | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ☆ | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Mississippi | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Montana | ★ | • | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| New Jersey | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| New Mexico | ★ | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| New York | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| North Carolina | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| North Dakota | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Oregon | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| South Dakota | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | ☆ | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Utah | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Vermont | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Virginia | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Wisconsin | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Wyoming | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Dist. of Col. | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virgin Islands | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ |

## RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM AND MODEL ACTS—Continued
### As of September 1, 1983

| State or other jurisdiction | Photographic Copies as Evidence (1949) | Post-Conviction Procedure (1955) (1966) (1980) | Principal and Income (1931) (1962) | Probate Court (1969) (1975) (1977) (1979) | Public Assembly (1972) | Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1950) (1958) (1968) | Recognition of Acknowledgments (1968) | Rendition of Accused Persons (1967) | Residential Landlord-Tenant (1972) | Securities (1956) (1958) | Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers (1958) | Simultaneous Death (1940) (1953) | State Antitrust (1973) (1979) | Status of Convicted Persons (1964) | Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes (1954) | Testamentary Additions to Trusts (1960) | Trade Secrets (1979) | Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access (1982) | Trustees' Powers (1964) | Unclaimed Property (1981) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Alaska | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| Arizona | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arkansas | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| California | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Colorado | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | • | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Connecticut | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Delaware | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Florida | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Georgia | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Idaho | ★ | • | • | ★ | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indiana | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Iowa | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | ☆ | ★ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kansas | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ☆ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ★ | --- |
| Kentucky | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maine | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Massachusetts | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Michigan | --- | --- | • | ☆ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Minnesota | ★ | • | • | ★ | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | ☆ | --- |
| Mississippi | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Missouri | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | ☆ | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | ★ | ☆ |
| Nebraska | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | ☆ | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nevada | --- | • | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| New Jersey | ★ | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Mexico | ★ | --- | • | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New York | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North Carolina | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North Dakota | ★ | • | • | • | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oklahoma | ★ | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oregon | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rhode Island | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Carolina | --- | • | • | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Dakota | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tennessee | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Texas | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | ★ | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | ☆ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virginia | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Washington | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | ☆ | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | ★ | --- | --- | ★ |
| West Virginia | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wisconsin | ★ | --- | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | --- | --- | • | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wyoming | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Dist. of Col. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | ★ | • | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Puerto Rico | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virgin Islands | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

# RECORD OF PASSAGE OF MODEL ACTS
## As of September 1, 1983

| State or other jurisdiction | Act to Provide for the Appointment of Commissioners (1944) | Anti-Discrimination (1966) | Anti-Gambling (1952) | Court Administrator (1948) (1960) | Foreign Bank Loan (1959) | Land Sales Practices (1966) | Minor Student Capacity to Borrow (1969) | Post-Mortem Examinations (1954) | Public Defender (1970) (1974) | Real Estate Cooperative (1981) | Real Estate Time-Share (1980) (1982) | State Administrative Procedure (1946) (1961) (1981) | State Witness Immunity (1952) | Statutory Construction (1965) | Water Use (1958) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Alaska | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arizona | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Arkansas | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| California | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Colorado | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- |
| Connecticut | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Delaware | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Florida | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Georgia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ☆ |
| Idaho | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Illinois | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- |
| Indiana | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iowa | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | ★ | --- |
| Kansas | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kentucky | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Maine | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maryland | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Massachusetts | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Michigan | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Minnesota | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mississippi | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Missouri | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Montana | ★ | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | ★ | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Nebraska | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nevada | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Hampshire | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Jersey | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New Mexico | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New York | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North Carolina | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North Dakota | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ★ | --- | • | --- | --- | ★ | ★ | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Oregon | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| Pennsylvania | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rhode Island | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| South Carolina | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| South Dakota | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Texas | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vermont | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virginia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Washington | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | --- | --- |
| West Virginia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- | ☆ | --- | --- | --- |
| Wisconsin | ★ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ★ | --- | ★ | --- |
| Wyoming | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Dist. of Col. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | • | --- | --- | --- |
| Puerto Rico | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Virgin Islands | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

# 2. Elections

## ELECTION LEGISLATION

By Richard G. Smolka

For more than 10 years, the universal trend in state legislation has been to make voter registration easier and voting more convenient. The trend continued during the 1982-83 biennium, with newer laws easing the process for persons with physical handicaps, but examples of individuals and groups taking fraudulent advantage of easier registration and voting began to appear more frequently. Fraud indictments and convictions seemed to increase and even involved state legislators in at least three states. Numerous absentee ballot convictions were obtained, and many more voters than in recent years were identified as having fraudulently registered from addresses where they did not live. In general, states have responded by prosecution rather than by attempts to change existing laws.

Laws on campaign finance regulation changed very little, but new laws and procedures appeared in other areas as reactions to the external pressures of television and the courts. Following network projections of 1980 presidential election results while polls were still open from New York to California, several states amended laws on electioneering to make it more difficult for the media to conduct exit polls. Courts continued to upset laws on ballot access relating to third parties and independent candidates, making it easier for third parties to qualify for positions on the ballot and other benefits of party status.

The states have been compelled to react to the Federal Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982, effective January 1, 1984, by allowing blind, illiterate or physically disabled voters to be assisted in voting by a person of their own choosing, other than the voter's employer or agent of that employer or officer or agent of the voter's union. Many states had a more restrictive definition of persons who could be assisted or who could provide assistance, and some also limited the number of voters any one person could assist.

**Absentee Voting**

Absentee voting procedures remain controversial and states have reacted to local situations, either easing or tightening the procedures as the situation warranted. After allegations of vote fraud and voter harassment, Missouri passed a law keeping secret until the Friday before the election the names of persons who requested absentee ballots. The law applied only to St. Louis City and Kansas City, but the legislature is considering making the provision statewide.

Candidates and political parties have solicited absentee ballot applications from voters favorable to them in states where any voter may apply for an absentee ballot without being required to state an acceptable reason such as absence, illness or physical disability. In some instances in California, the absentee ballots were mailed directly to a campaign headquarters for later delivery by campaign workers to the voter. The campaign workers also delivered the ballot to the county election official for the voter.

More than 36 percent of all votes cast in the April 1983 recall election of San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein were by absentee ballot. Most of these had been solicited by the mayor's campaign organization from people favorable to her. A similar absentee ballot campaign took place in February 1984 during a special initiative on resort development in Kauai, Hawaii when one-third of the vote was absentee. Although a majority of those who voted at the polls were against development, 82 percent of the absentee voters favored development, providing the winning margin. In both states, legislation is being considered to control either the application or the role of third parties in handling absentee ballots or applications.

*Overseas Absentee Voting.* The Department of Justice, through its Federal Voting Assistance Program for military personnel, dependents and other Americans residing overseas, has begun vigorous efforts to ensure that state election calendars allow sufficient time for these persons to request and return absentee ballots. Three states, New York, Florida and Colorado, were sued and required to count absentee ballots received after the state deadline because there was insufficient time for overseas persons to obtain and return their ballots. The department has

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been working with the states to change election calendars to allow absentee ballots to be mailed 45 days before the election. Failing this, the agency is seeking to have absentee ballots counted up to 10 days after the election.

**Elections by All-Mail Ballot**

The idea of all-mail ballots as an option to in-person voting at the polls continued to spread. The all-mail option for special elections on issues, especially for smaller districts and non-controversial matters, has proven attractive because it costs less to administer and at the same time increase voter participation. The all-mail ballot was initiated in Monterey County, California in 1977 but the practice received great publicity when San Diego, in May 1981, mailed each of 430,000 registered voters a ballot on a city issue. Oregon based its 1981 all-mail experiment on the San Diego procedure but expanded it in 1983 to include, for the first time anywhere, elections in which candidates' names were on the ballot. The town of Gresham, Oregon filled vacancies in three council posts as well as adopted charter amendments in an all-mail ballot election November 8, 1983. Two of the council positions were closely contested, with margins of 90 and 140 votes respectively separating the winners and losers. A total of 6,552 city voters participated in the election. Kansas also passed a law allowing all-mail ballots, and the practice 1983 all-mail ballot elections for school district issues were favorably received. Many states are now considering authorizing optional all-mail ballot elections as substitutes for special elections on issues. However, there is still strong resistance to the idea of all-mail candidate elections. Although feared by opponents of all-mail elections, there is so far little evidence of fraud.

**Voting Procedures for Handicapped Persons**

Many states have passed or extended laws making it easier for physically handicapped persons to register and vote and all but 10 states allow most physically handicapped persons to register either by mail, at their own home, or at the polls on election day. In some states, a physically disabled person may be sent an absentee ballot automatically without making a separate request each election. All states permit the handicapped to vote by absentee ballot, but 14 retain some requirement for a physician's certificate under certain circumstances. Twenty-four states now require all polling places to be accessible for the handicapped in the same manner as other public buildings. Delaware, Georgia, Nebraska and North Dakota laws exempt no polling places, but the other 20 states do allow some exemptions under specified conditions.

At least 18 states allow "curbside voting." Under these laws, polling place officials may take a ballot to the "curbside" to a voter who is physically unable to enter the polling place. Some states reassign handicapped persons who reside in a precinct with a nonaccessible polling place to a polling place which is accessible.

**Voter Registration**

For more than 10 years, new laws have made it easier for more people to register and remain on the rolls. A recent example is designating public officials or employees as deputy registrars. Among officials who may serve as deputy registrars are school principals or teachers and motor vehicle agency employees. Arizona law prevents a voter's name from being deleted from the rolls for nonvoting provided the voter retains a valid Arizona driver's license. Twenty-one states with more than half the population of the nation now provide for voter registration by mail.

**Exit Polls**

In an effort to eliminate or reduce the potentially adverse effects on voter turnout caused by media projections of election results while the polls are still open, several states have passed laws making it more difficult for the networks to conduct exit polls. In 1983, Washington, among other states, extended the distance from the polls in which various activities are prohibited. The Washington law prohibits electioneering and specifically exit polls within 300 feet of a polling place. This law became the target of a legal challenge by the three major networks which argued that it infringed upon freedom of the press. The state viewed its law as protecting voters from harassment, thereby protecting the right of the voter. It argued further that if freedom of the press allowed interviews close to the polls, freedom of speech would allow politicians or their supporters to approach voters in the same area. Among the factors at issue are the specific types of activity that can be prohibited. Georgia law, for example, has been interpreted to allow persons to conduct oral surveys but to prohibit interviewers from giving a respondent a sample ballot, questionnaire or other piece of paper within the restricted area. Unless the media or the states change positions, this is a controversy apparently headed for the U.S. Supreme Court.

**Presidential Primaries**

The number of presidential primary elections, which had been increasing, declined in 1984. The political parties or the state in Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan and South Carolina (states in which at least one party conducted a presidential primary in 1980) decided not to hold a presidential primary in 1984. Only one state without a 1980 primary, Alaska, introduced a 1984 primary election. Alaska then repealed the enacting legislation in January 1984 before the primary could be held because of costs of conducting an additional election, disagreements between state political parties and the national parties about how the primary should be conducted, and lack of interest in the process.

**Federal Legislation**

The Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982 offer a very strong basis for challenge to state and local election laws throughout the nation. The law, broadly written to ensure that specific minorities are not denied the right to vote, includes language to ensure that the vote will have effect. Section 2 of the act, applicable nationally, prohibits jurisdictions from maintaining any practice that makes it difficult for protected minorities to achieve full participation and representation. At the time the law was debated, opponents argued that the provision would ultimately require proportional representation by race. The bill was amended to specify that this was not required but any jurisdiction that has a substantial minority population and a disproportionate representation of that minority in its elected governing units may be subject to a lawsuit and will have the burden of demonstrating that the result was not produced by the electoral practice. Lawyers for both sides agree that at-large elections and numbered post elections will be especially vulnerable to challenge. Any districting system that discriminates will also be subject to challenge under this section.

The same law provides that jurisdictions which are covered under the pre-clearance provisions of Section 5 of the act, and must now get federal approval for any change in any election procedure or practice, may bail-out from under this section if they meet certain tests. Briefly stated, these tests require a state or county to demonstrate full compliance with the act for a 10 year period prior to bail-out. All sub-units within the state or county must also be eligible for bail-out before the jurisdiction may bail-out. The state or county must also show evidence of a positive effort to eliminate election structures that inhibit minority participation.

**Selected References**

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# Table 1
# CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: FILING REQUIREMENTS
# (As of January 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Statements required from | Statements filed with | Time for filing |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Political committees. | Secy. of state for statewide and judicial offices. Probate judge in county of residence for legislative office. | 15 days after primary or runoff and 30 days after any other election. |
| **Alaska** | Candidates; groups; individuals who contribute $250 or more per year to any group or candidate; a business entity, labor organization or municipality making a contribution or expenditure; suppliers receiving more than $250 from a candidate or group. | Alaska Public Offices Commission, central office. | 30 days and 1 week before and 10 days after election; annually on Dec. 31 for contributions and expenditures received but not reported that year.(a) |
| **Arizona** | Candidates, committees and continuing political organizations. | Secy. of state. | 10-15 days before and 20 days after primary; 10-15 days before and 30 days after general or special election; supplemental reports annually by Apr. 1 for contributions and expenditures subsequent to post-election report. |
| **Arkansas** | Candidates and persons acting on their behalf receiving contributions in excess of $250/election from any person. | Secy. of state and county clerk in county of residence. | Contributions: 25 and 7 days before and 30 days after election. Expenditures: 30 days after election. Supplemental reports for contributions and expenditures subsequent to post-election report. |
| **California** | Candidates receiving or spending more than $500 in an election; certain committees; elected officers. | Secy. of state, registrar of Los Angeles and San Francisco and clerk of county of residence; legislative candidates also file with clerk of county with largest number of registered voters in district. | Semiannual: July and Jan. 31; periodic: March and Sept. 22 and 12 days before 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. in June and Nov.; 40 and 12 days before and 65 days after any election not held on the 1st Tues. after the 1st Mon. of June or Nov.(b) |
| **Colorado** | Candidates; political committees; persons making independent expenditures of more than $100. | Secy. of state. | 11 days before and 30 days after election. Supplemental reports annually on the anniversary of the election until no unexpended balance or deficit.(c) |
| **Connecticut** | Candidates, party committees and political committees receiving or spending over $500 in a single election. | Secy. of state. | 2nd Thurs. of Jan., Apr., July, Oct.; 7 days before and 30 days after primary (45 days after general election or for political committees in any election). Supplemental reports for deficits: 90 days after election and within 30 days after any change and within 7 days after distribution of surplus funds. |
| **Delaware** | Candidates, committees. | State election commissioner. | 20 days before election, Dec. 31 of election year, Dec. 31 of post election year and annually by Dec. 31 until fund closes. |
| **Florida** | Candidates; political committees; committees of continuous existence; party executive committees; persons making independent expenditures of $100 or more. | Qualifying officer and supervisor of elections in county of residence for the candidates. Division of elections and supervisor of elections in county where election is held for statewide committees. | Pre-election: 10th day of each calendar quarter from time treasurer is appointed through last day of qualifying for office; the Fri. preceding election for unopposed candidates, and the 4th, 18th and 32nd days preceding the election for all others. Post-election report 45 days after the election. |
| **Georgia** | Candidates, committees, certain other individuals or organizations. | Secy. of state and copy to probate judge in candidate's county of residence. | 45 and 15 days before and 10 days after primary and 15 days before general or special election; Dec. 31 of election year; and annually on Dec. 31 for winning candidates with additional contributions or expenditures since filing post-election report. |
| **Hawaii** | Candidates, parties, committees. | Campaign Spending Commission. | 10 working days before each election; 20 days after primary and 30 days after general or special election. Supplemental reports in event of surplus or deficit over $250 on 5th day after the last day of election year, and every 6 months thereafter. |
| **Idaho** | Candidates; political committees; organizations which contribute more than $500 to a political committee; persons making independent expenditures of more than $50. | Secy. of state. | Between 7 and 14 days before election, and 30 days after.(d) Supplemental reports on 10th day of Jan., Apr., July and Oct. annually in the event of an unexpended balance or expenditure deficit. |

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: FILING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Statements required from | Statements filed with | Time for filing |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Illinois** | Political committees. | State Board of Elections. | Contributions: 15 days before election and 90 days after each general election. Annual reports of contributions and expenditures: July 31. |
| **Indiana** | Political committees and any person making an independent expenditure. | State Election Board; legislative candidate committees file duplicate with elections board of candidate's county of residence. | 10 days (if postmarked) or 8 days (if hand-delivered) before election or convention; 20 days after convention, if no pre-convention report is filed; annually by Jan. 15. |
| **Iowa** | Candidates and committees receiving contributions of or spending more than $250. | Finance Disclosure Commission. | The 20th day of Jan., May, July and Oct. annually. In years in which the candidate does not stand for election, the May and July reports are not required of a candidate committee. |
| **Kansas** | Candidates; political committees; party committees; persons making independent expenditures of more than $100. | Secy. of state. | 6 days before election and Dec. 10 of election years. |
| **Kentucky** | Candidates, campaign committees, political party executive committee, permanent committees. | Kentucky Registry of Election Finance with duplicates to clerk of county where candidate resides. Campaign committees file with appropriate central campaign committees. | Candidates and campaign committees: 32 and 12 days before and 30 days after election. Political party executive committee: 30 days after election. Permanent committees: last day of each calendar quarter. Semiannual supplemental reports June 30 and Dec. 31 until no unexpended balance, continuing debts and obligations, expenditures or deficit. |
| **Louisiana** | Candidates spending more than $5,000 or receiving any single contribution in excess of $1,000; political committees spending or receiving $1,000 or more; any person (not a candidate) making independent expenditures or accepting contributions (other than to or from a candidate) of more than $500. | Supervisory Committee. | Candidates and committees: 180, 90, 30 and 10 days before primary; 10 days before and 40 days after general election; Jan. 15 annually until a deficit has been paid, or if the candidate or committee has received contributions or made expenditures during the year.(e) |
| **Maine** | Candidates; political committees; state party committees; political action committees; persons making independent expenditures of more than $50. | Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices. | 7 days before and 42 days after election; gubernatorial candidates also file Jan. 15 after non-election years if they received or spent more than $1,000 in that year, and 42 days before election. Disposition of surplus or deficit in excess of $50 on 1st day of each quarter of fiscal year until eliminated.(f) |
| **Maryland** | Candidates receiving contributions of or spending $300 or more; political committees; political clubs spending more than $51. | Board at which candidate filed certificate of candidacy. Central committees and political committees file with State Administrative Board of Election Laws. | 4th Tues. before primary; 2nd Fri. before any election; the 3rd Tues. after general election or before taking office, whichever is earlier. Disposition of surplus or deficit 6 months after general election and annually on anniversary of election until eliminated. |
| **Massachusetts** | Candidates and political committees. | Director of campaign and political finance. | 8 days before election and Jan. 10 of year after general election for General Assembly candidates; 3rd business day after designating depository and Jan. 10 of year after general election for others. |
| **Michigan** | Candidates; political committees; party committees; persons making independent expenditures of $100 or more. | Secy. of state. | 11 days before and 30 days after election; committees other than independent committees by Jan. 31 of each year.(g) |
| **Minnesota** | Candidates; political committees; party committees; and individuals making independent expenditures over $100. | Ethical Practices Board. Legislative candidates file copies with auditor of each county in district. | 10 days before election and Jan. 31 annually.(h) |
| **Mississippi** | Candidates and political committees. | Secy. of state for statewide candidates and committees; appropriate circuit clerk for legislative office. | Contributions: 5th day of each month of candidacy and Sat. before election. Expenditures: candidates report within 60 days after election; committees, within 30 days. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Statements required from | Statements filed with | Time for filing |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Missouri** | Candidates who spend or receive more than $500 or who receive a single contribution in excess of $50; committees; and persons making independent expenditures of $500 or more. | Secy. of state for statewide candidates and committees, and candidates for Supreme Court or Appellate Court; candidates for legislature file with secy. of state and election authority of candidate's place of residence. | 40 and 7 days before and 30 days after election. Supplemental reports each Jan. 15 if contributions or expenditures of $500 or more were made or received since last report. Quarterly reports if post-election report shows outstanding debts of more than $500, until deficit is below $500.(i) |
| **Montana** | Candidates and political committees. | Commissioner of Political Practices and county clerk or recorder. | Statewide office: March 10 and Sept. 10 in election years. 15 and 5 days before and 20 days after election; supplemental reports March 10 and Sept. 10 until all debts and obligations are extinguished and no more contributions are accepted or expenditures made. Legislative office: 10 days before and 20 days after election.(j) |
| **Nebraska** | Candidates, political party committees, and other committees. | Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission and election commissioner or clerk of candidate's county of residence. | 30 and 15 days before and 40 days after election. June 1 annually for committees not supporting or opposing a candidate.(k) |
| **Nevada** | Candidates and persons advocating the election or defeat of a candidate. | Officer with whom candidate filed declaration of candidacy. | 15 days before primary and 15 days before and 30 days after general election. |
| **New Hampshire** | Candidates; political committees spending over $500. | Secy. of state. | Wed. 3 weeks before and Wed. immediately before election; 2nd Fri. after election and every 6 months thereafter until outstanding debt or obligation is satisfied or surplus depleted. |
| **New Jersey** | Candidates; political committees; political parties and persons making independent expenditures over $100. | Election Law Enforcement Commission. | 25 and 7 days before and 15 days after election; every 60 days after election until no balance remains. Political parties report March 1 annually. |
| **New Mexico** | Candidates spending more than $500; political committees. | Secy. of state. | 10 days before and 30 days after election; 6 months after if any contributions are unspent or debt remains unpaid, and 12 months (and annually thereafter) if debt remains unpaid. |
| **New York** | Candidates and political parties spending or receiving more than $1,000 in a filing period. | State Board of Elections. | Primary election reports filed on the 32nd and 11th day before, and 10th day after; general election reports filed 32nd and 11th day before, and 27th day after. Additional statements on Jan. 15th and July 15th until satisfaction of all liabilities and disposition of all assets.(l) |
| **North Carolina** | Candidates; political committees; individuals making independent expenditures over $100. | State Board of Elections for statewide and multicounty district offices. County board of elections for others. | 10 days before and after election (losing candidates in primary file 45 days after election). Supplemental reports due Jan. 7 after general election and annually following years in which contributions are received or expenditures made. Independent expenditure reports are filed within 10 days after expenditure is made. |
| **North Dakota** | Candidates receiving more than $100 in contributions, and political parties receiving contributions of more than $100 or contributing more than $100 to a candidate. | Secy. of state. Legislative candidates file with county auditor of candidate's county of residence. | Candidates: 10 days before election and 30 days after close of calendar year. Political parties: 30 days after close of calendar year.(m) |
| **Ohio** | Candidates, political committees, political parties. | Secy. of state. Legislative candidates file with Board of Elections for county with largest population. | 12 days before and 45 days after election and last business day of Nov. annually.(n) |
| **Oklahoma** | Candidates, political parties and organizations. | State Election Board. | 10 days before election and 40 days after general election. Political parties receiving checkoff funds must also report by Nov. 30 of each even-numbered year on expenditure of such funds. Supplemental reports within 6 months and 10 days after general election if any contributions are received or expenditures made within 6 months after general election. |

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: FILING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Statements required from | Statements filed with | Time for filing |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Oregon** | Candidates, political committees. | Secy. of state. | 30-21 and 12-7 days before and 30 days after election. If post-election statement shows an unexpended balance of contributions or a deficit, supplemental reports are required annually on Sept. 10 until there is no balance or deficit. |
| **Pennsylvania** | Candidates and political committees receiving or spending over $250; political action committees. | Secy. of the commonwealth. | 6th Tues. and 2nd Fri. before and 30 days after election. Annual reports required on Jan. 31 until there is no balance or debt in the report.(o) |
| **Rhode Island** | Candidates; political action committees; political party committees spending more than $5,000 or receiving any contribution in excess of $200; and those making independent expenditures of $200 or more. | Secy. of state; independent expenditures are to be reported to the appropriate candidate or party committee. | 28 and 7 days before and 28 days after election. Party committees also file by March 1 annually. Supplemental reports are required at 90 day intervals commencing 120 days after election until dissolution. |
| **South Carolina** | Candidates and committees. | State Ethics Commission; Senate or House Ethics Committee for legislative office. | 30 days after election and 10 days after end of each calendar quarter in which funds are received or spent. |
| **South Dakota** | Candidates and committees. | Secy. of state. | Last Tues. before election and Feb. 1 of each year (for statewide offices); July 1 and Dec. 31 of each year (for legislative office).(p) Supplemental report 1 year after election if statement shows an unexpended balance or a deficit. |
| **Tennessee** | Candidates and political campaign committees. | State librarian for state office. Clerk of the House or Senate for legislative office. | 7 days before any election and 48 days after general election. |
| **Texas** | Candidates and committees. | Secy. of state. | 30 and 7 days before and 30 days after election; annually on Jan. 15 if contributions are received or expenditures made. |
| **Utah** | Candidates for gov., lt. gov., state auditor, state treasurer, atty. gen., state senate or house of representatives; party committees. | State auditor. | 10th day of July, Oct. and Dec. of election year and 5th day before election for state office candidates and for political parties; 30 days after election for legislative candidates. |
| **Vermont** | Candidates and political committees. | Secy. of state for state office and political committees. Senatorial or representative district clerk for legislative office. | State office and political committees: 40 and 10 days before any election and 10 days after general election. Legislative office: within 10 days after election. Supplemental reports for all candidates annually on July 15 until all expenditures are accounted for and all deficits are eliminated. |
| **Virginia** | Candidates, political action committees, political party committees meeting certain thresholds, and individuals making independent expenditures. | State Board of Elections and election board where candidate resides. | 8 days before and 30 days after election. Statewide candidates and committees also report 30 days before election.(q) |
| **Washington** | Candidates and political committees. | Public Disclosure Commission and county auditor in county of candidate's residence. Continuing political committees: commission and auditor in county of treasurer's residence. | Initial report at time of appointment of treasurer; 21 and 7 days before election and 21 days after any election; reports of each contribution deposited after 1st day of the 4th month before a general election; 10th day of each month in which no other report is filed if total contributions or expenditures since last report exceed $200.(r) |
| **West Virginia** | Candidates and their financial agents; persons and treasurers of associations supporting or opposing any candidate. | Secy. of state for multicounty office. Clerk of county commission for single-county office. | Last Sat. in March or 15 days after that day before a primary; 5-10 days before and 30 days after any election. |
| **Wisconsin** | Candidates; political party committees; political committees; and others receiving or spending over $25. | State Elections Board. Legislative candidates also file duplicate with county clerk of counties in district. | 8-14 days before election; continuing reports by committees and individuals, Jan. 1-31 and July 1-10 annually.(s) |

| State or other jurisdiction | Statements required from | Statements filed with | Time for filing |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Wyoming** | Candidates, political party committees and political action committees. | Secy. of state. Legislative candidates also file with county clerk. | 10 days after election. Committees: 7 days after election. Committees formed after election report July 1 and Dec. 31 of odd-numbered years until all debts are paid. |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Candidates; political committees; and individuals making independent expenditures of $50 or more. | Director of campaign finance. | Each year: Jan. 31. Election years: 10th day of March, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. and 8 days before election. Nonelection years: July 31.(t) |

*Source:* James A. Palmer and Edward D. Feigenbaum, *Campaign Finance Law 1984* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1984).

*Note:* This table deals with filing requirements for statewide and legislative offices in general terms. For detailed legal requirements or requirements for county and local offices, state statutes should be consulted.

(a) Contributions exceeding $250 made within one week before the election must be reported within 24 hours.

(b) Contributions or independent expenditures of $1,000 or more received after the final pre-election report must be reported within 48 hours.

(c) Contributions exceeding $500 received within 16 days before the election must be reported within 48 hours.

(d) Winning candidates in a primary do not file a post-primary report.

(e) Special report is required within 48 hours after receipt of a contribution of more than $2,000, or a candidate's expenditure of more than $200 to any candidate, committee, or other person required to file disclosure reports who makes endorsements during the period from 20 days before any election through election day.

(f) Contributions to or expenditures by candidates of $1,000 or more made after the 11th day and more than 48 hours before any election must be reported within 48 hours.

(g) Contributions of $200 or more received after the closing date of a pre-election statement, but before the second day prior to the election, must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.

(h) Contributions of $2,000 or more ($200 or more for a legislative candidate) received between the closing date of the last pre-election report and the election must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.

(i) Contributions of more than $1,000 ($500 for a legislative candidate) received after the closing date of the last pre-election report but before election day must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.

(j) Contributions of $500 or more received by a statewide candidate between the 10th day before the election and election day must be reported within 24 hours. Contributions of $100 or more received by a legislative candidate between the 15th day before the election and election day must be reported within 24 hours.

(k) Contributions of $500 or more received after last pre-election statement must be reported within 5 days after receipt.

(l) Contributions of more than $1,000 received after the final pre-election statement must be reported within 24 hours after receipt. A candidate who is unopposed in a primary and the candidate's authorized committee are not required to file the pre-election reports for the primary if the relevant information is furnished in the first pre-election report for the general election.

(m) Contributions of $500 or more received by a candidate in the 15-day period before any election must be reported within 48 hours of receipt.

(n) Initial report is not required of candidate committees which have received contributions or made expenditures of less than $1,000 at the close of business on the 20th day prior to the election.

(o) Contributions received or independent expenditures made of $500 or more after the final pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours.

(p) Contributions of $500 or more received within the nine days immediately prior to the election must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.

(q) Contributions of $1,000 or more received between the 11th day before any nomination or election and the day of nomination or election must be reported within 72 hours, but no later than the day prior to the day of nomination or election.

(r) Contributions of $500 or more made or received after the last pre-election report and before any election must be reported within 24 hours after the contribution is made or received.

(s) Contributions of more than $500 received after the last pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours after receipt.

(t) Contributions of $200 or more received after last pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours.

## Table 2
## CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS
## (As of January 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Corporate | Labor Union | Separate segregated fund—political action committee (PAC) | Regulated industry | Political party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Limited to $500 to any one candidate, political committee or political party per election. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Public utility regulated by public service commission may only contribute through a PAC. | Unlimited. |
| **Alaska**(a) | Limited to $1,000 per year for each elective office. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Arizona** | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| **Arkansas**(a) | Limited to $1,500 per candidate, per election. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | Limited to $2,500 per candidate, per election. |
| **California**(b) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Colorado**(b) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Connecticut**(c) | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Labor organization PAC limited to an aggregate of $50,000 per election, and same limits per candidate as individuals. Corporate PAC limited to an aggregate of $100,000 per election, and twice the limits per candidate as individuals. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| **Delaware**(c) | Limited to $1,000 per statewide candidate per election, $500 per non-statewide candidate, per election. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | . . . |
| **Florida**(a) | Limited to $3,000 for statewide office candidate per election; $2,000 for candidate for retention as district court of appeal judge; $1,000 for any other candidate or committee, per election. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | Unlimited, except that party may not contribute to a candidate for judicial office. |
| **Georgia** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Public utility corporation regulated by public service commission may not contribute, directly or indirectly. | Unlimited. |
| **Hawaii**(d) | Limited to $2,000 in any election period. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | Sliding scale percentage limit based upon candidate expenditure limits. |
| **Idaho** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Illinois** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Indiana** | Limited to an aggregate of $5,000 for statewide candidates; an aggregate of $5,000 for state party central committees; an aggregate of $2,000 for other offices; and an aggregate of $2,000 for other party committees. | Same as corporate. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Corporate | Labor Union | Separate segregated fund—political action committee (PAC) | Regulated industry | Political party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Iowa** | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited for insurance companies. | Unlimited. |
| **Kansas** | Limited to $3,000 per statewide candidate per election, and $750 per candidate, per election for other offices. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| **Kentucky**(a) | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| **Louisiana**(e) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Maine** | Limited to $5,000 per candidate per election. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. |
| **Maryland**(a) | Limited to an aggregate of $2,500 per election and $1,000 per candidate, per election. | Same as corporate. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| **Massachusetts**(c) | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| **Michigan**(f) | Prohibited. | Limited to $1,700 for a statewide office, $450 for state senator, $250 for state representative candidates per election. | Same as labor union. | Prohibited. | State central committee is limited to $34,000 for a statewide office, $4,500 for state senator, $2,500 for state representative candidates, per election. Local party is limited to $17,000 for a statewide office, $4,500 for a state senator, $2,500 for state representative candidates, per election. |
| **Minnesota** | Prohibited. | Limited to $60,000 per election year for governor/lt. governor ($12,000 in non-election years); $10,000 per election year for attorney general ($2,000 in non-election years); $5,000 per election year for other statewide offices ($1,000 in non-election years); $1,500 per election year for state senate ($300 in non-election years); $750 per election year for state representative ($150 in non-election years). | Same as labor union. | Prohibited for insurance companies. | Limited to $300,000 per election year for governor/lt. governor ($60,000 in non-election years); $50,000 per election year for attorney general ($10,000 in non-election years); $25,000 per election year for other statewide offices ($5,000 in non-election years); $7,500 per election year for state senator ($1,500 in non-election years); $3,750 per election year for state representative ($750 in non-election years). |
| **Mississippi** | Limited to $1,000 per candidate per year and $250 for judicial office primary candidates. | Unlimited, except in contributions to judicial office primary candidates ($250 limit). | Same as labor union. | Generally prohibited. | Same as labor union. |
| **Missouri**(d) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |

## Table 2—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Corporate | Labor Union | Separate segregated fund—political action committee (PAC) | Regulated industry | Political party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montana | Prohibited. | Limited for all elections in a campaign to $8,000 for governor/lt. governor; $2,000 for other statewide candidates; $1,000 for public service commissioner; $600 for state senator; $300 for other candidates. | Same as labor union. | Prohibited. | Contributions to judicial candidates are prohibited. |
| Nebraska(c) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| Nevada | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| New Hampshire | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | . . . | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| New Jersey | Unlimited, except in contributions to governor in any primary or general election ($800 limit). | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | Prohibited for insurance corporations or associations and certain other corporations. | Unlimited, in state committee contribution to governor in general election ($800 limit). |
| New Mexico | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Prohibited in primary elections, otherwise unlimited. |
| New York(a) | Limited to an aggregate of $5,000 per calendar year. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | Public utilities may not contribute from public service revenues unless cost is charged to shareholders. | Unlimited. |
| North Carolina(a) | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Limited to $4,000 per committee or candidate, per election. | Prohibited for insurance companies. | Unlimited. |
| North Dakota | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| Ohio(a) | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited for public utilities. | Unlimited. |
| Oklahoma | Prohibited. | Limited to $5,000 to a political party or organization or a state office, and $1,000 for a local office candidate. | Same as labor union. | Prohibited. | Same as labor union. |
| Oregon | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Generally prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| Pennsylvania(g) | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| Rhode Island | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| South Carolina | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| South Dakota | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| Tennessee | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| Texas | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. |
| Utah | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| Vermont(c) | Limited to $5,000 per candidate or committee, per election. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | Same as corporate. |
| Virginia | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |
| Washington | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Unlimited. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Corporate | Labor Union | Separate segregated fund—political action committee (PAC) | Regulated industry | Political party |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **West Virginia**(c) | Prohibited. | Limited to $1,000 per candidate, per election. | Same as labor union. | Prohibited. | Same as labor union. |
| **Wisconsin** | Prohibited. | Limited according to formula for statewide candidates; and $1,000 for state senator; $500 for state representative; and $6,000 for political parties. | Same as labor union. | Public utilities may not offer special privileges to candidates. | Certain specified percentage limits per candidate. |
| **Wyoming** | Prohibited. | Prohibited. | Unlimited. | Prohibited. | Prohibited in primary elections. |
| **Dist. of Col.**(h) | Limited to an aggregate of $4,000 per election and $2,000 for mayor, $1,500 for council chairman, $1,000 for council member at-large, $400 for council member from a district and board of education member at-large, $200 for board of education member from a district or a party official, $25 for neighborhood advisory commission member. | Same as corporate. | Same as corporate. | . . . | . . . |

*Source:* James A. Palmer and Edward D. Feigenbaum, *Campaign Finance Law 1984* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1984).

*Note:* Consult state statutes for more details.

*Key:*

. . .—No reference to contribution in the law.

(a) Cash contribution must be $100 or less.

(b) Cash contribution must be less than $100.

(c) Cash contribution must be $50 or less.

(d) Cash contribution of more than $100 requires a receipt to the donor and a record of the transaction.

(e) All cash contributions by corporations, labor organizations and associations must be by check.

(f) Cash contribution must be $20 or less.

(g) Cash contribution must be $100 or less per candidate.

(h) Cash contribution must be less than $50.

## Table 3
## CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS
## (As of January 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Individual | Candidate | Candidate's family member | Government employees | Anonymous or in name of another |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | No solicitation of state employees for state political activities. City employees may contribute to county/state political activities; county employees may contribute to city/state political activities. | . . . |
| **Alaska**(a) | Limited to $1,000 per year for each elective office. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required of state employees. | Prohibited. |
| **Arizona** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **Arkansas**(a) | Limited to $1,500 per candidate, per election. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required of state employees. State division of social services/county board of public welfare employees may not solicit, nor may certain judges solicit for campaigns other than their own. | Anonymous contribution must be less than $50 per year. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **California**(b) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Local agency employees may not solicit employees of their agency except incidentally through a large solicitation. | Anonymous contribution must be less than $100 per year. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Colorado**(b) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Connecticut**(c) | Limited to an aggregate of $15,000 per election and $2,500 for governor; $1,500 for other statewide office; $1,000 for sheriff; $500 for state senator or probate judge; $250 for state representative; $1,000 for town, city or borough office; $5,000 per year to state party. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | May not be required. | Anonymous contribution must be less than $15. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Delaware**(c) | Limited to $1,000 per statewide candidate, per election; $500 per non-statewide candidate per election. | Limited to $5,000 per election. | Same as candidate. | . . . | Prohibited. |
| **Florida**(a) | Limited to $3,000 for statewide office candidate per election; $2,000 for candidate for retention as district court of appeal judge; $1,000 for any other candidate or committee per election. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Judges not elected in public elections between competing candidates may not make contributions. Solicitation generally prohibited for state employees. Judges may not solicit contributions. | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Georgia** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Solicitation generally prohibited. State employee may not coerce another state employee. | Anonymous contribution prohibited. |
| **Hawaii**(d) | Limited to $2,000 in any election period. | Limited to an aggregate of $50,000 in any election year. | Same as candidate. | Solicitation of contributions prohibited. Contributions to other employees is prohibited. | Prohibited. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Individual | Candidate | Candidate's family member | Government employees | Anonymous or in name of another |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Idaho** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contributions permitted. Solicitation prohibited. State employee may not coerce another state employee. | Anonymous contribution must be $50 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Illinois** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Generally prohibited. | Prohibited. |
| **Indiana** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contribution may not be required. Employees may not solicit or receive contributions. | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Iowa** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Prohibited. |
| **Kansas** | Limited to $3,000 per statewide candidate, per election; and $750 per candidate per election for other offices. | Unlimited. | Spouse is unlimited. | Contribution may not be required. | Anonymous contribution must be $10 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Kentucky**(a) | Limited to $3,000 per candidate per election. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required. Contribution may be prohibited, depending on who is recipient. | Anonymous contribution must be $50 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Louisiana**(e) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contribution may not be solicited. | Anonymous contribution generally prohibited if more than $25. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Maine** | Limited to an aggregate of $25,000 in a calendar year and $1,000 per candidate, per election. | Unlimited. | Spouse is unlimited. | State employee may not coerce another state employee. | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Maryland**(a) | Limited to an aggregate of $2,500 per election and $1,000 per candidate per election. | Unlimited. | Spouse is unlimited. | Contribution may not be required. | Prohibited. |
| **Massachusetts**(c) | Limited to $1,000 per candidate, per year. Minors limited to $25 per year. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required. Solicitation generally prohibited. | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Michigan**(f) | Limited to $1,700 for statewide office, $450 for state senator, $250 for state representative candidates per election. | Limited to $25,000 per gubernatorial campaign. | Same as candidate. | Contribution may not be required. | Prohibited. |
| **Minnesota** | Limited to $60,000 per election year for governor/lt. governor ($12,000 in non-election years); $10,000 per election year for attorney general ($2,000 in non-election years); $5,000 per election year for other statewide offices ($1,000 in non-election years); $1,500 per election year for state senate ($300 in non-election years); $750 per election year for state representative ($150 in non-election years). | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required. Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. | Anonymous contribution must be less than $20. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |

## Table 3—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Individual | Candidate | Candidate's family member | Government employees | Anonymous or in name of another |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mississippi** | Unlimited, except in contributions to judicial office primary candidates ($250 limit). | Same as individual. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required. Highway patrol or correctional system employees may not contribute. Solicitation prohibited for state correctional system employees. | . . . |
| **Missouri**(d) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | Anonymous contribution must be $10 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Montana** | Limited for all elections in a campaign to $1,500 for governor/lt. governor; $750 for other statewide candidates; $400 for public service commissioner, district court judge, or state senator; $250 for other candidates. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. | Contribution in name of another. |
| **Nebraska**(c) | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. | Prohibited. |
| **Nevada** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Employees may not solicit from other employees. | . . . |
| **New Hampshire** | Limited to $5,000. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be required. | Prohibited. |
| **New Jersey** | Unlimited, except in contribution to governor in any primary or general election ($800 limit). Contributor's spouse may contribute up to $800 for governor in general election. | Unlimited, but if receiving public funds for governor, limited to $25,000 per election from own funds. | Unlimited, except in contribution to governor in any primary or general election ($800 limit). | Contribution by certain public officeholders prohibited. | Prohibited. |
| **New Mexico** | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Solicitation prohibited while on duty. | Anonymous contribution in excess of $50 subject to special report. |
| **New York**(a) | Limited to an aggregate of $150,000 in a calendar year and $0.005 x number of registered voters in state or in party for statewide and state party elections, respectively; $0.05 x number of registered voters in district or in party in district for district office ($4,000 for state senator *or* amt. determined by above formula, and $2,500 for assembly member *or* amt. determined by above formula, whichever is greater in each case) with a min. of $1,000 and max. of $50,000. | Unlimited. | Family member contributions are aggregated and limited to $0.025 x number of registered voters in state or in party for statewide and state party elections; $0.25 x number of registered voters in district or in party in district for district office *or* $1,250, whichever is greater ($25,000 for state senator *or* amt. determined by above formula, and $12,500 for assembly member *or* amt. determined by above formula, whichever is greater in each case) with a max. of $100,000 per election. | Contributions permitted, but may not be required. Judicial candidates may not solicit government employees or receive contributions from them. Police force members may not solicit for contributions from government employees. State employees may not coerce other state employees. | Prohibited. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Individual | Candidate | Candidate's family member | Government employees | Anonymous or in name of another |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Carolina**(a) .... | Limited to $4,000 per committee or candidate, per election. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | State employee may not coerce another state employee. | Prohibited. |
| **North Dakota** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **Ohio**(a) ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contribution by certain employees with taxation duties is prohibited. Employees may not solicit or be solicited. | Anonymous contribution generally prohibited. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Oklahoma** ..... | Limited to $5,000 to a political party or organization or a state office, and $1,000 for a local office candidate, per person or family. | Unlimited. | Same as individual. | State employee may not solicit. Certain state employees may not receive contributions. | Anonymous contribution generally prohibited. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Oregon** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contribution may not be required. Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Pennsylvania**(g) ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | State employees may not be solicited, and may not solicit from other state employees. | Prohibited. |
| **Rhode Island** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | State employees may not be solicited, and may not solicit other state employees. | Prohibited. |
| **South Carolina** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **South Dakota** ..... | Limited to $1,000 for any statewide candidate; $250 for any other candidate; or $3,000 to a political party in any calendar year. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **Tennessee** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Employees may not solicit during hours of employment. Superiors may not solicit their employees. Certain government contractors may not be solicited. | . . . |
| **Texas** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **Utah** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contribution may not be required. Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. | . . . |
| **Vermont**(c) ..... | Limited to $1,000 per candidate or committee, per election. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Solicitation by employees prohibited. | . . . |
| **Virginia** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **Washington** ..... | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | Contribution may not be required. | Prohibited. |
| **West Virginia**(c) ..... | Limited to $1,000 per candidate, per election. | Same as individual. | Same as individual. | Contribution may not be solicited. | . . . |

## Table 3—Concluded

| State or other jurisdiction | Individual | Candidate | Candidate's family member | Government employees | Anonymous or in name of another |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wisconsin** | Limited to $10,000 for statewide candidates; $1,000 for state senator; $500 for state representative; other offices by formula, with an aggregate limit of $10,000. | Unlimited. | Unlimited as to funds or property owned jointly by candidate and spouse. | Contribution and solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. | Anonymous contribution must be less than $10. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |
| **Wyoming** | Limited to an aggregate of $25,000 and $1,000 per candidate in any general election and the year preceding. | Unlimited. | Unlimited. | . . . | . . . |
| **Dist. of Col.**(h) | Limited to an aggregate of $4,000 per election and $2,000 for mayor, $1,500 for council chairman, $1,000 for council member at-large, $400 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large, $200 for board of education member from a district or a party official, $25 for neighborhood advisory commission member. | Same as individual. | Same as individual. | Contributions permitted, but district employees may not solicit or collect political contributions. | Contribution in the name of another prohibited. |

*Source:* James A. Palmer and Edward D. Feigenbaum, *Campaign Finance Law 1984* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1984).

*Note:* Consult state statutes for more details.

*Key:*

. . .—No reference to contribution in the law.

(a) Cash contribution must be $100 or less.

(b) Cash contribution must be less than $100.

(c) Cash contribution must be $50 or less.

(d) Cash contribution of more than $100 requires a receipt to the donor and a record of the transaction.

(e) All cash contributions of more than $300 must be by written instrument.

(f) Cash contribution must be $20 or less.

(g) Cash contribution must be $100 or less per candidate.

(h) Cash contribution must be less than $50.

# Table 4
# FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS: TAX PROVISIONS AND PUBLIC FINANCING
## (As of January 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax provisions relating to individuals | | | | Public financing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Credit | Deduction | Checkoff | Surcharge | Source of funds | Distribution of funds |
| **Alabama** | . . . | . . . | . . . | $1(a) | Surcharge | To political party designated by taxpayer |
| **Alaska** | $50 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | |
| **Arizona** | . . . | $100(a) | . . . | . . . | | |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | $25 | . . . | . . . | | |
| **California** | . . . | $100 | . . . | $1, $5, $10 or $25(b) | Surcharge and an equal amount matched by state | To political parties for party activities and distribution to statewide general election candidates |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | $100 for contributions to central or county party committees or $500 for contributions to candidates who abide by expenditure limits, with max. of $100 of a total contribution to a single candidate deductible | $2(a) | . . . | Checkoff, appropriated funds, other moneys | To candidates for all non-federal elective offices |
| **Idaho** | 50% of contribution to max. $5(a) | . . . | $1 | . . . | Checkoff | To political party designated by taxpayer |
| **Iowa** | . . . | . . . | $1(a) | $2(a) | Checkoff/surcharge | To political party designated by taxpayer; if not specified, amount divided among qualifying parties for party activities and distribution to general election candidates |
| **Kentucky** | . . . | . . . | $2(a) | . . . | Checkoff | To political party designated by taxpayer for party activities and distribution to general election candidates |
| **Maine** | . . . | . . . | . . . | $1 | Surcharge | To political party designated by taxpayer |
| **Massachusetts** | . . . | . . . | . . . | $1(a) | Surcharge | To candidates in statewide primary and general elections |
| **Michigan** | . . . | . . . | $2(a) | . . . | Checkoff and an equal amount matched by state | To candidates in gubernatorial primaries and candidates for governor and lt. governor in general election |
| **Minnesota** | 50% of contribution to max. $50(a) | . . . | $2(a) | . . . | Checkoff and excess anonymous contribution | To candidates for governor, lt. governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, state senator and representative in primary and general elections |
| **Montana** | . . . | . . . | $1(a) | $1(a) for those with no tax liability | Checkoff/surcharge | To candidates opposed in elections for governor, lt. governor, Supreme Court chief justice and justices |

# FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS: TAX PROVISIONS AND PUBLIC FINANCING
## (As of January 1984)—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax provisions relating to individuals | | | | Public financing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Credit | Deduction | Checkoff | Surcharge | Source of funds | Distribution of funds |
| **New Jersey** | . . . | . . . | $1(a) | . . . | Direct appropriations; Gubernatorial Gen. Elec. Fund from checkoff | To gubernatorial candidates |
| **North Carolina** | . . . | $25 | $1(a) | . . . | Checkoff | Divided among political parties according to registration; of amount—50% goes to party, 50% for other purposes |
| **Oklahoma** | . . . | $100 | $1(a) | . . . | Checkoff | 50% to political parties(c) and 50% to eligible general election candidates(d) |
| **Oregon** | 50% of contribution to max. $25(a) unless taxpayer has claimed a federal tax credit for political contributions | . . . | . . . | . . . | | |
| **Rhode Island** | $1(a) | . . . | (e) | . . . | Credit/checkoff | To political party designated by taxpayer; other funds allocated to parties based on number of elected state officials and of votes in most recent election |
| **Utah** | . . . | . . . | $1 | . . . | Checkoff | 50% to state central committee of each party, 50% to county central committees of party designated by taxpayer |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | . . . | $1(a) | . . . | Checkoff | According to formula, to general election candidates for statewide and legislative offices(f) |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 50% of contribution to max. $50(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | | |

*Source:* James A. Palmer and Edward D. Feigenbaum, *Campaign Finance Law 1984* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1984).

*Note:* This table shows only those states that have a tax provision relating to individuals or a provision for public financing of state elections. Credits and deductions may be allowed only for certain types of candidates and/or political parties. Consult state laws for further details.

*Key:*

. . .—No provision.

(a) For joint returns, amount indicated above may be doubled.

(b) And a separate designation of $1, $5, $10 or $25.

(c) 10 percent to each party and remainder divided according to registration figures.

(d) 20 percent for governor, 15 percent for lieutenant governor, 15 percent for attorney general and 10 percent each for state treasurer, state auditor and inspector, commissioner of insurance, superintendent of public instruction and corporation commissioner.

(e) See credit. Designated to specified party or to non-partisan general account.

(f) Candidates must meet certain qualifications.

# Table 5
# VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

| State or other jurisdiction | Mail registration allowed for all voters | Minimum state residence requirement (days) | Closing date for registration before general election (days) | Persons eligible for absentee registration(a) | Automatic cancellation of registration for failure to vote after _____ years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | | 1 | 10 | D,S,T | |
| Alaska | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 2 |
| Arizona | | 50 | 50 | S,T | 2 |
| Arkansas | | . . . | 20 | D | 4 |
| California | ★ | 29 | 29 | (b) | 4 |
| Colorado | | 32 | 32 | D,S,T | 2 |
| Connecticut | | . . . | 21(c) | D | |
| Delaware | ★ | . . . | 3rd Sat. in Oct. (c) | (b) | 4 |
| Florida | | . . . | 30 | (d) | 2 |
| Georgia | | . . . | 30 | B,D,R, S,T | 3 |
| Hawaii | | . . . | 30 | B,D,E, R,S,T | 2 |
| Idaho | | 30 | 17/10(e) | B,D,S,T | 4 |
| Illinois | | 30 | 28 | (f) | 4 |
| Indiana | | 30 | 29(g) | B,D,S,T | 2 |
| Iowa | ★ | . . . | 10 | (b) | 4 |
| Kansas | ★ | 20 | 20 | (b) | 4 |
| Kentucky | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| Louisiana | | . . . | 24(c) | D,T | 4 |
| Maine | ★ | . . . | Election day | (b) | |
| Maryland | ★ | 29 | 29 | (b) | 5 |
| Massachusetts | | . . . | 28 | D,T | |
| Michigan | | 30 | 30 | D,S,T | 10 |
| Minnesota | ★ | 20 | Election day | (b) | 4 |
| Mississippi | | 30 | 10 | (f) | 4 |
| Missouri | ★ | . . . | 28 | (b) | |
| Montana | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| Nebraska | | . . . | 10 | D,S,T | |
| Nevada | | 30 | 30 | S,T | 2 |
| New Hampshire | | 10 | 10 | B,D,R,S | |
| New Jersey | ★ | 30 | 29 | (b) | 4 |
| New Mexico | | . . . | 42 | T | 2 |
| New York | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| North Carolina | | 30 | 21(h) | D | 8 |
| North Dakota(i) | | 30 | | | |
| Ohio | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| Oklahoma | | . . . | 10 | D | 4 |
| Oregon | ★ | 20 | Election day | (b) | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 2 |
| Rhode Island | | 30 | 30 | D | 5 |
| South Carolina | | . . . | 30 | D,S,T | |
| South Dakota | | . . . | 15 | S,T | 4 |
| Tennessee | ★ | 50 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| Texas | ★ | . . . | 30 | (b) | |
| Utah | ★ | 30 | 5 | (b) | 4 |
| Vermont | | . . . | 17 | (d) | 4 |
| Virginia | | . . . | 31 | (f) | 4 |
| Washington | | 30 | 30 | (f) | 2 |
| West Virginia | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| Wisconsin | ★ | 10 | Election day | (b) | 2 |
| Wyoming | | . . . | 30 | B,D,E, S,T | 2 |
| Dist. of Col. | ★ | 30 | 30 | (b) | 4 |
| Puerto Rico | | . . . | 50 | (f) | 2 |
| Virgin Islands | | 45 | 45 | S | 4 |

*Source:* Adapted from *Easy Does It.* League of Women Voters Education Fund, 1730 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (Copyright 1984).

*Key:*

. . .—No residence requirement.

(a) In this column: B—Absent on business; D—Disabled persons; E—Not absent, but prevented by employment from registering; R—Absent for religious reasons; S—Students; T—Temporarily out of jurisdiction.

(b) All voters. See column on mail registration.

(c) Closing date differs for primary election. In Connecticut, 14 days; Delaware, 21 days; Louisiana, 30 days.

(d) Anyone unable to register in person.

(e) With precinct registrar, 17 days before; with county clerk, 10 days.

(f) No one is eligible to register absentee.

(g) Before deputy registrar, 45 days.

(h) Business days.

(i) No voter registration.

# Table 6
# POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Polls open | Polls close | Notes on hours(a) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | No later than 8 a.m. | Between 6 and 8 p.m. | Polls must be open at least 10 consecutive hours; hours set by county commissioner. |
| Alaska | 8 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Arizona | 6 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Arkansas | Between 7 and 8 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. | |
| California | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Colorado | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Connecticut | 6 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Delaware | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Florida | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Georgia | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Hawaii | 7 a.m. | 6 p.m. | |
| Idaho | Between 7 and 8 a.m. | 8 p.m. | Polls may close earlier if all registered electors in a precinct have voted. |
| Illinois | 6 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Indiana | 6 a.m. | 6 p.m. | |
| Iowa | 7 a.m. | 9 p.m. | |
| Kansas | Between 6 and 7 a.m. | Between 7 and 8 p.m. | Hours may be changed by county election officer, but polls must be open at least 12 consecutive hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. |
| Kentucky | 6 a.m. | 6 p.m. | Persons in line may vote only until 7 p.m. |
| Louisiana | 6 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Maine | Between 6 and 10 a.m. | 8 p.m. | Opening hour is determined by municipal election officer. Municipalities using voting machines may close at 9 p.m. |
| Maryland | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Massachusetts | Between 5:45 and 10 a.m. | 8 p.m. | In cities and towns, the polls must be open at least 10 hours. |
| Michigan | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Minnesota | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | Municipalities of less than 1,000 may establish hours of no later than 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. |
| Mississippi | 7 a.m. | 6 p.m. | |
| Missouri | 6 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Montana | 7 a.m.<br>noon | 8 p.m.<br>8 p.m. | In precincts of over 200 registered voters.<br>In precincts of less than 200 registered voters, polls may close when all registered electors have voted. |
| Nebraska | 7 a.m.<br>8 a.m. | 7 p.m.<br>8 p.m. | Mountain Time Zone.<br>Central Time Zone. |
| Nevada | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| New Hampshire | Varies | Varies | Cities: Polls open not less than 4 hours and may be opened not earlier than 6 a.m. nor later than 8 p.m.<br>Small towns: In towns of less than 700 population the polls must be open at least five consecutive hours. On written request of seven registered voters the polls shall be kept open until 6 p.m. In towns of less than 100 population, the polls close if all registered voters have appeared.<br>Other towns: Polls may not open later than 10 a.m. and may not close earlier than 6 p.m. On written request of 10 registered voters the polls may close at 7 p.m. |
| New Jersey | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| New Mexico | 8 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| New York | 6 a.m. | 9 p.m. | |
| North Carolina | 6:30 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. | In precincts where voting machines are used, county board of elections may permit closing at 8:30 p.m. |
| North Dakota | Between 7 and 9 a.m. | Between 7 p.m. & 9 p.m. | In precincts where less than 75 votes were cast in previous election, polls may open at noon. |
| Ohio | 6:30 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. | |
| Oklahoma | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Oregon | 8 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Pennsylvania | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| Rhode Island | Between 7 a.m. & noon | 9 p.m. | Opening hours vary across cities and towns. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Polls open | Polls close | Notes on hours(a) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **South Carolina** | 8 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| **South Dakota** | 7 a.m.<br>8 a.m. | 7 p.m.<br>8 p.m. | Mountain Time Zone.<br>Central Time Zone. |
| **Tennessee** | Varies. | 7 p.m. (CST);<br>8 p.m. (EST) | Counties with population over 120,000 may not open later than 8 a.m. |
| **Texas** | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | Counties with population over one million may open polls at 6 a.m. |
| **Utah** | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| **Vermont** | Between 6 and 10 a.m. | No later than 7 p.m. | |
| **Virginia** | 6 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| **Washington** | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| **West Virginia** | 6:30 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. | |
| **Wisconsin** | 7 a.m.<br>Between 7 and 9 a.m. | 8 p.m.<br>8 p.m. | 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cities.<br>4th class cities, towns and villages. |
| **Wyoming** | 8 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| **American Samoa** | 6 a.m. | 6 p.m. | |
| **Guam** | 8 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| **Puerto Rico** | 9 a.m. | 3 p.m. | |
| **Virgin Islands** | 8 a.m. | 6 p.m. | |

*Note:* Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from those noted.

*Sources:* State statutes and state election administration offices.

(a) In all states, voters standing in line when the polls close are allowed to vote; however, provisions for handling those voters vary across jurisdictions.

# Table 7
# STATE OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED: 1984 AND 1985

| State or other jurisdiction | Date of general elections in 1984(a) | Governor | Lieutenant governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Auditor | Judges of court of last resort(b) | Judges of intermediate appellate court(b) | Board of education members | Public utilities commissioners | Superintendent of public instruction | Other | State legislatures: members to be elected | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Senate | House |
| Alabama | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | (c) | 4 | (d) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| Arizona | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | State mine inspector | All | All |
| Arkansas | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | Land commr. | 1/2(e) | All |
| California | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| Colorado | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 Univ. of Colorado regents | 1/2 | All |
| Connecticut | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| Delaware | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Insurance commr. | 1/2(e) | All |
| Florida | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| Georgia | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | All | All |
| Hawaii | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1/2(e) | All |
| Idaho | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| Illinois | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 Univ. of Illinois trustees | 1/3(e) | All |
| Indiana | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | 1/2 | All |
| Iowa | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| Kansas | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| Kentucky | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All |
| Louisiana | (f) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| Maryland | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 executive councillors | All | All |
| Michigan | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 trustees of state universities | ... | All |
| Minnesota | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All |
| Mississippi | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| Montana | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | 2 | 7 | ... | 3 | ★ | ... | 1/2(e) | All |
| Nebraska | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 Univ. of Nebraska regents | 1/2(e) | U |
| Nevada | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 university regents | 1/2(e) | All |
| New Hampshire | Nov. 6 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 executive councillors | All | All |
| New Jersey(1985) | Nov. 5 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All |
| New Mexico | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 corporation commr. | All | All |
| New York | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| North Carolina | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ★ | Commr. of agriculture; commr. of insurance; commr. of labor | All | All |
| North Dakota | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ★ | Commr. of agriculture; commr. of insurance; tax commr. | 1/2 | All |
| Ohio | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (g) | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| **Oregon** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| **Pennsylvania** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | All |
| **Rhode Island** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| **South Carolina** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| **South Dakota** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Commr. of school and public lands | All | All |
| **Tennessee** | Aug. 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1/2(e) | All |
| **Texas** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (h) | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | Railroad commr. | 1/2(e) | ... |
| **Utah** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1/2(e) | All |
| **Vermont** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| **Virginia**(1985) | Nov. 5 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All |
| **Washington** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ★ | Insurance commr.; commr. of public lands | 1/2(e) | All |
| **West Virginia** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Commr. of agriculture | 1/2 | All |
| **Wisconsin** | Apr. 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2(e) | All |
| (1985) | Apr. 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1/2(e) | All |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (i) | U |
| **American Samoa** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| **Guam** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 19 village commrs.; 4 asst. village commrs. | All | U |
| **No. Marianas**(1985) | Nov. 5 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| **Puerto Rico** | Nov. 6 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All | All |
| **Virgin Islands** | Nov. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (j) | U |

*Source:* State election administration offices.

*Note:* In several states, elections for some state offices do not occur in 1984 or 1985. When a number appears in a column instead of a star, the figure indicates the number of individuals on the state court or other governmental entity up for election in 1984 or 1985. The information in this table is current as of February 1984.

*Key:*

★—Office up for election.

. . .—Office not up for election.

U—Unicameral legislative body.

(a) Elections for 1985 are indicated by (1985) before date for general election.

(b) For some states, information on number of judges facing election in 1984 or 1985 is tentative given the nature of the initial selection and retention processes.

(c) Court of civil appeals (3); court of criminal appeals (4).

(d) President of Public Service Commission.

(e) Approximately 1/2 of the membership. Actual number of seats up for election: Arkansas (18); Delaware (10); Hawaii (13); Illinois (20); Montana (25); Nebraska (25); Nevada (10); Tennessee (16); Texas (15); Utah (14); Washington (25); Wisconsin (17); Wyoming (16).

(f) Under Louisiana's election law, candidates of all parties run together on a single ballot in September; if no candidate for an office wins a majority of the vote, the top two finishers oppose each other in a November runoff. In 1984, the elections will be held on September 29 and November 6.

(g) Supreme Court (3); Court of Criminal Appeals (1).

(h) Supreme Court (3); Court of Criminal Appeals (3).

(i) Six members of the Council of the District of Columbia.

(j) Thirteen members.

# Table 8
# METHODS OF NOMINATION FOR STATE OFFICIALS

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Method(s) of nominating candidates* |
|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates (meetings must be held at least 60 days prior to the date on which primaries are conducted). |
| **Alaska** | Primary election. |
| **Arizona** | Primary election. |
| **Arkansas** | Primary election. |
| **California** | Primary election. |
| **Colorado** | Primary election; however, a political party may hold a pre-primary convention (at least 55 days before the primary) for the designation of candidates. Each candidate who receives at least 20 percent of the convention delegates' votes is listed on the primary ballot, with the candidate receiving the most votes listed first. |
| **Connecticut** | Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions (convening not earlier than the 61st day and closing not later than the 43rd day before the date of the primary) for the purpose of endorsing candidates. If no one challenges the endorsed nominee (who received at least 20 percent of the delegate vote), no primary election is held. However, if anyone challenges the nominee by filing a candidacy of nomination (having also received at least 20 percent of the delegate vote), a primary election is held to determine the party candidate for the general election. |
| **Delaware** | Primary election. |
| **Florida** | Primary election. |
| **Georgia** | Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates (meetings must be held at least 90 days before the date on which primaries are held). |
| **Hawaii** | Primary election. |
| **Idaho** | Primary election. |
| **Illinois** | Primary election; however, state conventions are held for the nomination of candidates for trustees of the University of Illinois. |
| **Indiana** | Primary election held for the nomination of candidates for governor and U.S. senator; state party conventions held for the nomination of candidates for other state offices. |
| **Iowa** | Primary election; however, if there are more than two candidates for any nomination and none receives at least 35 percent of the primary vote, the primary is deemed inconclusive and the nomination is made by party convention. |
| **Kansas** | Primary election; however, candidates of any political party whose secretary of state did not poll at least 5 percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office in the preceding general election are restricted to nomination by delegate or mass convention. |
| **Kentucky** | Primary election. |
| **Louisiana** | Primary election. |
| **Maine** | Primary election. |
| **Maryland** | Primary election. |
| **Massachusetts** | Primary election. |
| **Michigan** | Primary election held for the nomination of candidates for governor, U.S. congressional seats and state senators and representatives; state conventions held for the nomination of candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general. |
| **Minnesota** | Primary election. |
| **Mississippi** | Primary election. |
| **Missouri** | Primary election. |
| **Montana** | Primary election. |

| State or other jurisdiction | Method(s) of nominating candidates |
|---|---|
| **Nebraska** | Primary election. |
| **Nevada** | Primary election. |
| **New Hampshire** | Primary election. |
| **New Jersey** | Primary election. |
| **New Mexico** | Primary election; however minor parties (those receiving less than 15 percent of the total number of votes cast at the last general election for governor or U.S. president) may nominate candidates by political convention. |
| **New York** | Convention/primary election. The person who receives the majority vote at the state party committee meeting becomes the designated candidate for nomination; however, all other persons who received at least 25 percent of the convention vote may demand that their names appear on the primary ballot as candidates for nomination. |
| **North Carolina** | Primary election. |
| **North Dakota** | Primary election. |
| **Ohio** | Primary election. |
| **Oklahoma** | Primary election. |
| **Oregon** | Primary election. |
| **Pennsylvania** | Primary election. |
| **Rhode Island** | Primary election. |
| **South Carolina** | Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates (nominations must be announced no later than poll closing time on the date of the primary election). |
| **South Dakota** | Primary election. Any candidate who receives a plurality of the primary vote becomes the nominee; however, if no individual receives at least 35 percent of the vote for the candidacy for the offices of governor or U.S. congressman, the nominee is selected by party convention. |
| **Tennessee** | Primary election. |
| **Texas** | Primary election. |
| **Utah** | Convention/primary election. Delegates from the county primary conventions are elected to the state primary convention for the purpose of selecting the political party nominees to run at the regular primary election. |
| **Vermont** | Primary election. |
| **Virginia** | Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates (party opting for convention can only do so within 32 days prior to date on which primary elections are normally held). |
| **Washington** | Primary election. |
| **West Virginia** | Primary election. |
| **Wisconsin** | Primary election. |
| **Wyoming** | Primary election. |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Primary election. |

*Note:* The nominating methods described here are for state offices; procedures may vary for local candidates. Also, independent candidates may have to petition for nomination. For more information on primaries, see table on Primary Elections for State Officers.

# Table 9
# PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

| State or other jurisdiction | Dates of 1984 primaries for state officers(a) | | Party affiliation for primary voting | | Voters receive ballot of: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | Runoff primary(b) | Voters must declare/change affiliation prior to election day | Voters select party on election day | One party (c) | All parties participating(d) |
| Alabama | Sept. 4 | Sept. 25 | | ★ | ★ | |
| Alaska | Aug. 28 | | | (e) | | ★(e) |
| Arizona | Sept. 11 | | At least 50 days before | | ★ | |
| Arkansas | May 29 | June 12 | | ★ | ★ | |
| California | June 5 | | At least 29 days before | | ★ | |
| Colorado | Sept. 11 | | At least 32 days before | | ★ | |
| Connecticut | Sept. 11 | | At least 6 months before(f) | | ★ | |
| Delaware | Sept. 8 | | At least 21 days before | | ★ | |
| Florida | Sept. 4 | Oct. 2 | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |
| Georgia | Aug. 14 | Sept. 4 | | ★ | ★ | |
| Hawaii | Sept. 22 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Idaho | May 22 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Illinois | March 20 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Indiana | May 8 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Iowa | June 5 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Kansas | Aug. 7 | | (g) | (g) | ★ | |
| Kentucky | May 29 | | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |
| Louisiana | Sept. 29(h) | Nov. 6(h) | | (h) | | (h) |
| Maine | June 12 | | (g) | (g) | ★ | |
| Maryland | May 8 | | At least 4 months before(f) | | ★ | |
| Massachusetts | Sept. 18 | | (g) | (g) | ★ | |
| Michigan | Aug. 7 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Minnesota | Sept. 11 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Mississippi | June 5 | June 26 | | ★ | ★ | |
| Missouri | Aug. 7 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Montana | June 5 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Nebraska | May 15 | | At least 10 days before | | ★ | |
| Nevada | Sept. 4 | | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |
| New Hampshire | Sept. 11 | | At least 10 days before | | ★ | |
| New Jersey | June 5 | | (g) | (g) | ★ | |
| (1985) | June 4 | | | | | |
| New Mexico | June 5 | | At least 42 days before(i) | | ★ | |
| New York | Sept. 11 | | At least 1 year before(f) | | ★ | |
| North Carolina | May 8 | June 5 | At least 21 days before(j) | | ★ | |
| North Dakota | June 12 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Ohio | May 8 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Oklahoma | Aug. 28 | Sept. 18 | (g) | (g) | ★ | |
| Oregon | May 15 | | At least 20 days before(f) | | ★ | |
| Pennsylvania | April 10 | | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |
| Rhode Island | Sept. 11 | | (g) | (g) | ★ | |
| South Carolina | June 12 | June 26 | | ★ | ★ | |
| South Dakota | June 5 | | At least 15 days before | | ★ | |
| Tennessee | Aug. 2 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Texas | May 5 | June 2 | | ★ | ★ | |
| Utah | Aug. 21 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Vermont | Sept. 11 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Virginia | June 12 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| (1985) | June 11 | | | | | |
| Washington | Sept. 18 | | | (e) | | ★(e) |
| West Virginia | June 5 | | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |
| Wisconsin | Sept. 11 | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Wyoming | Sept. 11 | | | ★ | ★ | |
| Dist. of Col. | May 1 | | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |
| Puerto Rico | June 10 | | At least 14 days before | | ★ | |
| Virgin Islands | Sept. 11 | | At least 30 days before | | ★ | |

*Sources:* Federal Election Commission; League of Women Voters, *Easy Does It*; state election administration offices.

(a) Primaries for state offices in 1985 have (1985) before the date.

(b) A runoff election between the top two candidates is held if the leading candidate does not get a majority of the votes cast in the first primary.

(c) The type of primary in which voters receive only the ballot of their party choice in a primary (voters must declare their affiliation on, or prior to, election day) is generally referred to as a *closed* primary.

(d) The type of primary in which voters receive a ballot for all parties and select the party of their choice in the privacy of the voting booth is generally referred to as an *open* primary.

(e) Voters are not restricted to one party. In Alaska and Washington, voters participate in a *blanket* primary. As in regular open primaries, voters receive a ballot that contains the primary ballot for all parties. However, a voter in the blanket primary may pick and choose among the parties in moving through the lists of candidates for various offices. The only restriction is that the voter can indicate only one preference for each office.

(f) Applies to previously affiliated registered voters. In Connecticut, unaffiliated voters must declare at least 14 days before. In Maryland and Oregon, new registrants declare at time of registration. In New York, new voters declare affiliation at least 30 days before, while previously eligible voters declare at least 60 days before.

(g) Procedures vary for affiliated and previously unaffiliated or new voters. Kansas: unaffiliated voters may declare on election day; others must change affiliation at least 20 days before. Maine: unaffiliated voters may declare on election day; others must withdraw previous affiliation 90 days before. Massachusetts: unaffilated voters select party on election day; others must change affiliation at least 28 days before. New Jersey: new voters declare party on election day; others must change affiliation at least 50 days before. Oklahoma: new registrants declare at time of registration; however, no changes in affiliation are allowed between July 1 and September 30 in an even-numbered year. Rhode Island: unaffiliated voters declare on election day; affiliated voters must change at least 90 days before.

(h) Louisiana has an open primary which requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. If a candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary, he is elected to the office. If no candidate receives a majority vote, then a single election is held between the two candidates receiving the most votes.

(i) Previously affiliated voters may not change party affiliation after proclamation of primary.

(j) Business days.

## Table 10
## VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: 1972, 1976 AND 1980
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | 1980 | | | 1976 | | | 1972 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) |
| **United States** | 164,383 | 112,946 | 86,519 | 152,309 | 105,838 | 82,645 | 140,776 | 92,702 | 78,902 |
| **Alabama** | 2,748 | 2,142 | 1,342 | 2,554 | 1,865 | 1,183 | 2,325 | 1,764 | 1,051 |
| **Alaska** | 274 | 259 | 158 | 257 | 207 | 128 | 203 | 149 | 99 |
| **Arizona** | 1,956 | 1,121 | 874 | 1,611 | 980 | 765 | 1,315 | 862 | 648 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,629 | 1,189 | 838 | 1,502 | 1,021 | 768 | 1,354 | 1,010 | 651 |
| **California** | 17,513 | 11,361 | 8,587 | 15,598 | 9,982 | 8,137 | 14,062 | 10,466 | 8,596 |
| **Colorado** | 2,114 | 1,434 | 1,184 | 1,838 | 1,349 | 1,082 | 1,604 | 1,220 | 954 |
| **Connecticut** | 2,307 | 1,706 | 1,406 | 2,201 | 1,669 | 1,408 | 2,091 | 1,648 | 1,409 |
| **Delaware** | 432 | 301 | 236 | 412 | 301 | 236 | 379 | 293 | 236 |
| **Florida** | 7,585 | 4,810 | 3,687 | 6,408 | 4,094 | 3,151 | 5,313 | 3,487 | 2,583 |
| **Georgia** | 3,868 | 2,467 | 1,597 | 3,494 | 2,302 | 1,467 | 3,153 | 2,043 | 1,179 |
| **Hawaii** | 696 | 403 | 303 | 624 | 363 | 309 | 547 | 338 | 287 |
| **Idaho** | 643 | 581 | 437 | 567 | 520 | 355 | 490 | 397 | 310 |
| **Illinois** | 8,224 | 6,212 | 4,750 | 7,939 | 6,252 | 4,839 | 7,576 | 6,215 | 4,883 |
| **Indiana** | 3,883 | 2,944 | 2,242 | 3,692 | 3,010 | 2,279 | 3,498 | 3,019 | 2,126 |
| **Iowa** | 2,091 | 1,747 | 1,318 | 2,026 | 1,407 | 1,279 | 1,917 | (c) | 1,226 |
| **Kansas** | 1,726 | 1,291 | 980 | 1,628 | 1,113 | 958 | 1,539 | (c) | 922 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,590 | 1,803 | 1,295 | 2,434 | 1,713 | 1,167 | 2,223 | 1,455 | 1,067 |
| **Louisiana** | 2,915 | 2,015 | 1,549 | 2,623 | 1,866 | 1,278 | 2,389 | 1,785 | 1,122 |
| **Maine** | 810 | 760 | 523 | 759 | 696 | 486 | 692 | 616 | 421 |
| **Maryland** | 3,082 | 2,065 | 1,540 | 2,920 | 1,950 | 1,440 | 2,721 | 1,816 | 1,354 |
| **Massachusetts** | 4,281 | 3,143 | 2,524 | 4,132 | 2,912 | 2,594 | 3,963 | 3,096 | 2,508 |
| **Michigan** | 6,526 | 5,726 | 3,910 | 6,214 | 5,202 | 3,722 | 5,876 | 4,763 | 3,490 |
| **Minnesota** | 2,927 | 2,787 | 2,052 | 2,726 | 2,566 | 1,979 | 2,537 | (c) | 1,774 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,716 | 1,486 | 893 | 1,603 | (c) | 769 | 1,462 | N.A. | 646 |
| **Missouri** | 3,577 | 2,841 | 2,100 | 3,408 | 2,553 | 1,954 | 3,240 | (c) | 1,866 |
| **Montana** | 559 | 496 | 364 | 519 | 455 | 339 | 470 | 387 | 327 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,128 | 856 | 641 | 1,081 | 841 | 624 | 1,021 | 712 | 592 |
| **Nevada** | 601 | 298 | 248 | 457 | 251 | 206 | 367 | 231 | 185 |
| **New Hampshire** | 671 | 551 | 384 | 593 | 478 | 359 | 525 | 450 | 345 |
| **New Jersey** | 5,417 | 3,761 | 2,976 | 5,220 | 3,770 | 3,037 | 5,010 | 3,673 | 3,030 |
| **New Mexico** | 896 | 653 | 457 | 783 | 527 | 426 | 669 | 505 | 396 |
| **New York** | 12,945 | 7,870 | 6,202 | 12,892 | 8,199 | 6,668 | 12,717 | 9,207 | 7,323 |
| **North Carolina** | 4,265 | 2,775 | 1,856 | 3,907 | 2,554 | 1,679 | 3,548 | 2,358 | 1,519 |
| **North Dakota** | 465 | (c) | 302 | 442 | (c) | 309 | 411 | (c) | 289 |
| **Ohio** | 7,731 | 5,887 | 4,284 | 7,461 | 4,693 | 4,195 | 7,149 | 4,628 | 4,220 |
| **Oklahoma** | 2,199 | 1,469 | 1,150 | 1,990 | 1,401 | 1,108 | 1,818 | 1,247 | 1,057 |
| **Oregon** | 1,921 | 1,569 | 1,182 | 1,679 | 1,420 | 1,049 | 1,495 | 1,198 | 953 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 8,785 | 5,754 | 4,562 | 8,531 | 5,750 | 4,621 | 8,207 | 5,872 | 4,592 |
| **Rhode Island** | 710 | 547 | 416 | 689 | 545 | 411 | 682 | 532 | 416 |
| **South Carolina** | 2,204 | 1,236 | 894 | 1,993 | 1,113 | 803 | 1,762 | 1,034 | 674 |
| **South Dakota** | 485 | 448 | 328 | 469 | 426 | 301 | 443 | 392 | 308 |
| **Tennessee** | 3,313 | 2,359 | 1,618 | 3,033 | 1,912 | 1,476 | 2,763 | 1,990 | 1,201 |
| **Texas** | 10,117 | 6,640 | 4,542 | 8,789 | 6,319 | 4,072 | 7,719 | 5,500 (d) | 3,471 |
| **Utah** | 936 | 782 | 604 | 791 | 705 | 548 | 689 | 621 | 480 |
| **Vermont** | 369 | 312 | 213 | 337 | 284 | 194 | 308 | 273 | 194 |
| **Virginia** | 3,920 | 2,309 | 1,866 | 3,613 | 2,124 | 1,716 | 3,257 | 2,107 | 1,457 |
| **Washington** | 3,030 | 2,237 | 1,742 | 2,601 | 2,065 | 1,585 | 2,330 | 1,975 | 1,520 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,395 | 1,035 | 738 | 1,314 | 1,084 | 751 | 1,219 | 1,063 | 774 |
| **Wisconsin** | 3,383 | (c) | 2,273 | 3,163 | 2,566 | 2,104 | 2,965 | (c) | 1,853 |
| **Wyoming** | 332 | 219 | 177 | 267 | 195 | 160 | 226 | N.A. | 152 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 493 | 289 | 175 | 525 | 268 | 171 | 537 | 305 | 166 |

*Sources:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.* (Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports* and unpublished data from the National Republican Congressional Committee.)

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Estimated population as of November of year indicated. Includes armed forces in each state, aliens and institutional population.

(b) For 1980, total persons voting are total votes cast for president. For 1972 and 1976, total persons voting restricted to number of ballots recorded by secretaries of state as having been cast for any electoral office or referendum; or in those states which do not count total number of ballots, the largest number of votes cast for a particular office.

(c) No statewide registration required. Excluded from totals for persons registered.

(d) Estimated.

# Table 11
# VOTER TURNOUT IN NON-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEARS: 1974, 1978 AND 1982
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | 1982 | | | 1978 | | | 1974 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) |
| **United States** | 169,339 | 110,477 | 67,592 | 158,373 | 104,829 | 61,038 | 145,031 | 97,303 | 57,357 |
| **Alabama** | 2,812 | 2,136 | 1,128 (c) | 2,669 | 1,938 | 730 (d) | 2,404 | 1,793 | 598 (c) |
| **Alaska** | 287 | 266 | 195 (c) | 269 | 238 | 130 | 213 | 169 | 99 |
| **Arizona** | 2,061 | 1,141 | 726 (c) | 1,766 | 969 | 551 | 1,444 | 891 | 564 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,650 | 1,116 | 789 (c) | 1,575 | 1,047 | 524 (c) | 1,420 | 997 | 546 (c) |
| **California** | 18,277 | 11,559 | 7,876 (c) | 16,546 | 10,130 | 7,132 | 14,595 | 9,928 | 6,635 |
| **Colorado** | 2,225 | 1,456 | 956 (c) | 1,974 | 1,345 | 848 | 1,710 | 1,227 | 829 (c) |
| **Connecticut** | 2,378 | 1,647 | 1,084 (c) | 2,254 | 1,626 | 1,061 | 2,149 | 1,562 | 1,125 |
| **Delaware** | 443 | 286 | 191 (d) | 426 | 278 | 166 | 390 | 279 | 160 (e) |
| **Florida** | 8,169 | 4,866 | 2,689 (c) | 6,862 | 4,217 | 2,530 | 5,856 | 3,621 | 1,828 (c) |
| **Georgia** | 4,040 | 2,316 | 1,169 (c) | 3,667 | 2,183 | 663 (c) | 3,251 | 2,090 | 936 (c) |
| **Hawaii** | 716 | 405 | 312 (c) | 657 | 395 | 293 | 574 | 343 | 273 |
| **Idaho** | 661 | 541 | 327 (c) | 612 | 526 | 297 | 528 | 440 | 264 |
| **Illinois** | 8,346 | 5,965 | 3,691 (f) | 8,132 | 5,809 | 3,343 | 7,612 | 5,906 | 3,085 |
| **Indiana** | 3,904 | 2,937 | 1,817 (d) | 3,812 | 2,851 | 1,405 | 3,577 | 2,937 | 1,753 (d) |
| **Iowa** | 2,094 | 1,586 | 1,038 (c) | 2,075 | 1,588 | 843 (c) | 1,958 | 1,013 | 920 (c) |
| **Kansas** | 1,759 | 1,186 | 763 (c) | 1,681 | 1,182 | 749 (d) | 1,581 | 1,143 | 794 (d) |
| **Kentucky** | 2,620 | 1,827 | 700 (e) | 2,528 | 1,666 | 477 (d) | 2,284 | 1,473 | 746 (d) |
| **Louisiana** | 3,055 | 1,965 | (g) | 2,760 | 1,821 | 840 | 2,443 | 1,727 | 546 (e) |
| **Maine** | 831 | 766 | 460 (c) | 791 | 692 | 375 (d) | 714 | 632 | 364 (c) |
| **Maryland** | 3,190 | 1,968 | 1,139 (c) | 3,014 | 1,888 | 1,012 (c) | 2,783 | 1,738 | 949 (c) |
| **Massachusetts** | 4,394 | 3,027 | 2,051 (d) | 4,213 | 2,920 | 2,044 | 4,054 | 2,928 | 1,896 |
| **Michigan** | 6,554 | 5,625 | 3,040 (c) | 6,406 | 5,230 | 2,985 | 6,077 | 4,786 | 2,657 (c) |
| **Minnesota** | 2,988 | 2,668 | 1,805 (d) | 2,823 | 2,511 | 1,625 | 2,631 | 1,922 | 1,296 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,745 | 1,508 | 645 (d) | 1,672 | 1,150 (h) | 584 (d) | 1,505 | 1,152 | 306 (e) |
| **Missouri** | 3,640 | 2,749 | 1,544 (d) | 3,499 | 2,579 | 1,546 (i) | 3,306 | 2,165 | 1,224 (d) |
| **Montana** | 569 | 446 | 321 (d) | 548 | 410 | 297 | 494 | 374 | 260 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,144 | 832 | 548 (c) | 1,108 | 833 | 511 | 1,056 | 788 | 467 |
| **Nevada** | 661 | 322 | 240 (d) | 520 | 268 | 195 | 390 | 237 | 172 |
| **New Hampshire** | 697 | 462 | 285 (c) | 638 | 489 | 279 | 551 | 421 | 236 |
| **New Jersey** | 5,544 | 3,681 | 2,194 (d) | 5,326 | 3,602 | 2,060 | 5,070 | 3,502 | 2,184 |
| **New Mexico** | 936 | 583 | 407 (c) | 841 | 598 | 357 | 717 | 504 | 339 |
| **New York** | 13,153 | 7,635 | 5,222 (c) | 12,912 | 7,801 | 4,929 | 12,701 | 8,341 | 5,544 |
| **North Carolina** | 4,417 | 2,675 | 1,321 (e) | 4,088 | 2,430 | 1,136 (d) | 3,677 | 2,280 | 1,020 (d) |
| **North Dakota** | 473 | (j) | 262 (d) | 455 | (j) | 235 | 425 | (j) | 242 |
| **Ohio** | 7,793 | 5,674 | 3,395 (d) | 7,638 | 5,222 | 3,018 | 7,296 | 4,442 | 3,151 |
| **Oklahoma** | 2,299 | 1,614 | 883 (c) | 2,081 | 1,366 | 801 | 1,872 | 1,341 | 822 |
| **Oregon** | 1,954 | 1,517 | 1,042 (c) | 1,808 | 1,473 | 911 (c) | 1,581 | 1,143 | 793 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 8,883 | 5,703 | 3,684 (c) | 8,673 | 5,590 | 3,742 (c) | 8,312 | 5,529 | 3,500 (c) |
| **Rhode Island** | 726 | 534 | 343 (d) | 707 | 534 | 332 | 654 | 514 | 322 (c) |
| **South Carolina** | 2,291 | 1,229 | 672 (c) | 2,104 | 1,098 | 633 (d) | 1,842 | 998 | 523 (c) |
| **South Dakota** | 482 | 426 | 279 (c) | 480 | 421 | 260 (c) | 459 | 402 | 279 (d) |
| **Tennessee** | 3,375 | 2,273 | 1,260 (d) | 3,179 | 2,138 | 1,190 (c) | 2,859 | 1,960 | 1,064 |
| **Texas** | 10,793 | 6,415 | 3,191 (c) | 9,350 | 5,682 | 2,370 (c) | 8,075 | 5,348 | 1,655 (c) |
| **Utah** | 986 | 749 | 531 (d) | 858 | 667 | 385 | 741 | 620 | 423 |
| **Vermont** | 379 | 316 | 169 (c) | 353 | 286 | 125 | 316 | 267 | 145 |
| **Virginia** | 4,078 | 2,234 | 1,415 (d) | 3,794 | 2,027 | 1,251 | 3,375 | 2,051 | 924 (e) |
| **Washington** | 3,154 | 2,106 | 1,368 (d) | 2,792 | 1,961 | 1,029 | 2,419 | 1,896 | 1,044 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,408 | 948 | 565 (d) | 1,363 | 1,021 | 493 | 1,240 | 1,025 | 416 (e) |
| **Wisconsin** | 3,464 | (j) | 1,580 (c) | 3,263 | 1,682 | 1,501 (c) | 3,090 | (j) | 1,199 |
| **Wyoming** | 354 | 230 | 169 (c) | 296 | 201 | 142 | 245 | 185 | 132 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 487 | 361 | 111 (e) | 515 | 250 | 103 | 515 | 273 | 108 (k) |

*Sources:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and unpublished data from the Republican National Committee.

(a) Estimated as of November 1 of the year indicated. Includes armed forces stationed in each state, aliens and institutional population.

(b) Number represents total voting in general election for all races for the year indicated, except where noted. Total persons voting restricted to number of ballots recorded by secretaries of state as having been cast.

(c) Total vote for largest race—governor.

(d) Total vote for largest race—senator.

(e) Total vote for largest race—congressional.

(f) Total vote for largest race—secretary of state.

(g) Under Louisiana's election law, candidates of all parties run together on a single non-partisan ballot in September. If no candidate wins a majority of the vote, the top two finishers, regardless of party, oppose each other in a November runoff. In 1982, the congressional incumbents were reelected in the September race.

(h) Estimated.

(i) Total vote for largest race—state auditor.

(j) No required statewide registration.

(k) Total vote for largest race—mayor.

# Table 12
# VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

| State | Primary | | | General election | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Republican | Democrat | Total | Republican | Percent | Democrat | Percent | Other | Percent | Total |
| Alabama | unopposed | 1,000,295 (a) | 1,000,295 | 440,815 | 39.1 | 650,538 | 57.6 | 37,372 | 3.3 | 1,128,725 |
| Alaska | 81,732 | 55,315 | 137,047 | 72,291 | 37.1 | 89,918 | 46.1 | 32,676 | 16.7 | 194,885 |
| Arizona | 176,245 | 166,051 | 342,296 | 235,877 | 32.5 | 453,795 | 62.5 | 36,692 | 5.0 | 726,364 |
| Arkansas | 13,347 | 567,125 (a) | 580,472 | 357,496 | 45.3 | 431,855 | 54.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 789,351 |
| California | 2,281,115 | 2,827,348 | 5,108,463 | 3,881,014 | 49.3 | 3,787,669 | 48.1 | 208,015 | 2.6 | 7,876,698 |
| Colorado | unopposed | unopposed | 0 | 302,740 | 31.7 | 627,960 | 65.7 | 25,321 | 2.6 | 956,021 |
| Connecticut | (b) | (b) | (b) | 497,773 | 45.9 | 578,264 | 53.4 | 8,119 | 0.7 | 1,084,156 |
| Delaware† | unopposed | unopposed | 0 | 159,004 | 70.6 | 64,217 | 28.5 | 1,860 | 0.8 | 225,081 |
| Florida | 376,448 | 993,534 | 1,369,982 | 949,013 | 35.3 | 1,739,553 | 64.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,688,566 |
| Georgia | 61,410 | 899,990 (a) | 961,400 | 434,496 | 37.2 | 734,090 | 62.8 | 455 | 0.0 | 1,169,041 |
| Hawaii | 12,395 | 239,452 | 251,847 | 81,507 | 26.2 | 141,043 | 45.2 | 89,303 | 28.6 | 311,853 |
| Idaho | 99,554 | unopposed | 99,554 | 161,157 | 49.4 | 165,365 | 50.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 326,522 |
| Illinois | 606,446 | unopposed | 606,446 | 1,816,101 | 49.4 | 1,811,027 | 49.3 | 46,553 | 1.3 | 3,673,681 |
| Indiana† | unopposed | 541,961 | 541,961 | 1,257,383 | 57.7 | 913,116 | 41.9 | 7,904 | 0.4 | 2,178,403 |
| Iowa | unopposed | 196,071 | 196,071 | 548,313 | 52.8 | 483,291 | 46.5 | 6,625 | 0.6 | 1,038,229 |
| Kansas | 235,828 | 131,565 | 367,393 | 339,356 | 44.4 | 405,772 | 53.2 | 18,135 | 2.4 | 763,263 |
| Kentucky§ | 97,836 | 658,454 | 756,290 | 454,650 | 44.1 | 561,674 | 54.5 | 14,347 | 1.4 | 1,030,671 |
| Louisiana§ | (c) | (c) | 1,615,905 | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| Maine | 84,794 | 74,209 | 159,003 | 172,949 | 37.6 | 281,066 | 61.1 | 6,280 | 1.3 | 460,295 |
| Maryland | 134,590 | 590,648 | 725,238 | 432,826 | 38.0 | 705,910 | 62.0 | 413 | 0.0 | 1,139,149 |
| Massachusetts | 178,683 | 1,181,421 | 1,360,104 | 749,679 | 36.6 | 1,219,109 | 59.4 | 81,466 | 4.0 | 2,050,254 |
| Michigan | 641,377 | 810,184 | 1,451,561 | 1,369,582 | 45.1 | 1,561,291 | 51.4 | 109,135 | 3.5 | 3,040,008 |
| Minnesota | 309,292 | 538,603 | 847,895 | 715,796 | 40.0 | 1,049,104 | 58.6 | 24,639 | 1.4 | 1,789,539 |
| Mississippi§ | unopposed | 828,211 (a) | 828,211 | 288,764 | 38.9 | 409,209 | 55.1 | 44,764 | 6.0 | 742,737 |
| Missouri† | 352,079 | 665,557 | 1,017,636 | 1,098,950 | 52.6 | 981,884 | 47.0 | 7,194 | 0.3 | 2,088,028 |
| Montana† | 71,566 | 136,364 | 207,930 | 160,892 | 44.6 | 199,574 | 55.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 360,466 |
| Nebraska | 184,819 | 123,853 | 308,672 | 270,203 | 49.3 | 277,436 | 50.7 | 263 | 0.0 | 547,902 |
| Nevada | 68,986 | 108,236 | 177,222 | 100,104 | 41.8 | 128,132 | 53.4 | 11,515 | 4.8 | 239,751 |
| New Hampshire | 83,434 | unopposed | 83,434 | 145,389 | 51.9 | 132,287 | 46.4 | 4,882 | 1.7 | 282,588 |
| New Jersey‡ | 398,359 | 633,322 | 1,031,681 | 1,145,999 | 49.5 | 1,144,202 | 49.4 | 27,038 | 1.1 | 2,317,239 |
| New Mexico | 65,599 | 177,490 | 243,089 | 191,626 | 47.0 | 215,840 | 53.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 407,466 |
| New York | 576,045 | 1,297,256 | 1,873,301 | 2,494,827 | 47.5 | 2,675,213 | 50.9 | 84,851 | 1.6 | 5,254,891 |
| North Carolina† | 147,609 | 753,684 | 901,293 | 691,449 | 37.4 | 1,143,145 | 61.9 | 12,838 | 0.7 | 1,847,432 |
| North Dakota† | 79,322 | unopposed | 79,322 | 162,230 | 53.6 | 140,391 | 46.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 302,621 |
| Ohio | 673,564 | 1,030,418 | 1,703,982 | 1,303,962 | 38.9 | 1,981,882 | 59.0 | 70,877 | 2.1 | 3,356,721 |
| Oklahoma | 113,846 | 459,036 | 572,882 | 332,207 | 37.6 | 548,159 | 62.1 | 2,764 | 0.3 | 883,130 |
| Oregon | 252,798 | 313,376 | 566,174 | 639,841 | 61.4 | 374,316 | 35.9 | 27,852 | 2.7 | 1,042,009 |
| Pennsylvania | unopposed | 756,818 | 756,818 | 1,872,784 | 50.8 | 1,772,353 | 48.1 | 38,848 | 1.1 | 3,683,985 |
| Rhode Island | unopposed | unopposed | 0 | 79,602 | 23.6 | 247,208 | 73.3 | 10,449 | 3.1 | 337,259 |
| South Carolina | 20,944 | unopposed | 20,944 | 202,806 | 30.2 | 468,819 | 69.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 671,625 |
| South Dakota | unopposed | 41,017 | 41,017 | 197,426 | 70.9 | 81,136 | 29.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 278,562 |
| Tennessee | unopposed | 635,830 | 635,830 | 737,963 | 59.6 | 500,937 | 40.4 | 27 | 0.0 | 1,238,927 |
| Texas | 265,851 | 1,317,814 | 1,583,665 | 1,465,937 | 45.9 | 1,697,870 | 53.2 | 27,284 | 0.9 | 3,191,091 |
| Utah† | (b) | (b) | (b) | 266,578 | 44.4 | 330,974 | 55.2 | 2,467 | 0.4 | 600,019 |
| Vermont | unopposed | 17,645 | 17,645 | 93,111 | 55.0 | 74,394 | 44.0 | 1,746 | 1.0 | 169,251 |
| Virginia‡ | (b) | (b) | (b) | 659,398 | 46.4 | 760,357 | 53.5 | 856 | 0.1 | 1,420,611 |
| Washington† | 399,577 | 569,950 | 969,527 | 981,083 | 56.7 | 749,813 | 43.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,730,896 |
| West Virginia† | unopposed | 321,002 | 321,002 | 337,240 | 45.4 | 401,863 | 54.1 | 3,047 | 0.4 | 742,150 |
| Wisconsin | 334,347 | 586,127 | 920,474 | 662,838 | 41.9 | 896,812 | 56.8 | 20,694 | 1.3 | 1,580,344 |
| Wyoming | 70,667 | 52,116 | 122,783 | 62,128 | 36.9 | 106,427 | 63.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 168,555 |

*Source: America Votes* and state election administration offices.

*Note:* Figures are for 1982 except where indicated: †1980; ‡1981; §1983.

(a) Total shown is for first Democratic primary. Total votes for runoff election: Alabama, 1,000,647; Arkansas, 445,567; Georgia, 911,024; Mississippi, 773,301.

(b) Candidates nominated by convention.

(c) Louisiana has an open primary which requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. If a candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary, he is elected to the office. If no candidate receives a majority vote, then a single election is held between the two candidates receiving the most votes. In 1983, 62.3 percent of the votes in the open primary were cast for one candidate, who was therefore considered elected.

# 3. Constitutions

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS: 1982-1983

By Albert L. Sturm and Janice C. May

The pace of state constitutional change, both comprehensive and piecemeal, was somewhat slower in 1982-83 than during the preceding biennium, and far slower than in the 1970s. During 1982-83, a total of 345 proposed changes were submitted to the voters in 45 states; 258, including six amendments adopted in Delaware by legislative action only, were approved. As Table A indicates, the percentage of voter adoptions during 1982-83 was higher than during the previous biennium and very substantially higher than adoptions in 1970-71. Highlight of the past biennium was the ratification in November 1982 of Georgia's 10th constitution, which became effective July 1, 1983. Although no state constitutional convention was active during the period, the voters of New Hampshire approved a convention call in 1982. Also in 1982, a constitutional convention elected by the voters of the District of Columbia drafted a new constitution in preparation for hoped-for statehood. The relative decline of constitutional activity during the period probably resulted from state constitutional revision successes in the previous two decades, reducing the pressure for major changes. Other contributing factors were the diversion of state attention to pressing fiscal and policy issues in a time of recession, taxpayers' revolts and diminished federal aid.

Four methods of initiating proposals for constitutional amendment and revision have been authorized by the states: proposal by the state legislature, available in all states; the constitutional initiative, authorized by 17 state constitutions; the constitutional convention, which is expressly authorized in 41 organic laws but is available in all states; and the constitutional commission, which is specifically authorized only in the Florida constitution. Only the Florida document expressly provides for all four methods. In all states except Delaware, where action by the General Assembly only is required for proposal and adoption, all proposals must be submitted to the voters. Tables 2, 3 and 4 summarize the procedures for use of the three methods available in more than one state. During 1982-83, only legislative proposal and the constitutional initiative were used to propose constitutional change.

Legislative proposal, by far the most commonly used method of originating proposed alterations in state constitutions, accounted for 330 or 95.7 percent of the 345 proposals in 1982-83. The rate of adoptions is far higher than that of the other methods historically, and in 1982-83 reached 75.5 percent. In addition to proposing constitutional amendments, legislatures play other major roles in constitutional revision; in fact, they are the key actors in the process and have even proposed entire state constitutions. The constitutions of Florida, Georgia and Oregon expressly authorize the legislature to do so. The Georgia General Assembly exercised this power in initiating the revision process in 1977 and in finally approving a new constitution for submission to the voters at the November 1982 general election. In some states, exemplified by Virginia, the entire responsibility for initiating constitutional change rests with the legislature.

In contrast with legislative proposal, which may be used to originate all forms of constitutional alteration, the constitutional initiative is appropriate only for limited change. The constitutional initiative enables proponents of reform to have their proposals submitted to the electorate by petition when lawmaking bodies fail to act. Table 3 summarizes the salient requirements in the 17 states that authorize use of the constitutional initiative. The results of referendums over the years, which vary greatly in the degree of voter approval, reflect the ephemeral nature of popular support for initiative proposals. During 1982-83, only three of 15 constitutional initiatives submitted to the electorates in nine states were adopted, or only 20 percent. As Table A indicates, this was somewhat lower than the adoption rate in the preceding biennium and the same as that for 1970-71. The numbers of constitutional initiatives proposed and adopted in the nine states during the biennium were as follows:

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California (2-0), Colorado (1-0), Michigan (2-0), Nebraska (1-1), Nevada (2-1), North Dakota (1-0), Ohio (4-0), Oregon (1-0) and South Dakota (1-1).

Probably no governmental institution is more American than the constitutional convention, which is the oldest, best known and most traditional method for extensive revision of an old constitution or writing a new one. Through 1983, at least 230 such bodies had been convened in American states. An increasing number of state constitutions require periodic submission to the voters of the question of calling a convention to consider constitutional revision. The number of such provisions has increased from eight in 1939 to 14 in 1983. As Table 4 indicates, eight states provide for submission of the convention question to the voters every 20 years, one state every 16 years, four states every 10 years, and one every nine years.

No state constitutional convention convened during 1982-83. In the November 1982 general election, however, the voters in three states—Alaska, Missouri and New Hampshire—voted on convention calls, in each case in compliance with the automatic submission requirement in their respective state constitutions. Results of the referendums were as follows: rejection by the electorates of Alaska (63,544 for, 107,855 against) and Missouri (402,742 for, 914,216 against); approval by the voters of New Hampshire (115,351 for, 105,027 against). Although the vote in New Hampshire was relatively close, the result was not unexpected. Until 1964, all constitutional amendments were proposed by conventions in that state, which has held 16 such constituent assemblies to lead all states in the use of this method of initiating proposed constitutional alterations.

As Table 6 indicates, New Hampshire's 16th constitutional convention, which adjourned June 26, 1974, is a continuing body officially for 10 years or until its successor is authorized and selected. The state's 17th constituent assembly is scheduled to convene on May 9, 1984. The 400 delegates (the same number as the membership of the lower house of the General Court) will be elected on February 28, 1984 from lower house districts on a nonpartisan basis. Funded by an appropriation not to exceed $400,000, the convention will have unlimited powers to propose alterations in the organic law. Proposed changes must be approved by a three-fifths vote of the convention delegates before submission to the voters.

Our summary in the last volume of *The Book of the States* indicated that on November 4, 1980 District of Columbia voters approved calling a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for submission to Congress as a basis for statehood (Vol. 24, p. 130). The 45 convention delegates, who were elected on a nonpartisan basis on November 3, 1981, convened on January 30, 1982 and approved a proposed "Constitution of the State of New Columbia" on May 29. Following voter ratification of the document on November 2, 1982 by a close vote of 61,405 to 54,964, the Mayor of the District transmitted it to Congress on September 9, 1983. On September 12, D.C. Delegate Fauntroy introduced H.R. 3861, the New Columbia Admissions Act, on which hearings are expected to be held in 1984.

Adoption of the New Columbia Admissions Act requires only a majority vote in each house of Congress. Any modification of the document will require resubmission to the voters of the District of Columbia. Otherwise, the document, if approved by Congress, would become effective and the state of New Columbia a member of the Union after a further approval by D.C. voters and a presidential proclamation.

Constitutional commissions serve two princi-

**Table A**

**State Constitutional Changes by Method of Initiation**
**1970-71, 1980-81 and 1982-83**

| Method of Initiation | Number of states involved | | | Total proposals | | | Total adopted | | | Percentage adopted | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | |
| All methods | 48 | 46 | 45 | 403 | 388 | 345 | 224 | 272 | 258 | 55.6 | 70.1 | 73.0 | (a) |
| Legislative proposal | 47 | 46 | 45 | 392 | 362 | 330 | 222 | 265 | 255 | 55.6 | 73.2 | 75.5 | (a) |
| Constitutional initiative | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 20.0 | 27.8 | 20.0 | |
| Constitutional convention | 2 | 2 | - | 6 | 8 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 16.7 | 25.0 | - | |
| Constitutional commission | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

(a) In calculating these percentages, the six amendments adopted in Delaware (where proposals are not submitted to the voters) are excluded.

pal purposes: to study the state constitution and recommend appropriate changes, and to prepare for a constitutional convention. As shown in Table 5, during 1982-83 constitutional commissions operated officially in three states—Georgia, Utah and New Hampshire. The Georgia and Utah commissions are study commissions, which comprise by far the larger number and usually serve as auxiliary staff arms or legislative assemblies, which normally have full discretion to accept, modify, or reject their recommendations. The New Hampshire body was established primarily to make preparations for the constitutional convention scheduled to convene in May 1984.

In Georgia, the Select Committee on Constitutional Revision provided overall policy direction and coordination for revision and drafting of the state's 10th constitution. Created initially in 1977, the life of this body has been extended officially to June 30, 1986. The Select Committee's activities diminished greatly after adoption of the constitution in November 1982, but it continued to operate officially through 1983. Besides legislative implementation of the new constitution's provisions, much attention in the immediate future will be directed to the disposition of approximately 1,200 local amendments ratified by Georgia voters over the years. In addressing the problem of local amendments, the Office of Legislative Counsel has played, and will continue to play, a major role.

The Utah Constitutional Revision Commission, which has been a permanent body since 1977, is mandated to report recommendations for constitutional revision to the legislature at least 60 days before each legislature convenes. Through 1983, voter action on the commission's recommendations has included approval of revised articles on the executive branch and revenue and taxation, after having previously rejected proposed revisions of these articles, and actions on more limited changes. The commission will submit proposed revisions of the legislative, judicial and education articles for legislative review in 1984.

To prepare for the 1984 constitutional convention, the New Hampshire General Court created a 10-member Constitutional Convention Task Force. Members of this preparatory body were appointed by the speaker of the house (3), the president of the senate (3), the governor (2) and the state Supreme Court (2). In addition to studying the constitution and recommending needed changes to the convention, the task force was directed to prepare a report containing any proposed changes with supporting factual and explanatory data for wide general distribution by January 1984. Organized during the fall, the task force held a series of public hearings throughout the state in late 1983. Recommendations of this body will provide a major basis for the deliberations of the state's 17th convention scheduled to convene May 9, 1984.

# STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

By Albert L. Sturm and Janice C. May

Adoption of Georgia's 10th constitution in November 1982 was the only comprehensive constitutional revision that occurred in 1982-83. Salient substantive features of the new Georgia document were summarized in the last volume of *The Book of the States* (Vol. 24, p. 119). A proposed new constitution for Alabama, submitted by the legislature, was scheduled for voter action at the November 8, 1983 election only to be removed from the ballot less than a week before the election by the Alabama Supreme Court. The Court ruled that only a constitutional convention, the call for which must be approved by the voters, was authorized by the Alabama constitution to propose a new constitution (*Seigelman v. Manley*, 18 A.B.R.90, decided November 2, 1983). Generally, piecemeal changes characterized constitutional revision during the biennium, although a few states approved revisions of entire articles in their organic laws and some achieved limited editorial revision.

Table B provides a rough index of the general subject matter of constitutional changes during the last two bienniums and in 1970-71. All proposals are grouped into two major categories: those of statewide application, which are by far the most numerous and involved 45 states during 1982-83; and proposed local amendments, submitted by the legislatures in six states. Of the 226 statewide proposals in 1982-83, 149 or 65.9 percent were adopted, an adoption percentage slightly higher than during the preceding biennium and substantially greater than in 1970-71. The rate of adoption of local amendments, 107 of 123 or 87 percent, was substantially greater than that for the statewide proposals and the highest of the bienniums cited in Table B. Statewide amendments are further classified under the principal areas of state constitutional systems, which are identified for convenience by the titles of articles found in practically all state constitutions.

By far the largest number of proposals during the current and other bienniums cited in Table B related to taxation and finance, encompassing taxation, debt and fiscal administration. Excepting the new constitution approved by the Georgia voters (tabulated under general revision proposals), the highest rate of adoption of statewide proposals was achieved by proposed changes in state bills of rights, followed by adoption percentages of 80 percent or better for proposals relating to suffrage and elections, the judiciary, and miscellaneous proposals.

Most changes affecting individual rights concerned criminal justice, with approximately half relating to limitations on the right to bail. California voters approved a "Victims' Bill of Rights," which repealed the existing guarantee of the right of bail and added new provisions altering criminal justice procedures, punishments and constitutional rights, including provisions for restitution to victims, right to safe schools, admission of relevant evidence, public safety bail and use of prior convictions. Massachusetts restored the death penalty. A few states, including Nevada and New Hampshire, specified a right to keep and bear arms under stated conditions. The right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures was the subject of an approved Florida amendment.

Alterations concerning suffrage and elections included removal by Idaho voters of obsolete and gender-biased language and provisions nullified by the U.S. Constitution or U.S. Supreme Court decisions, such as lowering the voting age to 18. Virginia made changes in the voter registration certificate but rejected a provision authorizing the restoration of the rights of felons, which would apply to voting. The Delaware General Assembly approved the use of absentee ballots by persons unable to vote on a particular day because of religious belief.

Ranking next to taxation and finance in the number of proposed constitutional changes during the biennium were the three branches of government, with those concerning the legislature outnumbering the others. The judicial proposals, however, enjoyed the higher adoption rate, which occurred in two of the three bienniums cited in Table B.

Proposed changes concerning the legislative branch related mainly to members and their compensation, reapportionment, legislative organization and procedure, and legislative powers. Washington voters approved establishment of a bipartisan reapportionment commis-

sion, but a similar commission was rejected in California. Missouri rejected a commission to redraw congressional districts, but approved revision of procedures for state legislative redistricting. Of several legislative compensation proposals, a salary commission was approved in Utah but rejected in Arizona (where the proposal included other elective state officers). Montana voters authorized the legislature to override a post-session veto through a poll of its members by the secretary of state. Legislative review of administrative regulations was approved in Connecticut, but rejected in Missouri. Texas voters approved a provision for alternate legislators and other legislative changes in times of enemy attack. Legislative reforms rejected included four-year legislative terms in North Carolina and Rhode Island, annual sessions in Montana, and removal of the lieutenant governor as president of the senate in California.

State electorates approved only nine of 19 proposals concerning the executive branch. In Texas, the governor lost authority over paroles but gained the power to appoint all members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. In South Carolina, the secretary of agriculture was added to the state elective offices, and the Georgia electorate rejected the prohibition against governors succeeding themselves. New Hampshire voters turned down the four-year term for governor; Michigan voters disapproved a department of state police; North Dakota voters defeated election of the governor and lieutenant governor in off-year, nonpresidential elections; and Ohio voters rejected election of the public utilities commission.

Proposed changes in state judiciaries, dealing mainly with selection, tenure and assignment of judges, court organization and structure, and jurisdiction, met with a large measure of success. New appellate courts were approved in Connecticut and Minnesota. Mississippi voters adopted a comprehensive judicial redistricting proposal. Alaska and Colorado approved alterations in their commissions on judicial conduct, and Alabama voters authorized establishment of a judicial compensation commission. An Idaho amendment provided for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to serve as administrative head of the courts, as well as his election by a majority of Supreme Court justices for a four-year term. In North Carolina, recall of judges in the appellate division for temporary service was adopted, New Mexico voters rejected a proposal for merit selection of judges, and Texas voters authorized temporary transfers of probate judges and a reduction in the number of justices of the peace. Various jurisdictional changes were approved in Missouri, Nevada and North Carolina; others were rejected in Arkansas and Nevada.

Local government proposals covered many subjects, including some dealing with local finance. The new article governing political subdivisions adopted in North Dakota included provisions for county home rule and authorization for extensive intergovernmental cooperation. Voters in at least four states took action on proposals concerning the office of sheriff, with approvals in Delaware and Wisconsin, rejections in New Mexico and West Virginia. In Alabama, the voters validated a law establishing eight classes of municipalities and adopted an authorization for compensation of county officers. Idaho approved a four-year term for prosecuting attorneys in counties. In Ohio, a proposal for a high-speed intercity passenger transportation system was rejected. Oklahoma voters turned down a regional transportation authority.

Substantive changes in finance and taxation articles (including state and local debt) are almost too numerous to classify, comprising one-third of the 226 statewide proposals. Excepting Utah where a revised article on taxation was adopted and Colorado's approval of a general revision of the property tax provisions, piecemeal revision was the general rule during 1982-83. The property tax continued to draw numerous amendments, including exemptions (some approved, some rejected), property tax classification to permit different tax rates and assessment ratios, and abolition of the state property tax (Texas). Housing financed by state bonds was approved in at least three states; in two, this applied only to veterans. Several new trust funds were established, although Oklahoma voters rejected such a proposal. In Louisiana, the Louisiana Investment Fund for Enhancement (LIFE) was created to capture windfall revenues from deregulation of oil and gas. These are illustrative of the wide variety of proposed changes dealing with tax levies, assessments, exemptions, financial administration and policy and other financial matters on which voters acted during the biennium.

In comparison with 1978-79, when California voters by approving Proposition 13 initiated a series of taxpayers' revolts in numerous states, no major fiscal limitation was adopted in the past biennium. In fact, Ohio voters in 1983 rejected a much publicized rollback, an initiative proposal that would have nullified, as of June 30, 1984, changes in the tax laws enacted be-

tween January 1, 1983 and the effective date of the proposed amendment, including recent increases in the state income tax. Also, the Ohio electorate rejected an initiative that raised from a simple majority to a three-fifths majority the vote required in both legislative chambers for approval of new taxes. The proposal closest to a general fiscal limitation was adopted in Alaska, where a spending limitation was imposed; however, the voters will be able to reconsider it at the 1986 general election.

Alterations were made in various policy areas of state constitutional systems during 1982-83. Most prominent of these was public education, including both primary and secondary and higher education; other principal areas with changes during the biennium included corporations, natural resources and the environment, state institutions, public works and welfare.

Only two proposals submitted to the voters in the biennium concerned amendment and revision of state constitutions. In Alabama, a new procedure for approving proposed constitutional amendments affecting only one county was adopted. Missouri voters rejected proposed changes in the method of selecting delegates to a constitutional convention.

Of the 10 proposals in the miscellaneous category, eight or 80 percent were adopted. The two rejections related to gambling: North Dakota voters rejected an initiative proposal for limitation of authorized gambling to raffles and bingo, and the South Dakota electorate refused authorization for the legislature to provide for games of chance, subject to local option. Minnesota voters authorized on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner provided by law. Other approved changes concerned sovereign immunity (Georgia), boundaries (Nevada), and editorial revision (Wisconsin).

Local amendments, which apply to only one or a few political subdivisions, comprised more than a third of the total proposals submitted to the voters. Six states, located mainly in the South, accounted for these proposals. They were: Alabama (42 proposed, 36 adopted), Georgia (76 proposed, 68 adopted), Louisiana (1 proposed and rejected), Maryland (2 proposed and adopted), Missouri (1 proposed and rejected), and Texas (1 proposed and adopted). Although the percentage of adoptions for local amendments is substantially greater than for statewide proposals, they have long been acknowledged to be a problem by constitution makers. One of the most significant features of the new Georgia constitution is elimination of the need for local amendments.

Finally, it is appropriate to note the major substantive contents of the proposed constitution for New Columbia, which was approved by D.C. voters and has been submitted to Congress. Containing 18 articles, 250 sections, and approximately 18,000 words, the document is highly unusual in proposing numerous reforms, both traditional and novel. Salient features include: a bill of rights containing guarantees for various new "freedoms," "rights," and "privileges," some of controversial nature; a 40-member unicameral legislature to be elected from single-member districts for four-year terms; requirement of a code of ethics governing members of the three branches of government; joint election of the governor and lieutenant governor for four-year terms with ineligibility for re-election after two

**Table B**

**Substantive Changes in State Constitutions: Proposed and Adopted, 1970-71, 1980-81, 1982-83**

| Subject Matter | Total Proposed | | | Total Adopted | | | Percentage Adopted | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | 1970-71 | 1980-81 | 1982-83 |
| Proposals of statewide applicability | 300 | 254 | 226 | 176 | 160 | 149 | 58.2 | 63.0 | 65.9 |
| Bill of rights | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 84.6 | 76.9 | 100.0 |
| Suffrage and elections | 39 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 |
| Legislative branch | 42 | 43 | 32 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 45.2 | 48.8 | 56.3 |
| Executive branch | 27 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 81.5 | 47.6 | 47.4 |
| Judicial branch | 17 | 23 | 26 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 64.7 | 73.9 | 80.8 |
| Local government | 21 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 71.4 | 36.4 | 69.2 |
| Finance and taxation | 50 | 77 | 48 | 29 | 52 | 28 | 58.0 | 67.5 | 58.3 |
| State and local debt | 25 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 40.0 | 65.0 | 73.1 |
| State functions | 46 | 23 | 31 | 26 | 16 | 18 | 56.5 | 69.6 | 58.1 |
| Amendment and revision | 13 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 53.8 | 77.8 | 50.0 |
| General revision proposals | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 42.9 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Miscellaneous proposals | (a) | 8 | 10 | (a) | 5 | 8 | (a) | 62.5 | 80.0 |
| Local amendments | 103 | 134 | 123 | 48 | 112 | 107 | 46.6 | 83.6 | 87.0 |

(a) Not compiled for 1970-71.

terms; appointment of department heads by the governor subject to advice and consent of the legislature; limitation of principal executive departments to 20, with specified exceptions; a two-tiered, unified judicial system; selection of judges/justices by gubernatorial appointment from nominations by a judicial nomination commission; life tenure for judges/justices subject to retention elections at specified intervals; inclusion of articles on education, land and the environment, banking and corporations, public services, labor, apportionment, the initiative, referendum and recall, and intergovernmental relations. Principal criticisms of the document have focused on provisions that permit public employees to strike, guarantee a right to employment, abolish sovereign immunity, and make various change in the criminal justice system.

# SOURCES ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS

By Albert L. Sturm and Janice C. May

The biennium saw a few additions to the large body of materials on state constitutions and constitutional revision accumulated over the years, much of it during the productive 1960s and 1970s. One development of particular significance was the publication in 1982 of the second series of *Sources and Documents of United States Constitutions*, a valuable reference collection edited and annotated by William F. Swindler. The original series of 10 volumes included annotations of the significant sections of state constitutions, historical background notes, analytical tables tracing the development of specific provisions in successive constitutions, a selected bibliography and a separate index for each state. Composed of three volumes, the new series is designed to integrate national and state constitutional documents into a "complete reference collection on American constitutional development as a whole," including chronologies and indices. A comparative analysis of state constitutional subjects in Volume 2 complements the *Model State Constitution* and the *Index Digest of State Constitutions.* The *Model State Constitution*, first published in 1921 by the National Municipal League (recently renamed the Citizens Forum on Self-Government) and since revised six times, most recently in 1968, has been widely recognized and used as a valuable resource on constitutional revision. The *Index Digest of State Constitutions*, which was first prepared for the New York Constitutional Convention of 1915 by the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University, was revised in 1959. In 1980, the fund introduced the first of a series of subject matter indices that will replace the *Index Digest*. The second in the series was released in October 1982.

Another source of documents for state constitutions from 1776 to 1978 is the Congressional Information Service (CIS). One collection consists of major publications of state constitutional conventions and commissions active between 1776 and 1959; the second collection covering the years 1959 to 1978 includes official publications of revision bodies as well as those relating to amendment by legislative proposal and constitutional initiative and even unofficial items. All of these are on microfiches. The two-volume bibliographical guide issued by CIS to accompany the 1959 to 1978 file is a helpful reference in its own right.

Illustrative of innovations in citizen education on state constitutions and general constitutional principles is *A Citizen's Guide to the Alaska Constitution* by George S. Harrison, published in 1982 by the University of Alaska. Modeled after the *Citizens' Guide to the Texas Constitution* (1972) and the *Citizens' Guide to the Proposed New Texas Constitution* (1975) by George Braden, the Alaska *Guide* was prepared in time for citizens to evaluate the need for a constitutional convention to revise the Alaska constitution. As noted earlier, the call for a convention was on the November 1982 general election ballot.

Also during the biennium, the literature on state constitutional law continued to grow in what has been called a rediscovery of state constitutions by the legal profession. Illustrative of recent legal articles are a special 100-page section on the Connecticut Constitution in the *Connecticut Law Review*, 15 (Fall 1982): 1-107 and a 178-page interpretive study in the *Harvard Law Review* entitled, "The Interpretation of State Constitutional Rights" 95 (April 1982): 1326-1502.

The selected list of references at the end of the summary analysis necessarily excludes many specific items on constitutional reform efforts in particular states and numerous special studies. Students, planners and participants in constitutional revision should consult official proceedings, debates and reports of state constitutional conventions and state constitutional commissions and special studies prepared for constitution making in given states, as well as publications of The Council of State Governments, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Citizens Forum on Self-Government and the League of Women Voters. Particularly useful are complete, annotated and comparative analyses of the Illinois and Texas constitutions prepared for the delegates to the constitutional conventions in those states in the 1970s. In addition, a vast quantity of ephemeral materials is stored in the archives and libraries of states where major constitutional reform efforts

have occurred. Excepting the holdings in the Library of Congress, probably the most extensive collections of fugitive and published materials on state constitutions are those of the Citizens Forum on Self-Government and The Council of State Governments.

Two sources of periodic reviews and updates of state constitutional developments are the biennial summaries of official actions in *The Book of the States* and the annual surveys in the *National Civic Review,* which have appeared in the January or February issue each year since 1970. Written by one of the authors, the latter contains state-by-state accounts of substantive changes during the year. A 50-year review of state constitutional materials is included in the biennial survey of state constitutional developments in *The Book of the States, 1982-83.*

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# Table 1
# GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
## (As of December 31, 1983)

| State or other jurisdiction | Number of constitutions* | Dates of adoption | Effective date of present constitution | Estimated length (number of words) | Number of amendments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Submitted to voters | Adopted |
| **Alabama** | 6 | 1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1875, 1901 | Nov. 28, 1901 | 172,000 | 640 | 443 |
| **Alaska** | 1 | 1956 | Jan. 3, 1959 | 13,000 | 26 | 19 |
| **Arizona** | 1 | 1911 | Feb. 14, 1912 | 28,876(a) | 176 | 104 |
| **Arkansas** | 5 | 1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874 | Oct. 30, 1874 | 40,720(a) | 151 | 69(b) |
| **California** | 2 | 1849, 1879 | July 4, 1879 | 33,350 | 745 | 442 |
| **Colorado** | 1 | 1876 | Aug. 1, 1876 | 43,215 | 223 | 105 |
| **Connecticut** | 4 | 1818(c), 1965 | Dec. 30, 1965 | 8,575 | 21 | 20 |
| **Delaware** | 4 | 1776, 1792, 1831, 1897 | June 10, 1897 | 19,000 | (d) | 113 |
| **Florida** | 6 | 1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968 | Jan. 7, 1969 | 25,100 | 55 | 34 |
| **Georgia** | 10 | 1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982 | July 1, 1983 | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Hawaii** | 1(f) | 1950 | Aug. 21, 1959 | 17,466(a) | 81 | 75 |
| **Idaho** | 1 | 1889 | July 3, 1890 | 21,500 | 181 | 102 |
| **Illinois** | 4 | 1818, 1848, 1870, 1970 | July 1, 1971 | 13,200 | 6 | 3 |
| **Indiana** | 2 | 1816, 1851 | Nov. 1, 1851 | 10,225(a) | 63 | 34 |
| **Iowa** | 2 | 1846, 1857 | Sept. 3, 1857 | 12,500 | 46 | 43(g) |
| **Kansas** | 1 | 1859 | Jan. 29, 1861 | 11,865 | 107 | 80(g) |
| **Kentucky** | 4 | 1792, 1799, 1850, 1891 | Sept. 28, 1891 | 23,500 | 53 | 25 |
| **Louisiana** | 11 | 1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974 | Jan. 1, 1975 | 36,146(a) | 19 | 15 |
| **Maine** | 1 | 1819 | March 15, 1820 | 13,500 | 175 | 150(h) |
| **Maryland** | 4 | 1776, 1851, 1864, 1867 | Oct. 5, 1867 | 41,055 | 226 | 194 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1 | 1780 | Oct. 25, 1780 | 36,675(a,i) | 141 | 116 |
| **Michigan** | 4 | 1835, 1850, 1908, 1963 | Jan. 1, 1964 | 20,000 | 38 | 14 |
| **Minnesota** | 1 | 1857 | May 11, 1858 | 9,500 | 201 | 107 |
| **Mississippi** | 4 | 1817, 1832, 1869, 1890 | Nov. 1, 1890 | 23,500 | 123 | 54 |
| **Missouri** | 4 | 1820, 1865, 1875, 1945 | March 30, 1945 | 42,000 | 93 | 56 |
| **Montana** | 2 | 1889, 1972 | July 1, 1973 | 11,866(a) | 15 | 8 |
| **Nebraska** | 2 | 1866, 1875 | Oct. 12, 1875 | 20,048(a) | 272 | 179 |
| **Nevada** | 1 | 1864 | Oct. 31, 1864 | 20,770 | 157 | 99(g) |
| **New Hampshire** | 2 | 1776, 1784(k) | June 2, 1784 | 9,200 | 176(j) | 77(j) |
| **New Jersey** | 3 | 1776, 1844, 1947 | Jan. 1, 1948 | 17,086 | 42 | 32 |
| **New Mexico** | 1 | 1911 | Jan. 6, 1912 | 27,100 | 212 | 103 |
| **New York** | 4 | 1777, 1822, 1846, 1894 | Jan. 1, 1895 | 80,000 | 263 | 197 |
| **North Carolina** | 3 | 1776, 1868, 1970 | July 1, 1971 | 11,000 | 28 | 22 |
| **North Dakota** | 1 | 1889 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 31,000 | 203(k) | 115(k) |
| **Ohio** | 2 | 1802, 1851 | Sept. 1, 1851 | 36,900 | 240 | 141 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1 | 1907 | Nov. 16, 1907 | 68,500 | 237(l) | 107(l) |
| **Oregon** | 1 | 1857 | Feb. 14, 1859 | 25,100 | 341 | 171 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 5 | 1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968(m) | 1968 | 21,675 | 20(m) | 15(m) |
| **Rhode Island** | 2 | 1842(c) | May 2, 1843 | 19,026(a,i) | 82 | 43 |
| **South Carolina** | 7 | 1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895 | Jan. 1, 1896 | 22,500(n) | 628(o) | 444(o) |
| **South Dakota** | 1 | 1889 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 23,300 | 177 | 92 |
| **Tennessee** | 3 | 1796, 1835, 1870 | Feb. 23, 1870 | 15,300 | 55 | 32 |
| **Texas** | 5 | 1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876 | Feb. 15, 1876 | 62,000 | 408 | 263 |
| **Utah** | 1 | 1895 | Jan. 4, 1896 | 17,500 | 116 | 68 |
| **Vermont** | 3 | 1777, 1786, 1793 | July 9, 1793 | 6,600 | 206 | 49 |
| **Virginia** | 6 | 1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970 | July 1, 1971 | 18,500 | 17 | 14 |
| **Washington** | 1 | 1889 | Nov. 11, 1889 | 29,400 | 135 | 74 |
| **West Virginia** | 2 | 1863, 1872 | April 9, 1872 | 25,600 | 91 | 55 |
| **Wisconsin** | 1 | 1848 | May 29, 1848 | 13,500 | 161 | 118(g) |
| **Wyoming** | 1 | 1889 | July 10, 1890 | 31,800 | 87 | 49 |
| **American Samoa** | 2 | 1960, 1967 | July 1, 1967 | 6,000 | 13 | 7 |
| **No. Mariana Islands** | 1 | 1977 | Oct. 24, 1977 | --- | --- | --- |
| **Puerto Rico** | 1 | 1952 | July 25, 1952 | 9,281(a) | 6 | 6 |

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS—Notes

*The constitutions referred to in this table include those Civil War documents customarily listed by the individual states.

(a) Actual word count.

(b) Eight of the approved amendments have been superseded and are not printed in the current edition of the constitution. The total adopted does not include five amendments that were invalidated.

(c) Colonial charters with some alterations served as the first constitutions in Connecticut (1638, 1662) and in Rhode Island (1663).

(d) Proposed amendments are not submitted to the voters in Delaware.

(e) The new Georgia constitution eliminates the need for local amendments, which have been a long-term problem for state constitution makers.

(f) As a kingdom and a republic, Hawaii had five constitutions.

(g) The figure given includes amendments approved by the voters and later nullified by the state supreme court in Iowa (three), Kansas (one), Nevada (six) and Wisconsin (two).

(h) The figure does not include one amendment approved by the voters in 1967 that is inoperative until implemented by legislation.

(i) The printed constitution includes many provisions that have been annulled. The length of effective provisions is an estimated 24,122 words (12,490 annulled) in Massachusetts and 11,399 words (7,627 annulled) in Rhode Island.

(j) The constitution of 1784 was extensively revised in 1792. Figures show proposals and adoptions since 1793, when the revised constitution became effective.

(k) The figures do not include submission and approval of the constitution of 1889 itself and of Article XX; these are constitutional questions included in some counts of constitutional amendments and would add two to the figure in each column.

(l) The figures include five amendments submitted to, and approved by,the voters which were, by decisions of the Oklahoma or U.S. Supreme Courts, rendered inoperative or ruled invalid, unconstitutional, or illegally submitted.

(m) Certain sections of the constitution were revised by the limited constitutional convention of 1967-68. Amendments proposed and adopted are since 1968.

(n) Of the estimated length, approximately two-thirds is of general statewide effect; the remainder is local amendments.

(o) Of the 626 proposed amendments submitted to the voters, 130 were of general statewide effect and 496 were local; the voters rejected 83 (12 statewide, 71 local). Of the remaining 543, the General Assembly refused to approve 100 (22 statewide, 78 local), and 443 (96 statewide, 347 local) were finally added to the constitution.

## Table 2
## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE
### Constitutional Provisions

| State or other jurisdiction | Legislative vote required for proposal(a) | Consideration by two sessions required | Vote required for ratification | Limitation on the number of amendments submitted at one election |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Alaska | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Arizona | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Arkansas | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | 3 |
| California | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Colorado | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None(b) |
| Connecticut | (c) | (c) | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Delaware | 2/3 | Yes | Not required | No referendum |
| Florida | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Georgia | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Hawaii | (d) | (d) | Majority vote on amendment(e) | None |
| Idaho | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Illinois | 3/5 | No | (f) | 3 articles |
| Indiana | Majority | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Iowa | Majority | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Kansas | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | 5 |
| Kentucky | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment | 4 |
| Louisiana | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment(g) | None |
| Maine | 2/3(h) | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Maryland | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Massachusetts | Majority(i) | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Michigan | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Minnesota | Majority | No | Majority vote in election | None |
| Mississippi | 2/3(j) | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Missouri | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Montana | 2/3(h) | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Nebraska | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment(e) | None |
| Nevada | Majority | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| New Hampshire | 3/5 | No | 2/3 vote on amendment | None |
| New Jersey | (k) | (k) | Majority vote on amendment | None(l) |
| New Mexico | Majority(m) | No | Majority vote on amendment(m) | None |
| New York | Majority | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| North Carolina | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| North Dakota | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Ohio | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Oklahoma | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Oregon | (n) | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Pennsylvania | Majority(o) | Yes(o) | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Rhode Island | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| South Carolina | 2/3(p) | Yes(p) | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| South Dakota | Majority | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Tennessee | (q) | Yes(q) | Majority vote in election(r) | None |
| Texas | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Utah | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Vermont | (s) | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Virginia | Majority | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Washington | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| West Virginia | 2/3 | No | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Wisconsin | Majority | Yes | Majority vote on amendment | None |
| Wyoming | 2/3 | No | Majority vote in election | None |
| American Samoa | 3/5 | No | Majority vote on amendment(t) | None |
| Puerto Rico | 2/3(u) | No | Majority vote on amendment | 3 |

## Table 2—Notes

(a) In all states not otherwise noted, the figure shown in the column refers to the proportion of elected members in each house required for approval of proposed constitutional amendments.

(b) Legislature may not propose amendments at the same session to more than six articles in Colorado.

(c) Three-fourths vote in each house at one session, or majority vote in each house in two sessions between which an election has intervened.

(d) Two-thirds vote in each house at one session, or majority vote in each house in two sessions.

(e) Majority on amendment must be at least 50 percent of the total votes cast at the election; or, at a special election, a majority of the votes tallied which must be at least 30 percent of the total number of registered voters.

(f) Majority voting in election or three-fifths voting on amendment.

(g) If five or fewer political subdivisions of state affected, majority in state as a whole and also in affected subdivision(s) is required.

(h) Two-thirds of both houses.

(i) Majority of members elected sitting in joint session.

(j) The two-thirds must include not less than a majority elected to each house.

(k) Three-fifths of all members of each house at one session, or majority of all members of each house for two successive sessions.

(l) If a proposed amendment is not approved at the election when submitted, neither the same amendment nor one which would make substantially the same change for the constitution may be again submitted to the people before the third general election thereafter.

(m) Amendments concerning certain elective franchise and education matters require three-fourths vote of members elected and approval by three-fourths of electors voting in state and two-thirds of those voting in each county.

(n) Majority to amend constitution, two-thirds to revise (revise includes all or a part of the constitution).

(o) Emergency amendments may be passed by two-thirds vote of each house, followed by ratification by majority vote of electors in election held at least one month after legislative approval.

(p) Two-thirds of members of each house, first passage; majority of members of each house after popular ratification.

(q) Majority of members elected to both houses, first passage; two-thirds of members elected to both houses, second passage.

(r) Majority of all citizens voting for governor.

(s) Two-thirds vote senate, majority vote house, first passage; majority both houses, second passage. As of 1974, amendments may be submitted only every four years.

(t) Within 30 days after voter approval, governor must submit amendment(s) to Secretary of the Interior for approval.

(u) If approved by two-thirds of members of each house, amendment(s) submitted to voters at special referendum; if approved by not less than three-fourths of total members of each house, referendum may be held at next general election.

# Table 3
# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE
## Constitutional Provisions

| State | Number of signatures required on initiative petition | Distribution of signatures | Referendum vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Arizona** | 15% of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Arkansas** | 10% of voters for governor at last election. | Must include 5% of voters for governor in each of 15 counties. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **California** | 8% of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Colorado** | 5% of total legal votes for secretary of state at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Florida** | 8% of total votes cast in the state in the last election for presidential electors. | 8% of total votes cast in each of 1/2 of the congressional districts. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Illinois**(a) | 8% of total votes cast for candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment. |
| **Massachusetts**(b) | 3% of total votes cast for governor at preceding biennial state election (not less than 25,000 qualified voters). | No more than 1/4 from any one county. | Majority vote on amendment which must be 30% of total ballots cast at election. |
| **Michigan** | 10% of total voters for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Missouri** | 8% of legal voters for all candidates for governor at last election. | The 8% must be in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Montana** | 10% of qualified electors, the number of qualified electors to be determined by number of votes cast for governor in preceding general election. | The 10% to include at least 10% of qualified electors in each of 2/5 of the legislative districts. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Nebraska** | 10% of total votes for governor at last election. | The 10% must include 5% in each of 2/5 of the counties. | Majority vote on amendment which must be at least 35% of total vote at the election. |
| **Nevada** | 10% of voters who voted in entire state in last general election. | 10% of total voters who voted in each of 75% of the counties. | Majority vote on amendment in two consecutive general elections. |
| **North Dakota** | 4% of population of the state. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Ohio** | 10% of total number of electors who voted for governor in last election. | At least 5% of qualified electors in each of 1/2 of counties in the state. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Oklahoma** | 15% of legal voters for state office receiving highest number of voters at last general state election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **Oregon** | 8% of total votes for all candidates for governor elected for 4-year term at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| **South Dakota** | 10% of total votes for governor in last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |

(a) Only Article IV, The Legislature, may be amended by initiative petition.

(b) Before being submitted to the electorate for ratification, initiative measures must be approved at two sessions of a successively elected legislature by not less than one-fourth of all members elected, sitting in joint session.

# Table 4
# PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
## Constitutional Provisions

| State or other jurisdiction | Provision for convention | Legislative vote for submission of convention question(a) | Popular vote to authorize convention | Periodic submission of convention question required(b) | Popular vote required for ratification of convention proposals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Yes | Majority | ME | No | Not specified |
| Alaska | Yes | No provision(c,d) | (c) | 10 yrs.(c) | Not specified(c) |
| Arizona | Yes | Majority | (e) | No | MP |
| Arkansas | No | | No | | |
| California | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |
| Colorado | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | ME |
| Connecticut | Yes | 2/3 | MP | 20 yrs.(f) | MP |
| Delaware | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | No provision |
| Florida | Yes | (g) | MP | No | Not specified |
| Georgia | Yes | (d) | None | No | MP |
| Hawaii | Yes | Not specified | MP | 9 years | MP(h) |
| Idaho | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | Not specified |
| Illinois | Yes | 3/5 | (i) | 20 years | MP |
| Indiana | No | | No | | |
| Iowa | Yes | Majority | MP | 10 yrs.; 1970 | MP |
| Kansas | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |
| Kentucky | Yes | Majority(j) | MP(k) | No | No provision |
| Louisiana | Yes | (d) | None | No | MP |
| Maine | Yes | (d) | None | No | No provision |
| Maryland | Yes | Majority | ME | 20 yrs.; 1970 | MP |
| Massachusetts | No | | | No | Not specified |
| Michigan | Yes | Majority | MP | 16 yrs.; 1978 | MP |
| Minnesota | Yes | 2/3 | ME | No | 3/5 on P |
| Mississippi | No | | No | | |
| Missouri | Yes | Majority | MP | 20 yrs.; 1962 | Not specified(l) |
| Montana | Yes(m) | 2/3(n) | MP | 20 years | MP |
| Nebraska | Yes | 3/5 | MP(o) | No | MP |
| Nevada | Yes | 2/3 | ME | No | No provision |
| New Hampshire | Yes | Majority | MP | 10 years | 2/3 on P |
| New Jersey | No | | No | | |
| New Mexico | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | Not specified |
| New York | Yes | Majority | MP | 20 yrs.; 1957 | MP |
| North Carolina | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |
| North Dakota | No | | No | | |
| Ohio | Yes | 2/3 | MP | 20 yrs.; 1932 | MP |
| Oklahoma | Yes | Majority | (e) | 20 years | MP |
| Oregon | Yes | Majority | (e) | No | No provision |
| Pennsylvania | No | | No | | |
| Rhode Island | Yes | Majority | MP | 10 years | MP |
| South Carolina | Yes | (d) | ME | No | No provision |
| South Dakota | Yes | (d) | (d) | No | M(p) |
| Tennessee | Yes(q) | Majority | MP | No | MP |
| Texas | No | | No | | |
| Utah | Yes | 2/3 | ME | No | MP |
| Vermont | No | | No | | |
| Virginia | Yes | (d) | None | No | MP |
| Washington | Yes | 2/3 | ME | No | Not specified |
| West Virginia | Yes | Majority | MP | No | Not specified |
| Wisconsin | Yes | Majority | MP | No | No provision |
| Wyoming | Yes | 2/3 | ME | No | Not specified |
| American Samoa | Yes | (r) | None | No | ME(s) |
| Puerto Rico | Yes | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |

*Key:*
MP—Majority voting on the proposal.
ME—Majority voting in the election.

(a) In all states not otherwise noted, the entries in this column refer to the proportion of members elected to each house required to submit to the electorate the question of calling a constitutional convention.

(b) The number listed is the interval between required submissions on the question of calling a constitutional convention; where given, the date is that of the first required submission of the convention question.

(c) Unless provided otherwise by law, convention calls are to conform as nearly as possible to the act calling the 1955 convention, which provided for a legislative vote of a majority of members elected to each house and ratification by a majority vote on the proposals. The legislature may call a constitutional convention at any time.

(d) In these states, the legislature may call a convention without submitting the question to the people. The legislative vote required is two-thirds of the members elected to each house in Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia; two-thirds concurrent vote of both branches in Maine; three-fourths of all members of each house in South Dakota; and not specified in Alaska, but bills require majority vote of membership of each house. In South Dakota, the question of calling a convention may be initiated by the people in the same manner as an amendment to the constitution (see Table 3) and requires a majority vote on the question for approval.

(e) The law calling a convention must be approved by the people.

(f) The legislature shall submit the question 20 years after the last convention, or 20 years after the last vote on the question of calling a convention, whichever date is last.

(g) The power to call a convention is reserved to the people by petition.

(h) The majority must be 50 percent of the total votes cast at a general election or at a special election, a majority of the votes tallied which must be at least 30 percent of the total number of registered voters.

(i) Majority voting in the election, or three-fifths voting on the question.

(j) Must be approved during two legislative sessions.

(k) Majority must equal one-fourth of qualified voters at last general election.

(l) Majority of those voting on the proposal is assumed.

(m) The question of calling a constitutional convention may be submitted either by the legislature or by initiative petition to the secretary of state in the same manner as provided for initiated amendments (see Table 3).

(n) Two-thirds of all members of the legislature.

(o) Majority must be 35 percent of total votes cast at the election.

(p) Convention proposals are submitted to the electorate at a special election in a manner to be determined by the convention.

(q) Conventions may not be held more often than once in six years.

(r) Five years after effective date of constitutions, governor shall call a constitutional convention to consider changes proposed by a constitutional committee appointed by the governor. Delegates to the convention are to be elected by their county councils.

(s) If proposed amendments are approved by the voters, they must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

# Table 5
# STATE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS
## (Operative during January 1, 1982-December 31, 1983)

| State | Name of commission | Method and date of creation and period of operation | Membership: number and type | Funding | Purpose of commission | Proposals and action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Georgia** | Select Committee on Constitutional Revision | Statutory: HR 135-588, Res. Act No. 26, March 30, 1977; May 9, 1977-June 30, 1986 | 11 members (most ex officio): gov., lt. gov., speaker of house, chf. justice of Sup. Ct., chf. judge of ct. of appeals, atty. gen., chmn. of sen. jud. cmte., chmn. of house jud. cmte., trial judge apptd. by jud. council, pres. pro tem of sen., pres. pro tem of house | No specified amount; funded from General Assembly appropriation | Provide overall policy direction and coordination for a continuing study and revision of the constitution | Under the auspices of the select committee, nine article revision committees prepared proposed revisions which were reviewed in 1981 by a 62-member Legislative Overview Committee and submitted to the General Assembly. The General Assembly approved a proposed new constitution on Sept. 18, 1981 for submission to the voters and further refined it during the 1982 regular session. The Georgia electorate approved the state's 10th constitution on Nov. 2, 1982 (567,663 to 211,342), which became effective July 1, 1983. |
| **New Hampshire** | Constitutional Convention Task Force | Statutory; *N.H. Laws*, 1983, Ch. 469: 125-129. Appointed in the fall, 1983, the task force will fulfill its mission when its recommendations are submitted to the convention, which convenes May 9, 1984 | 10 members: appointed by the speaker of the house (3), the pres. of the sen. (3), the gov. (2), and the Sup. Ct. (2) | $15,000 appropriation for the fiscal year 1984 | Study the constitution and if amendments are needed, recommend such amendments to the next constitutional convention | Mandated to hold public hearings, prepare report containing proposed changes and explanatory material before Jan. 1, 1984, give report wide public dissemination, and submit report to the 17th constitutional convention in 1984 |
| **Utah** | Utah Constitutional Revision Commission | Statutory; Ch. 89, *Laws of Utah*, 1969; amended by Ch. 107, *Laws*, 1975; amended by Ch. 159, *Laws*, 1977, which made the commission permanent as of July 1, 1977 | 16; 1 ex officio, 9 apptd.: by speaker of house (3), pres. of sen. (3) and gov. (3)—no more than 2 of each group to be from same party; and 6 additional members apptd. by the 9 previously appt. members | Appropriations through 1983 totaled $373,000. (The 1983 appropriation was $54,000, the same as for 1982) | Study constitution and recommend desirable changes, including proposed drafts | Mandated to report recommendations at least 60 days before legislature convenes. Voter action on the commission's recommendations through 1983 included: approval of revised articles on the executive branch and revenue and taxation, previous rejection of proposed revisions of the executive branch and revenue and taxation articles, and action on other more limited proposals. Proposed revisions of the judicial, legislative, and education articles will be submitted to the legislature in 1984. |

# Table 6
# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
# 1982-83

| State | Convention dates | Type of convention | Referendum on convention question | Preparatory bodies | Appropriations | Convention delegates | Convention proposals | Referendum on convention proposals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Hampshire** .. | May 8-June 26, 1974 (met 12 days). The 16th constitutional convention is a continuing body for 10 years or until successor is authorized and selected. | Unlimited | Nov. 7, 1972 Vote: 96,793 73,365 | Commisssion to Study the State Constitution | $180,000 | 400 (elected March 5, 1974 from house districts; non-partisan) | 27 proposed amendments were voted on during the period 1974-80 | Nov. 5, 1974: 5 proposed amendments, 2 adopted; Feb. 24, 1976: 5 proposed, 5 rejected; Nov. 2, 1976: 7 proposed, 4 adopted; Nov. 7, 1978: 4 proposed, 2 adopted; Feb. 26, 1980: 3 proposed, 3 rejected; Nov. 4, 1980: 3 proposals, 2 adopted. (Total convention proposed: 27; 10 adopted). |

*Note:* On November 2, 1982, the voters of New Hampshire approved a convention call by a vote of 115,351 to 105,027. The 400 delegates to New Hampshire's 17th constitutional convention will be elected on February 28, 1984 from lower house districts on a non-partisan basis, and the convention will convene on May 9, 1984.

# A Note on Use

**Symbols:** Unless otherwise noted, all tables in *The Book of the States* use the following scheme:

. . .—no data
blank cell—not applicable
0—zero quantity.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the sources of data for tables are surveys and research by The Council of State Governments.

# Section VI ADMINISTRATION
# 1. Financial Administration

## STATE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

By Kay T. Pohlmann

Effective financial management is very important to state government. Resources must be used efficiently in the face of inflation, increased demands for government services, and new problems such as revenue shortfalls and reduced federal aid. With this pressure on state government, managers must have reliable financial information at the proper time in order to make sound fiscal policy decisions. Financial management tools include the budget process, the accounting system, the cash management system, the financial reporting system and audits.

### Cash Management

Cash management is the collection, processing, disbursement and investment of cash funds. Actions in each of these areas have an effect on available cash resources. Improved cash management can partially compensate for inflation and increase revenue by streamlining the collection procedures, taking advantage of the highest interest rates and reducing "float" time.

The importance of effective cash management practices is emphasized by the significant number of states that have recently reviewed their cash management practices. Eighteen states reviewed or updated all or some segment of their cash management practices in 1982, and 20 additional states continuously review or update all or some segment of their cash management practices.

States use various cash management techniques including: lockbox services, wire transfers, zero balance accounts, account reconcilement services and service bureaus. Twenty-eight states use some type of collection service, 41 states use the Federal Reserve wire transfer system, 37 states use the bank wire transfer system, and 28 states use depository transfer checks for funds mobilization. Disbursement techniques used include: zero balance accounts (20 states), bank drafts (11 states), and a controlled disbursement program (17 states). Cash management information services are used by 35 states; account reconcilement services are used by 33 states; and data transmission services are used by 16 states. Eighteen states use a business service or service bureau and 20 states use the automated clearinghouse facilities.

Float within the states' collection and disbursement processes is analyzed (either internally or by consultants) by 36 states, and 15 states have an automated system for forecasting cash flow.

### Accounting and Reporting

Accounting and reporting systems are the basic components of financial management. The National Council on Governmental Accounting in *Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles* indicated that: "A governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the financial position and results of financial operations of the funds and account groups of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles; and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions."

Several states have converted or are in the process of converting to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Several states, including Illinois, New York, Tennessee and Maryland, have GAAP financial statements, and approximately 15 other states are in varying stages of implementing GAAP.

In addition to providing a more accurate measure of fiscal condition, GAAP financial statements also affect the states' bond ratings. Standard & Poor's now takes into account the quality of reporting and accounting standards being used by the issuers under review. Standard & Poor's said in a 1980 policy statement that financial statements should be prepared in accordance with GAAP and that these statements should be independently audited either by a certified public

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accounting firm or by a qualified independent state or local agency, on a timely basis; i.e., no later than six months after the fiscal year end. Maryland, one of the first states to adopt GAAP, has maintained a Triple A rating on general obligation bonds. According to Comptroller Louis V. Goldstein, the savings in interest have paid for the cost of the new accounting system, plus independent audits.

**Auditing**

Auditing is an important management tool. The increase in government programs, both federal and state, brought with it an increased demand for full accountability by those administering the programs, and auditing is an integral part of that accountability.

Several years ago the major concern was financial audits; however, today auditors are also interested in the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of government operations. Legislators, investors, public officials and citizens want to know not only whether government funds are handled properly and in accordance with laws and regulations, but also whether the programs are achieving the purposes intended and whether they are doing so economically and efficiently. This type of audit is often called "post audit" to distinguish it from the activities of some auditors who approve expenditures before payment is made—the pre-audit.

Over the past several years, there has been an effort by state post auditors to improve the operations of their offices and the quality of their audits. Most state auditors are independent and are responsible for auditing all state agencies. Several state auditors are also responsible for auditing local government units and prescribing the scope and nature of audits of local governments by others.

# Table 1
# STATE CASH MANAGEMENT

| State | Investment policy governed by | Determines investment policy | Responsible for investing funds | Restrictions on investing funds | Investment counseling | Bank selection policy | Responsible for selecting banks for demand deposits | Bank selection method for demand deposits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | S | State Treas.—E | State Treas. | Yes | SE | S,A | State Treas.—E | All banks used |
| **Alaska** | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Arizona** | C,S | State Treas.—E | Investment Officer—Treas. Office | Yes | SE,IC,IF | --- | Bd. of Deposit/St. Treas.—G,E | Competitive bid |
| **Arkansas** | S | State Bd. of Fin.—E,G | State Treas. | Yes | SE | C,S | State Treas.—E | Size/location |
| **California** | S | Money Investment Bd.—E,G | Chief of Investments—Treas. Office | Yes | SE | A | Cash Mgt. Chief | Geographic coverage of the state with requirement of a Sacramento branch |
| **Colorado** | S | State Treas.—E(a) | Chief Investment Officer—Treas. Dept. | Yes | SE | T(b) | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid |
| **Connecticut** | S,A | State Treas.—E | Dep. State Treas. | Yes | SE,IC | A | State Treas.—E | Combination(c) |
| **Delaware** | S | Cash Mgt. Policy Bd.—G | State Treas. | Yes | SE,IC,IF | S | Cash Mgt. Policy Bd.—G | Competitive bid |
| **Florida** | S | Statute | State Treas. | Yes | SE | (d) | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid |
| **Georgia** | S | State Depository Bd.—E,G | Dir., Fiscal Div., Dept. of Administrative Services | Yes | SE | (e) | State Depository Bd.—E,G | Location/size |
| **Hawaii** | S,A | Dir. of Finance—G | Chief, Fin. Div., Dept. of Budget & Finance | Yes | SE | S,A | State Dir. of Finance—G | Competitiveness of int. rates; depository's size; ability to fully collateralize state deposits |
| **Idaho** | S,A | State Treas.—E | State Treas. & Senior Deputy Treas. Investments | Yes | SE | (f) | (f) | (f)(g) |
| **Illinois** | C,S,A | State Treas.—E | Chief Fiscal Officer, Treas. Office | Yes | (h) | A | State Treas.—E | Size |
| **Indiana** | S | State Treas.—E | State Treas. & Investment Mgr., Treas. Office | Yes | SE | T | State Treas.—E | Discretion of State Treas. |
| **Iowa** | S | State Treas.—E(a) | State Treas., Dept. of Investment | Yes | IC | S,A | State Treas.—E | All Federal Reserve Banks in Des Moines |
| **Kansas** | S(i) | State Treas. & Money Invest. Bd.—E,G | State Treas. & Money Invest. Bd. | Yes | --- | (j) | Money Investment Bd.—G,E | Competitive bid |
| **Kentucky** | S | State Invest. Comm.—E,G | State Treas. | Yes | SE | S | State Treas.—E | Negotiated agreement |
| **Louisiana** | S | State Treas.—E | Asst. State Treas. & Office of Depository & Investment, Dept. of Treas. | Yes | --- | A | State Treas.—E | Interim Emergency Bd.(k) |
| **Maine** | S | Deputy State Treas.—CS | State Treas. | Yes | SE | S,A | State Treas.—L | Competitive bid |
| **Maryland** | S | State Treas.—L | State Treas. | Yes | SE | S | State Treas.—L | Competitive bid/negotiation |
| **Massachusetts** | S | State Treas.—E | First Deputy, Treas. Dept., Investment Div. | Yes | IC | A | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid/lowest responsible bidder |
| **Michigan** | S,A | State Treas.—G | State Treas./Dir. of Investments | Yes | SE | A | State Treas.—G | Location/convenience |
| **Minnesota** | A | State Bd. of Investment—E | State Bd. of Investment | Yes | (l) | A | Commr., Dept. of Fin.—G | Competitive bid |
| **Mississippi** | S,A | State Depository Commission & State Treas.—E | State Depository Commission & State Treas. | Yes | --- | S | State Auditor—E | State Auditor(n) |
| **Missouri** | C,S,A | State Treas.—E | State Treas. | Yes | SE | C,S,A | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid/convenience & rotation on collection accts. |
| **Montana** | S | Bd. of Investments | Bd. of Investments, | Yes | SE,IC,IF | S,A | Admin., Treas. Div.—CS | All banks used |
| **Nebraska** | S | Investment Council—G | Dir., Investment Council | Yes | SE,IC,IF | A | State Treas.—E | The five major correspondent banks utilized (clearing accts.) |
| **Nevada** | C,S,A | State Treas.—E | State Treas. & Treas. Deputy | Yes | SE | S | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid/level of services available |
| **New Hampshire** | S | State Treas.—E | State Treas. | Yes | SE | A | State Treas.—E | Size/geographic location |
| **New Jersey** | S,A | State Investment Council—G,S | Dir., Div. of Investment | Yes | SE | A | State Treas.—G | Competitive bid & convenience |

## STATE CASH MANAGEMENT—Continued

| State | Investment policy governed by | Determines investment policy | Responsible for investing funds | Restrictions on investing funds | Investment counseling | Bank selection policy | Responsible for selecting banks for demand deposits | Bank selection method for demand deposits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | C,S,A | State Legislature—E | State Treas./Deputy Comptroller | Yes | IC | S | Secy. Dept. of Fin. & Admin.—G | |
| New York | S | Comptroller—E | Office of State Comptroller, Invest. & Cash Mgmt. Div. | Yes | SE | S | Comptroller—E | Competitive bid/convenience/ quality & price of services |
| North Carolina | S | State Treas.—E | State Treas., Investment & Banking Div. | Yes | IC | S,A | State Treas.—E | Convenience & safety in receiving & disbursing state monies/ all banks eligible |
| North Dakota | S | State Investment Bd.—E,G | State Treas., Invest. Dept. | Yes | (n) | S | (o) | (o) |
| Ohio | S | State Bd. of Deposit—E | Dir. of Investment, Treas. Office | Yes | IF | A | State Treas.—E | All banks used |
| Oklahoma | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Oregon | S | Investment Council—E,G | Treas. Dept.—Invest. Div. | Yes | SE | (p) | State Treas.—E | All banks used |
| Pennsylvania | S | State Treas.—E | Dir., Treas. Dept., Bureau of Cash Mgmt. | Yes | SE | S | Bd. of Fin. & Rev.—E,G | Size/geography |
| Rhode Island | S,A | Investment Commission—E,G,L,CS | Gen. Treas./Deputy Gen. Treas., Treas. Dept. | No | (q) | A | Gen. Treas.—E | All banks used |
| South Carolina | S | State Treas.—E | State Treas. | Yes | IF | A | State Treas.—E | All banks used |
| South Dakota | S | Investment Office—L | State Investment Office, Treas. Dept., Investment Div. | No | IC | A | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid |
| Tennessee | C,S,A | State Treas.—L | State Treas. | Yes | SE | S | Treas./Commr. of Fin. & Admin./Governor—E,G,L(s) | State requirement(r) |
| Texas | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | S | State Treas.—E | State Investment Officer, Treas. Office | Yes | --- | A | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid |
| Vermont | S | State Treas.—E | State Treas. | Yes | SE,IC,IF | T | State Treas.—E | Divided among largest state banks with Montpelier offices |
| Virginia | S | State Treas.—G | Investment Officer, Dept. of Treas. | Yes | SE | A | State Treas.—G | Service capability(b) |
| Washington | C,S | State Treas.—E | Investment Officer, Treas. Office | Yes | SE | A | State Treas.—E | Competitive bid |
| West Virginia | C,S,A | State Bd. of Investment—E | Dir. of Invest., Treas. Office | Yes | SE,IF | S | Bd. of Investment—E | All banks used |
| Wisconsin | S | Investment Bd.—G | State Investment Bd. staff | Yes | IC | S | Depository Selection Bd.—E,G | Competitive bid |
| Wyoming | S,A,C | State Treas.—E | Dep. State Treas., Treas. Office | Yes | SE | A | State Treas.—E | Banks are invited to make proposals for the state account |

*Source:*

*Key:*
S—Statute
C—Constitution
A—Administrative practice
E—Elected
G—Appointed by governor
L—Appointed by legislature
CS—Civil service
SE—State employee
IC—Investment council
IF—Investment firm

(a) Treasurer of state for all but retirement funds.
(b) Established and in operation for three or more years/competitive bidding.
(c) Competitive bid for disbursing accounts (3); Convenience for deposit and various economic and service criteria for others (32).
(d) Not limited.
(e) State Depository Board.
(f) Negotiated bids not limited.
(g) Law requires that all banks requesting deposits receive them in proportion to their capital and surplus, with amount covered by federal insurance excluded from apportionment by this formula.
(h) Chief fiscal officer.
(i) Statute, State Investment Board.
(j) Statute, Money Investment Board.
(k) Banks must be approved fiscal agents of state in order to have state funds. Approval is secured from the Interim Emergency Board.
(l) Representation from the local financial community.
(m) Selection by state auditor's approval of agency request. State treasurer rotates clearing account among capital city banks.
(n) Bank of North Dakota.
(o) All held in Bank of North Dakota.
(p) Agencies have choice of bank deposit location based on convenience.
(q) Advised by major banking firm.
(r) Request by bank, meeting statute requirements, authorized by governor, treasurer and commissioner of finance and administration.
(s) The state does not maintain demand deposit accounts as operating accounts. Rather, taxpayers are permitted to deposit tax payments to local banks. These depository accounts are drawn down on a daily basis to concentrate state cash for subsequent investment. State warrants are redeemed through Federal Reserve Bank in Nashville, Tennessee.
(t) Some restrictions will likely be established.

# Table 2
## STATE ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

| State | Who establishes state accounting principles | Responsible for statewide general purpose financial statements | Accounting function centralized | If centralized, who is responsible | Pre-audit function | Method of payment for goods & services | Who issues check or warrant | If checks are used, are warrants used in internal processing | If yes, who is responsible for issuing warrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Legislature | Comptroller—CS | Yes | Comptroller | Comptroller—CS | Warrant | Comptroller—CS | --- | --- |
| **Alaska** | Legislature | Commr. of Admin. | Yes | Commr. of Admin. | Commr. of Admin. | Warrant | Commr. of Admin. | --- | --- |
| **Arizona** | Asst. Dir. for Fin.—G | Asst. Dir. for Fin.—G | Yes | Asst. Dir. for Fin. | Agency | Warrant | Asst. Dir. for Fin.—G | --- | --- |
| **Arkansas** | Chief fiscal officer—G | Adm. Office of Acctg. (chief fiscal officer) | Yes | Adm. Office of Acctg. | Dept. of Fin. & & Admin. (chief fiscal officer) | Warrant | State auditor—E | --- | --- |
| **California** | Dir. of Fin.—G | State Controller—E | Yes | State Controller | State Controller—E | Warrant | State Controller—E | --- | --- |
| **Colorado** | State Controller—CS | State Controller—CS | Yes | State Controller | State Controller—CS | Warrant | State Controller—CS | --- | --- |
| **Connecticut** | State Comptroller—E | State Comptroller—E | Yes | State Comptroller | State Comptroller—E | Check | State Comptroller—E | Yes | State Comptroller |
| **Delaware** | Budget Director—G | Budget Director—G | Yes | Dir., Div of Acctg. | Dir., Div. of Acctg. | Check | Dir., Div of Acctg. (Appt., Secy. of Fin.) | No | --- |
| **Florida** | State Comptroller—E | State Comptroller—E | Yes | State Comptroller | State Comptroller—E | Warrant | State Comptroller—E | --- | --- |
| **Georgia** | State Auditor—L | State Auditor—L | --- | --- | Dir., Office of Planning & Bud. | Check | Fiscal Officer (various depts.)—CS | Yes | Dir., Office of Planning & Budget |
| **Hawaii** | Comptroller—G | Comptroller—G | Yes | Comptroller | Comptroller—G | Warrant | Comptroller—G | --- | --- |
| **Idaho** | State Auditor—E | Financial Mgt.—G | Yes | State Auditor | State Auditor—E | Warrant | State Auditor—E | --- | --- |
| **Illinois** | State Comptroller—E | State Comptroller—E | Yes(a) | State Comptroller | State Comptroller—E | Warrant | State Comptroller—E | --- | --- |
| **Indiana** | State Auditor—E | State Auditor—E | Yes | State Auditor | State Auditor—E | Warrant | State Auditor—E | --- | --- |
| **Iowa** | State Comptroller—G | State Comptroller—G | Yes | State Comptroller | State Comptroller—G | Warrant | State Comptroller—G | --- | --- |
| **Kansas** | Dir., Div. of Accts. & Reports—CS | Dir., Div. of Accts. & Reports—CS | Yes | Dir., Div. of Accts. & Reports | Dir., Div. of Accts. & Reports—CS | Warrant | Dir., Div. of Accts. & Reports—CS | --- | --- |
| **Kentucky** | Dir., Div. of Accts.—G | Dir., Div. of Accts.—G | Yes | Dir., Div. of Accts. | Div. of Accts., Pre-Aud. Section—G | Check | State Treasurer—E | Yes | Dir., Div. of Accts. |
| **Louisiana** | Commr. of Admin.—G | Commr. of Admin.—G | Yes(b) | Commr. of Admin. | Legislative Auditor—L | Check | State Treasurer—E | Yes | State Treasurer |
| **Maine** | State Controller (Fin. Commission) | State Controller (Fin. Commission) | Yes | State Controller | State Controller (Fin. Commission) | Check | State Treasurer—L | Yes | State Controller |
| **Maryland** | Comptroller—E | Comptroller—E | Yes(c) | Comptroller | Comptroller—E | Check | State Treasurer—L | Yes | Comptroller |
| **Massachusetts** | State Comptroller—G | State Comptroller—G | Yes | State Comptroller | State Comptroller—G | Check | State Treasurer—E | Yes | State Comptroller |
| **Michigan** | Dir. of Acctg.—CS | Dir. of Acctg.—CS | Yes | Dir. of Acctg. | Delegated to agencies—CS | Warrant | State Treasurer—G | --- | --- |
| **Minnesota** | Commr. of Fin.—G | Commr. of Fin. | Yes | Commr. of Fin. | Commr. of Fin.—G | Warrant | Commr. of Fin.—G | --- | --- |
| **Mississippi** | State Aud. of Pub. Accts.—E | State Aud. of Pub. Accts.—E | Yes(d) | Aud. of Pub. Accts. | Dept. of Pub. Accts.—E | Warrant | State Aud. of Pub. Accts.—E | --- | --- |
| **Missouri** | Commr. of Admin.—G | Dir. of Accts.—G | Yes | Dir. of Acctg. | Dir. of Acctg.—G | Check | State Treas.—E | Yes | Dir. of Acctg. |
| **Montana** | Dir., Dept. of Admin.—G | Dir., Dept. of Admin.—G | Yes | Dir., Dept. of Admin. | Dir., Dept. of Admin.—G | Warrant | State Auditor—E | --- | --- |
| **Nebraska** | Dir. of Adm. Serv.—G | Dir. of Adm. Serv.—G | Yes | State Acctg. Admin. | State Acctg. Adm. (Dir. of Adm. Serv.) | Warrant | Dir. of Adm. Serv.—G | --- | --- |
| **Nevada** | State Controller—E | State Controller—E | Yes(e) | State Controller | State Budget Offr.—G | Warrant | State Controller—E | Yes | State Controller |
| **New Hampshire** | Dir. of Accts.—G | Dir. of Accts.—G | Yes | Dir. of Accts. | Dir. of Accts.—G | Check | State Treasurer—L | Yes | Gov. & Council |
| **New Jersey** | State Comptroller—G | Asst. State Comptroller—CS | Yes | State Comptroller | Agency Approval Officers & Account-ants in Treas. Bureau —CS | Check | Dir., Div. of Budget & Acctg. & State Treasurer —G | No | --- |
| **New Mexico** | Dir., Fin. Control Div.—G | Dir., Fin. Control Div.—G | Yes | Dir., Fin. Control Div. | Dir., Fin. Control Div.—G | Warrant | Dir., Fin. Control Div.—G | --- | --- |
| **New York** | Comptroller—E | Comptroller—E | Yes | Comptroller | State Comptroller—E | Check | State Comptroller & State Treas., jointly—E,G | Yes | State Comptroller |

| State | Who establishes state accounting principles | Responsible for statewide general purpose financial statements | Accounting function centralized | If centralized, who is responsible | Pre-audit function | Method of payment for goods & services | Who issues check or warrant | If checks are used, are warrants used in internal processing | If yes, who is responsible for issuing warrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Carolina** | State Auditor—E | State Auditor—E | --- | --- | Each Departmental Controller—CS | Check | Departmental Controllers—CS | Yes | Off. of State Bud. |
| **North Dakota** | Dir., Off. of Mgt. & Budget—G | Dir., Off. of Mgt. & Budget—G | Yes | Dir., Off. of Mgt. & Budget | Dir., Off. of Mgt. & Budget—G | Check | State Treasurer—E | No | --- |
| **Ohio** | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Oklahoma** | Dir. of State Fin.—G | Chief Analyst, Budget Div.—CS | Yes | State Comptroller | State Comptroller—CS | Warrant | State Treasurer—E | --- | --- |
| **Oregon** | Admin., Acctg. Div. (Appt., Dir. of Exec. Dept.) | Admin., Acctg. Div. (Appt., Dir. of Exec. Dept.) | --- | --- | Agency level | Check | Agency level | Yes | Admin. Acctg. Div. |
| **Pennsylvania** | Secy. of Budget & Admin.—G | Dep. Secy. for Comptroller Operations—G | Yes(f) | Dir., Bureau of Fin. Mgmt. | Comptroller—G State Treasurer—E | Check | State Treasurer—E | Yes | State Treasurer |
| **Rhode Island** | Dir. of Admin.—G | State Controller—CS | Yes | State Controller | State Controller—CS | Check | State Controller—CS | Yes | State Controller |
| **South Carolina** | Comptroller General—E | Comptroller General—E | Yes | Comptroller General | Comptroller General—E | Check | State Treasurer—E | Yes | Comptroller General |
| **South Dakota** | Commr., Bureau of Fin. & Mgt.—G | Chief Accountant, Bureau of Fin. & Mgt.—CS | Yes | Commr., Bureau of Fin. & Mgt. | State Auditor—E | Warrant | State Auditor—E | --- | --- |
| **Tennessee** | Commr. of Fin. & Admin.—G Comptroller of the Treas.—L | Commr. of Fin. & Admin.—G | Yes | Asst. Commr. for Acctg. | Dir. of Accts.—CS | Warrant | Commr. of Fin. & Admin.—G | --- | --- |
| **Texas** | Comptroller of Pub. Accts.—E State Auditor—L | Comptroller of Pub. Accts.—E | Yes | Comptroller of Pub. Accts. | Comptroller of Pub. Accts.—E | Warrant | Comptroller of Pub. Accts.—E | --- | --- |
| **Utah** | Dir. of Fin. (Appt. by Dir. of Adm. Serv.) | Dir. of Fin. (Appt. by Dir. of Adm. Serv.) | Yes | Dir. of Fin. | Dir. of Fin. (Appt. by Dir. of Adm. Serv.) | Warrant | Dir. of Fin. (Appt., Dir. of Adm. Serv.) | --- | --- |
| **Vermont** | Dept. of Fin. & Info. Support—G | Dept. of Fin. & Info. Support—G | Yes | Dept. of Fin. & Info. Support | Dept. of Fin. & Info. Support—G | Check | State Treasurer—E | Yes | Dept. of Fin. & Info. Support |
| **Virginia** | Comptroller—G | Comptroller—E | Yes | Comptroller | Comptroller | Check | State Treasurer—G | Yes | Comptroller |
| **Washington** | Dir. Office of Fin. Mgt.—G | Dir., Office of Fin. Mgt.—G | --- | --- | Each Agency | Warrant | State Treasurur—E | --- | --- |
| **West Virginia** | Comm. Dept. of Fin. & Admin.—G | State Auditor—E | Yes | State Auditor | State Auditor—E | Warrant | State Auditor—E | --- | --- |
| **Wisconsin** | State Fin. Dir. (Appt. by Secy. of Admin.) | State Fin. Dir. (Appt. by Secy. of Admin.) | Yes | State Fin. Dir. | State Fin. Dir. (Appt. by Secy. of Admin.) | Check | State Fin. Dir. (Appt. by Secy. of Admin.) | (f) | (f) |
| **Wyoming** | State Auditor—E | State Auditor—E | Yes | State Auditor | State Auditor—E | Warrant | State Auditor—E | --- | --- |

*Key:*
E—Elected
G—Appointed by governor.
L—Appointed by legislature.
CS—Civil service.

(a) Treasury held funds are centralized. Non-Treasury held funds are decentralized. Certain information is obtained from an annual form prepared by agencies and sent to the comptroller for inclusion in statewide general purpose financial statements.

(b) Approximately 65 percent centralized, 35 percent decentralized. Annual financial statements prepared by agencies.

(c) Centralized—however, basic financial data is obtained from decentralized agency accounting offices. Centralized accounting and reporting systems and year-end closing packages. Separate financial reports are prepared by proprietary organizations (higher education funds and other enterprise funds) and certain Trust Funds. These reports are folded in with data from the centralized systems and year-end closing packages to produce the Statewide GPFS.

(d) Large departments maintain detailed accounts. Statements are obtained from colleges and universities and from Employment Security Commission (for FY 1981, for the first time) and combined with amounts handled through State Treasury which are recorded by Department of Public Accounts.

(e) Centralized—however, individual agencies prepare all input to the accounting system run by the controller. Certain enterprise and trust funds and all pension funds are maintained as separate accounting systems by the agencies administering them; however, those funds are then consolidated into Controller's CAFR.

(f) General Fund is centralized, Special Funds decentralized but consolidated centrally. For financial statement preparation, agency comptrollers submit individual fund trial balances to the Bureau of Financial Management. These are then compiled and summarized by the Bureau. For management reports computer tape output is interfaced with Central Accounting System for Major Funds.

# Table 3
# STATE AUDITING

| State/Agency | Audit all state agencies | State agencies permitted to arrange for own audits | Regulation of local govt. acctg., auditing & reporting practices | Audit local governments | Types of local government audits | Prescribe scope & nature for other auditors | Types of audits performed: State | Types of audits performed: Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI | No | --- | F,C |
| Chief Examiner | Yes(a) | No | Yes | Yes | CO,SD,OT | Yes | F,C,E,P | F,C |
| **Alaska** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | OT | No | F,C,E,P | --- |
| Internal Auditor | Yes | Yes | No | No | | --- | --- | --- |
| **Arizona** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor General | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | CO,SD | Yes | F,C,E,P | F,C |
| **Arkansas** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | No | F,E | F |
| State Auditor | Yes(b) | No | Yes | No | | --- | --- | --- |
| **California** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor General | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | No | F,C,E | E |
| Dept. of Finance | Yes | No | No | Yes | CO,SD | Yes | F,C(c),E | C(i) |
| State Controller | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | CO,OT,(e)(u), SD | Yes | F,C,P | F,C,P |
| **Colorado** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | No | | No | F,C(c) | E,P |
| **Connecticut** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditors of Accounts | Yes | No | Yes | No | | --- | F,C(d) | --- |
| **Delaware** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor of Accounts | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C,E | --- |
| **Florida** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor General | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | SD,OT | Yes | F,C,E,P | F,C |
| **Georgia** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | No | No | Yes | Yes | SD | No | F,C,E,P | F,C |
| **Hawaii** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor (Post Audits) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes(v) | CO | No | F,C,E,P(e) | F,C |
| **Idaho** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes(f) | Yes(g) | Yes(h) | No(i) | | No(h) | F,C,E,P(c)(j) | --- |
| **Illinois** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor General | Yes | No | No | Yes | OT | No | F,C,E,P | --- |
| State Comptroller | No | | No | No | | No | --- | --- |
| **Indiana** | | | | | | | | |
| State Examiner | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | | F,C | F,C |
| **Iowa** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor of State | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | Yes | F,C(c) | F,C |
| **Kansas** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C(c),E,P | --- |
| **Kentucky** | | | | | | | | |
| Aud. of Public Accts | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | CO | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| **Louisiana** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | (k) | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| **Maine** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes(l) | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| **Maryland** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | No | | Yes | F,C,E,P | --- |
| **Massachusetts** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | OT | No | F,C(c) | --- |
| Legislative Auditor | No | Yes | Yes | No | | No | E,P | --- |
| **Michigan** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor General | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C(c),E,P(p) | --- |
| Local Govt. Audit Div. | | | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes | --- | F,C(m) |
| **Minnesota** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes(a) | No(n) | No | No | | No | F,C(c)(o),E,P | --- |
| State Auditor | No | | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT (o) | Yes | --- | F,C(c) |
| **Mississippi** | | | | | | | | |
| Department of Audit | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | Yes | F,C(c) | F,C(e) |
| Jt. Leg. Comt. Perf. & Expend. Review | Yes | | | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | No | E,P(e) | E,P |
| **Missouri** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | CO | No | F,C(c),E | F,C(c),E |
| **Montana** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C(c),E,P(p) | --- |
| **Nebraska** | | | | | | | | |
| Aud. of Public Accts | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CO | Yes | F,C,E | F,C,E |

| State/Agency | Audit all state agencies | State agencies permitted to arrange for own audits | Regulation of local govt. acctg., auditing & reporting practices | Audit local governments | Types of local government audits | Prescribe scope & nature for other auditors | Types of audits performed: State | Types of audits performed: Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nevada** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C(c) | --- |
| **New Hampshire** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Budget Asst. | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C,E,P | --- |
| Post-Audit Div. | | | | | | | | |
| **New Jersey** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditing | Yes | Yes(q) | Yes | No | | No | F,C | --- |
| **New Mexico** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| **New York** | | | | | | | | |
| State Comptroller | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes(r) | F,C,E,P | F,C,-P(cc) |
| Leg. Comm. on Exp. Review | Yes | | No | Yes | CI,CO,SD | No | E,P | E,P |
| **North Carolina** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | No | No | | Yes | F,C(c),E | |
| **North Dakota** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| Leg. Bud. Anal. & Aud. | No | No | No | No | | Yes | C,E,P | --- |
| **Ohio** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | Yes | F,C(c) | F,C |
| **Oklahoma** | | | | | | | | |
| Leg. Fiscal Office | Yes | Yes | No | No | | No | C,E,P | |
| State Aud. & Inspector | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CO | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| **Oregon** | | | | | | | | |
| Div. of Audits | Yes | No | Yes(s) | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes | F,C,P | F,C |
| **Pennsylvania** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor General | No | Yes | No | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | No | F,C,E,P | F,C,E,P |
| Leg. Bud./Fin. Cmte | No | | No | No | | No | E,P | ---- |
| **Rhode Island** | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Audits | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,SD,OT | No | F,C | F,C |
| Auditor General | No | Yes | Yes | No | | Yes | F,C(c),E(t),P | --- |
| **South Carolina** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | | No | F,C(m) | --- |
| Leg. Audit Council | No | No | No | No (dd) | SD,OT | --- | F,C,E,P | --- |
| **South Dakota** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | No | No | No | No | --- | --- | (bb) | --- |
| Auditor General | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes | F,C(c) | F,C |
| **Tennessee** | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of Treasury | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI(u),CO, SD(u),OT(u) | Yes | F,C(c),E,P(p) | F,C |
| **Texas** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | No | | No | F,C,E | --- |
| Leg. Budget Office | Yes | No | No | No | | No | P,E(p) | --- |
| **Utah** | | | | | | | | |
| Legis. Aud. General | Yes | No | No(v) | No(v) | | No | E,P(p) | --- |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | No(v) | | Yes | F,C(c) | --- |
| **Vermont** | | | | | | | | |
| Auditor of Accts. | Yes | No | No | No | | No | F,C(c) | --- |
| **Virginia** | | | | | | | | |
| Aud. of Public Accts. | Yes | Yes(w) | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,OT | Yes | F,C | F,C |
| Jt. Legis. Aud. & Review | Yes | | Yes | Yes(x) | CI,CO,OT | No | E,P | E,P |
| **Washington** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | No | F,C | F,C |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD | No | P | --- |
| **West Virginia** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | Yes | No | Yes | No | | No | F,C,E,P | --- |
| State Tax Dept | No | | Yes | Yes | CI,CO,SD,OT | Yes | | F,C,E,P |
| **Wisconsin** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | Yes | Yes | No | No | | --- | F,C,E,P | --- |
| Dept. of Revenue | | | No | Yes(aa) | CI,CO,SD,OT | No | C(d),E | F,C |
| Dept. of Public Instruction | | | Yes(r) | No | | Yes(n) | | |
| **Wyoming** | | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor | No | Yes | No | No | --- | No | C | --- |
| Leg. Services Office | (y) | | No | Yes | CI,CO,OT(z) | No | P(p),C(d),E | --- |
| State Exam. Office | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | CI,OT | Yes | F,C | F,C |

*Key:*
CI—City
CO—County
SD—School districts
OT—Other
F—Financial audits
C—Compliance audits
E—Efficiency/economy audits
P—Program results audits

(a) Except other legislative agencies.
(b) All Treasury funds of state agencies.
(c) Financial and compliance audits combined.
(d) Have elements of all types.
(e) Includes sunset audits.
(f) Authorized to audit all state agencies including universities.
(g) Legislative auditor must approve contract provisions and may review private auditor papers.
(h) Authorized to issue regulation on all aspects of governmental auditing for government units subordinate to state.
(i) Authorized to audit local units upon direction of Joint Finance Appropriation Committee.
(j) Authorized to perform comprehensive audits, F,C,EE,P. Present audits are complying with OMB Circ. A-102, Att. P as applicable.
(k) All units except municipalities.
(l) Federal grants only.
(m) Also fraud investigations.
(n) Exceptions are certain activities financed by review bonds.
(o) State auditor does not actually audit all local governments. CPA firms perform a good share of certain local government types.
(p) Efficiency and economy and program results combined.
(q) With the express approval of auditor.
(r) For school districts only.
(s) Budgeting, auditing and reporting only.
(t) Financial, compliance, and economy and efficiency combined.
(u) Monitor.
(v) Has the authority.
(w) Grant audits.
(x) To the extent state funds are involved.
(y) At present, sunset audits only.
(z) If they have state funding.
(aa) At the request of local governing bodies.
(bb) Pre-audit state agencies.
(cc) New York City only.
(dd) Fraud investigations as requested by the attorney general of the State Law Enforcement Division.

# 2. Budgeting

## BUDGETING IN THE 1980s

By Robert P. Kerker

Sometime in the early 1970s, subtle changes began to take place in state budgeting, changes that are gathering momentum and bringing about major revisions in the way executive budget agencies are organized, the way budget officers spend their time, and the relationships of executive and legislative branches.

The purpose of this essay is to identify some principal sources of change that are only beginning to receive widespread attention, and to speculate briefly on their potential impact on the framework of state budgeting in the current decade. Nothing could be more hazardous or arbitrary, of course, than such an attempt at generalization. The situation undoubtedly looks different from the Northeastern states than it does from states with severance taxes. And, the diverse patterns of historical development among 50 states will always make the deviation in one state seem a "return to normalcy" in another.

However, change is upon us, as conference after conference in budgeting and public administration affirms, and it does not seem out of order in a work devoted to the synthesis of experience to attempt to look at some of its roots.

Change is often well along before it is realized that anything is happening, and even major change is initially treated as aberration, attributable to isolated events, personalities or caprice, a departure from the norm that will be corrected when those who have real experience in the field and a real love for the institutions regain control.

In all probability, the changes discussed below would have come about anyway. But, they were hurried forward by the growth in government in the 1960s, almost as dramatic in the state capitals as in Washington, and by the fiscal crisis of the 1970s, in which some cities and states often seemed to teeter on the edge of bankruptcy.

Consider the new power relationships that are emerging in budgeting. First and foremost, we see everywhere revitalized and far more aggressive legislatures. From the end of World War II to roughly 1960, the executive was dominant in the budgetary process to a degree scarcely achieved before or since. Revenue growth was steady if not spectacular. Budget agencies, stimulated by the new sense of professionalism symbolized by the establishment at the beginning of the period of the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), increased staff resources in both quality and quantity, expanded their capacity for both fiscal research and management analysis, became far more interventionist in the lives of program agencies, and established the agenda and provided the background for debate on nearly every critical financial question. Even battles lost on the floors of legislative bodies could be won later through uncontested executive control of the execution process.

All this began to change rapidly in the late 1960s—even in states like New York which had been widely viewed as the prototypes of strong executive systems. Reapportionments following "one-man one-vote" decisions unhinged state party structures and produced new brands of leadership in legislative bodies. A legislative perspective increasingly independent of both executive control and state party structure began to demand independent staff resources and research capability and was less and less willing to accept at face value the assumptions of the executive. This growth, well along by the 1960s, accelerated in the following decade as the states groped with constricting resources and sometimes fiscal crisis. The legislatures rethought institutional relationships, took extraordinary steps to cap expenditures and redirect and control the flow of revenues, tried to influence if not control municipal budgets and the decisions and policies of once independent public authorities, and bent the rules in extraordinary ways in a patchwork of efforts to deal with impending disasters.

For the executive charged with crisis management, the price of legislative cooperation was often a sharing of power in areas that had theretofore been the preserve of the governor and his budget staff. Prolonged deadlocks over the budget stretched beyond the beginning of the fiscal year in state after state; if it embarrassed legislative bodies, the embarrassment was at least collective. For governors it was all too personal,

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and new mechanisms aimed at reconciling economic assumptions and revenue estimates seemed increasingly attractive even to strong chief executives. Legislative overrides of executive vetoes, or credible threats of such overrides, were commonplace, even where at least one house of the legislature formally shared a governor's political persuasion.

If the rise of the legislative branch is changing the framework of budgeting, the third branch of government has been almost as effective in reshaping the structure. Despite ebb and flow from decision to decision, the judiciary will continue to play a critical role in defining the equity of budgetary decisions and in influencing budget procedures. The courts have set standards for an increasing array of dependent populations, with striking budgetary as well as political and managerial effects in such diverse locales as Alabama, New York and Texas. The comparable pay issue in the state of Washington is being watched everywhere with interest and with apprehension. Advocacy groups, pushing for long overdue reforms in their areas of special concern, are not likely to be impressed by the competitive demands of other groups and even less by those seeking tax reductions.

How the courts will react to class action in the 1980s is not clear at this point, but litigation is likely to continue to seem a viable option for any group that fails to carry the day in the legislative and political process. And, regardless of the validity of the claim, judicial intervention continues to raise significant questions about the ability of the budget process to perform its classic role: balancing through political decisions the public's perception of need with its readiness to commit its resources.

A third major catalyst for change in the 1980s is the growing impact of the financial markets on government budgets and budgetary processes. The reasons for this are not hard to find. Nothing demonstrated so vividly the depth of the New York City crisis in 1975 as the loss of its ability to borrow. Looming over the state of New York was the potential loss of its own credit standing. Nothing symbolized recovery so much as the return to the market.

Overall, the effects of the new relationship with rating services and banks have probably been salutary. The increasingly voluminous prospectuses that accompany the notes and bonds offered for sale discuss—with a candor rarely sought and never achieved by standard budget presentations—the vulnerability of revenue and expenditure estimates, the potentially damaging effects of adverse court or administrative rulings, and the magnitude of unfunded liabilities. And, the focus of the rating services on overall financial health and the soundness of the financial structure have done as much as anything else to focus attention on budget aggregates. The question of whether the budget is in fact "in balance" has given a powerful thrust toward "macrobudgeting." It has also produced, probably inevitably, curious institutional alignments within state governments. Regardless of party, officials, such as governors and comptrollers, who are charged with defending a financial plan in its entirety before the markets, frequently find themselves at odds with those in the legislative branch who must be responsive to specific constituencies.

State budgeting as it moves through the 1980s is an institution in flux. Some of the forces are potentially centrifugal: the impacts of changing relationships among the three branches of government. One of them, however, the emergent relationship with the money market, with its unavoidable focus on the aggregates of macrobudgeting, is definitely centripetal. And it serves to remind state budgeters of latent strengths, strengths viewed wistfully by some at the federal level who see the national budget process disintegrating in the wake of the reform legislation of the mid-1970s. The states, let us not forget, must already operate within a balanced budget, generally have a line-item veto (admittedly more effective some places than others), and for the most part continue to make the executive presentation the centerpiece of attention—even if the result is often far removed from what the executive had in mind. Those are important advantages, and will be important ingredients in assuring coherence as the decade progresses.

## Table 1
## STATE BUDGETARY PRACTICES

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Budget-making authority* | *Date estimates must be submitted by dept. or agencies* | *Power of legislature to change budget(a)* | *Fiscal year begins* | *Frequency of budget* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Governor | Oct. 15 for Jan. session; Nov. 15 for Feb. session | Unlimited | Oct. 1 | Annual |
| **Alaska** | Governor | Oct. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Arizona** | Governor | Sept. 1 each year | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Arkansas** | Governor | Sept. 1 in even years | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **California** | Governor | Specific date for each agency set by Dept. of Finance | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Colorado** | Governor | Aug. 1-15 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Connecticut** | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Delaware** | Governor | Sept. 15; schools, Oct. 15 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Florida** | Governor | Nov. 1 each year | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial |
| **Georgia** | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Hawaii** | Governor(c) | Aug. 31 | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b,d) |
| **Idaho** | Governor | Sept. 1 before Jan. session | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Illinois** | Governor | Specific date for each agency set by Bureau of the Budget | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Indiana** | Governor | Sept. 1 in even years, flexible policy | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **Iowa** | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **Kansas** | Governor | Not later than Oct. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Kentucky** | Governor | Specific date set by administrative action but may not be later than Nov. 15 of each odd year | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, even yr.(b) |
| **Louisiana** | Governor | Dec. 15 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Maine** | Governor | Sept. 1 in even years | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **Maryland** | Governor | Sept. 1 | Limited: legislature may decrease but not increase, except appropriations for legislature and judiciary | July 1 | Annual |
| **Massachusetts** | Governor | Set by administrative action | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Michigan** | Governor | Set by administrative action | Unlimited | Oct. 1 | Annual |
| **Minnesota** | Governor | Oct. 1 preceding convening of legislature | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **Mississippi** | Commission of Budget & Accounting (e) | Aug. 1 preceding convening of legislature | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Missouri** | Governor | Oct. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **Montana** | Governor | Sept. 1 of year before each session | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr. |
| **Nebraska** | Governor | Not later than Sept. 15 | Limited: 3/5 vote required to increase governor's recommendations; majority vote required to reject or decrease such items | July 1 | Annual |
| **Nevada** | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **New Hampshire** | Governor | Oct. 1 in even years | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| **New Jersey** | Governor | Oct. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **New Mexico** | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| **New York** | Governor | Early in Sept. | Limited: may strike out items, reduce items, or add separate items of expenditure | April 1 | Annual |

| State or other jurisdiction | Budget-making authority | Date estimates must be submitted by dept. or agencies | Power of legislature to change budget(a) | Fiscal year begins | Frequency of budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Carolina | Governor | Sept. 1 preceding session | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| North Dakota | Governor | July 15 in even years; may extend 45 days | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr. |
| Ohio | Governor | Nov. 1; Dec. 1 when new governor is elected | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| Oklahoma | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| Oregon | Governor | Sept. 1 in even year preceding legislative year | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr. |
| Pennsylvania | Governor | Nov. 1 each year | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| Rhode Island | Governor | Oct. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| South Carolina | State Budget & Control Board(f) | Sept. 15 or discretion of board | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| South Dakota | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| Tennessee | Governor | Oct. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| Texas | Governor, Legislative Budget Board | Date set by budget director and Legislative Budget Board | Unlimited | Sept. 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| Utah | Governor | Sept. 1-30(g) | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| Vermont | Governor | Sept. 1 | Unlimited | July 1 | (h) |
| Virginia | Governor | Feb.-Sept. in odd years | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, even yr.(b) |
| Washington | Governor | Date set by governor | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| West Virginia | Governor | Aug. 15 | Limited: may not increase items of budget bill except appropriations for legislature and judiciary | July 1 | Annual |
| Wisconsin | Governor | Dates are set by secretary, Department of Administration | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, odd yr.(b) |
| Wyoming | Governor | Sept. 15 preceding session in Feb. | Unlimited | July 1 | Biennial, even yr.(b) |
| Guam | Governor | Date set by director, Bureau of Budget & Management Resource | Unlimited | Oct. 1 | Annual |
| Puerto Rico | Governor | Oct. 15 | Unlimited | July 1 | Annual |
| Virgin Islands | Governor | Dec. 30 | Unlimited | Oct. 1 | Annual |

*Note:* For further information on the budget processes in the states, see the following tables—Budget: Officials or Agencies Responsible for Preparation, Review and Controls; Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills; and Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date.

(a) Limitations listed in this column relate to legislative power to increase or decrease budget items generally. Specific limitations, such as constitutionally earmarked funds or requirement to enact revenue measures to cover new expenditure items, are not included.

(b) Budget is adopted biennially, but appropriations are made for each year of the biennium separately. Maine—budget is reviewed annually. Minnesota and Wisconsin—a few appropriations are made for the biennium. Virginia—amendments to current budget can be made in any year, but there is no formal provision for annual review of the entire biennial appropriation. North Carolina, Washington and Wyoming—biennial appropriations with annual review. Wisconsin—statutes authorize an annual budget review, and the governor may in even years recommend changes.

(c) Governor has budget-making authority for executive branch only. Judiciary and legislative branch budgets are the responsibility of the respective branches, and the governor may only veto the budget bills as a whole, not by item.

(d) Increases or decreases may be made in even-year sessions.

(e) Composition of commission: governor (ex-officio chairman), lieutenant governor, president pro tempore of Senate, chairman of Senate Finance Committee, chairman of Senate Appropriations Committee, one senator appointed by lieutenant governor, speaker of the House, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, chairman of House Appropriations Committee and two representatives appointed by speaker.

(f) Composition of board: governor (chairman), treasurer, comptroller general, chairman Senate Finance Committee, chairman House Ways and Means Committee.

(g) Thirty days prior to each department or agency hearing before the governor.

(h) 1981 legislature authorized annual or biennial budget at governor's discretion. Submission of annual budget began with fiscal 1982.

## Table 2
## BUDGET AGENCY FUNCTIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Revenue estimating primary | Revenue estimating secondary | Fiscal research | Fiscal notes | Organization and management analysis | Accounting primary | Accounting secondary | Data processing primary | Data processing secondary | Legislative review | Planning | Program policy issue analysis | Program evaluation | Federal/state relations | Debt management | Economic analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | Y,Z | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | C | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| California | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | V | ... | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,P | ★ | ★ | V,W | ... | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | (a) | ★ | ★ | (a) | ... | ★ |
| Delaware | ... | (b) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★(c) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | W,Y,Z | ... | ★ |
| Florida | ★(b) | ... | ★ | ★(d) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | C,P | ★ | ★ | V,W,Y,Z | ... | ★ |
| Georgia | ★ | ... | ★ | ★(e) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | V,W | ... | ★ |
| Hawaii | (f) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | Y | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | V,W | ... | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,F,P | ★ | ★ | W,Y,Z | ★ | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ... | ... | V | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | V,W,Y | ... | ★ |
| Kansas | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | V(g) | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | ... | (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | (h) | ★ | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | V | ... | ★ |
| Maine | ... | (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | V,Y | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | (f) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | P | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | (e) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | V | ★ | ... |
| Michigan | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,P | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Minnesota | (a) | ... | (a) | ★ | (i) | (a) | ... | (i) | ... | ★ | P | ★ | (j) | V,W(a) | (a) | (a) |
| Mississippi | (k) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,L,P | ★ | ★ | Y,Z | ... | ★ |
| Montana | ★(l) | (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | F,P | ★ | ★ | V | ... | ★ |
| Nebraska | ... | (h) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (h) | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ★ | (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | P | ★ | ★ | Y | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| New York | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | V,W,Y,Z | ... | ★ |
| North Carolina | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | V,Y,Z | ★ | ★ |
| Oklahoma | (m) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | (a) | ... | (a) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | V | ★(n) | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | C,P | ★ | ★ | V | ... | ★ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **South Dakota** | ★ | ... | ★ | (d) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | V | ... | ... |
| **Texas** | ... | (o) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,L,P | ★ | ★ | V,W | ... | ★ |
| **Utah** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Vermont** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Virginia** | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,P | ★ | ★ | W,Z | ... | ★ |
| **Washington** | ... | ★(f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | C,P | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **West Virginia** | ... | (e) | ... | ... | ... | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | ... | L | ... | ... | V | ... | ... |
| **Wisconsin** | ★(p) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | C,F,P | ★ | ★ | V,W,Z | ... | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | ... | (a) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Guam** | ... | ★(e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | W | ... | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico** | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | P | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Virgin Islands** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★(q) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | C,P | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |

*Source:* National Association of State Budget Officers; updated by The Council of State Governments.

*Note:* In addition to the functions listed, the following states indicated additional duties. Alabama—keep all allotment records; Colorado—approval of fund transfers; Delaware—coordinate state policies and federal programs and resources by providing staff support to State Clearinghouse Committee and operating Washington, D.C. office; New Hampshire—management supervision of all state agencies; New Jersey—monitor programs and their objectives to determine progress in reaching objectives; New Mexico—review contracts for professional services and out-of-state travel requests, propose and administer salary plans for exempt employees (political appointments), serve as revenue sharing liaison, draft general appropriations act, prepare capital budgets and plans, budget adjustments; New York—participates in management assistance and coordination, state-local relations, employee relations and compensation; Rhode Island—negotiations of hospital rates; Virginia—development, storage, retrieval and dissemination of data on social, economic, physical and governmental aspects of the state to provide information for use by state and other governmental bodies; Guam—local auditing of territorial programs within the executive branch; Virgin Islands—coordination of state energy policy.

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No
C—Comprehensive state
F—Functional
L—Local
P—Policy
V—Approval of agency grant applications.
W—Planning assistance for and monitoring of grant applications.
Y—Information on grant awards.
Z—Assistance to agencies and local governments on obtaining grants or information on grants.

(a) Performed by another division in same office or department.
(b) Performed or executed by another budgetary-related department or body.
(c) Budget director establishes and maintains accounting system and procedures; secretary of Department of Finance processes documents, conducts pre-audits and maintains central accounting records.
(d) Upon request.
(e) Joint responsibility with another office or department.
(f) Responsibility of revenue-collection agency. Hawaii—constitutional requirement for Council on Revenues. Washington—Revenue Department responsible for primary revenue estimating for most major taxes; however, budget agency has responsibility for all estimates used for budget.
(g) Recommendations on applications.
(h) Review only.
(i) Department of Administration.
(j) Legislative auditor.
(k) Approval of estimates made by State Tax Commission.
(l) General fund only.
(m) Provides input and data to State Board of Equalization which makes the official estimates.
(n) Recommend bond sales, including amount by project and term.
(o) Comptroller of Public Accounts.
(p) By statute, budget agency responsible for revenue estimating; however, Department of Revenue provides assistance.
(q) Approval of personnel action and fund transfers.

## Table 3
## BUDGET: OFFICIALS OR AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARATION, REVIEW AND CONTROLS

| State or other jurisdiction | Official/agency responsible for preparing budget document | Special budget review agency in legislative branch | Agency(ies) responsible for budgetary and related accounting controls |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Budget Officer, Dept. of Finance | Leg. Fiscal Off.; Joint Fiscal Cmte. | Div. of Control & Accounts, Dept. of Finance |
| Alaska | Dir., Off. of Budget & Mgmt. | Leg. Budget & Audit Cmte. | Div. of Treasury, Dept. of Revenue |
| Arizona | Executive Budget Officer, Finance Div., Dept. of Admin. | Joint Leg. Budget Cmte. | Div. of Finance, Dept. of Admin. |
| Arkansas | Administrator, Off. of Budget, Dept. of Finance & Admin. | Budget & Fiscal Review Section, Bur. of Leg. Research | Dept. of Finance & Admin. |
| California | Dir., Dept. of Finance | Joint Leg. Budget Cmte. | Dept. of Finance; Off. of the Controller |
| Colorado | Executive Dir., Off. of State Planning & Budgeting | Joint Budget Cmte. | Div. of Accounts & Control, Dept. of Admin. |
| Connecticut | Undersecy. for Budget, Off. of Policy & Mgmt. | Off. of Fiscal Analysis, Joint Cmte. on Leg. Mgmt. | Off. of Policy & Mgmt.; Off. of the Comptroller |
| Delaware | Dir. Off. of the Budget | Controller General | Dept. of Finance |
| Florida | Dir., Off. of Planning & Budgeting | Senate, House Appropriations; Senate, House Finance & Taxation cmtes. | Comptroller; Finance Div., Dept. of Banking & Finance |
| Georgia | Dir., Off. of Planning & Budget | Off. of Leg. Budget Analyst, Leg. Services Cmte. | Fiscal Div., Dept. of Administrative Services. |
| Hawaii | Dir., Dept. of Budget & Finance | Off. of the Leg. Auditor | Dept. of Budget & Finance; Comptroller, Dept. of Accounting & General Services |
| Idaho | Administrator, Div. of Financial Mgmt., Off. of the Governor | Leg. Budget Off., Joint Finance & Appropriations Cmte. | Div. of Financial Mgmt., Off. of the Governor, Off. of State Auditor |
| Illinois | Bur. of the Budget | Economic & Fiscal Comm.; Senate, House Appropriations cmtes. | Off. of the Comptroller |
| Indiana | Dir., Budget Agency | Off. of Fiscal & Mgmt. Analysis, Leg. Services Agency | Budget Agency; Off. of State Auditor |
| Iowa | State Comptroller | Leg. Fiscal Bur. | Off. of the Comptroller |
| Kansas | Dir., Div. of the Budget, Dept. of Admin. | Off. of Leg. Fiscal Analyst, Leg. Research Dept. | Div. of Accounts & Reports, Dept. of Admin. |
| Kentucky | Secy., Finance & Admin. Cabinet | Budget Review, Leg. Research Comm. | Off. of Policy & Mgmt., Finance & Admin. Cabinet |
| Louisiana | Budget Dir., Div. of Admin., Off. of the Governor | Leg. Fiscal Off. | Div. of Admin., Off. of the Governor |
| Maine | State Budget Officer, Bur. of the Budget, Dept. of Finance & Admin. | Joint Cmte. on Appropriations & Financial Aff.; Leg. Finance Off. | Bur. of Accounts & Control Dept. of Finance & Admin. |
| Maryland | Secy., Budget & Fiscal Planning Dept. | Joint Cmte. Budget & Audit; Div. of Budget Review, Dept. of Fiscal Services | Comptroller of the Treasury |
| Massachusetts | Budget Dir., Div. of Fiscal Aff., Off. for Admin. & Finance | Senate, House Ways & Means cmtes. | Off. for Admin. & Finance; Comptroller's Div. |
| Michigan | Dir., Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget | Senate, House Fiscal agencies | Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget |
| Minnesota | Commr., Dept. of Finance | Senate Fiscal Analysts; House Appropriations Cmte. | Dept. of Finance |
| Mississippi | Commission of Budget & Accounting(a) | (a) | Commission of Budget & Accounting(a); Off. of State Audit |
| Missouri | Dir., Div. of Budget & Planning, Off. of Admin. | Cmte. on State Fiscal Aff.; Senate Appropriations Cmte.; House Budget Cmte. | Off. of Admin. |
| Montana | Dir., Off. of Budget & Program Planning | Leg. Audit Cmte.; Leg. Finance Cmte. | Dept. of Admin. |
| Nebraska | Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Administrative Services | Leg. Fiscal Off. | Dept. of Administrative Services |
| Nevada | Dir., Dept. of Admin. | Fiscal Analysis Div., Leg. Counsel Bur. | Off. of the Comptroller |
| New Hampshire | Comptroller, Dept. of Admin. & Control | Fiscal Cmte. of the General Court | Comptroller, Dept. of Admin. & Control |
| New Jersey | Comptroller, Div. of Budget & Accounting, Dept. of Treasury | Div. of Budget & Program Review, Off. of Leg. Services | Div. of Budget & Accounting, Dept. of Treasury |
| New Mexico | Dir., Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admin. | Leg. Finance Cmte. | Dept. of Finance & Admin. |
| New York | Dir., Div. of Budget | Senate Finance Cmte.; Assembly Ways & Means Cmte. | Comptroller, Dept. of Audit & Control |
| North Carolina | Budget Officer, Off. of Budget & Mgmt. | Fiscal Research Div., Leg. Ser. Comm. | Off. of Budget & Mgmt. |
| North Dakota | Exec. Budget Analyst; Dir., Off of Mgmt. & Budget | Off. of Leg. Budget Analyst & Auditor, Leg. Council | Off. of Mgmt. & Budget |
| Ohio | Dir., Off. of Budget & Mgmt. | Leg. Budget Off. | Dept. of Administrative Services |

| State or other jurisdiction | Official/agency responsible for preparing budget document | Special budget review agency in legislative branch | Agency(ies) responsible for budgetary and related accounting controls |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | Dir., Off. of State Finance | Leg. Fiscal Off. | Off. of State Finance |
| **Oregon** | Administrator, Budget & Mgmt. Div. | Leg. Fiscal Off. | Accounting Div., Exec. Dept. |
| **Pennsylvania** | Secy., Off. of Budget | Senate, House Appropriations Cmtes.; Leg. Budget & Finance Cmte. | Comptroller Operations, Off. of the Governor |
| **Rhode Island** | Finance & Planning, Dept. of Admin. | Senate, House Finance cmtes. | Accounts & Control, Dept. of Admin. |
| **South Carolina** | Exec. Dir., State Budget & Control Bd. | State Budget & Control Bd.; State Auditor | Off. of Comptroller General; State Budget & Control Bd. |
| **South Dakota** | Commissioner, Bureau of Finance & Mgmt. | Chief Fiscal Analyst, Leg. Research Council | Bur. of Finance & Mgmt.; Off. of State Auditor |
| **Tennessee** | Commissioner, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admin. | Fiscal Review Cmte. | Dept. of Finance & Admin.; Off. of Comptroller |
| **Texas** | Dir., Governor's Off. of Mgmt. & Budget | Leg. Budget Bd. | Comptroller, Public Accounts |
| **Utah** | Dir., Off. of the State Budget | Leg. Fiscal Analyst, Leg. Mgmt. Cmte. | Div. of Finance, Dept. of Admin. Ser. |
| **Vermont** | Commissioner, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt. | Joint Fiscal Cmte. | Dept. of Finance, Agency of Admin. |
| **Virginia** | Dir., Dept. of Planning & Budget | Senate Finance Cmte.; House Appropriations Cmte. | Comptroller, Dept. of Accounts |
| **Washington** | Dir., Off. of Financial Mgmt. | Leg. Budget Cmte. | Off. of Financial Mgmt. |
| **West Virginia** | Dir., Budget Div.; Commissioner, Dept. of Finance & Admin. | Leg. Auditor; Joint Cmte. on Government & Finance | Dept. of Finance & Admin. |
| **Wisconsin** | Administrator, State Exec. Budget & Planning, Dept. of Admin. | Joint Cmte. on Finance; Leg. Fiscal Bur. | Bureau of State Finance, State Finance & Program Mgmt., Dept. of Admin. |
| **Wyoming** | Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Admin. & Fiscal Control | Leg. Ser. Off. | Off. of State Auditor |
| **American Samoa** | Dir., Program Planning & Budget Development, Off. of the Governor | Leg. Fiscal Officer, Leg. Reference Bur. | Administrative Ser. |
| **Guam** | Dir., Bur. of Budget & Mgmt. Resource | Leg. Cmte. on Ways & Means | Div. of Accounts, Dept. of Admin. |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | Planning & Budgeting, Off. of the Governor | Senate Consultant on Fiscal Aff.; House Appropriations Cmte. Consultant | Dept. of Finance |
| **Puerto Rico** | Dir., Off. of Budget Mgmt. | Economic Div., Off. of Leg. Ser. | Off. of Budget Mgmt. |
| **Virgin Islands** | Dir., Off. of the Budget | Leg. Finance Cmte.; Leg. Post Auditor | Dept. of Finance |

(a) Commission of Budget and Accounting members: governor (ex-officio chairman), lieutenant governor, president pro tempore of Senate, chairman of Senate Finance Committee, chairman of Senate Appropriations Committee, one senator appointed by lieutenant governor, speaker of the House, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, chairman of House Appropriations Committee, two representatives appointed by speaker.

# 3. Purchasing

## PROCUREMENT CHALLENGES

By Glenn R. Cummings

Thus far in the 1980s, state purchasing faces challenges that affect not only the way states do business but the very fabric of society and even individual safety. Many of the challenges are remnants from the previous decade, others have sprung from new technology and legal decisions that require changes in procurement thinking and methodology.

*1. The Model Procurement Code.* Since the Model Procurement Code was approved and drafts were distributed, there has been much discussion and activity concerning its adoption or adaptation by the states. Both the National Association of State Purchasing Officials and the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing have endorsed the concept of the code. Since it is a model, not a uniform code, the state procurement community is of the opinion that the Model Procurement Code, or parts of it, can be adapted to the needs of most state purchasing functions. However, since 1979, only nine states have adopted code-based legislation. Another six states have either introduced legislation or are actively considering such activity. Many other states are studying various aspects of the code, and may be interested in changing sections of their legislation. However, not all states endorse the code or are actively pursuing its eventual adoption. A great number have not initiated any activity whatsoever. The adoption of the code by all states appears to be a remote possibility that will, at best, take years.

*2. Attachment "O".* OMB Circular A-102, Revised, *Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants in Aid—to State and Local Governments* effective October 1, 1979, was designed to reduce paperwork by relying on state and local purchasing under federal grants, after the state systems have been certified by the federal government. Everyone applauds the idea of reducing bureaucratic interference and the idea of relying on local procedures for procurement under federal grants. However, most states remain uncertified. Several hypotheses may be promulgated for this phenomenon. Attachment "O" relies heavily on the adoption of the Model Procurement Code or similar legislation. As noted above, many states have not seriously considered the Model Procurement Code nor do they apparently feel a need for changing their present procurement statutes. Without the codification of the Model Procurement Code, it is difficult for some states to acquire certification even under the self-certification program (which most states that are certified have used). Further, certification by one federal agency does not necessarily mean other agencies will accept the state procurement system without going through the process of certification once again.

Attachment "O", as well as the Model Procurement Code, tends toward standardization of state procurement functions. With this standardization, the creativity and innovation of independent states may well be lost.

*3. Socioeconomic Issues.* Owing, to a great degree, to the recent poor economic conditions, many states have been reevaluating the viability of remedying socioeconomic ills through the procurement process, a practice that has taken many forms including buy-America acts, small business and minority set-aside legislation, and in-state preference. This interest has been fostered in spite of the procurement officials' uniquely unqualified position to adjudicate socioeconomic issues. Indeed, preferences of any type are antithetical to the principles of competitive bidding.

The result of socioeconomic procurement legislation, almost without exception, is to increase the cost of acquisition. The National Association of State Purchasing Officials, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, and the National Governors' Association have passed resolutions against resident vendor preferences, which are considered particularly onerous to free competition. These laws delegate to the purchasing practitioner the duty of making social decisions in lieu of his normal role of making the most prudent investment of public funds.

*4. Acquisition of Professional Services.* The manner in which professional services are obtained, whether they are engineering, architectural, legal or medical, etc., is slowly being changed in state government. Increasingly, the

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responsibility for this contracting is being given to the purchasing officials of the states. With this transfer of responsibility, a debate has ensued over whether professional service can or should be competitively bid. Many of the practitioners of professional services feel it is degrading to have their services placed on a figurative auction block as if they were fungible commodities. Many state purchasing officials view these services as the most complex procured by the state. Most state purchasing organizations have attempted to devise methods to evaluate the qualifications of each proposed professional and make rational decisions based on qualifications and benefits to be derived by the state government. Almost all state purchasing officials believe that both price and qualifications, as well as need, should be considered. In the future, some understanding must be reached between the buyer and the seller of professional services to devise a universally acceptable method that will obtain the services needed by the states at a reasonable cost.

*5. Telecommunications.* Because of the recent break-up of the Bell System, state purchasing professionals have been catapulted into acquisition of high technology communications equipment previously leased on a non-competitive basis. State governments can no longer rely on the local telephone company to provide these services, but must competitively bid new switching gear, telephone systems and possibly even telephone instruments. In order to deal with this new challenge, many states have formed separate divisions to plan acquisition of systems in this revolutionary market, while other states are attempting to devise methods of assuring continued communications within state government, almost on a crisis basis.

To deal with this new industry, the most sophisticated purchasing procedures are used, namely requests for proposals and other complex procurement methods. The combative nature of the vendors in this field along with new ideas, technology and terminology assure that this area of purchasing must be mastered by purchasing officials within a very short time.

*6. Hazardous Waste Removal.* Almost every state has problems with hazardous waste or low level nuclear waste disposal. State governments also must deal with liability when waste is removed, containerized and stored, either within or outside the state's boundaries. Purchasing will be brought into these controversial areas more and more in the future. Because most state governments do not have the ability to ascertain the proper methods of disposal, outside services must be contracted to prevent contamination of soil, water and atmosphere. While the courts decree and regulatory agencies mandate clean up of the environment, in many instances purchasing will have to find a vendor and issue a contract, assuring the safe disposal of hazardous materials.

*7. The Robinson-Patman Act.* The recent court decision, in *Jefferson County Pharmaceutical v. Abbott Laboratories*, in which the U.S. Supreme Court declared that manufacturers cannot give special prices to state governments if the commodities are for resale, has raised many questions for state purchasers. The exemption of states from application of the Robinson-Patman Act has been questioned under the *Jefferson County Pharmaceutical* case. While this ruling appears to be of no great concern to most state governments, the questions raised are far-reaching. If manufacturers or distributors cannot competitively bid prices to state governments, the entire competitive process, as known in the states, is in jeopardy. The set commercial price may become a "take it or leave it" offer and state governments may be denied the opportunity to obtain the best possible pricing for goods or services.

The next few years in state purchasing will present challenges never before imagined. Some of these challenges have been briefly discussed here while others are addressed in more detail in the recent publication by the National Association of State Purchasing Officials and The Council of State Governments, *State and Local Government Purchasing, 2nd Edition*. The state purchasing official must not only be resourceful and innovative to meet these challenges but must receive aid from others in state governments. Too often, the value of state public purchasing has been ignored, resulting in inadequate funding and staffing of this vital function. Only with adequate resources and a determined effort will state purchasing personnel be able to meet the new procurement challenges.

# 4. Information Systems

## STATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

By Lorraine Amico

Over the past 10 years, the number and complexity of state data systems have grown significantly. This growth has focused on technology (hardware and software) in particular and data production in general. While this aspect of information delivery remains basic in state data activities, the federal budget cuts of 1981 and 1982 brought attention to the nation's statistical system. Public hearings examined how budget cuts would affect the information derived from approximately 97 federally funded statistical programs. Witnesses, including public policymakers, program managers and private sector decision-makers, spoke of their need for and uses of particular data sets. They testified on how the loss of available data and the reduced data reliability, timeliness and geographic detail of specific data series might affect their ability to make informed decisions.

Courtenay Slater, former Chief Economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce, stated at a statistical meeting in March 1983 that the budget cuts are not the primary problem with our nation's statistical system even though the decreased funding served as a catalyst to focus attention on information issues. She indicated that the single most serious problem is the continuing lack of information management or a systematic approach to the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of voluminous amounts of data in our largely decentralized statistical system. The Federal Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 was intended to establish in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) central policymaking and coordination for statistical programs at the federal level; however, the authority exercised to date has been minimal.

Because of the weakened federal role in coordinating statistical programs and the increasing need of state government staff to use information to manage programs such as block grants, the issue of state-level comprehensive information management has been heightened in a number of states within the past two years. For example, 10 states are participating in a State Statistical Task Force, and in addition, Alaska, New York, Maine, Georgia and Massachusetts have conducted a variety of projects. The issue is not new. Several states have existing legal mandates dating back to 1966 to manage information.

Statewide information management and statistical coordination is defined here to mean activities comparable to the coordination and oversight envisioned in the Federal Paperwork Reduction Act—activities that deal with statewide information policy and management practices which crosscut individual agency statistical work. Information policy is concerned with the development, implementation and oversight of uniform and consistent information management principles, standards and guidelines; initiation and review of proposed changes in legislation, regulations and agency procedures; and coordination of agency information practices. Information management to improve the production, dissemination and use of data includes the inter-agency capability to:

- Plan strategically and operationally for comprehensive information activities and systems implementation.
- Manage staff and fiscal resources related to information production and use.
- Manage automated technology and apply it cost efficiently to data systems implementation.
- Provide training to state and substate staffs.

In December 1983 the State Statistical Task Force surveyed information management practices in the states. Forty-nine states responded to the telephone survey. As can be seen in Table 1, 15 of the 49 respondents reported their state coordinates inter-program statistical activities. In nine of the 15 states these activities were authorized by law or executive order; six states conduct these activities on a more informal basis using such mechanisms as an inter-agency task force. Five of the 15 receive targeted money for these activities. Hawaii, South Carolina, Utah and Washington receive state general revenue funds, and West Virginia receives funds on a cost reimbursable basis. Six states have staff assigned to this activity. Nine states have a user committee to provide input.

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The finding that only 30 percent of the states have a mechanism for overall statistical coordination is not surprising if the primary state role in many of the statistical programs is considered. In each program area states are required to respond to federal standards, definitions and methodologies regarding the various data sets that are funded in whole or part with federal funds. These programs, which comprise a large portion of the statistical activities conducted in the states, include both administrative records and statistical surveys that are federal programs or federal-state cooperative efforts. Because of this states to a large extent have not built and depended upon their own capabilities to manage statistical programs but rather have supported a strong federal role.

States, however, have taken responsibility for statistical coordination in specific issue areas. For example, in the 1960s several natural resources information systems were funded with state monies to centralize information capabilities and to maintain common data bases to assist data users. Information management practices in the human resources area began later in the 1970s, with the State Data Center program, a non-financial federal-state cooperative program intended primarily to disseminate decennial census information, and also with the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees, which are federally funded to coordinate occupational data producers and users and to develop an integrated system containing multiple data sources.

The states that did enact overall statistical coordination laws presumably considered the management of information resources to be an issue of efficiency and good government management. The state laws range in comprehensiveness from minimal to extensive. For example, the Georgia law enacted in 1970 assigns responsibility for statistical coordination and standardization to the Office of Planning and Budget but does not enumerate specific activities. At the other extreme, the Hawaii administrative directive dated 1966 establishes the position of state statistician and authorizes the Department of Planning and Economic Development to coordinate state statistical programs and serve as a liaison with various public and private sector entities. The directive very specifically defines the objectives and responsibilities of the department and state statistician to coordinate, not centralize, various activities in developing a statewide statistical reporting system. Somewhere between these extremes, the Virginia law authorizes the Department of Planning and Budget to coordinate existing sources of data and to approve new data programs. In Wyoming, the law specifies the overall supervisory and coordinating authority of the Division of Research and Statistics in the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control to perform a variety of activities including establishing uniform criteria, maintaining a central depository of state government operational data, developing data management programs and preparing an annual catalog of available information.

The authority that is exercised based on these legal mandates varies from state to state. Hawaii indicated that the authority has been used, as is also the case in Virginia where a statistical coordination procedure defining specific responsibilities and review processes was established. In Wyoming, however, the law has not been exercised to the fullest extent possible. The level of interest of key state decision-makers in the information management issue varies over time. For example, in Massachusetts Governor Dukakis made statistical coordination mandatory during his first term. His successor abolished the law. Now, during the second Dukakis term, interest has peaked again and will probably result in action in the state.

There are selected activities in the majority of the states with no overall statistical coordination. Fifteen separate statistical coordination activities are displayed in Table 2. In one state, although there is no overall coordination, 12 of the 15 activities are conducted. At the other extreme, several states have only one of the 15 activities. On the average, states conducted five activities. The 15 functions are ranked in Table 3. As can be seen, the most common (43 of 49 states) is coordinating the approval of equipment procurement. This can be attributed to the emphasis on technology and computer acquisition of the past decade. A statistical compendium was prepared in 28 states. Household surveys are conducted and information release procedures set in the fewest states.

A major concern in information management is the reduction of paperwork reporting burden. Eliminating duplication of effort to improve the efficiency of the system is extremely important in times of budgetary constraint. States generally indicated that duplication did exist and that the human resource development area was perhaps the worst. Duplication is possible when an economically disadvantaged, physically handicapped vocational education student who is also a veteran could potentially provide input to four

different data reporting systems.

A key to reducing the data reporting burden is the use of a common identifier to allow multi-agency access to data in order to meet specific record-keeping requirements and user needs. A conflict exists when a privacy act discourages use of a common identifier such as a social security number. At the federal level, this conflict will have to be resolved before a consolidated federal statistical policy can be established. Eleven states indicated that they had made efforts to reduce the data reporting burden (see Table 2). Seven states conduct activities to secure the confidentiality of information. Only one state, Utah, is working in both areas simultaneously. Most states have separate freedom of information and confidentiality laws, and almost half of the states (23 out of 49) have specific program confidentiality laws rather than a single omnibus law. If states are to seriously consider reduction of the reporting burden then they will also have to address the issue of how to eliminate duplicative data collection efforts, while protecting confidential information.

The cost-effective use of data is as important as the cost-effective production of data, and the mechanisms to achieve this are key to the information management issue. Twenty-one states try to maximize use by coordinating and facilitating access to information. Often multiple data sets, particularly projections data, are available to the user. The debate for users in the decision-making process becomes which data set is used rather than the substantive implications of the data. The production and use of official projections by all user groups is a cost-effective use of limited resources. The states surveyed indicated (see Table 4) that population projections are the most, revenue forecasts the next and economic forecasts the third most commonly available official projections. In most cases there was a formal or informal input mechanism used in the development of these data sets. In fewer cases there is user training provided.

As states face the implications of a decreased federal presence in many programs and tighter budgets to carry out greater responsibilities, the effective use of information will continue to grow. The state capacity to effectively manage information should be an increasingly important concern for the key decision-makers who need and use data as a basis for the administration of state responsibilities.

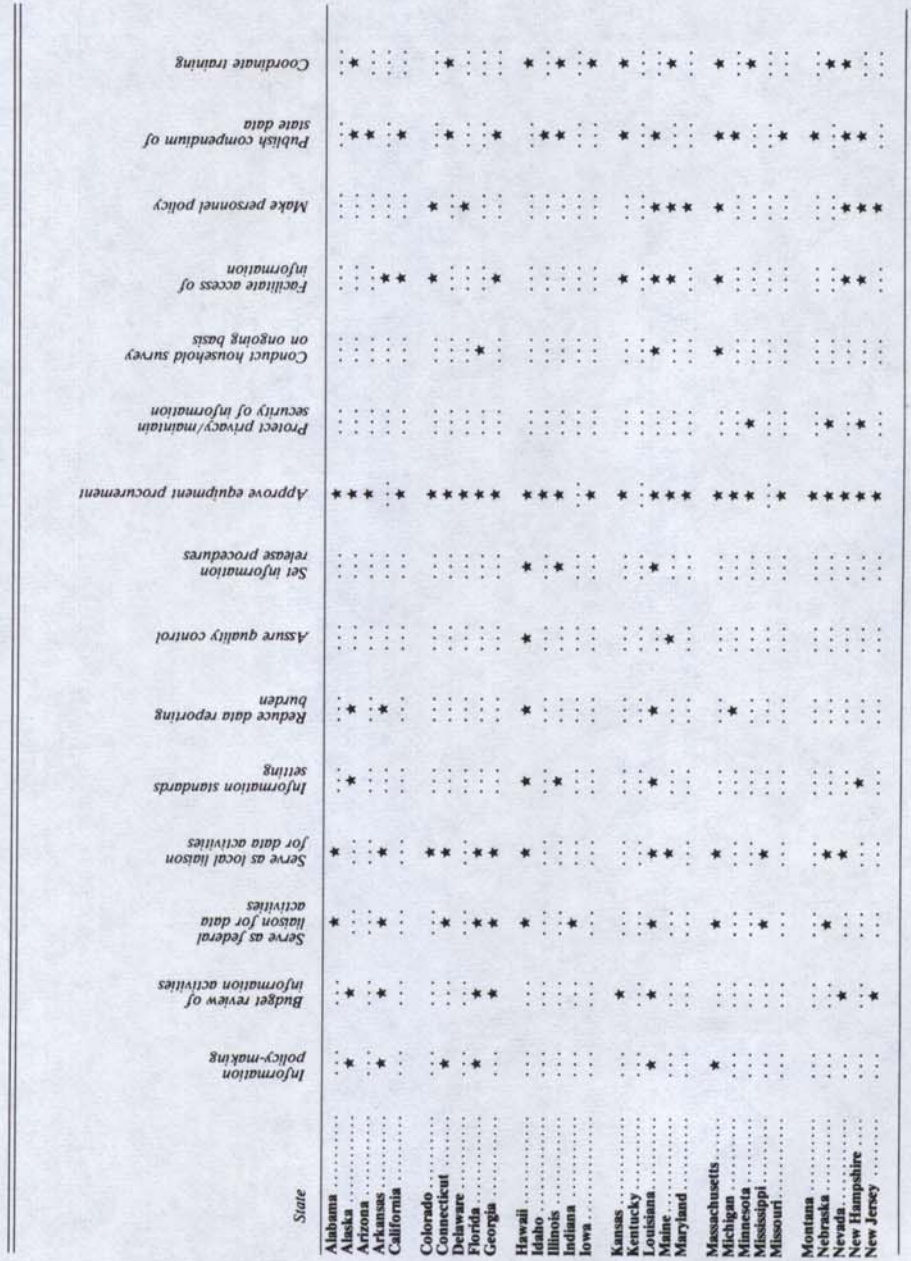
## Table 1
## STATE STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

| State | Overall statistical coordination performed | Legal basis exists for activities | State funds support activities | State staff perform activities | User committee provides input | State has freedom of information law | State has confidentiality law | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Agency specific | Omnibus/general |
| Alabama | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Arkansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| California | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Colorado | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Delaware | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Illinois | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Indiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Iowa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Minnesota | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Missouri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Montana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| New Jersey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |

| | | |

**Table 2**

**STATE INTERAGENCY STATISTICAL COORDINATION**



| | | |

## Table 3

## RANK ORDER OF STATISTICAL FUNCTIONS PERFORMED

| *Function* | *Rank* | *Number of states* |
|---|---|---|
| Approve equipment procurement | 1 | 43 |
| Publish compendium of state data | 2 | 28 |
| Serve as local liaison | 3 | 22 |
| Facilitate access of data | 4 | 21 |
| Coordinate training | 5 | 19 |
| Serve as federal liaison | 6 | 18 |
| Make personnel policy concerning information | 7 | 17 |
| Review information related budgets | 8 | 16 |
| Make information policy | 9.5 | 11 |
| Reduce data reporting burden | 9.5 | 11 |
| Set standards | 11 | 9 |
| Protect privacy/maintain security | 12 | 7 |
| Assure quality control | 13 | 5 |
| Conduct household survey | 14.5 | 4 |
| Set information release procedures | 14.5 | 4 |

## Table 4

## AVAILABILITY OF OFFICIAL STATE PROJECTIONS

| *State* | *Economic forecast* | *Revenue forecast* | *Program need projections* | *Population projections* | *Intercensal estimates* | *Availability of user input mechanism* | *Training provided in use* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Alaska** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Arizona** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **California** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Colorado** | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Connecticut** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Delaware** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Florida** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Georgia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Hawaii** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Idaho** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Indiana** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Iowa** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Kansas** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Kentucky** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Louisiana** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Maine** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Maryland** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Massachusetts** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Michigan** | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Minnesota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Mississippi** | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Missouri** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Montana** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Nevada** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **New Hampshire** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **North Carolina** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **North Dakota** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Ohio** | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Oregon** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Texas** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Utah** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Vermont** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Washington** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

# STATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

By Carl W. Vorlander

In a recent survey, state information system administrators were asked to identify problems that are external to the organization and over which they have very little control. Table 1 depicts those concerns for the five years from 1979 to 1983. The data gathered this year indicates that management commitment has moved from fourth to first place among problems causing concern for these managers. Several states raised new issues in the survey: a lack of communications planning and policies, a lack of microcomputer policies, and a lack of concern for cost controls. Added to these responses were those directed to internal problems for which managers are held responsible. Again new problem areas arose: the need for effective disaster recovery and security programs and plans.

These new responses point out the challenges which face the information resources of state governments at a time when those governments are becoming evermore reliant on the use of those resources.

Communications are rapidly becoming an integral part of the information system. The interoffice, intracity and intercity networks are the arteries carrying the life blood of information between governmental agencies. The technology of communications is, if anything, changing faster than that of the computer itself. Organizations of state government officials are implementing interstate networks for the sharing of information and ideas. Data is being made available to all governors and legislators. Information concerning actions of the federal government can be made instantly available to all state capitols. At the same time that these rapid technological changes are occurring, the very framework of the communications industry is undergoing an upheaval of great dimension. The breakup of AT&T has created a number of separate new companies all operating in their own best interests. New service offerings are waiting in the wings. New companies spring up weekly. All of these events have placed a new challenge before the state information manager of a magnitude which cannot yet be fully measured. To meet this challenge the National Association for State Information Systems (NASIS) has created a new standing committee to review the impacts of divestiture, to look at new management structures to meet these changes, and to develop new cost containment methods.

The second new concern that NASIS feels must be resolved is the establishment of a rationale for coordinating the explosive proliferation of the inexpensive micro and personal computer. These devices are capable of performing many of the computations that would have required a large central processing unit only a few years ago and at a far lower cost. However, they do have certain disadvantages if their use is not coordinated. The redundant collection of data will increase and new program activities will be undertaken without effective review by administrators and policy-makers. Staff may well be hired to service a not-so-necessary installation. That these devices have an important place in the provision of information services is not the question, but how to best use them is.

The issues raised in the foregoing paragraphs lead into the third and possibly most serious problem confronting the state information director. How do you protect the dual assets of the system itself and the data which it contains? Every time a communication link is used, the information is vulnerable to interception. Every time a terminal is installed, the systems may become open to misuse. Each minicomputer put in place requires a greater effort to insure its proper use. Everyone has heard of the multi-million dollar rip-offs through the felonious entry into the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) system. In the same way, welfare checks have been improperly issued, driver records have been fraudulently issued or improperly altered, and criminal records have been looked at by unauthorized persons. While some of this may be the work of the so-called computer "hacker" the bright high school student with an advanced knowledge of computers, it cannot be considered mischief. It is an important crime and needs to have proper statutory deterrence. In 1981, NASIS drafted a model computer crime act which was published in that year's volume of *Suggested State Legislation*. A recent Council of

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State Governments *Backgrounder* paper said: "Enacting legislation to combat computer crime is one way to deter information systems pilfering . . . ." As of this writing less than 50 percent of the states have enacted this legislation, and it has yet to emerge from a congressional committee.

The second concern in the security area is the illegal use of this expensive equipment for personal gains. There have been cases of equine bloodstock recordkeeping and privately operated service bureaus using state-owned equipment. Programs developed at state expense have been sold to the private sector for private profit. These are not the unauthorized printing of Merry Christmas signs or new calendars. These are premeditated crimes of some magnitude, undertaken with the intent of making money for the perpetrator. Such a situation can have dire consequences.

## Table 1
## STATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: EXTERNAL PROBLEMS
## 1979-1983

| Problem category | Aggregate rank | | | | | Number of states reporting problems 1983 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | More serious | Less serious |
| Management understanding | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 13 |
| Lack of definitive plan | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 10 |
| Management commitment | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 11 |
| Management interest | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 18 |
| Resistance to consolidation | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 17 |
| User unfamiliarity with information system | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 19 |
| User agency cooperation | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 18 |
| Recruitment of qualified personnel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| Inadequate financing | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 8 |
| Lack of standards | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 8 |
| Need for documentation | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 19 |
| Need for common data base | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 |

## Table 2
## STATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: INTERNAL PROBLEMS
## 1979-1983

| Problem category | Aggregate rank | | | | | Number of states reporting problems 1983 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | More serious | Less serious |
| Missed programming schedules | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| Costs too high | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Cost overruns | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Inflexibility of programs | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| Programming backlog | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 6 |
| Missed production schedules | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 16 |
| Poor input control | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 17 |
| Poor systems/program documentation | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 18 |
| Inaccurate output | 10 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 19 |
| Systems design too primitive | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 16 |
| Systems design too sophisticated | 12 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 13 |
| Poor operations documentation | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 18 |

## Table 3
## STATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: SECURITY
## (45 states reporting)

| States reporting | Physical security | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total physical security plan | | | | I.D. badges required | Entrance guards required |
| | Issued | Implemented | Enforced | Audited | | |
| Yes | 31 | 30 | 29 | 19 | 31 | 19 |
| No | 14 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 10 | 20 |

| | Data security | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total data security plan | | | | Off-site back-up storage used | S & P documentation included |
| | Issued | Implemented | Enforced | Audited | | |
| Yes | 24 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 38 | 22 |
| No | 20 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 5 | 18 |

# STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

By Lester L. Stoffel

Provision of library services to state governments, leadership in promotion of library development (including the administration of both federal and state grants), and coordinating the planning for library services are functions generally held in common by state library agencies.

All but one state library agency provide public services, principally to departments of state governments. This research assists public policy decision-making. Most agencies coordinate documents depository collections, and a large number administer audio-visual collections. Legislative reference service is provided by 22 agencies, while twice that number are responsible for services to the blind and physically handicapped readers.

All of the agencies consider statewide development of library services an important responsibility. This responsibility usually is carried out through the administration of state and federal funds, the provision of consultant services, the publication of library statistics and long-range planning. Library services to state-supported institutions, especially correctional institutions and increasingly for state institutions for mental health, are the responsibility of many state library agencies, either directly or through assignment to libraries.

Significant progress in library development has been made through the creation of library systems. The first state-supported public library system was formed in New York in 1958 and brought together autonomous local libraries in a region for the purpose of sharing materials and services. Since then, library systems have become the common method for states to carry out their obligations of moving toward equalized library services. In several states, public library systems have been the mechanism through which residents of one jurisdiction can borrow from public libraries located elsewhere.

In more recent years, state library agencies have carried the library system idea further by promoting resource sharing among libraries of every type. The federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), which had supplied funds to states to strengthen public library services throughout the nation, was broadened in 1966 by the addition of Title III. Under the new title, funds were appropriated to "establish and maintain local, regional, state or interstate networks for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries or special information centers." Eligibility for funding depended on all types of libraries collaborating in the development of comprehensive statewide plans for access to all of the state's resources. This legislation furthered the evolution to multitype library systems.

Meanwhile, the library profession has adopted networking as a useful means of sharing materials to satisfy the needs of library clientele. The 1983 *American Library Directory* lists 325 "Networks, Consortia & Other Cooperative Library Organizations," and separately lists 348 public library and 90 multitype library systems.

A number of library networks cross state boundaries, such as the New England Library Network (NELINET), while others are computer-based and are open to libraries anywhere in the nation. For example, the not-for-profit On Line Computer Library Center (OCLC) has 3,300 member libraries, over 10 million bibliographic records, and over 147 million location listings in all 50 states and in seven foreign countries.

OCLC is just one example of how networking and automation together have advanced the ability of libraries to locate and share needed materials. To facilitate the delivery of shared materials, a few states support statewide delivery systems.

The planning role of state library agencies has been reinforced by increased cooperation and the spread of the automation of library functions. Joint planning with all libraries has become a necessity to provide efficient and effective ways to share resources.

To carry out their rapidly growing responsibilities, state library agencies must attract compe-

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tent professional personnel capable of providing leadership in each state's library community. By working with libraries of all types, library organizations, government agencies and citizen groups, strong state library networks can be created as links in the rapidly developing national information network.

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# Table 1
# STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES
## Structure and Appropriations
## Fiscal 1984

| State | Organization structure(a) | Agency reports to:(b) | Appropriations: State: Agency appropriation | State: Direct assistance to public libraries & networks | Federal: Library Services and Construction Act(c) | Federal: Other(d) | Other sources of income | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All states** | | | $115,023,969 | $217,790,040 | $69,940,838 | $40,749,160 | $10,173,796 | $453,677,803 |
| **Alabama** | I | B | 1,536,644 | 1,957,846 | 1,233,493 | 1,165,334 | | 5,893,317 |
| **Alaska** | U | E | 3,345,500 | 485,000 | 364,300 | | 72,500 | 4,267,300 |
| **Arizona** | U | B | | 300,000 | | | | 300,000 |
| **Arkansas** | U | E | 1,324,985 | 1,994,871 | 902,104 | | | 4,221,960 |
| **California** | U | E | 7,233,000 | 11,685,000 | 7,153,796 | 5,590,000 | | 31,661,796 |
| **Colorado** | U | E | 726,401 | 1,585,651 | 1,099,320 | | 85,142 | 3,496,514 |
| **Connecticut** | U | B | 4,429,989 | 1,426,000 | 1,033,774 | | | 6,889,763 |
| **Delaware** | U | D | 428,800 | 75,000 | 392,095 | 182,499 | | 1,078,394 |
| **Florida** | U | S | 1,488,309 | 5,523,934 | 2,741,184 | 1,617,633 | | 11,371,060 |
| **Georgia** | U | E | 746,123 | 14,011,475 | 1,635,592 | 918,387 | | 17,311,577 |
| **Hawaii** | U | E | 12,176,866 | (e) | 486,447 | 216,857 | | 12,880,170 |
| **Idaho** | U | B,E | 862,200 | 251,000 | 480,900 | 255,100 | 25,000 | 1,874,200 |
| **Illinois** | U | S | 3,057,795 | 23,753,515 | 3,156,549 | 2,881,157 | 2,250,000 | 35,099,016 |
| **Indiana** | I | G | 1,574,992 | 1,778,095 | 1,642,142 | 1,421,662 | | 6,416,891 |
| **Iowa** | I | C | 936,607 | 1,130,808 | 984,049 | 547,612 | | 3,599,076 |
| **Kansas** | I | G | 750,795 | 744,545 | 945,432 | 421,071 | 91,396 | 2,953,239 |
| **Kentucky** | I | G | 5,967,696 | 2,074,304 | 1,175,076 | | 224,000 | 9,441,076 |
| **Louisiana** | U | R | 894,361 | 1,472,080 | 1,205,767 | 953,298 | 155,000 | 4,680,506 |
| **Maine** | U | E | 1,665,435 | 363,000 | 527,221 | 260,966 | | 2,816,622 |
| **Maryland** | U | E | 920,415 | 14,156,311 | 1,316,897 | 909,245 | | 17,302,868 |
| **Massachusetts** | I | A | 1,165,052(f) | 10,207,601 | 1,706,055 | 929,960 | | 14,008,668 |
| **Michigan** | U | L | 2,371,000 | 15,390,000 | 2,607,500 | 3,017,100 | 60,000 | 23,445,600 |
| **Minnesota** | U | E | 706,100 | 4,569,000 | 1,281,328 | | | 6,556,428 |
| **Mississippi** | I | C | 1,598,352 | 1,740,179 | 982,956 | 616,645 | | 4,938,132 |
| **Missouri** | U | E | 511,595 | 1,500,000 | 1,495,878 | 831,861 | | 4,339,334 |
| **Montana** | U | C | 600,497 | 389,000 | 364,560 | 220,523 | 3,000 | 1,577,580 |
| **Nebraska** | I | C | 1,183,348 | 304,690 | 536,603 | 315,107 | | 2,339,748 |
| **Nevada** | I | G | 999,428 | 142,968 | 444,194 | 315,793 | | 1,902,383 |
| **New Hampshire** | I | G | 1,200,000 | | 475,000 | 234,000 | | 1,909,000 |
| **New Jersey** | U | E | 2,749,062 | 7,715,000 | 2,271,614 | 1,153,361 | | 13,889,037 |
| **New Mexico** | U | R | 1,737,900 | 340,100 | 572,049 | 363,431 | 50,000 | 3,063,480 |
| **New York** | U | E | 5,999,900 | 38,305,162 | 4,726,627 | 2,718,381 | | 51,750,070 |
| **North Carolina** | U | R | 2,476,224 | 7,789,462 | 1,740,258 | 985,616 | 4,000 | 12,995,560 |
| **North Dakota** | U | I | 386,500 | 550,000 | 406,000 | | | 1,342,500 |
| **Ohio** | I | B | 3,377,553 | 1,059,310 | 2,999,196 | 2,784,004 | 437,458 | 10,657,521 |
| **Oklahoma** | A | B | 2,455,312 | 1,467,128 | 1,284,856 | 524,490 | 101,960 | 5,833,746 |
| **Oregon** | I | G | 1,606,894 | 200,000 | 728,810 | 800,000 | 10,225 | 3,345,929 |
| **Pennsylvania** | U | E | 2,262,000 | 17,664,000 | 3,270,841 | 3,720,788 | 13,000 | 26,930,629 |
| **Rhode Island** | I | G | 655,501 | 1,782,332 | 477,598 | 322,072 | | 3,237,503 |
| **South Carolina** | I | B | 1,264,511 | 2,339,406 | 1,036,600 | | | 4,640,517 |
| **South Dakota** | U | R | 1,115,955 | | 403,080 | 190,560 | 175,889 | 1,885,484 |
| **Tennessee** | U | S | 1,461,900 | 3,681,100 | 1,200,600 | | 110,500 | 6,454,100 |
| **Texas** | I | C | 5,402,856 | 4,652,964 | 3,874,080 | | 197,746 | 14,127,646 |
| **Utah** | U | D | 1,839,100 | | 613,148 | 313,746 | 659,500 | 3,425,494 |
| **Vermont** | I | G | 1,149,797 | | 386,456 | | 8,000 | 1,544,253 |
| **Virginia** | I | G | 10,295,630 | | 2,000,000 | | | 12,295,630 |
| **Washington** | I | C | 3,642,548 | | 1,138,858 | 1,107,220 | 4,575,580 | 10,464,206 |
| **West Virginia** | I | G | 1,529,679 | 5,314,703(g) | 737,911 | 642,477 | | 8,224,770 |
| **Wisconsin** | U | E | 2,224,900 | 5,917,500 | 1,441,893 | 1,301,204 | 63,900 | 10,949,397 |
| **Wyoming** | I | B | 987,962 | | 260,151 | | 800,000 | 2,048,113 |

*Source:* Chief Officers of State Library Agencies and Ann Carlson and Noreen Kaminski, Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies.

*Note:* Appropriations vary depending on the state library's functions; therefore, the reader is advised to view appropriation figures in Table 1 in tandem with information provided in Table 2: Functions and Responsibilities. For further information, consult: *The State Library Agencies: A Survey Project Report, 1983* (Chicago: American Library Association/ASCLA, 1983).

(a) Abbreviations: I—Independent; U—Unit within larger unit.

(b) Abbreviations: A—Department of Administration; B—Board; C—Commission; D—Department of Community Affairs and Economic Development; E—Department of Education; G—Governor or Governor's Board; I—Director of Institutions; L—Legislature; R—Department of Cultural Resources; S—Secretary of State.

(c) Congress had not completed action on LSCA fiscal 1984 appropriations at the time of this survey; therefore, data reported herein reflect budgeted estimates.

(d) "Other" includes LSCA II appropriations which were one-time supplemental emergency job funds.

(e) Hawaii: A totally integrated system exists; all public and state library support is included in previous column.

(f) Massachusetts: Reflects agency appropriations for the state library and the Board of Library Commissioners (state library development agency).

(g) West Virginia: Includes $400,000 for construction.

# Table 2
# FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

| State | Library services to state governments | | | | | | | Statewide library services development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Documents | Information and reference service | Legislative reference | Law library | Geneology and state history | Archives | Liaison with institutional libraries | Coordination of academic libraries | Coordination of public libraries | Coordination of school libraries | Coordination of institutional libraries | Research | Coordination of library systems | Consulting services | Interlibrary loan, reference and bibliographic service | Statistical gathering and analysis | Library legislation review | Interstate library compacts and other cooperative efforts | Specialized resource centers | Direct service to the public | Annual reports | Public relations | Continuing education |
| Alabama | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ |
| Arizona | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| California | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ... | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | † | † |
| Colorado | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | † | † |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | † | ★ | † | ... | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † |
| Georgia | † | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | † | † | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | † | † | † |
| Idaho | † | ★ | † | ... | † | † | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ... | ... | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ★ | † |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ★ | † |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | † |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | † |
| Kentucky | † | ★ | † | ... | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ... | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † |
| Louisiana | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | † |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | † |
| Maryland | † | † | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | ... | † | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ..... | | ★ | † | † |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| Minnesota | ... | † | ... | ... | ... | ... | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Mississippi | ★ | † | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | † |
| Missouri | † | † | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Montana | † | ★ | † | ... | † | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | † | ... | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ... | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | † | † |
| New Mexico | ★ | ★ | † | ... | † | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | ... | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★ | † | ... | † | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | † | ... | † | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | † | † |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | † | ★ |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ... | † | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | † |
| South Carolina | † | ★ | ★ | ... | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ..... | | ★ | ★ | † |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | † | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | † |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ..... | | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ..... | | ★ | † | ★ |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | † |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Virginia | ★ | † | † | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | † | † |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | † | † | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wisconsin | † | ★ | † | ... | ... | ... | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ |
| Wyoming | ★ | ★ | ..... | | † | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | † | ★ | ★ | † |

*Source:* Modified by Ann Carlson and Noreen Kaminski, Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, from the Association for State Library Agencies.

*Key:* ★—Primary. †—Shared. . . .—None.

| State | Statewide development of library resources | | | | | | | | | | Statewide development of information networks | | | | Financing library programs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Long-range planning | Determination of size and scope of collections in the state | Mobilization of resources | Subject and reference centers | Resources—books | Resources—other printed materials | Resources—multimedia | Resources—materials for the blind and handicapped | Coordination of resources | Little-used materials | Planning of information networks | Provision of centralized facilities | Exchange of information and materials | Interstate cooperation | Administration of federal aid | Administration of state aid | Financing of library systems and networks |
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Alaska | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Arizona | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| California | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Hawaii | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| Idaho | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | . . . | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | . . . | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | . . . | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | . . . | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | † | . . . | † | . . . | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | ★ | . . . | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | . . . | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Nebraska | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | . . . | ★ | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Mexico | ★ | † | ★ | . . . | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | . . . | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | † | ★ | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | † | . . . | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| South Dakota | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Tennessee | ★ | . . . | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | ★ | † | † | † | † | . . . | † | ★ | † | . . . | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Vermont | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | ★ | † |
| Virginia | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † |
| Washington | ★ | . . . | ★ | † | . . . | . . . | . . . | † | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| West Virginia | ★ | . . . | . . . | † | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | † | † |
| Wisconsin | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | † | † | † | ★ | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming | ★ | † | † | † | † | † | † | † | ★ | ★ | † | † | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |

# A Note on Use

**Symbols:** Unless otherwise noted, all tables in *The Book of the States* use the following scheme:

. . .—no data
blank cell—not applicable
0—zero quantity.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the sources of data for tables are surveys and research by The Council of State Governments.

# 5. Employment

## STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

By Alan V. Stevens

State governments employed 3,747,000 workers as of October 1982, slightly less than the peak employment level of 3,753,000 recorded in October 1980. Gross salaries and wages for state government workers were $5 billion for the month of October 1982, up an average of 8.3 percent per year from $4.3 billion in October 1980. On a full-time equivalent basis, state government employment in October 1982 was 3,083,000.[1]

The changes in state government employment and payrolls since 1980 reflect major adjustments to the trends of the 1970s, when state employment increased an average of 3.1 percent per year and payrolls increased an average of 10.3 percent per year.

### Changing Trends in Government Employment

Federal, state and local governments employed a total of 15.9 million civilian workers in October 1982; local governments accounted for 58.5 percent of these employees, state governments accounted for 23.5 percent, and the federal government accounted for 18 percent.

The number of civilian government workers has declined 1.8 percent since reaching its highest level of 16.2 million in October 1980. A decrease of 1.5 percent, or 245,000 employees, occurred between October 1980 and October 1981; much of this decline was attributed to the elimination of the public service employment portions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. A further decrease of 0.2 percent, or 35,000 employees, occurred between October 1981 and October 1982; this decrease was primarily attributed to declining general economic conditions that resulted in reduced or stagnant revenue levels in many governments. Table A summarizes government employment and payroll levels and rates of change for the period 1970-1982.

**Table A**
**Government Employment and Payrolls**
**1970-1982**

| *Employment and payrolls* | *All governments* | *Federal government* | *State governments* | *Local governments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment (thousands): | | | | |
| October 1982 | 15,933 | 2,862 | 3,747 | 9,324 |
| October 1980 | 16,222 | 2,907 | 3,753 | 9,562 |
| October 1970 | 13,028 | 2,881 | 2,755 | 7,392 |
| Payrolls (millions of dollars): | | | | |
| October 1982 | 22,558.6 | 5,393.7 | 5,027.7 | 12,137.1 |
| October 1980 | 19,945.8 | 5,215.7 | 4,284.7 | 10,445.4 |
| October 1970 | 8,334.2 | 2,427.9 | 1,612.2 | 4,294.2 |
| Average annual rate of change (percent): | | | | |
| Employment, Oct. 1980-Oct. 1982 | -0.9 | -0.8 | -0.1 | -1.3 |
| Employment, Oct. 1970-Oct. 1980 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Payroll, Oct. 1980-Oct. 1982 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 7.8 |
| Payroll, Oct. 1970-Oct. 1980 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 9.3 |

The data in Table A illustrate that while state government employment followed the growth trend of the 1970s and cutback trend of the early 1980s, its rate of growth was greater in the 1970s and its rate of decline has been less severe in the early 1980s than employment at the federal and local government levels.

These general trends in state employment have not been consistent across all state government activities nor have they mirrored the trend within certain broad activity or functional groups. The most notable exceptions to the major trends have been the fairly consistent employment decline in state highway activities since 1970 and a continued strong growth of employment in state correctional activities during the 1980-1982 period. Employment trends in the major state functional areas for the periods 1970-1980 and 1980-1982 are shown in Table B.

### Ratio of Employment to Population

States employed an average of 133 full-time equivalent employees per 10,000 population in 1982, down slightly from the 1980 ratio of 137 per 10,000 population. Local governments employed 335 full-time equivalent employees per 10,000 population in 1982, also down from their 1980 level of 351 per 10,000 population.

The ratio of full-time equivalent state employment to population for major state functions is summarized in Table C. States with high ratios of full-time equivalent employment to population tend to have smaller populations than those

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**Table B**
**State Employment by Major Functions**
**1970-1982**

| Function | Total employment | | | Average annual rate of change (percent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1982 | 1970-1980 | 1980-1982 |
| Higher education | 1,093,637 | 1,474,326 | 1,496,349 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
| Hospitals | 450,382 | 577,721 | 570,173 | 2.5 | -0.7 |
| Highways | 301,896 | 258,377 | 244,339 | -1.6 | -2.8 |
| Natural resources* | 150,817 | 191,948 | 186,618 | 2.4 | -1.4 |
| Correction | 91,505 | 153,086 | 185,477 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| Public welfare | 99,489 | 173,909 | 174,456 | 5.7 | 0.1 |
| Financial and general government administration** | 145,429 | 237,225 | 163,321 | 5.0 | 17.0 |
| All other functions | 370,416 | 573,871 | 609,296 | 4.5 | 1.2 |

* Includes state parks and recreation.
** Includes courts and legislatures.

with low ratios. The states with the highest and lowest ratios of full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population as of October 1982 were:

| Highest Ratios | Lowest Ratios |
|---|---|
| Alaska — 442 | California — 100 |
| Hawaii — 380 | Illinois — 102 |
| Delaware — 277 | Ohio — 102 |
| New Mexico — 241 | Pennsylvania — 104 |
| Rhode Island — 211 | Florida — 107 |

While small population size tends to be a major factor contributing to a high employment/population ratio, other factors are also significant. Some of these other factors include: (1) more extensive state higher education systems in certain states that have few private institutions of higher education, or where community colleges are operated by the state government rather than by local governments; and (2) instances where the state government has major responsibility for a function that is primarily performed by local governments in other states, such as administration of public welfare programs.

## Employee Average Earnings

Full-time state government employees were paid an average of $1,625 for the month of October 1982 (equivalent to an annualized rate of $19,500), up an average of 8.8 percent a year from $1,373 paid in October 1980. In comparison, local governments increased full-time employee pay by an average annual rate of 9 percent during this period, from an average of $1,323 in October 1980 to $1,572 in October 1982.

The average October 1982 pay for full-time state employees ranged from a high of $2,407 in Alaska to less than half that amount in Mississippi, $1,191. Table D shows a ranking of state governments by average October 1982 pay for full-time employees.

**Table C**
**State Full-time Equivalent Employment Per 10,000 Population**
**October 1980**

| Function | Full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population |
|---|---|
| Total, all functions | 133 |
| Higher education | 41 |
| Hospitals | 24 |
| Highways | 10 |
| Correction | 8 |
| Public welfare | 7 |
| Natural resources* | 7 |
| Financial administration | 5 |
| Health | 5 |
| General control** | 5 |
| Police protection | 3 |
| All other activities | 18 |

* Includes parks and recreation.
** Includes legislatures and state courts.

**Table D**
**State Government Average Full-time Pay**
**October 1982**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $2,407 | Connecticut | $1,521 |
| California | 2,063 | Alabama | 1,520 |
| Minnesota | 1,912 | Virginia | 1,520 |
| Michigan | 1,903 | Oklahoma | 1,505 |
| Wyoming | 1,875 | Vermont | 1,503 |
| Nevada | 1,867 | Massachusetts | 1,499 |
| Arizona | 1,780 | Maryland | 1,488 |
| New York | 1,745 | Kansas | 1,478 |
| Washington | 1,738 | Tennessee | 1,476 |
| Illinois | 1,734 | New Mexico | 1,473 |
| Colorado | 1,730 | Maine | 1,470 |
| Indiana | 1,722 | Florida | 1,469 |
| Wisconsin | 1,716 | Georgia | 1,436 |
| New Jersey | 1,714 | South Dakota | 1,432 |
| Montana | 1,699 | Delaware | 1,431 |
| Ohio | 1,670 | Kentucky | 1,417 |
| Iowa | 1,655 | South Carolina | 1,412 |
| Oregon | 1,647 | North Carolina | 1,400 |
| Hawaii | 1,645 | Louisiana | 1,394 |
| Texas | 1,644 | Arkansas | 1,361 |
| AVERAGE | 1,625 | Missouri | 1,301 |
| North Dakota | 1,616 | New Hampshire | 1,295 |
| Rhode Island | 1,595 | Nebraska | 1,293 |
| Idaho | 1,595 | West Virginia | 1,272 |
| Utah | 1,578 | Mississippi | 1,191 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,570 | | |

Many things affect the rankings of state governments by average pay for full-time employees. Some of the principal factors are general cost of living in areas where workers are employed, the proportions of higher paying jobs

or occupations with those of lower pay levels, general economic conditions in each state and executive and legislative decisions concerning employee compensation.

**Note**

1. Full-time equivalent is a computed statistic representing the number of full-time workers that could be employed with no increase in total salary and wage costs if all personnel were engaged on a full-time basis at the average October pay prevailing for full-time employees.

## Table 1
## SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1952-1982

| Year | Employment (in thousands): Total, full-time and part-time: All | Total, full-time and part-time: Education | Total, full-time and part-time: Other | Full-time equivalent: All | Full-time equivalent: Education | Full-time equivalent: Other | Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars): All | Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars): Education | Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars): Other | Average monthly earnings of full-time employees: All | Average monthly earnings of full-time employees: Education | Average monthly earnings of full-time employees: Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 3,747 | 1,616 | 2,131 | 3,083 | 1,051 | 2,032 | $5,027.7 | $1,874.0 | $3,153.7 | $1,625 | $1,789 | $1,551 |
| 1981 | 3,726 | 1,603 | 2,123 | 3,087 | 1,063 | 2,024 | 4,667.5 | 1,768.0 | 2,899.5 | 1,507 | 1,671 | 1,432 |
| 1980 | 3,753 | 1,599 | 2,154 | 3,106 | 1,063 | 2,044 | 4,284.7 | 1,608.0 | 2,676.6 | 1,373 | 1,523 | 1,305 |
| 1979 | 3,699 | 1,577 | 2,122 | 3,072 | 1,046 | 2,026 | 3,869.3 | 1,451.4 | 2,417.9 | 1,257 | 1,399 | 1,193 |
| 1978 | 3,539 | 1,508 | 2,032 | 2,966 | 1,016 | 1,950 | 3,483.0 | 1,332.9 | 2,150.2 | 1,167 | 1,311 | 1,102 |
| 1977 | 3,491 | 1,484 | 2,007 | 2,903 | 1,005 | 1,898 | 3,194.6 | 1,234.4 | 1,960.1 | 1,096 | 1,237 | 1,031 |
| 1976 | 3,343 | 1,434 | 1,910 | 2,799 | 973 | 1,827 | 2,893.7 | 1,111.5 | 1,782.1 | 1,031 | 1,163 | 975 |
| 1975 | 3,271 | 1,400 | 1,870 | 2,744 | 952 | 1,792 | 2,652.7 | 1,021.7 | 1,631.1 | 964 | 1,080 | 909 |
| 1974 | 3,155 | 1,357 | 1,798 | 2,653 | 929 | 1,725 | 2,409.5 | 932.7 | 1,476.9 | 906 | 1,023 | 855 |
| 1973 | 3,013 | 1,280 | 1,733 | 2,547 | 887 | 1,660 | 2,158.2 | 822.2 | 1,336.0 | 843 | 952 | 805 |
| 1972 | 2,957 | 1,267 | 1,690 | 2,487 | 867 | 1,619 | 1,936.6 | 746.9 | 1,189.7 | 778 | 871 | 734 |
| 1971 | 2,832 | 1,223 | 1,609 | 2,384 | 841 | 1,544 | 1,741.7 | 681.5 | 1,060.2 | 731 | 826 | 686 |
| 1970 | 2,755 | 1,182 | 1,573 | 2,302 | 803 | 1,499 | 1,612.2 | 630.3 | 981.9 | 700 | 797 | 605 |
| 1969 | 2,614 | 1,112 | 1,501 | 2,179 | 746 | 1,433 | 1,430.5 | 554.5 | 876.1 | 655 | 743 | 597 |
| 1968 | 2,495 | 1,037 | 1,458 | 2,085 | 694 | 1,391 | 1,256.7 | 477.1 | 779.6 | 602 | 687 | 544 |
| 1967 | 2,335 | 940 | 1,395 | 1,946 | 620 | 1,326 | 1,105.5 | 406.3 | 699.3 | 567 | 666 | 526 |
| 1966 | 2,211 | 866 | 1,344 | 1,864 | 575 | 1,289 | 975.2 | 353.0 | 622.2 | 522 | 614 | 483 |
| 1965 | 2,028 | 739 | 1,289 | 1,751 | 508 | 1,243 | 849.2 | 290.1 | 559.1 | 484 | 571 | 450 |
| 1964 | 1,873 | 656 | 1,217 | 1,639 | 460 | 1,179 | 761.1 | 257.5 | 503.6 | 464 | 560 | 427 |
| 1963 | 1,775 | 602 | 1,173 | 1,558 | 422 | 1,136 | 696.4 | 230.1 | 466.3 | 447 | 545 | 410 |
| 1962 | 1,680 | 555 | 1,126 | 1,478 | 389 | 1,088 | 634.6 | 201.8 | 432.8 | 429 | 518 | 397 |
| 1961 | 1,625 | 518 | 1,107 | 1,435 | 367 | 1,068 | 586.2 | 192.4 | 393.8 | 409 | 482 | 383 |
| 1960 | 1,527 | 474 | 1,053 | 1,353 | 332 | 1,021 | 524.1 | 167.7 | 356.4 | 386 | 439 | 365 |
| 1959 | 1,454 | 443 | 1,011 | 1,302 | 318 | 984 | 485.4 | 136.0 | 349.4 | 373 | 427 | 352 |
| 1958 | 1,408 | 406 | 1,002 | 1,259 | 284 | 975 | 446.5 | 123.4 | 323.1 | 355 | 416 | 333 |
| April 1957 | 1,300 | 375 | 925 | 1,153 | 257 | 896 | 372.5 | 106.1 | 266.4 | 320 | 355 | 309 |
| 1956 | 1,268 | 353 | 915 | 1,136 | 250 | 886 | 366.5 | 108.8 | 257.7 | 321 | 358 | 309 |
| 1955 | 1,199 | 333 | 866 | 1,081 | 244 | 837 | 325.9 | 88.5 | 237.4 | 302 | 334 | 290 |
| 1954 | 1,149 | 310 | 839 | 1,024 | 222 | 802 | 300.7 | 78.9 | 221.8 | 294 | 325 | 283 |
| 1953 | 1,082 | 294 | 788 | 966 | 211 | 755 | 278.6 | 73.5 | 205.1 | 289 | 320 | 278 |
| 1952 | 1,060 | 293 | 767 | 958 | 213 | 745 | 260.3 | 65.1 | 195.2 | 271 | 298 | 262 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, annual *Public Employment* reports.
*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

## Table 2
## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1982

| Function | All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands): Total | State governments | Local governments | October payrolls (in millions of dollars): Total | State governments | Local governments | Average October earnings of full-time employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All functions | 13,071 | 3,747 | 9,324 | $17,165 | $5,028 | $12,137 | $1,587 |
| Education | 6,733 | 1,616 | 5,117 | 8,526 | 1,874 | 6,652 | 1,640 |
| Local schools | 4,756 | 23 | 4,732 | 6,276 | 33 | 6,243 | 1,594 |
| Instructional personnel only | 3,090 | 15 | 3,076 | 4,899 | 25 | 4,874 | 1,775 |
| Institutions of higher education | 1,881 | 1,496 | 385 | 2,107 | 1,697 | 410 | 1,827 |
| Instructional personnel only | 650 | 455 | 195 | 1,069 | 823 | 246 | 2,502 |
| Other education | 96 | 96 | . . . | 143 | 143 | . . . | 1,605 |
| Functions other than education | 6,338 | 2,131 | 4,207 | 8,639 | 3,154 | 5,485 | 1,540 |
| Highways | 527 | 244 | 283 | 729 | 370 | 360 | 1,438 |
| Public welfare | 393 | 174 | 219 | 495 | 245 | 250 | 1,335 |
| Hospitals | 1,157 | 570 | 587 | 1,432 | 737 | 694 | 1,339 |
| Health | 250 | 117 | 133 | 348 | 176 | 172 | 1,520 |
| Police protection | 665 | 76 | 589 | 1,063 | 139 | 925 | 1,786 |
| Police officers only | 493 | 50 | 444 | 895 | 102 | 793 | 1,908 |
| Local fire protection | 310 | . . . | 310 | 446 | . . . | 446 | 1,949 |
| Fire fighters only | 285 | . . . | 285 | 423 | . . . | 423 | 1,968 |
| Natural resources | 195 | 158 | 36 | 264 | 224 | 41 | 1,583 |
| Correction | 285 | 185 | 100 | 438 | 290 | 148 | 1,579 |
| Social insurance administration | 103 | 103 | . . . | 158 | 158 | . . . | 1,658 |
| Financial administration | 312 | 121 | 191 | 405 | 182 | 224 | 1,436 |
| General control | 550 | 119 | 431 | 669 | 211 | 457 | 1,598 |
| Utilities | 396 | 18 | 378 | 696 | 42 | 654 | 1,859 |
| Other | 1,194 | 245 | 950 | 1,494 | 381 | 1,114 | 1,493 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1982.*

*Note:* Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

# Table 3
# STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | All employees (full-time and part-time) | | Full-time equivalent employment | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | | | Number per 10,000 population | | |
| | State | Local | Total | State | Local | Total | State | Local |
| **United States** | 3,746,967 | 9,323,726 | 10,828,915 | 3,083,233 | 7,745,682 | 468 | 133 | 335 |
| **Alabama** | 73,310 | 150,442 | 189,780 | 61,244 | 128,536 | 481 | 155 | 326 |
| **Alaska** | 20,697 | 19,117 | 35,918 | 19,338 | 16,580 | 820 | 442 | 379 |
| **Arizona** | 47,823 | 119,196 | 134,868 | 35,726 | 99,142 | 472 | 125 | 347 |
| **Arkansas** | 43,016 | 80,541 | 103,683 | 35,637 | 68,046 | 453 | 156 | 297 |
| **California** | 305,116 | 1,089,454 | 1,097,501 | 247,539 | 849,962 | 444 | 100 | 344 |
| **Colorado** | 58,984 | 131,703 | 149,330 | 42,521 | 106,809 | 490 | 140 | 351 |
| **Connecticut** | 56,019 | 105,525 | 137,835 | 48,435 | 89,400 | 437 | 154 | 284 |
| **Delaware** | 19,211 | 16,496 | 31,357 | 16,664 | 14,693 | 521 | 277 | 244 |
| **Florida** | 128,525 | 401,667 | 467,396 | 111,787 | 355,609 | 449 | 107 | 341 |
| **Georgia** | 93,686 | 248,683 | 301,682 | 82,880 | 218,802 | 535 | 147 | 388 |
| **Hawaii** | 46,574 | 12,590 | 49,457 | 37,742 | 11,715 | 498 | 380 | 118 |
| **Idaho** | 17,962 | 39,215 | 45,194 | 13,586 | 31,608 | 468 | 141 | 328 |
| **Illinois** | 146,466 | 457,841 | 486,572 | 116,913 | 369,659 | 425 | 102 | 323 |
| **Indiana** | 88,803 | 207,356 | 237,357 | 62,474 | 174,883 | 434 | 114 | 320 |
| **Iowa** | 51,179 | 130,286 | 142,182 | 41,487 | 100,695 | 489 | 143 | 347 |
| **Kansas** | 50,992 | 111,035 | 127,560 | 38,631 | 88,929 | 530 | 160 | 369 |
| **Kentucky** | 67,091 | 106,299 | 149,038 | 56,652 | 92,386 | 406 | 154 | 252 |
| **Louisiana** | 96,272 | 155,407 | 224,451 | 81,919 | 142,532 | 515 | 188 | 327 |
| **Maine** | 23,172 | 42,385 | 50,602 | 18,144 | 32,458 | 447 | 160 | 286 |
| **Maryland** | 87,616 | 166,688 | 218,560 | 80,234 | 138,326 | 512 | 188 | 324 |
| **Massachusetts** | 85,938 | 216,874 | 256,758 | 74,649 | 182,109 | 444 | 129 | 315 |
| **Michigan** | 148,262 | 359,145 | 392,485 | 113,591 | 278,894 | 431 | 125 | 306 |
| **Minnesota** | 72,084 | 181,793 | 189,345 | 52,693 | 136,652 | 458 | 127 | 331 |
| **Mississippi** | 44,506 | 100,680 | 126,397 | 39,276 | 87,121 | 495 | 154 | 342 |
| **Missouri** | 73,926 | 186,544 | 220,696 | 64,194 | 156,502 | 446 | 130 | 316 |
| **Montana** | 19,848 | 36,104 | 42,439 | 14,390 | 28,049 | 530 | 180 | 350 |
| **Nebraska** | 32,964 | 80,564 | 89,617 | 27,388 | 62,229 | 565 | 173 | 392 |
| **Nevada** | 14,902 | 34,630 | 42,252 | 12,318 | 29,934 | 480 | 140 | 340 |
| **New Hampshire** | 17,784 | 32,521 | 39,776 | 13,573 | 26,203 | 418 | 143 | 276 |
| **New Jersey** | 99,899 | 322,239 | 358,825 | 85,826 | 272,999 | 482 | 115 | 367 |
| **New Mexico** | 41,699 | 48,834 | 76,661 | 32,812 | 43,849 | 564 | 241 | 323 |
| **New York** | 254,181 | 866,702 | 963,387 | 235,801 | 727,586 | 546 | 134 | 412 |
| **North Carolina** | 101,328 | 244,613 | 288,310 | 86,861 | 201,449 | 479 | 144 | 335 |
| **North Dakota** | 17,248 | 34,238 | 33,583 | 12,637 | 20,946 | 501 | 189 | 313 |
| **Ohio** | 149,853 | 430,012 | 457,955 | 110,531 | 347,424 | 424 | 102 | 322 |
| **Oklahoma** | 75,254 | 120,254 | 168,398 | 62,338 | 106,060 | 530 | 196 | 334 |
| **Oregon** | 51,634 | 111,556 | 128,802 | 39,803 | 88,999 | 486 | 150 | 336 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 145,484 | 399,731 | 458,259 | 123,196 | 335,063 | 386 | 104 | 282 |
| **Rhode Island** | 26,688 | 26,313 | 43,666 | 20,214 | 23,452 | 456 | 211 | 245 |
| **South Carolina** | 63,814 | 113,222 | 156,181 | 58,046 | 98,135 | 488 | 181 | 306 |
| **South Dakota** | 15,814 | 30,704 | 34,101 | 11,915 | 22,186 | 494 | 172 | 321 |
| **Tennessee** | 77,031 | 167,879 | 213,794 | 64,946 | 148,848 | 460 | 140 | 320 |
| **Texas** | 208,457 | 614,240 | 727,233 | 175,926 | 551,307 | 476 | 115 | 361 |
| **Utah** | 32,710 | 54,496 | 68,919 | 27,528 | 41,391 | 443 | 177 | 266 |
| **Vermont** | 11,994 | 17,507 | 24,167 | 10,668 | 13,499 | 468 | 207 | 262 |
| **Virginia** | 116,174 | 197,282 | 266,713 | 94,178 | 172,535 | 486 | 172 | 314 |
| **Washington** | 92,139 | 145,710 | 192,491 | 67,251 | 125,240 | 453 | 158 | 295 |
| **West Virginia** | 40,480 | 65,768 | 94,415 | 34,181 | 60,234 | 485 | 175 | 309 |
| **Wisconsin** | 80,578 | 212,934 | 213,842 | 57,317 | 156,525 | 449 | 120 | 328 |
| **Wyoming** | 11,780 | 29,427 | 33,058 | 9,633 | 23,425 | 659 | 192 | 467 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | | 49,284 | 46,067 | | 46,067 | 730 | | 730 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1982.*
*Note:* Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

# Table 4
# STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | Amount of payroll (in thousands of dollars) | | | Percentage of October payroll | | Average earnings of full-time state and local government employees (dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | State government | Local governments | State government | Local governments | All | Education employees | Other |
| **United States** | $17,164,868 | $5,027,727 | $12,137,140 | 29.3 | 70.7 | $1,587 | $1,641 | $1,540 |
| **Alabama** | 244,741 | 93,342 | 151,400 | 38.1 | 61.9 | 1,284 | 1,361 | 1,217 |
| **Alaska** | 93,221 | 46,237 | 46,984 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 2,606 | 2,585 | 2,620 |
| **Arizona** | 233,359 | 63,684 | 169,675 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 1,736 | 1,729 | 1,744 |
| **Arkansas** | 121,013 | 48,663 | 72,350 | 40.2 | 59.8 | 1,165 | 1,197 | 1,129 |
| **California** | 2,192,363 | 511,049 | 1,681,314 | 23.3 | 76.7 | 2,003 | 2,029 | 1,984 |
| **Colorado** | 239,647 | 74,158 | 165,489 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 1,601 | 1,637 | 1,566 |
| **Connecticut** | 212,762 | 73,984 | 138,778 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 1,549 | 1,633 | 1,467 |
| **Delaware** | 47,873 | 24,621 | 23,251 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 1,508 | 1,585 | 1,436 |
| **Florida** | 664,269 | 164,434 | 499,835 | 24.8 | 75.2 | 1,424 | 1,436 | 1,415 |
| **Georgia** | 378,487 | 118,954 | 259,533 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 1,260 | 1,270 | 1,251 |
| **Hawaii** | 82,544 | 62,490 | 20,054 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 1,662 | 1,751 | 1,596 |
| **Idaho** | 61,765 | 21,603 | 40,162 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 1,373 | 1,372 | 1,373 |
| **Illinois** | 862,235 | 203,375 | 658,860 | 23.6 | 76.4 | 1,781 | 1,874 | 1,699 |
| **Indiana** | 341,765 | 109,321 | 232,444 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 1,430 | 1,567 | 1,275 |
| **Iowa** | 213,986 | 69,464 | 144,523 | 32.5 | 67.5 | 1,498 | 1,561 | 1,426 |
| **Kansas** | 172,465 | 56,749 | 115,716 | 32.9 | 67.1 | 1,354 | 1,399 | 1,305 |
| **Kentucky** | 197,429 | 80,192 | 117,237 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 1,335 | 1,396 | 1,264 |
| **Louisiana** | 297,433 | 114,445 | 182,987 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 1,327 | 1,410 | 1,248 |
| **Maine** | 65,958 | 26,599 | 39,360 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 1,306 | 1,280 | 1,337 |
| **Maryland** | 362,278 | 117,679 | 244,598 | 32.5 | 67.5 | 1,669 | 1,838 | 1,528 |
| **Massachusetts** | 408,299 | 112,142 | 296,157 | 27.5 | 72.5 | 1,598 | 1,691 | 1,526 |
| **Michigan** | 742,365 | 214,078 | 528,287 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 1,900 | 1,987 | 1,810 |
| **Minnesota** | 333,303 | 100,236 | 233,067 | 30.1 | 69.9 | 1,775 | 1,864 | 1,691 |
| **Mississippi** | 136,036 | 47,127 | 88,909 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 1,077 | 1,134 | 1,021 |
| **Missouri** | 294,585 | 84,740 | 209,845 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 1,331 | 1,391 | 1,279 |
| **Montana** | 66,715 | 24,552 | 42,163 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 1,576 | 1,737 | 1,417 |
| **Nebraska** | 123,269 | 35,526 | 87,743 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 1,384 | 1,368 | 1,398 |
| **Nevada** | 76,221 | 23,018 | 53,203 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 1,807 | 1,784 | 1,821 |
| **New Hampshire** | 50,738 | 17,415 | 33,323 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 1,279 | 1,289 | 1,270 |
| **New Jersey** | 589,101 | 147,663 | 441,438 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 1,648 | 1,842 | 1,469 |
| **New Mexico** | 110,598 | 48,697 | 61,901 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 1,436 | 1,518 | 1,351 |
| **New York** | 1,723,973 | 411,330 | 1,312,642 | 23.9 | 76.1 | 1,797 | 1,972 | 1,706 |
| **North Carolina** | 374,674 | 121,860 | 252,814 | 32.5 | 67.5 | 1,302 | 1,349 | 1,252 |
| **North Dakota** | 54,817 | 20,484 | 34,333 | 37.4 | 62.6 | 1,638 | 1,853 | 1,392 |
| **Ohio** | 707,240 | 187,208 | 520,032 | 26.5 | 73.5 | 1,542 | 1,649 | 1,444 |
| **Oklahoma** | 226,055 | 94,212 | 131,843 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 1,337 | 1,390 | 1,286 |
| **Oregon** | 211,676 | 66,381 | 145,294 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 1,644 | 1,633 | 1,654 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 714,863 | 193,051 | 521,812 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 1,568 | 1,647 | 1,499 |
| **Rhode Island** | 71,052 | 32,358 | 38,694 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 1,630 | 1,799 | 1,496 |
| **South Carolina** | 194,219 | 82,123 | 112,096 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 1,248 | 1,301 | 1,191 |
| **South Dakota** | 42,712 | 16,885 | 25,827 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 1,249 | 1,252 | 1,245 |
| **Tennessee** | 289,409 | 96,321 | 193,087 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 1,361 | 1,505 | 1,238 |
| **Texas** | 1,053,898 | 289,131 | 764,767 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 1,452 | 1,451 | 1,452 |
| **Utah** | 104,383 | 43,461 | 60,922 | 41.6 | 58.4 | 1,526 | 1,458 | 1,617 |
| **Vermont** | 32,750 | 16,027 | 16,723 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 1,351 | 1,333 | 1,374 |
| **Virginia** | 382,837 | 144,146 | 238,691 | 37.7 | 62.3 | 1,441 | 1,509 | 1,372 |
| **Washington** | 344,411 | 117,696 | 226,716 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 1,798 | 1,779 | 1,814 |
| **West Virginia** | 119,198 | 43,716 | 75,481 | 36.7 | 63.3 | 1,265 | 1,353 | 1,159 |
| **Wisconsin** | 349,859 | 97,256 | 252,603 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 1,649 | 1,691 | 1,608 |
| **Wyoming** | 54,203 | 17,845 | 36,358 | 32.9 | 67.1 | 1,655 | 1,731 | 1,582 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 95,819 | | 95,819 | | 100.0 | 2,088 | 2,143 | 2,072 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1982.*

*Note:* Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

## Table 5
## STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT), TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1982

| State | All functions | Education: Institutions of higher education | Education: Other education | Selected functions other than education: Highways | Public welfare | Hospitals | Correction | Police protection | Natural resources | Financial administration | General control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All states** | 3,083,233 | 942,338 | 108,452 | 241,499 | 171,147 | 544,526 | 182,426 | 75,086 | 138,175 | 117,870 | 109,613 |
| **Alabama** | 61,244 | 20,739 | 3,820 | 3,691 | 3,906 | 11,200 | 2,294 | 981 | 2,718 | 2,185 | 2,563 |
| **Alaska** | 19,338 | 2,990 | 2,891 | 3,333 | 886 | 405 | 737 | 417 | 2,555 | 1,099 | 1,436 |
| **Arizona** | 35,726 | 14,354 | 2,435 | 2,904 | 1,992 | 2,131 | 2,748 | 1,723 | 1,135 | 1,445 | 801 |
| **Arkansas** | 35,637 | 11,198 | 2,317 | 3,524 | 2,046 | 5,037 | 1,359 | 768 | 2,089 | 1,407 | 461 |
| **California** | 247,539 | 79,245 | 4,711 | 15,284 | 2,860 | 32,098 | 13,554 | 9,053 | 15,302 | 11,553 | 6,126 |
| **Colorado** | 42,521 | 18,497 | 826 | 3,028 | 1,192 | 6,816 | 2,102 | 740 | 1,897 | 2,001 | 1,976 |
| **Connecticut** | 48,435 | 10,072 | 2,361 | 4,085 | 1,885 | 9,547 | 3,297 | 1,286 | 371 | 1,504 | 3,547 |
| **Delaware** | 16,664 | 5,269 | 245 | 1,312 | 603 | 2,733 | 1,215 | 590 | 420 | 738 | 1,001 |
| **Florida** | 111,787 | 24,427 | 2,369 | 7,827 | 5,636 | 19,861 | 12,677 | 2,720 | 5,896 | 4,065 | 7,204 |
| **Georgia** | 82,880 | 24,053 | 2,768 | 6,102 | 5,758 | 13,733 | 6,700 | 1,663 | 4,455 | 1,868 | 1,660 |
| **Hawaii** | 37,742 | 5,599 | 16,556 | 857 | 869 | 2,854 | 860 | . . . | 1,272 | 716 | 1,618 |
| **Idaho** | 13,586 | 4,480 | 406 | 1,565 | 1,176 | 1,155 | 508 | 222 | 1,327 | 624 | 355 |
| **Illinois** | 116,913 | 39,051 | 2,696 | 6,970 | 10,942 | 18,034 | 7,580 | 3,372 | 3,308 | 6,448 | 3,810 |
| **Indiana** | 62,474 | 29,357 | 3,523 | 4,983 | 1,288 | 8,703 | 3,251 | 1,700 | 2,466 | 1,800 | 980 |
| **Iowa** | 41,487 | 13,599 | 1,254 | 3,255 | 3,444 | 8,967 | 1,679 | 801 | 2,324 | 1,650 | 999 |
| **Kansas** | 38,631 | 14,740 | 811 | 3,540 | 2,356 | 5,473 | 1,642 | 687 | 2,264 | 2,107 | 1,868 |
| **Kentucky** | 56,652 | 17,280 | 3,911 | 5,335 | 4,207 | 6,393 | 2,505 | 1,636 | 3,061 | 1,425 | 2,776 |
| **Louisiana** | 81,919 | 21,499 | 3,897 | 7,702 | 4,370 | 19,583 | 5,084 | 1,347 | 4,489 | 3,071 | 1,297 |
| **Maine** | 18,144 | 4,668 | 1,104 | 2,640 | 1,551 | 1,854 | 799 | 540 | 1,474 | 768 | 646 |
| **Maryland** | 80,234 | 22,413 | 2,125 | 4,822 | 6,214 | 13,185 | 6,004 | 2,164 | 3,448 | 3,537 | 2,491 |
| **Massachusetts** | 74,649 | 14,550 | 1,602 | 5,337 | 8,237 | 18,510 | 5,150 | 1,616 | 1,517 | 3,508 | 5,489 |
| **Michigan** | 113,591 | 45,568 | 2,205 | 4,041 | 13,458 | 16,339 | 6,331 | 2,999 | 4,118 | 2,051 | 3,529 |
| **Minnesota** | 52,693 | 22,624 | 1,499 | 4,525 | 1,216 | 8,558 | 1,601 | 840 | 3,234 | 2,111 | 944 |
| **Mississippi** | 39,276 | 12,433 | 1,354 | 2,956 | 2,694 | 6,204 | 1,736 | 925 | 3,622 | 1,271 | 470 |
| **Missouri** | 64,194 | 18,172 | 1,953 | 5,671 | 5,059 | 13,486 | 3,020 | 1,697 | 2,638 | 1,951 | 3,050 |
| **Montana** | 14,390 | 3,780 | 394 | 1,711 | 1,010 | 1,270 | 618 | 303 | 2,146 | 981 | 327 |
| **Nebraska** | 27,388 | 11,890 | 717 | 2,149 | 1,083 | 3,894 | 1,312 | 504 | 2,142 | 595 | 776 |
| **Nevada** | 12,318 | 3,602 | 225 | 1,288 | 667 | 638 | 1,141 | 291 | 629 | 645 | 421 |
| **New Hampshire** | 13,573 | 4,500 | 292 | 1,727 | 1,115 | 2,075 | 423 | 278 | 511 | 186 | 349 |
| **New Jersey** | 85,826 | 19,934 | 2,337 | 8,336 | 4,439 | 16,449 | 4,940 | 4,352 | 1,986 | 3,762 | 4,045 |
| **New Mexico** | 32,812 | 11,421 | 428 | 2,453 | 1,733 | 3,714 | 1,497 | 639 | 1,422 | 1,615 | 1,367 |
| **New York** | 235,801 | 29,933 | 5,276 | 14,161 | 6,912 | 73,254 | 19,046 | 5,080 | 3,127 | 11,055 | 18,114 |
| **North Carolina** | 86,861 | 26,307 | 2,974 | 10,342 | 987 | 15,445 | 7,570 | 2,442 | 5,266 | 2,322 | 4,163 |
| **North Dakota** | 12,637 | 4,963 | 341 | 810 | 450 | 2,250 | 266 | 180 | 1,058 | 338 | 245 |
| **Ohio** | 110,531 | 43,477 | 2,372 | 8,359 | 1,424 | 21,597 | 6,412 | 1,904 | 3,984 | 3,709 | 2,072 |
| **Oklahoma** | 62,338 | 20,481 | 2,505 | 3,610 | 7,812 | 10,601 | 3,565 | 1,398 | 2,715 | 1,478 | 1,530 |
| **Oregon** | 39,803 | 11,113 | 883 | 3,402 | 3,172 | 5,760 | 1,926 | 982 | 2,953 | 1,869 | 1,099 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 123,196 | 21,389 | 2,371 | 15,393 | 11,323 | 30,119 | 4,318 | 4,703 | 4,952 | 5,985 | 3,364 |
| **Rhode Island** | 20,214 | 4,941 | 862 | 874 | 1,681 | 2,636 | 966 | 238 | 483 | 912 | 1,024 |
| **South Carolina** | 58,046 | 17,513 | 2,781 | 4,395 | 3,891 | 10,359 | 3,349 | 1,277 | 1,947 | 1,848 | 1,399 |
| **South Dakota** | 11,915 | 4,047 | 387 | 1,154 | 903 | 1,430 | 331 | 276 | 786 | 325 | 535 |
| **Tennessee** | 64,946 | 23,512 | 2,625 | 5,067 | 4,732 | 9,735 | 4,401 | 925 | 2,174 | 2,367 | 1,377 |
| **Texas** | 175,926 | 67,299 | 3,428 | 14,158 | 11,692 | 35,866 | 8,420 | 2,879 | 8,115 | 6,232 | 2,405 |
| **Utah** | 27,528 | 13,294 | 762 | 1,639 | 1,471 | 3,503 | 935 | 479 | 1,086 | 683 | 617 |
| **Vermont** | 10,668 | 3,218 | 327 | 1,057 | 727 | 945 | 469 | 430 | 637 | 521 | 518 |
| **Virginia** | 94,178 | 31,328 | 2,459 | 10,263 | 870 | 18,612 | 7,750 | 2,010 | 3,621 | 3,136 | 2,420 |
| **Washington** | 67,251 | 26,791 | 1,394 | 4,966 | 5,019 | 8,415 | 3,969 | 1,262 | 3,841 | 1,893 | 1,418 |
| **West Virginia** | 34,181 | 9,398 | 1,051 | 5,720 | 2,746 | 5,319 | 733 | 837 | 1,754 | 1,259 | 953 |
| **Wisconsin** | 57,317 | 28,790 | 1,422 | 1,597 | 948 | 6,718 | 3,215 | 674 | 2,636 | 2,552 | 1,691 |
| **Wyoming** | 9,633 | 2,540 | 200 | 1,579 | 495 | 1,063 | 421 | 256 | 804 | 699 | 287 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1982.*

# Table 6
# STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS, TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | All functions | Education | | Selected functions other than education | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Institution of higher education | Other education | Highways | Public welfare | Hospitals | Correction | Police protection | Natural resources | Financial administration | General control |
| **All states** | $5,027,727 | $1,697,298 | $176,741 | $369,624 | $244,952 | $737,357 | $290,051 | $138,688 | $223,519 | $181,796 | $211,475 |
| **Alabama** | 93,342 | 35,280 | 6,261 | 5,370 | 5,459 | 14,589 | 3,331 | 1,648 | 3,397 | 3,268 | 4,460 |
| **Alaska** | 46,237 | 5,912 | 7,228 | 7,505 | 1,738 | 828 | 1,915 | 1,498 | 6,367 | 2,819 | 4,035 |
| **Arizona** | 63,684 | 28,666 | 3,609 | 4,915 | 3,168 | 3,915 | 4,365 | 3,407 | 1,944 | 2,105 | 1,583 |
| **Arkansas** | 48,663 | 17,317 | 3,108 | 4,935 | 2,377 | 5,903 | 1,534 | 1,098 | 2,707 | 1,668 | 1,022 |
| **California** | 511,049 | 171,956 | 9,091 | 30,223 | 5,764 | 56,245 | 27,645 | 18,161 | 32,043 | 19,522 | 11,760 |
| **Colorado** | 74,158 | 37,102 | 1,471 | 626 | 2,077 | 11,717 | 3,998 | 1,376 | 3,634 | 3,510 | 3,764 |
| **Connecticut** | 73,984 | 18,058 | 4,106 | 6,433 | 2,621 | 12,683 | 5,006 | 2,116 | 687 | 2,324 | 6,099 |
| **Delaware** | 24,621 | 8,938 | 432 | 1,901 | 779 | 2,995 | 1,784 | 1,123 | 520 | 920 | 1,596 |
| **Florida** | 164,434 | 43,463 | 3,375 | 10,400 | 6,244 | 23,486 | 19,089 | 4,364 | 7,979 | 5,950 | 14,110 |
| **Georgia** | 118,954 | 39,101 | 4,201 | 8,060 | 7,605 | 18,227 | 8,307 | 2,222 | 6,051 | 2,765 | 2,928 |
| **Hawaii** | 62,490 | 11,602 | 27,365 | 1,417 | 1,215 | 3,925 | 1,143 | ... | 2,222 | 1,128 | 2,736 |
| **Idaho** | 21,603 | 7,155 | 630 | 2,580 | 1,528 | 1,472 | 752 | 306 | 2,428 | 949 | 873 |
| **Illinois** | 203,375 | 75,245 | 4,357 | 12,699 | 16,415 | 27,758 | 12,567 | 6,543 | 5,177 | 9,062 | 8,481 |
| **Indiana** | 109,321 | 58,569 | 4,263 | 6,418 | 1,501 | 12,343 | 9,802 | 2,788 | 3,199 | 2,433 | 1,992 |
| **Iowa** | 69,464 | 27,235 | 2,050 | 4,695 | 4,912 | 12,261 | 2,503 | 1,692 | 3,305 | 3,199 | 1,986 |
| **Kansas** | 56,749 | 22,425 | 1,229 | 5,384 | 3,484 | 6,842 | 2,282 | 1,140 | 3,494 | 2,829 | 2,788 |
| **Kentucky** | 80,192 | 27,732 | 5,758 | 6,996 | 5,370 | 7,532 | 3,206 | 2,812 | 4,065 | 1,978 | 4,188 |
| **Louisiana** | 114,445 | 33,649 | 6,619 | 11,574 | 5,335 | 20,163 | 7,163 | 2,152 | 6,290 | 4,936 | 2,675 |
| **Maine** | 26,599 | 7,171 | 1,642 | 3,850 | 2,151 | 2,449 | 1,202 | 894 | 2,353 | 1,026 | 992 |
| **Maryland** | 117,679 | 32,960 | 3,614 | 6,820 | 6,317 | 18,226 | 9,262 | 4,486 | 4,175 | 5,407 | 4,081 |
| **Massachusetts** | 112,142 | 25,236 | 2,403 | 7,998 | 11,938 | 22,731 | 8,077 | 2,919 | 2,140 | 5,372 | 9,432 |
| **Michigan** | 214,078 | 83,331 | 4,591 | 8,501 | 24,806 | 28,960 | 12,748 | 6,715 | 7,663 | 4,044 | 7,904 |
| **Minnesota** | 100,236 | 47,139 | 2,838 | 8,896 | 1,993 | 13,268 | 2,996 | 1,672 | 5,470 | 3,445 | 2,637 |
| **Mississippi** | 47,127 | 17,048 | 1,752 | 3,218 | 2,760 | 5,529 | 1,775 | 1,302 | 4,304 | 1,661 | 1,109 |
| **Missouri** | 84,740 | 28,916 | 2,034 | 7,689 | 5,724 | 13,898 | 3,512 | 2,618 | 4,095 | 2,098 | 4,535 |
| **Montana** | 24,552 | 8,018 | 648 | 3,161 | 1,474 | 1,850 | 957 | 516 | 2,683 | 1,411 | 752 |
| **Nebraska** | 35,526 | 15,479 | 964 | 3,061 | 1,367 | 4,406 | 1,658 | 779 | 2,605 | 795 | 1,254 |
| **Nevada** | 23,018 | 6,640 | 451 | 2,547 | 1,223 | 1,184 | 2,108 | 557 | 1,194 | 1,060 | 839 |
| **New Hampshire** | 17,415 | 5,741 | 407 | 2,144 | 1,337 | 2,264 | 609 | 392 | 710 | 274 | 602 |
| **New Jersey** | 147,663 | 40,568 | 4,372 | 15,136 | 6,935 | 21,784 | 7,815 | 7,433 | 3,083 | 5,819 | 9,216 |
| **New Mexico** | 48,697 | 19,473 | 632 | 3,297 | 2,375 | 4,668 | 2,166 | 1,071 | 2,488 | 2,196 | 2,089 |
| **New York** | 411,330 | 53,360 | 9,270 | 22,710 | 12,485 | 108,852 | 31,869 | 11,085 | 5,965 | 17,454 | 39,413 |
| **North Carolina** | 121,860 | 39,634 | 4,363 | 12,828 | 1,478 | 18,721 | 9,969 | 4,182 | 7,583 | 3,434 | 5,774 |
| **North Dakota** | 20,484 | 8,917 | 549 | 1,336 | 704 | 2,590 | 398 | 326 | 1,951 | 478 | 499 |
| **Ohio** | 187,208 | 84,729 | 3,944 | 13,447 | 2,252 | 28,043 | 10,359 | 3,468 | 7,125 | 5,877 | 4,536 |
| **Oklahoma** | 94,212 | 34,372 | 4,047 | 5,276 | 10,920 | 12,663 | 4,983 | 2,364 | 4,101 | 2,294 | 2,998 |
| **Oregon** | 66,381 | 21,085 | 1,436 | 5,436 | 4,661 | 7,851 | 3,068 | 2,087 | 4,826 | 2,822 | 2,361 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 193,051 | 41,331 | 4,066 | 21,680 | 15,751 | 39,577 | 7,392 | 9,342 | 8,506 | 8,852 | 5,195 |
| **Rhode Island** | 32,358 | 8,271 | 1,465 | 1,484 | 2,448 | 4,168 | 1,664 | 647 | 726 | 1,389 | 1,769 |
| **South Carolina** | 82,123 | 29,633 | 4,087 | 4,851 | 4,791 | 11,357 | 4,241 | 1,963 | 2,529 | 2,382 | 2,469 |
| **South Dakota** | 16,885 | 6,002 | 573 | 1,718 | 1,117 | 1,478 | 455 | 418 | 1,200 | 492 | 882 |
| **Tennessee** | 96,321 | 40,921 | 3,407 | 6,067 | 5,598 | 14,028 | 5,039 | 1,328 | 3,768 | 3,088 | 2,801 |
| **Texas** | 289,131 | 121,279 | 5,592 | 23,350 | 17,590 | 46,595 | 13,150 | 5,133 | 13,689 | 10,845 | 5,546 |
| **Utah** | 43,461 | 19,455 | 1,370 | 3,140 | 2,311 | 4,843 | 1,619 | 910 | 1,923 | 1,085 | 1,325 |
| **Vermont** | 16,027 | 5,316 | 482 | 1,494 | 985 | 1,180 | 647 | 825 | 985 | 701 | 825 |
| **Virginia** | 144,146 | 57,884 | 3,655 | 13,198 | 1,263 | 23,003 | 10,412 | 3,238 | 5,509 | 4,345 | 3,890 |
| **Washington** | 117,696 | 51,524 | 2,407 | 9,223 | 7,135 | 11,967 | 6,388 | 2,652 | 6,384 | 3,096 | 2,621 |
| **West Virginia** | 43,716 | 14,535 | 1,420 | 7,010 | 2,987 | 5,003 | 768 | 1,192 | 2,400 | 1,493 | 1,495 |
| **Wisconsin** | 97,256 | 46,938 | 2,724 | 3,662 | 1,667 | 9,874 | 5,711 | 1,145 | 4,286 | 4,546 | 3,929 |
| **Wyoming** | 17,845 | 4,983 | 383 | 3,268 | 818 | 1,463 | 643 | 586 | 1,593 | 1,152 | 632 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1982.*
*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

# FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

By Maurice Criz

The 190 public employee retirement systems administered by state governments in 1982, although slightly less in number than in 1977, served a membership that is 8 percent larger. The increase can be attributed to growth in the number of employees and to extension of state systems to more groups of local government employees. These state systems accounted for 9 percent of all state revenue in fiscal 1982, 4 percent of all state government expenditure, and 57 percent of all state government cash and security holdings. The systems have been of increasing fiscal importance in recent years, not only in absolute terms but also in their impact on state government operations generally, on the size of future liabilities created, and on effective operation of personnel systems.

**Coverage**

The 190 state-administered public employee retirement systems provided coverage to 10,141,062 members in 1982, or 185,000 less than in 1980, but an increase of 734,000 over 1977. These figures demonstrate the increases in state and local government employment in the 1970s and retrenchment in the early 1980s. It should be noted that the Census Bureau defines retirement systems for public employees as only those systems sponsored by a recognized unit of government and whose members are public employees compensated with public funds. There must be an identifiable employee retirement fund, financed in whole or in part with public contributions. Excluded from this census count are public employee pension plans in which direct payments to retired or disabled individuals are made by appropriation of general funds or payments are made to a private trustee or insurance carrier who administers the investments and benefit payments.

The 62 general coverage systems are open to all employees with little or no exception. All states except Nebraska have general, state-administered systems that cover the bulk of state employees, either by themselves or in some combination with local employees. Nebraska maintains a privately administered pension plan for its state employees, which is not included here in the count of government-operated retirement systems.

Limited coverage systems are restricted by occupational area and therefore tend to be smaller in size. There were 128 limited coverage state systems in 1982.

As is indicated in Table 1, 4 million active members of state-administered systems were also covered by Social Security as reported in the 1982 Census of Governments. This figure, however, is considerably short of the actual total since all of the state systems in nine states and some of the systems in six states reported that the data were not available.

**Benefit Operations**

The number of beneficiaries under state-administered systems totalled 2,262,175 in 1982, an increase of 12.6 percent over 1980 and 36.2 percent over 1977. Not only is the absolute amount surging upward, but the ratio of beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments to total membership has been constantly increasing. This ratio reached 22.3 percent in the last month of fiscal 1982 as compared to 19.4 percent in 1980, 17.7 percent in 1977, and 11.7 percent in 1967. This trend reflects the increasing proportion of elderly in the population nationwide, as well as the recent cutbacks in government employment.

Average benefit payments were $410 nationally in 1982, with considerable variation among the states (Table 5). The average monthly payments for all persons receiving periodic benefits ranged from $142 in Nebraska, $153 in Wyoming and $154 in Kansas, to $823 in Alaska, $659 in Louisiana and $649 in Maryland.

Several factors affect the computation of average benefit payments: differences in salary levels among professions, varying length-of-service requirements, regional economic differences, and the degree of employee unionization.

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Also affecting the computations are particular nuances in the survey data. For example, the low average benefit in Nebraska reflects the absence of any general coverage, statewide system.

**Financial Operations**

During fiscal 1982, inflation subsided and corporate and federal bond yields remained at all-time high yields while the economy was in deep recession. Returns on recently purchased fixed investments produced income at very good levels, but investment portfolios that contained older bonds did not perform well in 1982. Common stocks yielded dividend-price ratios about equal to the inflation rate for the year.

Income and expenditures of the state systems have increased constantly over the years. Receipts amounted to $37.9 billion in 1982, an increase of 97 percent over 1977 and 309 percent over 1972 (Table 2). Benefits and withdrawal payments amounted to $13.1 billion in 1982, an increase of 90 percent over 1977 and 312 percent over 1972.

The sources of income for state-administered systems have changed interestingly in the past two decades (Table A). Government contributions (state and local) provided 44.3 percent of total receipts in 1962, reached a high of 45.5 percent in 1980, and then dropped off to 41.6 percent in 1982. Employee contributions amounted to 35 percent in 1962 and have dropped steadily to 17.6 percent in 1982. Earnings on investments have increased steadily from 20.7 percent of receipts in 1962 to 40.8 percent in 1982.

**Table A**
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RECEIPTS, SELECTED YEARS: 1962 TO 1982**

| Item | 1981-82 | 1980-81 | 1979-80 | 1971-72 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employee contributions | 17.6 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 28.4 | 35.0 |
| Government contributions | 41.6 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 43.3 | 44.3 |
| Earnings on investments | 40.8 | 37.8 | 36.0 | 28.2 | 20.7 |

As one might expect, the relative importance of specific sources of revenue varies considerably among the states (Table 5). Employee contributions amounted to about one-third of receipts in 1982 in Arizona, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah, but comprised less than 5 percent in Florida, Michigan and New York. State government contributions amounted to 57.2 percent of receipts in Oklahoma, 51.2 percent in Nevada, and 47.9 percent in Connecticut. Local government contributions ranged as high as 49.7 percent in Florida and 35 percent in New York.

An upward trend in the relationship between benefit payments and total receipts halted, at least temporarily. From 1957 to 1978, the ratio of such payments to receipts increased steadily from 23.7 percent to 31.7 percent. Since then, the ratio declined to 29.9 percent in 1981 and increased slightly to 30.1 percent in 1982. Individual state ratios ranged from 11.3 percent in Wyoming and 11.5 percent in Utah, to more than 50 percent in Louisiana, Maine and Massachusetts.

Asset holdings of the retirement systems are an important segment of the national economy, amounting to $193.3 billion at the close of fiscal 1982 (Table 2). Since these funds currently increase by $20-30 billion annually, they constitute an important source of funds for the nation's credit markets. The largest portion of these holdings is in corporate bonds (35.7 percent), next is corporate stocks (22.8 percent), and federal securities are third (22.4 percent).

In the past decade, there has been a significant change in the composition of cash and security holdings of these systems. Holdings of federal government securities doubled to 22.4 percent of the total in 1982. Correspondingly, the level of corporate bond holdings dropped from 57.8 percent of total assets to 35.7 percent. The percentage of holdings invested in corporate stocks remained steady at one-fifth, while investment in mortgages decreased slightly from 12 to 9.2 percent.

## Table 1
## NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFITS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS: 1981-82

| *Systems* | *Number of systems* | *Membership, last month of fiscal year* | | *Recurrent benefit operations, last month of fiscal year* | | | *Lump-sum survivors benefit payments during the month (in thousands)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Number(a)* | *Covered by Social Security(b,c)* | *Number of beneficiaries* | *Amount (in thousands)(c)* | *Average per beneficiary (c)* | |
| All systems | 190 | 10,141,062 | 4,065,944 | 2,262,175 | $927,217 | $410 | $43,443 |
| General coverage | 62 | 6,445,853 | 2,890,729 | 1,431,636 | 483,601 | 338 | 15,550 |
| State employees only | 12 | 844,236 | 428,977 | 218,200 | 81,984 | 376 | 3,629 |
| State employees and all local employees | 18 | 2,403,679 | 1,051,201 | 463,155 | 155,964 | 337 | 1,712 |
| State employees and local nonschool employees | 16 | 2,412,224 | 848,462 | 609,677 | 204,798 | 336 | 8,394 |
| State employees and local school employees | 2 | 70,341 | 36,654 | 13,646 | 5,040 | 369 | 99 |
| State employees and teachers | 1 | 230,213 | 230,213 | 43,031 | 18,239 | 424 | 398 |
| Local employees other than teachers | 13 | 485,160 | 295,222 | 83,927 | 17,576 | 209 | 1,319 |
| Limited coverage | 128 | 3,695,209 | 1,175,215 | 830,539 | 444,652 | 535 | 27,893 |
| Teachers only | 18 | 1,550,951 | 366,169 | 384,983 | 232,334 | 603 | 3,076 |
| All school employees | 18 | 1,784,480 | 456,193 | 343,678 | 142,617 | 415 | 4,748 |
| All other | 92 | 359,778 | 352,853 | 101,878 | 69,701 | | 20,069 |

*Source:* Compiled from unpublished data received in the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1982 survey on finances of public employee retirement systems.

(a) Includes both active and inactive membership.
(b) Includes only active members also covered under Social Security.
(c) Data not available for all systems.

## Table 2
## NATIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, SELECTED YEARS: 1972-1982

| *Item* | *Amount (in millions of dollars)* | | | | | | | *Percentage distribution* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1981-82* | *1980-81* | *1979-80* | *1978-79* | *1977-78* | *1976-77* | *1971-72* | *1981-82* | *1979-80* | *1976-77* | *1971-72* |
| Receipts | $37,944 | $33,340 | $28,603 | $24,659 | $21,488 | $19,287 | $9,285 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Employee contributions | 6,674 | 5,982 | 5,285 | 4,968 | 4,619 | 4,223 | 2,637 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 21.9 | 28.4 |
| Government contributions | 15,777 | 14,749 | 13,010 | 11,490 | 10,000 | 8,898 | 4,026 | 41.6 | 45.5 | 46.1 | 43.3 |
| From states | 8,898 | 8,353 | 7,399 | 6,318 | 5,736 | 4,847 | 2,428 | 23.5 | 25.9 | 25.1 | 26.1 |
| From local governments | 6,879 | 6,395 | 5,611 | 5,173 | 4,264 | 4,051 | 1,598 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 21.0 | 17.2 |
| Earnings on investments | 15,492 | 12,609 | 10,308 | 8,200 | 6,868 | 6,167 | 2,621 | 40.8 | 36.0 | 32.0 | 28.2 |
| Benefits and withdrawal payments | 13,134 | 11,393 | 10,257 | 8,937 | 7,811 | 6,930 | 3,187 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Benefits | 11,430 | 9,964 | 8,809 | 7,704 | 6,821 | 6,048 | 2,694 | 87.0 | 85.9 | 87.3 | 84.5 |
| Withdrawals | 1,704 | 1,429 | 1,448 | 1,233 | 990 | 882 | 493 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 15.5 |
| Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year, total | 193,295 | 164,624 | 144,682 | 125,803 | 110,357 | 94,913 | 51,158 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cash and deposits | 2,427 | 2,611 | 2,647 | 1,883 | 1,304 | 818 | 419 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Governmental securities | 44,216 | 34,292 | 26,724 | 20,872 | 14,743 | 10,096 | 2,925 | 22.9 | 18.5 | 10.6 | 5.7 |
| Federal | 43,368 | 33,716 | 26,213 | 20,510 | 14,425 | 9,500 | 2,241 | 22.4 | 18.1 | 10.0 | 4.4 |
| U.S. Treasury | 24,494 | 19,503 | 13,814 | 10,375 | 6,680 | 4,729 | | 12.7 | 9.5 | 5.0 | |
| Federal agency | 18,874 | 14,212 | 12,399 | 10,136 | 7,745 | 4,770 | | 9.8 | 8.6 | 5.0 | |
| State and local | 848 | 577 | 511 | 362 | 318 | 596 | 684 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Nongovernmental securities | 146,652 | 127,721 | 115,311 | 103,048 | 94,309 | 83,998 | 47,814 | 75.9 | 79.7 | 88.5 | 93.5 |
| Corporate bonds | 68,948 | 65,246 | 60,871 | 55,108 | 51,266 | 45,364 | 29,570 | 35.7 | 42.1 | 47.8 | 57.8 |
| Corporate stocks | 44,025 | 36,438 | 31,146 | 26,987 | 24,404 | 21,733 | 9,209 | 22.8 | 21.5 | 22.9 | 18.0 |
| Mortgages | 17,742 | 14,174 | 11,966 | 10,711 | 9,794 | 10,228 | 6,138 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 12.0 |
| Other securities | 12,525 | 9,684 | 10,677 | 8,944 | 7,637 | 6,361 | 2,897 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 6.7 | > 5.7 |
| Other investments | 3,412 | 2,179 | 651 | 1,298 | 1,208 | 312 | | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Governments reports for 1972, 1977, and 1982: *Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments* (Volume 6, No. 1), and annual reports for other years: *Finances of Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments.*

# Table 3
# MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: LAST MONTH OF FISCAL 1982

| State | Membership, last month of the fiscal year | Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year: Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments: Total(a) | Persons retired on account of age or length of service | Persons retired on account of disability | Survivors of deceased former members (no. of payees) | Periodic benefit payment for the month (dollars): Total(a) | Persons retired on account of age or length of service | Persons retired on account of disability | To survivors of deceased former members | Lump-sum survivors benefit payments during the month (dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All states** | 10,141,062 | 2,262,175 | 1,958,960 | 149,092 | 154,123 | $927,217,000 | $825,219,000 | $ 60,527 | $41,472,000 | $43,443,000 |
| **Alabama** | 148,771 | 29,137 | 25,760 | 1,755 | 1,622 | 10,662,000 | 9,933,000 | 493,000 | 236,000 | 186,000 |
| **Alaska** | 37,713 | 4,430 | 4,186 | 125 | 119 | 3,644,000 | 3,400,000 | 151,000 | 93,000 | 40,000 |
| **Arizona** | 136,783 | 21,028 | 20,543 | 210 | 275 | 6,265,000 | 5,956,000 | 164,000 | 145,000 | 375,000 |
| **Arkansas** | 94,223 | 16,781 | 14,501 | 1,369 | 911 | 4,627,000 | 4,112,000 | 340,000 | 174,000 | 3,000 |
| **California** | 897,765 | 277,492 | 233,565 | 27,428 | 16,499 | 139,951,000 | 124,732,000 | 12,737,000 | 2,482,000 | 23,244,000 |
| **Colorado** | 103,928 | 21,758 | 17,667 | 3,134 | 957 | 10,637,000 | 8,886,000 | 1,396,000 | 355,000 | 0 |
| **Connecticut** | 98,360 | 28,720 | 25,757 | 1,976 | 987 | 16,835,000 | 15,605,000 | 919,000 | 311,000 | 130,000 |
| **Delaware** | 25,302 | 6,091 | 4,612 | 592 | 887 | 2,106,000 | 1,798,000 | 144,000 | 164,000 | 0 |
| **Florida** | 392,344 | 64,372 | 51,815 | 5,428 | 7,129 | 25,711,000 | 22,302,000 | 1,464,000 | 1,945,000 | 0 |
| **Georgia** | 232,196 | 35,954 | 30,031 | 2,504 | 3,419 | 16,143,000 | 14,000,000 | 1,189,000 | 954,000 | 86,000 |
| **Hawaii** | 50,317 | 13,656 | 12,615 | 985 | 56 | 7,418,000 | 6,977,000 | 416,000 | 25,000 | 139,000 |
| **Idaho** | 48,620 | 12,055 | 10,708 | 371 | 976 | 3,334,000 | 2,973,000 | 178,000 | 183,000 | 29,000 |
| **Illinois** | 430,269 | 106,039 | 84,965 | 4,919 | 16,155 | 39,532,000 | 34,285,000 | 2,319,000 | 2,928,000 | 4,675,000 |
| **Indiana** | 197,456 | 46,221 | 42,653 | 2,530 | 1,038 | 17,348,000 | 16,563,000 | 464,000 | 320,000 | 8,000 |
| **Iowa** | 183,544 | 35,943 | 35,846 | 28 | 69 | 6,713,000 | 6,665,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 | 775,000 |
| **Kansas** | 113,193 | 29,349 | 27,761 | 117 | 1,471 | 4,511,000 | 4,240,000 | 62,000 | 210,000 | 52,000 |
| **Kentucky** | 148,149 | 31,726 | 31,684 | 2 | 40 | 11,483,000 | 11,460,000 | 1,000 | 21,000 | 0 |
| **Louisiana** | 231,966 | 42,440 | 37,752 | 2,738 | 1,950 | 27,968,000 | 25,606,000 | 1,341,000 | 1,021,000 | 62,000 |
| **Maine** | 65,247 | 17,812 | 14,244 | 617 | 2,951 | 7,839,000 | 6,689,000 | 413,000 | 737,000 | 27,000 |
| **Maryland** | 92,812 | 31,796 | 31,796 | 0 | 0 | 20,635,000 | 20,635,000 | 0 | 0 | 222,000 |
| **Massachusetts** | 160,928 | 49,417 | 49,291 | 37 | 89 | 27,615,000 | 27,572,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 147,000 |
| **Michigan** | 365,706 | 80,154 | 76,807 | 1,989 | 1,358 | 30,033,000 | 29,145,000 | 510,000 | 378,000 | 0 |
| **Minnesota** | 226,693 | 41,180 | 34,888 | 1,603 | 4,689 | 12,073,000 | 10,625,000 | 523,000 | 925,000 | 116,000 |
| **Mississippi** | 192,044 | 21,541 | 18,429 | 1,310 | 1,802 | 6,172,000 | 5,446,000 | 312,000 | 414,000 | 83,000 |
| **Missouri** | 131,260 | 30,002 | 25,883 | 2,083 | 2,036 | 9,565,000 | 8,666,000 | 479,000 | 420,000 | 106,000 |
| **Montana** | 54,820 | 12,158 | 10,747 | 894 | 517 | 4,284,000 | 3,806,000 | 311,000 | 168,000 | 42,000 |
| **Nebraska** | 33,471 | 5,687 | 5,561 | 82 | 44 | 810,000 | 785,000 | 11,000 | 14,000 | 0 |
| **Nevada** | 56,018 | 7,000 | 5,938 | 421 | 641 | 2,863,000 | 2,587,000 | 171,000 | 104,000 | 0 |
| **New Hampshire** | 28,950 | 6,017 | 6,017 | 0 | 0 | 1,666,000 | 1,666,000 | 0 | 0 | 87,000 |
| **New Jersey** | 359,088 | 81,602 | 77,385 | 412 | 3,805 | 42,676,000 | 40,094,000 | 307,000 | 2,276,000 | 850,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | 78,701 | 12,288 | 11,119 | 779 | 390 | 4,424,000 | 4,214,000 | 113,000 | 97,000 | 0 |
| **New York** | 888,165 | 225,484 | 202,030 | 10,293 | 13,161 | 88,914,000 | 81,868,000 | 4,486,000 | 2,561,000 | 5,412,000 |
| **North Carolina** | 318,265 | 55,330 | 43,805 | 7,051 | 4,474 | 21,397,000 | 17,444,000 | 2,762,000 | 1,191,000 | 564,000 |
| **North Dakota** | 23,454 | 4,197 | 3,800 | 79 | 318 | 788,000 | 731,000 | 15,000 | 43,000 | 0 |
| **Ohio** | 753,483 | 176,763 | 143,138 | 13,118 | 20,507 | 70,689,000 | 58,560,000 | 6,745,000 | 5,385,000 | 548,000 |
| **Oklahoma** | 112,823 | 30,318 | 27,142 | 1,249 | 1,927 | 12,473,000 | 11,387,000 | 547,000 | 539,000 | 26,000 |
| **Oregon** | 124,280 | 35,436 | 32,783 | 2,630 | 23 | 9,043,000 | 8,320,000 | 711,000 | 12,000 | 64,000 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 424,365 | 128,749 | 114,857 | 6,454 | 7,438 | 56,417,000 | 52,241,000 | 2,300,000 | 1,877,000 | 3,270,000 |
| **Rhode Island** | 34,243 | 9,608 | 9,488 | 0 | 120 | 4,646,000 | 4,600,000 | 0 | 46,000 | 91,000 |
| **South Carolina** | 239,795 | 27,776 | 22,494 | 3,679 | 1,603 | 9,866,000 | 8,266,000 | 1,185,000 | 415,000 | 0 |
| **South Dakota** | 28,881 | 6,367 | 5,658 | 104 | 605 | 1,074,000 | 952,000 | 24,000 | 98,000 | 0 |
| **Tennessee** | 162,802 | 40,181 | 37,869 | 2,312 | 0 | 12,907,000 | 12,557,000 | 350,000 | 0 | 133,000 |
| **Texas** | 659,031 | 96,422 | 85,229 | 5,781 | 5,412 | 43,020,000 | 39,105,000 | 1,868,000 | 2,047,000 | 1,007,000 |
| **Utah** | 69,901 | 12,606 | 11,952 | 654 | 0 | 2,725,000 | 2,568,000 | 157,000 | 0 | 42,000 |
| **Vermont** | 17,969 | 4,269 | 4,054 | 62 | 153 | 1,384,000 | 1,339,000 | 22,000 | 23,000 | 0 |
| **Virginia** | 238,005 | 39,384 | 32,840 | 5,038 | 1,506 | 15,018,000 | 12,700,000 | 1,900,000 | 418,000 | 0 |
| **Washington** | 217,911 | 59,240 | 20,317 | 19,476 | 19,447 | 26,918,000 | 9,041,000 | 8,942,000 | 8,935,000 | 0 |
| **West Virginia** | 119,028 | 28,521 | 24,662 | 1,568 | 2,291 | 9,109,000 | 8,225,000 | 439,000 | 445,000 | 27,000 |
| **Wisconsin** | 249,982 | 56,062 | 50,934 | 3,028 | 2,100 | 14,419,000 | 13,100,000 | 1,067,000 | 252,000 | 773,000 |
| **Wyoming** | 42,042 | 5,616 | 5,382 | 78 | 156 | 862,000 | 791,000 | 33,000 | 38,000 | 0 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments,* 1982 Census of Governments, Volume 6, No. 1.

(a) Detail may not add to totals because detail was not always available.

## Table 4

## FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: 1981-82

### (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Receipts | | | | | Benefits and withdrawal payments | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government contributions | | | | | |
| | Total | Employee contributions | From state | From local governments | Earnings on investments | Total | Benefits | Withdrawals |
| **All states** | $37,943,651 | $6,673,867 | $8,897,943 | $6,879,352 | $15,492,489 | $13,133,714 | $11,429,730 | $1,703,984 |
| **Alabama** | 564,960 | 98,819 | 200,705 | 27,379 | 238,057 | 162,227 | 139,962 | 22,265 |
| **Alaska** | 272,552 | 50,653 | 77,890 | 61,699 | 82,310 | 60,499 | 50,320 | 10,179 |
| **Arizona** | 456,246 | 141,001 | 81,295 | 68,680 | 165,270 | 113,629 | 73,931 | 39,698 |
| **Arkansas** | 254,034 | 37,584 | 96,152 | 13,697 | 106,602 | 68,387 | 54,907 | 13,480 |
| **California** | 5,870,963 | 1,084,615 | 1,095,204 | 1,249,142 | 2,442,002 | 1,950,894 | 1,725,567 | 225,327 |
| **Colorado** | 488,138 | 130,592 | 91,030 | 136,641 | 129,874 | 158,416 | 123,858 | 34,558 |
| **Connecticut** | 486,323 | 79,817 | 233,860 | 7,317 | 167,329 | 219,492 | 200,414 | 19,078 |
| **Delaware** | 119,097 | 8,198 | 55,641 | 0 | 55,267 | 23,836 | 22,739 | 1,097 |
| **Florida** | 905,552 | 10,699 | 178,359 | 449,938 | 266,555 | 295,855 | 286,204 | 9,651 |
| **Georgia** | 787,056 | 167,066 | 231,473 | 73,037 | 315,480 | 222,810 | 191,473 | 31,337 |
| **Hawaii** | 366,096 | 78,479 | 129,342 | 22,672 | 135,603 | 98,352 | 89,564 | 8,788 |
| **Idaho** | 121,790 | 30,040 | 20,272 | 36,636 | 34,843 | 49,604 | 40,799 | 8,805 |
| **Illinois** | 1,343,017 | 382,735 | 297,356 | 102,384 | 560,541 | 559,267 | 489,603 | 69,664 |
| **Indiana** | 449,980 | 80,773 | 166,540 | 53,231 | 149,436 | 189,026 | 169,365 | 19,661 |
| **Iowa** | 340,326 | 66,434 | 49,680 | 62,020 | 162,192 | 100,803 | 79,188 | 21,615 |
| **Kansas** | 254,285 | 58,977 | 59,587 | 27,991 | 107,730 | 79,847 | 59,440 | 20,407 |
| **Kentucky** | 457,413 | 101,899 | 137,910 | 29,714 | 187,888 | 170,819 | 151,222 | 19,597 |
| **Louisiana** | 638,545 | 205,479 | 194,275 | 75,489 | 163,303 | 367,975 | 333,232 | 34,743 |
| **Maine** | 177,502 | 35,974 | 76,310 | 19,805 | 45,413 | 102,329 | 92,156 | 10,173 |
| **Maryland** | 595,881 | 89,548 | 241,350 | 14,615 | 250,369 | 286,643 | 251,421 | 35,222 |
| **Massachusetts** | 627,958 | 150,951 | 297,020 | 0 | 179,986 | 384,910 | 331,681 | 53,229 |
| **Michigan** | 1,364,918 | 16,383 | 370,620 | 265,356 | 712,559 | 371,276 | 359,584 | 11,692 |
| **Minnesota** | 746,136 | 147,941 | 146,726 | 88,495 | 362,976 | 170,470 | 139,907 | 30,563 |
| **Mississippi** | 310,217 | 85,886 | 50,959 | 76,016 | 97,356 | 101,259 | 78,418 | 22,841 |
| **Missouri** | 517,826 | 98,036 | 87,481 | 104,790 | 227,519 | 142,873 | 112,390 | 30,483 |
| **Montana** | 139,441 | 41,015 | 29,635 | 15,095 | 53,694 | 66,041 | 51,462 | 14,579 |
| **Nebraska** | 53,664 | 13,389 | 7,460 | 5,946 | 26,868 | 13,220 | 9,091 | 4,129 |
| **Nevada** | 375,378 | 21,730 | 192,301 | 63,178 | 98,168 | 42,887 | 35,909 | 6,978 |
| **New Hampshire** | 85,480 | 23,255 | 8,606 | 10,842 | 42,777 | 25,686 | 19,036 | 6,650 |
| **New Jersey** | 1,435,745 | 277,354 | 408,392 | 104,091 | 645,909 | 528,300 | 492,625 | 35,675 |
| **New Mexico** | 251,935 | 72,028 | 63,258 | 14,710 | 101,938 | 70,417 | 53,249 | 17,168 |
| **New York** | 4,280,550 | 93,809 | 637,636 | 1,499,085 | 2,050,019 | 1,243,685 | 1,182,961 | 60,724 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,000,797 | 223,106 | 277,421 | 42,448 | 457,821 | 290,326 | 239,514 | 50,812 |
| **North Dakota** | 56,711 | 19,277 | 6,413 | 14,472 | 16,550 | 13,013 | 9,116 | 3,897 |
| **Ohio** | 2,859,913 | 636,790 | 268,661 | 797,926 | 1,156,535 | 1,103,200 | 985,130 | 118,070 |
| **Oklahoma** | 511,919 | 62,214 | 292,931 | 27,907 | 128,867 | 155,387 | 142,421 | 12,966 |
| **Oregon** | 452,391 | 113,222 | 74,560 | 137,398 | 127,211 | 137,538 | 108,348 | 29,190 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,879,855 | 298,879 | 597,739 | 248,566 | 734,672 | 882,552 | 794,051 | 88,501 |
| **Rhode Island** | 151,828 | 32,266 | 40,599 | 22,842 | 56,121 | 61,700 | 55,252 | 6,448 |
| **South Carolina** | 479,368 | 107,407 | 70,134 | 80,289 | 221,537 | 137,588 | 111,422 | 26,166 |
| **South Dakota** | 69,189 | 20,724 | 8,631 | 12,616 | 27,218 | 18,159 | 12,519 | 5,640 |
| **Tennessee** | 551,292 | 90,241 | 210,826 | 30,147 | 220,079 | 163,571 | 139,377 | 24,194 |
| **Texas** | 2,005,207 | 512,479 | 596,063 | 41,254 | 855,410 | 662,664 | 516,391 | 146,273 |
| **Utah** | 268,287 | 81,995 | 4,229 | 84,735 | 97,329 | 54,941 | 30,905 | 24,036 |
| **Vermont** | 51,326 | 9,658 | 18,009 | 555 | 23,103 | 101,172 | 16,188 | 84,984 |
| **Virginia** | 541,741 | 124,861 | 136,514 | 98,623 | 181,743 | 196,186 | 161,385 | 34,801 |
| **Washington** | 787,495 | 195,543 | 77,305 | 177,577 | 337,070 | 367,515 | 323,202 | 44,313 |
| **West Virginia** | 215,891 | 62,072 | 73,214 | 14,056 | 66,549 | 121,592 | 108,169 | 13,423 |
| **Wisconsin** | 819,496 | 73,986 | 117,196 | 246,551 | 381,764 | 208,091 | 173,341 | 34,750 |
| **Wyoming** | 99,943 | 27,997 | 13,171 | 21,699 | 37,076 | 16,783 | 11,320 | 5,463 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments*, 1982 Census of Governments, Volume 6, No. 1.

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

## Table 4—Part 2

## FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: 1981-82

**(In thousands of dollars)**

| State | Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Governmental securities | | | | |
| | | | Federal securities | | | | |
| | Total | Cash and deposits | Total | U.S. Treasury | Federal agency | State and local | Non-governmental securities |
| **All states** | $193,294,855 | $2,426,923 | $43,367,530 | $24,493,911 | $18,873,619 | $848,145 | $146,652,256 |
| **Alabama** | 2,537,373 | 49,528 | 6,410 | 0 | 6,410 | 0 | 2,481,435 |
| **Alaska** | 1,042,543 | 163,907 | 282,600 | 282,600 | 0 | 0 | 596,037 |
| **Arizona** | 2,700,537 | 139 | 994,496 | 992,134 | 2,362 | 0 | 1,705,903 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,277,763 | 22,098 | 443,148 | 290,335 | 152,814 | 0 | 812,517 |
| **California** | 31,010,650 | 286,731 | 4,862,383 | 1,252,838 | 3,609,545 | 11,541 | 25,849,994 |
| **Colorado** | 2,876,553 | 42,794 | 362,059 | 211,006 | 151,052 | 102 | 2,471,596 |
| **Connecticut** | 2,067,857 | 27,603 | 58,954 | 58,954 | 0 | 0 | 1,981,300 |
| **Delaware** | 368,461 | 682 | 21,092 | 20,542 | 550 | 0 | 346,687 |
| **Florida** | 4,879,429 | 11,822 | 1,522,380 | 801,754 | 720,626 | 0 | 3,345,227 |
| **Georgia** | 3,455,876 | 117,895 | 990,913 | 693,842 | 297,071 | 0 | 2,347,068 |
| **Hawaii**(a) | 1,634,520 | 29,430 | 439,500 | 43,340 | 387,160 | 137 | 1,174,453 |
| **Idaho** | 480,049 | 50,351 | 49,684 | 26,840 | 22,844 | 0 | 380,014 |
| **Illinois** | 7,203,624 | 187,812 | 927,040 | 436,627 | 490,412 | 0 | 6,088,772 |
| **Indiana** | 1,896,021 | 61,746 | 741,473 | 340,010 | 401,464 | 0 | 1,092,802 |
| **Iowa** | 1,742,109 | 2,045 | 535,323 | 335,574 | 199,749 | 0 | 1,204,741 |
| **Kansas** | 1,294,160 | 143,881 | 321,758 | 206,285 | 115,472 | 15,270 | 813,251 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,166,651 | 135,449 | 437,372 | 189,163 | 248,209 | 1,160 | 1,592,670 |
| **Louisiana** | 3,000,687 | 181,674 | 1,289,903 | 717,704 | 572,199 | 1,694 | 1,527,416 |
| **Maine** | 434,280 | 87,512 | 74,621 | 63,267 | 11,355 | 0 | 272,146 |
| **Maryland** | 2,782,795 | 31,622 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,751,173 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,026,595 | 38,720 | 802,586 | 39,573 | 763,013 | 0 | 1,185,290 |
| **Michigan** | 7,433,541 | 2,669 | 1,555,459 | 216,218 | 1,339,241 | 2,918 | 5,872,494 |
| **Minnesota** | 3,733,641 | 12,080 | 760,885 | 456,476 | 304,409 | 1,385 | 2,959,290 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,418,482 | 7,436 | 818,389 | 358,834 | 459,555 | 0 | 592,657 |
| **Missouri** | 2,775,740 | 34,360 | 656,844 | 185,570 | 471,273 | 0 | 2,084,536 |
| **Montana** | 586,590 | 3,350 | 21,221 | 20,371 | 850 | 1,473 | 560,546 |
| **Nebraska** | 287,825 | 57 | 109,446 | 69,748 | 39,698 | 3,392 | 174,930 |
| **Nevada** | 1,024,558 | 168 | 281,658 | 185,228 | 96,431 | 0 | 742,731 |
| **New Hampshire** | 409,904 | 42,340 | 77,583 | 59,556 | 18,027 | 0 | 289,981 |
| **New Jersey** | 7,952,484 | 37 | 1,242,527 | 61,328 | 1,181,199 | 625 | 6,709,295 |
| **New Mexico** | 1,137,543 | 18,085 | 497,300 | 229,406 | 267,895 | 0 | 622,158 |
| **New York** | 25,408,075 | 9,000 | 7,512,280 | 6,054,099 | 1,458,181 | 776,166 | 17,110,629 |
| **North Carolina** | 5,395,379 | 77,240 | 1,216,523 | 665,340 | 551,183 | 0 | 4,101,616 |
| **North Dakota** | 229,749 | 22,666 | 77,425 | 47,783 | 29,642 | 0 | 129,658 |
| **Ohio** | 15,408,615 | 115,976 | 2,810,572 | 1,768,669 | 1,041,904 | 2,214 | 12,479,853 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,512,295 | 184,436 | 482,008 | 272,728 | 209,280 | 0 | 845,851 |
| **Oregon** | 2,182,731 | 45 | 96,891 | 1,000 | 95,891 | 0 | 2,085,796 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 9,224,251 | 23,631 | 1,569,725 | 1,569,725 | 0 | 69 | 7,630,827 |
| **Rhode Island** | 625,696 | 43,370 | 225,253 | 223,653 | 1,600 | 26,444 | 330,539 |
| **South Carolina** | 2,448,122 | 9,917 | 1,492,592 | 555,687 | 936,905 | 3,089 | 942,525 |
| **South Dakota** | 334,204 | 3,364 | 148,625 | 148,625 | 0 | 0 | 182,215 |
| **Tennessee** | 2,532,891 | 18,552 | 799,580 | 702,912 | 96,668 | 0 | 1,714,758 |
| **Texas** | 9,685,487 | 85,614 | 3,353,057 | 1,498,957 | 1,854,100 | 0 | 6,246,816 |
| **Utah** | 1,180,267 | 0 | 242,681 | 176,000 | 66,681 | 0 | 937,586 |
| **Vermont** | 222,020 | 1,385 | 26,742 | 24,784 | 1,957 | 0 | 193,894 |
| **Virginia** | 2,319,383 | 4,551 | 899,014 | 899,014 | 0 | 112 | 1,415,706 |
| **Washington** | 3,820,699 | 12,316 | 712,033 | 711,765 | 268 | 351 | 3,095,999 |
| **West Virginia** | 789,389 | 10,428 | 291,144 | 135,211 | 155,933 | 0 | 487,816 |
| **Wisconsin** | 5,866,775 | 2 | 52,801 | 52,801 | 0 | 0 | 5,813,972 |
| **Wyoming** | 470,078 | 10,411 | 182,577 | 140,035 | 42,542 | 0 | 277,090 |

## Table 5
## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: 1981-82

| State | Percent of receipts paid by | | | Annual benefit payments as a percentage of | | Average benefit payments(a) | Investment earnings as a percentage of cash and asset holdings | Percentage distribution of cash and security holdings | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employee contribution | State government | Local government | Annual receipts | Cash and security holdings | | | Total | Cash and deposits | Governmental securities | | Nongovernmental securities |
| | | | | | | | | | | Federal | State and local | |
| **All states** | 17.6 | 23.5 | 18.1 | 30.1 | 5.9 | $410 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 22.4 | 0.4 | 75.9 |
| **Alabama** | 17.5 | 35.5 | 4.8 | 24.8 | 5.5 | 366 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0 | 97.8 |
| **Alaska** | 18.6 | 28.6 | 22.6 | 18.5 | 4.8 | 823 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 27.1 | 0 | 57.2 |
| **Arizona** | 30.9 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 2.7 | 298 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 0 | 36.8 | 0 | 63.2 |
| **Arkansas** | 14.8 | 37.9 | 5.4 | 21.6 | 4.3 | 276 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 34.7 | 0 | 63.6 |
| **California** | 18.5 | 18.7 | 22.0 | 29.4 | 5.6 | 504 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 15.7 | 0 | 83.4 |
| **Colorado** | 26.8 | 18.6 | 28.0 | 25.4 | 4.3 | 489 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 0 | 85.9 |
| **Connecticut** | 16.3 | 47.9 | 1.5 | 41.0 | 9.7 | 586 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0 | 95.8 |
| **Delaware** | 6.9 | 46.7 | 0 | 19.1 | 6.2 | 346 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 0 | 94.1 |
| **Florida** | 1.2 | 19.7 | 49.7 | 31.6 | 5.9 | 399 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 31.2 | 0 | 68.6 |
| **Georgia** | 21.2 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 24.3 | 5.5 | 462 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 28.7 | 0 | 67.9 |
| **Hawaii** | 21.4 | 35.3 | 6.2 | 24.5 | 5.5 | 543 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 26.3 | 0 | 71.9 |
| **Idaho** | 24.7 | 16.6 | 30.1 | 33.5 | 8.5 | 247 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 0 | 79.2 |
| **Illinois** | 28.5 | 22.1 | 7.6 | 36.5 | 6.8 | 373 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 12.9 | 0 | 84.5 |
| **Indiana** | 18.0 | 37.0 | 11.8 | 37.6 | 8.9 | 375 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 39.1 | 0 | 57.6 |
| **Iowa** | 19.5 | 14.6 | 18.2 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 187 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 30.7 | 0 | 69.2 |
| **Kansas** | 23.2 | 23.4 | 11.0 | 23.4 | 4.6 | 154 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 24.9 | 1.2 | 62.8 |
| **Kentucky** | 22.3 | 30.1 | 6.5 | 33.1 | 7.0 | 362 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 20.2 | 0.1 | 73.5 |
| **Louisiana** | 32.2 | 30.4 | 11.8 | 52.2 | 11.1 | 659 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 43.0 | 0.1 | 50.9 |
| **Maine** | 20.3 | 43.0 | 11.2 | 51.9 | 21.2 | 440 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 17.2 | 0 | 62.7 |
| **Maryland** | 15.0 | 40.5 | 2.5 | 42.2 | 9.0 | 649 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 98.9 |
| **Massachusetts** | 24.0 | 47.3 | 0 | 52.8 | 16.4 | 559 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 39.6 | 0 | 58.5 |
| **Michigan** | 1.2 | 27.2 | 19.4 | 26.3 | 4.8 | 364 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 0 | 20.9 | 0 | 79.0 |
| **Minnesota** | 19.8 | 19.7 | 11.9 | 18.8 | 3.7 | 258 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 20.8 | 0 | 78.9 |
| **Mississippi** | 27.7 | 16.4 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 5.5 | 287 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 57.7 | 0 | 41.8 |
| **Missouri** | 18.9 | 16.9 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 4.0 | 319 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 23.7 | 0 | 75.1 |
| **Montana** | 29.4 | 21.3 | 10.8 | 36.9 | 10.5 | 352 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 95.6 |
| **Nebraska** | 25.0 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 3.2 | 142 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 0 | 38.0 | 1.2 | 60.8 |
| **Nevada** | 5.8 | 51.2 | 16.8 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 409 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 0 | 27.5 | 0 | 72.5 |
| **New Hampshire** | 27.2 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 22.2 | 4.6 | 277 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 18.9 | 0 | 70.7 |
| **New Jersey** | 19.3 | 28.4 | 7.3 | 34.3 | 6.2 | 523 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 0 | 15.6 | 0 | 84.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | 28.6 | 25.1 | 5.8 | 21.1 | 4.7 | 360 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 43.7 | 0 | 54.7 |
| **New York** | 2.2 | 14.9 | 35.0 | 27.6 | 4.7 | 394 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 0 | 29.6 | 3.1 | 67.3 |
| **North Carolina** | 22.3 | 27.7 | 4.2 | 23.9 | 4.4 | 387 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 22.5 | 0 | 76.0 |
| **North Dakota** | 34.0 | 11.3 | 25.5 | 16.1 | 4.0 | 188 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 33.7 | 0 | 56.4 |
| **Ohio** | 22.3 | 9.4 | 27.9 | 34.4 | 6.4 | 400 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 0 | 81.0 |
| **Oklahoma** | 12.2 | 57.2 | 5.5 | 27.8 | 9.4 | 411 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 31.9 | 0 | 55.9 |
| **Oregon** | 25.0 | 16.5 | 30.4 | 24.0 | 5.0 | 255 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 0 | 4.4 | 0 | 95.6 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 15.9 | 31.8 | 13.2 | 42.2 | 8.6 | 438 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 17.0 | 0 | 82.7 |
| **Rhode Island** | 21.3 | 26.7 | 15.0 | 36.4 | 8.8 | 484 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 36.0 | 4.2 | 52.8 |
| **South Carolina** | 22.4 | 14.6 | 16.7 | 23.2 | 4.5 | 355 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 61.0 | 0.1 | 38.5 |
| **South Dakota** | 30.0 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 3.7 | 169 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 44.5 | 0 | 54.5 |
| **Tennessee** | 16.4 | 38.2 | 5.5 | 25.3 | 5.5 | 321 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 31.6 | 0 | 67.7 |
| **Texas** | 25.6 | 29.7 | 2.1 | 25.8 | 5.3 | 446 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 34.6 | 0 | 64.5 |
| **Utah** | 30.6 | 1.6 | 31.6 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 216 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 20.6 | 0 | 79.4 |
| **Vermont** | 18.8 | 35.1 | 1.1 | 31.5 | 7.3 | 324 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 12.0 | 0 | 87.3 |
| **Virginia** | 23.0 | 25.2 | 18.2 | 29.8 | 7.0 | 381 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 38.8 | 0 | 61.0 |
| **Washington** | 24.8 | 9.8 | 22.5 | 41.0 | 8.5 | 454 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 18.6 | 0 | 81.0 |
| **West Virginia** | 28.8 | 33.9 | 6.5 | 50.1 | 13.7 | 319 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 36.9 | 0 | 61.8 |
| **Wisconsin** | 9.0 | 14.3 | 30.1 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 257 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 99.1 |
| **Wyoming** | 28.0 | 13.2 | 21.7 | 11.3 | 2.4 | 153 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 38.8 | 0 | 58.9 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments*, Volume 6, No. 1.

(a) Average benefit payment for last month of fiscal year.

# DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

By Keon S. Chi

There were few structural changes in state personnel systems during the 1982-1983 biennium. As in the past, states maintain a centralized personnel office along with between 25 and 50 agency personnel offices. State government employees are under two or more jurisdictions for classification and compensation purposes. Separate personnel systems are used in most states for legislative staff, judicial personnel, executive managers, and those in the law enforcement and education fields. Although a majority (34) of the states use classification systems revised in the past two decades, it is interesting to note that seven states still use personnel systems adopted before 1945.

Major developments in state personnel administration in the past two years are related to affirmative action, cutback management, productivity, executive manager training, unionization, performance evaluation and employee compensation. And, state personnel executives were confronted with other issues arising from federal fund cuts and state revenue shortfalls. Due to limited space, three topics—collective bargaining, evaluation and compensation—are described here with particular focus on the pay equity question.

**Collective Bargaining**

In 1983, Illinois and Ohio joined 23 other states to allow collective bargaining for state government employees. Under the new laws of the two states, both effective in 1984, collective bargaining rights are guaranteed for all public employees except police and firefighters. Currently, collective bargaining is legally allowed in nearly all the Eastern and Midwestern states while government unionization movements led by AFSCME and others have been less successful in Western states. In 1983, Florida was the only state in the South with a collective bargaining law. Of the states with collective bargaining laws, 10 have "right to work" provisions under which state government employees can choose to remain non-union.

**Performance Appraisal**

State governments continue to use employee appraisal. The main purposes of performance evaluation cited by state personnel executives, in order of frequency of mention in a 50-state survey, are communication between supervisors and employees (44 states), productivity improvement (38), and salary adjustment (37). Other objectives include promotion, layoff and dismissal, and employee training. All but two states have either statutory or administrative requirements for employee evaluation, and 32 states use a statewide, uniform appraisal system.

Most (45) states evaluate employees annually, but it is difficult to characterize the effects of evaluation. For instance, compensation specialists in one-third of the states reported in 1983 that employee evaluations did not have much weight in their compensation adjustments. The most popular evaluation method used by state governments is management by objective (MBO), followed by numerical rating scales and behaviorally anchored rating scales (BARS). Factors that are considered most heavily in employee evaluation are productivity, knowledge of work, planning and organization, work habits and dependability.

**Compensation Practices**

The past two years have not been generous to many state government employees in at least 16 states where salaries were frozen. One state had a 6 percent across-the-board reduction for its general fund agencies. Yet the pay situation nationwide in 1982-83 was not as bad as it appeared; 32 states gave a cost of living increase of between 6 and 10 percent to their government employees. As economic conditions began to improve, most states projected an increase in employee compensation in the next two years.

A majority of the states have recently adopted the concept of total compensation comparability (TCC), incorporating fringe benefits into overall pay policy, and only 15 states' pay plans are not based on the TCC concept. Fringe benefits that most state governments give to their employees are social security, retirement, health insurance, holidays, sick leave and vacation leave, while

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many states still do not give disability, unemployment compensation, or life insurance benefits. A slight majority (29) of the states allocate between 30 percent and 40 percent of the base salary for fringe benefits, with 13 states under 30 percent and five states slightly over 40 percent, but no state over 50 percent.

A great deal of variation exists in decision-making involving employee compensation. Some states have constitutional provisions on compensation while other states have statutory provisions only. Seven states have neither. Legislative action is needed to adjust compensation plans, either annually or biannually, in 35 states, although the nature of legislative control over pay plans differs from state to state. One thing common to almost all states, however, is the fact that compensation plans may or may not be adjusted depending on availability of funds.

**Pay Equity**

The establishment or maintenance of internal equity and external equity is essential to a sound compensation plan. Thirty-nine states (or 78 percent) reported in 1983 that their pay plans were based on the "equal pay for equal work" principle, and all but five states have recently adopted the external equity principle, comparing their pay plans with compensation in the labor market.

It must be noted that the adoption of the external equity principle may not necessarily mean actual comparability of salaries and fringe benefits for employees in state governments and their counterparts in the private labor market. In fact, most compensation specialists in state governments reported that their salary plans are generally behind the private sector. The question is: how much behind are state government compensations as compared to the labor market? This question may be answered differently depending upon measurement method. State governments may be grouped into three categories: (1) states in which employee salaries are lower across-the-board compared to the labor market; (2) states in which salaries are higher compared to the labor market in small cities and rural areas, but lower compared to the labor market in certain metropolitan areas in the states; and (3) states in which salaries for lower-level positions are higher compared to the same or similar jobs in the private sector, while salaries for professional and executive positions in state governments are behind the labor market. In these three categories, states vary greatly in percentage differences.

**Comparable Worth**

One of the most controversial developments in the personnel management field relates to another aspect of the pay equity question: comparable worth. Much of the attention to comparable worth has been due to the recent ruling of a federal judge in the state of Washington that the state government had "historically engaged in employment discrimination on the basis of sex." Judge Jack Tanner, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, ruled in September 1983 in *AFSCME et. al. vs. the State of Washington et. al.* that the state had committed sex discrimination in violation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and ordered immediate pay increases and four years' back pay for more than 15,000 female employees. Currently, four states (California, Iowa, Minnesota and Washington) have laws requiring equal pay for comparable worth in their state personnel systems, and a growing number of the states, faced with pressure mostly from women's groups, have begun compensation studies to define comparable worth, measure pay gender gaps, and determine methods of adjustment.

The concept of comparable worth is different from the equal pay for equal work principle. A common definition of comparable worth concerns the value of work or equal pay for work of comparable value. California law (S.B. 459) defines the term "comparability of the value of the work" as meaning "the value of the work performed by an employee, or group of employees within a class or salary range, in relation to the value of the work of another employee, or group of employees, to any class or salary range within state service." Minnesota law (H.R. No. 2005) defines comparable worth as "the value of the work measured by the composite of the skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions normally required in the performance of the work." And, according to Washington law (SSB 3248), comparable worth means the provision of "similar salaries for positions that require or impose similar responsibilities, judgments, knowledge, skills and working conditions."

It is not difficult to document the gender pay gap that exists in state governments. In 1982, female employees in state and local governments on average earned 71 cents for each dollar paid to male employees. (The wage gap between female and male workers in the labor market was wider: 63 cents for each dollar.) Gender pay gaps exist because of several factors, including childhood socialization, lack of education and training, marketplace economic conditions, male-

dominated union movements, job segregation or occupational concentration. As in the private sector, a considerable number of large occupational classes in state governments are dominated over 80 percent by either males or females.

One way of measuring comparable worth involves assigning a numerical rating to every job in order to set appropriate salaries. For example, predominantly male-dominated state government jobs such as carpenter, security officer and mechanic are ranked with predominantly female-dominated jobs such as social worker, telephone operator and medical record analyst. Comparable worth studies require a systematic comparison of jobs and salaries in a "sex-neutral manner," according to proponents. Yet there seem to be no easy answers to the controversial question as reflected in policy issues raised by the Comparable Worth Task Force in Michigan: What should be the role of labor market rates in the determination of pay for classified employees? Can effects of social values and societal sex bias be separated from economic labor market factors? How long would be an appropriate time period to eliminate completely wage discrimination based on sex? Should elimination of wage discrimination based on sex in collective bargaining units be adjusted exclusively through employee-employer negotiations? How should any cost-incurring wage adjustments be financed? And, what impact, if any, on the business climate and labor relations in the private sector in the state can be anticipated from comparable worth implemented in the state government?

Legal and financial implications of comparable worth appear to be significant. While the state of Washington decided to appeal the case, the pay equity issue might have to be decided ultimately by the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1981, the Supreme Court ruled in *County of Washington v. Gunther* that plaintiffs can prevail by providing that their wages were "depressed" because of intentional sex discrimination even though their jobs were not equal to jobs held by men with higher wages. The Court, however, avoided endorsing the theory of comparable worth.

The pay equity issue will continue to remain controversial at all levels of government. Comparative worth bills (S. Con. Res. 83, and H.R. 4237) have been introduced in U.S. Congress to correct inequities in pay practices in the federal government; local officials highlighted the comparable worth issue at a national conference in January 1984 co-sponsored by the American Arbitration Association and the U.S. Conference of Mayors; and the National Association of State Personnel Executives met in February 1984 to discuss strategies to deal with comparable worth in state governments.

## Note

This article is based on data collected by The Council of State Governments. Additional information was taken from other sources including 1982 and 1983 issues of *State Personnel View* (National Association of State Personnel Executives), *Hotline AGE* (Assembly of Government Employees), *IPMA News* (International Personnel Management Association) and *Governors' Bulletin*.

## Table 1
## STATE EMPLOYEES: PERSONNEL SYSTEM ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

| State | Board/commission members(a) | | | More than one personnel system in state(b) | Collective bargaining | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Method of selection | Term(years) | | Allowed in state | Employees may choose to remain nonmembers of bargaining unit |
| Alabama | 5 | (c) | 6 | . . . | (d) | |
| Alaska | 3 | G(e) | 6 | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Arizona | 5 | G(e) | 3 | ★ | . . . | |
| Arkansas | 5 | G | 5 | . . . | . . . | |
| California | 5 | G(e) | 10 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | 5 | (f) | 5 | ★ | . . . | |
| Connecticut | | | | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Delaware | 5 | G | 3 | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Florida | 7 | G(g) | 4 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia | 5 | G(e) | 5 | . . . | . . . | |
| Hawaii | 7 | G(e) | 4 | ★ | ★ | . . |
| Idaho | 5 | G | 6 | . . . | . . . | |
| Illinois | | | | ★ | ★(h) | (h) |
| Indiana | 7 | G | 4 | . . . | . . . | |
| Iowa | 5 | G(e) | 6 | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Kansas | 5 | G(e) | 4 | ★ | (i) | ★ |
| Kentucky | 7 | (j) | 4 | ★ | . . . | |
| Louisiana | 7 | G(k) | 6 | . . . | . . . | |
| Maine | 5 | G(e) | 4 | . . . | ★ | (l) |
| Maryland | | | | ★ | . . . | |
| Massachusetts | 5 | G | 5 | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Michigan | 4 | G | 8 | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| Minnesota | 3 | G(e) | 3 | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Mississippi | 8 | (m) | 4 | ★ | . . . | |
| Missouri | 3 | G(e) | 6 | ★ | . . . | |
| Montana | 3 | G | 6 | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Nebraska | 5 | G(e) | 5 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada | 5 | G | 4 | ★ | . . . | |
| New Hampshire | 3 | G(n) | 3 | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| New Jersey | 5 | G(e) | 5 | . . . | ★ | (o) |
| New Mexico | 5 | G(e) | 5 | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| New York | 3 | G(e) | 6 | ★ | ★ | (p) |
| North Carolina | 7 | G(e) | 6 | . . . | . . . | |
| North Dakota | 5 | (q) | 6 | . . . | . . . | |
| Ohio | | | | . . . | ★(r) | . . . |
| Oklahoma | 7 | G | 7 | . . . | . . . | |
| Oregon | | | | ★ | ★ | (s) |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | G | 6 | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | | | | ★ | ★ | (t) |
| South Carolina | 5 | (u) | 4 | . . . | . . . | |
| South Dakota | 5 | G(e) | 4 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | 5 | G | 6 | ★ | . . . | |
| Texas | 6 | G(e) | 6 | ★ | . . . | |
| Utah | 5 | G | 4 | . . . | . . . | |
| Vermont | | | | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | 7 | G(e) | 4 | ★ | . . . | |
| Washington | 3 | G(e) | 6 | ★ | . . . | |
| West Virginia | 3 | G(e) | 6 | . . . | . . . | |
| Wisconsin | 5 | (v) | 5 | . . . | ★ | (w) |
| Wyoming | 3 | G | 3 | ★ | . . . | |

*Source:* Information on number of personnel systems and collective bargaining derived from The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies on government employee compensation plans and practices (May 1983).

## Table 1—Notes

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No
G—Governor appoints

(a) Members of entity generally referred to as the state personnel board or commission. Exceptions: Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana and Texas—Merit system boards or councils; Florida, Wyoming—Career service commissions; Hawaii, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia—Civil service commissions; Iowa—Merit Employment Commission.

(b) May include separate systems for university-related, legislative, judicial and/or non-merit personnel, among other categories of employees.

(c) Two appointed by governor; one appointed by speaker of the House; one appointed by lieutenant governor (as president of Senate); one elected by majority vote of full-time state employees.

(d) Employee organization exists only for one department.

(e) Confirmed by legislature.

(f) Three appointed by governor with consent of Senate; two elected by persons certified to classes in system.

(g) With approval of three cabinet members and confirmation by Senate.

(h) Collective bargaining authorized by executive order (effective 1984); employees may opt for non-representation.

(i) Employee groups/unions represent employees in "meet and confer" discussions and agreements.

(j) Five appointed by governor (with consent of Senate); two elected by classified employees.

(k) Six appointed by governor; one elected by employees.

(l) Employees who are assigned to bargaining unit, but who choose to remain non-members may pay an 80 percent (of membership cost) service fee or no fee if union services are not desired.

(m) Two House members appointed by speaker; two Senate members appointed by lieutenant governor; four members appointed by governor.

(n) With the advice of the Executive Council.

(o) Agency shop act permits employees to remain non-union, but pay up to 85 percent of the equivalent dues to union representing their respective classifications.

(p) Employees are in negotiating units which can vote to certify or decertify a labor organization. Once the organization is certified, an employee can elect not to join, but must pay an agency fee.

(q) One constitutionally elected official; one member appointed by Board of Education; one appointed by governor; two elected by employees.

(r) Effective 1984.

(s) Employees in bargaining units vote on "fair-share" payments for non-member employees.

(t) Must be exempted by State Labor Relations Board by job, or employees may choose non-membership by paying a service fee equal to union dues.

(u) Three constitutionally elected; two appointed by legislature.

(v) All nominated by governor: one of governor's personal choice, one from list submitted by Senate president; one from list submitted by speaker of Assembly; one from list submitted by minority leader of Senate; and another from list submitted by minority leader of Assembly.

(w) Employees are required to pay union dues only if 2/3 of the eligible employees approve in a fair share referendum.

# Table 2
# STATE EMPLOYEES: COMPENSATION PROVISIONS AND SELECTED BENEFITS

| State | General provisions for compensation plans | | Selected employee benefits | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Statutory provision on compensation | Legislative action necessary to adjust compensation plan | Health insurance (monthly cost to state)(a) | Retirement plans (state contribution rate)(b) | Annual leave (days) | Sick leave (annual accrual rate) (days) |
| Alabama | . . . | . . . | $75 | 7.83% | 13(c) | 13 |
| Alaska | ★(d) | ★ | 195 | 12.71 | 15(c) | 15 |
| Arizona | ★(e) | ★ | 55.56 | 7 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Arkansas | ★ | ★ | 34.76 | 12 | 12(c) | 12 |
| California | ★ | ★ | 71 | 18.34 | 10.5(c) | 12 |
| Colorado | ★ | . . . | 42.12 | 12.2 | 12(c) | 15 |
| Connecticut | ★ | . . . | 113.33 | 6.91 | 12(c,f) | 15 |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | 55.78 | 14.2 | 15(c) | 15 |
| Florida | ★ | . . . | 39.83 | 10.93 | 13(c) | 13 |
| Georgia | . . . | ★ | varies | 15.25 | 15(c) | 15 |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | 15.98 | 23.92 | 21 | 21 |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | 73.10 | 8.75 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Illinois | ★ | . . . | 67.10 | 6.5 | 10(c) | 12 |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | 41.40 | varies | 12(c) | 12 |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | 66 | 5.75 | 10(c) | 18 |
| Kansas | . . . | ★ | 84.78 | 4.8 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Kentucky | ★ | . . . | 46.10 | 7.25 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Louisiana | ★ | . . . | 47.33 | 9 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | 47.22 | 16.15 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | 55 | 11.3 | 10(c) | 15 |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | 47.39 | (g) | 10(c) | 15 |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | 82.15 | 18.5 | 13(c) | 13 |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | 61.20 | 5.6 | 13(c) | 13 |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | 48.80 | 8.75 | 15(c,h) | 15 |
| Missouri | ★ | . . . | 54 | 13.1 | 15(c) | 15 |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | 77.80 | 6.3 | 15(c) | 12 |
| Nebraska | . . . | ★ | 29.80 | 5.62(i) | 12(c) | 12 |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | 86 | 8 | 15(c) | 15 |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | (j) | 2.7 | 15(c) | 15 |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | 45 | varies | 12(c) | 15 |
| New Mexico | ★ | ★ | 29.73 | 7.85 | 15 | 12 |
| New York | ★ | ★ | 52.49 | 15.64 | 14(c) | 13 |
| North Carolina | ★ | (k) | 47.75 | 9.93 | 10(c) | 10 |
| North Dakota | . . . | . . . | 50 | 5.12 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Ohio | ★ | . . . | 59 | 13.75 | 10(c) | 7 |
| Oklahoma | . . . | ★ | 57 | 14 | 15(c) | 15 |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | 48 | 17.01 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Pennsylvania | . . . | . . . | 110 | 17.85 | 15(c) | 15 |
| Rhode Island | . . . | . . . | 36.25 | 5.5 | 10(c) | 15 |
| South Carolina | ★ | ★ | 48.02 | 7.3 | 15(c) | 15 |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | 46.58 | 5 | 15(c) | 14 |
| Tennessee | ★ | . . . | 21 | 11.07 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | 68 | 8 | 10.5(c) | 12 |
| Utah | ★ | ★ | 48.74 | 13 | 13(c) | 13 |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | 29 | 9 | 12(c) | 12 |
| Virginia | ★ | . . . | 96 | 12.33 | 12(c) | 15 |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | 111.30 | 6.5 | 12(c) | 12 |
| West Virginia | ★ | . . . | 46.40 | 9.5 | 15(c) | 18 |
| Wisconsin | ★ | . . . | 90.58 | 10.8 | 10(c) | 13 |
| Wyoming | ★ | ★ | 55 | 7.5 | 12(c) | 12 |

*Note:* For information on paid holidays granted state employees, see table on State Employees: Paid Holidays.

*Source:* Information derived from The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies on government employee compensation plans and practices (May 1983).

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) For individual employee coverage. Monthly cost to state for family coverage may vary.

(b) As percentage of employee salary.

(c) Additional days after a specified number of years.

(d) Covers those employees not covered by collective bargaining.

(e) Department of Administration required to make annual recommendations to legislature of a salary plan and adjustments for over half of the state employees, and advisory recommendations for statutorily-established agency heads, statutorily-approved agency heads and members of boards of commissions, statutorily-exempt division heads within state services and other exempted positions.

(f) Individuals hired before July 1977 receive 15 days. Individuals hired after July 1977 receive additional days after specified number of years.

(g) State contribution funded via annual appropriation.

(h) Individuals employed from six months to one year receive six days. Individuals with one to five years of service receive 15 days.

(i) At rate of 5.62 percent of salary on first $24,000 and 7.49 percent on amount over $24,000.

(j) Amount for employee coverage not available. Family coverage at cost of $152/m.

(k) Action necessary for across-the-board increases resulting in adjustment of entire salary schedule; however, not necessary for adjustments of salary grade assignments for individual classifications or groups of classifications.

## Table 3
## STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS

| State or other jurisdiction | Major holidays(a) | Martin Luther King's Birthday(b) | Lincoln's Birthday | Washington's Birthday(c) | Good Friday | Memorial Day(d) | Columbus Day(e) | Veterans Day | Day after Thanksgiving | Day before or after Christmas | Day before or after New Year's | Election Day(f) | Other(g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Alaska | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Arizona | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | ★ | (h) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | Before | ... | ... | ★ |
| California | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delaware | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Florida | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ... | ... | ★(i) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (i) | (i) | ... | ... | ★ |
| Hawaii | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(j) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Indiana | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(k) | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | ... | ... | (l) | ... | ★ | ... | (l) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | Before | Before | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | (m) | ★ | ... | ... | (n) | (n) | (n) | (o) | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | Before | Before | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (p) |
| Mississippi | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(k) | ★ |
| Montana | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(o) | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Nevada | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | Before | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ★(i) | ★(i) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (i) | (i) | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| North Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★(q) | ... | ... | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | Before | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(k) | ... |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | After | ... | ★ | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **South Dakota** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(k) | . . . |
| **Texas** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(k) | ★ |
| **Utah** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Vermont** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Virginia** | ★ | (r) | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Washington** | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★(k) | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | (m) | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | (m) | (m) | . . . | . . . |
| **Wyoming** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Dist. of Col.** | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **American Samoa** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Guam** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (s) | Before | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **No. Mariana Isl.** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico** | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Virgin Islands** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | (t) | . . . | ★ | ★ |

*Note:* In some states, the governor may proclaim additional holidays or select from a number of holidays for observance by state employees. In some states, the list of paid holidays is determined by the personnel department at the beginning of each year; as a result, the number of holidays may change from year to year. Number of paid holidays may also vary across some employee classifications.

Holidays in addition to any other authorized paid personal leave granted state employees.

*Key:*

. . .—Paid holiday not granted.

(a) New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

(b) With the adoption of Martin Luther King's birthday as a federal holiday, other states may be in the process of adding the day to their list of paid holidays.

(c) Third Monday in February. In some states, the holiday is called President's Day or Washington-Lincoln Day.

(d) Last Monday in May in all states indicated, except Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota and Vermont, where holiday is observed on May 30.

(e) Second Monday in October in all states indicated, except Maryland, where holiday is observed on October 12.

(f) General election day only unless otherwise indicated.

(g) Additional holidays:

Alabama—Robert E. Lee's Birthday (Jan. 16), Mardi Gras Day (varies), Thomas Jefferson's Birthday (April 13), Jefferson Davis' Birthday (June 4).

Alaska—Seward's Day (last Mon. in March), Alaska Day (Oct. 18).

Arkansas—Robert E. Lee's Birthday (or Martin Luther King's) (Jan. 16), employee's birthday.

California—Admission Day (Sept. 9).

Colorado—Colorado Day (Aug. 6).

Georgia—Robert E. Lee's Birthday (Jan. 16), Confederate Memorial Day (April 26), Jefferson Davis' Birthday (June 4).

Hawaii—Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole Day (March 26), King Kamehameha Day (June 11), Admission Day (3rd Friday in Aug.).

Louisiana—Mardi Gras Day (varies), Inauguration Day (every four years, in Baton Rouge only).

Maine—Patriot's Day (April 16).

Maryland—Maryland Day (March 26), Defender's Day (Sept. 12).

Massachusetts—Evacuation Day (March 17) and Bunker Hill Day (June 17) in Boston and Suffolk County; state offices outside the county remain open on those days; however, employees outside county may choose two other days as paid holidays.

Mississippi—Robert E. Lee's Birthday (Jan. 16), Confederate Memorial Day (April 26), Jefferson Davis' Birthday (June 4).

Missouri—Harry Truman's Birthday (May 8).

Nebraska—Arbor Day (April 23).

Nevada—Admissions Day (Oct. 31).

New Hampshire—Fast Day (April 23).

North Carolina—Easter Monday.

Rhode Island—Victory Day (2nd Mon. in Aug.).

South Dakota—Pioneer Day (2nd Mon. in Oct.).

Texas—Confederate Heroes' Day (Jan. 19), Texas Independence Day (March 2-not observed on another day if falls on weekend), Lyndon Johnson's Birthday (Aug. 27), San Jacinto Day (April 21-not observed on another day if falls on weekend), Emancipation Day (June 19).

Utah—Pioneer Day (June 25).

Vermont—Town Meeting Day (1st Tues. in March), Battle of Bennington Day (Aug. 16).

Virginia—Lee/Jackson Day (3rd Mon. in Jan., same as Martin Luther King's Birthday).

West Virginia—West Virginia Day (June 20).

District of Columbia—Inauguration Day (every four years).

American Samoa—Flag Day (April 17).

Guam—Guam Discovery Day (1st Mon. in March), Liberation Day (July 21), Lady of Camarin Day (Dec. 8).

Northern Mariana Islands—Commonwealth Day (Jan. 9), Covenant Day (March 24), Constitution Day (Dec. 8).

Puerto Rico—Three Kings Day (Jan. 6), DeHostos' Birthday (Jan. 11), Jose de Diego's Birthday (April 16), Luis Munoz Rivera's Birthday (July 17), Commonwealth Constitution Day (July 25), Jose C. Barbosa's Birthday (July 27), Discovery of Puerto Rico Day (Nov. 19).

Virgin Islands—Three Kings Day (Jan. 6), Transfer Day (March 31), Holy Thursday (varies), Easter Monday, Traditional Market Fair (3rd Tues. after Easter), Carnival Children's Parade (3rd Fri. after Easter), Organic Act Day (3rd Mon. in June), Emancipation Day (July 3), Hurricane Supplication Day (4th Mon. in July), Local Thanksgiving (3rd Mon. in Oct.).

(h) On Robert E. Lee's Birthday.

(i) Because legislature was in session during their normal occurrences, the paid holidays of Robert E. Lee's and Washington's Birthdays in Georgia and Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays in New Mexico will be observed instead on Nov. 23 (day after Thanksgiving) and Dec. 24 (Christmas Eve).

(j) Discoverer's Day.

(k) Also, primary election day.

(l) Floating holidays.

(m) Half days. In Wisconsin, half day before Christmas and New Year's Day.

(n) One extra day designated for each holiday.

(o) Presidential election day only.

(p) One floating holiday.

(q) One or two days depending on whether days preceding or following Christmas are normally workdays.

(r) Martin Luther King's Birthday *and* Lee/Jackson Day.

(s) Before Thanksgiving.

(t) Half day before and full day after.

## Table 4
## STATE EMPLOYEE EVALUATION SYSTEMS
## (As of May 1983)

| State | Requirements for employee performance evaluation | | Formal statewide evaluation system(a) | Evaluation method(s)(b) | Purpose(s) of evaluation system | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Statutory | Administrative | | | Salary adjustment | Promotion/demotion | Dismissal/layoff | Employee training | Communication between supervisor & employees | Manpower planning | Productivity improvement |
| Alabama | ★ | | ★ | N | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | ★ | E,G | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| Arizona | ★ | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | |
| Arkansas | ★ | | ★ | BARS | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| California | | | (c) | E,G | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | ★ | ★ | BARS,E,N | ★ | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★ | ★ | (d) | BARS,MBO(e) | ★ | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Delaware | | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | (c) | C(f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| Georgia | | ★ | ★(g) | MBO,N | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| Hawaii | ★ | | ★ | PS | | | | | | | ★ |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | • | MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | |
| Illinois | ★ | | • | MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | | ★ | BARS | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | MBO,N | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| Kansas | | ★ | ★ | (h) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Louisiana | ★ | ★ | ★(i) | P | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | BARS,N(j) | ★ | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | (c) | E | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | • | MBO,N | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | | ★ | • | (k) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | ★ | BARS,E,MBO,N | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | | (l) | G,MBO(l) | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Montana** | | ★ | ★(i) | MBO,PS | | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | | ★ | • | C,N | | | | | ★ | | |
| **Nevada** | ★ | ★ | ★ | PS | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | |
| **New Hampshire** | | ★ | (c) | C,N | ★ | | | | ★ | | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | | ★ | BARS,MBO | ★ | (m) | (n) | | ★ | | ★ |
| **New Mexico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | N | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | ★ | ★ | • | E,N | ★ | | | | ★ | | |
| **North Carolina** | ★ | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | | | (c) | C,E,MBO,N | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **Ohio** | ★ | | ★ | N | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | ★ | ★ | (c) | BARS,MBO,N | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **Oregon** | ★ | ★ | • | N | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | |
| **Pennsylvania** | | ★ | • | G,MBO | ★ | | ★ | | ★ | | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | ★ | ★ | BARS | | | | | | | |
| **South Carolina** | ★ | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | N | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | ★ | ★ | BARS | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Texas** | | ★ | (c) | C,E,G,MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Utah** | | ★ | ★ | MBO | ★ | | | | | | ★ |
| **Vermont** | ★ | | ★ | C,E(e),MBO,N | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **Virginia** | | ★ | ★ | N | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | | ★ |
| **Washington** | ★ | | ★ | C | | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★(o) | N | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | | (c) | MBO | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | ★ | ★ | (c) | C,E,MBO | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | ★ |

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies on government employee compensation plans and practices (May 1983).

*Note:* With few exceptions, respondents indicated non-probationary employees face evaluation on an annual basis. In New York, however, employees are subject to semi-annual evalutions, and in Rhode Island, performance evaluations are required only for the six-month probationary period.

(a) In this column only: ★—one formal statewide system; •—two or more systems.

(b) In this column: BARS—Behaviorally anchored rating scales; C—Checklist; E—Essay method; G—Graphical rating scales; MBO—Management by objectives; N—Numerical rating scales; PS—Performance standards.

(c) Separate evaluation systems for state agencies.

(d) Different evaluation systems for different bargaining units.

(e) For managers only. In Vermont, essay method is employed only for certain managerial-type positions.

(f) At time of survey, a combination MBO and task anchored rating scale had been developed, but not implemented.

(g) State agencies may develop separate systems with approval of Merit System of Personnel Administration.

(h) System approximates BARS and MBO types.

(i) At time of survey, system was being implemented.

(j) Ratings based on evaluation of performance standards using BARS.

(k) Each department may have its own evaluation method.

(l) At time of survey, a formal statewide system existed in merit agencies and more than two systems in other agencies. A new system, employing MBO evaluation method and applicable to all agencies, had been developed and was being implemented (estimated completion, 1985).

(m) For promotion only.

(n) For layoff only.

(o) Statewide evaluation system applies only to agencies covered by civil service. Individual agencies may also develop an evaluation system in compliance with the civil service system rules and regulations.

# A Note on Use

**Symbols:** Unless otherwise noted, all tables in *The Book of the States* use the following scheme:

. . .—no data
blank cell—not applicable
0—zero quantity.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the sources of data for tables are surveys and research by The Council of State Governments.

# Section VII FINANCES
# 1. Revenue, Expenditure and Debt

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN 1981-82

By Maurice Criz

The national economy in 1981-82 contained many road blocks for financial operations of state and local governments. While the pace of high inflation that had prevailed for a decade was broken, the price was two recessions beginning in January 1980 and mid-1981 and lasting through most of 1982. Real gross national product (GNP) was stagnant, at the same level in 1982 as in 1979. However, the 4.6 percent increase in the GNP implicit price deflator between the fourth quarters of 1981 and 1982 was less than half the 10.2 percent rate of increase between the 1979 and 1980 fourth quarters. The slowdown in the economy increased the unemployment rate to 10.8 percent by December 1982, adding 4 million more unemployed than in January 1981 when the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent.

On the plus side, interest rates fell sharply in 1981 and 1982. Rates for three-month Treasury bills, for example, went from a high of 16.295 percent in May 1981 to 8.013 percent in December 1982, while the prime rate charged by banks fell from 21.50 in January 1981 to 11.50 in December 1982. This decline stimulated residential investment and consumer purchases of durable goods in 1982. Lower financing costs resulted in an upturn of automobile sales, and housing starts showed the first increase in five years.

Business fixed investment increased by 4.7 percent between the 1980 and 1981 fourth quarters, but decreased by 8.4 percent between the 1981 and 1982 fourth quarters.

Increasingly, federal government deficits became a central issue in their effect on economic recovery and interest rates. The deficit amounted to $57.9 billion in fiscal 1981 and increased to $110.7 billion in fiscal 1982; it subsequently grew to $195.4 billion in fiscal 1983 with prospects for continuing at that level for several more years. In order to raise the funds to finance these deficits, the government must compete with private, state and local borrowers, thereby increasing the cost of money. It is a difficult juggling act for policy-makers to finance huge deficits without bringing back double-digit inflation, or to reduce deficits by cutting expenditures or increasing taxes without jeopardizing a strong economic recovery. And this must be done while providing an investment climate which reduces unemployment.

Effects of the foregoing economic relationships were felt throughout state and local government finances. The annual growth of tax revenue slowed in fiscal 1982, and income generally fell short of budget estimates. About one-half the states enacted tax rate increases or broadened taxes, and many local governments increased property tax valuations and rates and user charges. Even so, many states had to draw on previous fund balances in order to meet financial obligations, and they had to cut expenses where possible. Hiring of new employees was limited, payrolls were trimmed, and some employees were put on unpaid furloughs. There were program cuts both selectively and across the board. Travel was restricted, and some expenditure was postponed into the next fiscal year. In total, general revenue of state and local governments (that is, excluding utility, liquor stores and insurance trust revenue) increased by 7.7 percent in fiscal 1982 over 1981, as compared with annual increases of 10.7 and 11.4 percent in fiscal 1981 and 1980, respectively. Similarly, general expenditure went up 6.8 percent in 1982, less than the increases of 10.4 percent in 1981 and 12.7 percent in 1980.

### Revenue

Fiscal 1982 saw the first decrease in the dollar amount of intergovernmental revenue from the federal government since World War II. This revenue source increased steadily from 7 to 11 percent of state and local general revenue in the 1940s to 17 to 22 percent in the 1970s and early 1980s. In fiscal 1982, revenue from the federal government fell off by $3.3 billion to $86.9 billion, a drop of 3.9 percent from fiscal 1981, and amounted to 19.1 percent of state and local general revenue. The largest decreases in federal

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expenditures were $2.3 billion in unemployment compensation for federal employees, ex-servicemen and temporary extended benefits; $2.5 billion for labor and manpower (largely due to termination of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program); $1.7 billion in education grants-in-aid; and $.5 billion for health and hospitals. There were significant increases in several categories: $.5 billion for public welfare medical assistance; $.3 billion for refugee assistance; and $.3 billion for housing and urban renewal.

State and local general revenue from own sources achieved a sizable increase of 10.8 percent in fiscal 1982 compared to 11.3 percent in 1981, and amounted to $369.2 billion in 1982. This growth came despite the depressed state of the economy and high unemployment rates, through extensive increases in tax rates and broadened coverage of taxes, increases in fees and user charges, and higher collections from interest earnings.

Tax revenue increased by 8.9 percent in fiscal 1982, slightly less than in 1981. However, individual income taxes went up by 9.4 percent in 1982, better than the 7.8 percent increase in 1981 but substantially less than the 16.6 percent rise in 1980. Corporation net income taxes increased by 6.3 percent in 1982, about the same as in 1981, but less than the 1980 figure of 9.8 percent. One of the factors in the lower rate of growth the past two years was federal changes in tax treatment of depreciation, which were incorporated in many state tax laws. Several states have since deviated from the federal depreciation rules or have raised tax rates to avoid the revenue losses.

Sales and gross receipts taxes were the primary sources of tax revenue for state and local governments, yielding 35.2 percent of their taxes and 20.5 percent of total general revenue in fiscal 1982. Even with the lagging economy, these taxes produced 8.9 percent more revenue in 1982 as compared to a 7.6 percent increase in 1981. This feat was accomplished through widespread tax increases in one-half the states and the District of Columbia. Four states increased the general sales tax rate, while Oklahoma extended the coverage of its tax to include services. Fifteen states increased tax rates on motor fuel, 12 on alcoholic beverages, and six on cigarettes and tobacco products.

Property taxes, the second largest revenue source, produced 30.8 percent of state and local tax revenue and 18.0 percent of their total general revenue. Property taxes increased by 9.3 percent in fiscal 1982 over 1981, about the same rate of growth as in 1981 but considerably larger than the 5.5 percent rate in 1980. The tax revolt of the 1970s that restricted property taxes and other revenue sources, highlighted by California's Proposition 13 and Massachusetts' Proposition 2½, was apparently outweighed by state and local revenue needs created in part by reduced federal aid to state governments. States in turn limited grants to local governments. The recent growth in property tax collections also resulted from sharply higher assessed valuations that were catching up with inflationary market prices in combination with higher tax rates in many jurisdictions.

Current charges or user fees have been increasing at a faster rate than taxes. Total charges went up by 11.6 percent in fiscal 1982, somewhat lower than the 1981 increase of 13.2 percent. Charges for education services grew by 12.1 percent and 11.4 percent in the same periods, and hospital charges increased by 12.2 and 15.9 percent.

**Expenditure**

The fiscal stresses on state and local governments in 1982 resulted in self-imposed limits on spending. General fund balances were depleted throughout the country in order to provide financial support for services. Budget-balancing measures included limits on hiring, program cuts, restrictions on travel, postponement of repair of infrastructure, conversion of capital spending from current to bond funds, unpaid furloughs and postponement of expenditures and payments into the next fiscal year.

Application of these and other restraints helped keep the annual increase in state and local general expenditure down to 6.8 percent in fiscal 1982, as compared with an increase of 10.4 percent in 1981. Such a low growth rate has been seen in only three years since World War II (1977, 1962 and 1959). General government expenditure for current operations increased in fiscal 1982 by 8.4 percent, slightly more than the total, while assistance and subsidies went up by only 3 percent, reflecting stricter eligibility requirements for Aid to Families with Dependent Children called for by federal legislation and state limitations on cost-of-living adjustments. Capital outlay expenditure decreased by 3.8 percent, resulting from sizable cutbacks in education, road and sewer construction. Interest on general debt increased by 16.6 percent as interest rates for state and local borrowing rose throughout 1981 to an all-time high in January 1982 and remained near that level through the

first half of the year. Subsequently, in fiscal 1983, interest rates on municipals dropped sharply.

Analysis of general expenditure by function shows that corrections increased in 1982 by 14.7 percent, housing and urban renewal by 14.3 percent, hospitals by 12.2 percent, fire protection by 10.9 percent, police protection by 10.1 percent and health by 9.6 percent. Public welfare increased by 7.3 percent, half the growth of 14.4 percent in 1981. Education expenditure increased by 6 percent in 1982 compared with 9.4 and 11.5 percent in fiscal 1981 and 1980, respectively. Highway expenditure decreased by .2 percent and sewerage by 3 percent.

**Indebtedness**

State and local debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1982 continued an upward trend that was stronger than revenue or expenditure. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was $399.3 billion, 9.7 percent greater than 1981. As has been typical in recent years, there was a continuation of the swing from long-term, full faith and credit debt (general obligations) to nonguaranteed (revenue) debt. The former decreased by .4 percent in 1982 over 1981, while the latter increased by 16.5 percent. Tax supported, long-term debt has been holding at about an even level while revenue bond issues have been expanding rapidly for such purposes as industrial development, pollution control, residential mortgage financing, civic centers, hospitals, public housing and various types of utilities. Short-term debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1982 soared to $19.1 billion, an increase of 22.7 percent over 1981 which in turn exceeded the prior year by 18.4 percent. This was a direct result of the financial straits of governments, which forced both state and local officials to borrow short-term money at relatively high interest rates in order to maintain services.

**Cash and Security Holdings**

State and local governments, at the end of fiscal 1982, had cash and security holdings amounting to $504.7 billion—an increase of 11.1 percent over 1981. Of this total, almost one-half is held by state or locally administered employee retirement systems. These trust funds, and another 4 percent in other insurance trust systems, are not available for other government purposes and therefore cannot be used for general expenditure.

Securities represented 78.4 percent of total asset holdings, and consisted of federal securities 22 percent, state and local government securities 2.3 percent, and corporate stocks and bonds, mortgages and other securities 54.1 percent. Cash and deposits amounted to 21.6 percent.

# Table 1
# INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AT END OF FISCAL 1982, BY STATE
## (In millions of dollars, except per capita amounts)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Long-term debt | | Short-term debt | Per capita debt | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Full faith and credit | | Total | Long-term only |
| **United States** | $399,349.5 | $380,252.1 | $151,199.7 | $19,097.4 | $1,762.77 | $1,678.47 |
| **Alabama** | 5,279.5 | 5,086.8 | 1,760.4 | 192.8 | 1,355.81 | 1,306.31 |
| **Alaska** | 6,765.8 | 6,765.7 | 2,057.3 | 0.1 | 16,830.25 | 16,830.13 |
| **Arizona** | 6,612.2 | 6,310.1 | 1,918.8 | 302.1 | 2,432.75 | 2,321.60 |
| **Arkansas** | 2,454.5 | 2,416.6 | 467.4 | 37.9 | 1,073.69 | 1,057.13 |
| **California** | 28,801.3 | 28,317.8 | 11,215.3 | 483.5 | 1,216.89 | 1,196.46 |
| **Colorado** | 5,158.0 | 5,141.5 | 1,918.6 | 16.5 | 1,784.79 | 1,779.06 |
| **Connecticut** | 6,605.1 | 5,969.1 | 3,231.0 | 636.0 | 2,125.20 | 1,920.55 |
| **Delaware** | 2,013.1 | 1,948.5 | 755.4 | 64.6 | 3,389.06 | 3,280.33 |
| **Florida** | 13,134.1 | 12,683.5 | 3,959.8 | 450.6 | 1,347.64 | 1,301.41 |
| **Georgia** | 7,550.3 | 7,213.1 | 1,986.2 | 337.2 | 1,382.08 | 1,320.36 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,447.2 | 2,392.3 | 1,779.7 | 54.9 | 2,535.93 | 2,479.08 |
| **Idaho** | 932.2 | 873.9 | 205.2 | 58.4 | 987.55 | 925.71 |
| **Illinois** | 16,875.2 | 15,478.0 | 7,509.7 | 1,397.2 | 1,476.78 | 1,354.51 |
| **Indiana** | 4,105.1 | 3,888.2 | 938.5 | 216.9 | 747.73 | 708.23 |
| **Iowa** | 4,113.4 | 4,047.8 | 867.0 | 65.6 | 1,411.60 | 1,389.10 |
| **Kansas** | 5,100.5 | 4,923.9 | 1,100.2 | 176.6 | 2,157.57 | 2,082.86 |
| **Kentucky** | 8,322.3 | 8,307.6 | 1,023.7 | 14.7 | 2,273.86 | 2,269.84 |
| **Louisiana** | 9,720.0 | 9,603.3 | 3,967.7 | 116.6 | 2,310.98 | 2,283.25 |
| **Maine** | 1,493.7 | 1,459.1 | 754.9 | 34.6 | 1,327.77 | 1,297.02 |
| **Maryland** | 9,358.8 | 8,904.9 | 5,550.5 | 453.9 | 2,219.30 | 2,111.67 |
| **Massachusetts** | 11,069.4 | 10,151.3 | 5,534.8 | 918.0 | 1,929.47 | 1,769.45 |
| **Michigan** | 12,308.2 | 11,922.9 | 6,247.5 | 385.2 | 1,328.89 | 1,287.30 |
| **Minnesota** | 10,414.6 | 10,214.2 | 4,140.1 | 200.4 | 2,555.10 | 2,505.93 |
| **Mississippi** | 2,321.2 | 2,273.1 | 1,456.0 | 48.1 | 920.75 | 901.67 |
| **Missouri** | 5,017.9 | 4,824.7 | 1,348.7 | 193.2 | 1,020.52 | 981.23 |
| **Montana** | 1,311.0 | 1,305.0 | 255.1 | 6.0 | 1,665.79 | 1,658.22 |
| **Nebraska** | 5,208.9 | 4,938.9 | 740.2 | 270.0 | 3,317.77 | 3,145.78 |
| **Nevada** | 1,593.1 | 1,591.1 | 768.2 | 2.0 | 1,991.37 | 1,988.84 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,705.7 | 1,588.8 | 656.4 | 116.9 | 1,852.00 | 1,725.05 |
| **New Jersey** | 15,841.7 | 13,708.5 | 5,150.7 | 2,133.1 | 2,150.94 | 1,861.31 |
| **New Mexico** | 3,025.3 | 3,011.3 | 360.6 | 14.0 | 2,321.78 | 2,311.03 |
| **New York** | 49,450.2 | 45,635.8 | 17,266.7 | 3,814.4 | 2,816.39 | 2,599.15 |
| **North Carolina** | 5,838.6 | 5,419.3 | 2,657.5 | 419.3 | 992.62 | 921.33 |
| **North Dakota** | 949.1 | 938.8 | 345.6 | 10.4 | 1,453.50 | 1,437.65 |
| **Ohio** | 12,143.5 | 10,634.2 | 5,089.4 | 1,509.4 | 1,124.61 | 984.83 |
| **Oklahoma** | 3,783.1 | 3,723.2 | 1,129.3 | 59.8 | 1,250.60 | 1,230.82 |
| **Oregon** | 8,817.4 | 8,636.0 | 6,976.8 | 181.4 | 3,348.79 | 3,279.91 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 20,234.2 | 19,387.1 | 7,786.8 | 847.1 | 1,705.52 | 1,634.11 |
| **Rhode Island** | 2,554.2 | 2,432.7 | 621.8 | 121.5 | 2,697.16 | 2,568.90 |
| **South Carolina** | 4,791.3 | 4,452.8 | 1,450.4 | 338.5 | 1,534.68 | 1,426.25 |
| **South Dakota** | 1,168.9 | 1,166.5 | 98.9 | 2.5 | 1,691.66 | 1,688.09 |
| **Tennessee** | 6,664.9 | 5,841.4 | 2,626.7 | 823.6 | 1,451.74 | 1,272.35 |
| **Texas** | 24,343.0 | 24,118.4 | 10,772.8 | 224.6 | 1,710.80 | 1,695.02 |
| **Utah** | 3,547.7 | 3,534.5 | 690.6 | 13.2 | 2,428.26 | 2,419.20 |
| **Vermont** | 914.2 | 871.4 | 379.4 | 42.8 | 1,789.00 | 1,705.20 |
| **Virginia** | 6,978.2 | 6,459.0 | 2,714.3 | 519.3 | 1,305.08 | 1,207.96 |
| **Washington** | 16,183.8 | 15,712.2 | 3,812.2 | 471.6 | 3,916.71 | 3,802.57 |
| **West Virginia** | 3,780.7 | 3,747.8 | 1,095.6 | 32.9 | 1,938.82 | 1,921.93 |
| **Wisconsin** | 6,027.2 | 5,820.6 | 4,165.5 | 206.6 | 1,280.75 | 1,236.85 |
| **Wyoming** | 1,687.2 | 1,685.3 | 390.8 | 1.9 | 3,589.75 | 3,585.73 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 2,833.0 | 2,773.7 | 1,502.8 | 59.3 | 4,440.44 | 4,347.49 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*

*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

## Table 2
## SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL FINANCES, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: 1981-82
### (In millions of dollars, except per capita amounts)

| Sources | All governments | Federal government | State and local governments | | | Per capita | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | State | Local | Total | Federal government | State and local governments |
| Total revenue | $1,144,787 | $687,647 | $545,897 (a) | $330,949 | $313,131 (a) | $5,053.20 (a) | $3,035.34 | $2,409.64 (a) |
| Total general revenue | 865,257 (a) | 497,833 | 456,182 (a) | 275,162 | 279,203 (a) | 3,819.33 (a) | 2,197.48 | 2,013.63 (a) |
| Intergovernmental revenue | (a) | 1,812 | 86,945 | 69,166 | 115,963 | (a) | 8.00 | 383.79 |
| From federal government | (a) | 0 | 86,945 | 66,026 | 20,919 | (a) | 0 | 383.79 |
| From state governments | (a) | 1,812 | (a) | 0 | 95,044 | (a) | 8.00 | (a) |
| From local governments | (a) | 0 | (a) | 3,139 | (a) | (a) | 0 | (a) |
| Revenue from own sources | 1,144,787 | 685,835 | 458,952 | 261,784 | 197,168 | 5,053.20 | 3,027.34 | 2,025.86 |
| General revenue from own sources | 865,257 | 496,021 | 369,236 | 205,996 | 163,240 | 3,819.33 | 2,189.48 | 1,629.84 |
| Taxes | 671,424 | 405,125 | 266,299 | 162,658 | 103,641 | 2,963.73 | 1,788.26 | 1,175.47 |
| Property | 81,918 | 0 | 81,918 | 3,113 | 78,805 | 361.59 | 0 | 361.59 |
| Individual income | 348,896 | 298,111 | 50,785 | 45,708 | 5,078 | 1,540.06 | 1,315.89 | 224.17 |
| Corporation income | 64,240 | 49,207 | 15,033 | 14,006 | 1,027 | 283.56 | 217.20 | 66.36 |
| Sales and gross receipts | 139,311 | 45,675 | 93,636 | 78,800 | 14,836 | 614.93 | 201.61 | 413.32 |
| Customs duties | 8,917 | 8,917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39.36 | 39.36 | 0 |
| General sales and gross receipts | 60,583 | 0 | 60,583 | 50,343 | 10,240 | 267.42 | 0 | 267.42 |
| Selective sales and gross receipts | 69,811 | 36,758 | 33,053 | 28,458 | 4,596 | 308.15 | 162.25 | 145.90 |
| Motor fuel | 15,534 | 4,950 | 10,584 | 10,437 | 146 | 68.57 | 21.85 | 46.72 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 8,388 | 5,439 | 2,949 | 2,723 | 226 | 37.03 | 24.01 | 13.02 |
| Tobacco products | 6,674 | 2,539 | 4,135 | 3,958 | 177 | 29.46 | 11.21 | 18.25 |
| Public utilities | 9,845 | 2,075 | 7,770 | 4,957 | 2,813 | 43.46 | 9.16 | 34.30 |
| Other | 29,371 | 21,755 | 7,616 | 6,382 | 1,234 | 129.64 | 96.03 | 33.62 |
| Motor vehicle and operators licenses | 6,460 | 0 | 6,460 | 6,051 | 409 | 28.52 | 0 | 28.52 |
| Death and gift tax | 10,341 | 7,591 | 2,350 | 2,350 | 0 | 45.65 | 35.27 | 10.37 |
| All other | 20,258 | 4,141 | 16,117 | 12,630 | 3,487 | 89.42 | 18.28 | 71.14 |
| Charges and miscellaneous general revenue | 193,833 | 90,896 | 102,937 | 43,338 | 59,599 | 855.60 | 401.22 | 454.37 |
| Current charges | 102,324 | 46,283 | 56,041 | 21,043 | 34,998 | 451.67 | 204.30 | 247.37 |
| Miscellaneous general revenue | 91,509 | 44,613 | 46,896 | 22,295 | 24,601 | 403.93 | 196.93 | 207.00 |
| Utility revenue | 30,267 | 0 | 30,267 | 2,085 | 28,182 | 133.60 | 0 | 133.60 |
| Liquor stores revenue | 3,344 | 0 | 3,344 | 2,854 | 490 | 14.76 | 0 | 14.76 |
| Insurance trust revenue | 245,919 | 189,814 | 56,105 | 50,848 | 5,257 | 1,085.51 | 837.86 | 247.65 |
| Total expenditure | 1,231,436 (a) | 796,483 | 522,760 (a) | 310,292 | 311,375 (a) | 5,435.68 (a) | 3,515.75 | 2,307.51 (a) |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | (a) | 86,014 | 1,793 (a) | 98,743 | 1,957 (a) | (a) | 379.67 | 7.91 (a) |
| To federal government | (a) | 0 | 1,793 | 1,793 | 0 | (a) | 0 | 7.91 |
| To state governments | (a) | 63,768 | (a) | 0 | 1,957 | (a) | 281.48 | (a) |
| To local governments | (a) | 22,246 | (a) | 96,950 | (a) | (a) | 98.20 | (a) |
| Direct expenditure | 1,231,436 | 710,469 | 520,967 | 211,549 | 309,418 | 5,435.68 | 3,136.08 | 2,299.60 |
| By type: | | | | | | | | |
| General expenditure | 915,889 | 482,359 | 433,530 | 170,747 | 262,783 | 4,042.82 | 2,129.18 | 1,913.64 |
| Utility expenditure | 45,135 | 0 | 45,135 | 3,730 | 41,405 | 199.23 | 0 | 199.23 |
| Liquor stores expenditure | 2,836 | 0 | 2,836 | 2,408 | 428 | 12.52 | 0 | 12.52 |
| Insurance trust expenditure | 267,576 | 228,110 | 39,466 | 34,664 | 4,802 | 1,181.11 | 1,006.90 | 174.21 |
| By character and object: | | | | | | | | |
| Current operation | 639,524 | 265,891 | 373,633 | 133,152 | 240,481 | 2,822.92 | 1,173.67 | 1,649.25 |
| Capital outlay | 129,249 | 62,835 | 66,414 | 23,466 | 42,948 | 570.52 | 277.36 | 293.16 |
| Construction | 61,457 | 8,177 | 53,280 | 19,560 | 33,720 | 271.28 | 36.09 | 235.18 |
| Equipment, land and existing structures | 67,792 | 54,658 | 13,134 | 3,906 | 9,228 | 299.24 | 241.27 | 57.97 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistance and subsidies | 69,182 | 51,817 | 17,365 | 10,867 | 6,498 | 305.38 | 228.73 | 76.65 |
| Interest on debt | 125,904 | 101,816 | 24,088 | 9,400 | 14,688 | 555.75 | 449.43 | 106.33 |
| Insurance benefits and repayments | 267,576 | 228,110 | 39,466 | 34,664 | 4,802 | 1,181.11 | 1,006.90 | 174.21 |
| Exhibit: expenditure for salaries and wages | 294,439 | 104,285 (b) | 190,154 | 56,627 | 133,527 | 1,299.68 | 460.32 | 839.36 |
| Direct general expenditure, by function | 915,889 | 482,359 | 433,530 | 170,747 | 262,783 | 4,042.82 | 2,129.18 | 1,913.64 |
| Selected federal programs: | | | | | | | | |
| National defense and international relations | 204,275 | 204,275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 901.69 | 901.69 | 0 |
| Postal service | 21,761 | 21,761 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96.06 | 96.06 | 0 |
| Space research and technology | 6,181 | 6,181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27.28 | 27.28 | 0 |
| Education services: | | | | | | | | |
| Education | 166,057 | 11,484 | 154,573 | 42,301 | 112,272 | 732.99 | 50.69 | 682.30 |
| Local schools | 106,101 | 0 | 106,101 | 1,054 | 105,047 | 468.34 | 0 | 468.34 |
| Institutions of higher education | 41,521 | 0 | 41,521 | 34,296 | 7,225 | 183.28 | 0 | 183.28 |
| Other | 18,435 | 11,484 | 6,951 | 6,951 | 0 | 81.37 | 50.69 | 30.68 |
| Libraries | 2,180 | 185 | 1,995 | 147 | 1,848 | 9.62 | .82 | 8.81 |
| Social services and income maintenance: | | | | | | | | |
| Public welfare | 78,821 | 22,564 | 56,257 | 41,513 | 14,744 | 347.92 | 99.60 | 248.32 |
| Categorical cash assistance | 22,081 | 9,047 | 13,034 | 7,337 | 5,697 | 97.47 | 39.93 | 57.54 |
| Other cash assistance | 1,675 | 0 | 1,675 | 875 | 801 | 7.40 | 0 | 7.40 |
| Other public welfare | 55,064 | 13,517 | 41,547 | 33,301 | 8,246 | 243.06 | 59.67 | 183.39 |
| Hospitals | 35,551 | 5,998 | 29,553 | 13,874 | 15,678 | 156.92 | 26.48 | 130.45 |
| Health | 17,215 | 6,509 | 10,706 | 5,524 | 5,182 | 75.99 | 28.73 | 47.26 |
| Social insurance administration | 5,409 | 3,123 | 2,286 | 2,278 | 8 | 23.88 | 13.79 | 10.09 |
| Veterans' services | 15,023 | 14,959 | 64 | 64 | 0 | 66.31 | 66.03 | .28 |
| Transportation: | | | | | | | | |
| Highways | 35,121 | 576 | 34,545 | 20,103 | 14,441 | 155.03 | 2.54 | 152.48 |
| Air transportation | 5,396 | 2,578 | 2,818 | 346 | 2,472 | 23.82 | 11.38 | 12.44 |
| Water transport and terminals | 3,544 | 2,122 | 1,422 | 513 | 909 | 15.64 | 9.37 | 6.28 |
| Parking facilities | 390 | 0 | 390 | 0 | 390 | 1.72 | 0 | 1.72 |
| Public safety: | | | | | | | | |
| Police protection | 18,461 | 2,000 | 16,461 | 2,396 | 14,064 | 81.49 | 8.83 | 72.66 |
| Fire protection | 6,926 | 0 | 6,926 | 0 | 6,926 | 30.57 | 0 | 30.57 |
| Correction | 8,905 | 422 | 8,483 | 5,524 | 2,959 | 39.31 | 1.86 | 37.44 |
| Protective inspection and regulation | 2,802 | 0 | 2,802 | 1,905 | 897 | 12.37 | 0 | 12.37 |
| Environment and housing: | | | | | | | | |
| Natural resources | 45,486 | 38,974 | 6,512 | 5,165 | 1,348 | 200.78 | 172.03 | 28.75 |
| Sewerage | 10,797 | 0 | 10,797 | 359 | 10,438 | 47.66 | 0 | 47.66 |
| Housing and urban renewal | 16,008 | 7,910 | 8,098 | 488 | 7,610 | 70.66 | 34.92 | 35.74 |
| Parks and recreation | 8,783 | 1,375 | 7,408 | 1,362 | 6,046 | 38.77 | 6.07 | 32.70 |
| Sanitation other than sewerage | 4,137 | 0 | 4,137 | 0 | 4,137 | 18.26 | 0 | 18.26 |
| Governmental administration: | | | | | | | | |
| Financial administration | 11,895 | 3,875 | 8,020 | 3,669 | 4,352 | 52.51 | 17.10 | 35.40 |
| General control | 13,057 | 2,165 | 10,892 | 3,772 | 7,120 | 57.63 | 9.56 | 48.08 |
| General public buildings (state-local) | 3,312 | 0 | 3,312 | 867 | 2,445 | 14.62 | 0 | 14.62 |
| Interest on general debt | 21,786 | 101,816 | 19,970 | 9,015 | 10,955 | 537.57 | 449.43 | 88.15 |
| Other and unallocable | 46,614 | 21,507 | 25,107 | 9,564 | 15,543 | 205.76 | 94.93 | 110.83 |
| Indebtedness | | | | | | | | |
| Gross debt outstanding at end of fiscal year | 1,546,336 | 1,146,986 | 399,350 | 147,470 | 251,870 | 6,825.67 | 5,062.90 | 1,762.77 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*
*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Local government amounts are estimates subject to sampling variations.

(a) Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded.
(b) Includes pay and allowance for military personnel, amounting to $57,991 million.

## Table 3
## SUMMARY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES: 1977-78 TO 1981-82
### (In millions of dollars, except per capita amounts)

| Sources | 1981-82 Total | 1981-82 State | 1981-82 Local | 1980-81 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1977-78 | Per capita 1981-82 | Per capita 1980-81 | Per capita 1979-80 | Per capita 1978-79 | Per capita 1977-78 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue, total | $545,897 | $327,810 | $218,087 | $506,728 | $451,537 | $404,934 | $371,607 | $2,409.63 | $2,236.75 | $1,993.50 | $1,839.78 | $1,704.11 |
| From federal government | 86,945 | 66,026 | 20,919 | 90,294 | 83,029 | 75,164 | 69,592 | 383.78 | 398.57 | 366.56 | 341.50 | 319.14 |
| Revenue from own sources | 458,952 | 261,784 | 197,168 | 416,433 | 368,509 | 329,770 | 302,014 | 2,025.86 | 1,838.17 | 1,626.93 | 1,498.28 | 1,384.97 |
| General revenue from own sources | 369,236 | 205,996 | 163,240 | 333,109 | 299,293 | 268,115 | 246,368 | 1,629.84 | 1,470.38 | 1,321.35 | 1,218.15 | 1,129.75 |
| Taxes | 266,299 | 162,658 | 103,641 | 244,514 | 223,463 | 205,514 | 193,642 | 1,175.47 | 1,079.31 | 986.57 | 933.74 | 888.00 |
| Property | 81,918 | 3,113 | 78,805 | 74,969 | 68,499 | 64,944 | 66,422 | 361.59 | 330.92 | 302.42 | 295.07 | 304.60 |
| Sales and gross receipts | 93,636 | 78,800 | 14,836 | 85,971 | 79,927 | 74,247 | 67,596 | 413.32 | 379.49 | 352.87 | 337.34 | 309.98 |
| General | 60,583 | 50,343 | 10,240 | 55,641 | 51,328 | 46,559 | 41,473 | 267.42 | 245.61 | 226.61 | 211.53 | 190.19 |
| Selective | 33,053 | 28,458 | 4,596 | 30,330 | 28,599 | 27,689 | 26,123 | 145.90 | 133.88 | 126.26 | 125.80 | 119.80 |
| Individual income | 50,785 | 45,708 | 5,078 | 46,426 | 42,080 | 36,932 | 33,176 | 224.17 | 204.93 | 185.78 | 167.80 | 152.14 |
| Corporation net income | 15,033 | 14,006 | 1,027(a) | 14,143 | 13,321 | 12,128 | 10,738 | 66.36 | 62.43 | 58.81 | 55.10 | 49.24 |
| Other taxes | 24,927 | 21,031 | 3,896 | 23,004 | 19,636 | 17,264 | 15,710 | 110.03 | 101.54 | 86.69 | 78.44 | 72.04 |
| Charges and miscellaneous | 102,937 | 43,338 | 59,599 | 88,595 | 75,830 | 62,600 | 52,726 | 454.37 | 391.07 | 334.78 | 284.42 | 241.79 |
| Insurance trust revenue | 56,105 | 50,848 | 5,257 | 53,429 | 43,656 | 39,027 | 35,635 | 247.65 | 235.84 | 192.74 | 177.31 | 163.42 |
| Utility revenue | 30,267 | 2,085 | 28,182 | 26,617 | 22,359 | 19,730 | 17,252 | 133.60 | 117.49 | 98.71 | 89.64 | 79.12 |
| Liquor stores revenue | 3,344 | 2,854 | 490 | 3,278 | 3,201 | 28,988 | 2,759 | 14.76 | 14.47 | 14.13 | 13.17 | 12.65 |
| Expenditure, total | 522,760 | 213,342 | 309,418 | 487,048 | 434,073 | 381,867 | 346,786 | 2,307.51 | 2,149.88 | 1,916.39 | 1,734.98 | 1,590.29 |
| To federal government | 1,793 | 1,793 | --- | 1,873 | 1,746 | 1,493 | 1,472 | 7.91 | 8.27 | 7.71 | 6.78 | 6.75 |
| Direct expenditure by character and object | 520,967 | 211,549 | 309,418 | 485,175 | 432,327 | 380,374 | 345,313 | 2,299.60 | 2,141.61 | 1,908.69 | 1,729.86 | 1,583.54 |
| Current operation | 373,633 | 133,152 | 240,481 | 343,623 | 307,811 | 274,167 | 249,222 | 1,649.25 | 1,516.78 | 1,358.96 | 1,245.65 | 1,142.88 |
| Capital outlay | 66,414 | 23,466 | 42,948 | 67,596 | 62,894 | 53,196 | 44,769 | 293.16 | 298.38 | 277.67 | 241.69 | 205.30 |
| Construction | 53,280 | 19,560 | 33,720 | 54,950 | 51,492 | 43,326 | 36,199 | 235.18 | 242.55 | 227.33 | 196.85 | 166.00 |
| Equipment, land and existing structures | 13,134 | 3,906 | 9,228 | 12,646 | 11,402 | 9,870 | 8,570 | 57.97 | 55.82 | 50.34 | 44.84 | 39.30 |
| Assistance and subsidies | 17,365 | 10,867 | 6,498 | 16,861 | 15,222 | 14,044 | 13,753 | 76.65 | 74.43 | 67.20 | 63.81 | 63.07 |
| Insurance benefits and repayments | 39,466 | 34,664 | 4,802 | 36,583 | 28,797 | 23,504 | 23,525 | 174.21 | 161.48 | 127.14 | 106.79 | 107.89 |
| Interest on debt | 24,088 | 9,400 | 14,688 | 20,511 | 17,604 | 15,463 | 14,044 | 106.33 | 90.54 | 77.72 | 70.25 | 64.40 |
| Exhibit: Expenditure for salaries and wages | 190,154 | 56,627 | 133,527 | 180,261 | 163,896 | 149,104 | 137,703 | 839.36 | 795.69 | 723.59 | 677.44 | 631.48 |
| Direct expenditure, by function | 520,967 | 211,549 | 309,418 | 485,174 | 432,327 | 380,374 | 345,313 | 2,299.60 | 2,141.60 | 1,908.69 | 1,729.86 | 1,583.54 |
| Direct general expenditure | 433,530 | 170,747 | 262,783 | 405,576 | 367,340 | 326,024 | 295,510 | 1,913.64 | 1,790.25 | 1,621.77 | 1,481.26 | 1,355.15 |
| Education | 154,573 | 42,301 | 112,272 | 145,784 | 133,211 | 119,448 | 110,758 | 682.30 | 643.51 | 588.11 | 542.70 | 507.91 |
| Local schools | 106,101 | 1,054 | 105,047 | 100,534 | 92,930 | 83,385 | 76,703 | 468.34 | 443.77 | 410.28 | 378.85 | 351.74 |
| Institutions of higher education | 41,521 | 34,296 | 7,225 | 38,114 | 33,919 | 30,059 | 28,391 | 183.28 | 168.24 | 149.75 | 136.57 | 130.19 |
| Other education | 6,951 | 6,951 | --- | 7,136 | 6,362 | 6,004 | 5,664 | 30.68 | 31.50 | 28.09 | 27.28 | 25.98 |
| Public welfare | 56,257 | 41,513 | 14,744 | 52,248 | 45,552 | 40,418 | 37,679 | 248.32 | 230.63 | 201.11 | 190.36 | 172.79 |
| Highways | 34,545 | 20,103 | 14,442 | 34,603 | 33,311 | 28,440 | 24,609 | 152.48 | 152.74 | 147.07 | 129.22 | 112.85 |
| Hospitals | 29,553 | 13,874 | 15,678 | 26,330 | 23,787 | 21,039 | 18,648 | 130.45 | 116.22 | 105.02 | 95.59 | 85.51 |
| Police protection | 16,461 | 2,396 | 14,064 | 14,947 | 13,494 | 12,207 | 11,306 | 72.66 | 65.98 | 59.57 | 55.46 | 51.85 |
| Sewerage | 10,797 | 359 | 10,438 | 11,121 | 9,892 | 8,795 | 7,142 | 47.66 | 49.09 | 43.67 | 39.96 | 32.75 |
| General control | 10,892 | 3,772 | 7,120 | 9,541 | 8,697 | 7,742 | 7,001 | 48.08 | 42.11 | 38.40 | 35.17 | 32.11 |
| Health | 10,706 | 5,524 | 5,182 | 9,771 | 8,387 | 7,179 | 6,303 | 47.26 | 43.13 | 37.03 | 32.62 | 28.90 |
| Natural resources | 6,512 | 5,165 | 1,348 | 6,175 | 5,509 | 4,706 | 4,225 | 28.75 | 27.26 | 24.32 | 21.38 | 19.38 |
| Financial administration | 8,020 | 3,669 | 4,352 | 7,230 | 6,719 | 6,071 | 5,292 | 35.40 | 31.91 | 29.66 | 27.58 | 24.27 |
| Fire protection | 6,926 | --- | 6,926 | 6,336 | 5,718 | 5,147 | 4,802 | 30.57 | 27.97 | 25.25 | 23.38 | 22.02 |
| Parks and recreation | 7,408 | 1,362 | 6,046 | 7,064 | 6,520 | 5,896 | 5,270 | 32.70 | 31.18 | 28.79 | 26.79 | 24.17 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Correction | 8,483 | 5,524 | 2,959 | 7,393 | 6,448 | 5,534 | 4,981 | 37.44 | 32.63 | 28.47 | 25.15 | 22.84 |
| Housing and urban renewal | 8,098 | 488 | 7,610 | 7,086 | 6,062 | 4,724 | 3,699 | 35.74 | 31.28 | 26.76 | 21.46 | 16.96 |
| General public buildings | 3,312 | 867 | 2,445 | 3,230 | 3,018 | 2,829 | 2,561 | 14.62 | 14.26 | 13.32 | 12.85 | 11.74 |
| Sanitation other than sewerage | 4,137 | --- | 4,137 | 3,777 | 3,322 | 2,992 | 2,727 | 18.26 | 16.67 | 14.67 | 13.59 | 12.51 |
| Employment security administration | 2,286 | 2,278 | 8 | 2,276 | 2,009 | 1,806 | 1,764 | 10.09 | 10.05 | 8.87 | 8.21 | 8.09 |
| Airports | 2,818 | 346 | 2,473 | 2,743 | 2,501 | 1,906 | 1,617 | 12.44 | 12.11 | 11.04 | 8.66 | 7.42 |
| Interest on general debt | 19,970 | 9,015 | 10,955 | 17,131 | 14,747 | 12,987 | 11,983 | 88.15 | 75.62 | 65.11 | 59.01 | 54.95 |
| Other and unallocable | 31,780 | 12,193 | 19,586 | 30,790 | 28,436 | 26,157 | 23,143 | 140.29 | 135.92 | 125.54 | 118.84 | 106.13 |
| Insurance trust expenditure | 39,466 | 34,664 | 4,802 | 36,583 | 28,797 | 23,504 | 23,525 | 174.21 | 161.48 | 127.14 | 106.79 | 107.89 |
| Utility expenditure | 45,135 | 3,730 | 41,405 | 40,290 | 33,599 | 28,429 | 23,960 | 199.23 | 177.84 | 148.34 | 129.17 | 109.88 |
| Liquor stores expenditure | 2,836 | 2,408 | 428 | 2,726 | 2,591 | 2,416 | 2,317 | 12.52 | 12.03 | 11.44 | 10.98 | 10.63 |
| Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year | 399,350 | 147,470 | 251,870 | 363,892 | 335,603 | 304,103 | 280,433 | 1,762.77 | 1,606.25 | 1,481.66 | 1,381.66 | 1,286.01 |
| Long-term | 380,252 | 143,702 | 236,550 | 348,329 | 322,456 | 292,302 | 269,003 | 1,678.47 | 1,537.56 | 1,423.62 | 1,328.05 | 1,233.59 |
| Full faith and credit | 151,200 | 51,507 | 99,692 | 151,750 | 149,802 | 145,385 | 142,523 | 667.41 | 669.84 | 661.36 | 660.54 | 653.58 |
| Nonguaranteed | 229,053 | 92,195 | 136,858 | 196,579 | 172,654 | 146,917 | 126,481 | 1,011.06 | 867.72 | 762.25 | 667.50 | 580.01 |
| Short-term | 19,097 | 3,768 | 15,329 | 15,562 | 13,147 | 11,801 | 11,430 | 84.30 | 68.69 | 58.04 | 53.62 | 52.41 |
| Long-term debt issued | 48,379 | 19,436 | 28,943 | 43,819 | 42,364 | 42,085 | 39,980 | 213.55 | 193.42 | 187.03 | 191.21 | 183.34 |
| Long-term debt retired | 21,012 | 7,982 | 13,030 | 18,929 | 17,404 | 27,056 | 16,715 | 92.75 | 83.55 | 76.84 | 122.93 | 76.65 |
| Cash and security holdings, by type | 504,693 | 338,273 | 166,419 | 454,393 | 407,815 | 362,359 | 318,676 | 2,227.76 | 2,005.73 | 1,800.47 | 1,646.35 | 1,461.38 |
| Unemp. Comp. Fund balance in U.S. Treasury | 6,967 | 6,967 | --- | 11,736 | 11,994 | 11,341 | 7,431 | 30.75 | 51.80 | 52.95 | 51.53 | 34.08 |
| Other deposits and cash | 102,136 | 35,222 | 66,913 | 93,438 | 89,743 | 85,138 | 73,296 | 450.83 | 412.44 | 396.20 | 386.82 | 336.12 |
| Securities | 395,589 | 296,084 | 99,505 | 349,220 | 306,077 | 265,881 | 237,950 | 1,746.17 | 1,541.49 | 1,351.30 | 1,208.01 | 1,091.19 |
| Federal | 111,228 | 71,742 | 39,486 | 95,135 | 81,669 | 72,284 | 63,449 | 490.97 | 419.94 | 360.56 | 328.41 | 290.96 |
| State and local government | 11,449 | 7,597 | 3,852 | 10,707 | 11,379 | 10,248 | 12,078 | 50.54 | 47.26 | 50.24 | 46.56 | 55.38 |
| Other | 272,912 | 216,745 | 56,167 | 243,378 | 213,031 | 183,350 | 162,422 | 1,204.66 | 1,074.29 | 940.51 | 833.03 | 744.83 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82*, and prior annual reports.
(a) Minor amount included in individual income tax figure.

# Table 4
# GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1981-82
## (In millions of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total general revenue | From federal government | All general revenue from own sources | Taxes | | | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Property | Other | |
| **United States** | $456,182 | $86,945 | $369,236 | $266,299 | $81,918 | $184,381 | $102,937 |
| **Alabama** | 6,069 | 1,380 | 4,690 | 2,973 | 347 | 2,627 | 1,717 |
| **Alaska** | 6,333 | 424 | 5,909 | 2,813 | 361 | 2,452 | 3,096 |
| **Arizona** | 4,995 | 756 | 4,239 | 2,880 | 897 | 1,983 | 1,358 |
| **Arkansas** | 3,262 | 827 | 2,435 | 1,666 | 357 | 1,309 | 769 |
| **California** | 55,179 | 10,745 | 44,433 | 32,481 | 8,324 | 24,157 | 11,952 |
| **Colorado** | 6,126 | 1,065 | 5,061 | 3,434 | 1,202 | 2,232 | 1,628 |
| **Connecticut** | 6,153 | 1,027 | 5,126 | 4,115 | 1,756 | 2,359 | 1,011 |
| **Delaware** | 1,366 | 285 | 1,081 | 722 | 110 | 613 | 359 |
| **Florida** | 16,213 | 2,865 | 13,348 | 9,221 | 3,156 | 6,065 | 4,127 |
| **Georgia** | 9,850 | 2,183 | 7,667 | 5,167 | 1,390 | 3,777 | 2,500 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,329 | 465 | 1,863 | 1,381 | 254 | 1,127 | 482 |
| **Idaho** | 1,515 | 325 | 1,190 | 811 | 223 | 588 | 379 |
| **Illinois** | 21,889 | 4,300 | 17,588 | 13,678 | 4,866 | 8,813 | 3,910 |
| **Indiana** | 8,352 | 1,505 | 6,847 | 4,810 | 1,702 | 3,108 | 2,037 |
| **Iowa** | 5,517 | 918 | 4,598 | 3,293 | 1,273 | 2,020 | 1,306 |
| **Kansas** | 4,554 | 735 | 3,819 | 2,530 | 1,013 | 1,517 | 1,290 |
| **Kentucky** | 5,496 | 1,327 | 4,169 | 3,130 | 550 | 2,580 | 1,039 |
| **Louisiana** | 8,863 | 1,549 | 7,313 | 4,633 | 566 | 4,067 | 2,680 |
| **Maine** | 1,937 | 475 | 1,463 | 1,151 | 431 | 719 | 312 |
| **Maryland** | 9,075 | 1,672 | 7,404 | 5,368 | 1,431 | 3,937 | 2,036 |
| **Massachusetts** | 12,320 | 2,729 | 9,590 | 7,762 | 2,926 | 4,837 | 1,828 |
| **Michigan** | 20,250 | 3,962 | 16,288 | 11,397 | 4,843 | 6,554 | 4,891 |
| **Minnesota** | 9,677 | 1,765 | 7,912 | 5,257 | 1,392 | 3,865 | 2,655 |
| **Mississippi** | 3,965 | 1,038 | 2,927 | 1,893 | 410 | 1,483 | 1,034 |
| **Missouri** | 7,231 | 1,546 | 5,684 | 4,144 | 1,127 | 3,017 | 1,540 |
| **Montana** | 1,772 | 349 | 1,423 | 965 | 458 | 508 | 458 |
| **Nebraska** | 2,974 | 497 | 2,476 | 1,645 | 705 | 940 | 831 |
| **Nevada** | 1,820 | 287 | 1,533 | 1,014 | 185 | 829 | 519 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,442 | 285 | 1,157 | 852 | 527 | 325 | 305 |
| **New Jersey** | 15,233 | 2,486 | 12,747 | 9,965 | 4,354 | 5,611 | 2,782 |
| **New Mexico** | 3,374 | 558 | 2,816 | 1,488 | 199 | 1,289 | 1,328 |
| **New York** | 48,285 | 9,001 | 39,284 | 31,427 | 10,079 | 21,348 | 7,857 |
| **North Carolina** | 8,974 | 1,876 | 7,098 | 5,205 | 1,211 | 3,994 | 1,893 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,545 | 299 | 1,247 | 738 | 200 | 539 | 508 |
| **Ohio** | 17,983 | 3,411 | 14,572 | 10,504 | 3,545 | 6,960 | 4,068 |
| **Oklahoma** | 5,995 | 936 | 5,060 | 3,659 | 525 | 3,134 | 1,401 |
| **Oregon** | 5,785 | 1,187 | 4,598 | 2,954 | 1,271 | 1,683 | 1,644 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 21,549 | 4,324 | 17,225 | 13,239 | 3,458 | 9,781 | 3,986 |
| **Rhode Island** | 2,032 | 460 | 1,572 | 1,158 | 486 | 672 | 414 |
| **South Carolina** | 4,802 | 992 | 3,810 | 2,628 | 626 | 2,003 | 1,182 |
| **South Dakota** | 1,268 | 302 | 966 | 633 | 266 | 367 | 333 |
| **Tennessee** | 6,668 | 1,562 | 5,106 | 3,545 | 895 | 2,650 | 1,561 |
| **Texas** | 26,049 | 3,702 | 22,347 | 15,359 | 5,212 | 10,147 | 6,988 |
| **Utah** | 2,975 | 647 | 2,328 | 1,478 | 404 | 1,074 | 851 |
| **Vermont** | 1,042 | 285 | 757 | 565 | 232 | 334 | 191 |
| **Virginia** | 9,154 | 1,682 | 7,472 | 5,510 | 1,606 | 3,903 | 1,963 |
| **Washington** | 8,621 | 1,571 | 7,050 | 4,841 | 1,432 | 3,410 | 2,209 |
| **West Virginia** | 3,380 | 811 | 2,569 | 1,862 | 312 | 1,550 | 708 |
| **Wisconsin** | 9,988 | 1,845 | 8,143 | 5,928 | 2,068 | 3,860 | 2,215 |
| **Wyoming** | 2,170 | 379 | 1,792 | 1,197 | 418 | 779 | 595 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 2,782 | 1,342 | 1,440 | 1,227 | 339 | 888 | 213 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*
*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

## Table 5
## PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1981-82

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | From federal government | All general revenue from own sources | Taxes | | | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Property | Other | |
| **U.S. Average** | $2,013.62 | $ 383.78 | $1,629.84 | $1,175.47 | $ 361.59 | $ 813.87 | $ 454.37 |
| **Alabama** | 1,558.67 | 354.30 | 1,204.37 | 763.56 | 89.06 | 674.50 | 440.81 |
| **Alaska** | 15,754.31 | 1,055.61 | 14,698.70 | 6,997.50 | 898.46 | 6,099.04 | 7,701.20 |
| **Arizona** | 1,837.77 | 278.32 | 1,559.45 | 1,059.70 | 330.11 | 729.59 | 499.75 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,426.76 | 361.63 | 1,065.12 | 728.88 | 156.30 | 572.58 | 336.24 |
| **California** | 2,331.36 | 454.01 | 1,877.35 | 1,372.38 | 351.70 | 1,020.68 | 504.98 |
| **Colorado** | 2,119.82 | 368.50 | 1,751.32 | 1,188.12 | 415.86 | 772.26 | 563.20 |
| **Connecticut** | 1,979.86 | 330.60 | 1,649.26 | 1,324.01 | 564.90 | 759.10 | 325.25 |
| **Delaware** | 2,299.98 | 480.23 | 1,819.74 | 1,215.72 | 184.37 | 1,031.35 | 604.02 |
| **Florida** | 1,663.56 | 293.97 | 1,369.59 | 946.17 | 323.82 | 622.35 | 423.42 |
| **Georgia** | 1,803.01 | 399.53 | 1,403.48 | 945.80 | 254.44 | 691.36 | 457.68 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,412.96 | 482.30 | 1,930.66 | 1,431.28 | 263.62 | 1,167.66 | 499.38 |
| **Idaho** | 1,604.99 | 344.38 | 1,260.61 | 858.87 | 235.88 | 622.99 | 401.74 |
| **Illinois** | 1,915.53 | 376.33 | 1,539.20 | 1,197.02 | 425.81 | 771.21 | 342.18 |
| **Indiana** | 1,521.31 | 274.05 | 1,247.26 | 876.14 | 309.98 | 566.16 | 371.11 |
| **Iowa** | 1,893.13 | 315.12 | 1,578.01 | 1,129.94 | 436.70 | 693.24 | 448.07 |
| **Kansas** | 1,926.43 | 310.79 | 1,615.65 | 1,070.03 | 428.50 | 641.53 | 545.62 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,501.77 | 362.69 | 1,139.07 | 855.17 | 150.23 | 704.94 | 283.91 |
| **Louisiana** | 2,107.13 | 368.40 | 1,738.73 | 1,101.46 | 134.57 | 966.89 | 637.27 |
| **Maine** | 1,722.18 | 421.88 | 1,300.30 | 1,022.73 | 383.47 | 639.26 | 277.57 |
| **Maryland** | 2,152.05 | 396.40 | 1,755.65 | 1,272.95 | 339.35 | 933.60 | 482.70 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,147.39 | 475.71 | 1,671.68 | 1,353.04 | 509.98 | 843.06 | 318.64 |
| **Michigan** | 2,186.40 | 427.81 | 1,758.59 | 1,230.49 | 522.90 | 707.59 | 528.10 |
| **Minnesota** | 2,374.15 | 432.97 | 1,941.18 | 1,289.70 | 341.50 | 948.19 | 651.48 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,572.96 | 411.82 | 1,161.14 | 751.02 | 162.59 | 588.43 | 410.12 |
| **Missouri** | 1,470.54 | 314.50 | 1,156.05 | 842.80 | 229.16 | 613.64 | 313.25 |
| **Montana** | 2,251.72 | 443.47 | 1,808.25 | 1,226.70 | 581.72 | 644.98 | 581.55 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,893.96 | 316.72 | 1,577.24 | 1,047.90 | 448.94 | 598.96 | 529.35 |
| **Nevada** | 2,275.32 | 359.17 | 1,916.15 | 1,267.24 | 230.99 | 1,036.25 | 648.91 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,565.94 | 309.33 | 1,256.60 | 925.55 | 572.15 | 353.40 | 331.06 |
| **New Jersey** | 2,068.27 | 337.56 | 1,730.71 | 1,353.00 | 591.14 | 761.87 | 377.71 |
| **New Mexico** | 2,589.71 | 428.59 | 2,161.12 | 1,141.97 | 152.83 | 989.13 | 1,019.15 |
| **New York** | 2,750.03 | 512.64 | 2,237.39 | 1,789.92 | 574.07 | 1,215.85 | 447.47 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,525.62 | 318.92 | 1,206.70 | 884.87 | 205.86 | 679.00 | 321.83 |
| **North Dakota** | 2,366.60 | 457.18 | 1,909.42 | 1,130.71 | 305.72 | 825.00 | 778.71 |
| **Ohio** | 1,665.44 | 315.92 | 1,349.52 | 972.81 | 328.28 | 644.53 | 376.72 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,981.95 | 309.26 | 1,672.69 | 1,209.58 | 173.57 | 1,036.01 | 463.11 |
| **Oregon** | 2,197.25 | 450.88 | 1,746.37 | 1,122.03 | 482.73 | 639.29 | 624.35 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,816.32 | 364.44 | 1,451.88 | 1,115.91 | 291.51 | 824.40 | 335.97 |
| **Rhode Island** | 2,145.73 | 485.30 | 1,660.42 | 1,222.74 | 513.21 | 709.53 | 437.68 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,538.00 | 317.59 | 1,220.41 | 841.90 | 200.43 | 641.47 | 378.51 |
| **South Dakota** | 1,835.45 | 437.29 | 1,398.16 | 916.11 | 385.53 | 530.59 | 482.05 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,452.38 | 340.17 | 1,112.21 | 772.14 | 194.96 | 577.18 | 340.07 |
| **Texas** | 1,830.70 | 260.18 | 1,570.53 | 1,079.43 | 366.32 | 713.12 | 491.09 |
| **Utah** | 2,036.28 | 442.59 | 1,593.70 | 1,011.49 | 276.67 | 734.82 | 582.21 |
| **Vermont** | 2,039.23 | 558.61 | 1,480.61 | 1,106.42 | 453.68 | 652.74 | 374.19 |
| **Virginia** | 1,712.04 | 314.56 | 1,397.49 | 1,030.41 | 300.37 | 730.03 | 367.08 |
| **Washington** | 2,086.49 | 380.20 | 1,706.29 | 1,171.71 | 346.48 | 825.23 | 534.58 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,733.36 | 415.85 | 1,317.51 | 954.68 | 159.87 | 794.81 | 362.83 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,122.45 | 392.13 | 1,730.32 | 1,259.66 | 439.42 | 820.25 | 470.66 |
| **Wyoming** | 4,618.02 | 805.89 | 3,812.13 | 2,546.39 | 888.83 | 1,657.55 | 1,265.74 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 4,360.82 | 2,103.40 | 2,257.42 | 1,923.88 | 531.56 | 1,392.32 | 333.53 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*

# Table 6
# ORIGIN AND ALLOCATION, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, OF GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1981-82
## (Dollar amounts in millions)

| State or other jurisdiction | By originating level of government (before transfers among governments) | | | | | | | By final recipient level of government (after intergovernmental transfers) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total general revenue | Amount | | | Percent | | | Amount | | Percent | |
| | | Federal | State | Local | Federal | State | Local | State(a) | Local | State | Local |
| **United States** | $456,181.5 | $86,945.4 | $205,996.1 | $163,240.0 | 19.1 | 45.2 | 35.8 | $180,117.7 | $276,063.9 | 39.5 | 60.5 |
| **Alabama** | 6,069.5 | 1,379.6 | 2,980.2 | 1,709.6 | 22.7 | 49.1 | 28.2 | 3,068.3 | 3,001.2 | 50.6 | 49.4 |
| **Alaska** | 6,333.2 | 424.4 | 5,215.8 | 693.1 | 6.7 | 82.4 | 10.9 | 4,910.0 | 1,423.2 | 77.5 | 22.5 |
| **Arizona** | 4,995.1 | 756.5 | 2,364.4 | 1,874.2 | 15.1 | 47.3 | 37.5 | 1,624.3 | 3,370.8 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| **Arkansas** | 3,261.6 | 826.7 | 1,537.6 | 897.3 | 25.3 | 47.1 | 27.5 | 1,600.8 | 1,660.8 | 49.1 | 50.9 |
| **California** | 55,178.7 | 10,745.4 | 25,615.7 | 18,817.5 | 19.5 | 46.4 | 34.1 | 17,492.4 | 37,686.2 | 31.7 | 68.3 |
| **Colorado** | 6,126.3 | 1,065.0 | 2,338.9 | 2,722.4 | 17.4 | 38.2 | 44.4 | 2,091.1 | 4,035.2 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| **Connecticut** | 6,153.4 | 1,027.5 | 2,997.9 | 2,128.0 | 16.7 | 48.7 | 34.6 | 3,181.3 | 2,972.0 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| **Delaware** | 1,366.2 | 285.3 | 846.3 | 234.7 | 20.9 | 61.9 | 17.2 | 864.9 | 501.3 | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| **Florida** | 16,213.0 | 2,865.0 | 6,412.2 | 6,935.8 | 17.7 | 39.5 | 42.8 | 4,873.3 | 11,339.8 | 30.1 | 69.9 |
| **Georgia** | 9,849.8 | 2,182.6 | 3,813.4 | 3,853.8 | 22.2 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 3,861.1 | 5,988.8 | 39.2 | 60.8 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,328.5 | 465.4 | 1,457.5 | 405.6 | 20.0 | 62.6 | 17.4 | 1,805.8 | 522.7 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| **Idaho** | 1,515.1 | 325.1 | 735.8 | 454.2 | 21.5 | 48.6 | 30.0 | 693.7 | 821.4 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| **Illinois** | 21,888.8 | 4,300.4 | 8,896.8 | 8,691.6 | 19.6 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 8,310.3 | 13,578.5 | 38.0 | 62.0 |
| **Indiana** | 8,352.0 | 1,504.5 | 3,953.4 | 2,894.0 | 18.0 | 47.3 | 34.7 | 3,088.3 | 5,263.7 | 37.0 | 63.0 |
| **Iowa** | 5,516.6 | 918.2 | 2,491.9 | 2,106.5 | 16.6 | 45.2 | 38.2 | 2,085.4 | 3,431.2 | 37.8 | 62.2 |
| **Kansas** | 4,554.1 | 734.7 | 1,835.4 | 1,984.0 | 16.1 | 40.3 | 43.6 | 1,779.3 | 2,774.8 | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| **Kentucky** | 5,496.5 | 1,327.5 | 3,147.3 | 1,021.7 | 24.2 | 57.3 | 18.6 | 3,143.3 | 2,353.2 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| **Louisiana** | 8,862.6 | 1,549.5 | 4,584.8 | 2,728.3 | 17.5 | 51.7 | 30.8 | 4,071.4 | 4,791.2 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| **Maine** | 1,937.5 | 474.6 | 938.7 | 524.2 | 24.5 | 48.4 | 27.1 | 1,097.8 | 839.6 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
| **Maryland** | 9,075.2 | 1,671.6 | 4,289.9 | 3,113.6 | 18.4 | 47.3 | 34.3 | 3,916.3 | 5,158.9 | 43.2 | 56.8 |
| **Massachusetts** | 12,319.6 | 2,729.2 | 5,789.6 | 3,800.8 | 22.2 | 47.0 | 30.9 | 5,797.9 | 6,521.7 | 47.1 | 52.9 |
| **Michigan** | 20,250.4 | 3,962.4 | 8,213.1 | 8,074.9 | 19.6 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 8,371.6 | 11,878.9 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| **Minnesota** | 9,677.0 | 1,764.8 | 4,650.5 | 3,261.7 | 18.2 | 48.1 | 33.7 | 3,290.7 | 6,386.4 | 34.0 | 66.0 |
| **Mississippi** | 3,965.4 | 1,038.2 | 1,848.7 | 1,078.5 | 26.2 | 46.6 | 27.2 | 1,765.8 | 2,199.6 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
| **Missouri** | 7,230.7 | 1,546.4 | 2,851.0 | 2,833.3 | 21.4 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 2,882.6 | 4,348.1 | 39.9 | 60.1 |
| **Montana** | 1,772.1 | 349.0 | 796.3 | 626.8 | 19.7 | 44.9 | 35.4 | 864.1 | 908.0 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| **Nebraska** | 2,973.5 | 497.3 | 1,153.5 | 1,322.7 | 16.7 | 38.8 | 44.5 | 1,186.7 | 1,786.8 | 39.9 | 60.1 |
| **Nevada** | 1,820.3 | 287.3 | 871.6 | 661.3 | 15.8 | 47.9 | 36.3 | 621.5 | 1,198.8 | 34.1 | 65.9 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,442.2 | 284.9 | 537.4 | 619.9 | 19.8 | 37.3 | 43.0 | 665.7 | 776.6 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| **New Jersey** | 15,232.8 | 2,486.1 | 7,115.3 | 5,631.4 | 16.3 | 46.7 | 37.0 | 5,839.0 | 9,393.9 | 38.3 | 61.7 |
| **New Mexico** | 3,374.4 | 558.4 | 2,296.4 | 519.5 | 16.5 | 68.1 | 15.4 | 1,947.1 | 1,427.3 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
| **New York** | 48,285.0 | 9,000.8 | 18,121.8 | 21,162.4 | 18.6 | 37.5 | 43.8 | 13,852.3 | 34,432.7 | 28.7 | 71.3 |
| **North Carolina** | 8,973.7 | 1,875.9 | 4,587.1 | 2,510.8 | 20.9 | 51.1 | 28.0 | 3,867.9 | 5,105.8 | 43.1 | 56.9 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,545.4 | 298.5 | 873.1 | 373.8 | 19.3 | 56.5 | 24.2 | 835.4 | 710.0 | 54.1 | 45.9 |
| **Ohio** | 17,983.5 | 3,411.3 | 7,629.2 | 6,942.9 | 19.0 | 42.4 | 38.6 | 6,507.4 | 11,476.1 | 36.2 | 63.8 |
| **Oklahoma** | 5,995.4 | 935.5 | 3,442.6 | 1,617.3 | 15.6 | 57.4 | 27.0 | 3,116.5 | 2,878.8 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| **Oregon** | 5,785.4 | 1,187.2 | 2,428.9 | 2,169.3 | 20.5 | 42.0 | 37.5 | 2,354.1 | 3,431.2 | 40.7 | 59.3 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 21,548.8 | 4,323.7 | 9,634.3 | 7,590.8 | 20.1 | 44.7 | 35.2 | 9,040.9 | 12,507.9 | 42.0 | 58.0 |
| **Rhode Island** | 2,032.0 | 459.6 | 1,028.3 | 544.1 | 22.6 | 50.6 | 26.8 | 1,211.3 | 820.7 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| **South Carolina** | 4,801.6 | 991.5 | 2,519.4 | 1,290.8 | 20.6 | 52.5 | 26.9 | 2,433.0 | 2,368.7 | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| **South Dakota** | 1,268.3 | 302.2 | 541.1 | 425.0 | 23.8 | 42.7 | 33.5 | 644.0 | 624.3 | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| **Tennessee** | 6,667.9 | 1,561.7 | 2,687.9 | 2,418.2 | 23.4 | 40.3 | 36.3 | 2,950.1 | 3,717.8 | 44.2 | 55.8 |
| **Texas** | 26,049.1 | 3,702.0 | 11,914.7 | 10,432.4 | 14.2 | 45.7 | 40.0 | 10,358.7 | 15,690.4 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| **Utah** | 2,975.0 | 646.6 | 1,298.2 | 1,030.2 | 21.7 | 43.6 | 34.6 | 1,349.5 | 1,625.5 | 45.4 | 54.6 |
| **Vermont** | 1,042.0 | 285.5 | 481.7 | 274.9 | 27.4 | 46.2 | 26.4 | 660.7 | 381.4 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| **Virginia** | 9,154.3 | 1,681.9 | 4,400.4 | 3,072.0 | 18.4 | 48.1 | 33.6 | 4,170.3 | 4,984.0 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| **Washington** | 8,621.4 | 1,571.0 | 4,265.4 | 2,785.0 | 18.2 | 49.5 | 32.3 | 3,485.1 | 5,136.3 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| **West Virginia** | 3,380.0 | 810.9 | 1,787.6 | 781.5 | 24.0 | 52.9 | 23.1 | 1,788.5 | 1,591.6 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| **Wisconsin** | 9,988.2 | 1,845.3 | 4,743.5 | 3,399.4 | 18.5 | 47.5 | 34.0 | 3,663.1 | 6,325.1 | 36.7 | 63.3 |
| **Wyoming** | 2,170.5 | 378.8 | 1,033.7 | 758.0 | 17.5 | 47.6 | 34.9 | 1,037.4 | 1,133.1 | 47.8 | 52.2 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 2,782.2 | 1,342.0 | | 1,440.2 | 48.2 | | 51.8 | | 2,782.2 | | 100.0 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*

*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Local government amounts are estimates subject to sampling variation.

(a) Data not adjusted for federal receipts of $1,812 million from state governments (mainly for Supplemental Security Income program).

## Table 7
## DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1981-82
### (In millions of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Education | | Public welfare | Health and hospitals | Highways | | Interest on general debt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Other than capital outlay | Local schools only | | | Total | Other than capital outlay | |
| **United States** | $433,530 | $379,546 | $154,573 | $112,272 | $56,257 | $40,258 | $34,545 | $16,841 | $19,970 |
| **Alabama** | 5,987 | 5,173 | 2,386 | 1,277 | 542 | 768 | 567 | 311 | 242 |
| **Alaska** | 3,487 | 2,609 | 880 | 470 | 171 | 111 | 304 | 110 | 416 |
| **Arizona** | 5,146 | 4,194 | 2,161 | 1,495 | 243 | 380 | 455 | 165 | 210 |
| **Arkansas** | 3,081 | 2,732 | 1,242 | 806 | 363 | 345 | 321 | 185 | 131 |
| **California** | 53,088 | 48,515 | 17,901 | 13,302 | 8,968 | 4,722 | 2,350 | 1,319 | 1,330 |
| **Colorado** | 5,737 | 4,979 | 2,373 | 1,634 | 570 | 495 | 507 | 285 | 224 |
| **Connecticut** | 5,735 | 5,230 | 1,958 | 1,497 | 803 | 373 | 413 | 229 | 396 |
| **Delaware** | 1,295 | 1,093 | 470 | 252 | 98 | 66 | 117 | 60 | 101 |
| **Florida** | 16,224 | 13,336 | 5,619 | 4,515 | 1,223 | 1,909 | 1,344 | 519 | 542 |
| **Georgia** | 9,450 | 8,028 | 3,094 | 2,218 | 929 | 1,782 | 1,012 | 319 | 257 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,254 | 1,909 | 644 | 0 | 290 | 156 | 143 | 60 | 147 |
| **Idaho** | 1,459 | 1,244 | 579 | 390 | 120 | 132 | 162 | 64 | 49 |
| **Illinois** | 20,517 | 18,082 | 7,108 | 5,423 | 3,198 | 1,389 | 1,626 | 828 | 1,032 |
| **Indiana** | 7,986 | 7,023 | 3,523 | 2,285 | 817 | 857 | 647 | 366 | 210 |
| **Iowa** | 5,470 | 4,682 | 2,197 | 1,549 | 633 | 567 | 694 | 356 | 128 |
| **Kansas** | 4,352 | 3,780 | 1,684 | 1,205 | 446 | 395 | 509 | 236 | 278 |
| **Kentucky** | 5,341 | 4,574 | 1,903 | 1,162 | 738 | 364 | 656 | 266 | 409 |
| **Louisiana** | 8,597 | 7,214 | 2,943 | 1,983 | 873 | 995 | 755 | 175 | 523 |
| **Maine** | 1,869 | 1,671 | 649 | 453 | 325 | 81 | 215 | 129 | 91 |
| **Maryland** | 8,632 | 7,246 | 3,059 | 2,232 | 904 | 635 | 845 | 252 | 451 |
| **Massachusetts** | 11,297 | 10,407 | 3,296 | 2,625 | 2,078 | 1,048 | 625 | 369 | 610 |
| **Michigan** | 19,072 | 17,466 | 7,153 | 5,167 | 3,043 | 1,954 | 1,079 | 571 | 646 |
| **Minnesota** | 9,671 | 8,357 | 3,306 | 2,335 | 1,431 | 852 | 895 | 427 | 608 |
| **Mississippi** | 3,976 | 3,409 | 1,436 | 984 | 451 | 568 | 534 | 232 | 108 |
| **Missouri** | 6,954 | 6,102 | 2,611 | 1,969 | 794 | 771 | 617 | 309 | 235 |
| **Montana** | 1,539 | 1,331 | 620 | 466 | 154 | 86 | 203 | 91 | 58 |
| **Nebraska** | 2,822 | 2,393 | 1,145 | 818 | 250 | 278 | 378 | 162 | 81 |
| **Nevada** | 1,801 | 1,477 | 553 | 391 | 115 | 191 | 173 | 75 | 69 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,488 | 1,318 | 523 | 376 | 197 | 73 | 180 | 120 | 115 |
| **New Jersey** | 14,506 | 12,938 | 5,083 | 4,151 | 1,870 | 890 | 958 | 512 | 890 |
| **New Mexico** | 2,843 | 2,361 | 1,162 | 772 | 220 | 250 | 356 | 132 | 149 |
| **New York** | 46,355 | 41,609 | 13,436 | 10,919 | 7,907 | 4,653 | 2,547 | 1,416 | 3,130 |
| **North Carolina** | 8,707 | 7,844 | 3,769 | 2,618 | 831 | 921 | 624 | 390 | 244 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,431 | 1,181 | 551 | 359 | 109 | 76 | 182 | 83 | 47 |
| **Ohio** | 18,068 | 15,857 | 6,587 | 4,895 | 2,634 | 1,759 | 1,246 | 699 | 716 |
| **Oklahoma** | 5,229 | 4,483 | 2,202 | 1,388 | 690 | 505 | 495 | 264 | 160 |
| **Oregon** | 5,872 | 5,175 | 2,196 | 1,709 | 483 | 350 | 511 | 234 | 531 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 19,912 | 17,835 | 6,717 | 5,268 | 3,415 | 1,372 | 1,607 | 1,069 | 1,189 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1,969 | 1,814 | 646 | 414 | 351 | 154 | 93 | 55 | 161 |
| **South Carolina** | 4,601 | 4,133 | 2,029 | 1,299 | 473 | 641 | 221 | 171 | 137 |
| **South Dakota** | 1,201 | 1,017 | 430 | 294 | 113 | 61 | 192 | 104 | 59 |
| **Tennessee** | 6,284 | 5,395 | 2,181 | 1,410 | 691 | 763 | 588 | 256 | 314 |
| **Texas** | 24,066 | 19,730 | 10,001 | 7,349 | 1,679 | 2,267 | 2,789 | 1,028 | 967 |
| **Utah** | 2,663 | 2,234 | 1,265 | 792 | 214 | 161 | 245 | 94 | 98 |
| **Vermont** | 998 | 897 | 389 | 235 | 129 | 50 | 112 | 66 | 55 |
| **Virginia** | 8,874 | 7,803 | 3,443 | 2,360 | 951 | 807 | 789 | 430 | 352 |
| **Washington** | 8,526 | 7,091 | 3,320 | 2,130 | 852 | 605 | 863 | 426 | 303 |
| **West Virginia** | 3,218 | 2,724 | 1,189 | 890 | 273 | 299 | 465 | 176 | 222 |
| **Wisconsin** | 10,132 | 8,727 | 3,957 | 2,872 | 1,185 | 1,005 | 1,009 | 522 | 333 |
| **Wyoming** | 1,585 | 1,169 | 610 | 477 | 65 | 128 | 237 | 79 | 108 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 2,164 | 1,953 | 392 | 392 | 353 | 202 | 88 | 43 | 107 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*

*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

## Table 8
## PER CAPITA DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1981-82

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Other than capital outlay | Education | | Public welfare | Health and hospitals | Highways | Interest on general debt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Local schools only | | | | |
| **United States** | $1,913.63 | $1,675.34 | $ 682.30 | $ 468.34 | $248.32 | $177.70 | $152.48 | $ 88.15 |
| **Alabama** | 1,537.43 | 1,328.35 | 612.77 | 354.02 | 139.24 | 197.13 | 145.69 | 62.21 |
| **Alaska** | 8,673.17 | 6,490.98 | 2,189.32 | 1,577.94 | 424.40 | 276.60 | 756.87 | 1,035.73 |
| **Arizona** | 1,893.43 | 1,543.04 | 795.04 | 483.13 | 89.41 | 139.87 | 167.32 | 77.27 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,347.71 | 1,194.90 | 543.35 | 354.54 | 158.70 | 150.74 | 140.53 | 57.39 |
| **California** | 2,243.02 | 2,049.80 | 756.34 | 484.74 | 378.93 | 199.51 | 99.28 | 56.17 |
| **Colorado** | 1,984.98 | 1,722.97 | 821.22 | 555.77 | 197.14 | 171.21 | 175.49 | 77.48 |
| **Connecticut** | 1,845.13 | 1,682.62 | 630.11 | 481.74 | 258.43 | 120.11 | 132.81 | 127.39 |
| **Delaware** | 2,180.09 | 1,840.72 | 791.30 | 424.93 | 165.63 | 110.52 | 197.63 | 170.37 |
| **Florida** | 1,664.65 | 1,368.31 | 576.58 | 412.44 | 125.50 | 195.85 | 137.94 | 55.64 |
| **Georgia** | 1,729.85 | 1,469.56 | 566.32 | 402.74 | 170.05 | 326.17 | 185.21 | 46.95 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,335.94 | 1,978.04 | 667.72 | 397.84 | 300.99 | 161.65 | 148.45 | 151.82 |
| **Idaho** | 1,545.74 | 1,317.67 | 613.25 | 393.63 | 127.11 | 139.53 | 172.03 | 52.09 |
| **Illinois** | 1,795.53 | 1,582.42 | 622.03 | 430.68 | 279.87 | 121.53 | 142.30 | 90.28 |
| **Indiana** | 1,454.72 | 1,279.25 | 641.77 | 416.15 | 148.84 | 156.15 | 117.83 | 38.32 |
| **Iowa** | 1,877.19 | 1,606.78 | 753.91 | 478.68 | 217.39 | 194.68 | 238.15 | 44.04 |
| **Kansas** | 1,840.74 | 1,598.82 | 712.38 | 472.96 | 188.57 | 166.90 | 215.16 | 117.77 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,459.18 | 1,249.85 | 519.95 | 318.05 | 201.58 | 99.44 | 179.30 | 111.76 |
| **Louisiana** | 2,044.01 | 1,715.07 | 699.61 | 475.60 | 207.52 | 236.57 | 179.44 | 124.34 |
| **Maine** | 1,661.02 | 1,485.77 | 577.33 | 404.83 | 289.30 | 72.12 | 190.82 | 80.89 |
| **Maryland** | 2,046.97 | 1,718.23 | 725.49 | 483.44 | 214.25 | 150.59 | 200.46 | 107.03 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,969.13 | 1,814.04 | 574.55 | 456.12 | 362.19 | 182.64 | 108.95 | 106.30 |
| **Michigan** | 2,059.15 | 1,885.81 | 772.28 | 517.22 | 328.58 | 210.93 | 116.54 | 69.71 |
| **Minnesota** | 2,372.74 | 2,050.39 | 811.02 | 572.77 | 351.15 | 209.08 | 219.69 | 149.15 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,577.23 | 1,352.25 | 569.56 | 340.78 | 178.95 | 225.30 | 211.94 | 42.83 |
| **Missouri** | 1,414.37 | 1,241.02 | 530.92 | 379.77 | 161.51 | 156.85 | 125.48 | 47.89 |
| **Montana** | 1,955.40 | 1,691.18 | 788.18 | 583.99 | 195.13 | 109.09 | 257.41 | 73.62 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,797.72 | 1,524.26 | 729.51 | 486.33 | 159.09 | 177.28 | 241.02 | 51.59 |
| **Nevada** | 2,250.85 | 1,845.92 | 691.00 | 488.98 | 143.55 | 238.37 | 216.56 | 85.83 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,615.15 | 1,431.30 | 568.16 | 408.09 | 214.39 | 78.93 | 194.92 | 124.86 |
| **New Jersey** | 1,969.59 | 1,756.63 | 690.17 | 535.21 | 253.92 | 120.82 | 130.09 | 120.89 |
| **New Mexico** | 2,182.09 | 1,812.11 | 891.69 | 604.89 | 169.21 | 192.16 | 272.84 | 114.19 |
| **New York** | 2,640.13 | 2,369.81 | 765.21 | 559.42 | 450.33 | 265.00 | 145.08 | 178.26 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,480.30 | 1,333.63 | 640.74 | 403.83 | 141.35 | 156.61 | 106.15 | 41.49 |
| **North Dakota** | 2,191.10 | 1,808.74 | 844.47 | 537.70 | 166.80 | 115.97 | 278.76 | 71.54 |
| **Ohio** | 1,673.28 | 1,468.51 | 609.99 | 444.46 | 243.90 | 162.91 | 115.41 | 66.33 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,728.56 | 1,482.12 | 727.96 | 461.66 | 228.03 | 167.07 | 163.70 | 52.98 |
| **Oregon** | 2,230.10 | 1,965.47 | 834.07 | 584.49 | 183.32 | 132.80 | 194.06 | 201.85 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,678.35 | 1,503.27 | 566.14 | 431.54 | 287.86 | 115.65 | 135.44 | 100.19 |
| **Rhode Island** | 2,078.77 | 1,915.98 | 682.39 | 437.04 | 371.03 | 162.33 | 98.38 | 170.27 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,473.64 | 1,323.83 | 649.80 | 428.36 | 151.49 | 205.47 | 70.69 | 43.76 |
| **South Dakota** | 1,737.54 | 1,471.79 | 622.12 | 426.12 | 163.95 | 87.97 | 277.46 | 84.99 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,368.71 | 1,175.16 | 475.05 | 307.17 | 150.57 | 166.10 | 128.00 | 68.31 |
| **Texas** | 1,691.31 | 1,386.60 | 702.87 | 481.75 | 117.99 | 159.33 | 196.00 | 67.96 |
| **Utah** | 1,822.84 | 1,529.25 | 865.64 | 541.97 | 146.57 | 110.00 | 167.80 | 67.24 |
| **Vermont** | 1,953.61 | 1,755.08 | 761.92 | 460.53 | 252.39 | 97.58 | 218.89 | 108.31 |
| **Virginia** | 1,659.64 | 1,459.33 | 643.95 | 441.33 | 177.91 | 150.86 | 147.49 | 65.88 |
| **Washington** | 2,063.37 | 1,716.09 | 803.38 | 541.15 | 206.11 | 146.45 | 208.98 | 73.37 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,650.17 | 1,396.97 | 609.95 | 456.66 | 140.23 | 153.16 | 238.24 | 113.70 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,153.06 | 1,854.46 | 840.91 | 554.34 | 251.74 | 213.45 | 214.51 | 70.74 |
| **Wyoming** | 3,373.09 | 2,486.27 | 1,297.96 | 923.51 | 138.26 | 272.27 | 503.85 | 229.85 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 3,391.94 | 3,061.48 | 614.87 | 508.73 | 553.08 | 316.18 | 137.76 | 168.03 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*

## Table 9
## RELATION OF SELECTED ITEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES TO PERSONAL INCOME: 1981-82

| State or other jurisdiction | General revenue per $1,000 of personal income | | | | | Direct general expenditure per $1,000 of personal income | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | From federal government | All state and local general revenue sources | Taxes | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue | All general expenditures | Education | Highways | Public welfare | Health and hospitals |
| **U.S. Average** | $189.63 | $ 36.14 | $153.49 | $110.70 | $ 42.79 | $180.22 | $ 64.26 | $14.36 | $23.39 | $16.74 |
| **Alabama** | 188.50 | 42.85 | 145.66 | 92.34 | 53.31 | 185.94 | 74.11 | 17.62 | 16.84 | 23.84 |
| **Alaska** | 1,117.56 | 74.88 | 1,042.68 | 496.38 | 546.30 | 615.25 | 155.30 | 53.69 | 30.11 | 19.62 |
| **Arizona** | 183.27 | 27.76 | 155.51 | 105.67 | 49.84 | 188.82 | 79.28 | 16.69 | 8.92 | 13.95 |
| **Arkansas** | 176.62 | 44.77 | 131.85 | 90.23 | 41.62 | 166.83 | 67.26 | 17.40 | 19.65 | 18.66 |
| **California** | 191.27 | 37.25 | 154.03 | 112.59 | 41.43 | 184.03 | 62.05 | 8.15 | 31.09 | 16.37 |
| **Colorado** | 184.22 | 32.02 | 152.19 | 103.25 | 48.94 | 172.50 | 71.37 | 15.25 | 17.13 | 14.88 |
| **Connecticut** | 153.21 | 25.58 | 127.62 | 102.46 | 25.17 | 142.78 | 48.76 | 10.28 | 20.00 | 9.30 |
| **Delaware** | 205.75 | 42.96 | 162.79 | 108.76 | 54.04 | 195.03 | 70.79 | 17.68 | 14.82 | 9.89 |
| **Florida** | 156.65 | 27.68 | 128.96 | 89.09 | 39.87 | 156.75 | 54.29 | 12.99 | 11.82 | 18.44 |
| **Georgia** | 197.80 | 43.83 | 153.97 | 103.76 | 50.21 | 189.77 | 62.13 | 20.32 | 18.66 | 35.78 |
| **Hawaii** | 215.14 | 43.00 | 172.14 | 127.62 | 44.53 | 208.28 | 59.54 | 13.24 | 26.84 | 14.41 |
| **Idaho** | 176.71 | 37.92 | 138.79 | 94.56 | 44.23 | 170.19 | 67.52 | 18.94 | 13.99 | 15.36 |
| **Illinois** | 164.98 | 32.41 | 132.57 | 103.10 | 29.47 | 154.65 | 53.57 | 12.26 | 24.11 | 10.47 |
| **Indiana** | 157.15 | 28.31 | 128.84 | 90.50 | 38.34 | 150.27 | 66.29 | 12.17 | 15.37 | 16.13 |
| **Iowa** | 181.69 | 30.24 | 151.45 | 108.45 | 43.00 | 180.16 | 72.36 | 22.86 | 20.86 | 18.68 |
| **Kansas** | 176.78 | 28.52 | 148.26 | 98.19 | 50.07 | 168.91 | 65.37 | 19.74 | 17.30 | 15.32 |
| **Kentucky** | 178.25 | 43.05 | 135.20 | 101.50 | 33.70 | 173.19 | 61.71 | 21.28 | 23.93 | 11.80 |
| **Louisiana** | 216.16 | 37.79 | 178.36 | 112.99 | 65.37 | 209.68 | 71.77 | 18.41 | 21.29 | 24.27 |
| **Maine** | 200.38 | 49.09 | 151.29 | 119.00 | 32.30 | 193.26 | 67.17 | 22.20 | 33.66 | 8.39 |
| **Maryland** | 185.48 | 34.16 | 151.31 | 109.71 | 41.60 | 176.42 | 62.53 | 17.28 | 18.47 | 12.98 |
| **Massachusetts** | 191.75 | 42.48 | 149.27 | 120.82 | 28.45 | 175.83 | 51.30 | 9.73 | 32.34 | 16.31 |
| **Michigan** | 203.90 | 39.90 | 164.01 | 114.76 | 49.25 | 192.04 | 72.02 | 10.87 | 30.64 | 19.67 |
| **Minnesota** | 219.50 | 40.03 | 179.47 | 119.24 | 60.23 | 219.37 | 74.98 | 20.31 | 32.47 | 19.33 |
| **Mississippi** | 211.50 | 55.37 | 156.13 | 100.98 | 55.15 | 212.08 | 76.58 | 28.50 | 24.06 | 30.29 |
| **Missouri** | 151.64 | 32.43 | 119.21 | 86.91 | 32.30 | 145.85 | 54.75 | 12.94 | 16.66 | 16.17 |
| **Montana** | 237.61 | 46.80 | 190.81 | 129.45 | 61.37 | 206.34 | 83.17 | 27.16 | 20.59 | 11.51 |
| **Nebraska** | 181.91 | 30.42 | 151.49 | 100.65 | 50.84 | 172.67 | 70.07 | 23.15 | 15.28 | 17.03 |
| **Nevada** | 186.08 | 29.37 | 156.71 | 103.64 | 53.07 | 184.08 | 56.51 | 17.71 | 11.74 | 19.49 |
| **New Hampshire** | 154.25 | 30.47 | 123.78 | 91.17 | 32.61 | 159.10 | 55.97 | 19.20 | 21.12 | 7.78 |
| **New Jersey** | 169.65 | 27.69 | 141.96 | 110.98 | 30.98 | 161.56 | 56.61 | 10.67 | 20.83 | 9.91 |
| **New Mexico** | 297.99 | 49.32 | 248.67 | 131.40 | 117.27 | 251.08 | 102.60 | 31.39 | 19.47 | 22.11 |
| **New York** | 239.24 | 44.60 | 194.65 | 155.72 | 38.93 | 229.68 | 66.57 | 12.62 | 39.18 | 23.05 |
| **North Carolina** | 174.27 | 36.43 | 137.84 | 101.08 | 36.76 | 169.09 | 73.19 | 12.13 | 16.15 | 17.89 |
| **North Dakota** | 229.80 | 44.39 | 185.41 | 109.79 | 75.61 | 212.76 | 82.00 | 27.07 | 16.20 | 11.26 |
| **Ohio** | 161.75 | 30.68 | 131.07 | 94.48 | 36.59 | 162.51 | 59.24 | 11.21 | 23.69 | 15.82 |
| **Oklahoma** | 188.71 | 29.45 | 159.26 | 115.17 | 44.09 | 164.58 | 69.31 | 15.59 | 21.71 | 15.91 |
| **Oregon** | 218.10 | 44.76 | 173.35 | 111.37 | 61.97 | 221.36 | 82.79 | 19.26 | 18.20 | 13.18 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 175.06 | 35.13 | 139.93 | 107.55 | 32.38 | 161.76 | 54.57 | 13.05 | 27.74 | 11.15 |
| **Rhode Island** | 210.00 | 47.50 | 162.51 | 119.67 | 42.84 | 203.45 | 66.79 | 9.63 | 36.31 | 15.89 |
| **South Carolina** | 188.62 | 38.95 | 149.67 | 103.25 | 46.42 | 180.72 | 79.69 | 8.67 | 18.58 | 25.20 |
| **South Dakota** | 209.43 | 49.90 | 159.53 | 104.53 | 55.00 | 198.26 | 70.99 | 31.66 | 18.71 | 10.04 |
| **Tennessee** | 171.16 | 40.09 | 131.07 | 91.00 | 40.08 | 161.30 | 55.98 | 15.09 | 17.75 | 19.57 |
| **Texas** | 164.42 | 23.37 | 141.05 | 96.95 | 44.11 | 151.90 | 63.13 | 17.60 | 10.60 | 14.31 |
| **Utah** | 235.76 | 51.24 | 184.52 | 117.11 | 67.41 | 211.04 | 100.22 | 19.43 | 16.97 | 12.74 |
| **Vermont** | 231.72 | 63.48 | 168.24 | 125.72 | 42.52 | 221.99 | 86.58 | 24.87 | 28.68 | 11.09 |
| **Virginia** | 162.91 | 29.93 | 132.98 | 98.05 | 34.93 | 157.93 | 61.28 | 14.04 | 16.93 | 14.36 |
| **Washington** | 181.29 | 33.03 | 148.25 | 101.80 | 46.45 | 179.28 | 69.80 | 18.16 | 17.91 | 12.72 |
| **West Virginia** | 206.71 | 49.59 | 157.12 | 113.85 | 43.27 | 196.79 | 72.74 | 28.41 | 16.72 | 18.27 |
| **Wisconsin** | 209.93 | 38.79 | 171.15 | 124.59 | 46.55 | 212.96 | 83.17 | 21.22 | 24.90 | 21.11 |
| **Wyoming** | 378.26 | 66.01 | 312.25 | 208.58 | 103.68 | 276.29 | 106.32 | 41.27 | 11.33 | 22.30 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 325.71 | 157.10 | 168.61 | 143.69 | 24.91 | 253.34 | 45.92 | 10.29 | 41.31 | 23.62 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82.*

# STATE FINANCES IN 1982

By Maurice Criz

The fiscal condition of state governments changed dramatically in fiscal 1982. Revenue from the federal government decreased for the first time since the 1940s. The deep economic recession affected all tax bases to such an extent that state tax revenue growth slowed to 8.6 percent in 1982 over 1981, compared to an average increase of 11.6 percent annually in the 1970s. The decline would have been sharper if 26 states had not enacted rate increases or broadened coverage in general and selective sales taxes, individual and corporate income taxes, and motor vehicle and operators license taxes. However, even with the rate increases, practically all states received less revenue than estimated, and they had to draw on fund balances and apply the axe to spending programs.

Part of the drop in tax revenue resulted from the widespread tax revolt in the late 1970s, enactment of tax and spending limits in about 30 states, and income tax indexing in 10 states.

A survey conducted by the Federation of Tax Administrators to determine the effect of the economy on state tax revenues showed that in fiscal 1982 general fund revenues were below the amounts anticipated when the budgets were adopted in nearly two-thirds of the states.[1] The sales tax had the greatest number of shortfalls, about four-fifths of the reporting states.

State fiscal condition is usually analyzed in terms of the general fund. The balance of all state general funds totalled $6.5 billion at the start of fiscal 1982, as compared with $11.8 and $11.2 billion in the two preceding years.[2] By the end of the year, balances dropped by $2 billion and amounted to only 3 percent of 1982 expenditures, a figure that is lower than a desirable minimum by a couple of percentage points. It has been estimated that fiscal 1983 statistics will show a further drop of $4.2 billion to almost a zero balance ($0.3 billion), or only 0.2 percent of expenditure. What makes matters even worse than these figures show is that one state (Texas) had a balance of $1.5 billion in 1982 and $0.6 billion in 1983, which indicates the pressures on the other states. In fact, if Texas is excluded, the 49 state total would show a deficit in 1983.

The annual fiscal survey of the states by the National Governors' Association and National Association of State Budget Officers also shows that the majority of states applied a variety of cost-cutting measures as well as tax increases aimed at balancing their budgets. Programs most frequently used in fiscal 1982 were hiring limits (37 states), selective program cuts (25), restricted out-of-state travel (24), and temporary or permanent revenue increases (26). Other austerity measures adopted were: converting capital spending from current to bond funds (5 states); moving general funds to special funds (8 states); postponing expenditure or payment into the next fiscal year (13 states); and forcing unpaid furloughs (5 states). These budget-balancing measures were intensified in fiscal 1983: hiring limits increased in number to 42 states, and personnel were laid off in 22 states; selective program cuts went up to 37 and across-the-board cuts to 27; 27 states enacted permanent revenue increases and 24 enacted or proposed temporary tax increases; 32 states restricted out-of-state travel, and 24 restricted in-state travel.

**Revenue**

Total revenue of the 50 states continued the annual upward trend in fiscal 1982, reaching a peak of $330.9 billion or 6.5 percent more than 1981. The highest rates of increase were in Wyoming (34.6 percent), Nevada (17.2 percent), Alaska (14.7 percent) and Oklahoma (14.6 percent). Three states experienced decreases in revenue: Michigan (3.0 percent), Arkansas (0.9 percent) and Oregon (0.9 percent).

In Census Bureau reporting, state government financial statistics include four sectors of activity: general government, state-operated utilities, state alcoholic beverage monopolies and insurance trust operations. In 1982, general revenue contributed $275.2 billion of the total, insurance trusts $50.8 billion, liquor stores $2.9 billion, and utilities $2.1 billion.

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General revenue increased by 6.6 percent in 1982 over 1981. Taxes comprised 59.1 percent of general revenue and increased by 8.6 percent in 1982 compared to 1981. Sales and gross receipts taxes accounted for 28.6 percent of general revenue, and continued to show strength, increasing by 8.3 percent in 1982. Public utilities taxes were the largest gainer in this group with an annual increase of 15.3 percent. Individual income taxes comprised 16.6 percent of general revenue and had an annual increase of 11.8 percent as employment levels generally remained high and personal income continued an upward trend. Severance taxes continued to enlarge their role in state finances with an increase of 22.7 percent in 1982 to a 2.9 percentage of general revenue, this rise coming on top of a 53.1 percent increase in 1981 versus 1980. This growth is particularly interesting because there are nine leading energy producing states that in 1982 had the following percentages of severance taxes to general revenue: Wyoming 28.5; Alaska, 28.1; Oklahoma, 17.5; Louisiana, 17.0; North Dakota, 16.3; Texas, 16.2; Montana, 13.7; New Mexico, 13.6; and Kentucky, 6.0.

Current charges and miscellaneous revenue were significant contributors to the 1982 increase in general revenue. Current charges were 7.7 percent of general revenue and increased by 13.5 percent compared to 1981, as states resorted to higher fees for tuition at universities and colleges and at hospitals and parks. Interest earnings were one of the biggest gainers of the year, increasing by 23.4 percent in 1982 to 4.4 percent of general revenue as the result of sustained high interest rate levels.

State revenue from the federal government, including grants-in-aid and reimbursements for performance of general government functions and specific services, decreased in fiscal 1982 in dollar amounts for the first time in a third of a century. The drop amounted to 2.7 percent compared to 1981, and resulted in revenue from the federal government sinking to 24.0 percent of state general revenue from 26.3 percent in 1981. While this was a not unexpected event since it had been announced by the administration and had been discussed in detail with state officials, it nevertheless created difficulties for state finances especially in light of the then existing recession. In terms of major state functions, the 1982 decreases amounted to 6.7 percent for education, 11.4 percent for highways, 3.5 percent for health and hospitals, and 3.0 percent for natural resources. In addition, states no longer received General Revenue Sharing funds. The only increase in this area was revenue for public welfare, which grew by 9.0 percent in 1982.

Insurance trust revenue totalled $50.8 billion in 1982, an increase of 5.8 percent over 1981. Every state operates a system of unemployment insurance and one or more public employee retirement systems. Most of the states also administer workers' compensation systems, and a few have other insurance systems involving the payment of cash benefits from accumulated fund reserves. Transactions of these various systems, exclusive of administrative costs (treated as general expenditure) and of state contributions (classified as intergovernmental transactions), are reported as insurance trust revenue and insurance trust expenditure. Employee retirement revenue increased by 15.5 percent in 1982, and workers' compensation revenue went up by 11.5 percent, while unemployment compensation revenue decreased by 8.7 percent.

Liquor stores revenue in the 17 states that maintain such systems increased by 1.8 percent in 1982. Utility revenue in the 14 states that had some form of utility operation during 1982 increased by 14.2 percent. These systems were for water supply, electric power and transit operations.

**Expenditure**

General expenditure of all state governments reflected the fiscal stresses created by the national recession, revenue shortfalls from smaller growth in taxes and diminished federal aid, the need to draw down fund balances, and high rates of unemployment. Consequently, general expenditure increased by only 6.2 percent in fiscal 1982 compared to 1981, while the increase in 1981 amounted to 11.1 percent. The slowdown affected both intergovernmental expenditure to local governments (6.2 percent growth in 1982 versus 10.3 percent in 1981) and direct expenditure to employees, suppliers, beneficiaries, etc. (6.4 percent increase in 1982 as against 11.7 percent in 1981). The slowdown was evident in practically all major functional areas, which showed 1982 annual rates of increase as follows with 1981 in parenthesis: education, 6.3 (10.2); public welfare, 7.4 (16.4); hospitals, 9.2 (12.2); health, 6.5 (20.7); highways, -1.2 (1.6); police protection, 6.7 (13.0); corrections, 15.6 (14.5); natural resources, 9.5 (15.2); financial administration, 12.1 (9.9); general control, 14.3 (5.8); and interest on general debt, 14.9 (16.0).

Education is the largest state general expenditure, amounting to $103.0 billion in fiscal 1982 or 38.2 percent of the total. Of this amount,

$60.7 billion (59 percent) went to school districts and other local governments as grants-in-aid and compensation for services performed. Public welfare is the second largest at $55.3 billion or 20.5 percent of general expenditure. Highways rank third at $25.1 billion (9.3 percent), followed by hospitals with $14.0 billion and health with $8.3 billion. Interest on general debt, due to considerable growth in debt outstanding and to high interest rates, amounted in 1982 to $9.0 billion or 3.4 percent of general expenditure.

In state finance sectors other than general expenditure, insurance trust expenditure totalled $34.7 billion in 1982, an increase of 7.6 percent over 1981. Employee retirement expenditure increased by 15.0 percent to $13.1 billion, unemployment compensation increased slightly to $18.0 billion, and workmen's compensation increased 23.5 percent to $2.5 billion. Liquor stores expenditure grew by 4.4 percent to $2.4 billion, and utility expenditure went up by 11.4 percent to $3.7 billion.

**Indebtedness**

Total indebtedness of all state governments reached $147.5 billion at the end of fiscal 1982, or $653 per capita. Long-term debt increased by 8.4 percent to $143.7 billion, while short-term debt went up by 62 percent to $3.8 billion. The large increase in short-term debt was the result of revenue shortfalls.

The shift from full faith and credit debt (backed by state government powers of taxation) to revenue bonds and other forms of non-guaranteed debt continues at a strong pace. Full faith and credit debt, which comprised 49.8 percent of long-term state debt at the end of fiscal 1972, declined to 35.8 percent in 1982, while non-guaranteed debt increased from 50.2 percent to 64.2 percent in the same period. In fact, full faith and credit debt decreased by 2.0 percent in 1982, while non-guaranteed debt increased by 15.3 percent. The increased use of non-guaranteed debt reflects greater state involvement in financing enterprise-type operations (sewage facilities, hospitals, utilities, public housing, etc.) as well as an increased level of state financing of facilities for private enterprise. These include activities for pollution control, industrial development and housing construction for private ownership.

**Cash and Security Holdings**

Financial assets of state governments represent a significant factor in the nation's banking and investment sectors. Not only are states' cash and security holdings very large, but there is constant turnover of sizable amounts of funds. In fiscal 1982, these holdings totalled $338.3 billion, an increase of 10.8 percent compared to 1981.

Securities represented 87.5 percent of these asset holdings and consisted of federal securities 21.2 percent, state and local government securities 2.3 percent, and corporate stocks and bonds, mortgages, and other securities 64.1 percent. Cash and deposits amounted to 12.5 percent of total holdings.

**Notes**

1. *The Impact of the Economy on State Tax Revenues Fiscal Year 1982 and Current Fiscal Year*, Research Memorandum 553 (March 1983), p. 1.
2. National Governors' Association and National Association of State Budget Officers, *Fiscal Survey of the States 1983*, p. 6.

# Table 1
# SUMMARY FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1982
## (In millions of dollars)

| State | Revenue | | | | | | Expenditure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | General | Insurance trust | Liquor stores | Utilities | Borrowing | Total | General | Insurance trust | Liquor stores | Utilities | Debt redemption |
| **All states** | $330,949 | $275,162 | $50,848 | $2,854 | $2,085 | $20,273 | $310,292 | $269,490 | $34,664 | $2,408 | $3,730 | $7,197 |
| **Alabama** | 4,823 | 4,159 | 544 | 120 | 0 | 742 | 4,667 | 4,181 | 367 | 119 | 0 | 104 |
| **Alaska** | 5,889 | 5,583 | 306 | 0 | 0 | 1,397 | 3,281 | 3,034 | 139 | 0 | 107 | 95 |
| **Arizona** | 3,501 | 2,888 | 605 | 0 | 8 | 102 | 3,245 | 2,966 | 271 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| **Arkansas** | 2,506 | 2,238 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 2,362 | 2,159 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| **California** | 42,247 | 34,421 | 7,798 | 0 | 29 | 1,829 | 40,444 | 35,492 | 4,948 | 0 | 4 | 476 |
| **Colorado** | 3,805 | 3,174 | 631 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 3,635 | 3,216 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| **Connecticut** | 4,300 | 3,846 | 438 | 0 | 16 | 645 | 3,994 | 3,498 | 445 | 0 | 50 | 436 |
| **Delaware** | 1,190 | 1,066 | 121 | 0 | 4 | 365 | 1,084 | 1,005 | 70 | 0 | 9 | 69 |
| **Florida** | 9,364 | 8,338 | 1,019 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 9,322 | 8,757 | 544 | 0 | 21 | 105 |
| **Georgia** | 6,144 | 5,376 | 768 | 0 | 0 | 379 | 6,007 | 5,523 | 484 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,146 | 1,843 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 360 | 1,994 | 1,826 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 104 |
| **Idaho** | 1,237 | 1,009 | 187 | 41 | 0 | 74 | 1,209 | 1,021 | 157 | 31 | 0 | 20 |
| **Illinois** | 14,441 | 11,879 | 2,562 | 0 | 0 | 870 | 14,138 | 12,031 | 2,107 | 0 | 0 | 313 |
| **Indiana** | 5,657 | 5,099 | 558 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 5,694 | 5,146 | 546 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| **Iowa** | 3,885 | 3,271 | 477 | 136 | 0 | 30 | 3,903 | 3,449 | 358 | 96 | 0 | 14 |
| **Kansas** | 2,751 | 2,428 | 323 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,634 | 2,403 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| **Kentucky** | 4,885 | 4,252 | 634 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 4,726 | 4,225 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 134 |
| **Louisiana** | 6,453 | 5,785 | 668 | 0 | 0 | 752 | 6,463 | 5,773 | 690 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| **Maine** | 1,572 | 1,361 | 167 | 44 | 0 | 87 | 1,527 | 1,307 | 176 | 44 | 0 | 59 |
| **Maryland** | 6,281 | 5,591 | 647 | 0 | 42 | 442 | 6,260 | 5,416 | 656 | 0 | 188 | 218 |
| **Massachusetts** | 8,752 | 7,883 | 867 | 0 | 2 | 752 | 8,631 | 7,771 | 837 | 0 | 23 | 627 |
| **Michigan** | 14,587 | 11,441 | 2,723 | 423 | 0 | 592 | 13,997 | 11,506 | 2,137 | 353 | 0 | 204 |
| **Minnesota** | 7,060 | 6,095 | 965 | 0 | 0 | 462 | 6,925 | 6,385 | 539 | 0 | 0 | 190 |
| **Mississippi** | 3,230 | 2,724 | 396 | 110 | 0 | 3 | 3,039 | 2,725 | 220 | 94 | 0 | 50 |
| **Missouri** | 4,745 | 4,003 | 742 | 0 | 0 | 423 | 4,410 | 3,966 | 444 | 0 | 0 | 148 |
| **Montana** | 1,331 | 1,088 | 199 | 44 | 0 | 93 | 1,135 | 944 | 154 | 38 | 0 | 19 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,658 | 1,561 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 1,646 | 1,576 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| **Nevada** | 1,552 | 1,102 | 414 | 0 | 35 | 111 | 1,413 | 1,110 | 242 | 0 | 61 | 17 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,051 | 789 | 112 | 150 | 0 | 234 | 1,005 | 822 | 62 | 121 | 0 | 51 |
| **New Jersey** | 11,341 | 9,254 | 1,960 | 0 | 127 | 1,429 | 11,152 | 9,215 | 1,510 | 0 | 427 | 264 |
| **New Mexico** | 3,020 | 2,773 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 2,392 | 2,272 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| **New York** | 33,396 | 26,513 | 5,484 | 0 | 1,399 | 2,143 | 30,160 | 25,533 | 2,523 | 0 | 2,104 | 1,014 |
| **North Carolina** | 7,128 | 6,123 | 1,005 | 0 | 0 | 351 | 6,851 | 6,180 | 670 | 0 | 0 | 109 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,286 | 1,142 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 1,191 | 1,119 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| **Ohio** | 15,308 | 10,170 | 4,793 | 345 | 0 | 480 | 13,742 | 10,416 | 3,026 | 300 | 0 | 207 |
| **Oklahoma** | 4,692 | 4,237 | 352 | 0 | 102 | 32 | 4,162 | 3,697 | 298 | 0 | 168 | 37 |
| **Oregon** | 4,382 | 3,356 | 871 | 155 | 0 | 397 | 4,210 | 3,445 | 673 | 91 | 0 | 184 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 16,290 | 12,973 | 2,726 | 591 | 0 | 314 | 15,328 | 12,353 | 2,434 | 541 | 0 | 341 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1,686 | 1,421 | 257 | 0 | 8 | 389 | 1,628 | 1,402 | 203 | 0 | 23 | 121 |
| **South Carolina** | 4,209 | 3,344 | 559 | 0 | 307 | 727 | 4,110 | 3,216 | 356 | 0 | 538 | 125 |
| **South Dakota** | 873 | 793 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 829 | 794 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| **Tennessee** | 4,521 | 3,953 | 569 | 0 | 0 | 244 | 4,298 | 3,813 | 485 | 0 | 0 | 130 |
| **Texas** | 16,365 | 14,691 | 1,674 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 14,152 | 13,189 | 963 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| **Utah** | 2,324 | 1,862 | 395 | 67 | 0 | 153 | 1,994 | 1,756 | 190 | 48 | 0 | 17 |
| **Vermont** | 832 | 738 | 64 | 30 | 0 | 46 | 888 | 720 | 139 | 29 | 0 | 46 |
| **Virginia** | 6,614 | 5,772 | 595 | 247 | 0 | 606 | 6,298 | 5,683 | 402 | 213 | 0 | 166 |
| **Washington** | 7,446 | 5,621 | 1,588 | 237 | 0 | 876 | 7,256 | 5,893 | 1,165 | 197 | 0 | 64 |
| **West Virginia** | 3,100 | 2,468 | 555 | 78 | 0 | 68 | 2,842 | 2,351 | 430 | 61 | 0 | 106 |
| **Wisconsin** | 7,533 | 6,296 | 1,237 | 0 | 0 | 293 | 6,895 | 6,202 | 693 | 0 | 0 | 236 |
| **Wyoming** | 1,559 | 1,366 | 156 | 36 | 0 | 93 | 1,123 | 1,002 | 90 | 31 | 0 | 11 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

*Note:* Details do not add up to totals due to rounding.

## Table 2
## NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES, SELECTED YEARS: 1960-82

| Item | Amounts in millions | | | | | | | | | Percentage change 1981 to 1982 | Per capita 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 | 1978 | 1976 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1960 | | |
| Revenue and borrowing | $351,222 | $329,213 | $293,696 | $238,475 | $199,626 | $148,775 | $120,931 | $93,463 | $35,149 | 6.7 | $1,555 |
| Borrowing | 20,273 | 18,385 | 16,734 | 13,464 | 15,805 | 7,959 | 8,622 | 4,523 | 2,312 | 10.3 | 90 |
| Revenue total | 330,949 | 310,828 | 276,962 | 225,011 | 183,821 | 140,816 | 112,309 | 88,939 | 32,838 | 6.5 | 1,465 |
| General revenue | 275,162 | 258,159 | 233,592 | 189,099 | 152,118 | 122,327 | 98,632 | 77,755 | 27,363 | 6.6 | 1,218 |
| Taxes total | 162,658 | 149,738 | 137,075 | 113,261 | 89,256 | 74,207 | 59,870 | 47,961 | 18,036 | 8.6 | 720 |
| Intergovernmental revenue | 69,166 | 70,786 | 64,326 | 53,461 | 44,717 | 33,170 | 27,981 | 20,248 | 6,745 | -2.3 | 306 |
| From federal government | 66,026 | 67,868 | 61,892 | 50,200 | 42,013 | 31,632 | 26,791 | 19,252 | 6,382 | -2.7 | 292 |
| Public welfare | 31,510 | 28,892 | 24,680 | 20,007 | 16,867 | 13,320 | 12,289 | 7,818 | 2,048 | 9.0 | 139 |
| Education | 13,149 | 14,100 | 12,765 | 9,819 | 8,661 | 6,720 | 5,984 | 4,554 | 727 | -6.7 | 58 |
| Highways | 8,304 | 9,369 | 8,860 | 6,301 | 6,262 | 4,503 | 4,871 | 4,431 | 2,883 | -11.4 | 37 |
| General revenue sharing | (b) | 1,118 | 2,278 | 2,255 | 2,102 | 2,045 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Employment security administration | 2,352 | 2,362 | 2,050 | 1,887 | 1,658 | 1,295 | 1,148 | 769 | 319 | -0.4 | 10 |
| Other | 10,711 | 12,027 | 11,258 | 9,931 | 6,463 | 3,749 | 2,499 | 1,681 | 406 | -10.9 | 47 |
| From local governments | 3,139 | 2,918 | 2,434 | 3,261 | 2,704 | 1,538 | 1,191 | 995 | 363 | 7.7 | 14 |
| Charges and miscellaneous revenue | 43,338 | 37,636 | 32,190 | 22,377 | 18,145 | 14,950 | 10,780 | 9,545 | 2,583 | 15.2 | 192 |
| Utility revenue(a) | 2,085 | 1,823 | 1,304 | 962 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.2 | 9 |
| Liquor stores revenue | 2,854 | 2,805 | 2,765 | 2,388 | 2,196 | 2,049 | 1,904 | 1,748 | 1,128 | 1.8 | 13 |
| Insurance trust revenue | 50,848 | 48,041 | 39,301 | 32,562 | 29,508 | 16,439 | 11,773 | 9,437 | 4,347 | 5.8 | 225 |
| Unemployment compensation | 16,854 | 18,443 | 13,468 | 13,083 | 15,068 | 5,711 | 3,588 | 3,090 | 2,316 | -8.7 | 75 |
| Employee retirement | 29,035 | 25,122 | 21,146 | 16,026 | 12,171 | 8,919 | 6,827 | 5,205 | 1,558 | 15.5 | 129 |
| Other | 4,959 | 4,476 | 4,686 | 3,452 | 2,269 | 1,809 | 1,359 | 1,143 | 472 | 10.8 | 22 |
| Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total | 147,470 | 134,847 | 121,958 | 102,569 | 84,825 | 65,296 | 53,833 | 42,008 | 18,543 | 9.4 | 653 |
| Long-term | 143,702 | 132,521 | 119,821 | 99,671 | 78,814 | 61,697 | 50,379 | 38,903 | 18,128 | 8.4 | 636 |
| Non-guaranteed | 92,195 | 79,940 | 70,457 | 53,356 | 39,972 | 30,842 | 25,314 | 21,167 | 9,216 | 15.3 | 408 |
| Full faith and credit | 51,507 | 52,582 | 49,364 | 46,316 | 38,842 | 30,855 | 25,065 | 17,736 | 8,912 | -2.0 | 228 |
| Short-term | 3,768 | 2,325 | 2,137 | 2,897 | 6,011 | 3,599 | 3,454 | 3,104 | 415 | 62.0 | 17 |
| Net long-term | 87,047 | 81,538 | 79,810 | 72,089 | 62,488 | 53,847 | 45,082 | 34,479 | 15,595 | 6.8 | 385 |
| Full faith and credit only | 39,766 | 41,429 | 39,357 | 39,147 | 33,708 | 26,967 | 21,932 | 14,832 | 6,711 | -4.0 | 176 |
| Expenditure and debt redemption | 317,482 | 297,466 | 263,494 | 208,533 | 184,511 | 134,948 | 111,933 | 87,152 | 32,496 | 6.7 | 1,406 |
| Debt redemption | 7,190 | 5,938 | 5,682 | 4,701 | 3,585 | 2,814 | 2,690 | 2,096 | 900 | 21.1 | 32 |
| Expenditure total | 310,292 | 291,527 | 257,812 | 203,832 | 180,926 | 132,134 | 109,243 | 85,055 | 31,596 | 6.6 | 1,374 |
| General expenditure | 269,490 | 253,654 | 228,223 | 179,802 | 153,690 | 119,891 | 98,810 | 77,642 | 27,228 | 6.2 | 1,193 |
| Education | 102,984 | 96,921 | 87,939 | 69,702 | 59,630 | 46,860 | 38,348 | 30,865 | 8,857 | 6.3 | 456 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 60,684 | 57,257 | 52,688 | 40,125 | 34,084 | 27,107 | 21,195 | 17,085 | 5,461 | 6.0 | 269 |
| State institutions of higher education | 34,296 | 31,488 | 27,927 | 23,259 | 19,707 | 15,395 | 13,381 | 11,011 | 2,856 | 8.9 | 152 |
| Other | 8,005 | 8,175 | 7,324 | 6,318 | 5,839 | 4,358 | 3,773 | 2,769 | 540 | -2.1 | 35 |
| Public welfare | 55,257 | 51,463 | 44,219 | 35,776 | 29,633 | 22,538 | 19,191 | 13,206 | 3,704 | 7.4 | 245 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 13,744 | 12,882 | 10,977 | 10,047 | 9,476 | 7,369 | 6,944 | 5,003 | 1,483 | 6.6 | 61 |
| Cash assistance, categorical programs | 7,337 | 7,579 | 6,831 | 5,712 | 5,203 | 4,984 | 5,089 | 3,534 | 1,728 | -3.2 | 32 |
| Cash assistance, other | 875 | 799 | 687 | 623 | 353 | 212 | 192 | 145 | 76 | 9.5 | 4 |
| Other public welfare | 33,301 | 30,201 | 25,725 | 19,393 | 14,601 | 9,974 | 6,967 | 4,523 | 417 | 10.3 | 147 |
| Highways | 25,131 | 25,439 | 25,044 | 18,479 | 18,100 | 15,847 | 15,380 | 13,483 | 7,317 | -1.6 | 111 |
| Regular state highway facilities | 19,078 | 19,659 | 19,652 | 13,970 | 14,223 | 11,887 | 12,089 | 10,482 | 5,812 | -3.0 | 84 |
| State toll highway facilities | 1,025 | 1,028 | 1,009 | 687 | 636 | 749 | 658 | 562 | 259 | -0.3 | 5 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 5,028 | 4,751 | 4,383 | 3,821 | 3,241 | 3,211 | 2,633 | 2,439 | 1,247 | 5.8 | 22 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health and hospitals | 22,284 | 20,593 | 17,855 | 13,883 | 11,110 | 8,443 | 6,963 | 5,355 | 2,072 | 8.2 | 99 |
| State hospitals and institutions for handicapped | 13,681 | 12,360 | 11,015 | 8,979 | 7,572 | 5,957 | 4,825 | 3,941 | 1,618 | 10.6 | 61 |
| Other | 8,603 | 8,233 | 6,840 | 4,905 | 3,538 | 2,486 | 2,138 | 1,414 | 454 | 4.5 | 38 |
| Natural resources | 5,485 | 5,008 | 4,346 | 3,411 | 3,863 | 3,053 | 2,595 | 2,223 | 862 | 9.5 | 24 |
| Corrections | 5,889 | 5,093 | 4,449 | 3,275 | 2,480 | 1,812 | 1,389 | 1,104 | 433 | 15.6 | 26 |
| Financial administration | 3,735 | 3,331 | 3,031 | 2,482 | 1,955 | 1,594 | 1,235 | 1,032 | 447 | 12.1 | 17 |
| General control | 3,909 | 3,419 | 3,232 | 2,331 | 1,688 | 1,273 | 944 | 717 | 216 | 14.3 | 17 |
| Employment security administration | 2,278 | 2,269 | 2,001 | 1,757 | 1,570 | 1,304 | 1,133 | 767 | 313 | 0.3 | 10 |
| Police | 2,730 | 2,558 | 2,263 | 1,826 | 1,569 | 1,262 | 983 | 741 | 251 | 6.7 | 12 |
| Miscellaneous and unallocable | 39,808 | 37,560 | 33,843 | 26,879 | 22,091 | 15,906 | 10,647 | 8,149 | 2,755 | 6.0 | 176 |
| State aid for unspecified purposes | 10,044 | 9,570 | 8,501 | 6,819 | 5,674 | 4,804 | 3,752 | 2,958 | 806 | 5.0 | 44 |
| Interest | 9,015 | 7,844 | 6,763 | 5,268 | 4,140 | 2,863 | 2,135 | 1,499 | 536 | 14.9 | 40 |
| Veterans' services | 64 | 57 | 61 | 54 | 64 | 156 | 51 | 67 | 112 | 12.2 | 0 |
| Other (includes intergovernmental aid for specified purposes not elsewhere classified) | 20,685 | 20,089 | 18,518 | 14,738 | 12,213 | 8,083 | 4,709 | 3,626 | 1,300 | 3.0 | 92 |
| Utility expenditure(a) | 3,730 | 3,347 | 2,401 | 1,544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.4 | 17 |
| Liquor store expenditure | 2,408 | 2,305 | 2,206 | 1,991 | 1,781 | 1,653 | 1,495 | 1,404 | 907 | 4.4 | 11 |
| Insurance trust expenditure | 34,664 | 32,221 | 24,981 | 20,495 | 25,455 | 10,590 | 8,938 | 6,010 | 3,461 | 7.6 | 153 |
| Unemployment compensation | 18,027 | 17,846 | 12,006 | 10,672 | 17,780 | 4,673 | 4,722 | 2,713 | 2,359 | 1.0 | 80 |
| Employee retirement | 13,133 | 11,419 | 10,257 | 7,811 | 6,045 | 4,591 | 3,175 | 2,376 | 700 | 15.0 | 58 |
| Other | 3,503 | 2,955 | 2,718 | 2,011 | 1,629 | 1,326 | 1,041 | 921 | 402 | 18.5 | 16 |
| Total expenditure by character and object | 310,292 | 291,527 | 257,812 | 203,832 | 180,926 | 132,134 | 109,243 | 85,055 | 31,596 | 6.6 | 1,374 |
| Direct expenditure | 211,549 | 198,348 | 173,307 | 136,545 | 123,069 | 86,193 | 72,483 | 56,163 | 22,152 | 6.7 | 936 |
| Current operation | 133,152 | 122,794 | 108,131 | 86,153 | 68,175 | 50,803 | 39,790 | 30,971 | 9,534 | 8.4 | 589 |
| Capital outlay | 23,466 | 24,286 | 23,325 | 16,064 | 18,009 | 15,417 | 15,283 | 13,295 | 6,607 | -3.4 | 104 |
| Construction | 19,560 | 20,632 | 19,736 | 13,260 | 15,285 | 12,655 | 13,022 | 11,185 | 5,509 | -5.2 | 87 |
| Purchase of land and existing structures | 1,316 | 1,152 | 1,345 | 1,171 | 1,274 | 1,540 | 1,369 | 1,240 | 802 | 14.2 | 6 |
| Equipment | 2,590 | 2,502 | 2,243 | 1,633 | 1,450 | 1,222 | 892 | 870 | 296 | 3.5 | 11 |
| Assistance and subsidies | 10,867 | 10,889 | 9,818 | 8,341 | 7,290 | 6,521 | 6,337 | 4,387 | 2,015 | -0.2 | 48 |
| Interest on debt | 9,400 | 8,157 | 7,052 | 5,493 | 4,140 | 2,863 | 2,135 | 1,499 | 536 | 15.2 | 42 |
| Insurance benefits and repayments | 34,664 | 32,221 | 24,981 | 20,495 | 25,455 | 10,590 | 8,938 | 6,010 | 3,461 | 7.6 | 153 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 98,743 | 93,180 | 84,504 | 67,287 | 57,858 | 45,941 | 36,759 | 28,892 | 9,443 | 6.0 | 437 |
| Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year | 338,274 | 305,237 | 273,047 | 212,107 | 157,210 | 134,493 | 99,791 | 84,810 | 33,940 | 10.8 | 1,497 |
| Unemployment fund balance in U.S. Treasury | 6,789 | 11,634 | 11,945 | 7,450 | 4,425 | 10,773 | 8,964 | 12,236 | 6,597 | -41.7 | 30 |
| Cash and deposits | 35,400 | 32,797 | 30,782 | 25,345 | 18,477 | 18,387 | 12,372 | 8,463 | 4,175 | 7.9 | 157 |
| Securities | 296,084 | 260,806 | 230,320 | 179,312 | 134,308 | 105,332 | 78,456 | 64,110 | 23,168 | 13.5 | 1,311 |
| Total by purpose: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance trust | 211,493 | 187,158 | 166,656 | 124,371 | 94,679 | 80,840 | 62,991 | 54,995 | 20,264 | 13.0 | 936 |
| Debt offsets | 56,655 | 50,983 | 40,011 | 27,582 | 15,880 | 7,849 | 5,309 | 4,424 | 2,533 | 11.1 | 251 |
| Other | 70,126 | 67,096 | 66,381 | 60,154 | 46,651 | 45,804 | 31,514 | 25,404 | 11,144 | 4.5 | 310 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, annual reports on *State Government Finances* and *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment* (vol. 6, no. 4, of the 1977 Census of Governments).

(a) Reported separately only since 1977; previously included with general revenue or general expenditure.
(b) State participation ended September 1980.

# Table 3
# STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total general revenue(a) | Taxes | | | | | | | | Intergovernmental revenue | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sales and gross receipts | | | Licenses | | Individual income | Corporation net income | | |
| | | Total | Total | General | Motor fuels | Total | Motor vehicle | | | | |
| **All states** | $275,161,865 | $162,657,820 | $78,800,227 | $50,342,651 | $10,437,350 | $10,099,095 | $6,051,063 | $45,707,515 | $14,006,175 | $69,165,793 | $43,338,252 |
| **Alabama** | 4,158,745 | 2,195,831 | 1,341,497 | 629,453 | 237,698 | 125,905 | 40,443 | 480,969 | 123,218 | 1,178,508 | 784,406 |
| **Alaska** | 5,582,926 | 2,539,193 | 65,216 | 0 | 31,096 | 54,217 | 13,691 | 1,488 | 703,663 | 367,144 | 2,676,589 |
| **Arizona** | 2,888,380 | 1,856,009 | 1,036,711 | 800,921 | 122,343 | 123,698 | 93,837 | 438,985 | 114,759 | 524,000 | 508,371 |
| **Arkansas** | 2,238,436 | 1,263,746 | 680,330 | 419,378 | 133,384 | 96,098 | 69,256 | 353,733 | 91,706 | 700,848 | 273,842 |
| **California** | 34,420,723 | 21,818,694 | 9,672,042 | 7,720,805 | 835,281 | 837,026 | 611,272 | 7,467,709 | 2,643,946 | 8,804,999 | 3,797,030 |
| **Colorado** | 3,174,292 | 1,690,034 | 873,367 | 612,900 | 138,802 | 105,900 | 59,342 | 548,944 | 91,400 | 835,420 | 648,838 |
| **Connecticut** | 3,846,307 | 2,339,524 | 1,647,425 | 1,004,164 | 149,176 | 125,348 | 91,159 | 137,726 | 349,283 | 848,432 | 658,351 |
| **Delaware** | 1,065,586 | 594,816 | 86,910 | 0 | 34,554 | 166,882 | 24,688 | 286,069 | 36,138 | 219,324 | 251,446 |
| **Florida** | 8,337,735 | 5,555,936 | 4,189,571 | 2,783,889 | 431,686 | 399,933 | 268,047 | 0 | 383,827 | 1,925,500 | 856,299 |
| **Georgia** | 5,376,281 | 3,281,065 | 1,697,558 | 1,088,279 | 350,803 | 100,220 | 58,626 | 1,182,783 | 267,683 | 1,562,884 | 532,332 |
| **Hawaii** | 1,843,279 | 1,066,225 | 716,535 | 576,927 | 33,196 | 16,929 | 8,456 | 283,000 | 43,202 | 385,826 | 391,228 |
| **Idaho** | 1,009,106 | 578,613 | 239,573 | 146,206 | 56,805 | 67,160 | 41,409 | 220,073 | 45,602 | 273,298 | 157,195 |
| **Illinois** | 11,878,859 | 7,429,268 | 3,728,482 | 2,333,153 | 364,705 | 469,299 | 375,757 | 2,222,143 | 714,196 | 2,982,031 | 1,467,560 |
| **Indiana** | 5,099,096 | 3,063,657 | 1,972,883 | 1,510,453 | 286,066 | 147,250 | 110,192 | 748,769 | 125,845 | 1,145,675 | 889,764 |
| **Iowa** | 3,270,832 | 1,996,971 | 853,848 | 523,397 | 180,037 | 193,276 | 151,369 | 720,883 | 147,115 | 778,956 | 494,905 |
| **Kansas** | 2,428,389 | 1,442,737 | 695,803 | 470,762 | 116,416 | 107,825 | 74,341 | 459,822 | 122,549 | 593,005 | 392,647 |
| **Kentucky** | 4,251,541 | 2,491,052 | 1,134,335 | 682,432 | 202,444 | 105,628 | 59,098 | 600,823 | 166,815 | 1,104,216 | 656,273 |
| **Louisiana** | 5,784,891 | 3,127,229 | 1,421,829 | 926,912 | 190,761 | 184,010 | 57,898 | 220,134 | 291,953 | 1,200,100 | 1,457,562 |
| **Maine** | 1,361,185 | 730,979 | 394,640 | 248,943 | 49,579 | 58,118 | 36,149 | 209,585 | 36,090 | 422,505 | 207,701 |
| **Maryland** | 5,591,135 | 3,193,087 | 1,403,046 | 797,397 | 192,032 | 119,532 | 90,848 | 1,354,613 | 148,857 | 1,301,191 | 1,096,857 |
| **Massachusetts** | 7,882,932 | 4,803,664 | 1,606,587 | 917,362 | 269,297 | 162,476 | 119,096 | 2,324,052 | 598,283 | 2,093,341 | 985,927 |
| **Michigan** | 11,440,971 | 6,307,161 | 2,616,857 | 1,843,651 | 421,922 | 316,622 | 244,743 | 2,126,630 | 952,280 | 3,227,867 | 1,905,943 |
| **Minnesota** | 6,094,728 | 3,799,371 | 1,528,231 | 875,008 | 258,868 | 231,721 | 169,701 | 1,549,121 | 325,295 | 1,444,213 | 851,144 |
| **Mississippi** | 2,723,626 | 1,462,293 | 980,569 | 767,072 | 101,656 | 113,501 | 48,981 | 168,471 | 70,987 | 874,946 | 386,387 |
| **Missouri** | 4,002,908 | 2,313,057 | 1,189,282 | 839,003 | 193,579 | 197,627 | 116,407 | 760,711 | 123,072 | 1,151,889 | 537,962 |
| **Montana** | 1,088,341 | 529,144 | 102,803 | 0 | 49,416 | 46,155 | 24,909 | 143,804 | 44,630 | 292,061 | 267,136 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,560,764 | 860,527 | 491,082 | 288,517 | 125,715 | 73,623 | 46,134 | 226,560 | 48,498 | 407,237 | 293,000 |
| **Nevada** | 1,102,274 | 745,460 | 637,592 | 375,973 | 55,704 | 84,173 | 32,783 | 0 | 0 | 230,684 | 126,130 |
| **New Hampshire** | 789,273 | 325,515 | 152,676 | 0 | 59,855 | 55,852 | 32,833 | 15,076 | 79,808 | 251,853 | 211,905 |
| **New Jersey** | 9,253,811 | 5,577,236 | 2,864,703 | 1,379,206 | 287,756 | 479,955 | 274,470 | 1,305,567 | 724,869 | 2,138,528 | 1,538,047 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | 2,773,047 | 1,226,543 | 698,678 | 533,809 | 86,791 | 60,804 | 40,779 | 14,263 | 60,265 | 476,633 | 1,069,871 |
| **New York** | 26,512,744 | 15,438,003 | 5,232,121 | 3,196,779 | 443,825 | 533,706 | 334,280 | 8,034,066 | 1,342,051 | 8,390,965 | 2,683,776 |
| **North Carolina** | 6,123,494 | 3,790,035 | 1,673,132 | 779,512 | 372,159 | 286,649 | 160,141 | 1,449,370 | 277,460 | 1,536,436 | 797,023 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,142,455 | 532,631 | 219,232 | 146,935 | 34,711 | 48,452 | 29,647 | 35,342 | 37,734 | 269,401 | 340,423 |
| **Ohio** | 10,170,249 | 5,819,461 | 3,308,846 | 1,819,381 | 527,012 | 506,838 | 304,025 | 1,243,618 | 548,091 | 2,541,012 | 1,809,776 |
| **Oklahoma** | 4,237,497 | 2,712,960 | 906,874 | 481,996 | 137,724 | 230,882 | 175,643 | 641,428 | 139,022 | 794,874 | 729,663 |
| **Oregon** | 3,356,364 | 1,552,313 | 190,943 | 0 | 91,303 | 175,237 | 111,865 | 968,264 | 124,171 | 927,496 | 876,555 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 12,973,482 | 8,185,625 | 4,063,385 | 2,229,436 | 573,298 | 870,115 | 405,580 | 1,985,270 | 869,714 | 3,339,170 | 1,448,687 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1,421,454 | 674,792 | 365,753 | 199,809 | 48,659 | 23,825 | 17,868 | 215,156 | 52,524 | 393,168 | 353,494 |
| **South Carolina** | 3,343,611 | 1,959,205 | 1,073,137 | 646,544 | 213,882 | 81,413 | 44,763 | 641,838 | 131,546 | 824,236 | 560,170 |
| **South Dakota** | 793,458 | 328,785 | 282,915 | 178,687 | 55,609 | 27,395 | 15,919 | 0 | 1,041 | 252,321 | 212,352 |
| **Tennessee** | 3,952,564 | 2,146,242 | 1,629,914 | 1,117,859 | 280,145 | 205,169 | 118,283 | 44,469 | 206,835 | 1,264,630 | 541,692 |
| **Texas** | 14,691,385 | 9,099,849 | 5,696,833 | 3,480,790 | 496,415 | 914,070 | 340,972 | 0 | 0 | 2,776,697 | 2,814,839 |
| **Utah** | 1,862,191 | 950,869 | 513,248 | 387,624 | 83,615 | 38,531 | 23,018 | 331,145 | 40,894 | 564,007 | 347,315 |
| **Vermont** | 738,119 | 332,308 | 150,973 | 48,440 | 25,385 | 38,601 | 29,484 | 112,520 | 24,954 | 256,437 | 149,374 |
| **Virginia** | 5,771,565 | 3,235,829 | 1,356,653 | 670,512 | 325,384 | 164,762 | 113,197 | 1,446,187 | 176,965 | 1,371,167 | 1,164,569 |
| **Washington** | 5,620,729 | 3,528,362 | 2,546,054 | 1,892,066 | 261,403 | 198,870 | 114,336 | 0 | 0 | 1,355,331 | 737,036 |
| **West Virginia** | 2,467,841 | 1,468,886 | 1,028,556 | 781,223 | 95,287 | 80,123 | 55,553 | 305,964 | 34,400 | 680,247 | 318,708 |
| **Wisconsin** | 6,296,324 | 3,934,495 | 1,560,687 | 961,068 | 285,706 | 193,192 | 131,730 | 1,680,372 | 322,939 | 1,552,840 | 808,989 |
| **Wyoming** | 1,365,940 | 762,533 | 280,310 | 228,018 | 38,405 | 54,502 | 38,045 | 0 | 0 | 332,244 | 271,163 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

(a) Total general revenue equals total taxes plus intergovernmental revenue plus charges and miscellaneous revenue. Columns do not add to totals due to rounding.

## Table 4
## STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTRISTIC AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Intergovernmental expenditure | Direct expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Current operation | Capital outlay | | | | Assistance and subsidies | Interest on debt | Insurance benefits and repayments | Exhibit: Total salaries and wages |
| | | | | Total | Construction | Land and existing structures | Equipment | | | | |
| **All states** | $98,742,976 | $211,549,151 | $133,152,143 | $23,465,895 | $19,560,179 | $1,315,635 | $2,590,081 | $10,866,929 | $9,400,451 | $34,663,733 | $56,626,523 |
| **Alabama** | 1,136,158 | 3,530,664 | 2,403,952 | 501,784 | 440,996 | 13,728 | 47,060 | 153,874 | 103,883 | 367,171 | 1,023,228 |
| **Alaska** | 992,519 | 2,288,366 | 1,301,947 | 552,330 | 422,079 | 76,620 | 53,631 | 44,605 | 250,017 | 139,467 | 643,396 |
| **Arizona** | 1,192,237 | 2,052,866 | 1,390,882 | 303,994 | 237,602 | 12,692 | 53,700 | 77,129 | 9,447 | 271,414 | 737,822 |
| **Arkansas** | 667,184 | 1,695,197 | 1,201,534 | 191,695 | 156,883 | 10,278 | 24,534 | 64,370 | 34,354 | 203,244 | 541,396 |
| **California** | 17,625,121 | 22,818,722 | 15,752,744 | 1,349,680 | 1,044,219 | 157,628 | 147,833 | 214,993 | 553,550 | 4,947,755 | 6,126,797 |
| **Colorado** | 1,200,839 | 2,434,526 | 1,719,850 | 210,975 | 149,580 | 25,445 | 35,950 | 37,133 | 47,009 | 419,559 | 894,216 |
| **Connecticut** | 760,415 | 3,233,326 | 2,013,715 | 243,488 | 214,435 | 10,352 | 18,701 | 239,845 | 291,076 | 445,202 | 879,276 |
| **Delaware** | 214,619 | 869,373 | 548,679 | 144,750 | 122,465 | 3,766 | 18,519 | 39,408 | 66,462 | 70,074 | 274,854 |
| **Florida** | 3,512,218 | 5,810,137 | 3,811,328 | 965,228 | 799,707 | 68,716 | 96,805 | 312,589 | 176,767 | 544,225 | 2,020,939 |
| **Georgia** | 1,781,763 | 4,225,312 | 2,737,945 | 741,852 | 687,117 | 3,841 | 50,894 | 193,688 | 68,017 | 483,810 | 1,184,181 |
| **Hawaii** | 27,875 | 1,966,484 | 1,287,272 | 264,299 | 216,437 | 11,531 | 36,331 | 118,352 | 128,139 | 168,422 | 698,531 |
| **Idaho** | 353,787 | 854,937 | 518,216 | 121,606 | 102,049 | 3,430 | 16,127 | 28,932 | 29,133 | 157,050 | 222,422 |
| **Illinois** | 3,725,170 | 10,413,067 | 5,695,034 | 921,933 | 807,514 | 29,452 | 84,967 | 1,217,734 | 471,080 | 2,107,286 | 2,005,986 |
| **Indiana** | 2,045,228 | 3,648,788 | 2,488,295 | 488,303 | 348,990 | 70,406 | 68,907 | 62,069 | 64,265 | 545,856 | 1,110,710 |
| **Iowa** | 1,262,391 | 2,640,792 | 1,771,205 | 315,421 | 246,306 | 14,525 | 54,590 | 167,108 | 28,878 | 358,180 | 850,587 |
| **Kansas** | 711,548 | 1,922,895 | 1,313,762 | 221,497 | 174,770 | 14,426 | 32,301 | 134,728 | 21,902 | 231,006 | 668,288 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,107,357 | 3,618,435 | 2,155,448 | 583,300 | 506,000 | 26,723 | 50,577 | 171,671 | 207,002 | 501,014 | 1,110,882 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,599,993 | 4,862,595 | 2,960,188 | 800,707 | 653,262 | 82,803 | 64,642 | 184,772 | 227,303 | 689,625 | 1,343,753 |
| **Maine** | 297,274 | 1,229,802 | 811,983 | 106,032 | 84,624 | 8,730 | 12,678 | 81,301 | 54,312 | 176,174 | 298,328 |
| **Maryland** | 1,708,142 | 4,552,163 | 2,742,940 | 656,624 | 583,756 | 14,519 | 58,349 | 289,917 | 207,116 | 655,566 | 1,094,976 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,315,564 | 6,315,926 | 4,007,399 | 459,471 | 381,862 | 43,176 | 34,433 | 573,676 | 438,002 | 837,378 | 1,532,935 |
| **Michigan** | 3,824,824 | 10,172,005 | 6,143,349 | 540,792 | 449,187 | 33,859 | 57,746 | 1,105,955 | 244,614 | 2,137,295 | 2,432,073 |
| **Minnesota** | 3,016,693 | 3,907,995 | 2,764,308 | 384,896 | 310,840 | 31,214 | 42,842 | 58,327 | 161,021 | 539,443 | 1,252,430 |
| **Mississippi** | 948,128 | 2,090,718 | 1,472,868 | 256,559 | 205,317 | 15,596 | 35,646 | 99,291 | 42,331 | 219,669 | 543,022 |
| **Missouri** | 1,167,399 | 3,242,565 | 2,105,411 | 366,505 | 285,110 | 40,893 | 40,502 | 217,715 | 109,376 | 443,558 | 963,829 |
| **Montana** | 243,384 | 891,456 | 559,474 | 123,230 | 103,810 | 6,668 | 12,752 | 27,726 | 27,441 | 153,585 | 264,142 |
| **Nebraska** | 482,635 | 1,163,550 | 811,091 | 196,847 | 161,266 | 7,916 | 27,665 | 63,361 | 22,307 | 69,944 | 428,280 |
| **Nevada** | 456,728 | 956,419 | 511,777 | 160,192 | 140,767 | 9,003 | 10,422 | 15,728 | 26,580 | 242,142 | 250,418 |
| **New Hampshire** | 139,824 | 865,268 | 619,290 | 67,823 | 54,321 | 3,610 | 9,892 | 35,555 | 80,848 | 61,752 | 222,430 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,030,065 | 7,121,514 | 4,129,886 | 848,179 | 642,268 | 38,554 | 167,357 | 117,309 | 516,068 | 1,510,072 | 1,682,932 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 829,899 | 1,561,862 | 1,054,090 | 271,179 | 224,380 | 8,661 | 38,138 | 64,101 | 53,170 | 119,322 | 531,818 |
| New York | 11,849,950 | 18,309,809 | 11,227,434 | 2,048,891 | 1,883,165 | 61,320 | 104,406 | 531,163 | 1,979,238 | 2,523,083 | 4,554,980 |
| North Carolina | 2,440,069 | 4,410,634 | 2,951,352 | 451,477 | 359,968 | 4,508 | 87,001 | 213,074 | 124,329 | 670,402 | 1,491,274 |
| North Dakota | 355,610 | 835,312 | 589,905 | 133,486 | 114,738 | 5,459 | 13,289 | 21,264 | 18,502 | 72,155 | 246,611 |
| Ohio | 3,561,699 | 10,180,623 | 5,151,701 | 1,013,941 | 882,442 | 27,853 | 103,646 | 660,550 | 328,385 | 3,026,046 | 1,974,936 |
| Oklahoma | 1,160,761 | 3,001,587 | 2,093,800 | 386,219 | 308,313 | 23,672 | 54,234 | 156,123 | 67,636 | 297,809 | 867,871 |
| Oregon | 1,014,603 | 3,195,083 | 1,721,506 | 255,350 | 196,286 | 23,790 | 35,274 | 129,257 | 415,817 | 673,153 | 711,576 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,014,697 | 11,313,689 | 6,312,719 | 646,269 | 548,918 | 10,487 | 86,864 | 1,498,802 | 421,631 | 2,434,268 | 2,125,889 |
| Rhode Island | 235,816 | 1,392,226 | 882,912 | 89,387 | 60,415 | 13,916 | 15,056 | 89,974 | 126,822 | 203,131 | 347,940 |
| South Carolina | 1,024,500 | 3,085,692 | 2,084,758 | 355,125 | 291,566 | 12,882 | 50,677 | 107,993 | 181,648 | 356,168 | 1,015,102 |
| South Dakota | 160,201 | 668,761 | 464,750 | 96,479 | 75,135 | 6,395 | 14,949 | 24,634 | 48,411 | 34,487 | 196,391 |
| Tennessee | 1,067,709 | 3,230,672 | 2,126,706 | 421,208 | 343,842 | 34,178 | 43,188 | 95,986 | 101,440 | 485,332 | 930,910 |
| Texas | 4,252,176 | 9,899,633 | 6,629,706 | 1,807,734 | 1,533,548 | 69,901 | 204,285 | 349,407 | 150,222 | 962,564 | 2,838,467 |
| Utah | 525,165 | 1,469,011 | 974,752 | 206,607 | 162,300 | 11,722 | 32,585 | 61,942 | 36,127 | 189,583 | 446,192 |
| Vermont | 110,722 | 777,608 | 477,856 | 63,288 | 53,098 | 1,938 | 8,252 | 52,003 | 45,198 | 139,263 | 181,255 |
| Virginia | 1,658,077 | 4,640,257 | 3,346,338 | 510,633 | 413,596 | 35,221 | 61,816 | 219,939 | 160,958 | 402,389 | 1,665,776 |
| Washington | 2,128,066 | 5,127,471 | 2,829,684 | 696,509 | 588,462 | 36,029 | 72,018 | 291,587 | 144,447 | 1,165,244 | 1,295,399 |
| West Virginia | 674,956 | 2,166,723 | 1,258,180 | 315,859 | 281,037 | 13,164 | 21,658 | 62,524 | 100,518 | 429,642 | 548,570 |
| Wisconsin | 2,761,315 | 4,133,209 | 2,809,455 | 412,899 | 332,791 | 18,412 | 61,696 | 71,236 | 147,008 | 692,611 | 1,138,302 |
| Wyoming | 369,903 | 753,426 | 412,767 | 193,363 | 172,640 | 6,027 | 14,696 | 16,509 | 40,644 | 90,143 | 214,205 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

## Table 5
## STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1982
### (In thousands of dollars)

| | Total general expenditure(a) | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Hospitals | Natural resources | Health | Corrections | Financial administration | General control | Employment security administration | Police |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All states** | $269,490,133 | $102,984,441 | $55,257,202 | $25,131,092 | $13,938,144 | $5,485,297 | $8,346,011 | $5,889,202 | $3,691,801 | $2,721,564 | $2,249,626 | $2,730,261 |
| **Alabama** | 4,180,657 | 1,990,096 | 535,510 | 448,287 | 293,527 | 85,798 | 110,079 | 90,192 | 56,480 | 49,170 | 26,710 | 35,413 |
| **Alaska** | 3,034,203 | 812,820 | 174,964 | 259,070 | 16,765 | 205,407 | 81,690 | 61,498 | 42,900 | 60,248 | 18,579 | 40,834 |
| **Arizona** | 2,966,027 | 1,430,439 | 178,661 | 340,936 | 108,010 | 50,727 | 106,895 | 110,416 | 57,152 | 14,564 | 25,711 | 65,178 |
| **Arkansas** | 2,159,137 | 934,440 | 358,628 | 289,186 | 110,362 | 70,007 | 62,447 | 36,314 | 38,927 | 11,751 | 24,411 | 19,691 |
| **California** | 35,492,261 | 13,645,871 | 10,112,067 | 1,537,374 | 1,080,382 | 928,383 | 1,151,376 | 670,040 | 493,731 | 175,347 | 192,740 | 320,557 |
| **Colorado** | 3,215,806 | 1,453,517 | 552,968 | 337,405 | 180,433 | 106,382 | 81,371 | 67,562 | 53,545 | 45,717 | 18,431 | 35,602 |
| **Connecticut** | 3,498,262 | 982,480 | 763,521 | 281,164 | 260,111 | 27,322 | 86,560 | 85,445 | 48,602 | 63,488 | 41,886 | 37,707 |
| **Delaware** | 1,005,187 | 398,387 | 98,578 | 98,064 | 39,762 | 21,661 | 25,451 | 35,629 | 19,558 | 16,629 | 6,696 | 16,752 |
| **Florida** | 8,757,490 | 3,932,992 | 1,135,095 | 993,621 | 369,101 | 271,134 | 423,156 | 241,361 | 86,613 | 91,876 | 51,284 | 127,114 |
| **Georgia** | 5,523,265 | 2,370,270 | 914,303 | 840,843 | 271,958 | 131,307 | 226,824 | 160,374 | 70,427 | 27,879 | 46,215 | 46,579 |
| **Hawaii** | 1,825,937 | 644,041 | 290,303 | 94,446 | 82,471 | 46,299 | 68,318 | 24,974 | 21,244 | 60,232 | 14,039 | 1,453 |
| **Idaho** | 1,020,638 | 470,039 | 115,125 | 131,414 | 23,741 | 51,777 | 35,651 | 14,883 | 15,763 | 8,198 | 16,109 | 9,131 |
| **Illinois** | 12,030,951 | 4,412,716 | 3,142,803 | 1,168,806 | 473,148 | 132,092 | 301,721 | 268,871 | 177,201 | 104,235 | 112,388 | 105,539 |
| **Indiana** | 5,148,160 | 2,390,074 | 706,860 | 566,925 | 214,085 | 91,914 | 136,472 | 103,356 | 52,603 | 20,722 | 45,137 | 48,195 |
| **Iowa** | 3,448,835 | 1,525,793 | 586,329 | 471,451 | 242,404 | 85,610 | 35,051 | 62,369 | 38,309 | 18,861 | 31,624 | 23,702 |
| **Kansas** | 2,403,437 | 1,070,430 | 435,522 | 285,303 | 173,035 | 72,419 | 40,619 | 45,567 | 42,655 | 38,074 | 16,869 | 16,354 |
| **Kentucky** | 4,224,778 | 1,665,439 | 726,570 | 619,899 | 166,711 | 118,266 | 118,196 | 75,473 | 37,200 | 64,998 | 13,655 | 77,984 |
| **Louisiana** | 5,772,963 | 2,138,001 | 851,757 | 535,086 | 430,797 | 173,215 | 144,952 | 138,070 | 67,702 | 56,184 | 19,629 | 86,758 |
| **Maine** | 1,307,256 | 440,061 | 326,489 | 144,103 | 34,713 | 52,156 | 35,393 | 19,942 | 32,258 | 14,639 | 13,797 | 15,443 |
| **Maryland** | 5,416,462 | 1,735,656 | 911,444 | 756,396 | 348,377 | 84,476 | 174,916 | 186,690 | 80,924 | 53,133 | 28,767 | 139,121 |
| **Massachusetts** | 7,770,784 | 1,836,659 | 2,153,368 | 421,046 | 358,414 | 56,836 | 411,510 | 155,218 | 89,668 | 141,479 | 62,265 | 38,930 |
| **Michigan** | 11,506,487 | 3,864,049 | 3,254,048 | 894,366 | 690,902 | 140,663 | 552,998 | 242,133 | 97,702 | 118,763 | 149,814 | 115,239 |
| **Minnesota** | 6,385,245 | 2,784,446 | 1,175,282 | 553,520 | 295,925 | 155,837 | 88,150 | 70,557 | 63,685 | 39,783 | 51,484 | 44,309 |
| **Mississippi** | 2,724,684 | 1,147,964 | 440,642 | 354,509 | 142,039 | 87,987 | 68,295 | 40,858 | 24,343 | 11,061 | 38,173 | 29,858 |
| **Missouri** | 3,966,406 | 1,614,328 | 790,710 | 424,510 | 257,475 | 111,235 | 111,416 | 68,055 | 43,158 | 51,414 | 52,264 | 41,716 |
| **Montana** | 943,647 | 337,512 | 137,836 | 140,692 | 27,495 | 59,175 | 35,214 | 17,192 | 30,377 | 8,076 | 6,379 | 12,232 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,576,241 | 526,158 | 238,725 | 264,624 | 97,683 | 67,516 | 46,308 | 34,495 | 13,106 | 15,065 | 16,609 | 15,379 |
| **Nevada** | 1,109,878 | 431,320 | 106,798 | 122,700 | 23,781 | 23,589 | 27,228 | 51,943 | 31,147 | 7,474 | 17,423 | 10,318 |
| **New Hampshire** | 821,874 | 216,673 | 153,852 | 123,593 | 38,246 | 15,494 | 30,565 | 12,221 | 12,154 | 7,480 | 8,234 | 10,806 |
| **New Jersey** | 9,214,556 | 2,714,199 | 1,862,637 | 619,554 | 467,315 | 132,550 | 160,842 | 177,374 | 102,218 | 76,319 | 50,403 | 89,921 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | 2,272,439 | 1,009,935 | 215,130 | 287,873 | 100,703 | 50,756 | 91,196 | 56,006 | 42,464 | 28,448 | 14,804 | 23,185 |
| **New York** | 25,532,765 | 7,752,257 | 6,736,380 | 1,214,221 | 1,910,267 | 131,885 | 752,809 | 635,475 | 389,641 | 561,525 | 216,972 | 155,485 |
| **North Carolina** | 6,180,301 | 3,030,321 | 790,161 | 555,696 | 353,433 | 150,316 | 189,565 | 217,702 | 52,968 | 80,069 | 31,908 | 64,098 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,118,767 | 448,593 | 104,494 | 147,760 | 53,540 | 43,017 | 20,853 | 10,388 | 14,263 | 9,278 | 4,911 | 4,987 |
| **Ohio** | 10,416,409 | 3,813,417 | 2,432,316 | 1,012,258 | 671,547 | 133,709 | 454,684 | 184,212 | 169,864 | 41,303 | 115,174 | 63,207 |
| **Oklahoma** | 3,696,802 | 1,744,930 | 695,616 | 426,541 | 226,678 | 68,052 | 82,348 | 78,897 | 54,269 | 25,661 | 28,626 | 35,656 |
| **Oregon** | 3,445,047 | 1,107,521 | 465,867 | 394,179 | 162,130 | 116,604 | 76,213 | 64,145 | 102,940 | 23,815 | 27,444 | 39,721 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 12,353,481 | 4,031,629 | 3,374,247 | 1,332,078 | 732,772 | 190,165 | 408,112 | 156,596 | 181,047 | 133,031 | 156,884 | 156,840 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1,402,142 | 398,184 | 357,077 | 56,645 | 102,814 | 11,227 | 49,344 | 25,319 | 23,652 | 25,320 | 16,108 | 13,502 |
| **South Carolina** | 3,216,183 | 1,541,587 | 470,366 | 247,822 | 201,444 | 77,713 | 120,637 | 78,062 | 43,338 | 22,089 | 33,459 | 30,042 |
| **South Dakota** | 794,475 | 233,587 | 109,090 | 129,822 | 24,562 | 41,509 | 22,387 | 8,194 | 18,714 | 12,100 | 10,883 | 6,912 |
| **Tennessee** | 3,813,049 | 1,541,746 | 662,529 | 510,449 | 215,056 | 68,665 | 126,960 | 103,700 | 42,571 | 20,228 | 44,101 | 27,684 |
| **Texas** | 13,189,245 | 6,749,901 | 1,622,657 | 1,963,494 | 812,489 | 227,367 | 256,237 | 311,808 | 154,470 | 64,594 | 114,883 | 102,493 |
| **Utah** | 1,756,141 | 926,614 | 213,426 | 178,629 | 80,293 | 47,564 | 47,381 | 36,425 | 26,804 | 13,022 | 23,589 | 17,843 |
| **Vermont** | 720,099 | 239,790 | 134,046 | 80,997 | 22,141 | 28,062 | 26,082 | 12,980 | 13,946 | 9,359 | 11,001 | 11,918 |
| **Virginia** | 5,682,647 | 2,240,740 | 888,732 | 677,121 | 470,384 | 73,947 | 186,116 | 226,760 | 106,761 | 68,298 | 39,901 | 177,008 |
| **Washington** | 5,893,401 | 2,966,916 | 863,114 | 626,319 | 170,997 | 167,210 | 155,217 | 165,331 | 76,264 | 40,109 | 56,184 | 49,435 |
| **West Virginia** | 2,351,487 | 935,591 | 271,400 | 436,707 | 90,380 | 57,265 | 68,260 | 16,526 | 37,835 | 25,295 | 22,592 | 20,848 |
| **Wisconsin** | 6,201,913 | 2,044,895 | 1,555,146 | 546,393 | 191,258 | 110,087 | 209,413 | 117,461 | 80,253 | 40,540 | 53,066 | 39,808 |
| **Wyoming** | 1,001,826 | 309,417 | 64,013 | 187,195 | 26,088 | 32,943 | 22,533 | 14,143 | 18,385 | 4,621 | 9,411 | 11,774 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

*Note:* Totals do not add, due to rounding.

(a) Does not represent sum of state figures because total includes miscellaneous expenditure not shown separately.

## Table 6
## STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 1982
### (In thousands of dollars, except per capita amounts)

| State | Total | Per capita | Long-term | | | Short-term | Net long-term(a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Full faith and credit | Non-guaranteed | | Total | Full faith and credit |
| **All states** | $147,341,980 | $ 650.38 | $143,573,917 | $51,529,485 | $92,044,432 | $3,768,063 | $86,918,955 | $39,788,000 |
| **Alabama** | 1,958,569 | 502.97 | 1,916,819 | 626,085 | 1,290,734 | 41,750 | 1,590,231 | 614,346 |
| **Alaska** | 3,700,774 | 9,205.91 | 3,700,774 | 842,413 | 2,858,361 | 0 | 2,561,476 | 842,000 |
| **Arizona** | 240,258 | 88.40 | 232,300 | 0 | 232,300 | 7,958 | 217,250 | 0 |
| **Arkansas** | 554,540 | 242.58 | 538,300 | 0 | 538,300 | 16,240 | 127,573 | 0 |
| **California** | 10,330,999 | 436.50 | 10,228,649 | 4,123,473 | 6,105,176 | 102,350 | 6,554,712 | 1,310,141 |
| **Colorado** | 741,305 | 256.51 | 736,048 | 0 | 736,048 | 5,257 | 261,356 | 0 |
| **Connecticut** | 4,620,575 | 1,486.67 | 4,492,006 | 2,035,546 | 2,456,460 | 128,569 | 2,295,143 | 1,859,213 |
| **Delaware** | 1,359,539 | 2,288.79 | 1,328,706 | 539,049 | 789,657 | 30,833 | 1,118,604 | 539,049 |
| **Florida** | 2,993,388 | 307.14 | 2,993,388 | 1,141,317 | 1,852,071 | 0 | 2,036,388 | 526,306 |
| **Georgia** | 1,645,941 | 301.29 | 1,645,941 | 866,886 | 779,055 | 0 | 1,230,579 | 829,198 |
| **Hawaii** | 2,109,692 | 2,186.21 | 2,056,240 | 1,464,487 | 591,753 | 53,452 | 1,785,827 | 1,461,102 |
| **Idaho** | 427,178 | 452.52 | 427,178 | 580 | 426,598 | 0 | 83,067 | 572 |
| **Illinois** | 7,470,299 | 653.74 | 7,229,616 | 3,054,200 | 4,175,416 | 240,683 | 4,204,641 | 2,891,127 |
| **Indiana** | 1,024,784 | 186.66 | 894,327 | 0 | 894,327 | 130,457 | 637,442 | 0 |
| **Iowa** | 458,042 | 157.19 | 458,042 | 0 | 458,042 | 0 | 179,802 | 0 |
| **Kansas** | 397,481 | 168.14 | 397,481 | 27,800 | 369,681 | 0 | 342,333 | 27,800 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,659,592 | 726.66 | 2,655,262 | 245,525 | 2,409,737 | 4,330 | 1,713,525 | 239,561 |
| **Louisiana** | 4,146,609 | 985.88 | 4,098,781 | 2,082,414 | 2,016,367 | 47,828 | 2,875,867 | 2,079,156 |
| **Maine** | 860,782 | 765.14 | 858,635 | 252,537 | 606,098 | 2,147 | 345,387 | 252,537 |
| **Maryland** | 4,212,457 | 998.92 | 4,042,253 | 2,219,010 | 1,823,243 | 170,204 | 2,744,667 | 2,164,806 |
| **Massachusetts** | 6,420,794 | 1,119.19 | 6,150,152 | 3,059,100 | 3,091,052 | 270,642 | 3,729,963 | 3,040,898 |
| **Michigan** | 3,859,420 | 416.69 | 3,816,800 | 594,610 | 3,222,190 | 42,620 | 2,200,671 | 578,581 |
| **Minnesota** | 2,659,518 | 652.48 | 2,621,107 | 969,049 | 1,652,058 | 38,411 | 1,046,428 | 823,392 |
| **Mississippi** | 748,192 | 296.78 | 745,868 | 696,703 | 49,165 | 2,324 | 704,886 | 663,123 |
| **Missouri** | 1,836,490 | 373.50 | 1,786,490 | 78,135 | 1,708,355 | 50,000 | 1,154,886 | 68,534 |
| **Montana** | 399,215 | 507.26 | 399,215 | 42,220 | 356,995 | 0 | 178,054 | 41,620 |
| **Nebraska** | 295,479 | 188.20 | 295,479 | 0 | 295,479 | 0 | 22,203 | 0 |
| **Nevada** | 648,313 | 810.39 | 648,313 | 188,006 | 460,307 | 0 | 354,166 | 155,996 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,270,612 | 1,379.60 | 1,205,612 | 318,600 | 887,012 | 65,000 | 691,054 | 308,787 |
| **New Jersey** | 8,795,893 | 1,194.28 | 8,756,578 | 2,165,796 | 6,590,782 | 39,315 | 5,954,857 | 2,128,730 |
| **New Mexico** | 823,500 | 632.00 | 820,842 | 22,021 | 798,821 | 2,658 | 277,655 | 15,802 |
| **New York** | 25,813,504 | 1,470.18 | 25,301,009 | 3,895,573 | 21,405,436 | 512,495 | 15,421,802 | 3,197,708 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,591,067 | 270.50 | 1,586,502 | 905,848 | 680,654 | 4,565 | 1,205,043 | 875,871 |
| **North Dakota** | 324,836 | 497.45 | 316,745 | 8,490 | 308,255 | 8,091 | 44,605 | 0 |
| **Ohio** | 4,999,271 | 462.98 | 4,686,353 | 2,303,730 | 2,382,623 | 312,918 | 4,313,209 | 2,298,540 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,171,937 | 387.42 | 1,171,884 | 157,794 | 1,014,090 | 53 | 967,257 | 65,076 |
| **Oregon** | 6,220,641 | 2,362.57 | 6,130,680 | 5,583,406 | 547,274 | 89,961 | 298,924 | 182,520 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 6,244,149 | 526.31 | 6,081,550 | 3,820,515 | 2,261,035 | 162,599 | 5,155,536 | 3,769,171 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1,987,036 | 2,098.24 | 1,985,344 | 256,225 | 1,729,119 | 1,692 | 573,178 | 255,725 |
| **South Carolina** | 3,077,471 | 985.74 | 2,817,021 | 557,823 | 2,259,198 | 260,450 | 1,790,295 | 312,786 |
| **South Dakota** | 708,707 | 1,025.63 | 706,810 | 0 | 706,810 | 1,897 | 48,424 | 0 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,587,121 | 345.70 | 1,350,106 | 617,340 | 732,766 | 237,015 | 673,588 | 519,718 |
| **Texas** | 2,458,997 | 172.82 | 2,458,997 | 836,705 | 1,622,292 | 0 | 1,354,875 | 145,808 |
| **Utah** | 722,510 | 494.53 | 722,510 | 81,490 | 641,020 | 0 | 324,258 | 69,329 |
| **Vermont** | 673,362 | 1,317.73 | 668,377 | 268,493 | 399,884 | 4,985 | 333,928 | 268,493 |
| **Virginia** | 2,614,239 | 488.92 | 2,389,145 | 229,139 | 2,160,006 | 225,094 | 392,931 | 200,057 |
| **Washington** | 2,492,091 | 603.12 | 2,084,032 | 1,739,506 | 344,526 | 408,059 | 1,811,234 | 1,739,506 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,804,135 | 925.20 | 1,794,974 | 874,256 | 920,718 | 9,161 | 992,488 | 719,181 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,647,931 | 562.67 | 2,611,931 | 1,737,590 | 874,341 | 36,000 | 1,925,227 | 1,706,134 |
| **Wyoming** | 532,745 | 1,133.50 | 532,745 | 0 | 532,745 | 0 | 71,460 | 0 |

*Source:* U.S Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1982.*

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

*Note:* Debt figures include revenue bonds and other special obligations of state agencies as well as state general obligations.

# 2. Taxation

## RECENT TRENDS IN STATE TAXATION

By John Gambill

More state tax increases were enacted during 1982 and 1983 than during any biennium in the past decade. Nineteen states increased sales tax rates, 17 states increased personal income tax rates, 16 increased corporation income tax rates, 26 raised motor fuel tax rates, 21 increased cigarette tax rates and 15 increased taxes on alcoholic beverages.

**General Sales Taxes**

In 1982, sales tax rates were increased in Florida (4 to 5 percent), Indiana (4 to 5 percent), Minnesota (5 to 6 percent), Missouri (3.125 to 4.125 percent), Mississippi (5 to 5.5 percent, effective January 1984), Nebraska (3 to 3.5 percent), New Jersey (5 to 6 percent), Vermont (3 to 4 percent) and Wisconsin (4 to 5 percent). Washington reduced its rate from 5.5 to 5.4 percent, but suspended its exemption for food.

In 1983, sales tax rates were increased in Arizona (4 to 5 percent), Arkansas (3 to 4 percent), Colorado (3 to 3.5 percent), Idaho (from 3 to 4 percent, and then by separate action to 4.5 percent), Illinois (from 4 to 5 percent), Iowa (from 3 to 4 percent), Mississippi (from 5 to 6 percent), Nebraska (from 3.5 to 4 percent), New Mexico (3.5 to 3.75 percent), North Dakota (from 3 to 4 percent), Utah (from 4 to 4.125 and then to 4.625 percent) and Washington (from 5.4 to 6.5 percent).

Illinois and Nebraska exempted food from their sales taxes in 1983.

**Personal Income Taxes**

*1982 Rate Increases.* Alabama increased its income tax rates and Indiana raised its rate from 1.9 to 3 percent. Michigan raised its rate from 4.6 to 5.6 percent for six months. Minnesota imposed a 7 percent surtax for 1982 and 5 percent for 1983. Mississippi imposed a 5 percent rate on incomes over $10,000. Nebraska increased its tax from 15 to 18 percent of federal tax liability. New Jersey imposed a 3.5 percent rate on income over $50,000. Ohio raised the tax rate on incomes over $80,000 and imposed a 25 percent surtax. Oregon increased its tax rates and Rhode Island increased its tax from 19.24 to 21.9 percent of federal tax liability. Vermont increased its tax from 23 to 24 percent of federal tax liability.

*1983 Rate Increases.* Illinois increased its tax from 2.5 to 3 percent. Michigan increased its tax from 4.6 to 6.35 percent. Minnesota increased its surtax from 5 to 10 percent. Nebraska increased its rate from 18 to 20 percent of federal tax liability. New Mexico increased its tax by 30 percent. North Dakota increased its tax from 7.5 to 10.5 percent of federal tax liability. Ohio revised its brackets from a range of .5-5 percent to .95-9.5 percent. Pennsylvania raised its tax from 2.2 to 2.45 percent. Rhode Island raised its rate from 21.9 to 27.5 percent of federal tax liability for the first half of 1983 and to 26 percent thereafter. Vermont raised its tax from 24 to 26 percent of federal tax liability. West Virginia imposed a 12 percent surtax for incomes over $10,000 and also raised its rates for the higher brackets. Wisconsin imposed a 10 percent surtax.

In 1982, Connecticut repealed its unincorporated business tax. In 1983, it increased the rate of its tax on dividends and capital gains, extended the tax to include interest, and increased the exemption from $20,000 to $50,000.

**Corporation Income Taxes**

*1982 Rate Increases.* Indiana increased its rate from 6 to 7 percent. Iowa increased the tax on incomes over $250,000 from 10 to 12 percent. Mississippi imposed a 5 percent rate on incomes over $10,000. Nebraska increased its rates from 3.75 percent on the first $25,000 and 4.125 percent on additional amounts to 4.5 percent on the first $50,000 and 6.3 percent on additional amounts. Ohio extended its 5.75 percent surtax for another year. Wisconsin imposed a 10 percent surtax.

*1983 Rate Increases.* Connecticut increased its rate from 10 to 11.5 percent. Idaho raised its rate from 6.7 percent (6.5 for income over $250,000) to 7.7 percent. Illinois increased its rate from 4 to 4.8 percent. Maine increased its rates for larger incomes and reduced them for smaller incomes. Nebraska increased its rates from 4.5 and 6.3 percent to 5 and 7 percent. New Hampshire imposed a 19.5 percent surtax for the fiscal year

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ending June 30, 1984, and 13.5 percent for the following year. New Mexico enacted a 20 percent increase in its corporate tax. North Dakota raised its rate range from 2-7 percent to 3-10.5 percent. Ohio increased its rates from 4.6 and 8.7 percent to 5.1 and 9.2 percent. Rhode Island raised its rate from 8 to 9 percent. Utah increased its rate from 4 to 4.65 percent. West Virginia increased the rate on income over $50,000 from 6 to 7 percent and imposed a 15 percent surtax. Wisconsin extended its 10 percent surtax. Colorado delayed a scheduled tax reduction for two years.

**Motor Fuel Taxes**

In 1982, motor fuel tax rates were increased in Arizona (8 to 10 cents per gallon, with subsequent increases to 12 and 13 cents), Idaho (11.5 to 12.5 cents), Kentucky (9.5 to 10 cents, via a new minimum for its variable-rate tax), Maryland (9 to 11 cents, and then to 13.5 cents) and Michigan (11 to 13 cents). Vermont imposed a 14 cents per gallon tax on diesel fuel, which had previously not been taxed.

In 1983, motor fuel taxes were increased by 18 states: Colorado (9 to 12 cents for gasoline, 9 to 13 cents for diesel fuel), Connecticut (11 to 14 cents), Idaho (12.5 to 14.5 cents), Illinois (7.5 to 11 cents, with subsequent increases to 13 cents and with increases to 15.5 cents for diesel fuel), Kansas (8 to 10 cents, with a subsequent increase to 11 cents for gasoline and with an increase from 10 to 12 to 13 cents for diesel fuel), Maine (9 to 14 cents), Massachusetts (9.9 to 11 cents, via a new minimum for its variable-rate tax), Minnesota (13 to 16 to 17 cents), Montana (9 to 15 cents for gasoline, 11 to 17 cents for diesel fuel), North Dakota (8 to 13 cents), Oregon (8 to 9 to 10 cents), Pennsylvania (11 to 12 cents), Rhode Island (11 to 13 cents, via a new minimum for its variable-rate tax), Vermont (from 11 to 13 cents for gasoline but no increase in the 14 cent diesel fuel tax), Washington (from 12 to 16 to 18 cents, repealing its variable-rate law) and Wisconsin (13 to 15 to 16 cents).

*Variable-rate Laws.* Provisions for automatic increases in motor fuel tax rates were enacted in Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In Florida and West Virginia, these provisions took the form of sales taxes based on the average price of the fuel. Michigan and Wisconsin followed Ohio in basing their variable-rate provisions on the cost of highway maintenance and the amount of fuel sold in the state. The Florida, Michigan and West Virginia enactments resulted in immediate rate increases. The variable-rate laws resulted in rate increases in Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

*Gross Receipts Taxes.* Rhode Island and Virginia imposed taxes on the gross receipts of petroleum companies. New York revised its gross receipts franchise tax. Pennsylvania raised the rate of its tax.

**Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes**

In 1982, cigarette tax rates were increased in nine states: Michigan (11 to 21 cents per pack), Missouri (9 to 13 cents), Nebraska (14 to 18 cents), New Jersey (from 19 to 24 cents), Oregon (from 16 to 19 cents), Rhode Island (from 18 to 23 cents), Utah (10 to 12 cents), Washington (20 to 23 cents) and Wisconsin (from 20 to 25 cents). New Jersey also provided that beginning January 1, 1983, the cigarette tax will be redetermined semiannually based on the wholesale price of cigarettes. Washington also increased its tax on other tobacco products.

In 1983, cigarette tax rates were increased in 13 states: Arkansas (from 17.75 to 21 cents), Colorado (from 10 to 15 cents), Connecticut (from 21 to 26 cents), Kansas (from 11 to 16 cents), Maine (from 16 to 20 cents), Massachusetts (from 21 to 26 cents), Montana (12 to 16 cents), Nevada (10 to 15 cents), New Hampshire (12 to 17 cents), New Jersey (from 24 to 25 cents, by operation of the variable-rate provision described above), New York (15 to 21 cents), North Dakota (12 to 18 cents) and Vermont (12 to 17 cents). Nevada imposed a 30 percent tax on the wholesale price of tobacco products other than cigarettes.

**Alcoholic Beverage Taxes**

In 1982, taxes on one or more categories of alcoholic beverages were increased in Alabama (beer), Kentucky (beer, wine and spirits), Utah (wine and spirits), Virginia (spirits) and Washington (beer and wine).

In 1983, 11 states increased their taxes on one or more categories of alcoholic beverages. Of these, seven increased the rates on beer, wine and spirits: Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, New Mexico, New York and South Carolina. States that confined their increases to one or two categories of alcohol were: Arkansas (beer and spirits), Nevada (beer and wine), New Hampshire (beer) and Utah (beer).

## Table 1
## AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES
## (As of January 1, 1984)

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Income* | *Sales* | *Gasoline* | *Motor vehicle* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. |
| **Alaska** | Dept. of Rev. | --- | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Pub. Sfty. |
| **Arizona** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Trans. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **Arkansas** | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. |
| **California** | Fran. Tax Bd. | Bd. of Equal. | Bd. of Equal. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Colorado** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. |
| **Connecticut** | Dept. of Rev. Serv. | Dept. of Rev. Serv. | Dept. of Rev. Serv. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Delaware** | Div. of Rev. | --- | Dept. of Pub. Sfty. | Dept. of Pub. Sfty. |
| **Florida** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Div. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Georgia** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. |
| **Hawaii** | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | County Treasr. |
| **Idaho** | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Trans. Dept. |
| **Illinois** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Secy. of State |
| **Indiana** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Bur. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Iowa** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **Kansas** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. |
| **Kentucky** | Rev. Cabinet | Rev. Cabinet | Rev. Cabinet | Trans. Cabinet |
| **Louisiana** | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Pub. Sfty. |
| **Maine** | Bur. of Tax. | Bur. of Tax. | Bur. of Tax. | Secy. of State |
| **Maryland** | Comptroller | Comptroller | Comptroller | Dept. of Trans. |
| **Massachusetts** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Reg. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Michigan** | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | Secy. of State |
| **Minnesota** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Pub. Sfty. |
| **Mississippi** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. |
| **Missouri** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. |
| **Montana** | Dept. of Rev. | --- | Dept. of Rev. | Div. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Nebraska** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Nevada** | --- | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **New Hampshire** | Dept. of Rev. Admin. | --- | Dept. of Sfty. | Dept. of Sfty. |
| **New Jersey** | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Law & Pub. Sfty. |
| **New Mexico** | Tax & Rev. Dept. | Tax & Rev. Dept. | Tax & Rev. Dept. | Trans. Dept. |
| **New York** | Dept. of Tax. & Fin. | Dept. of Tax. & Fin. | Dept. of Tax. & Fin. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **North Carolina** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **North Dakota** | Tax Commr. | Tax Commr. | Tax Commr. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Ohio** | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Bur. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Oklahoma** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. |
| **Oregon** | Dept. of Rev. | --- | Dept. of Trans. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **Pennsylvania** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **Rhode Island** | Dept. of Admin. | Dept. of Admin. | Dept. of Admin. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **South Carolina** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Dept. of Hwy./Pub. Trans. |
| **South Dakota** | --- | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Pub. Sfty. |
| **Tennessee** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. |
| **Texas** | --- | Comptroller | Comptroller | Dept. Hwy./Pub. Trans. |
| **Utah** | Tax. Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. |
| **Vermont** | Commr. of Taxes | Commr. of Taxes | Commr. of Taxes | Mot. Veh. Dept. |
| **Virginia** | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Div. of Mot. Veh. | Div. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Washington** | --- | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Licensing | Dept. of Licensing |
| **West Virginia** | Tax Dept. | Tax Dept. | Tax Dept. | Dept. of Mot. Veh. |
| **Wisconsin** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Trans. |
| **Wyoming** | --- | Dept. of Rev. & Tax. | Dept. of Rev. & Tax. | Dept. of Rev. & Tax. |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Dept. of Fin. & Rev. | Dept. of Fin. & Rev. | Dept. of Fin. & Rev. | Dept. of Trans. |

*Source:* The Federation of Tax Administrators

## AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES—Continued
## (As of January 1, 1984)

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Tobacco* | *Death* | *Alcoholic beverage* | *Number of agencies* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Al. Bev. Cont. Bd. | 2 |
| **Alaska** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Arizona** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Arkansas** | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. | Dept. of Fin. & Admin. | 1 |
| **California** | Bd. of Equal. | Controller | Bd. of Equal. | 4 |
| **Colorado** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 1 |
| **Connecticut** | Dept. of Rev. Serv. | Dept. of Rev. Serv. | Dept. of Rev. Serv. | 2 |
| **Delaware** | Div. of Rev. | Div. of Rev. | Div. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Florida** | Dept. of Bus. Reg. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Bus. Reg. | 3 |
| **Georgia** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 1 |
| **Hawaii** | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | 2 |
| **Idaho** | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | 2 |
| **Illinois** | Dept. of Rev. | Atty. Gen. | Dept. of Rev. | 3 |
| **Indiana** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Iowa** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Kansas** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 1 |
| **Kentucky** | Rev. Cabinet | Rev. Cabinet | Rev. Cabinet | 2 |
| **Louisiana** | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | Dept. of Rev./Tax. | 2 |
| **Maine** | Bur. of Tax. | Bur. of Tax. | Liquor Com. | 3 |
| **Maryland** | Comptroller | Local | Comptroller | 3 |
| **Massachusetts** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Michigan** | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | Liquor Contr. Com. | 3 |
| **Minnesota** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Mississippi** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | 1 |
| **Missouri** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 1 |
| **Montana** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Nebraska** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Liquor Cont. Com. | 3 |
| **Nevada** | Dept. of Tax. | . . . | Dept. of Tax | 2 |
| **New Hampshire** | Dept. of Rev. Admin. | Dept. of Rev. Admin. | Liquor Com. | 3 |
| **New Jersey** | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | Dept. of Treas. | 2 |
| **New Mexico** | Tax & Rev. Dept. | Tax & Rev. Dept. | Tax & Rev. Dept. | 2 |
| **New York** | Dept. of Tax. & Fin. | Dept. of Tax. & Fin. | Dept. of Tax. & Fin. | 2 |
| **North Carolina** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **North Dakota** | Tax Commr. | Tax Commr. | Treasurer | 3 |
| **Ohio** | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | 2 |
| **Oklahoma** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | 1 |
| **Oregon** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Liquor Cont. Com. | 3 |
| **Pennsylvania** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Rhode Island** | Dept. of Admin. | Dept. of Admin. | Dept. of Admin. | 2 |
| **South Carolina** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | 2 |
| **South Dakota** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Tennessee** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 1 |
| **Texas** | Comptroller | Comptroller | Al. Bev. Com. | 3 |
| **Utah** | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | Tax Com. | 1 |
| **Vermont** | Commr. of Taxes | Commr. of Taxes | Commr. of Taxes | 2 |
| **Virginia** | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | Dept. of Tax. | 2 |
| **Washington** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Liquor Cont. Bd. | 3 |
| **West Virginia** | Tax Dept. | Tax Dept. | Al. Bev. Cont. Commr. | 3 |
| **Wisconsin** | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | Dept. of Rev. | 2 |
| **Wyoming** | Dept. of Rev. & Tax. | Dept. of Rev. & Tax. | Liquor Com. | 2 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | Dept. of Fin. & Rev. | Dept. of Fin. & Rev. | Dept. of Fin. & Rev. | 2 |

## Table 2
## FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
## (As of January 1, 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate | Exemptions | | Related income tax credit | State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate | Exemptions | | Related income tax credit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Food | Prescription drugs | | | | Food | Prescription drugs | |
| Alabama | 4 | | ★ | | New Jersey | 6 | ★ | ★ | |
| Arizona | 5 | ★ | ★ | | New Mexico | 3.75 | | | ★ |
| Arkansas | 4 | | ★ | | New York | 4 | ★ | ★ | |
| California | 4.75 | ★ | ★ | | North Carolina | 3 | | ★ | |
| Colorado | 3.5 | ★ | ★ | | North Dakota | 4 | ★ | ★ | |
| Connecticut | 7.5 | ★ | ★ | | Ohio | 5 | ★ | ★ | |
| Florida | 5 | ★ | ★ | | Oklahoma | 2 | | ★ | |
| Georgia | 3 | | | | Pennsylvania | 6 | ★ | ★ | |
| Hawaii | 4 | | | ★ | Rhode Island | 6 | ★ | ★ | |
| Idaho | 4.5 | | ★ | ★ | South Carolina | 4 | | ★ | |
| Illinois | 5 | ★ | ★ | | South Dakota | 4 | | ★ | |
| Indiana | 5 | ★ | ★ | | Tennessee | 4.5 | | ★ | |
| Iowa | 4 | ★ | ★ | | Texas | 4 | ★ | ★ | |
| Kansas | 3 | | ★ | | Utah | 4.625 | | ★ | |
| Kentucky | 5 | ★ | ★ | | Vermont | 4 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | 3 | ★ | ★ | | Virginia | 3 | | ★ | |
| Maine | 5 | ★ | ★ | | Washington | 6.5 | ★ | ★ | |
| Maryland | 5 | ★ | ★ | | West Virginia | 5 | ★ | ★ | |
| Massachusetts | 5 | ★ | ★ | | Wisconsin | 5 | ★ | ★ | |
| Michigan | 4 | ★ | ★ | | Wyoming | 3 | | ★ | |
| Minnesota | 6 | ★ | ★ | | Dist. of Col. | 6 | ★ | ★ | |
| Mississippi | 6 | | ★ | | | | | | |
| Missouri | 4.125 | | ★ | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | 4 | ★ | ★ | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 5.75 | ★ | ★ | | | | | | |

*Source:* The Federation of Tax Administrators (based on legislation enacted at 1983 session).

# Table 3
# STATE EXCISE RATES
## (As of January 1, 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Sales and gross receipts (percent) | Cigarettes (cents per pack) | Distilled spirits(b) (dollars per gallon) | Motor fuel(a) (cents per gallon) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gasoline | Diesel | Liquefied petroleum gas | Gasohol |
| Alabama | 4 | 16 | --- | 11 | 12 | No tax | 8 |
| Alaska | --- | 8 | 5.60 | 8 | --- | No tax | No tax |
| Arizona | 5(c) | 13 | 2.50 | 12 | --- | --- | --- |
| Arkansas | 4 | 21 | 2.50 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 7.5 | No tax |
| California | 4.75 | 10 | 2.00(d) | 9 | --- | 6 | --- |
| Colorado | 3.5 | 15 | 2.28(e) | 12 | 13 | No tax | 7 |
| Connecticut | 7.5 | 26 | 3.00 | 14 | --- | --- | 13 |
| Delaware | --- | 14 | 2.25 | 11 | --- | --- | --- |
| Florida | 5(g) | 21 | 6.50(h) | 9.7(f) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Georgia | 3 | 12 | 3.79(e) | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | 4(i) | 40% of wholesale price | 20% of wholesale price | 8.5 | --- | 6 | --- |
| Idaho | 4.5 | 9.1 | --- | 14.5 | --- | --- | 10.5 |
| Illinois | 5 | 12 | 2.00 | 11 | 13.5 | --- | --- |
| Indiana | 5(j) | 10.5 | 2.68 | 11.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Iowa | 4 | 18 | --- | 13 | 15.5 | --- | 10 |
| Kansas | 3 | 16 | 2.50 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 6 |
| Kentucky | 5 | 3.1 | 1.92 | 10(k) | --- | --- | 6.5 |
| Louisiana | 3 | 11 | 2.50(e) | 8 | --- | --- | No tax |
| Maine | 5 | 20 | --- | 14 | --- | --- | --- |
| Maryland | 5 | 13 | 1.50(e) | 13.5 | --- | --- | 10.5 |
| Massachusetts | 5 | 26 | 4.05 | 11 | --- | 6.7 | --- |
| Michigan | 4 | 21 | --- | 15 | --- | --- | 11 |
| Minnesota | 6(l) | 18 | 4.39(e) | 17 | --- | --- | 9 |
| Mississippi | 6(m) | 11 | --- | 9 | 10 | 8 | --- |
| Missouri | 4.125 | 13 | 2.00 | 7 | --- | --- | --- |
| Montana | --- | 16 | --- | 15 | 17 | No tax | 8 |
| Nebraska | 4 | 18 | 2.75 | 15.4 | --- | --- | 10.4 |
| Nevada | 5.75(n) | 15 | 2.05 | 12(o) | --- | --- | 11 |
| New Hampshire | --- | 17 | --- | 14 | --- | --- | 9 |
| New Jersey | 6 | 25 | 2.80 | 8 | --- | 4 | --- |
| New Mexico | 3.75 | 12 | 3.94(e) | 11 | --- | --- | No tax |
| New York | 4 | 21 | 4.09(e) | 8 | 10 | --- | --- |
| North Carolina | 3(p) | 2 | --- | 12 | --- | --- | 11 |
| North Dakota | 4(q) | 18 | 4.05 | 13 | --- | --- | 8 |
| Ohio | 5 | 14 | --- | 12 | --- | --- | 8.5 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 18 | 4.00 | 6.58 | --- | --- | --- |
| Oregon | --- | 19 | --- | 9 | --- | --- | --- |
| Pennsylvania | 6 | 18 | --- | 12 | --- | --- | --- |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 23 | 2.50 | 13 | --- | --- | --- |
| South Carolina | 4 | 7 | 2.96(e,r) | 13 | --- | --- | --- |
| South Dakota | 4 | 15 | 3.80 | 13 | --- | 11 | 9 |
| Tennessee | 4.5(s) | 13 | 4.00 | 9(t) | 12 | | 5 |
| Texas | 4 | 18.5 | 2.00 | 5 | 6.5 | --- | No tax |
| Utah | 4.625 | 12 | --- | 11 | --- | --- | 6 |
| Vermont | 4 | 17 | --- | 13 | 14 | No tax | --- |
| Virginia | 3 | 2.5 | --- | 11(u) | --- | --- | 3 |
| Washington | 6.5(v) | 23 | --- | 16 | --- | No tax | 13.44 |
| West Virginia | 5(w) | 17 | --- | 15.35(f) | --- | --- | --- |
| Wisconsin | 5 | 25 | 3.25(e) | 15 | --- | --- | --- |
| Wyoming | 3 | 8 | --- | 8 | No tax | No tax | 4 |
| Dist. of Col. | 6(x) | 13 | 1.50 | 14.8 | No tax | No tax | --- |

*Source:* The Federation of Tax Administrators (based on legislation enacted at the 1983 sessions).

*Key:*

. . .—Not applicable

(a) Under motor fuel, a dash indicates the tax is the same as on gasoline. Thirteen states and the District of Columbia have variable rate motor fuel taxes, under which the motor fuel tax rate is periodically changed by administrative action according to a statutory formula. The states that have these provisions, the variable on which the formula is based, and the dates that the rate changes become effective are: Indiana, retail price of motor fuel, January 1 and July 1. Kansas, retail price of motor fuel, July 1, beginning 1985. Kentucky, wholesale price of motor fuel, January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. Maryland, wholesale price of motor fuel, January 1 and July 1, beginning July 1, 1984. Massachusetts, wholesale price of motor fuel, January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. Michigan, highway maintenance costs and fuel consumption, January 1. Nebraska, price of fuel purchased by state government, January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. New Mexico, wholesale price of motor fuel, July 1. Ohio, highway maintenance costs and fuel consumption, March 1. Rhode Island, wholesale price of motor fuel, January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. Wisconsin, highway maintenance costs and fuel consumption, April 1, beginning in 1985. District of Columbia, consumer price index for Washington, D.C., June 1. See also Florida and West Virginia.

Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia have gross receipts or franchise taxes on oil companies, which are not covered in this table.

(b) Seventeen states have liquor monopoly systems (Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming). (North Carolina has county-operated stores on a local option basis.) Some of the monopoly states impose taxes, generally expressed in terms of percentage of retail price. Only gallonage taxes imposed by states with license systems are reported in the table. Excise tax rates shown are general rates; some states tax distilled spirits manufactured in the state from state-grown products at lower rates.

(c) Arizona: This rate is for retailers. Selected businesses are taxed at rates ranging from 0.46875 to 5 percent.

(d) California: If not over 50 percent alcohol by weight. If over 50 percent, $4.00 per gallon.

(e) In several states, the tax rate is expressed in metric units: Colorado—$0.6026 per liter; Georgia—$1.00 per liter; Louisiana—$0.66 per liter; Maryland—$0.3963 per liter; Minnesota—$1.16 per liter; New Mexico—$1.04 per liter; New York—$1.08 per liter; South Carolina—$0.7828925 per liter (includes 9 percent surcharge); and Wisconsin—$0.8586 per liter. On gallon equals 3,7854 liters.

(f) The rates shown for Florida and West Virginia include motor fuel sales tax imposed on a cents-per-gallon basis. Eight other states impose a sales tax based on the actual selling price.

(g) Florida: Self-propelled or power-driven farm equipment is taxed at 3 percent.

(h) Florida: On beverages containing 14 to 48 percent alcohol. The tax rate on beverages containing more than 48 percent alcohol is $9.53 per gallon.

(i) Hawaii: Wholesalers and manufacturers, 0.5 percent; retailers, 4 percent.

(j) Indiana: In addition to the 4 percent sales tax, a gross income tax is imposed, under which wholesale and retail sales are taxed at 0.325 percent in 1984. Thereafter, the gross income tax will be reduced annually until 2010, when it goes out of existence.

(k) Kentucky: Heavy equipment motor carriers pay a 12.2 cents per gallon tax on a use basis.

(l) Minnesota: Farm machinery is taxed at 4 percent.

(m) Mississippi: Among other rates imposed under the tax: aircraft, automobiles, trucks and truck tractors, 3 percent; manufacturing or processing machinery and farm tractors, 1.0 percent; contractors (on compensation exceeding $10,000), 2.5 percent.

(n) Nevada: Includes mandatory, statewide, state-collected 3.75 percent county and school sales tax.

(o) Nevada: Includes uniform local tax.

(p) North Carolina: Motor vehicles, boats, railway cars and locomotives, and airplanes, 2 percent with a maximum tax of $300. A tax of 1 percent is imposed on various items used in agriculture and industry. On some items subject to the 1 percent rate, the maximum tax is $80 per article.

(q) North Dakota: The tax on farm machinery, agricultural irrigation equipment and mobile homes is 2 percent. A 5 percent tax is imposed on alcoholic beverages.

(r) South Carolina: Includes 9 percent surtax. In addition, there is a tax of $5.84 ($5.36 plus 9 percent surtax) per case on wholesale sales.

(s) Tennessee: The tax on water sold to or used by manufacturers is 1 percent. The tax on various fuels is 1.5 percent.

(t) Tennessee: Also subject to special privilege tax of 1.0 cents per gallon.

(u) Virginia: A 13 cents per gallon tax is imposed on motor carriers of property on a use basis.

(v) Washington: Also has a gross income tax with rates varying from 0.01 percent to 1 percent according to type of business. Retailers are subject to a 0.4708 percent tax under the business and occupation tax.

(w) West Virginia: Sales of mobile homes to be used by purchasers as their principal year-round residence and dwelling are taxed at 3 percent. West Virginia also has a gross income tax at rates ranging from 0.27 to 8.63 percent, according to type of business. Retailers are subject to a 0.55 percent rate under this tax.

(x) District of Columbia: Parking charges are taxed at 12 percent; hotel lodging and accommodations at 10 percent; food or drink for immediate consumption at 8 percent; rental vehicles at 8 percent; and food or drink sold from vending machines at 2 percent.

# Table 4
# STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
## (As of January 1, 1984)

| State | Rate range(a) (percent) | Income brackets | | Personal exemptions | | | Federal income tax deductible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lowest (ends) | Highest (over) | Single | Married | Dependents | |
| Alabama | 2.0-5.0(3) | $500 | $3,000 | $1,500 | $3,000 | $300 | ★ |
| Arizona(b) | 2.0-8.0(7) | 1,017 | 6,102(c) | 1,759 | 3,518 | 1,056 | ★ |
| Arkansas | 1.0-7.0(6)(d) | 3,000 | 25,000 | 17.50(e) | 35(e) | 6(e) | . . . |
| California(b) | 1.0-11.0(11) | 4,600(f) | 25,430(f) | 38(e) | 76(e) | 12(e) | . . . |
| Colorado(b) | 3.0-8.0(11)(g) | 1,415 | 14,153 | 1,203 | 2,406 | 1,203 | ★ |
| Delaware | 1.4-13.5(15) | 1,000 | 50,000 | 600 | 1,200 | 600 | ★(h) |
| Georgia | 1.0-6.0(6) | 750(i) | 7,000(i) | 1,500(j) | 3,000(j) | 700 | . . . |
| Hawaii | 2.25-11.0(11)(k) | 1,300 | 30,800 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | . . . |
| Idaho | 2.0-7.5(6)(l) | 1,000 | 5,000 | 1,000(l,m) | 2,000(l,m) | 1,000(l,m) | . . . |
| Illinois | 3.0 | ——— Flat rate ——— | | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | . . . |
| Indiana | 3.0 | ——— Flat rate ——— | | 1,000 | 2,000(n) | 500 | . . . |
| Iowa(b) | 0.5-13.0(13)(o) | 1,023 | 76,725 | 20(e) | 40(e) | 15(e) | ★ |
| Kansas | 2.0-9.0(8) | 2,000(c) | 25,000(c) | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | ★ |
| Kentucky | 2.0-6.0(5) | 3,000 | 8,000 | 20(e) | 40(e) | 20(e) | ★ |
| Louisiana | 2.0-6.0(3) | 10,000 | 50,000 | 4,500(q) | 9,000(q) | 1,000 | ★ |
| Maine(b) | 1.0-10.0(8) | 2,000(c) | 25,000(c) | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | . . . |
| Maryland | 2.0-5.0(4) | 1,000 | 3,000 | 800 | 1,600 | 800 | . . . |
| Massachusetts | 5.375(r) | ——— Flat rate ——— | | 2,200 | 4,400(s) | 700 | . . . |
| Michigan | 6.1(t) | ——— Flat rate ——— | | 1,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 | . . . |
| Minnesota(b) | 1.6-16.0(13)(d) | 672 | 36,925 | 68(e) | 136(e) | 68(e) | ★ |
| Mississippi | 3.0-5.0(3) | 5,000 | 10,000 | 6,000 | 9,500 | 1,500 | . . . |
| Missouri | 1.5-6.0(10) | 1,000 | 9,000 | 1,200 | 2,400 | 400 | ★ |
| Montana(b) | 2.0-11.0(10) | 1,200 | 42,000 | 960 | 1,920 | 960 | ★ |
| Nebraska | 20% U.S. tax | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| New Jersey | 2.0-3.5(3) | 20,000 | 50,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | . . . |
| New Mexico | 0.7-7.8(19)(u) | 1,000 | 100,000 | 1,000(m) | 2,000(m) | 1,000(m) | . . . |
| New York | 2.0-14.0(13)(v) | 1,000 | 23,000 | 800 | 1,600 | 800 | . . . |
| North Carolina | 3.0-7.0(5) | 2,000 | 10,000 | 1,100 | 3,300 | 800 | . . . |
| North Dakota | 2.0-9.0(8)(w) | 3,000 | 50,000 | 1,000(m) | 2,000(m) | 1,000(m) | ★ |
| Ohio | 0.95-9.5(8) | 5,000 | 100,000 | 1,000(aa) | 2,000(aa) | 1,000(aa) | . . . |
| Oklahoma | 0.5-6.0(7)(x) | 1,000 | 7,500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | (x) |
| Oregon(b) | 4.2-10.7(7) | 500 | 5,000 | 85(e) | 170(e) | 85(e) | ★(h) |
| Pennsylvania | 2.45 | ——— Flat rate ——— | | 0 | 0 | 0 | . . . |
| Rhode Island | 26% of U.S. tax | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| South Carolina(b) | 2.0-7.0(6) | 2,000 | 10,000 | 800 | 1,600 | 800 | ★(h) |
| Utah | 2.75-7.75(6) | 750(c) | 3,750(c) | 750(m) | 1,500(m) | 750(m) | ★ |
| Vermont | 26% of U.S. tax(y) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Virginia | 2.0-5.75(4) | 3,000 | 12,000 | 600 | 1,200 | 600 | . . . |
| West Virginia | 2.1-13.0(24) | 2,000(z) | 60,000(z) | 800 | 1,600 | 800 | . . . |
| Wisconsin(b) | 3.4-10.0(8) | 3,900 | 51,600 | 20(e) | 40(e) | 20(e) | . . . |
| Dist. of Col. | 2.0-11.0(10) | 1,000 | 25,000 | 750 | 1,500 | 750 | . . . |

*Source:* The Federation of Tax Administrators (based on legislation enacted at 1983 sessions).

*Note:* The table excludes the following state taxes: Connecticut taxes interest and dividends at 6 to 13 percent and capital gains at 7 percent. New Hampshire taxes interest and dividends at 5 percent. Tennessee taxes dividends and interest at 6 percent; it imposes a 4 percent tax on dividends from corporations with property at least 75 percent of which is assessable for property tax in Tennessee.

(a) Figure in parentheses is the number of steps in range. For California and Hawaii amount shown for lowest bracket includes zero bracket amount and lowest positive bracket.

(b) Ten states have statutory provisions for automatic adjustment of tax brackets or personal exemptions, as well as other features, to reflect changes in the price level. Adjustments to be made for 1984 tax years will generally not be made until the latter part of 1984. The 1983 adjustment is shown when available.

(c) For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income.

(d) Provides for the exemption of or the imposition of lower rates on taxpayers with incomes below certain levels.

(e) Tax credits.

(f) The range reported is for single persons. For married persons, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. For heads of households, different rates apply.

(g) Imposes a surtax of 2 percent on gross income from intangibles which exceed $15,000. A credit is allowed on taxable income up to $9,000, computed by dividing taxable income by 200.

(h) The federal tax deduction is limited: in Delaware to $300 for single persons and $600 for joint returns; in Oregon to $7,000; and in South Carolina to $500.

(i) The range reported is for single persons. For joint returns and heads of households the same rates are applied to income brackets ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. For married persons filing separately, the income brackets range from $500 to $5,000.

(j) In addition, low-income taxpayers are allowed a tax credit up to $15 for single persons and $30 for heads of households or married persons filing jointly.

(k) The range reported is for single persons. For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. Different rates and brackets apply to heads of households.

(l) In the case of joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. A filing fee of $10 is imposed on each return. A credit of $15 is allowed for each personal exemption.

(m) These states by definition allow personal exemptions provided in the Internal Revenue Code. Under existing law, Idaho follows the federal code as of January 1, 1983; North Dakota as of March 11, 1983, Utah (for purposes of personal exemptions) as of December 31, 1974, and the District of Columbia (for personal exemptions) as of July 1, 1975. New Mexico automatically accepts amendments to the federal code.

(n) Allows $1,000 for individual taxpayers and $500 for dependents. On joint returns, each spouse may subtract the lesser of $1,000 or adjusted gross income; the minimum exemption is $500 for each spouse.

(o) No tax is imposed on persons whose net income does not exceed $5,000.

(q) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.

(r) A 10.75 percent rate is applied to interest and dividends (other than from savings deposits) and on net capital gains. The 5.375 percent rate applies to all other income, including earned income and interest and dividends from savings deposits. These rates include a 7.5 percent surtax.

(s) Maximum allowance; spouse's exemption is $1,000 plus the amount of earnings, but the total exemption for taxpayer and spouse may not exceed $4,400.

(t) The rate may be reduced depending on the state unemployment rate and other factors.

(u) The rate range reported is for single persons. For joint returns and heads of households, tax rates range from 0.7 percent on income not over $2,000 to 7.8 percent on income over $200,000. For married persons filing separately, a separate set of rates and brackets applies.

(v) Maximum rate of 10 percent on personal service income.

(w) Taxpayers have the option of paying 10.5 percent of adjusted federal income tax liability.

(x) The rate range is for single persons not deducting federal income tax. Married persons filing jointly, surviving spouses, and heads of households have the same rates and brackets that are twice as wide. Separate schedules, with rates ranging from 0.5 percent to 17 percent, apply to taxpayers deducting federal income taxes.

(y) If Vermont tax liability for any taxable year exceeds Vermont tax liability determinable under federal law in effect January 1, 1980, the taxpayer will be entitled to a credit equal to the excess plus 6 percent of that amount. A credit is allowed to taxpayers with an adjusted gross income of under $7,000.

(z) The range reported is for single persons and heads of households. For joint returns, the same rates are applied to brackets ranging from $4,000 to $400,000. A 12 percent surtax is imposed through June 30, 1985.

(aa) Or $650 deduction, plus $20 credit per exemption, at taxpayer's option.

# Table 5
# STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 1983

| State | Title and application of tax(a) | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Iron Ore Mining Tax | 3¢/ton |
| | Forest Products Severance Tax | Varies by species and ultimate use |
| | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | 8% of gross value at point of production; 4% for wells producing less than 10 bbls./day |
| | Oil and Gas Production Tax | 2% of gross value at point of production |
| | Coal Severance Tax(b) | 13.5¢/ton |
| | Coal and Lignite Severance Tax | 20¢/ton in addition to Coal Severance Tax |
| **Alaska** | Fisheries Business Tax | 3% to 5% of fish value based on type of fish |
| | Oil and Gas Production Tax | The greater of 60¢/bbl. for old crude oil (80¢ for all other) or 15% of gross value at production point (multiplied by economic limit factor); the greater of $.064/1,000 cu. ft. of gas or 10% of gross value at production point (multiplied by economic limit factor). Additional $.125/bbl. of oil as oil and gas regulation and conservation tax |
| **Arizona** | Severance Tax(c) | 2.5% of net severance base for mining; 1.5% of value for timbering |
| **Arkansas** | Natural Resources Severance Tax | Separate rate for each substance |
| | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | Maximum 25 mills/bbl. of oil and 5 mills/1,000 cu. ft. of gas |
| **California** | Oil and Gas Production Tax | Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation |
| **Colorado** | Severance Tax(d) | Separate rate for each substance |
| | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | Maximum 1 mill/$1 of market value at wellhead |
| **Florida** | Oil and Gas Production Tax | 8% (oil) and 5% (gas) of gross value at point of production; additional 12.5% for escaped oil. Wells producing less than 100 bbls./day or oil produced by tertiary methods are taxed at 5% of gross value at point of severance |
| | Solid Minerals Tax(e) | 5% of market value at point of production |
| **Georgia** | Tax on Phosphates | $1/ton |
| **Idaho** | Ore Severance Tax | 2% of net value |
| | Oil and Gas Production Tax | Maximum of 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 5 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas(f) |
| | Additional Oil and Gas Production Tax | 2% of market value at site of production |
| **Illinois** | Timber Fee | 4% of purchase price(g) |
| **Indiana** | Petroleum Production Tax(h) | 1% of value |
| **Kansas** | Severance Tax(i) | 8% of gross value of oil and gas; $1/ton of coal; 4¢/ton of salt |
| | Oil and Gas Production Tax | $.002/bbl. of oil and $.00006/1,000 cu. ft. of gas, in addition to $.003/bbl. of oil or petroleum and $.0008/1,000 cu. ft. of gas produced, sold, marketed or used(j) |
| **Kentucky** | Oil Production Tax | 4.5% of market value |
| | Coal Severance Tax | 4.5% of gross value |
| | Natural Resource Severance Tax(k) | 4.5% of gross value |
| **Louisiana** | Natural Resources Severance Tax | Rate varies according to substance |
| **Maine** | Mining Excise Tax | The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds |
| **Maryland** | Coal and Gas Severance Taxes(l) | 40¢/ton; 7% of wholesale market value of gas |
| **Michigan** | Gas and Oil Severance Tax | 5%, 6.6%, and 4% of gross cash market value of the total production of gas, oil, and oil from stripper wells and marginal properties. Maximum additional fee of 1% of gross cash market value on all oil and gas produced in state in previous year |
| **Minnesota** | Iron Severance Tax(m) | 15% to 15.5% of value (depending on ore) minus credits |
| | Ore Royalty Tax | 15% to 15.5% of royalty (depending on ore) minus credits |
| | Taconite, Iron Sulphides and Agglomerate Taxes | $1.25/ton (5¢/ton for agglomerates), plus 1.6% of total tax/ton based on percentage of iron content |
| | Semi-Taconite Tax | 10¢/ton (5¢/ton if agglomerated in state), plus $.1/ton depending on percentage of iron content |
| | Copper-Nickel Taxes | 1% of value of ores mined or produced (occupation tax); 2.5¢/gross ton, plus 10% of base tax/ton depending on copper-nickel content(n) |
| **Mississippi** | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | The greater of 6% of value at point of production or 6¢/bbl. of oil; the greater of 6% of value at point of production or 3 mills/1,000 cu. ft. of gas |
| | Timber Severance Tax | Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use |
| | Salt Severance Tax | 3% of value of entire production in state |

| State | Title and application of tax(a) | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Montana** | Coal Severance Tax | Varies by quality of coal and type of mine |
| | Metalliferous Mines License Tax(o) | Progressive gross value tax from 0.5% to 1.5%(p) |
| | Oil or Gas Producers' Severance Tax | License Tax: 6% of gross value of oil (until March 31, 1985, 5% thereafter); 2.65% of gross value of gas. Conservation tax: maximum 0.2% of market value/bbl. of oil and of each 10,000 cu. ft. of gas(f) |
| | Micaceous Minerals License Tax | 5¢/ton |
| | Cement License Tax(q) | 22¢/ton of cement, 5¢/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products |
| | Mineral Mining Tax | $25 plus 0.5% of gross value over $5,000 |
| **Nebraska** | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | 3% of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; 2% of value of stripper oil |
| | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | Maximum 4 mills/$1 of value at wellhead(f) |
| | Uranium Tax | 2% of gross value over $5 million |
| **Nevada** | Net Proceeds of Mine Tax | Total property tax rate of place where mine is located |
| | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | 50 mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas |
| **New Hampshire** | Refined Petroleum Products Tax | 0.1% of fair market value |
| **New Mexico** | Resources Excise Tax(r) | 0.75% for most substances |
| | Severance Tax(r) | Varies according to substance |
| | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | 3.75% of value (less credits) of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide; 14.7¢/1,000 cu. ft. of gas |
| | Oil and Gas Privilege Tax | 3.15% of value |
| | Natural Gas Processor's Tax | 0.45% of value |
| | Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax | Varies |
| | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax(s) | Variable percentage |
| **North Carolina** | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | Maximum 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 0.5 mill/1,000 cu. ft. of gas(f) |
| | Primary Forest Product Assessment Tax | 40¢ or 50¢/1,000 board ft. and 12¢ or 20¢/cord depending on type of wood and use |
| **North Dakota** | Oil and Gas Gross Production Tax | 5% of gross value at well |
| | Coal Severance Tax | 85¢/ton and 1¢/ton for every four-point increase in wholesale price index |
| | Oil Extraction Tax | 6.5% of gross value at well |
| **Ohio** | Resource Severance Tax(t) | 10¢/bbl. of oil; 2.5¢/1,000 cu. ft. of gas; 4¢/ton of coal and salt; 1¢/ton of sand, gravel, limestone and dolomite |
| **Oklahoma** | Oil, Gas, and Mineral Gross Production Tax(u) | Separate rate for each substance |
| | Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas Conservation Excise Tax | 7¢/1,000 cu. ft., less 7% of gross value of each 1,000 cu. ft. of gas |
| **Oregon** | Forest Products Harvest Tax | 23¢/1,000 board ft. and additional 12¢/1,000 board ft. until July 1, 1985(v) |
| | Oil and Gas Gross Production Tax | 6% of gross value at well |
| | Severance Tax on Eastern Oregon Timber | 5% of immediate harvest value, plus additional severance tax |
| | Severance Tax on Western Oregon Timber | 6.5% of value, plus additional severance tax |
| **South Dakota** | Precious Metals Severance Tax(w) | 6% of gross yield from sale of metals |
| | Energy Minerals Severance Tax | 4.5% of taxable value of any energy minerals |
| | Conservation Tax | 2.4 mills of taxable value of any energy minerals |
| **Tennessee** | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | 3% of sales price |
| | Coal Severance Tax | 35¢/ton |
| **Texas** | Natural Gas Production Tax | 7.5% of market value |
| | Oil Production Tax | The greater of 4.6% of market value or 4.6¢/bbl. |
| | Sulphur Production Tax | $1.03/long ton |
| | Cement Production Tax | 2.75¢/100 lbs. |
| **Utah** | Mining Occupation Tax(x) | 1% of gross value for metals; 2% of value for oil and gas and other hydrocarbons at wellhead |
| | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | 2 mills/$1 of market value at wellhead |
| **Virginia** | Forest Products Tax | Varies by species and ultimate use |
| | Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Tax | Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund |
| **Washington** | Uranium and Thorium Milling Tax | 5¢/lb. |
| | Food Fish and Shellfish Tax | 0.07% to 5% of the selling price depending on species and additional 7% of basic tax rate |

## STATE SEVERANCE TAX—Continued

| State | Title and application of tax(a) | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Wisconsin** ..... | Metalliferous Minerals Occupation Tax | Progressive net proceeds tax from 3% to 15% |
| **Wyoming**..... | Oil and Gas Production Tax<br>Mining Excise and Severance Taxes | Maximum 0.8 mill/$1 of value at wellhead(f)<br>Varies by substance from 1.5% to 7.25% of value |

*Source:* Commerce Clearing House, *State Tax Guide.*

(a) Application of tax is same as that of title unless otherwise indicated by a footnote.

(b) Tax scheduled to terminate upon the redemption of all bonds issued by the Alabama State Docks Department.

(c) Timber, metalliferous minerals.

(d) Metallic minerals, coal, oil shale, and oil and gas.

(e) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.

(f) Actual rate set by administrative actions.

(g) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Conservation.

(h) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons.

(i) Coal, salt, oil and gas.

(j) Figures are total parts of tax designed for pollution and conservation.

(k) Coal and oil excepted.

(l) Limited to certain counties. Coal tax expires June 30, 1987.

(m) All ores.

(n) Additional ore royalty tax of 1% of royalties plus 1% of amount of royalty paid on precious metals.

(o) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems.

(p) Over $250,000 gross value to over $1 million.

(q) Cement and gypsum or allied products.

(r) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.

(s) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.

(t) Oil, coal, gas, coal, salt, limestone, dolomite, sand and gravel.

(u) Asphalt, oil, gas, uranium and metals.

(v) Plus additional tax of 15¢/1,000 board ft. for harvesting on protected west and east side forest lands.

(w) Does not apply if less than 1,000 ozs. of gold or silver severed annually.

(x) Metals, oil, gas, other hydrocarbons and uranium.

# Table 6
# RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
## (As of January 1, 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate* (percent) | Federal income tax deductible |
|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | | ★ |
| Business corporations | 5 | |
| Banks & financial corps. | 6 | |
| **Alaska** | | --- |
| Business corporations: | | |
| $0 to $10,000 | 1 | |
| Over $90,000 | 9.4(10) | |
| Banks & finan. institutions | 7(a) | |
| **Arizona** | | ★ |
| $0 to $1,000 | 2.5 | |
| Over $6,000 | 10.5(7) | |
| **Arkansas** | | --- |
| $0 to $3,000 | 1 | |
| Over $25,000 | 6(5) | |
| **California** | | --- |
| Business corporations | 9.6(b) | |
| Banks & financial corps. | 11.6(b) | |
| **Colorado** | 5(c) | --- |
| **Connecticut** | 11.5(d) | --- |
| **Delaware** | 8.7 | --- |
| **Florida** | 5(e) | --- |
| **Georgia** | 6 | --- |
| **Hawaii** | | --- |
| Business corporations | | |
| $0 to $25,000 | 5.85(f) | |
| Over $25,000 | 6.435(2) | |
| Banks & financial corps. | 11.7 | |
| **Idaho** | 7.7(g) | --- |
| **Illinois** | 7.3(h) | --- |
| **Indiana** | 7(i) | --- |
| **Iowa** | | (j) |
| Business corporations | | |
| $0 to $25,000 | 6 | |
| Over $250,000 | 12(4) | |
| Financial institutions | 5 | |
| **Kansas** | | --- |
| Business corporations | 4.5(k) | |
| Banks | 4.25(k) | |
| Trust companies & savings & loan associations | 4.5(k) | |
| **Kentucky** | | --- |
| $0 to $25,000 | 3 | |
| Over $100,000 | 6(4) | |
| **Louisiana** | | ★ |
| $0 to $25,000 | 4 | |
| Over $200,000 | 8(5) | |
| **Maine** | | --- |
| $0 to $25,000 | 3.5 | |
| Over $250,000 | 8.93(4) | |
| **Maryland** | 7 | --- |
| **Massachusetts** | | --- |
| Business corporations | 9.4962(l) | |
| Banks & trust companies | 12.54 | |
| Utility corporations | 6.5 | |
| **Minnesota** | | --- |
| $0 to $25,000 | 6 | |
| Over $25,000 | 12 | |
| **Mississippi** | | --- |
| $0 to $5,000 | 3 | |
| Over $10,000 | 5(3) | |
| **Missouri** | | ★ |
| Business corporations | 5 | |
| Banks & trust companies | 7 | |
| **Montana** | 6.75(m) | --- |
| **Nebraska** | | --- |
| $0 to $50,000 | 5 | |
| Over $50,000 | 7(2)(n) | |
| **New Hampshire** | 9.56(o) | --- |
| **New Jersey** | 9(p) | --- |
| **New Mexico** | | --- |
| $0 to $1 million | 4.8 | |
| Over $2 million | 7.2(3) | |
| **New York** | | --- |
| Business corporations | 10(q) | |
| Banks & financial corps. | 12(r) | |
| **North Carolina** | 6 | --- |
| **North Dakota** | | ★ |
| Business corporations | | |
| $0 to $3,000 | 3 | |
| Over $50,000 | 10.5(6) | |
| Banks & financial corps. | 5(s) | |
| **Ohio** | | --- |
| $0 to $25,000 | 5.1(t) | |
| Over $25,000 | 9.2(2)(t) | |
| **Oklahoma** | 4 | --- |
| **Oregon** | 7.5(u) | --- |
| **Pennsylvania** | 10.5 | --- |
| **Rhode Island** | 8(v) | --- |
| **South Carolina** | | --- |
| Business corporations | 6 | |
| Banks | 4.5 | |
| Financial associations | 8 | |
| **South Dakota** | | ★ |
| Banks & financial corps. | 6(w) | |
| **Tennessee** | 6 | --- |
| **Utah** | 4(x) | --- |
| **Vermont** | | --- |
| $0 to $10,000 | 5 | |
| Over $250,000 | 7.5(4)(y) | |
| **Virginia** | 6 | --- |
| **West Virginia** | | --- |
| $0 to $50,000 | 6.9 | |
| **Over $50,000** | 8.05 | |
| **Wisconsin** | 7.9 | --- |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 9.9(z) | --- |

*Source:* The Federation of Tax Administrators (based on legislation enacted at 1983 sessions.)

*Figure in parentheses is number of steps in range.

(a) Banks and other financial institutions are subject to a license tax.

(b) Minimum tax is $200.

(c) A credit was suspended for 1983 and 1984 but is scheduled to resume in 1985.

(d) Or 3.1 mills per dollar of capital stock and surplus (maximum tax $100,000), or $250, or 5 percent of 50 percent of net income of corporation plus salaries and other compensation paid to officers and certain shareholders, whichever is greater.

(e) An exemption of $5,000 is allowed.

(f) Taxes capital gains at 3.08 percent.

(g) Minimum tax is $20. An additional tax of $10 is imposed on each return.

(h) Includes 2.5 percent personal property tax replacement tax.

(i) Consists of 3 percent basic rate plus a 4 percent supplemental tax.

(j) 50 percent of federal income tax deductible.

(k) Plus a surtax of 2.25 percent of taxable income in excess of $25,000 (2.125 percent for banks).

(l) Rate includes a 14 percent surtax, as does the following: Plus a tax of $2.60 per $1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to state, for intangible property corporations). Minimum tax of $228 including surtax. Corporations engaged exclusively in interstate or foreign commerce are taxed at 5 percent of net income, and are not subject to surtax.

(m) Minimum tax is $50; for small business corporations, $10.

(n) 25 and 35 percent of individual income tax rate, determined annually, imposed on net taxable income.

(o) Business profits tax imposed on both corporations and unincorporated business. Includes a 13.5 percent surtax.

(p) This is the corporation business franchise tax rate, plus a net worth tax at millage rates ranging from 2 mills to 0.2 mill; minimum tax is $250. Corporations not subject to the franchise tax are subject to a 7.25 percent income tax. Savings institutions are subject to a 3 percent tax.

(q) Or $250; 1.78 mills per dollar of capital; or 10 percent of 30 percent of net income plus salaries and other compensation to officers and stockholders owning more than 5 percent of the issued capital stock less $30,000 and any net loss, if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income.

(r) Minimum tax is $250 or 1.6 mills per dollar of capital stock; for savings institutions, the minimum tax is $250 or 2 percent of interest credited to depositors in preceding year.

(s) Minimum tax is $50; plus an additional 2 percent tax.

(t) Or 5.82 mills times the value of the taxpayer's issued and outstanding shares of stock as determined according to the total value of capital surplus, undivided profits, and reserves; minimum tax $50. An additional litter tax is imposed equal to 0.11 percent on the first $25,000 of income, 0.22 percent on income over $25,000, or 0.14 mills on net worth. Corporations manufacturing or selling litter stream products are subject to an additional 0.22 percent tax on income over $25,000 or 0.14 mills on net worth.

(u) Minimum tax is $10.

(v) Or, for business corporations, the tax is 40 cents per $100 of net worth, if greater than the tax computed on net income. For banks, if a greater tax results, the alternative tax is $2.50 per $10,000 of capital stock; minimum tax is $100.

(w) Minimum tax is $200 per authorized location.

(x) Minimum tax is $25. There is a graduated gross receipts tax on corporations not otherwise required to pay income or franchise taxes, ranging up to 1 percent on receipts in excess of $1 billion.

(y) Minimum tax is $50.

(z) Includes 10 percent surtax. Minimum tax is $100.

*Note:* Michigan imposes a single business tax (sometimes described as a business activities or value added tax) of 2.35 percent on the sum of federal taxable income of the business, compensation paid to employees, dividends, interest and royalties paid, and other items.

# STATE TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1983

By Maurice Criz

State tax collections increased a little more than 5 percent in fiscal 1983, but it took many rate increases and postponement of scheduled rate decreases to offset the sluggish national economy, relatively high interest rates and decreasing federal assistance. Gross national product increased by 6.6 percent, personal income went up by 5.9 percent, and personal consumption expenditures advanced by 8.8 percent. The rate of inflation dropped from 6 to 4 percent. Employment ended the year at about the same level it started, with some sag in the middle, while unemployment increased during the first half of the fiscal year and fell steadily the last half. The fact that the trough in the economic recession came in the fourth quarter of 1982 was not of great help to fiscal 1983 state tax revenue, since it is several months after the economy starts moving before tax collections are affected. This time lag is reflected in the 7.5 percent increase in state tax collections in the second quarter of calendar 1983 over the same quarter a year earlier, which was somewhat higher than the 4.7 percent increase in the 1982 second quarter over 1981, but less than the increases of 11.7 and 9.9 percent in 1981 and 1980, respectively.[1]

State tax collections totaled $171.4 billion in fiscal 1983, an increase of $8.8 billion over 1982 and $21.6 billion more than 1981. In per capita terms, there was an increase from $720.01 in 1982 to $739.72 in 1983.

Individual income taxes were the star performers of the year. They grew by 9 percent over 1982. Contributing factors were growth in personal income, bracket creep, enactment of tax rate increases in 12 states, postponement of indexing provisions in several states, and smaller federal income tax deductions (where permissible) in view of lower federal tax rates.

Corporation net income tax collections, in contrast, fell by 6.1 percent—this was the second successive yearly decrease. In 1982, the drop was 1 percent, following a 6.2 percent increase in 1981. The 1983 decrease was significant ($849 million) and very damaging to state budgets. The downtrend was found in 27 of the 46 states with corporation net income taxes. This drop resulted not only from depressed earnings due to the recession but also from the federal Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA) which, in part, established a more rapid system of depreciation (ACRS) and safe-harbor leasing. Those states following federal depreciation schedules saw sharp drops in their income taxes, although there was some correction subsequently when the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA) restricted buying and selling tax benefits through safe-harbor leasing. Tennessee denied ACRS safe-harbor leasing provisions for state tax purposes, and Virginia required that corporations add back to federal taxable income the estimated benefits derived from ACRS over the previous depreciation system. Other states also uncoupled from the federal rapid depreciation allowance.

General sales and gross receipts taxes increased by 6.5 percent in 1983, a poorer showing than the increases of 8.5 and 7.5 percent in 1982 and 1981. That there was any growth at all can be attributed to better than expected personal consumption expenditure and tax rate increases in 14 states, several of which were enacted toward the end of the fiscal year.

**Major Tax Sources**

Sales and gross receipts taxes have produced from 50 to 60 percent of all state taxes since general sales taxes were first enacted in the 1930s until 1980 when they fell below the one-half mark. The sales tax percentage decline started in fiscal 1967 and has continued at a steady pace downward to 48.4 percent in 1982 and 48.9 percent in 1983.

Sales taxes include both general sales and gross receipts taxes, currently imposed by 45 states, and a variety of selective sales taxes on specific goods or services. General sales and gross receipts taxes totaled $53.6 billion during fiscal 1983, amounting to $231 per capita nationwide. The annual rate of increase dropped to 6.5 percent as compared to 8.5 percent in fiscal 1982—the lowest rate of growth in more than two decades.

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Table A

Percentage Distribution of State Tax Collections, by Major Tax Category, Selected Years 1957-1983

| Year | Sales and gross receipts taxes | Income taxes | License taxes | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1957 | 58.1 | 17.6 | 15.1 | 9.2 |
| 1967 | 58.2 | 22.4 | 11.4 | 8.0 |
| 1977 | 51.8 | 34.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| 1982 | 48.4 | 36.7 | 6.2 | 8.6 |
| 1983 | 48.9 | 36.7 | 6.2 | 8.1 |

Income taxes accounted for 36.7 percent of total state tax revenue, the same ratio as in fiscal 1982. Individual income taxes were up 9 percent to $49.8 billion, less than the 11.7 percent increase in 1982. Taxes on corporation net income, however, decreased by 6.1 percent following a 1 percent drop in fiscal 1982, both resulting not only from the economic recession but also from accelerated depreciation and safe-harbor leasing under ERTA.

Motor fuel sales tax collections were up slightly by 3.1 percent in 1983 as compared to an increase of 7.5 percent in 1982. These taxes accounted for 6.3 percent of all state tax revenue in 1983. The states have been attempting to offset falling tax revenue, resulting from fuel-efficient vehicles and considerably lower fuel consumption, by increasing motor fuel sales tax rates.

**Individual State Comparisons**

As one might expect, there was considerable variation among the states in both the direction and rate of change in 1983 tax collections. While the U.S. total state tax increase in fiscal 1983 was 5.4 percent, there was a wide range from +19 to -19 percent among the states. Eleven states had increases exceeding 10 percent: Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon and Washington. Eight states had tax collection decreases ranging from .9 percent to 5.2 percent, while Alaska showed a decrease of 19.4 percent that was primarily due to a drop of $437.3 million in corporation net income taxes. The other eight states were Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

Five states had annual percentage increases in general sales and gross receipts taxes considerably above the U.S. total of 6.5 percent: Vermont (37.7), Washington (29.7), Wisconsin (25.8), Nebraska (23.6) and New Jersey (20.4). These were followed by eight states with increases ranging from 10 to 20 percent: Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York and Ohio. At the other extreme, three states had decreases of 10 percent or more in general sales and gross receipts taxes: Wyoming (16.7 percent), Oklahoma (15.1 percent) and New Mexico (10.7 percent). An additional seven states had decreases of up to 10 percent.

Individual income tax collections exhibited the strongest uptrend among major taxes in 1983, a total increase of 9 percent, and more states were in the higher part of the plus column. Two states headed the list—Ohio with 58.6 percent (surtax was increased) and Connecticut with 29.6 percent (a change in collection cycle). In six other states this tax source grew by 20 to 30 percent: Minnesota (27.7), Nebraska (23.9), Hawaii (22.6), Oregon (22), Rhode Island (21.4) and Michigan (20.7). In another 12 states increases ranged between 10 and 20 percent. There were only two states that experienced a drop in individual income taxes in 1983: Illinois (1 percent) and North Dakota (.6).

The picture for corporation net income taxes was much bleaker than for individual income. The total for all states was -6.1 percent, a decrease in tax collections noted above as resulting not only from the recession but also from federal legislation accelerating depreciation and providing for safe-harbor leasing subsequently restricted. States that allowed for depreciation deduction under federal procedures found much of the tax base dissipated, and receipts suffered. Three states had very large percentage decreases of corporation net income taxes in 1983: Alaska (62.2), primarily due to legislation applying to oil and gas companies; Hawaii (49), which allowed credits for 1982 tax liability; and Colorado (38.5), due to reduced rates. Five states had decreases of 20 to 32 percent: Idaho, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Utah. In addition, seven states had decreases of 10 to 20 percent, and in 14 states collections fell off by up to 10 percent. There were two states that had increases of 30 percent or more, excluding South Dakota which has nominal revenue from corporate net income taxes: Arizona (40) and West Virginia (31.2). Five states had increased revenue of 10 to 20 per-

cent, and 10 states increased by up to 10 percent.

Revenue from various selective sales and gross receipts taxes increased by 6.3 percent overall in 1983 over 1982. A large number of states increased tax rates and imposed surtaxes or new taxes on the commodities and services in this group in attempts to maintain balanced budgets. These were the actions taken on motor fuel sales in 10 states, on tobacco products in 10 states, and on alcoholic beverage sales in seven states. Even with the tax increases, however, these three sales taxes showed very small annual revenue increases compared to sales and gross receipts taxes on public utilities and insurance. The 1983 percentage increases were as follows: public utilities, 15.4; insurance, 11.4; motor fuels, 3.1; tobacco products, 1.2; and alcoholic beverages, .8 percent. The number of states with revenue decreases in 1983 was notable—18 states in motor fuel sales taxes, 30 states in tobacco product sales taxes, and 21 states in alcoholic beverage sales taxes.

Among the states with significant amounts of revenue from sales and gross receipts taxes on public utilities, the following had large increases in 1983: Minnesota, 59.9 percent; New Jersey, 24.8 percent; New York, 21.1 percent; Ohio, 27 percent; and Texas, 15.5 percent.

States with larger amounts of revenue from insurance sales and gross receipts taxes and with notable percentage increases in 1983 were California (36.1), Illinois (40.3), Louisiana (21.3) and Missouri (51). In California and Missouri changes in tax collection cycles affect the annual comparison.

**Notes**

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Quarterly Summary of Federal, State and Local Tax Revenue*, April-June 1983.

## Table 1
## NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1981 TO 1983

| Tax source | Amount (in thousands) | | | Percent change year-to-year | | Percent distribution, 1983 | Per capita, 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1983 (prelim.) | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 to 1983 | 1981 to 1982 | | |
| Total collections | $171,370,096 | $162,607,136 | $149,751,851 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 100.0 | $739.72 |
| Sales and gross receipts | 83,840,134 | 78,788,928 | 72,759,573 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 48.9 | 361.90 |
| General | 53,626,783 | 50,356,889 | 46,412,126 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 31.3 | 231.48 |
| Selective | 30,213,351 | 28,432,039 | 26,347,447 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 17.6 | 130.42 |
| Motor fuels | 10,793,333 | 10,473,023 | 9,741,863 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 46.59 |
| Public utilities | 5,650,815 | 4,894,702 | 4,295,626 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 3.3 | 24.39 |
| Tobacco products | 4,001,392 | 3,955,155 | 3,893,171 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 17.27 |
| Insurance | 3,857,437 | 3,462,603 | 3,321,350 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 16.65 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 2,743,092 | 2,722,195 | 2,613,426 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 11.84 |
| Other | 3,167,283 | 2,924,361 | 2,482,011 | 8.3 | 17.8 | 1.8 | 13.67 |
| Licenses | 10,651,435 | 10,105,709 | 9,487,892 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 45.98 |
| Motor vehicles | 5,777,676 | 5,548,666 | 5,266,082 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 24.94 |
| Corporations in general | 1,848,127 | 1,760,577 | 1,611,720 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 7.98 |
| Hunting and fishing | 534,569 | 491,928 | 464,003 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 2.31 |
| Motor vehicle operators | 503,157 | 487,254 | 428,988 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 2.17 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 223,470 | 213,789 | 212,407 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.96 |
| Other | 1,764,436 | 1,603,495 | 1,504,692 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 7.62 |
| Individual income | 49,788,567 | 45,667,517 | 40,895,235 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 29.1 | 214.91 |
| Corporation net income | 13,152,503 | 14,001,709 | 14,143,497 | -6.1 | -1.0 | 7.7 | 56.77 |
| Severance | 7,396,743 | 7,829,520 | 6,379,191 | -5.5 | 22.7 | 4.3 | 31.93 |
| Property | 3,280,844 | 3,115,511 | 2,948,883 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 14.16 |
| Death and gift | 2,544,640 | 2,350,092 | 2,228,968 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 10.98 |
| Other | 715,230 | 748,150 | 908,612 | -4.4 | -17.7 | 0.4 | 3.09 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Tax Collections in 1983.*

*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Population figures as of July 1, 1983 were used to calculate per capita amounts.

# Table 2
# SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY STATE: 1981 TO 1983

| State | Amount (in thousands) | | | Percent change year-to-year | | Per capita, 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1983 (prelim.) | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 to 1983 | 1981 to 1982 | |
| **United States** | $171,370,096 | $162,607,136 | $149,751,851 | 5.4 | 8.6 | $ 739.72 |
| **Alabama** | 2,341,229 | 2,192,251 | 2,148,415 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 595.43 |
| **Alaska** | 2,046,086 | 2,539,193 | 2,316,823 | -19.4 | 9.6 | 4,487.03 |
| **Arizona** | 2,060,817 | 1,857,887 | 1,785,775 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 702.15 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,337,881 | 1,264,614 | 1,188,851 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 577.17 |
| **California** | 22,259,976 | 21,818,694 | 20,504,787 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 894.44 |
| **Colorado** | 1,743,225 | 1,690,034 | 1,445,777 | 3.1 | 16.9 | 562.88 |
| **Connecticut** | 2,537,725 | 2,342,572 | 2,071,885 | 8.3 | 13.1 | 812.59 |
| **Delaware** | 639,261 | 594,817 | 550,943 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 1,063.66 |
| **Florida** | 6,224,717 | 5,555,936 | 5,314,376 | 12.0 | 4.5 | 588.24 |
| **Georgia** | 3,504,220 | 3,281,065 | 3,019,847 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 619.01 |
| **Hawaii** | 1,150,503 | 1,066,225 | 1,088,330 | 7.9 | -2.0 | 1,188.54 |
| **Idaho** | 620,035 | 583,822 | 536,757 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 630.76 |
| **Illinois** | 7,420,382 | 7,405,578 | 7,322,572 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 648.07 |
| **Indiana** | 3,194,741 | 3,063,657 | 2,808,811 | 4.3 | 9.1 | 583.73 |
| **Iowa** | 2,014,289 | 1,996,971 | 1,835,807 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 693.86 |
| **Kansas** | 1,565,625 | 1,402,736 | 1,392,277 | 11.6 | 0.8 | 653.16 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,601,949 | 2,491,052 | 2,276,170 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 707.24 |
| **Louisiana** | 3,011,347 | 3,138,278 | 2,804,570 | -4.0 | 11.9 | 683.31 |
| **Maine** | 780,052 | 730,979 | 674,316 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 686.67 |
| **Maryland** | 3,468,193 | 3,193,087 | 2,956,088 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 815.28 |
| **Massachusetts** | 5,155,631 | 4,803,664 | 4,335,648 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 896.32 |
| **Michigan** | 7,022,658 | 6,318,984 | 6,171,246 | 11.1 | 2.4 | 775.30 |
| **Minnesota** | 4,319,483 | 3,799,371 | 3,373,726 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 1,042.60 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,537,705 | 1,498,812 | 1,396,745 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 599.50 |
| **Missouri** | 2,640,325 | 2,313,057 | 2,142,965 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 533.08 |
| **Montana** | 513,658 | 529,247 | 466,575 | -2.9 | 13.4 | 632.58 |
| **Nebraska** | 987,454 | 860,527 | 803,960 | 14.8 | 7.0 | 623.00 |
| **Nevada** | 779,338 | 745,460 | 515,303 | 4.5 | 44.7 | 886.62 |
| **New Hampshire** | 329,458 | 325,515 | 268,752 | 1.2 | 21.1 | 345.34 |
| **New Jersey** | 6,128,035 | 5,526,136 | 5,029,336 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 823.22 |
| **New Mexico** | 1,163,021 | 1,226,543 | 1,179,280 | -5.2 | 4.0 | 841.55 |
| **New York** | 16,207,994 | 15,438,003 | 13,928,143 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 918.87 |
| **North Carolina** | 4,028,477 | 3,790,035 | 3,430,723 | 6.3 | 10.5 | 674.11 |
| **North Dakota** | 526,006 | 532,631 | 450,755 | -1.2 | 18.2 | 786.26 |
| **Ohio** | 6,734,008 | 5,819,461 | 5,240,844 | 15.7 | 11.0 | 627.41 |
| **Oklahoma** | 2,627,487 | 2,713,324 | 2,232,278 | -3.2 | 21.6 | 804.99 |
| **Oregon** | 1,783,670 | 1,552,313 | 1,608,423 | 14.9 | -3.5 | 670.55 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 8,430,271 | 8,185,625 | 7,597,010 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 709.44 |
| **Rhode Island** | 726,421 | 674,792 | 607,951 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 764.65 |
| **South Carolina** | 2,112,640 | 1,959,205 | 1,825,935 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 660.41 |
| **South Dakota** | 324,587 | 328,785 | 297,813 | -1.3 | 10.4 | 468.38 |
| **Tennessee** | 2,246,288 | 2,146,242 | 1,958,427 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 481.73 |
| **Texas** | 9,019,075 | 9,099,849 | 8,173,759 | -0.9 | 11.3 | 579.00 |
| **Utah** | 974,098 | 950,869 | 849,148 | 2.4 | 12.0 | 604.28 |
| **Vermont** | 358,097 | 332,592 | 294,243 | 7.7 | 13.0 | 682.09 |
| **Virginia** | 3,477,988 | 3,235,829 | 3,035,683 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 645.63 |
| **Washington** | 4,191,161 | 3,524,903 | 3,125,815 | 18.9 | 12.8 | 988.02 |
| **West Virginia** | 1,470,331 | 1,468,886 | 1,269,671 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 748.64 |
| **Wisconsin** | 4,296,576 | 3,934,495 | 3,629,459 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 904.54 |
| **Wyoming** | 735,902 | 762,533 | 469,058 | -3.5 | 62.6 | 1,442.95 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Tax Collections in 1983.*

*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Population figures as of July 1, 1983 were used to calculate per capita amounts; see Table 6.

## Table 3
## STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1983
### (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | Sales and gross receipts | Licenses | Individual income | Corporation net income | Property | Death and gift | Severance | Documentary and stock transfer | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of states using tax | 50 | 50 | 50 | 44 | 46 | 43 | 49 | 32 | 28 | 14 |
| United States | $171,370,096 | $83,840,134 | $10,651,435 | $49,788,567 | $13,152,503 | $3,280,844 | $2,544,640 | $7,396,743 | $677,003 | $38,227 |
| Alabama | 2,341,229 | 1,385,536 | 119,384 | 556,390 | 133,717 | 53,285 | 9,179 | 77,144 | 6,594 | |
| Alaska | 2,046,086 | 74,614 | 56,316 | 1,540 | 266,302 | 152,580 | 700 | 1,494,034 | | |
| Arizona | 2,060,817 | 1,145,486 | 140,594 | 480,716 | 160,429 | 121,358 | 12,234 | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,337,881 | 706,742 | 112,428 | 388,341 | 86,921 | 4,558 | 7,229 | 28,393 | 2,608 | 661 |
| California | 22,259,976 | 9,952,672 | 846,144 | 7,649,231 | 2,553,948 | 740,021 | 489,276 | 28,684 | | |
| Colorado | 1,743,225 | 885,909 | 99,359 | 655,491 | 56,184 | 5,272 | 9,118 | 27,056 | | 4,836 |
| Connecticut | 2,537,725 | 1,798,600 | 128,045 | 178,535 | 357,364 | 11 | 75,169 | | | 1 |
| Delaware | 639,261 | 90,052 | 176,263 | 313,986 | 29,790 | | 16,619 | | 12,550 | 1 |
| Florida | 6,224,717 | 4,795,751 | 444,038 | | 371,453 | 131,327 | 79,335 | 137,933 | 264,880 | |
| Georgia | 3,504,220 | 1,784,280 | 107,037 | 1,342,092 | 238,834 | 14,290 | 11,865 | | 5,070 | 752 |
| Hawaii | 1,150,503 | 755,861 | 17,687 | 347,016 | 22,026 | | 6,416 | | 1,497 | |
| Idaho | 620,035 | 288,608 | 71,919 | 223,774 | 31,114 | 242 | 3,572 | 806 | | |
| Illinois | 7,420,382 | 3,869,061 | 438,628 | 2,200,670 | 603,900 | 165,025 | 138,544 | | 4,554 | |
| Indiana | 3,194,741 | 2,009,813 | 153,309 | 819,220 | 139,968 | 28,575 | 42,240 | 1,616 | | |
| Iowa | 2,014,289 | 889,277 | 195,156 | 724,127 | 138,483 | | 65,148 | | 2,098 | |
| Kansas | 1,565,625 | 728,372 | 111,243 | 530,657 | 141,347 | 24,232 | 27,435 | 2,339 | | |
| Kentucky | 2,601,949 | 1,187,337 | 131,423 | 647,170 | 172,120 | 203,340 | 38,317 | 221,445 | 797 | |
| Louisiana | 3,011,347 | 1,356,288 | 196,701 | 229,261 | 321,372 | 2,750 | 35,510 | 869,465 | | |
| Maine | 780,052 | 421,911 | 63,883 | 235,933 | 33,043 | 12,541 | 11,699 | | 1,042 | |
| Maryland | 3,468,193 | 1,546,318 | 134,438 | 1,458,654 | 148,423 | 112,213 | 29,396 | | 29,847 | 8,904 |
| Massachusetts | 5,155,631 | 1,735,723 | 159,308 | 2,472,278 | 660,654 | 2,110 | 111,850 | | 13,708 | |
| Michigan | 7,022,658 | 2,773,197 | 366,545 | 2,567,038 | 1,004,269 | 166,344 | 63,894 | 81,371 | | |
| Minnesota | 4,319,483 | 1,698,291 | 262,331 | 1,977,991 | 253,970 | 4,131 | 18,497 | 84,693 | 19,579 | |
| Mississippi | 1,537,705 | 1,023,288 | 120,915 | 201,114 | 68,794 | 923 | 8,043 | 114,628 | | |
| Missouri | 2,640,325 | 1,387,915 | 210,009 | 885,272 | 118,625 | 6,210 | 31,826 | 25 | | 443 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Montana** | 513,658 | 107,323 | 47,989 | 151,784 | 35,825 | 26,027 | 6,398 | 137,599 | | 713 |
| **Nebraska** | 987,454 | 560,707 | 81,100 | 280,662 | 51,635 | 3,570 | 3,131 | 5,217 | 1,432 | |
| **Nevada** | 779,338 | 669,071 | 86,152 | | | 24,115 | | | | |
| **New Hampshire** | 329,458 | 158,975 | 56,568 | 16,727 | 73,960 | 5,545 | 10,580 | 83 | 7,020 | |
| **New Jersey** | 6,128,035 | 3,309,264 | 478,007 | 1,440,183 | 664,415 | 68,224 | 147,861 | | 20,081 | |
| **New Mexico** | 1,163,021 | 656,835 | 62,548 | 16,626 | 61,742 | 9,056 | 4,871 | 351,343 | | |
| **New York** | 16,207,994 | 5,727,816 | 554,837 | 8,275,754 | 1,339,005 | | 283,854 | | 26,728 | |
| **North Carolina** | 4,028,477 | 1,763,988 | 296,402 | 1,550,107 | 306,534 | 62,003 | 48,246 | 1,197 | | |
| **North Dakota** | 526,006 | 219,338 | 51,938 | 35,136 | 30,594 | 1,746 | 2,727 | 184,527 | | |
| **Ohio** | 6,734,008 | 3,685,835 | 469,132 | 1,972,089 | 415,017 | 109,342 | 78,625 | 3,968 | | |
| **Oklahoma** | 2,627,487 | 800,614 | 254,891 | 651,202 | 103,325 | | 32,740 | 777,687 | 5,441 | 1,587 |
| **Oregon** | 1,783,670 | 211,859 | 182,136 | 1,181,731 | 125,110 | 159 | 31,841 | 49,662 | 1,172 | |
| **Pennsylvania** | 8,430,271 | 4,175,875 | 927,887 | 2,044,544 | 830,108 | 117,783 | 250,618 | | 83,456 | |
| **Rhode Island** | 726,421 | 374,083 | 29,735 | 261,139 | 42,446 | 7,725 | 9,987 | | 1,306 | |
| **South Carolina** | 2,112,640 | 1,140,747 | 89,311 | 718,861 | 128,180 | 8,671 | 15,658 | | 11,212 | |
| **South Dakota** | 324,587 | 279,173 | 28,352 | | 2,565 | | 8,821 | 5,676 | | |
| **Tennessee** | 2,246,288 | 1,704,157 | 214,928 | 52,151 | 203,858 | | 37,072 | 3,419 | 21,985 | 8,718 |
| **Texas** | 9,019,075 | 5,671,153 | 999,948 | | | 1,109 | 92,137 | 2,254,728 | | |
| **Utah** | 974,098 | 527,377 | 47,282 | 345,813 | 31,592 | 369 | 1,977 | 19,688 | | |
| **Vermont** | 358,097 | 175,176 | 38,134 | 113,775 | 25,400 | 477 | 1,376 | | 3,259 | 500 |
| **Virginia** | 3,477,988 | 1,440,702 | 208,536 | 1,549,147 | 183,215 | 35,865 | 17,819 | 1,347 | 37,202 | 4,155 |
| **Washington** | 4,191,161 | 3,116,201 | 234,267 | | | 691,394 | 27,975 | 41,122 | 80,202 | |
| **West Virginia** | 1,470,331 | 1,005,196 | 87,234 | 310,583 | 45,146 | 1,041 | 16,765 | | 2,662 | 1,704 |
| **Wisconsin** | 4,296,576 | 1,825,864 | 205,079 | 1,734,056 | 339,781 | 109,314 | 67,257 | 952 | 9,021 | 5,252 |
| **Wyoming** | 735,902 | 241,903 | 55,939 | | | 45,971 | 3,193 | 388,896 | | |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Tax Collections in 1983.*

# Table 4
# STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1983
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | General sales or gross receipts | Selective sales and gross receipts | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Motor fuels | Alcoholic beverages | Tobacco products | Insurance | Public utilities | Parimutuels | Amusements | Other |
| Number of states using tax | 50 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 41 | 31 | 28 | 35 |
| United States | $83,840,134 | $53,626,783 | $30,213,351 | $10,793,333 | $2,743,092 | $4,001,392 | $3,857,437 | $5,650,815 | $729,269 | $366,044 | $2,071,969 |
| Alabama | 1,385,536 | 659,663 | 725,873 | 240,850 | 88,368 | 68,226 | 76,710 | 214,603 | | 69 | 37,047 |
| Alaska | 74,614 | | 74,614 | 36,675 | 10,413 | 5,290 | 13,842 | 1,445 | | | 6,949 |
| Arizona | 1,145,486 | 845,306 | 300,180 | 151,780 | 23,712 | 42,205 | 39,485 | 32,861 | 10,137 | | |
| Arkansas | 706,742 | 437,474 | 269,268 | 132,781 | 23,888 | 55,236 | 38,226 | | 19,137 | | |
| California | 9,952,672 | 7,766,551 | 2,186,121 | 925,560 | 136,172 | 262,351 | 658,704 | 30,453 | 118,473 | | 54,408 |
| Colorado | 885,909 | 622,548 | 263,361 | 143,016 | 24,543 | 36,630 | 47,871 | 2,178 | 8,735 | 388 | |
| Connecticut | 1,798,600 | 1,104,136 | 694,464 | 159,014 | 26,237 | 73,669 | 77,705 | 235,945 | 61,233 | 12,444 | 48,217 |
| Delaware | 90,052 | | 90,052 | 37,707 | 5,111 | 12,336 | 13,619 | 18,810 | 520 | 2 | 1,947 |
| Florida | 4,795,751 | 3,334,207 | 1,461,544 | 451,940 | 316,644 | 275,294 | 125,715 | 136,653 | 111,789 | 2,348 | 41,161 |
| Georgia | 1,784,280 | 1,173,027 | 611,253 | 353,429 | 101,871 | 85,597 | 70,356 | | | | |
| Hawaii | 755,861 | 601,127 | 154,734 | 33,761 | 9,299 | 17,609 | 27,670 | 66,395 | | | |
| Idaho | 288,608 | 165,403 | 123,205 | 77,327 | 8,092 | 10,382 | 23,517 | 2,177 | 339 | | 1,371 |
| Illinois | 3,869,061 | 2,394,075 | 1,474,986 | 361,416 | 73,394 | 173,287 | 110,091 | 646,207 | 69,023 | 7,882 | 33,686 |
| Indiana | 2,009,813 | 1,521,846 | 487,967 | 316,935 | 33,945 | 79,054 | 57,977 | | | 56 | |
| Iowa | 889,277 | 571,087 | 318,190 | 188,271 | 16,728 | 60,384 | 49,432 | 3,106 | | | 269 |
| Kansas | 728,372 | 498,495 | 229,877 | 115,180 | 34,599 | 33,481 | 44,901 | 905 | | 811 | |
| Kentucky | 1,187,337 | 700,407 | 486,930 | 197,100 | 49,408 | 20,771 | 99,334 | | 10,097 | 275 | 109,945 |
| Louisiana | 1,356,288 | 838,511 | 517,777 | 186,105 | 55,950 | 60,987 | 121,780 | 39,738 | 25,869 | 196 | 27,152 |
| Maine | 421,911 | 270,309 | 151,602 | 55,440 | 30,716 | 23,988 | 15,842 | 24,381 | 1,235 | | |
| Maryland | 1,546,318 | 865,087 | 681,231 | 233,407 | 28,984 | 68,640 | 66,040 | 83,397 | 16,891 | 910 | 182,962 |
| Massachusetts | 1,735,723 | 1,051,712 | 684,011 | 250,425 | 82,709 | 142,912 | 134,890 | | 35,457 | 10,108 | 27,510 |
| Michigan | 2,773,197 | 1,969,377 | 803,820 | 456,490 | 96,751 | 126,889 | 102,345 | | 21,303 | 42 | |
| Minnesota | 1,698,291 | 992,259 | 706,032 | 262,101 | 53,093 | 85,008 | 68,776 | 113,237 | | 5 | 123,812 |
| Mississippi | 1,023,288 | 761,391 | 261,897 | 135,226 | 34,650 | 35,067 | 56,650 | | | 304 | |
| Missouri | 1,387,915 | 984,874 | 403,041 | 194,290 | 24,243 | 77,929 | 105,532 | 1,047 | | | |
| Montana | 107,323 | | 107,323 | 48,890 | 15,071 | 11,162 | 24,799 | 5,864 | 125 | | 1,412 |
| Nebraska | 560,707 | 356,608 | 204,099 | 119,752 | 13,774 | 29,935 | 25,599 | 789 | 8,964 | 962 | 4,324 |
| Nevada | 669,071 | 368,332 | 300,739 | 66,871 | 11,564 | 13,399 | 15,440 | 3,253 | 202 | 189,716 | 294 |
| New Hampshire | 158,975 | | 158,975 | 60,994 | 5,991 | 25,515 | 15,143 | 519 | 7,217 | | 43,596 |
| New Jersey | 3,309,264 | 1,660,284 | 1,648,980 | 288,981 | 59,716 | 214,543 | 103,599 | 828,816 | 11,750 | 130,985 | 10,590 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | 656,835 | 476,664 | 180,171 | 93,509 | 17,146 | 15,033 | 25,191 | 5,465 | 2,134 | 95 | 21,598 |
| **New York** | 5,727,816 | 3,531,930 | 2,195,886 | 436,796 | 142,292 | 330,976 | 222,619 | 885,373 | 100,891 | 968 | 75,971 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,763,988 | 825,703 | 938,285 | 379,480 | 116,465 | 17,512 | 98,722 | 304,277 | | | 21,829 |
| **North Dakota** | 219,338 | 146,377 | 72,961 | 35,539 | 6,427 | 10,492 | 10,153 | 4,025 | | | 6,325 |
| **Ohio** | 3,685,835 | 2,004,589 | 1,681,246 | 588,531 | 70,359 | 188,393 | 152,556 | 639,406 | 24,596 | | 17,405 |
| **Oklahoma** | 800,614 | 409,125 | 391,489 | 128,102 | 38,476 | 80,533 | 67,490 | 12,569 | | | 64,319 |
| **Oregon** | 211,859 | | 211,859 | 97,118 | 10,587 | 61,941 | 34,154 | 2,785 | 5,274 | | |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,175,875 | 2,365,061 | 1,810,814 | 558,402 | 135,401 | 250,733 | 177,102 | 503,648 | 21,864 | 164 | 163,500 |
| **Rhode Island** | 374,083 | 212,446 | 161,637 | 44,493 | 7,609 | 29,292 | 14,487 | 50,913 | 8,101 | 104 | 6,638 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,140,747 | 691,575 | 449,172 | 213,909 | 101,393 | 29,671 | 52,906 | 25,051 | | 6,000 | 20,242 |
| **South Dakota** | 279,173 | 173,539 | 105,634 | 55,155 | 9,190 | 10,634 | 14,853 | 460 | 2,279 | | 13,063 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,704,157 | 1,177,234 | 526,923 | 282,937 | 59,113 | 79,211 | 72,663 | 25,042 | | 476 | 7,481 |
| **Texas** | 5,671,153 | 3,319,992 | 2,351,161 | 490,375 | 272,345 | 354,965 | 223,693 | 309,722 | | 223 | 699,838 |
| **Utah** | 527,377 | 391,346 | 136,031 | 85,895 | 11,176 | 13,261 | 22,984 | 2,715 | | | |
| **Vermont** | 175,176 | 66,711 | 108,465 | 28,134 | 14,070 | 9,568 | 7,236 | 13,605 | 878 | | 34,974 |
| **Virginia** | 1,440,702 | 721,580 | 719,122 | 321,394 | 78,487 | 17,532 | 87,071 | 116,041 | | 77 | 98,520 |
| **Washington** | 3,116,201 | 2,453,969 | 662,232 | 241,353 | 105,460 | 104,151 | 53,619 | 144,895 | 12,395 | 359 | |
| **West Virginia** | 1,005,196 | 745,360 | 259,836 | 106,290 | 6,723 | 36,486 | 34,938 | | 12,335 | | 63,064 |
| **Wisconsin** | 1,825,864 | 1,209,440 | 616,424 | 287,576 | 42,557 | 127,931 | 45,691 | 112,044 | | 75 | 550 |
| **Wyoming** | 241,903 | 190,046 | 51,857 | 36,631 | 2,180 | 5,301 | 7,719 | | 26 | | |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Tax Collections in 1983.*

## Table 5
## STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1983
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | Motor vehicles | Motor vehicle operators | Corporations in general | Public utilities | Alcoholic beverages | Amusements | Occupations and businesses, n.e.c. | Hunting and fishing | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of states using tax | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 31 | 49 | 34 | 50 | 50 | 48 |
| United States | $10,651,435 | $5,777,676 | $504,157 | $1,848,127 | $158,432 | $223,470 | $103,799 | $1,405,542 | $534,569 | $96,663 |
| Alabama | 119,384 | 32,756 | 8,377 | 54,595 | 1,172 | 1,702 | | 11,659 | 9,123 | |
| Alaska | 56,316 | 15,820 | 366 | 934 | | 1,593 | 176 | 28,041 | 9,297 | 89 |
| Arizona | 140,594 | 101,402 | 4,169 | 1,508 | | 2,870 | 388 | 11,783 | 7,690 | 10,784 |
| Arkansas | 112,428 | 67,341 | 6,756 | 3,465 | 7,202 | 1,046 | 475 | 12,375 | 13,614 | 154 |
| California | 846,144 | 537,725 | 58,073 | 6,273 | 13,277 | 33,455 | 423 | 150,105 | 41,982 | 4,831 |
| Colorado | 99,359 | 54,354 | 3,431 | 2,342 | | 2,228 | 124 | 15,485 | 18,645 | 2,750 |
| Connecticut | 128,045 | 75,290 | 13,604 | 5,331 | | 6,257 | 55 | 22,055 | 2,196 | 3,257 |
| Delaware | 176,263 | 26,544 | 1,099 | 80,031 | 3,205 | 516 | 52 | 63,787 | 517 | 512 |
| Florida | 444,038 | 274,468 | 25,466 | 11,760 | 9,113 | 16,695 | 550 | 91,175 | 9,366 | 5,445 |
| Georgia | 107,037 | 55,792 | 7,411 | 11,711 | | 1,759 | | 19,414 | 10,298 | 652 |
| Hawaii | 17,687 | 8,777 | | 841 | 2,558 | | | 5,291 | 141 | 79 |
| Idaho | 71,919 | 35,472 | 1,636 | 315 | 2,263 | 718 | | 19,886 | 11,543 | 86 |
| Illinois | 438,628 | 308,329 | 38,933 | 43,026 | | 1,999 | 935 | 31,029 | 12,939 | 1,438 |
| Indiana | 153,309 | 118,414 | (a) | 3,555 | 186 | 7,709 | 65 | 15,193 | 7,705 | 482 |
| Iowa | 195,156 | 146,728 | 6,091 | 17,454 | 95 | 5,097 | | 12,763 | 5,002 | 1,926 |
| Kansas | 111,243 | 69,376 | 4,093 | 8,976 | 1,010 | 1,145 | 20 | 18,578 | 7,536 | 509 |
| Kentucky | 131,423 | 71,625 | 6,134 | 20,291 | 3,069 | 2,157 | 472 | 17,220 | 9,942 | 513 |
| Louisiana | 196,701 | 51,928 | 9,067 | 110,772 | 1,021 | 2,199 | 107 | 16,095 | 5,130 | 382 |
| Maine | 63,883 | 32,993 | 5,102 | 923 | | 1,522 | 194 | 14,953 | 7,088 | 1,108 |
| Maryland | 134,438 | 85,194 | 7,228 | 3,349 | | 279 | 346 | 33,246 | 4,233 | 563 |
| Massachusetts | 159,308 | 93,018 | 24,363 | 9,313 | | 841 | 26,252 | 3,744 | 1,107 | |
| Michigan | 366,545 | 258,794 | 12,035 | 3,457 | 11,118 | 20,004 | 65 | 34,634 | 23,705 | 2,733 |
| Minnesota | 262,331 | 183,823 | 9,016 | 1,754 | | 507 | | 41,465 | 20,734 | 5,032 |
| Mississippi | 120,915 | 47,328 | 8,462 | 38,240 | 1,337 | 2,571 | | 16,021 | 6,856 | 100 |
| Missouri | 210,009 | 117,529 | 5,531 | 37,819 | 5,190 | 2,207 | 502 | 28,243 | 11,773 | 1,215 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Montana** | 47,989 | 24,339 | 1,428 | 542 | 973 | 1,344 | | 7,225 | 12,062 | 76 |
| **Nebraska** | 81,100 | 44,932 | 2,634 | 6,007 | | 175 | | 13,670 | 7,061 | 6,621 |
| **Nevada** | 86,152 | 30,789 | 1,810 | 2,529 | | 24 | 39,696 | 6,936 | 3,235 | 1,133 |
| **New Hampshire** | 56,568 | 28,894 | 2,500 | 3,247 | 1,129 | 1,903 | 64 | 13,023 | 3,322 | 2,486 |
| **New Jersey** | 478,007 | 259,230 | 21,118 | 127,025 | 84 | 3,434 | 34,865 | 25,162 | 6,018 | 1,071 |
| **New Mexico** | 62,548 | 38,994 | 1,632 | 5,911 | 163 | 943 | 87 | 7,812 | 7,006 | |
| **New York** | 554,837 | 318,642 | 18,356 | 15,847 | 44,074 | 34,257 | 7,251 | 92,051 | 22,910 | 1,449 |
| **North Carolina** | 296,402 | 151,585 | 22,466 | 71,435 | | 1,797 | 2,598 | 37,861 | 7,804 | 856 |
| **North Dakota** | 51,938 | 29,107 | 1,032 | 524 | 8 | 234 | 1,260 | 16,084 | 3,682 | 7 |
| **Ohio** | 469,132 | 293,080 | 13,786 | 70,789 | 3,845 | 16,167 | | 55,098 | 13,996 | 2,371 |
| **Oklahoma** | 254,891 | 180,890 | 6,955 | 26,981 | 3 | 1,038 | 1,504 | 17,555 | 9,812 | 10,153 |
| **Oregon** | 182,136 | 111,638 | 8,570 | 3,159 | 4,568 | 1,570 | 961 | 33,412 | 16,699 | 1,559 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 927,887 | 362,293 | 40,367 | 371,046 | 21,441 | 11,460 | 27 | 88,440 | 28,619 | 4,194 |
| **Rhode Island** | 29,735 | 21,784 | (a) | 1,954 | | 152 | 91 | 5,076 | 450 | 228 |
| **South Carolina** | 89,311 | 42,782 | 2,888 | 6,486 | | 4,186 | 8,373 | 15,843 | 6,546 | 2,207 |
| **South Dakota** | 28,352 | 14,486 | 1,390 | 524 | | 120 | | 5,342 | 6,169 | 321 |
| **Tennessee** | 214,928 | 106,939 | 11,783 | 58,659 | 1,363 | 1,378 | | 23,948 | 9,965 | 893 |
| **Texas** | 999,948 | 308,612 | 25,724 | 572,022 | 3,889 | 13,242 | 142 | 53,776 | 18,621 | 3,920 |
| **Utah** | 47,282 | 26,990 | 3,638 | | | 210 | | 7,434 | 8,756 | 254 |
| **Vermont** | 38,134 | 26,962 | 2,318 | 420 | | 504 | 266 | 4,256 | 3,036 | 372 |
| **Virginia** | 208,536 | 144,330 | 14,083 | 7,670 | | 3,151 | 16 | 26,856 | 10,292 | 2,138 |
| **Washington** | 234,267 | 119,460 | 16,907 | 8,093 | 6,860 | 6,921 | 808 | 54,123 | 20,982 | 113 |
| **West Virginia** | 87,234 | 59,010 | (a) | 3,896 | 6,761 | 2,231 | | 6,158 | 6,885 | 2,293 |
| **Wisconsin** | 205,079 | 124,935 | 16,041 | 3,090 | 15 | 110 | | 30,530 | 25,369 | 4,989 |
| **Wyoming** | 55,939 | 36,153 | 288 | 2,236 | 1,440 | 14 | | 1,123 | 14,473 | 212 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Tax Collections in 1983.*
(a) Included with motor vehicle licenses.

## Table 6
## FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE

| State | Date of close of fiscal year in 1983 | Total population (excluding armed forces overseas) (in thousands)(a) | | Personal income, calendar year 1982(b) | | State government portion of state-local tax revenue in fiscal 1981-82(c) (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | July 1, 1983 (provisional) | July 1, 1982 | Amount (in millions) | Per capita | |
| **United States** | | 231,669 | 229,498 | $2,562,406 | $ 11,097 | 61.4 |
| **Alabama** | September 30 | 3,932 | 3,917 | 34,101 | 8,649 | 73.9 |
| **Alaska** | June 30 | 456 | 421 | 7,118 | 16,257 | 90.3 |
| **Arizona** | June 30 | 2,935 | 2,866 | 29,100 | 10,173 | 64.4 |
| **Arkansas** | June 30 | 2,318 | 2,297 | 19,430 | 8,479 | 75.9 |
| **California** | June 30 | 24,887 | 24,408 | 310,704 | 12,567 | 67.2 |
| **Colorado** | June 30 | 3,097 | 3,027 | 37,453 | 12,302 | 49.2 |
| **Connecticut** | June 30 | 3,123 | 3,111 | 43,351 | 13,748 | 56.9 |
| **Delaware** | June 30 | 601 | 595 | 7,065 | 11,731 | 82.4 |
| **Florida** | June 30 | 10,582 | 10,378 | 114,327 | 10,978 | 60.3 |
| **Georgia** | June 30 | 5,661 | 5,578 | 54,035 | 9,583 | 63.5 |
| **Hawaii** | June 30 | 968 | 942 | 11,579 | 11,652 | 77.2 |
| **Idaho** | June 30 | 983 | 972 | 8,716 | 9,029 | 71.4 |
| **Illinois** | June 30 | 11,450 | 11,427 | 138,519 | 12,100 | 54.3 |
| **Indiana** | June 30 | 5,473 | 5,476 | 54,819 | 10,021 | 63.7 |
| **Iowa** | June 30 | 2,903 | 2,905 | 31,347 | 10,791 | 60.6 |
| **Kansas** | June 30 | 2,397 | 2,380 | 28,325 | 11,765 | 57.0 |
| **Kentucky** | June 30 | 3,679 | 3,658 | 32,762 | 8,934 | 79.6 |
| **Louisiana** | June 30 | 4,407 | 4,346 | 44,633 | 10,231 | 67.5 |
| **Maine** | June 30 | 1,136 | 1,127 | 10,249 | 9,042 | 63.5 |
| **Maryland** | June 30 | 4,254 | 4,228 | 52,195 | 12,238 | 59.5 |
| **Massachusetts** | June 30 | 5,752 | 5,737 | 69,882 | 12,088 | 61.9 |
| **Michigan** | September 30 | 9,058 | 9,105 | 99,802 | 10,956 | 55.3 |
| **Minnesota** | June 30 | 4,143 | 4,131 | 46,184 | 11,175 | 72.3 |
| **Mississippi** | June 30 | 2,565 | 2,547 | 19,840 | 7,778 | 77.2 |
| **Missouri** | June 30 | 4,953 | 4,919 | 50,346 | 10,170 | 55.8 |
| **Montana** | June 30 | 812 | 800 | 7,673 | 9,580 | 54.8 |
| **Nebraska** | June 30 | 1,585 | 1,577 | 16,939 | 10,683 | 52.3 |
| **Nevada** | June 30 | 879 | 865 | 10,552 | 11,981 | 73.5 |
| **New Hampshire** | June 30 | 954 | 944 | 10,202 | 10,729 | 38.3 |
| **New Jersey** | June 30 | 7,444 | 7,401 | 97,361 | 13,089 | 56.0 |
| **New Mexico** | June 30 | 1,382 | 1,351 | 12,492 | 9,190 | 82.5 |
| **New York** | March 31 | 17,639 | 17,541 | 217,457 | 12,314 | 49.1 |
| **North Carolina** | June 30 | 5,976 | 5,921 | 54,431 | 9,044 | 72.8 |
| **North Dakota** | June 30 | 669 | 661 | 7,287 | 10,876 | 72.2 |
| **Ohio** | June 30 | 10,733 | 10,761 | 115,217 | 10,677 | 55.4 |
| **Oklahoma** | June 30 | 3,264 | 3,193 | 36,119 | 11,370 | 74.1 |
| **Oregon** | June 30 | 2,660 | 2,666 | 27,373 | 10,335 | 52.5 |
| **Pennsylvania** | June 30 | 11,883 | 11,866 | 129,985 | 10,955 | 61.8 |
| **Rhode Island** | June 30 | 950 | 947 | 10,278 | 10,723 | 58.3 |
| **South Carolina** | June 30 | 3,199 | 3,158 | 27,231 | 8,502 | 74.5 |
| **South Dakota** | June 30 | 693 | 688 | 6,675 | 9,666 | 52.0 |
| **Tennessee** | June 30 | 4,663 | 4,633 | 41,420 | 8,906 | 60.5 |
| **Texas** | August 31 | 15,577 | 15,186 | 174,493 | 11,419 | 59.2 |
| **Utah** | June 30 | 1,612 | 1,565 | 13,788 | 8,875 | 64.3 |
| **Vermont** | June 30 | 525 | 520 | 4,907 | 9,507 | 58.8 |
| **Virginia** | June 30 | 5,387 | 5,327 | 60,923 | 11,095 | 58.7 |
| **Washington** | June 30 | 4,242 | 4,222 | 49,074 | 11,560 | 72.9 |
| **West Virginia** | June 30 | 1,964 | 1,960 | 17,078 | 8,769 | 78.9 |
| **Wisconsin** | June 30 | 4,750 | 4,744 | 51,341 | 10,774 | 66.4 |
| **Wyoming** | June 30 | 510 | 506 | 6,207 | 12,372 | 63.7 |

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Tax Collections in 1983.*

*Note:* Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

(a) Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, January 1984.

(b) U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1983.

(c) Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1981-82,* October 1983.

# SECTION VIII MAJOR STATE SERVICES
# 1. Education

## EDUCATION, 1982-1983

By Nancy M. Berve and John Augenblick, with Christian Pipho

The economic recession that began early in 1980 rapidly worsened in 1982 and 1983, severely affecting state budgets and financing for education. In 1982, about 40 percent of the states experienced zero or deficit budget balances. By the end of fiscal 1983, almost 90 percent of the states faced year-end balances of less than 5 percent, considered the safe level, and 20 percent suffered budget deficits. Although public school systems suffered from the recession, they were affected less than public colleges and universities, which were faced with immediate problems caused by mid-year budget cuts mandated in state after state. In fiscal 1981, 20 percent of the states made mid-year budget adjustments. In 1982, this figure increased to more than 40 percent and in 1983 to almost 70 percent. Even the oil-rich states such as Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, North Dakota and Alaska were forced to retrench on education expenditures as the price of oil dropped and severance tax revenue eroded.

As the midpoint of the decade approaches, a more optimistic picture for education is beginning to emerge. According to the U.S. Secretary of Education, nearly one-third of all Americans are currently involved in education, and fiscal 1984 expenditures for the nation's schools and colleges are expected to total $230 billion. National polls conducted in 1982 and 1983 noted that American taxpayers will support increased funding for education in the states, but only if improvements in quality can be assured.

1983 was the year of the report on American education. More than 20 reports were published, 10 of which received considerable national visibility. Each report recommended ways to improve education (see addendum). Although these reports focused primarily on elementary-secondary education, the impact of their recommendations will be significant for colleges and universities. One report, issued by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, called upon colleges and universities to establish a comprehensive partnership with one or more high schools to help improve the quality of American secondary education.[1] In another move to create ties between universities and public schools, the presidents of six leading research universities agreed that their institutions should play a more active role if excellence in a full-access system of primary and secondary schools is to be assured.

It is clear that education will continue to receive much attention in the 1980s, both nationally and at the state level. The issue will almost certainly be one of the primary agenda items in the 1984 state legislative sessions as well as an important topic during the 1984 presidential and congressional campaigns.

### State Support for Education

State support for education continued to grow between 1980-81 and 1982-83; in 1982-83, the 50 states provided $82.7 billion in state aid to education—$58.4 billion for elementary-secondary schools and $24.3 billion for colleges and universities.[2] On the average, states increased their support for elementary-secondary education by 13.4 percent over the two-year period 1981-83, while they increased their support for higher education by 16.3 percent. For fiscal 1984, the state appropriations for colleges and universities showed a more modest increase—5 percent over 1982-83 and an 11 percent two-year increase over fiscal 1982. There were, however, large variations among the states, reflecting differences in rates of enrollment growth or decline and differences in economic conditions. In all but seven states, average daily attendance in elementary-secondary schools decreased, with an overall decline of 3.8 percent across all states. On the other hand, full-time equivalent enrollments in public colleges grew by 3.6 percent with enrollments decreasing in only seven states.

After reducing expenditures dramatically in 1982, many states chose to increase revenues in 1983. Between November 1982 and May 1983, 20 states raised their sales or income taxes.[3] Actions designed to reduce expenditures and increase

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revenues kept most 1983 state budgets in balance, preparing the way for a rosier fiscal picture in 1984. Education did not suffer as much as other state functions in the cutbacks and the combination of increased national attention to education and better economic conditions is likely to lead to improved funding for schools and colleges in the future.

Due to declining enrollments and specific actions taken to protect elementary-secondary education, per pupil state support for public schools increased more rapidly than per student state support of colleges and universities between 1980-81 and 1982-83. States increased their public school aid from $1,367 per student to $1,611, by 17.9 percent, over the two-year period. At the same time, state aid per higher education student increased by 13 percent—from $3,171 in 1980-81 to $3,582 in 1982-83. There is enormous variation among the states in their support of education. New Hampshire provided only $189 per pupil in 1982-83 and six other states provided less than $1,200 per pupil in school aid. At the same time, Alaska provided $5,920 per pupil in school aid, with another six states providing over $2,000 per pupil. In 1982-83, 11 states allocated less than $3,000 per student for public higher education while 14 states allocated more than $4,000 per student. This variation reflects differences in the traditional role of the states in supporting education and in reliance on local revenue for support of public elementary-secondary schools and tuition as a source of revenue for higher education.

The state share of all revenue for elementary-secondary schools has steadily increased over the past decade, in part reflecting the influence of the school finance reform movement. Even between 1980-81 and 1982-83, when most states were not involved in court-mandated or voluntary reform, the state share increased from 48.8 percent to 50.3 percent of all revenue. In 14 states, state aid now provides in excess of 60 percent of all school revenues. In part, this increasing reliance on state support also reflects the diminishing role of the federal government in supporting schools. In the last two years, federal aid decreased as a proportion of all school revenues in 43 states.[4]

State support for higher education has not increased so uniformly across the states. In 21 states, per student state support increased by less than 10 percent between 1980-81 and 1982-83. Tuition and fees charged by public institutions of higher education have continued to rise rapidly, a trend begun in fall 1980. Between 1981-82 and 1982-83, tuition increased by 19.5 percent at public four-year institutions and by 26.9 percent at public two-year institutions. With an increase of over 8 percent in tuition reported for public four-year institutions for 1983-84 and an estimated 16 plus percent over the two-year period from fall 1983 to 1985, this trend is predicted to continue. This pattern reflects an increasing reliance on user fees by the states.

A number of issues will face state policymakers as they determine how much support should be provided for education in the future. Expectations about the quality of the system have risen, and many states are trying new ways to fund education improvement. In the public schools, most attention has focused on the quality of teachers, and numerous suggestions have been made to improve the attractiveness of the profession. Merit pay plans and career ladders are two ideas that have been at the center of discussion accompanied by a perception that salary levels, on average, should be increased. In the last two years, teacher salaries have risen by 16.6 percent across the states. Statewide average annual salary levels range from $14,285 in Mississippi to nearly $34,000 in Alaska. The number of teachers declined by 2.8 percent across the country between 1980-81 and 1982-83, slightly less than the decline in enrollments.[5]

Other suggestions to improve the schools include increasing the length of the school day or the school year, strengthening graduation requirements and integrating new technological advances into the curriculum. While some of these suggestions might not cost a great deal to implement and could save money in the long run, most will require an influx of new funds. Because federal support for education continues to decrease and since local property taxes remain unpopular, it is likely that states will be asked to bear the burden. At the postsecondary education level, increasing attention is being paid by state policy leaders to new state aid distribution mechanisms designed to promote improvements in education quality by providing direct incentives to institutions or by increasing the flexibility of institutions to spend state funds.

## Notes

1. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *High School: A Report on American Secondary Education*, October 1983.
2. John Augenblick and Gordon Van de Water, *State Support for Education, 1982-83*, Augenblick, Van de Water & Associates, December 1983.
3. Steven D. Gold and Karen Benker, "State Budget Actions in 1983," National Conference of State Legislatures, September 1983.
4. National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1982-83*, January 1983.
5. Ibid.

## Addendum

In 1983, over 20 reports were issued that focused primarily on the improvement of American education, 10 of which received national attention and major discussion throughout the country. Twelve of the 20 reports are summarized below, in alphabetical order.

1. Business-Higher Education Forum, *America's Competitive Challenge: The Need for a National Response*, April 1983. Stating that the nation must give top priority to improving America's competitiveness in global markets, this report includes several recommendations for presidential and private sector action. Available from: Business-Higher Education Forum, (202) 833-4716.
2. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *The Condition of Teaching: A State-by-State Analysis*, September 1983. Analyzes data from each state on teacher salaries, enrollment trends and teacher certification requirements to determine the current condition of the teaching profession. Concludes that teaching is in crisis, primarily due to low pay, poor professional preparation, chaotic credentialling, and low morale. Available from: Princeton University Press, (609) 896-1344.
3. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *High School: A Report on American Secondary Education*, October 1983. Based on extensive field studies, this report focuses on all aspects of the American high school, including goals, curriculum, teaching and learning, the role of technology, and the transition from high school to college and the workplace. Available from: Harper and Row, (212) 593-7065.
4. The College Board, *Academic Preparation for College: What Students Need to Know and Be Able to Do*, 1983. Through dialogues with teachers, deans, curriculum specialists and education policy leaders, consensus was reached on the knowledge and skills needed by high school students to perform successfully in college. Available from: The College Board (New York City Office), (212) 582-6210.
5. Congressional Research Service, "Comparison of Recommendations from Selected Education Reform Reports," June 1983. This paper compares the reports of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force and the Education Commission of the States' Task Force on Education for Economic Growth. Available from: Each state's congressional offices.
6. Education Commission of the States, Task Force on Education for Economic Growth, *Action for Excellence*, June 1983. This report focuses on kindergarten through high school education; links educational improvement to each state's future economic growth and stresses public-private sector partnerships. Contains many recommendations including that state plans for improving education in the public schools be developed and implemented as promptly as possible. Available from: Education Commission of the States, (303) 830-3600, $5.00 per copy.
7. John I. Goodlad, *A Place Called School: Prospects for the Future*, 1983. With a focus on elementary-secondary education, the report analyzes findings from an eight-year research project that included visits to more than 1,000 classrooms in seven states; advocates a complete overhaul of all American education. Available from: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, $17.95 per copy.
8. National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Association of Independent Schools, *A Study of High Schools*, 1984. This report will eventually include three publications: (1) A Celebration of Teaching, by Theodore Sizer, focusing upon the student-teacher-content triangle in classrooms (January 1984); (2) a historical survey by Robert Hampel describing the changes taking place in American society and in American high schools since 1940 (Spring 1984); and (3) an analysis by Arthur Powell, David Cohen and Eleanor Farrar of 15 public and private high schools in five states (Fall 1984). Available from: National Association of Secondary School Principals, (703) 860-0200.
9. National Commission on Excellence in Education, *A Nation at Risk*, April 1983. With a focus on the high school, this report contains recommendations under five general headings—content, standards and expectations, time, teaching and leadership and fiscal support; the report was the first of the so-called excellence reports to raise educational mediocrity as a national issue and has both fueled and shaped the current debate on how to improve learning and teaching. Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; stock No. 065-000-00177-2, $4.50 per copy.
10. National Science Foundation's National Science Board Commission on Precollege Education in Mathematics, Science and Technology, *Educating Americans for the 21st Century*, September 1983. Contains a plan of action to insure that academic achievement of American students is the "best in the world" by 1995. Available from: National Science

Foundation, (202) 357-7700.

11. Diane Ravitch, *The Troubled Crusade: American Education, 1945-1980*, 1983. A report on the nation's "crusade against ignorance" since World War II. Particularly critical of single-issue approaches to school reform and the progressive education movement. Available from: Basic Books, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, $19.95 per copy.

12. Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Policy, *Making the Grade*, 1983. The only major report to focus exclusively on the federal role in elementary-secondary education; contains seven major recommendations for the federal government. Available from: Twentieth Century Fund, 41 East 17th Street, New York, NY 10021, $6.00 per copy.

*Source:* National Conference of State Legislatures.

# ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY EDUCATION ISSUES

By Christian Pipho

An awakening public interest in education brought on by more than 20 national reports released in 1983 set the stage for reform in public school programs. Excellence became the watchword as states moved to strengthen curricular standards and teacher qualifications. In part the various reports focusing on excellence were stimulated by the assumption that the nation's economy could be improved by first improving the education system. Critics felt the country's technology lag could be attributed to a decline in the number of students enrolled in mathematics and science courses and the quality of instruction in these areas. The inability to compete in the international arena and the sluggish economy also were identified as problems that could be improved by upgrading the quality of education programs at the K-12 and postsecondary education levels.

**Instructional Standards**

Between 1980 and 1983, more than half the states increased high school graduation standards. For the most part, the number of units of mathematics and science required of all high school students has been increased. Several states also increased the total number of academic or basic skills units required for graduation while decreasing the number of electives students are permitted to earn. Many colleges and universities are raising admission requirements as well, and in some cases, state or local education boards have responded by establishing two kinds of high school diplomas—one with higher standards for college-bound students and one with lower standards for other students.

While *A Nation at Risk*, the first of the excellence reports, calls for students to be prepared in new technological basics, only Rhode Island, by early 1984, had added computer literacy as a state high school graduation requirement, and then only for the college-bound student. Several other states, however, encourage computer education in their schools. In Delaware, computer literacy must be considered an instruction objective, rather than a graduation requirement, but all high schools are encouraged to offer computer literacy electives. In Georgia, students must take either fine arts, vocational education or computer technology. In Idaho, Illinois and West Virginia, one year of mathematics may be in the area of computer technology, and in Indiana, every school district must have a plan for computer literacy by August 1984. The Nevada Department of Education encourages school districts to offer coursework in computers and calculators, and in Virginia, each student must receive educational experience as outlined in a state publication on computer literacy.

While states have been studying the issue of computers and the educational and public media have given lots of space to computers and their use in schools, it is not likely that many more states will immediately add this requirement for all students. At stake will be the large outlays of money for computer hardware, software and teacher training. In addition, some critics are wary of the proliferation of the use of computers in the schools and warn that not only could computer buying become a fad among schools, but that available educational software leaves much to be desired. The U.S. Secretary of Education chastised the schools in early January 1984 on their use of computer software and noted that most of the computer software now is "electronic page-turning" and not designed to do a good job of interacting with students' minds. He reported that the U.S. Department of Education will finance research on new ways to use computers to teach children algebra and composition.

**Minimum Competency**

Student minimum competency testing continues to be a popular means to assure a minimum level of student achievement. By the end of 1983, 40 states had either used or were still using some form of the test. Nineteen states were using the test for high school graduation and four states were using the tests for grade-to-grade promotion at the elementary level. Only Louisiana had embarked on a program to make grade promotion at all grade levels contingent upon passing the state test. The concept will still be attracting interest in the 1984 legislative sessions when no less than five states will be considering

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bills to extend or create a minimum competency testing program.

**Teacher Quality**

States have regulated the certification of teachers for many years. Every state requires prospective teachers to complete an approved program with required courses, and approximately 35 states impose at least some of the requirements themselves (in the remaining states, institutions of higher education approve programs). Twenty-three states currently have or are seriously considering imposing statewide teacher tests. Seven states require that prospective teachers have minimum college grade-point averages before they can be certified. A few states require teaching practicums or internships that often involve extensive evaluation. Several states are attempting to lure better-qualified students into schools of education. Two of the most popular methods are offering scholarships in exchange for five-year teaching commitments and offering low-interest loans to qualified education majors, as in programs established in Kentucky and Louisiana. Revamping the education school curriculum to make it more attractive to students has received some attention at the state level, but most of the interest in curriculum revision thus far has come from schools of education.

In the 1984 legislative sessions, several states will consider legislation creating alternative certification plans to allow individuals to become certified without taking education courses. These states hope this plan will help attract people from business and industry into teacher shortage areas, such as mathematics and science.

One of the more interesting trends to grow out of the excellence movement is the use of new approaches to paying teachers, including merit pay and career ladders. These approaches are gaining attention and will likely be implemented in some states in order to attract better qualified people into the teaching profession and retain them in the future. The merit pay plan rewards outstanding teachers with extra money in order to provide an incentive for better performance and encouragement to remain in the profession. The career ladder in some ways replaces the single salary schedule approach, differentiating salary among teachers who provide leadership in addition to being good teachers. In 1983, Tennessee considered legislation, which will be reintroduced in 1984, creating a four-step career ladder—apprentice, professional, senior and distinguished senior teacher. In some plans the top level of teacher also has responsibility to assist with the evaluation of other teachers. One of the key elements of a merit pay or career ladder program is the evaluation of teachers. Organized teacher groups have opposed many of the legislative proposals because they considered current or proposed evaluation plans too weak. Some experts were predicting that as many as 20 states would consider merit pay or career ladder programs in 1984.

# POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

By Nancy M. Berve and Gordon Van de Water

Although many of the states faced financial difficulties during 1983, the majority continued to provide at least a modest increase in their support for higher education. State tax appropriations for the 50 states to support operating costs of colleges and universities total $25.4 billion for 1983-84, an 11 percent increase over 1981-82. Although this is the smallest gain since 1960, it still is an increase in an era when less money, rather than more, is the norm. However, when the 1983-84 appropriations are adjusted for the inflation rate in the two-year period from 1981 to 1982, there is an actual decline in real support for higher education in 16 of the 50 states. Overall, inflation turned a two-year increase of 11 percent into a gain of about 2 percent.[1] On the optimistic side, there is a general consensus that, with the current administration continuing to reduce federal funds and returning financial responsibilities to the states, the state legislatures will step into the breach and continue to maintain at least the current support of education, and perhaps even increase support.

Disappointing revenue collections in the states during the last three years have produced a new phenomenon in postsecondary education—the mid-year budget adjustment. Although all state agencies suffered from this problem, it has been particularly troublesome in postsecondary education because a large percentage of the budget is devoted to personnel costs—a difficult area in which to make short-term budget adjustments. A 1983 survey by the Education Commission of the States identified mid-year adjustments in fiscal year 1982 ranging from 0.7 percent to 10 percent in 14 of the 33 states reporting. In fiscal 1983, the number jumped to 23 states out of the 33 reporting states. In general, the percentage reduction required of the higher education budgets was the same as those required of other state agencies. Compared to elementary-secondary education, however, the higher education segment typically was mandated to cut a greater percentage of its budget.

Postsecondary institutions adopted a variety of tactics to meet mid-year budget adjustment requirements. These tactics included some combination of leaving positions vacant, delaying capital construction, delaying facility renovation or maintenance, restricting travel and reducing equipment purchases. While none of these, if viewed separately during a single year, would be cause for undue alarm, it is the cumulative effects of actions over several years that threaten the health and vitality of public colleges and universities.[2]

**Student Assistance**

Two recent studies of student assistance report that not only has federal support of student aid programs decreased radically, but the federal programs have been seriously eroded. According to the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance, established by the Congress in 1981, federal financial aid for the country's most needy college students has been eroded by a "quiet, unintended shift of attention and funding" toward programs helping those from middle-income families. The commission notes that unless that trend is checked, "we will drift into becoming a country where only the wealthy can be healthy and wise."[3] A study by the College Board, released in January 1984, reported the amount of financial aid available for college students dropped by $2 billion from 1981-82 to 1983-84, with most of the reduction in federal funds. The effect of this decline, from a total of $18 billion in fiscal 1982, is even greater if inflation is taken into account. The real value of student aid, according to the College Board's study, has dropped 21 percent in the 1980s. The study traces the major reasons for the decline to the decision of the Reagan administration and the 1981 Congress to phase out Social Security benefits for college students, to eligibility restrictions for the guaranteed student loans, and to a drop in the use of veterans benefits.[4]

In contrast to the erosion of federal funds for needy students, the states continue to provide a greater portion of funds for these students. The rate of increase of state funds has remained fairly consistent since 1980, increasing at an average

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annual rate of 10 percent. In 1983-84, state grants to needy undergraduates will top $1 billion, according to the annual survey conducted by the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP). In 1983-84, states will provide aid to about 1,281,193 students, an increase of 2.5 percent over the previous year.

The NASSGP survey found that many states are reevaluating their student aid programs, and recently 20 states have created special commissions to study tuition and aid policies, 14 states are considering the establishment of new aid programs, and of these, eight may develop their own work-study programs, modeled after the federal College Work-Study Program. Since 1981, seven states have established work-study programs. In addition, in the last few years, 10 states have initiated financial incentive programs to encourage students to choose teaching careers in mathematics and science for elementary-secondary schools.[5]

**The Search for Quality**

State-level policy-makers traditionally have left judgments of quality in higher education to the institutions and their accrediting agencies. Policy-makers have focused on equitable funding patterns, access and opportunity. These interests are reflected in budget processes tied to enrollment levels and program costs, and are not overtly concerned about quality. Indeed, when closely examined, such processes often include disincentives to improving quality. For example, enrollment-driven funding formulas create pressure to continually expand enrollment levels, thus providing an incentive for lower admission and retention standards. Similarly, state-imposed salary schedules may work against an institution trying to upgrade its faculty or retain its best teachers.

With an era of fiscal constraint coming on the heels of 15 years of expansion and emphasis on access, state-level policy-makers are now focusing on issues of accountability and quality. Even though quality is difficult to define and relate to budget processes, several states are attempting to move in this direction. Three strategies have emerged. Under one strategy, institutions are provided with greater latitude to determine how state funds are to be spent, what programs will be offered and how much tuition will be charged. Success is measured by the marketplace, that is, how many students choose to attend given the quality, diversity and cost of the programs offered. Colorado has recently adopted such an approach.

Under a second strategy, specific areas are singled out for improvement using several approaches. Some states encourage private fund raising by setting up matching grants from state funds, as in Texas, Virginia and Florida. Other states use competitive grants to stimulate new ideas at the campus level, as is done in Louisiana and Virginia. Where there is a specific problem, such as inadequate teacher preparation or failure to recruit good students to teaching, then the use of categorical funding mechanisms, the third strategy, can be effective. The clearer the definition of the improvement goal, the more useful this process can be. If the goal is one that can be accomplished in a relatively short period of time, this strategy is more likely to succeed. Since 1974, Florida has been using this strategy to develop "centers of excellence" at its state universities. Consistency over time is the major determinant of the success of such approaches.[6]

**Strengthening Admission Standards and Policies**

As noted in the earlier section on elementary-secondary education, admission policies for public colleges and universities are becoming stricter at the same time the state school systems are tightening graduation requirements from high school. A 1982 survey by the Connecticut Board of Higher Education revealed that 25 states had made changes in their admission requirements and 15 others have current policies under review. The trend is toward increasing the number of academic courses required, usually in the areas of mathematics, science and social science. The new norm includes four years of English, two or three years of mathematics, science and social science, and strong recommendations for two or more years of a foreign language. In addition, the desired minimum high school grade-point average has been increased and, in a few cases, the minimum acceptable test score—either American College Testing (ACT) or Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)—has been raised.[7]

**Campus Developments**

The following summarizes the major highlights of campus developments during the two-year period 1981-1983:

*Enrollments.* Enrollments have inched up steadily the past three years. Total enrollment increased about 1.9 percent in fall 1981, 1.57 percent in fall 1982 and, based on preliminary surveys, 1.1 percent during fall 1983. Although the

18-year-old population took its first big drop in 1983-84 (down 4 percent from 1982-83), the predicted overall decline thus far has not occurred. Full-time enrollments on the campuses have remained essentially the same, but part-time enrollments continue to account for the major portion of the increases. In fall 1983, part-time enrollments rose by 4.6 percent at public community colleges and by 9.8 percent at private junior colleges, the latter having lost enrollment in fall 1982. Graduate enrollments increased in fall 1983 for the first time in three years, gaining 1.4 percent as compared to a decline of 1.1 percent in 1982-83.

*Faculty.* More than 4,000 faculty members, 1,200 of them with tenure, have been dismissed over the last five years because of fiscal problems at four-year colleges and universities. Virtually all of the layoffs were at relatively small public institutions that had recently expanded programs or in less well-known private colleges. Tenure has become much more difficult to obtain over the past five years as more institutions have toughened standards for awarding tenure. There are an estimated 490,000 faculty members teaching either full or part-time at four-year institutions, and of the total, 43 percent have tenure and an additional 23 percent are in positions that could lead to tenure.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the demand for college and university faculty will decline by 15 percent from 1982 through 1995. The bureau projects that the total faculty of 744,000 will drop to 632,000 and the number of graduate assistants will drop from 140,000 to 124,000 in the same period. The demand for vocational-education teachers at the postsecondary education level will increase rapidly because of growth that is projected in job training and retraining programs.

Average faculty salaries rose by 6.4 percent in 1982-83. Women in the top three professorial ranks earned an average of 19 percent less than men during fiscal 1983. Although in the past few years, starting salaries for women in higher education have come closer to those of men, the higher the rank, the greater the difference between salaries of male and female faculty members, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

*Teacher Education Programs.* In a survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics for the National Commission on Excellence in Education, about 75 percent of the nation's colleges and universities have raised their admission standards for teacher education programs. Over 85 percent of the institutions surveyed have revised their programs and made their curricula more rigorous in an effort to improve the quality of teachers. About 5 percent of the institutions have extended their teacher education programs from four to five years.

*Voluntary Support.* Gifts to education in 1982 totaled nearly $8.6 billion, an increase of 13 percent over 1981, according to the American Association of Fund-Raising Council. Individuals accounted for 80 percent of all charitable giving in the United States and for nearly half of all gifts to colleges and universities. Preliminary figures for 1983 indicate that major fund-raising programs of American universities are receiving substantially more support than given during the same period in 1982.[8]

## Notes

1. M.M. Chambers, *State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1983-84*, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, October 1983.
2. Gordon Van de Water and Van Dougherty, "The Effect of State Budget Reductions on Higher Education in Fiscal Year 1983-84," Education Commission of the States, October 1983.
3. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 16, 1973, p. 1.
4. The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963-1983*, January 1984.
5. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, January 4, 1984, p. 13.
6. John K. Folger, "Financing Quality Improvements in Higher Education," Vanderbilt University, October 1983.
7. Connecticut Board of Higher Education, *Admission Standards: National Trends in Public Higher Education*, May 1983.
8. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 26, November 2, 9, 23, 30, December 7, 1983; January 11, 18, 1984.

## Table 1
## CHANGES IN TOTAL STATE SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION, 1980-81 TO 1982-83
## (Dollar amounts in millions)

| State | Elementary/Secondary Education | | | Higher Education | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change |
| **All States** | $58,444.4 | $51,544.2 | 13.4% | $24,249.3 | $20,857.2 | 16.3% |
| **Alabama** | 735.9 | 705.4 | 4.3 | 407.1 | 385.3 | 5.6 |
| **Alaska** | 469.1 | 339.8 | 38.0 | 146.8 | 81.9 | 79.3 |
| **Arizona** | 640.0 | 634.1 | 0.9 | 322.5 | 280.4 | 15.0 |
| **Arkansas** | 505.6 | 426.5 | 18.5 | 198.1 | 187.6 | 5.6 |
| **California** | 8,189.6 | 7,840.3 | 4.5 | 3,274.9 | 3,158.9 | 3.7 |
| **Colorado** | 668.4 | 609.0 | 9.8 | 350.0 | 264.0 | 32.6 |
| **Connecticut** | 660.3 | 525.3 | 25.7 | 252.6 | 209.8 | 20.4 |
| **Delaware** | 244.2 | 216.2 | 13.0 | 76.9 | 63.8 | 20.5 |
| **Florida** | 2,600.0 | 2,097.4 | 24.0 | 905.8 | 718.5 | 26.1 |
| **Georgia** | 1,358.2 | 1,179.6 | 15.1 | 534.2 | 432.0 | 23.7 |
| **Hawaii** | 458.4 | 396.8 | 15.5 | 185.1 | 135.4 | 36.7 |
| **Idaho** | 288.5 | 231.7 | 24.5 | 104.0 | 94.1 | 10.5 |
| **Illinois** | 2,327.3 | 2,271.7 | 2.4 | 1,029.3 | 989.9 | 4.0 |
| **Indiana** | 1,562.8 | 1,376.6 | 13.5 | 485.3 | 459.6 | 5.6 |
| **Iowa** | 635.0 | 564.1 | 12.6 | 381.1 | 318.9 | 19.5 |
| **Kansas** | 606.1 | 498.9 | 21.5 | 312.0 | 259.9 | 20.1 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,054.0 | 915.2 | 15.2 | 363.6 | 307.6 | 18.2 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,072.5 | 959.0 | 11.8 | 501.8 | 398.3 | 26.0 |
| **Maine** | 274.5 | 233.0 | 17.8 | 71.9 | 62.6 | 14.8 |
| **Maryland** | 956.2 | 843.8 | 13.3 | 432.7 | 367.7 | 17.7 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,141.4 | 1,262.7 | -9.6 | 412.4 | 322.5 | 27.9 |
| **Michigan** | 2,066.8 | 1,750.0 | 18.1 | 865.0 | 757.8 | 14.2 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,181.8 | 1,375.7 | -14.1 | 520.9 | 478.0 | 9.0 |
| **Mississippi** | 527.8 | 452.1 | 16.7 | 296.4 | 261.3 | 13.4 |
| **Missouri** | 857.7 | 745.8 | 15.0 | 358.1 | 353.3 | 1.4 |
| **Montana** | 230.6 | 196.0 | 17.7 | 95.3 | 67.3 | 41.6 |
| **Nebraska** | 190.0 | 198.2 | -4.1 | 189.6 | 166.2 | 14.1 |
| **Nevada** | 217.1 | 168.4 | 28.9 | 71.9 | 62.1 | 15.8 |
| **New Hampshire** | 28.0 | 29.9 | -6.4 | 35.2 | 32.9 | 6.9 |
| **New Jersey** | 1,947.8 | 1,612.0 | 20.8 | 498.1 | 434.2 | 14.7 |
| **New Mexico** | 646.1 | 441.0 | 46.5 | 184.1 | 143.3 | 28.5 |
| **New York** | 4,492.0 | 3,957.8 | 13.5 | 2,010.0 | 1,644.4 | 22.2 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,622.8 | 1,441.1 | 12.6 | 793.4 | 660.6 | 20.1 |
| **North Dakota** | 175.0 | 138.7 | 26.2 | 108.5 | 75.7 | 43.4 |
| **Ohio** | 2,136.0 | 1,749.7 | 22.1 | 846.3 | 719.9 | 17.6 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,037.5 | 821.3 | 26.3 | 399.9 | 271.2 | 47.5 |
| **Oregon** | 601.7 | 467.1 | 28.8 | 240.5 | 250.4 | -4.0 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 2,850.0 | 2,521.2 | 13.0 | 871.0 | 780.2 | 11.6 |
| **Rhode Island** | 174.5 | 143.8 | 21.3 | 91.1 | 78.3 | 16.3 |
| **South Carolina** | 785.8 | 673.8 | 16.6 | 373.8 | 344.5 | 8.5 |
| **South Dakota** | 95.0 | 83.7 | 13.5 | 53.5 | 53.7 | -0.4 |
| **Tennessee** | 882.7 | 755.8 | 16.8 | 374.3 | 338.2 | 10.7 |
| **Texas** | 4,159.0 | 3,254.0 | 27.8 | 2,035.5 | 1,464.9 | 39.0 |
| **Utah** | 480.0 | 380.3 | 26.2 | 196.4 | 160.9 | 22.1 |
| **Vermont** | 98.0 | 69.1 | 41.7 | 37.7 | 30.5 | 23.8 |
| **Virginia** | 1,115.6 | 969.3 | 15.1 | 616.5 | 509.7 | 20.9 |
| **Washington** | 1,682.1 | 1,569.8 | 7.2 | 497.8 | 467.7 | 6.4 |
| **West Virginia** | 606.0 | 497.2 | 21.9 | 193.1 | 169.8 | 13.7 |
| **Wisconsin** | 979.0 | 846.0 | 15.7 | 550.1 | 511.1 | 7.6 |
| **Wyoming** | 130.0 | 108.2 | 20.1 | 97.2 | 70.5 | 37.9 |

*Sources*: Augenblick, Van de Water & Associates (Denver, Co.), National Education Association and National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

## Table 2
## CHANGES IN ENROLLMENTS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

| State | Elementary/Secondary Education (ADA) | | | Higher Education (FTE) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change |
| **All States** | 36,273,884 | 37,712,077 | -3.8% | 6,690,542 | 6,505,732 | 3.6% |
| **Alabama** | 698,696 | 701,925 | -0.5 | 116,843 | 113,821 | 2.7 |
| **Alaska** | 79,238 | 78,211 | 1.3 | 12,542 | 10,399 | 20.6 |
| **Arizona** | 513,278 | 518,211 | -1.0 | 124,473 | 116,916 | 6.5 |
| **Arkansas** | 408,859 | 417,080 | -2.0 | 52,972 | 53,711 | -1,4 |
| **California** | 3,766,736 | 4,014,917 | -6.2 | 967,113 | 938,132 | 3.1 |
| **Colorado** | 507,125 | 527,720 | -3.9 | 112,577 | 107,076 | 5.1 |
| **Connecticut** | 464,900 | 504,976 | -7.9 | 66,463 | 65,449 | 1.5 |
| **Delaware** | 79,252 | 89,609 | -11.6 | 22,095 | 21,160 | 4.4 |
| **Florida** | 1,262,866 | 1,387,475 | -9.0 | 228,210 | 223,392 | 2.2 |
| **Georgia** | 975,267 | 988,600 | -1.3 | 115,837 | 106,229 | 9.0 |
| **Hawaii** | 147,976 | 151,713 | -2.5 | 34,391 | 32,534 | 5.7 |
| **Idaho** | 192,402 | 190,007 | 1.3 | 26,808 | 26,303 | 1.9 |
| **Illinois** | 1,630,800 | 1,726,079 | -5.5 | 333,841 | 318,124 | 4.9 |
| **Indiana** | 892,370 | 944,424 | -5.5 | 146,955 | 138,297 | 6.3 |
| **Iowa** | 480,000 | 501,403 | -4.3 | 88,000 | 80,518 | 9.3 |
| **Kansas** | 365,290 | 374,451 | -2.4 | 90,083 | 88,490 | 1.8 |
| **Kentucky** | 601,910 | 614,676 | -2.1 | 88,452 | 75,897 | 16.5 |
| **Louisiana** | 702,000 | 715,900 | -1.9 | 119,070 | 110,604 | 7.7 |
| **Maine** | 196,000 | 207,554 | -5.6 | 24,641 | 24,055 | 2.4 |
| **Maryland** | 635,600 | 683,533 | -7.0 | 130,042 | 126,868 | 2.5 |
| **Massachusetts** | 877,001 | 897,060 | -2.2 | 125,582 | 128,402 | -2.2 |
| **Michigan** | 1,620,954 | 1,721,239 | -5.8 | 301,888 | 311,393 | -3.1 |
| **Minnesota** | 676,220 | 710,089 | -4.8 | 127,771 | 121,829 | 4.9 |
| **Mississippi** | 438,500 | 446,515 | -1.8 | 79,820 | 71,316 | 11.9 |
| **Missouri** | 722,938 | 754,179 | -4.1 | 127,373 | 122,582 | 3.9 |
| **Montana** | 135,100 | 139,810 | -3.4 | 27,553 | 26,208 | 5.1 |
| **Nebraska** | 248,640 | 263,883 | -5.8 | 56,389 | 53,182 | 6.0 |
| **Nevada** | 141,420 | 138,400 | 2.2 | 23,038 | 19,763 | 16.6 |
| **New Hampshire** | 148,522 | 151,016 | -1.7 | 20,972 | 20,102 | 4.3 |
| **New Jersey** | 1,083,814 | 1,143,700 | -5.2 | 169,338 | 164,659 | 2.8 |
| **New Mexico** | 255,655 | 257,804 | -0.8 | 44,465 | 41,020 | 8.4 |
| **New York** | 2,397,010 | 2,547,134 | -5.9 | 422,214 | 417,987 | 1.0 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,024,237 | 1,055,651 | -3.0 | 179,831 | 171,289 | 5.0 |
| **North Dakota** | 112,213 | 113,091 | -0.8 | 28,999 | 28,116 | 3.1 |
| **Ohio** | 1,710,120 | 1,801,900 | -5.1 | 283,452 | 271,998 | 4.2 |
| **Oklahoma** | 545,000 | 542,800 | 0.4 | 102,016 | 100,658 | 1.3 |
| **Oregon** | 401,190 | 417,002 | -3.8 | 91,129 | 98,309 | -7.3 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,633,700 | 1,740,300 | -6.1 | 227,678 | 221,601 | 2.7 |
| **Rhode Island** | 124,978 | 135,096 | -7.5 | 28,154 | 24,451 | 15.1 |
| **South Carolina** | 571,200 | 581,103 | -1.7 | 85,799 | 84,688 | 1.3 |
| **South Dakota** | 118,000 | 121,663 | -3.0 | 21,851 | 20,331 | 7.5 |
| **Tennessee** | 774,814 | 797,237 | -2.8 | 115,273 | 115,805 | -0.5 |
| **Texas** | 2,733,000 | 2,656,523 | 2.9 | 459,190 | 434,806 | 5.6 |
| **Utah** | 341,246 | 323,048 | 5.6 | 48,538 | 47,057 | 3.1 |
| **Vermont** | 85,300 | 88,351 | -3.5 | 14,089 | 14,203 | -0.8 |
| **Virginia** | 903,026 | 938,794 | -3.8 | 172,438 | 170,033 | 1.4 |
| **Washington** | 685,973 | 704,655 | -2.7 | 150,008 | 183,722 | -18.4 |
| **West Virginia** | 345,116 | 351,823 | -1.9 | 53,016 | 51,462 | 3.0 |
| **Wisconsin** | 723,248 | 742,366 | -2.6 | 184,569 | 175,651 | 5.1 |
| **Wyoming** | 95,184 | 91,381 | 4.2 | 16,701 | 15,132 | 10.4 |

*Sources*: National Education Association and National Center for Education Statistics.

*Note*: ADA is average daily attendance; FTE is full-time-equivalent based on full-time plus one-third of part-time students.

## Table 3
## CHANGES IN PER STUDENT STATE SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

| State | Elementary/Secondary Education | | | Higher Education | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change |
| All States | $1,611 | $1,367 | 17.9% | $3,582 | $3,171 | 13.0% |
| Alabama | 1,053 | 1,005 | 4.8 | 3,463 | 3,364 | 3.0 |
| Alaska | 5,920 | 4,345 | 36.2 | 11,705 | 7,874 | 48.7 |
| Arizona | 1,247 | 1,224 | 1.9 | 2,591 | 2,399 | 8.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,237 | 1,023 | 21.0 | 3,740 | 3,492 | 7.1 |
| California | 2,174 | 1,953 | 11.3 | 3,386 | 3,367 | 0.6 |
| Colorado | 1,318 | 1,154 | 14.2 | 3,109 | 2,465 | 26.1 |
| Connecticut | 1,420 | 1,040 | 36.5 | 3,801 | 3,206 | 18.6 |
| Delaware | 3,081 | 2,412 | 27.7 | 3,480 | 3,016 | 15.4 |
| Florida | 2,059 | 1,512 | 36.2 | 3,969 | 3,216 | 23.4 |
| Georgia | 1,419 | 1,193 | 18.9 | 4,612 | 4,066 | 13.4 |
| Hawaii | 3,098 | 2,616 | 18.4 | 5,383 | 4,161 | 29.4 |
| Idaho | 1,499 | 1,219 | 22.9 | 3,879 | 3,579 | 8.4 |
| Illinois | 1,427 | 1,316 | 8.4 | 3,050 | 3,078 | -0.9 |
| Indiana | 1,751 | 1,458 | 20.1 | 3,302 | 3,324 | -0.6 |
| Iowa | 1,323 | 1,125 | 17.6 | 4,331 | 3,960 | 9.4 |
| Kansas | 1,659 | 1,332 | 24.5 | 3,463 | 2,937 | 17.9 |
| Kentucky | 1,751 | 1,489 | 17.6 | 4,111 | 4,052 | 1.4 |
| Louisiana | 1,528 | 1,340 | 14.1 | 4,184 | 3,578 | 16.9 |
| Maine | 1,401 | 1,123 | 24.8 | 2,918 | 2,604 | 12.1 |
| Maryland | 1,504 | 1,234 | 21.8 | 3,238 | 2,820 | 14.8 |
| Massachusetts | 1,301 | 1,408 | -7.6 | 3,284 | 2,512 | 30.8 |
| Michigan | 1,275 | 1,017 | 25.4 | 2,865 | 2,433 | 17.7 |
| Minnesota | 1,748 | 1,937 | -9.8 | 4,053 | 3,885 | 4.3 |
| Mississippi | 1,204 | 1,013 | 18.9 | 3,713 | 3,664 | 1.3 |
| Missouri | 1,186 | 989 | 19.9 | 2,811 | 2,882 | -2.5 |
| Montana | 1,707 | 1,402 | 21.8 | 3,459 | 2,570 | 34.6 |
| Nebraska | 764 | 751 | 1.7 | 3,362 | 3,124 | 7.6 |
| Nevada | 1,535 | 1,216 | 26.2 | 3,121 | 3,143 | -0.7 |
| New Hampshire | 189 | 198 | -4.6 | 1,678 | 1,638 | 2.5 |
| New Jersey | 1,797 | 1,409 | 27.5 | 2,853 | 2,553 | 11.8 |
| New Mexico | 2,527 | 1,711 | 47.7 | 4,140 | 3,494 | 18.5 |
| New York | 1,824 | 1,554 | 17.4 | 4,462 | 3,702 | 20.5 |
| North Carolina | 1,584 | 1,365 | 16.0 | 4,412 | 3,857 | 14.4 |
| North Dakota | 1,564 | 1,226 | 27.5 | 3,742 | 2,691 | 39.1 |
| Ohio | 1,249 | 971 | 28.6 | 2,961 | 2,622 | 12.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,904 | 1,513 | 25.8 | 3,921 | 2,694 | 45.5 |
| Oregon | 1,500 | 1,120 | 33.9 | 2,639 | 2,547 | 3.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,745 | 1,449 | 20.5 | 3,625 | 3,348 | 8.3 |
| Rhode Island | 1,396 | 1,064 | 31.2 | 3,236 | 3,203 | 1.0 |
| South Carolina | 1,376 | 1,160 | 18.7 | 4,357 | 4,068 | 7.1 |
| South Dakota | 805 | 688 | 17.0 | 2,448 | 2,643 | -7.4 |
| Tennessee | 1,139 | 948 | 20.1 | 3,247 | 2,920 | 11.2 |
| Texas | 1,522 | 1,225 | 24.3 | 4,307 | 3,269 | 31.8 |
| Utah | 1,407 | 1,177 | 19.5 | 4,046 | 3,418 | 18.4 |
| Vermont | 1,149 | 783 | 46.8 | 2,676 | 2,144 | 24.8 |
| Virginia | 1,235 | 1,033 | 19.6 | 3,564 | 2,998 | 18.9 |
| Washington | 2,452 | 2,228 | 10.1 | 3,318 | 2,546 | 30.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,756 | 1,413 | 24.3 | 3,642 | 3,300 | 10.4 |
| Wisconsin | 1,354 | 1,140 | 18.8 | 2,980 | 2,910 | 2.4 |
| Wyoming | 1,366 | 1,184 | 15.4 | 5,820 | 4,659 | 24.9 |

*Source*: Augenblick, Van de Water & Associates (Denver, Co.).

## Table 4

## TOTAL REVENUES FOR ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF TOTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE, 1980-81 and 1982-83

**(Dollar amounts in millions)**

| State | 1982-83 Total Revenue | 1982-83 Percent State | 1982-83 Percent Local | 1982-83 Percent Federal | 1980-81 Total Revenue | 1980-81 Percent State | 1980-81 Percent Local | 1980-81 Percent Federal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All States** | $115,954 | 50.3 | 42.3 | 7.4 | $102,445 | 48.8 | 42.7 | 8.5 |
| **Alabama** | 1,145 | 64.3 | 21.0 | 14.8 | 1,083 | 65.6 | 19.5 | 15.0 |
| **Alaska** | 599 | 78.3 | 16.0 | 5.7 | 467 | 69.6 | 17.3 | 13.1 |
| **Arizona** | 1,400 | 45.7 | 42.9 | 11.4 | 1,312 | 44.9 | 44.0 | 11.2 |
| **Arkansas** | 930 | 54.3 | 32.4 | 13.3 | 781 | 53.7 | 31.6 | 14.7 |
| **California** | 9,545 | 85.8 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 9,260 | 73.4 | 19.4 | 7.1 |
| **Colorado** | 1,813 | 36.9 | 57.7 | 5.4 | 1,498 | 40.6 | 52.9 | 6.5 |
| **Connecticut** | 1,815 | 36.4 | 58.7 | 4.9 | 1,526 | 34.4 | 59.8 | 5.8 |
| **Delaware** | 361 | 67.6 | 21.2 | 11.2 | 324 | 66.8 | 21.6 | 11.6 |
| **Florida** | 4,200 | 61.9 | 31.0 | 7.1 | 3,803 | 55.0 | 34.7 | 10.3 |
| **Georgia** | 2,441 | 55.6 | 34.2 | 10.2 | 2,117 | 55.7 | 33.2 | 11.1 |
| **Hawaii** | 511 | 89.8 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 448 | 86.3 | 2.3 | 11.4 |
| **Idaho** | 461 | 62.6 | 30.4 | 6.9 | 382 | 61.5 | 30.1 | 8.4 |
| **Illinois** | 6,118 | 38.0 | 53.4 | 8.5 | 5,663 | 40.1 | 50.5 | 9.4 |
| **Indiana** | 2,665 | 58.6 | 35.1 | 6.3 | 2,216 | 59.7 | 34.8 | 5.5 |
| **Iowa** | 1,508 | 42.1 | 50.6 | 7.3 | 1,345 | 41.9 | 52.0 | 6.0 |
| **Kansas** | 1,365 | 44.4 | 50.8 | 4.8 | 1,111 | 44.9 | 48.8 | 6.3 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,494 | 70.5 | 18.7 | 10.7 | 1,312 | 69.8 | 17.8 | 12.5 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,918 | 55.9 | 34.7 | 9.4 | 1,630 | 55.2 | 32.5 | 12.3 |
| **Maine** | 553 | 49.7 | 40.2 | 10.1 | 477 | 48.8 | 42.1 | 9.1 |
| **Maryland** | 2,381 | 40.2 | 53.9 | 5.9 | 2,125 | 39.7 | 52.7 | 7.6 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,900 | 39.4 | 55.8 | 4.8 | 3,265 | 38.7 | 54.3 | 7.0 |
| **Michigan** | 5,725 | 36.1 | 55.8 | 8.1 | 4,886 | 35.8 | 56.2 | 8.0 |
| **Minnesota** | 2,417 | 48.9 | 46.3 | 4.7 | 2,382 | 57.7 | 36.5 | 5.7 |
| **Mississippi** | 991 | 53.3 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 859 | 53.1 | 22.8 | 24.1 |
| **Missouri** | 2,166 | 39.6 | 52.3 | 8.1 | 1,921 | 38.8 | 52.1 | 9.1 |
| **Montana** | 487 | 47.4 | 44.2 | 8.5 | 418 | 46.9 | 44.3 | 8.9 |
| **Nebraska** | 681 | 27.9 | 65.0 | 7.1 | 692 | 16.7 | 75.7 | 7.6 |
| **Nevada** | 358 | 60.6 | 31.8 | 7.6 | 297 | 51.7 | 40.5 | 7.8 |
| **New Hampshire** | 406 | 6.9 | 89.2 | 3.9 | 389 | 7.3 | 88.4 | 4.3 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,865 | 40.0 | 56.4 | 3.5 | 4,117 | 39.2 | 57.2 | 3.6 |
| **New Mexico** | 830 | 77.8 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 676 | 65.2 | 19.2 | 15.6 |
| **New York** | 10,709 | 41.9 | 54.1 | 4.0 | 9,693 | 40.8 | 54.2 | 4.9 |
| **North Carolina** | 2,641 | 61.5 | 22.4 | 16.1 | 2,240 | 65.4 | 21.2 | 13.4 |
| **North Dakota** | 341 | 51.5 | 41.1 | 7.3 | 253 | 45.4 | 46.6 | 7.9 |
| **Ohio** | 5,251 | 40.7 | 54.3 | 5.0 | 4,448 | 41.6 | 50.7 | 7.7 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,722 | 60.2 | 29.5 | 10.3 | 1,392 | 59.3 | 29.2 | 11.5 |
| **Oregon** | 1,633 | 36.8 | 54.4 | 8.8 | 1,380 | 33.8 | 57.2 | 9.0 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 6,312 | 45.2 | 47.4 | 7.5 | 5,520 | 45.3 | 47.1 | 7.6 |
| **Rhode Island** | 471 | 37.0 | 58.3 | 4.7 | 399 | 36.0 | 58.4 | 5.6 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,377 | 57.1 | 29.3 | 13.6 | 1,195 | 56.4 | 29.2 | 14.4 |
| **South Dakota** | 344 | 27.6 | 63.7 | 8.7 | 263 | 27.4 | 59.4 | 13.1 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,868 | 47.2 | 39.8 | 13.0 | 1,575 | 48.5 | 37.8 | 13.7 |
| **Texas** | 8,223 | 50.6 | 39.5 | 10.0 | 6,761 | 49.4 | 40.0 | 10.6 |
| **Utah** | 853 | 56.3 | 38.5 | 5.2 | 708 | 53.9 | 38.4 | 7.6 |
| **Vermont** | 278 | 35.2 | 57.8 | 7.0 | 218 | 27.0 | 66.8 | 6.1 |
| **Virginia** | 2,683 | 41.6 | 51.8 | 6.6 | 2,341 | 41.4 | 49.6 | 9.0 |
| **Washington** | 2,237 | 75.2 | 19.4 | 5.4 | 1,879 | 74.9 | 16.6 | 8.6 |
| **West Virginia** | 970 | 62.4 | 28.5 | 9.0 | 827 | 60.2 | 28.7 | 11.2 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,617 | 37.4 | 57.2 | 5.4 | 2,294 | 36.8 | 57.0 | 6.3 |
| **Wyoming** | 375 | 34.7 | 61.3 | 4.0 | 277 | 28.6 | 64.7 | 6.7 |

*Source:* National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1982-83* (and 1981-82).

## Table 5
## CHANGES IN NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND AVERAGE TEACHER SALARY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

| State | Number of Teachers | | | Teacher Salary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | Percent change |
| All States | 2,133,663 | 2,194,869 | -2.8% | $20,531 | $17,602 | 16.6% |
| Alabama | 39,400 | 39,714 | -0.8 | 17,850 | 15,205 | 17.4 |
| Alaska | 5,630 | 5,224 | 7.8 | 33,953 | 29,048 | 16.9 |
| Arizona | 28,856 | 26,200 | 10.1 | 18,849 | 17,201 | 9.6 |
| Arkansas | 23,505 | 24,111 | -2.5 | 15,156 | 13,273 | 14.2 |
| California | 170,397 | 179,938 | -5.3 | 23,555 | 20,729 | 13.6 |
| Colorado | 29,000 | 29,840 | -2.8 | 21,500 | 17,917 | 20.0 |
| Connecticut | 31,698 | 33,850 | -6.4 | 20,300 | 17,419 | 16.5 |
| Delaware | 5,344 | 5,589 | -4.4 | 20,665 | 18,025 | 14.6 |
| Florida | 82,041 | 80,285 | 2.2 | 18,538 | 15,406 | 20.3 |
| Georgia | 57,016 | 56,970 | 0.1 | 17,412 | 15,445 | 12.7 |
| Hawaii | 8,124 | 8,082 | 0.5 | 24,796 | 21,147 | 17.3 |
| Idaho | 10,125 | 9,938 | 1.9 | 17,549 | 15,109 | 16.1 |
| Illinois | 104,249 | 107,404 | -2.9 | 22,618 | 19,425 | 16.4 |
| Indiana | 50,692 | 53,111 | -4.6 | 20,067 | 17,255 | 16.3 |
| Iowa | 31,013 | 32,433 | -4.4 | 18,709 | 16,131 | 16.0 |
| Kansas | 26,280 | 26,371 | -0.3 | 18,299 | 15,250 | 20.0 |
| Kentucky | 32,200 | 33,301 | -3.3 | 18,400 | 15,750 | 16.8 |
| Louisiana | 42,499 | 42,700 | -0.5 | 19,265 | 16,557 | 16.4 |
| Maine | 12,277 | 12,381 | -0.8 | 15,722 | 13,994 | 12.3 |
| Maryland | 37,746 | 40,780 | -7.4 | 22,786 | 18,998 | 19.9 |
| Massachusetts | 52,000 | 65,817 | -21.0 | 19,000 | 18,703 | 1.6 |
| Michigan | 77,206 | 80,526 | -4.1 | 23,965 | 21,213 | 13.0 |
| Minnesota | 40,643 | 44,103 | -7.8 | 22,296 | 17,777 | 25.4 |
| Mississippi | 24,842 | 25,631 | -3.1 | 14,285 | 13,017 | 9.7 |
| Missouri | 48,257 | 49,004 | -1.5 | 17,726 | 15,421 | 14.9 |
| Montana | 8,906 | 9,139 | -2.5 | 19,463 | 15,954 | 22.0 |
| Nebraska | 16,249 | 16,802 | -3.3 | 17,412 | 14,882 | 17.0 |
| Nevada | 7,442 | 6,972 | 6.7 | 20,944 | 17,700 | 18.3 |
| New Hampshire | 10,105 | 9,846 | 2.6 | 15,353 | 13,412 | 14.5 |
| New Jersey | 73,291 | 76,550 | -4.3 | 21,642 | 18,245 | 18.6 |
| New Mexico | 14,250 | 14,156 | 0.7 | 20,600 | 16,812 | 22.5 |
| New York | 163,100 | 167,510 | -2.6 | 25,100 | 21,326 | 17.7 |
| North Carolina | 56,459 | 55,343 | 2.0 | 17,836 | 15,858 | 12.5 |
| North Dakota | 7,499 | 7,119 | 5.3 | 18,390 | 13,865 | 32.6 |
| Ohio | 95,010 | 100,530 | -5.5 | 20,360 | 16,904 | 20.4 |
| Oklahoma | 33,900 | 33,985 | -0.3 | 18,110 | 15,182 | 19.3 |
| Oregon | 24,500 | 25,730 | -4.8 | 22,334 | 18,047 | 23.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 102,700 | 109,930 | -6.6 | 21,000 | 17,890 | 17.4 |
| Rhode Island | 8,758 | 9,218 | -5.0 | 23,175 | 20,088 | 15.4 |
| South Carolina | 32,080 | 31,935 | 0.5 | 16,380 | 14,353 | 14.1 |
| South Dakota | 7,974 | 8,109 | -1.7 | 15,595 | 13,674 | 14.0 |
| Tennessee | 39,233 | 40,940 | -4.2 | 17,425 | 15,118 | 15.3 |
| Texas | 166,800 | 161,560 | 3.2 | 19,500 | 15,728 | 24.0 |
| Utah | 14,889 | 14,397 | 3.4 | 19,677 | 16,864 | 16.7 |
| Vermont | 6,591 | 6,650 | -0.9 | 15,338 | 13,006 | 17.9 |
| Virginia | 56,892 | 58,082 | -2.0 | 18,707 | 15,535 | 20.4 |
| Washington | 34,497 | 35,612 | -3.1 | 23,413 | 21,268 | 10.1 |
| West Virginia | 22,001 | 21,988 | 0.1 | 17,370 | 14,948 | 16.2 |
| Wisconsin | 52,200 | 53,113 | -1.7 | 20,940 | 17,607 | 18.9 |
| Wyoming | 7,297 | 6,350 | 14.9 | 24,000 | 18,718 | 28.2 |

*Source*: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1982-83* (and 1981-82).

## Table 6
## STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

| State | Total | Language Arts | Social Studies | Mathematics | Science | PE/ Health | Electives | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 20 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3½ | 6½ | |
| Alaska | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Arizona | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 9½ | ½—essentials of the free enterprise system |
| Arkansas | 16 | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | | 10 |
| California | 13 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 1—fine arts or foreign language |
| Connecticut | 18 | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 19 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 6½ | |
| Florida | 24 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | ½—practical arts; ½—fine arts |
| Georgia | 21 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1—fine arts, vocational education or computer technology |
| Hawaii | 20 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 6 | ½—guidance |
| Idaho | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 1½ | 6 | 1—reading/speech; 1—humanities |
| Illinois | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ¼—consumer education |
| Indiana | 19½ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 8 | |
| Iowa | | | 1½ | | | 1 | | |
| Kansas | 20 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | |
| Kentucky | 20 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | |
| Louisiana | 22 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8½ | ½—free enterprise system |
| Maine | | 4 | 1 | | | | | |
| Maryland | 20 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | |
| Massachusetts | | | 1 | | | 4 | | |
| Michigan | | | ½ | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 15 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| Mississippi | 16 | 3 | 2½ | 1 | 1 | | 8½ | |
| Missouri | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2—English, social studies, math or science; 1—practical arts; 1—fine arts |
| Montana | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1—fine arts; 2—practical arts |
| Nevada | 20 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2½ | | |
| New Hampshire | 16 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 8 | |
| New Jersey | 14½ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 1—fine, practical or performing arts; ½—career exploration |
| New Mexico | 21 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1—practical or fine arts |
| New York | | | | | | | | |
| Local diploma | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 6½ | |
| Regents diploma | 18 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 8½ | |
| North Carolina | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | |
| North Dakota | 19 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | |
| Ohio | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| Oklahoma | 20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 10 | |
| Oregon | 21 | 3 | 3½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | ½—career development; 1—fine arts or foreign language |
| Pennsylvania | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | | |
| General | 16 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 9 | |
| College-bound | 18 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 4 | 2—foreign language; ½—arts; ½—computer literacy |
| South Carolina | 20 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | |
| South Dakota | 18 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 8 | |
| Tennessee | 20 | 4 | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 9 | |
| Texas | 18 | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6½ | |
| Utah | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 6½ | |
| Virginia | 20 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1—additional science or math |
| Washington | 48 | 9 | 7½ | 6 | 6 | | 16½ | 3—occupational education |
| West Virginia | 20 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| Wyoming | 18 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Dist. of Col. | | | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive | 20½ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 8 | 1—foreign language |
| Career/vocational | 23 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1—foreign language; 9—specialized preparation |

*Source:* Education Commission of the States.

*Note:* Numbers refer to years of instruction.

# Table 7
# STATE MINIMUM COMPETENCY TESTING FOR PUPILS

| States Using Minimum Competency Testing | Government Level Setting Standards | Grade Levels Assessed | Expected Uses | | | | | First Graduating Class Assessed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grade Promotion | High School Graduation | Early Exit | Remediation | Other | |
| Alabama | State | 3, 6, 9+ | | X | | X | | 1985 |
| Arizona | State/local | 8, 12 | (a) | X | | | X | 1976 |
| Arkansas | State | 3, 4, 6, 8 | | X | | | | |
| California | State/local | 4-11, 16 yr. old + | X | X | X | X | | 1979 |
| Colorado | Local | 9, 12 | | Local option | | | | |
| Connecticut | State/local | 3, 5, 7, 8 | | | | X | X | |
| Delaware | State | 11 | | X | | | | 1981 |
| Florida | State/local | 3, 5, 8, 11 | X | X | X | | | 1983 |
| Georgia | State | 4, 8, 10 | | X | | X | X | 1985 |
| Hawaii(b) | State | 9-12 | | X | | X | | 1983 |
| Idaho | State | 9-12 | | Local option | | | | 1982 |
| Illinois | Local | Local option | | | | | Local option | |
| Indiana | Local | 3, 6, 8, 10 | | | | X | X | |
| Kansas(c) | State | 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 | | | | | Local option | |
| Kentucky | State/local | 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 | | | | | X | |
| Louisiana | State | 4, 8, 11 | X | X | | | X | 1992 |
| Maine(d) | State | 8, 11 | | | | | X | |
| Maryland | State | 3, 7, 9, 11 | X | X | | X | | 1982 |
| Massachusetts | Local | Local option | | | | | X | |
| Michigan | State | 4, 7, 10 | | | | | Local option | |
| Missouri | State | 8 | | | | | X | |
| Nebraska | Local | 5+ | | | | | X | |
| Nevada | State | 3, 6, 9, 12 | | X | | X | | 1982 |
| New Hampshire | State | 4, 8, 12 | | | | | Local option | |
| New Jersey | State | 9-12 | | X | | X | X | 1989 |
| New Mexico | State | Local option, 10 | | | | | X | 1981 |
| New York | State | 3, 6, 8-12 | | X | | X | | 1979 |
| North Carolina | State | 1-3, 6, 9, 11 | | X | | | | 1980 |
| Ohio | Local | Local option | | | | | Local option | |
| Oklahoma | None | 3, 6, 9, 12 | | | | | X | |
| Oregon | Local | Local option | | X | | | | 1978 |
| Rhode Island | State | 4, 8, 10 | | | | | X | |
| South Carolina | State | 1-3, 6, 8, 11 | | | | X | X | 1989 |
| Tennessee | State/local | 4-6, 8, 11, 12 | | X | | X | X | 1983 |
| Texas | Not reported | 3, 5, 9+ | | | | X | | |
| Utah | Local | Local option | | X | | | | 1980 |
| Vermont | State | K-12 | | X | | | X | 1981 |
| Virginia | State/local | K-6, 9-12 | | X | | | | 1981 |
| Washington(e) | Local | 4, 8 | | | | | Local option | |
| Wisconsin | Local | 1-4, 5-8, 9-10 | | Local option | | X | | |

*Source:* Education Commission of the States.

(a) 1983 legislation calls for Arizona to develop a minimum course of study and criteria for high school graduation standards and for grade to grade promotion criteria. Local school districts are to implement standards.

(b) In Hawaii, students have three options: paper-pencil test, performance test or course.

(c) Kansas test expired in 1983—the state legislature is expected to renew for a five-year period in 1984.

(d) The Maine legislature discontinued use of the test after one year.

(e) The Washington Department of Education discontinued use of this test in the late 1970s.

# Table 8
# TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: 1982
## (Including degree credit and non-degree credit students)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total enrollment | | Public institutions | | Private institutions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of students, 1982 | Percentage change, 1980-82 | Number of students, 1982 | Percentage change, 1980-82 | Number of students, 1982 | Percentage change, 1980-82 |
| **Total** | 12,588,520 | 2.9 | 9,762,245 | 2.6 | 2,826,275 | 4.0 |
| **Alabama** | 167,753 | 2.1 | 147,032 | 2.3 | 20,721 | 0.4 |
| **Alaska** | 24,556 | 15.3 | 23,479 | 14.2 | 1,077 | 46.5 |
| **Arizona** | 210,683 | 3.9 | 200,599 | 3.4 | 10,084 | 16.2 |
| **Arkansas** | 76,972 | -0.8 | 65,895 | -0.3 | 11,077 | -4.2 |
| **California** | 1,842,963 | 2.9 | 1,646,116 | 2.9 | 196,847 | 3.0 |
| **Colorado** | 171,821 | 5.5 | 151,666 | 4.2 | 20,155 | 16.4 |
| **Connecticut** | 162,194 | 1.6 | 101,268 | 3.6 | 60,926 | -1.5 |
| **Delaware** | 32,454 | -1.5 | 28,314 | -0.04 | 4,140 | -11.5 |
| **Florida** | 436,606 | 6.0 | 353,639 | 5.8 | 82,967 | 7.0 |
| **Georgia** | 198,367 | 7.7 | 152,333 | 8.7 | 46,034 | 4.6 |
| **Hawaii** | 51,788 | 9.8 | 47,210 | 9.1 | 4,578 | 17.0 |
| **Idaho** | 42,975 | -0.1 | 34,519 | 0.08 | 8,456 | -0.8 |
| **Illinois** | 683,969 | 6.2 | 528,675 | 7.6 | 155,294 | 1.5 |
| **Indiana** | 253,529 | 2.5 | 194,977 | 3.0 | 58,552 | 0.9 |
| **Iowa** | 147,862 | 5.3 | 104,757 | 7.5 | 43,105 | 0.3 |
| **Kansas** | 141,661 | 3.7 | 126,573 | 3.8 | 15,088 | 3.2 |
| **Kentucky** | 144,159 | 0.8 | 114,963 | 0.07 | 29,196 | 3.6 |
| **Louisiana** | 176,505 | 10.3 | 152,599 | 11.6 | 23,906 | 2.4 |
| **Maine** | 47,719 | 10.3 | 32,654 | 2.4 | 15,065 | 32.3 |
| **Maryland** | 234,585 | 4.0 | 202,445 | 3.8 | 32,140 | 5.5 |
| **Massachusetts** | 407,557 | -2.7 | 177,969 | -3.3 | 229,588 | -2.2 |
| **Michigan** | 508,240 | -2.3 | 439,961 | -3.2 | 68,279 | 3.5 |
| **Minnesota** | 214,133 | 3.6 | 168,532 | 3.8 | 45,601 | 2.9 |
| **Mississippi** | 105,932 | 3.5 | 94,701 | 4.5 | 11,231 | -4.2 |
| **Missouri** | 244,238 | 4.2 | 173,990 | 5.3 | 70,248 | 1.5 |
| **Montana** | 36,811 | 4.7 | 32,860 | 5.4 | 3,951 | -1.2 |
| **Nebraska** | 94,390 | 5.5 | 77,526 | 5.5 | 16,864 | 5.5 |
| **Nevada** | 42,212 | 4.4 | 41,849 | 3.9 | 363 | 107.4 |
| **New Hampshire** | 52,208 | 11.6 | 26,018 | 7.9 | 26,190 | 15.5 |
| **New Jersey** | 322,284 | 0.2 | 256,099 | 3.7 | 66,185 | -12.7 |
| **New Mexico** | 63,483 | 8.9 | 60,493 | 9.8 | 2,990 | -7.2 |
| **New York** | 1,012,421 | 2.0 | 573,113 | 1.8 | 439,308 | 2.4 |
| **North Carolina** | 300,910 | 4.7 | 241,736 | 6.0 | 59,174 | -0.4 |
| **North Dakota** | 36,224 | 6.3 | 33,551 | 5.8 | 2,673 | 13.3 |
| **Ohio** | 532,361 | 8.8 | 389,432 | 2.0 | 142,929 | 33.11 |
| **Oklahoma** | 168,186 | 4.9 | 145,047 | 5.7 | 23,139 | 0.1 |
| **Oregon** | 141,312 | -11.4 | 124,052 | -12.9 | 17,260 | -0.6 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 529,341 | 4.3 | 299,838 | 2.5 | 229,503 | 6.6 |
| **Rhode Island** | 68,351 | 2.2 | 34,707 | -1.0 | 33,644 | 5.8 |
| **South Carolina** | 136,727 | 3.2 | 108,802 | 1.0 | 27,925 | 12.6 |
| **South Dakota** | 35,074 | 7.1 | 26,284 | 8.0 | 8,790 | 4.2 |
| **Tennessee** | 201,806 | -1.4 | 154,796 | -1.3 | 47,010 | -1.6 |
| **Texas** | 758,839 | 8.2 | 667,306 | 8.8 | 91,533 | 4.2 |
| **Utah** | 99,431 | 5.9 | 65,231 | 9.5 | 34,200 | -0.6 |
| **Vermont** | 30,648 | 0.07 | 18,266 | 1.6 | 12,382 | -2.1 |
| **Virginia** | 281,026 | 0.2 | 245,179 | -0.5 | 35,847 | 5.4 |
| **Washington** | 227,812 | -33.3 | 198,071 | -39.4 | 29,741 | 7.9 |
| **West Virginia** | 82,891 | 1.1 | 71,612 | 0.5 | 11,279 | 5.0 |
| **Wisconsin** | 276,176 | 2.6 | 241,950 | 2.9 | 34,226 | 0.9 |
| **Wyoming** | 22,713 | 7.4 | 22,713 | 7.4 | 0 | -100.0 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 82,793 | -4.7 | 14,561 | 4.8 | 68,232 | -6.7 |
| **U.S. Service Schools** | 60,129 | 20.7 | 60,129 | 20.7 | 0 | 0 |
| **Territories(a)** | 162,740 | 18.15 | 66,158 | 9.0 | 96,582 | 25.34 |

*Source: Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics), 1982 figures National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

(a) Includes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands.

# Table 9
# APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION
## (In thousands)

| State | Fiscal year | | | 1982-84 | | 1974-84 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1973-74 | 1981-82 | 1983-84 | 2-year change | Percentage | 10-year gain | Percentage |
| **All states** | $9,797,005 | $22,954,495 | $25,476,649 | $2,522,154 | 11.0 | $15,679,644 | 160.1 |
| **Alabama** | 165,996 | 376,591 | 410,038 | 33,447 | 8.9 | 244,042 | 147.0 |
| **Alaska** | 23,399 | 122,439 | 150,752 | 28,313 | 23.1 | 127,353 | 544.3 |
| **Arizona** | 135,998 | 306,801 | 336,080 | 29,279 | 9.6 | 200,082 | 147.1 |
| **Arkansas** | 73,411 | 183,980 | 197,321 | 13,341 | 7.3 | 123,910 | 168.8 |
| **California** | 1,156,254 | 3,328,706 | 3,150,376 | -178,330 | -5.7 | 1,994,122 | 172.5 |
| **Colorado** | 140,315 | 305,791 | 366,747 | 60,956 | 19.9 | 226,432 | 161.4 |
| **Connecticut** | 119,918 | 229,406 | 273,706 | 44,300 | 19.3 | 153,788 | 128.3 |
| **Delaware** | 33,573 | 72,125 | 77,792 | 5,667 | 7.9 | 44,219 | 131.7 |
| **Florida** | 346,056 | 802,316 | 956,258 | 153,942 | 19.2 | 610,202 | 176.3 |
| **Georgia** | 218,660 | 498,919 | 570,170 | 71,251 | 14.3 | 351,510 | 160.8 |
| **Hawaii** | 57,295 | 154,755 | 181,560 | 26,805 | 17.3 | 124,265 | 216.9 |
| **Idaho** | 40,737 | 95,100 | 101,107 | 6,007 | 6.3 | 60,370 | 148.2 |
| **Illinois** | 550,904 | 1,025,211 | 1,106,007 | 80,796 | 7.9 | 555,103 | 100.8 |
| **Indiana** | 233,379 | 482,494 | 503,484 | 20,990 | 4.4 | 270,105 | 115.7 |
| **Iowa** | 144,476 | 321,494 | 372,128 | 50,634 | 15.8 | 227,652 | 157.6 |
| **Kansas** | 108,927 | 278,662 | 306,473 | 27,811 | 10.0 | 197,546 | 181.4 |
| **Kentucky** | 131,118 | 339,632 | 400,529 | 60,897 | 17.9 | 269,411 | 205.5 |
| **Louisiana** | 158,855 | 453,422 | 503,086 | 49,664 | 11.0 | 344,231 | 216.7 |
| **Maine** | 39,828 | 66,940 | 76,653 | 9,713 | 14.5 | 36,825 | 92.5 |
| **Maryland** | 172,826 | 385,949 | 437,028 | 51,079 | 13.2 | 264,202 | 152.9 |
| **Massachusetts** | 176,707 | 417,938 | 537,263 | 119,325 | 28.6 | 360,556 | 204.1 |
| **Michigan** | 464,029 | 848,532 | 887,471 | 38,939 | 4.6 | 423,442 | 91.3 |
| **Minnesota** | 230,604 | 545,503 | 612,209 | 66,706 | 12.2 | 381,605 | 165.5 |
| **Mississippi** | 112,868 | 300,524 | 345,370 | 44,846 | 14.9 | 232,502 | 206.0 |
| **Missouri** | 180,719 | 323,860 | 363,689 | 39,829 | 12.3 | 182,970 | 101.3 |
| **Montana** | 36,792 | 83,693 | 103,617 | 19,924 | 23.8 | 66,825 | 181.6 |
| **Nebraska** | 68,000 | 181,645 | 193,925 | 12,280 | 6.8 | 125,925 | 185.2 |
| **Nevada** | 26,632 | 65,851 | 75,360 | 9,509 | 14.4 | 48,728 | 183.0 |
| **New Hampshire** | 17,403 | 39,323 | 41,141 | 1,818 | 4.6 | 23,738 | 136.4 |
| **New Jersey** | 257,708 | 464,787 | 531,891 | 67,104 | 14.4 | 274,183 | 106.4 |
| **New Mexico** | 54,902 | 171,576 | 187,600 | 16,024 | 9.3 | 132,698 | 241.7 |
| **New York** | 983,941 | 1,855,429 | 2,166,908 | 311,479 | 16.8 | 1,182,967 | 120.2 |
| **North Carolina** | 287,115 | 758,466 | 864,658 | 106,192 | 14.0 | 577,543 | 201.2 |
| **North Dakota** | 31,730 | 108,539 | 108,725 | 186 | 0.2 | 76,995 | 242.7 |
| **Ohio** | 345,759 | 739,309 | 883,761 | 144,452 | 19.5 | 538,002 | 155.6 |
| **Oklahoma** | 96,038 | 325,553 | 389,167 | 63,614 | 19.5 | 293,129 | 305.2 |
| **Oregon** | 123,476 | 252,602 | 272,969 | 20,367 | 8.1 | 149,493 | 121.1 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 429,366 | 820,477 | 902,253 | 81,776 | 10.0 | 472,887 | 110.1 |
| **Rhode Island** | 42,439 | 83,588 | 97,651 | 14,063 | 16.8 | 55,212 | 130.1 |
| **South Carolina** | 147,612 | 360,902 | 392,471 | 31,569 | 8.8 | 244,859 | 165.9 |
| **South Dakota** | 26,964 | 57,106 | 53,070 | -4,036 | -7.6 | 26,106 | 96.8 |
| **Tennessee** | 150,799 | 357,016 | 387,738 | 30,722 | 8.6 | 236,939 | 157.1 |
| **Texas** | 500,095 | 1,905,007 | 2,282,342 | 377,335 | 19.8 | 1,782,247 | 356.4 |
| **Utah** | 66,373 | 174,139 | 198,060 | 23,921 | 13.7 | 131,687 | 198.4 |
| **Vermont** | 18,453 | 33,876 | 40,343 | 6,467 | 19.1 | 21,890 | 118.6 |
| **Virginia** | 206,458 | 543,961 | 617,283 | 73,322 | 13.5 | 410,825 | 199.0 |
| **Washington** | 252,224 | 497,822 | 566,477 | 68,655 | 13.8 | 314,253 | 124.6 |
| **West Virginia** | 81,796 | 192,092 | 199,319 | 7,227 | 3.8 | 117,523 | 143.7 |
| **Wisconsin** | 304,546 | 532,002 | 595,843 | 63,841 | 12.0 | 291,297 | 95.7 |
| **Wyoming** | 23,532 | 82,644 | 100,780 | 18,136 | 22.0 | 77,248 | 328.3 |

*Source:* M. M. Chambers, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1983-1984* (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, October 1983).

# Table 10
# PROGRAMS OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID, BASED UPON NEED, FOR STATE RESIDENTS TO ATTEND EITHER PUBLIC OR NON-PUBLIC COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES: 1981-82 TO 1983-84

| State or other jurisdiction | Number of monetary awards | | 2-year percentage change, 1981-82 to 1983-84 | Payout of dollars (thousands) | | 2-year percentage change 1981-82 to 1983-84 | Average award amount | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981-82 | 1983-84 | | 1981-82 | 1983-84 | | 1981-82 | 1983-84 |
| **United States** | 1,210,126 | 1,281,193 | 5.9 | $890,141 | $1,051,978 | 18.2 | $ 736 | $ 821 |
| **Alabama** | 1,068 | 2,167 | 102.9 | 505 | 1,751 | 246.7 | 473 | 808 |
| **Alaska** | 247 | 127 | -94.5 | 329 | 191 | -72.3 | 1,332 | 1,504 |
| **Arizona** | 3,153 | 2,950 | -6.9 | 2,283 | 2,042 | -11.8 | 724 | 692 |
| **Arkansas** | 9,922 | 10,801 | 8.7 | 1,603 | 2,183 | 36.2 | 162 | 202 |
| **California** | 62,577 | 62,763 | 0.3 | 86,363 | 89,025 | 3.1 | 1,380 | 1,418 |
| **Colorado** | 10,635 | 10,000 | -6.4 | 7,278 | 7,354 | 1.1 | 684 | 735 |
| **Connecticut** | 11,640 | 11,950 | 2.7 | 8,792 | 9,412 | 7.1 | 755 | 788 |
| **Delaware** | 859 | 858 | -0.1 | 544 | 573 | 5.3 | 633 | 668 |
| **Florida** | 14,112 | 20,033 | 42.0 | 12,322 | 14,028 | 13.9 | 873 | 700 |
| **Georgia** | 12,668 | 12,800 | 1.0 | 3,493 | 3,741 | 7.1 | 276 | 292 |
| **Hawaii** | 1,900 (a) | 1,400 | -35.7 | 736 (a) | 493 | -49.3 | 387 (a) | 352 |
| **Idaho** | 887 | 746 | -18.9 | 496 | 379 | -30.9 | 559 | 508 |
| **Illinois** | 95,450 | 119,350 | 25.0 | 89,634 | 104,589 | 16.7 | 939 | 876 |
| **Indiana** | 36,037 | 41,202 | 14.3 | 20,576 | 22,629 | 10.0 | 571 | 549 |
| **Iowa** | 13,190 | 13,811 | 4.71 | 15,629 | 20,268 | 29.7 | 1,185 | 1,468 |
| **Kansas** | 6,400 | 5,800 | -10.4 | 5,004 | 4,664 | -7.3 | 782 | 804 |
| **Kentucky** | 16,311 | 20,500 | 25.7 | 6,322 | 8,228 | 30.2 | 388 | 401 |
| **Louisiana** | 4,135 | 3,500 | -18.2 | 2,220 | 1,707 | -30.1 | 537 | 488 |
| **Maine** | 1,550 | 2,900 | 87.1 | 537 | 490 | -9.6 | 346 | 169 |
| **Maryland** | 12,341 | 12,453 | 0.9 | 5,921 | 5,525 | -7.2 | 478 (a) | 444 |
| **Massachusetts** | 26,298 | 32,710 | 24.4 | 17,071 | 27,101 | 58.8 | 649 | 829 |
| **Michigan** | 39,036 | 31,748 | -23.0 | 28,626 | 30,632 | 7.0 | 733 | 965 |
| **Minnesota** | 50,131 | 45,283 (b) | -10.7 | 28,019 | 43,534 | 55.4 | 559 | 961 |
| **Mississippi** | 2,260 | 2,000 | -13.0 | 1,321 | 1,015 | -30.2 | 585 | 508 |
| **Missouri** | 10,412 | 13,425 | 28.9 | 8,941 | 8,796 | -1.7 | 859 | 655 |
| **Montana** | 900 | 650 | -38.5 | 390 | 331 | -17.8 | 433 | 509 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,998 | 1,800 | -11.0 | 1,119 | 860 | -26.6 | 560 | 478 |
| **Nevada** | 450 (a) | 654 | 45.3 | 150 (a) | 327 | 118.0 | 333 (a) | 500 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,652 | 1,443 | -14.5 | 592 | 529 | -11.9 | 358 | 367 |
| **New Jersey** | 71,093 | 72,480 | 2.0 | 39,774 | 49,679 | 24.9 | 559 | 685 |
| **New Mexico** | 1,500 (a) | 1,500 (b) | 0 | 720 (a) | 1,000 (b) | 38.9 | 480 (a) | 667 (b) |
| **New York** | 332,500 | 332,500 | 0 | 280,280 | 327,320 | 16.8 | 843 | 984 |
| **North Carolina** | 5,410 | 6,003 | 11.0 | 3,299 | 4,172 | 26.5 | 610 | 695 |
| **North Dakota** | 1,668 | 1,550 | -7.6 | 672 | 665 | -1.1 | 403 | 429 |
| **Ohio** | 61,000 | 63,000 | 3.3 | 31,864 | 40,000 | 25.5 | 522 | 635 |
| **Oklahoma** | 9,214 (c) | 18,800 | 104.0 | 2,265 | 7,168 | 216.5 | 246 | 381 |
| **Oregon** | 15,114 | 15,132 | 0.1 | 7,669 | 8,836 | 15.2 | 507 | 584 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 123,345 | 120,140 | -2.7 | 77,592 | 86,039 | 10.9 | 629 | 716 |
| **Rhode Island** | 8,687 | 11,842 | 36.3 | 5,936 | 7,393 | 24.6 | 683 | 624 |
| **South Carolina** | 8,011 | 7,000 | -14.5 | 12,631 | 12,578 | -0.4 | 1,577 | 1,796 |
| **South Dakota** | 470 (a) | 1,273 | 170.9 | 431 (a) | 270 | -59.6 | 917 (a) | 212 |
| **Tennessee** | 8,995 | 14,600 | 62.3 | 6,439 | 7,081 | 10.0 | 716 | 485 |
| **Texas** | 24,330 | 24,100 | -1.0 | 18,697 | 25,530 | 36.6 | 768 | 1,059 |
| **Utah** | 1,599 | 1,689 | 5.6 | 1,171 | 1,199 | 2.4 | 732 | 710 |
| **Vermont** | 7,703 | 9,115 | 18.3 | 5,531 | 7,114 | 28.6 | 718 | 780 |
| **Virginia** | 18,027 | 7,000 | -157.5 | 3,733 | 4,079 | 9.3 | 207 | 583 |
| **Washington** | 11,783 | 10,604 | -11.1 | 5,304 | 7,398 | 39.5 | 450 | 698 |
| **West Virginia** | 6,425 | 5,870 | -9.5 | 4,300 | 4,389 | 2.1 | 669 | 748 |
| **Wisconsin** | 40,874 | 34,341 | -19.0 | 20,829 | 23,523 | 12.9 | 510 | 685 |
| **Wyoming** | 81 | 279 (b) | 244.4 | 49 | 204 (b) | 316.3 | 605 | 731 (b) |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 850 (a) | 760 (c) | -11.9 | 1,118 (a) | 876 | -27.6 | 1,315 (a) | 1,153 |
| **American Samoa** | 162 (a) | 162 (a) | 0 | 719 (a) | 719 (a) | 0 | 4,438 (a) | 4,438 (a) |
| **Guam** | 60 (a) | 60 (a) | 0 | 235 (a) | 235 (a) | 0 | 3,917 (a) | 3,917 (a) |
| **Puerto Rico** | 1,940 (a) | 34,503 | 1,678.5 | 1,458 (a) | 11,505 | 689.1 | 752 (a) | 333 |
| **Trust Territory** | 1,000 (a) | 1,000 (a) | 0 | 505 (a) | 505 (a) | 0 | 505 (a) | 505 (a) |
| **Virgin Islands** | 66 (a) | 66 (a) | 0 | 104 (a) | 104 (a) | 0 | 1,576 (a) | 1,576 (a) |

*Note:* Comprehensive undergraduate competitive and non-competitive state grant and scholarship programs. All figures include both state and federal State Student Incentive Grant Program funds; 1983-84 figures are estimates of the states in November 1983.

*Source: 14th Annual Survey, 1982-83 Academic Year and 15th Annual Survey, 1983-84 Academic Year,* National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, 1982, 1983).

(a) 1981-82 preliminary data; final figures for 1981-82 data not available.

(b) 1982-83 data; 1983-84 data not available.

(c) All data listed as undergraduate as data could not be broken down into undergraduate versus graduate.

# Table 11
# NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND BRANCHES: 1980-81 and 1982-83

| State or other jurisdiction | All institutions | | | Publicly controlled institutions | | | Privately controlled institutions | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | Change | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | Change | 1980-81 | 1982-83 | Change |
| **United States** | 3,221 | 3,269 | 48 | 1,487 | 1,482 | -5 | 1,734 | 1,787 | 53 |
| **Alabama** | 57 | 60 | 3 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 20 | 23 | 3 |
| **Alaska** | 15 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| **Arizona** | 28 | 29 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| **Arkansas** | 35 | 35 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| **California** | 268 | 273 | 5 | 135 | 137 | 2 | 133 | 136 | 3 |
| **Colorado** | 44 | 47 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 0 | 17 | 20 | 3 |
| **Connecticut** | 47 | 47 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 0 |
| **Delaware** | 10 | 8 | -2 | 6 | 5 | -1 | 4 | 3 | -1 |
| **Florida** | 79 | 85 | 6 | 37 | 37 | 0 | 42 | 48 | 6 |
| **Georgia** | 76 | 80 | 4 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 42 | 46 | 4 |
| **Hawaii** | 12 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| **Idaho** | 9 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| **Illinois** | 157 | 160 | 3 | 63 | 63 | 0 | 94 | 97 | 3 |
| **Indiana** | 74 | 74 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0 |
| **Iowa** | 61 | 60 | -1 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 40 | 39 | -1 |
| **Kansas** | 52 | 53 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 23 | 24 | 1 |
| **Kentucky** | 57 | 57 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| **Louisiana** | 32 | 32 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| **Maine** | 28 | 29 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| **Maryland** | 57 | 57 | 0 | 32 | 32 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| **Massachusetts** | 116 | 117 | 1 | 33 | 31 | -2 | 83 | 86 | 3 |
| **Michigan** | 93 | 92 | -1 | 45 | 44 | -1 | 48 | 48 | 0 |
| **Minnesota** | 70 | 67 | -3 | 30 | 28 | -2 | 40 | 39 | -1 |
| **Mississippi** | 42 | 42 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| **Missouri** | 86 | 92 | 6 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 58 | 64 | 6 |
| **Montana** | 16 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| **Nebraska** | 30 | 28 | -2 | 16 | 13 | -3 | 14 | 15 | 1 |
| **Nevada** | 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| **New Hampshire** | 25 | 27 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| **New Jersey** | 62 | 60 | -2 | 31 | 30 | -1 | 31 | 30 | -1 |
| **New Mexico** | 19 | 20 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| **New York** | 293 | 296 | 3 | 86 | 86 | 0 | 207 | 210 | 3 |
| **North Carolina** | 126 | 128 | 2 | 73 | 74 | 1 | 53 | 54 | 1 |
| **North Dakota** | 16 | 18 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| **Ohio** | 135 | 139 | 4 | 60 | 59 | -1 | 75 | 80 | 5 |
| **Oklahoma** | 45 | 45 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| **Oregon** | 45 | 45 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 200 | 202 | 2 | 61 | 61 | 0 | 139 | 141 | 2 |
| **Rhode Island** | 13 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| **South Carolina** | 61 | 62 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 28 | 29 | 1 |
| **South Dakota** | 20 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| **Tennessee** | 77 | 80 | 3 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 54 | 56 | 2 |
| **Texas** | 153 | 157 | 4 | 96 | 98 | 2 | 57 | 59 | 2 |
| **Utah** | 14 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| **Vermont** | 21 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| **Virginia** | 69 | 69 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| **Washington** | 49 | 50 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| **West Virginia** | 28 | 29 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| **Wisconsin** | 65 | 63 | -2 | 31 | 30 | -1 | 34 | 33 | -1 |
| **Wyoming** | 9 | 8 | -1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 18 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0 |

*Source:* National Center for Education Statistics, *1980-81 and 1982-83 Supplement to the Education Directory, Colleges and Universities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, 1981, 1983).

## Table 12
## NUMBER OF POSTSECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND BY TYPE OF SCHOOL: 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | College/ University | Junior/ Community College | Vocational/ Technical | Specialized/ Trade Schools | Hospital/ Allied Health Schools | Art/ Design Schools | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | 9,208 | 597 | 1,017 | 891 | 5,010 | 1,169 | 248 | 298 |
| **Alabama** | 132 | 13 | 24 | 27 | 58 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| **Alaska** | 30 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| **Arizona** | 175 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 126 | 16 | 5 | 9 |
| **Arkansas** | 94 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 43 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| **California** | 1,043 | 18 | 100 | 48 | 692 | 115 | 48 | 44 |
| **Colorado** | 152 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 94 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| **Connecticut** | 187 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 99 | 19 | 8 | 5 |
| **Delaware** | 30 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| **Florida** | 339 | 12 | 21 | 54 | 192 | 34 | 6 | 20 |
| **Georgia** | 231 | 17 | 22 | 31 | 123 | 24 | 10 | 4 |
| **Hawaii** | 38 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| **Idaho** | 50 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| **Illinois** | 408 | 14 | 59 | 15 | 231 | 71 | 11 | 7 |
| **Indiana** | 217 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 137 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| **Iowa** | 136 | 9 | 21 | 4 | 70 | 31 | 0 | 1 |
| **Kansas** | 119 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 52 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| **Kentucky** | 179 | 16 | 11 | 55 | 73 | 16 | 2 | 6 |
| **Louisiana** | 209 | 17 | 7 | 55 | 117 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| **Maine** | 61 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 21 | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| **Maryland** | 167 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 88 | 25 | 11 | 11 |
| **Massachusetts** | 259 | 13 | 35 | 27 | 124 | 33 | 14 | 13 |
| **Michigan** | 320 | 30 | 37 | 8 | 190 | 36 | 8 | 11 |
| **Minnesota** | 160 | 7 | 22 | 39 | 68 | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| **Mississippi** | 72 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 43 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| **Missouri** | 289 | 24 | 16 | 44 | 153 | 43 | 4 | 5 |
| **Montana** | 56 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| **Nebraska** | 89 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 50 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| **Nevada** | 54 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| **New Hampshire** | 38 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| **New Jersey** | 252 | 9 | 19 | 41 | 109 | 53 | 9 | 12 |
| **New Mexico** | 54 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **New York** | 535 | 42 | 81 | 13 | 268 | 94 | 22 | 15 |
| **North Carolina** | 158 | 12 | 70 | 2 | 57 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| **North Dakota** | 44 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| **Ohio** | 422 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 201 | 78 | 17 | 30 |
| **Oklahoma** | 122 | 2 | 6 | 29 | 72 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| **Oregon** | 143 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 104 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 459 | 38 | 28 | 69 | 206 | 102 | 10 | 6 |
| **Rhode Island** | 52 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| **South Carolina** | 117 | 8 | 24 | 15 | 57 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| **South Dakota** | 46 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| **Tennessee** | 180 | 21 | 21 | 37 | 80 | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| **Texas** | 522 | 20 | 55 | 14 | 313 | 92 | 8 | 20 |
| **Utah** | 65 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| **Vermont** | 21 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| **Virginia** | 233 | 7 | 25 | 21 | 143 | 24 | 2 | 11 |
| **Washington** | 173 | 4 | 26 | 9 | 122 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| **West Virginia** | 97 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 34 | 16 | 1 | 2 |
| **Wisconsin** | 115 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 58 | 22 | 1 | 3 |
| **Wyoming** | 27 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 37 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

# Table 13
# AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY ON 9-MONTH CONTRACTS, IN INSTITUTIONAL UNITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION: 1982-83

| State or other jurisdiction | All institutional units | | | | All public institutional units | | | | All private institutional units | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Professors | Associate professors | Assistant professors | Instructors | Professors | Associate professors | Assistant professors | Instructors | Professors | Associate professors | Assistant professors | Instructors |
| **United States** | $35,540 | $26,921 | $22,056 | $17,601 | $35,473 | $27,346 | $22,538 | $18,003 | $35,701 | $25,876 | $21,054 | $16,675 |
| **Alabama** | 31,289 | 24,836 | 20,648 | 16,524 | 32,300 | 25,382 | 21,016 | 16,915 | 24,605 | 19,850 | 17,823 | 15,460 |
| **Alaska** | 54,671 | 43,477 | 35,837 | 29,810 | 54,671 | 43,644 | 35,945 | 29,810 | --- | 24,300 | 21,834 | --- |
| **Arizona** | 39,681 | 29,426 | 23,779 | 18,429 | 39,997 | 29,731 | 23,920 | 18,941 | 28,761 | 23,881 | 20,438 | 14,433 |
| **Arkansas** | 30,027 | 23,997 | 20,529 | 16,726 | 30,956 | 24,469 | 20,842 | 16,943 | 25,063 | 21,398 | 18,562 | 15,625 |
| **California** | 37,949 | 28,107 | 23,182 | 20,386 | 37,337 | 27,926 | 22,976 | 22,053 | 40,923 | 28,651 | 23,574 | 18,395 |
| **Colorado** | 33,001 | 25,750 | 21,656 | 17,729 | 32,753 | 25,577 | 21,714 | 17,502 | 35,040 | 26,710 | 21,429 | 18,403 |
| **Connecticut** | 38,699 | 27,454 | 22,802 | 19,170 | 36,737 | 27,641 | 23,479 | 19,594 | 40,997 | 27,211 | 22,043 | 18,558 |
| **Delaware** | 39,048 | 27,661 | 21,889 | 17,648 | 40,430 | 28,193 | 22,518 | 18,430 | 20,672 | 19,677 | 17,122 | 12,063 |
| **Florida** | 34,657 | 25,666 | 21,191 | 16,903 | 35,417 | 26,049 | 21,880 | 17,672 | 32,162 | 24,423 | 19,566 | 15,649 |
| **Georgia** | 33,565 | 25,807 | 21,187 | 16,301 | 35,666 | 27,066 | 22,010 | 16,967 | 25,694 | 20,554 | 17,543 | 14,239 |
| **Hawaii** | 37,167 | 27,706 | 22,703 | 17,774 | 37,783 | 28,440 | 23,199 | 19,940 | 22,918 | 20,461 | 17,171 | 13,098 |
| **Idaho** | 28,640 | 23,755 | 20,343 | 18,377 | 29,299 | 24,067 | 20,519 | 18,857 | 23,628 | 19,907 | 17,322 | 15,530 |
| **Illinois** | 35,079 | 26,357 | 22,186 | 18,268 | 33,904 | 26,414 | 22,478 | 18,442 | 37,098 | 26,256 | 21,683 | 17,853 |
| **Indiana** | 33,187 | 25,713 | 20,845 | 16,027 | 34,034 | 26,125 | 21,084 | 15,652 | 31,266 | 24,828 | 20,375 | 16,789 |
| **Iowa** | 32,689 | 25,601 | 21,051 | 17,569 | 36,554 | 27,688 | 22,619 | 17,908 | 27,043 | 22,421 | 18,977 | 17,031 |
| **Kansas** | 32,248 | 24,424 | 20,591 | 16,506 | 33,772 | 25,672 | 21,776 | 17,481 | 21,687 | 18,487 | 16,417 | 14,307 |
| **Kentucky** | 30,656 | 24,215 | 20,236 | 16,513 | 32,036 | 24,968 | 20,925 | 17,260 | 24,774 | 20,599 | 17,199 | 14,462 |
| **Louisiana** | 32,481 | 26,507 | 22,021 | 17,415 | 32,564 | 26,780 | 22,455 | 17,554 | 32,141 | 25,447 | 19,958 | 16,446 |
| **Maine** | 32,359 | 24,742 | 19,539 | 15,935 | 30,861 | 24,602 | 19,483 | 15,280 | 35,597 | 25,204 | 19,613 | 17,448 |
| **Maryland** | 36,595 | 28,107 | 22,699 | 17,328 | 35,994 | 28,508 | 23,171 | 17,525 | 38,731 | 25,771 | 20,685 | 15,486 |
| **Massachusetts** | 39,380 | 28,517 | 23,369 | 18,301 | 34,466 | 28,098 | 23,209 | 18,362 | 42,308 | 28,800 | 23,452 | 18,238 |
| **Michigan** | 35,127 | 26,742 | 22,373 | 18,100 | 36,107 | 27,372 | 23,158 | 18,936 | 28,990 | 23,603 | 19,417 | 15,734 |
| **Minnesota** | 35,155 | 26,760 | 21,832 | 17,451 | 36,236 | 27,786 | 22,517 | 17,676 | 32,115 | 25,160 | 20,782 | 17,208 |
| **Mississippi** | 29,221 | 24,018 | 19,460 | 15,721 | 29,791 | 24,395 | 19,979 | 15,913 | 23,639 | 19,832 | 15,256 | 13,628 |
| **Missouri** | 32,097 | 25,269 | 20,568 | 16,629 | 31,987 | 26,077 | 21,227 | 16,896 | 32,320 | 23,491 | 19,131 | 15,713 |
| **Montana** | 31,040 | 25,576 | 21,357 | 18,170 | 31,498 | 26,100 | 21,884 | 18,776 | 23,956 | 19,535 | 17,482 | 15,289 |
| **Nebraska** | 30,820 | 24,409 | 20,025 | 16,479 | 31,592 | 24,935 | 20,419 | 16,497 | 27,524 | 23,154 | 19,285 | 16,440 |
| **Nevada** | 37,780 | 29,366 | 24,106 | 21,151 | 37,780 | 29,366 | 24,106 | 21,151 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **New Hampshire** | 32,145 | 24,222 | 20,029 | 16,216 | 28,905 | 24,075 | 19,511 | 16,189 | 36,094 | 24,424 | 20,613 | 16,245 |
| **New Jersey** | 40,019 | 29,940 | 23,682 | 18,317 | 40,478 | 30,624 | 24,167 | 18,781 | 39,232 | 27,573 | 22,037 | 16,719 |
| **New Mexico** | 35,801 | 27,234 | 22,546 | 18,693 | 35,838 | 27,570 | 22,725 | 18,833 | 18,900 | 18,722 | 16,247 | 15,574 |
| **New York** | 38,518 | 29,477 | 23,346 | 18,389 | 38,371 | 30,381 | 24,249 | 18,824 | 38,692 | 28,221 | 22,399 | 17,797 |
| **North Carolina** | 32,205 | 25,044 | 20,628 | 17,073 | 34,383 | 26,363 | 21,763 | 18,941 | 26,050 | 21,539 | 17,728 | 14,530 |
| **North Dakota** | 31,785 | 26,758 | 22,314 | 18,877 | 31,886 | 26,881 | 22,483 | 19,311 | 27,300 | 23,732 | 19,653 | 15,405 |
| **Ohio** | 34,672 | 26,861 | 21,676 | 17,721 | 36,561 | 27,834 | 22,595 | 18,225 | 30,802 | 24,164 | 19,700 | 16,315 |
| **Oklahoma** | 34,056 | 27,992 | 24,121 | 20,118 | 35,048 | 28,918 | 25,048 | 20,684 | 29,827 | 25,022 | 20,053 | 16,599 |
| **Oregon** | 30,942 | 24,423 | 20,481 | 16,751 | 31,039 | 24,748 | 21,018 | 17,274 | 30,602 | 23,527 | 19,292 | 13,818 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 36,130 | 27,335 | 22,242 | 17,088 | 35,498 | 27,847 | 22,706 | 17,155 | 36,861 | 26,613 | 21,766 | 17,003 |
| **Rhode Island** | 35,641 | 26,674 | 21,997 | 17,713 | 32,562 | 25,861 | 22,269 | 15,585 | 39,459 | 28,151 | 21,630 | 18,960 |
| **South Carolina** | 31,872 | 23,879 | 20,894 | 15,454 | 34,856 | 25,074 | 22,179 | 16,146 | 24,245 | 19,662 | 16,496 | 13,924 |
| **South Dakota** | 26,981 | 22,210 | 19,097 | 15,742 | 27,813 | 22,876 | 19,728 | 16,418 | 23,538 | 19,951 | 17,352 | 14,087 |
| **Tennessee** | 31,241 | 24,174 | 19,925 | 16,279 | 31,322 | 24,403 | 20,310 | 16,473 | 31,056 | 23,474 | 18,925 | 15,740 |
| **Texas** | 35,937 | 27,931 | 23,102 | 18,746 | 36,740 | 28,698 | 23,674 | 19,291 | 33,468 | 25,064 | 20,947 | 16,311 |
| **Utah** | 35,195 | 26,461 | 21,869 | 17,571 | 35,293 | 26,486 | 21,933 | 17,615 | 21,937 | 20,387 | 17,268 | 12,020 |
| **Vermont** | 32,031 | 24,379 | 20,243 | 17,539 | 32,790 | 25,264 | 21,053 | 18,264 | 30,851 | 23,210 | 19,411 | 16,899 |
| **Virginia** | 33,510 | 25,681 | 21,039 | 16,748 | 34,724 | 26,291 | 21,571 | 17,125 | 29,149 | 22,757 | 18,736 | 15,086 |
| **Washington** | 32,470 | 25,403 | 20,966 | 17,828 | 33,073 | 25,718 | 21,393 | 17,932 | 29,679 | 24,659 | 20,382 | 17,802 |
| **West Virginia** | 27,518 | 22,790 | 19,114 | 15,640 | 28,202 | 23,228 | 19,642 | 15,839 | 23,316 | 20,401 | 17,096 | 14,799 |
| **Wisconsin** | 34,645 | 26,243 | 22,205 | 18,874 | 35,228 | 26,667 | 22,872 | 20,163 | 31,046 | 24,683 | 20,450 | 16,135 |
| **Wyoming** | 38,772 | 31,396 | 25,365 | 21,311 | 38,772 | 31,396 | 25,365 | 21,311 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 37,481 | 28,389 | 22,773 | 18,908 | 36,373 | 28,831 | 23,466 | 20,237 | 37,737 | 28,266 | 22,555 | 18,581 |

*Source:* National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education. Data collected by the 17th Annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS XVII) on the Salaries, Tenure and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty in Institutions of Higher Education for Academic Year 1982-83.

## Table 14

# AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY ON 12-MONTH CONTRACTS, IN INSTITUTIONAL UNITS OF HIGHER EDUCATION: 1982-83

| State or other jurisdiction | All institutional units | | | | All public institutional units | | | | All private institutional units | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Professors | Associate professors | Assistant professors | Instructors | Professors | Associate professors | Assistant professors | Instructors | Professors | Associate professors | Assistant professors | Instructors |
| **United States** | $43,897 | $34,273 | $27,944 | $21,987 | $45,109 | $35,227 | $28,963 | $22,787 | $38,852 | $30,956 | $24,972 | $19,874 |
| **Alabama** | 39,942 | 32,417 | 25,746 | 19,824 | 41,098 | 33,200 | 27,117 | 20,309 | 21,597 | 19,268 | 18,052 | 17,101 |
| **Alaska** | 67,264 | 40,478 | 37,847 | 38,470 | 72,317 | 66,310 | 50,953 | 38,470 | 42,000 | 34,020 | 27,362 | --- |
| **Arizona** | 45,816 | 35,949 | 29,356 | 23,089 | 46,492 | 35,961 | 29,356 | 23,089 | 20,604 | 34,500 | --- | --- |
| **Arkansas** | 37,190 | 31,219 | 25,208 | 20,636 | 38,686 | 32,210 | 25,717 | 20,706 | 29,423 | 26,557 | 23,084 | 19,095 |
| **California** | 45,628 | 32,797 | 28,270 | 21,903 | 48,731 | 35,142 | 30,787 | 32,198 | 43,373 | 31,696 | 26,845 | 21,143 |
| **Colorado** | 43,872 | 35,160 | 29,904 | 24,059 | 43,840 | 37,081 | 31,413 | 23,346 | 43,990 | 30,117 | 20,096 | 27,390 |
| **Connecticut** | 51,855 | 39,176 | 32,107 | 21,927 | 65,200 | 49,240 | 40,248 | --- | 39,464 | 34,665 | 27,019 | 21,927 |
| **Delaware** | 43,681 | 34,317 | 26,834 | 21,273 | 44,092 | 35,058 | 26,943 | 21,273 | 25,170 | 20,614 | 22,260 | --- |
| **Florida** | 40,857 | 31,243 | 26,638 | 19,949 | 41,467 | 31,981 | 27,855 | 20,815 | 37,259 | 25,676 | 19,844 | 17,459 |
| **Georgia** | 48,677 | 37,014 | 28,958 | 21,797 | 49,199 | 37,526 | 29,492 | 22,019 | 33,450 | 27,225 | 23,648 | 18,693 |
| **Hawaii** | 44,287 | 33,287 | 27,773 | 21,899 | 44,878 | 34,017 | 29,219 | 21,899 | 19,788 | 27,078 | 20,544 | --- |
| **Idaho** | 38,033 | 31,898 | 24,664 | 23,654 | 38,548 | 32,120 | 24,664 | 23,654 | 28,496 | 24,787 | --- | --- |
| **Illinois** | 43,125 | 34,460 | 28,668 | 20,417 | 43,541 | 34,713 | 28,520 | 21,149 | 41,768 | 33,908 | 29,101 | 19,635 |
| **Indiana** | 45,432 | 33,902 | 26,935 | 18,638 | 47,225 | 35,312 | 27,717 | 19,133 | 28,285 | 23,752 | 21,732 | 17,029 |
| **Iowa** | 46,669 | 35,408 | 28,534 | 21,035 | 47,327 | 37,535 | 30,539 | 24,691 | 35,246 | 27,236 | 23,787 | 17,660 |
| **Kansas** | 40,007 | 31,997 | 25,202 | 21,002 | 40,874 | 33,725 | 26,291 | 21,623 | 22,999 | 19,231 | 18,994 | 15,916 |
| **Kentucky** | 40,981 | 32,916 | 28,143 | 18,563 | 41,987 | 34,220 | 28,973 | 20,072 | 25,774 | 21,354 | 18,706 | 15,797 |
| **Louisiana** | 43,348 | 35,550 | 28,323 | 23,061 | 44,294 | 36,214 | 28,700 | 23,144 | 30,848 | 27,068 | 22,252 | 21,182 |
| **Maine** | 33,141 | 27,323 | 22,877 | 14,332 | 37,660 | 29,719 | 23,685 | 19,504 | 24,425 | 24,356 | 22,496 | 11,100 |
| **Maryland** | 48,653 | 36,116 | 29,256 | 22,139 | 46,672 | 36,235 | 29,663 | 22,213 | 52,464 | 35,776 | 28,428 | 21,555 |
| **Massachusetts** | 39,459 | 30,653 | 26,124 | 23,992 | 35,388 | 28,030 | 23,132 | 18,465 | 43,013 | 33,736 | 28,645 | 24,288 |
| **Michigan** | 46,252 | 35,433 | 27,615 | 20,420 | 47,204 | 35,363 | 28,558 | 22,065 | 40,819 | 35,605 | 24,833 | 17,300 |
| **Minnesota** | 39,899 | 34,577 | 28,836 | 23,785 | 46,466 | 36,394 | 30,865 | 26,050 | 22,039 | 26,064 | 22,568 | 18,954 |
| **Mississippi** | 39,389 | 33,270 | 26,648 | 21,418 | 39,627 | 33,519 | 26,723 | 21,534 | 29,801 | 25,558 | 23,346 | 18,000 |
| **Missouri** | 39,771 | 32,291 | 25,669 | 21,068 | 41,694 | 34,738 | 27,529 | 22,246 | 36,785 | 29,243 | 23,694 | 20,082 |
| **Montana** | 40,986 | 31,620 | 27,677 | 26,375 | 40,986 | 31,792 | 27,995 | 26,375 | --- | 29,293 | 24,172 | --- |
| **Nebraska** | 41,463 | 33,060 | 25,086 | 19,042 | 41,943 | 32,723 | 26,997 | 18,496 | 36,031 | 34,153 | 23,746 | 20,278 |
| **Nevada** | 43,861 | 35,640 | 29,240 | 18,129 | 43,861 | 35,640 | 29,240 | 18,129 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **New Hampshire** | 32,384 | 23,086 | 20,045 | 16,284 | 34,416 | 23,557 | 22,350 | 16,714 | 17,655 | 19,708 | 15,978 | 15,807 |
| **New Jersey** | 53,166 | 38,784 | 29,172 | 21,597 | 53,401 | 39,674 | 29,323 | 21,620 | 50,449 | 33,338 | 27,846 | 21,005 |
| **New Mexico** | 43,936 | 32,311 | 26,729 | 22,778 | 43,936 | 32,423 | 26,729 | 22,778 | --- | 23,383 | --- | --- |
| **New York** | 45,770 | 35,976 | 27,585 | 24,731 | 49,148 | 40,583 | 31,821 | 26,341 | 40,548 | 30,417 | 23,268 | 18,982 |
| **North Carolina** | 44,454 | 33,720 | 28,872 | 20,405 | 46,248 | 34,774 | 29,184 | 20,572 | 28,670 | 22,223 | 17,899 | 18,567 |
| **North Dakota** | 40,686 | 33,373 | 28,466 | 22,793 | 40,686 | 33,373 | 28,696 | 22,793 | --- | --- | 17,012 | --- |
| **Ohio** | 44,036 | 34,460 | 28,801 | 21,820 | 47,160 | 35,906 | 30,114 | 23,057 | 35,824 | 31,297 | 25,020 | 20,111 |
| **Oklahoma** | 44,628 | 35,350 | 28,015 | 23,409 | 45,142 | 35,490 | 28,066 | 23,437 | 24,652 | 23,208 | 25,501 | 21,000 |
| **Oregon** | 41,681 | 32,582 | 24,892 | 20,687 | 42,983 | 33,423 | 28,640 | 21,205 | 35,335 | 29,680 | 20,446 | 18,774 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 46,448 | 34,810 | 27,110 | 20,107 | 48,774 | 36,371 | 28,179 | 20,636 | 35,902 | 29,134 | 24,277 | 18,862 |
| **Rhode Island** | 43,717 | 31,719 | 24,641 | 20,121 | 40,495 | 31,472 | 25,299 | 18,531 | 51,199 | 34,555 | 23,934 | 20,783 |
| **South Carolina** | 42,450 | 32,528 | 28,071 | 20,010 | 44,317 | 33,387 | 28,445 | 20,616 | 24,856 | 21,456 | 20,603 | 15,335 |
| **South Dakota** | 34,842 | 27,816 | 23,656 | 19,360 | 35,085 | 27,987 | 24,350 | 19,577 | 28,609 | 22,001 | 20,049 | 17,518 |
| **Tennessee** | 35,078 | 29,736 | 25,395 | 19,380 | 35,506 | 29,473 | 24,283 | 18,755 | 34,461 | 30,275 | 27,250 | 21,931 |
| **Texas** | 49,427 | 39,799 | 32,746 | 24,099 | 51,520 | 41,202 | 34,097 | 25,221 | 37,915 | 31,594 | 24,507 | 19,280 |
| **Utah** | 41,312 | 30,254 | 24,484 | 20,666 | 43,169 | 33,032 | 26,840 | 21,922 | 22,742 | 17,372 | 16,946 | 15,013 |
| **Vermont** | 39,696 | 32,466 | 26,013 | 20,500 | 39,696 | 32,466 | 26,013 | 20,500 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Virginia** | 45,222 | 36,111 | 29,093 | 23,183 | 46,809 | 36,947 | 29,509 | 23,901 | 30,938 | 23,477 | 22,051 | 17,946 |
| **Washington** | 46,896 | 35,081 | 29,487 | 20,753 | 47,222 | 35,173 | 29,776 | 22,182 | 37,904 | 33,766 | 23,359 | 18,611 |
| **West Virginia** | 36,230 | 29,196 | 24,039 | 20,887 | 37,067 | 30,017 | 24,507 | 21,723 | 22,462 | 18,241 | 19,044 | 18,379 |
| **Wisconsin** | 41,094 | 34,904 | 28,797 | 20,384 | 44,445 | 34,441 | 29,999 | 25,122 | 31,999 | 35,178 | 28,057 | 18,661 |
| **Wyoming** | 43,483 | 39,958 | 31,258 | 27,059 | 43,483 | 39,958 | 31,258 | 27,059 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 49,794 | 38,604 | 30,719 | 23,423 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 49,794 | 38,604 | 30,719 | 23,423 |

*Source:* National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Education. Data collected by the 17th Annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS XVII) on the Salaries, Tenure and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty in Institutions of Higher Education for Academic Year 1982-83.

# 2. Transportation

## TRANSPORTATION IN THE 1980s

The United States faces a dilemma of rising costs and declining revenues in the decade of the 1980s. While varying in substance and degree from state to state, this will be true for both highway and mass transit systems, and urban and rural systems.

The close of the 1970s found many of our nation's roads, bridges and mass transit systems in decay. Rapidly rising costs of operations and day-to-day maintenance meant that major repairs and rehabilitation generally had been deferred. The road systems—local, state and federal—will need repair during the 1980s. Studies show that the federally-aided urban and secondary system roads are in the poorest condition of all, requiring resurfacing or reconstruction within the decade. Of the more than 500,000 bridges in the U.S., nearly half are considered unsafe or obsolete. Mass transit systems, particularly the older systems of the Northeast and Midwest, need immediate infusions of money for structural repairs and to replace antiquated equipment. The rehabilitation of our highway and transit systems can be deferred no longer.

From the state perspective, the situation appears bleak, as states are increasingly expected to shoulder a greater share of the transportation burden. The 1983 Maryland *State Report on Transportation* said: "During the past decade, major changes in program responsibilities have taken place, particularly the substantial increase in state-funded transit operating subsidies." The 1982 state of New York annual report on public transportation found the state doubly hit by decreases in both federal and local transit assistance. Local and state aid for transit operations in New York had been an equal match through 1979. By the end of 1982, the state match had increased from 6.5 percent to 17 percent, while the local match had decreased from 6.5 percent to 4 percent. This situation is not unique to Maryland and New York. The goal of the current administration in Washington is to completely phase out federal mass transit operating assistance, and localities everywhere are looking to the states to fill the revenue gap caused by the declining federal dollars and increasing transit deficits.

Financing the nation's roads has historically been a federal, state and local partnership. While the landmark Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (STAA) increased money flowing into the Highway Trust Fund and enacted other reforms in the area of highway and mass transit finance, it likewise increased the state burden in matching fund requirements. Under the STAA, states will be required to raise about $8 billion in matching funds during the four years of the act. Some of the STAA's other reforms, such as the Buy America provisions and the 10 percent minority business requirement, further increase costs to the states. Additionally, new regulations under the act stipulate that states will lose all federal highway funds if they do not permit 80,000 pound trucks on their highways. Studies show that even with the higher federal and state taxes on trucks, these heavy trucks still pay considerably less than the cost of the damage they do to the roads.

While the transportation picture is not rosy, it is not entirely desperate. States are in a position to take the lead in reversing the decline of the 1970s, and many states have already begun. Efforts are being made on a number of fronts, with the primary emphasis on raising revenue. States are increasing revenues from traditional sources, such as dedicated taxes, vehicle registration and license fees, bond issues, highway user taxes and tolls. And, states are exploring new, innovative funding sources such as local option taxes, special assessment districts, taxes on private entities such as oil companies, public-private ventures, earmarking lottery funds, and new bonding mechanisms.

The state of Washington has local option retail sales and motor vehicle excise taxes dedicated to transit. Oregon has a local-option self employment tax, whereby a tax is levied on the net earnings from self-employment of individuals working within special transit districts. Several states, such as Virginia and Florida, have contracted out to private operators to provide commuter van-pool services. New York has implemented Service Contract Bonds as special issues of the New York Metropolitan Transit Au-

Prepared by the Finance and Taxation staff of The Council of State Governments.

thority, which are being used to finance a portion of New York's transit capital programs and are backed by state appropriations. Both Arizona and Pennsylvania have earmarked a percentage of their state lottery proceeds for transit and road repairs.

Several factors, in addition to decreases in federal and local assistance, have contributed to the present crisis facing the transit industry. Transportation planning has generally been short-range and piecemeal. Many reduced fare plans were implemented during the 1970s, and fare structures in general were not kept in line with the increased costs of operations. Labor costs have risen astronomically, due to increasing wages and benefits, decreasing labor productivity, and restrictive labor agreement provisions. And, changes in patterns of transit ridership, due to suburban migration and rush-hour ridership, were not reflected in transit routes and service.

States are looking beyond revenue-raising mechanisms to resolve these other transit problems. Several states are in the midst of or already have renegotiated labor contracts. Fare structures are being revised to more accurately reflect system costs. Comprehensive transportation planning is being undertaken at the state level. Most importantly, states are making state transit subsidies contingent upon system financial and operating performance standards. Illinois is currently implementing a major plan to financially and organizationally restructure the Chicago Regional Transportation Authority.

Transportation is but another of the major areas of state activity that will face both struggle and opportunity in the 1980s. The major tasks will be to find sufficient revenue and to plan well the use of available resources.

**References**

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# Table 1
# TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE: 1982
## (Classified by jurisdiction)

| State or other jurisdiction | Rural mileage | | | | Urban mileage | | | Total rural and urban mileage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under state control | Under local control(a) | Under federal control(b) | Total rural roads | Under state control | Under local control(a) | Total urban mileage(c) | |
| **United States** | 825,385 | 2,139,790 | 260,565 | 3,225,740 | 102,671 | 536,192 | 640,556 | 3,866,296 |
| **Alabama** | 10,285 | 63,163 | 307 | 73,755 | 1,326 | 12,402 | 13,728 | 87,483 |
| **Alaska** | 8,713 | 0 | 0 | 8,713 | 974 | 198 | 1,172 | 9,885 |
| **Arizona** | 6,152 | 26,016 | 35,232 | 67,400 | 466 | 8,424 | 8,890 | 76,290 |
| **Arkansas(d)** | 15,034 | 52,805 | 1,457 | 69,296 | 1,095 | 6,258 | 7,353 | 76,649 |
| **California** | 14,762 | 63,531 | 33,081 | 111,374 | 3,052 | 59,451 | 62,514 | 173,888 |
| **Colorado** | 8,539 | 57,699 | 0 | 66,238 | 638 | 8,557 | 9,195 | 75,433 |
| **Connecticut(d)** | 2,314 | 7,109 | 0 | 9,423 | 1,590 | 8,466 | 10,056 | 19,479 |
| **Delaware** | 3,679 | 228 | 3 | 3,910 | 994 | 365 | 1,359 | 5,269 |
| **Florida** | 8,086 | 57,215 | 0 | 65,301 | 3,498 | 24,998 | 28,496 | 93,797 |
| **Georgia(d)** | 16,350 | 72,295 | 0 | 88,645 | 1,921 | 13,687 | 15,608 | 104,253 |
| **Hawaii** | 854 | 1,926 | 72 | 2,852 | 194 | 1,104 | 1,320 | 4,172 |
| **Idaho** | 4,945 | 25,898 | 35,307 | 66,150 | 260 | 1,985 | 2,245 | 68,395 |
| **Illinois** | 13,383 | 90,394 | 281 | 104,058 | 4,336 | 25,996 | 30,347 | 134,405 |
| **Indiana** | 9,499 | 64,533 | 0 | 74,032 | 1,569 | 16,053 | 17,622 | 91,654 |
| **Iowa** | 9,236 | 94,733 | 115 | 104,084 | 883 | 7,217 | 8,104 | 112,188 |
| **Kansas** | 10,091 | 113,758 | 0 | 123,849 | 593 | 7,765 | 8,358 | 132,207 |
| **Kentucky** | 23,412 | 38,033 | 301 | 61,746 | 1,683 | 5,059 | 6,928 | 68,674 |
| **Louisiana** | 15,210 | 31,105 | 538 | 46,853 | 1,193 | 8,886 | 10,079 | 56,932 |
| **Maine** | 7,852 | 11,691 | 170 | 19,713 | 261 | 1,969 | 2,240 | 21,953 |
| **Maryland(d)** | 4,335 | 12,619 | 355 | 17,309 | 1,150 | 8,603 | 9,824 | 27,133 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,741 | 11,387 | 87 | 13,215 | 1,865 | 18,691 | 20,585 | 33,800 |
| **Michigan** | 7,697 | 84,583 | 0 | 92,280 | 1,773 | 23,372 | 25,145 | 117,425 |
| **Minnesota** | 12,385 | 104,201 | 1,636 | 118,222 | 1,163 | 11,829 | 12,992 | 131,214 |
| **Mississippi** | 9,831 | 54,351 | 295 | 64,477 | 737 | 5,559 | 6,312 | 70,789 |
| **Missouri** | 104,742 | 3 | 0 | 104,745 | 6,414 | 7,451 | 13,865 | 118,610 |
| **Montana** | 7,263 | 53,375 | 8,497 | 69,135 | 154 | 2,140 | 2,297 | 71,432 |
| **Nebraska** | 10,000 | 77,501 | 100 | 87,601 | 322 | 3,978 | 4,300 | 91,901 |
| **Nevada** | 4,914 | 23,346 | 13,215 | 41,475 | 269 | 2,105 | 2,375 | 43,850 |
| **New Hampshire** | 3,847 | 8,103 | 141 | 12,091 | 620 | 1,756 | 2,376 | 14,467 |
| **New Jersey** | 1,586 | 9,850 | 21 | 11,457 | 1,576 | 20,461 | 22,235 | 33,692 |
| **New Mexico** | 11,549 | 31,493 | 6,283 | 49,325 | 901 | 3,526 | 4,427 | 53,752 |
| **New York** | 12,451 | 60,980 | 0 | 73,431 | 3,902 | 32,492 | 36,394 | 109,825 |
| **North Carolina** | 69,413 | 3,266 | 3,156 | 75,835 | 7,282 | 9,562 | 17,086 | 92,921 |
| **North Dakota** | 7,058 | 76,760 | 662 | 84,480 | 190 | 1,371 | 1,561 | 86,041 |
| **Ohio** | 16,569 | 65,337 | 29 | 81,935 | 3,625 | 25,590 | 29,215 | 111,150 |
| **Oklahoma** | 12,230 | 86,243 | 0 | 98,473 | 792 | 10,610 | 11,402 | 109,875 |
| **Oregon** | 10,085 | 33,490 | 81,743 | 125,318 | 763 | 7,615 | 8,416 | 133,734 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 87,801 | 304 | 0 | 88,105 | 19,525 | 8,334 | 27,859 | 115,964 |
| **Rhode Island** | 254 | 2,393 | 0 | 2,647 | 1,701 | 1,927 | 3,628 | 6,275 |
| **South Carolina** | 35,480 | 19,874 | 598 | 55,952 | 4,450 | 2,613 | 7,063 | 63,015 |
| **South Dakota** | 8,885 | 61,172 | 1,622 | 71,679 | 167 | 1,403 | 1,570 | 73,249 |
| **Tennessee** | 9,657 | 60,862 | 1,302 | 71,821 | 1,468 | 10,468 | 11,936 | 83,757 |
| **Texas** | 65,689 | 145,912 | 961 | 212,562 | 5,462 | 54,403 | 59,865 | 272,427 |
| **Utah** | 4,979 | 21,990 | 12,165 | 39,134 | 634 | 4,379 | 5,013 | 44,147 |
| **Vermont(d)** | 2,699 | 10,479 | 69 | 13,247 | 54 | 632 | 695 | 13,942 |
| **Virginia** | 50,200 | 796 | 1,519 | 52,515 | 4,326 | 7,859 | 12,390 | 64,905 |
| **Washington** | 16,331 | 37,590 | 14,596 | 68,517 | 1,013 | 13,161 | 14,807 | 83,324 |
| **West Virginia** | 29,995 | 641 | 998 | 31,634 | 1,165 | 1,769 | 2,934 | 34,568 |
| **Wisconsin** | 11,202 | 82,892 | 186 | 94,280 | 1,321 | 12,458 | 13,779 | 108,059 |
| **Wyoming** | 6,121 | 25,865 | 3,465 | 35,451 | 259 | 1,235 | 1,494 | 36,945 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,102 | 0 | 1,102 | 1,102 |

*Source:* Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1982, from reports of state authorities.

*Note:* This table does not include mileage of non-public roads.

(a) Includes mileage not identified by administrative authority.

(b) Mileage in federal parks, forests and reservations that are not a part of the state and local highway systems.

(c) Total includes additional urban mileage (1,513) under federal control in 17 states: California, 11; Hawaii, 22; Illinois, 15; Iowa, 4; Kentucky, 186; Maine, 10; Maryland, 71; Massachusetts, 29; Mississippi, 16; Montana, 3; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 18; North Carolina, 242; Oregon, 38; Vermont, 9; Virginia, 205; Washington, 633.

(d) Incomplete 1982 data submitted for these states. Totals include additional areawide data and available data from previous submittals included and factored to 1982 level. For Georgia and Vermont, 1981 areawide data are used for totals.

## Table 2

## STATE RECEIPTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | State highway user tax revenues | Roads and crossing tolls(a) | Other state imposts, general fund revenues | Miscellaneous income | Federal funds: Federal Highway Administration | Federal funds: Other agencies | Transfers from local governments | Bond proceeds (b) | Total receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | $15,540,375 | $1,555,149 | $1,607,103 | $1,366,718 | $8,325,658 | $330,725 | $311,678 | $1,541,538 | $30,578,948 |
| **Alabama** | 289,840 | | 61,353 | 16,250 | 186,205 | 3,867 | 342 | 54,253 | 612,109 |
| **Alaska** | 26,611 | 13,492 | 54,592 | 16,030 | 131,043 | 3,473 | | 45,600 | 290,841 |
| **Arizona** | 211,150 | | | 18,311 | 101,356 | 5,738 | 7,138 | 168,824 | 512,516 |
| **Arkansas** | 198,479 | | 8,828 | 12,530 | 93,857 | 27,641 | 3,039 | | 344,376 |
| **California** | 1,245,608 | 53,381 | | 145,225 | 514,485 | 23,061 | 50,597 | 24,072 | 2,056,430 |
| **Colorado** | 190,638 | | 49,525 | 11,924 | 146,055 | 2,197 | 5,534 | | 405,874 |
| **Connecticut** | 171,314 | 67,066 | | 11,223 | 96,824 | 1,497 | | 32,134 | 380,058 |
| **Delaware** | 56,467 | 28,917 | 11,015 | 12,579 | 41,214 | 568 | | 57,606 | 208,366 |
| **Florida** | 608,149 | 101,123 | | 165,108 | 301,807 | 5,447 | 3,083 | 7,144 | 1,191,861 |
| **Georgia** | 287,237 | | 161,841 | 76,259 | 193,606 | 3,741 | 6,053 | | 728,738 |
| **Hawaii** | 46,262 | | 17,066 | 1,290 | 49,883 | 866 | | 19,000 | 134,367 |
| **Idaho** | 94,364 | | | 3,385 | 56,223 | 3,279 | 1,486 | | 158,738 |
| **Illinois** | 627,168 | 99,385 | 127,214 | 38,572 | 429,565 | 6,003 | 24,415 | 115,023 | 1,467,347 |
| **Indiana** | 402,303 | 35,027 | 2,377 | 37,283 | 162,176 | 4,264 | 5,756 | | 649,189 |
| **Iowa** | 306,893 | 2,313 | 63,743 | 24,548 | 117,411 | 2,528 | 3,641 | | 521,077 |
| **Kansas** | 176,153 | 24,868 | | 41,521 | 125,128 | 2,474 | 12,435 | | 382,578 |
| **Kentucky** | 359,032 | 19,836 | 40,690 | 42,161 | 173,241 | 3,324 | 2,127 | 378 | 640,031 |
| **Louisiana** | 252,993 | | 102,158 | 3,663 | 180,252 | 5,405 | | 265,840 | 810,311 |
| **Maine** | 81,393 | 18,509 | 1,389 | 3,490 | 47,410 | 778 | 4,865 | 42,255 | 200,091 |
| **Maryland** | 384,660 | 62,016 | | 52,993 | 369,130 | 2,868 | 463 | 34,620 | 906,751 |
| **Massachusetts** | 297,924 | 79,650 | 34,595 | 12,291 | 139,375 | 2,499 | | 75,000 | 641,334 |
| **Michigan** | 570,725 | 7,396 | 102,110 | 41,779 | 219,317 | 6,839 | 12,482 | | 960,648 |
| **Minnesota** | 401,364 | | 27,755 | 33,120 | 200,694 | 4,083 | 15,322 | 32,100 | 714,435 |
| **Mississippi** | 169,786 | | 102,445 | 48,674 | 102,172 | 15,396 | 4,476 | 8,547 | 451,495 |
| **Missouri** | 286,480 | | 40,684 | 11,434 | 192,830 | 3,405 | 6,135 | | 540,968 |
| **Montana** | 75,683 | | | 4,738 | 100,822 | 10,001 | | | 191,244 |
| **Nebraska** | 151,660 | | 40,707 | 8,664 | 74,047 | 1,111 | 7,722 | | 283,910 |
| **Nevada** | 81,670 | | | 5,625 | 66,324 | 592 | 5,782 | 25,041 | 185,034 |
| **New Hampshire** | 89,641 | 15,420 | | 6,337 | 48,485 | 911 | 6,040 | 13,000 | 179,835 |
| **New Jersey** | 170,405 | 230,386 | | 64,359 | 150,103 | 6,478 | | 95,000 | 716,731 |
| **New Mexico** | 142,278 | | 28,576 | 6,183 | 76,447 | 2,225 | 924 | 29,695 | 286,328 |
| **New York** | 719,796 | 308,809 | 125,938 | 85,637 | 417,984 | 8,429 | | | 1,666,593 |
| **North Carolina** | 507,320 | 919 | | 37,210 | 165,847 | 4,241 | 3,421 | 75,394 | 794,352 |
| **North Dakota** | 66,040 | | 22,495 | 558 | 45,972 | 1,011 | 6,672 | | 142,748 |
| **Ohio** | 873,925 | 59,640 | | 52,483 | 249,996 | 7,573 | 22,014 | | 1,265,632 |
| **Oklahoma** | 299,417 | 39,500 | 132,561 | 16,936 | 61,701 | 1,732 | 8,832 | | 560,679 |
| **Oregon** | 193,107 | 1,380 | 14,832 | 1,547 | 185,088 | 25,220 | 11,994 | | 433,170 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,089,971 | 154,544 | | 61,841 | 485,166 | 11,000 | 7,998 | | 1,810,519 |
| **Rhode Island** | 50,288 | 5,617 | | 469 | 32,247 | 304 | | | 88,925 |
| **South Carolina** | 254,609 | | | 1,640 | 91,049 | 3,373 | 509 | 710 | 351,890 |
| **South Dakota** | 77,421 | | 16,729 | 4,122 | 51,543 | 1,078 | 2,308 | | 153,202 |
| **Tennessee** | 345,724 | | 30,883 | 9,361 | 175,283 | 4,313 | 1,893 | | 567,456 |
| **Texas** | 912,364 | 11,429 | 22,615 | 74,593 | 436,440 | 7,748 | 24,846 | 145,817 | 1,635,851 |
| **Utah** | 101,762 | | 3,756 | 1,202 | 92,797 | 1,297 | 3,365 | | 204,179 |
| **Vermont** | 70,472 | | 3,191 | 853 | 48,813 | 998 | | | 124,327 |
| **Virginia** | 493,710 | 49,869 | 30,495 | 3,568 | 190,235 | 5,805 | 7,417 | 57,000 | 838,099 |
| **Washington** | 348,258 | 46,166 | | 21,586 | 303,991 | 28,056 | 3,780 | 75,431 | 827,269 |
| **West Virginia** | 199,568 | 18,491 | 56,556 | 8,416 | 183,287 | 3,545 | | | 469,862 |
| **Wisconsin** | 383,958 | | | 919 | 134,909 | 3,556 | 15,014 | 15,590 | 553,946 |
| **Wyoming** | 65,569 | | 61,689 | 6,228 | 53,836 | 48,106 | 1,762 | | 237,191 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 32,766 | | 6,700 | | 31,987 | 781 | | 27,220 | 99,453 |

*Source:* Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1982 from reports of state authorities.

(a) Toll receipts allocated for non-highway purposes are excluded.
(b) Par value of bonds issued and redeemed by refunding is excluded.

## Table 3
## STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Capital outlay | | | | Maintenance and traffic services | Administration and highway police | Bond interest | Grants-in-aid to local governments | Bond retirement | Total disbursements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State administered highways(a) | County and township roads | Local municipal streets | Total | | | | | | |
| **United States** | $12,398,957 | $624,970 | $537,803 | $13,561,730 | $5,330,136 | $3,931,793 | $1,137,058 | $4,740,964 | $1,227,319 | $29,929,000 |
| **Alabama** | 242,425 | 33,389 | 917 | 276,731 | 64,622 | 51,009 | 17,872 | 119,380 | 74,930 | 604,544 |
| **Alaska** | 144,347 | | 5,103 | 149,450 | 91,411 | 39,308 | 6,294 | 10,412 | 5,144 | 302,019 |
| **Arizona** | 150,159 | 9,462 | 13,628 | 173,249 | 37,349 | 44,521 | 1,454 | 88,609 | 2,050 | 347,232 |
| **Arkansas** | 154,412 | 8,014 | 579 | 163,005 | 63,797 | 45,497 | | 79,106 | | 351,405 |
| **California** | 602,272 | 9,833 | 26,587 | 638,692 | 319,472 | 456,995 | 7,875 | 580,720 | 8,778 | 2,012,532 |
| **Colorado** | 155,682 | 1,944 | 17,493 | 175,119 | 89,485 | 45,769 | | 100,415 | | 410,788 |
| **Connecticut** | 140,889 | 4,646 | | 145,535 | 54,371 | 55,790 | 39,334 | 20,241 | 81,213 | 396,484 |
| **Delaware** | 71,837 | | | 71,837 | 20,873 | 30,016 | 18,108 | 2,000 | 25,294 | 168,128 |
| **Florida** | 607,014 | 1,064 | | 608,078 | 135,747 | 92,226 | 45,142 | 205,466 | 46,562 | 1,133,221 |
| **Georgia** | 371,903 | 87,581 | 29,700 | 489,184 | 82,242 | 71,968 | 40,108 | 9,671 | 34,504 | 727,677 |
| **Hawaii** | 77,505 | 1,271 | | 78,776 | 11,076 | 8,138 | 7,750 | 18,228 | 9,216 | 133,184 |
| **Idaho** | 54,116 | 7,217 | | 61,333 | 28,572 | 38,095 | | 32,133 | | 160,133 |
| **Illinois** | 633,285 | 59,880 | 1,643 | 694,808 | 209,944 | 182,708 | 82,246 | 260,658 | 51,889 | 1,482,253 |
| **Indiana** | 235,944 | 18,791 | 28,241 | 282,976 | 112,454 | 53,090 | 24,147 | 179,014 | 20,302 | 671,983 |
| **Iowa** | 151,923 | | | 151,923 | 65,499 | 67,365 | 334 | 213,226 | 620 | 498,967 |
| **Kansas** | 147,375 | 24,030 | 8,457 | 179,862 | 70,608 | 44,130 | 17,391 | 37,831 | 16,439 | 366,261 |
| **Kentucky** | 332,712 | 10,964 | 4,264 | 347,940 | 122,030 | 68,385 | 73,868 | 53,984 | 25,416 | 691,623 |
| **Louisiana** | 570,463 | | 2,359 | 572,812 | 68,378 | 89,056 | 45,128 | 1,106 | 35,200 | 811,680 |
| **Maine** | 76,845 | 374 | | 77,219 | 63,162 | 19,812 | 4,698 | 8,904 | 11,841 | 185,636 |
| **Maryland** | 256,633 | 4,877 | | 261,510 | 87,909 | 104,908 | 44,893 | 346,480 | 28,370 | 874,070 |
| **Massachusetts** | 190,268 | | | 190,268 | 88,623 | 74,307 | 73,266 | 38,027 | 62,975 | 527,466 |
| **Michigan** | 249,746 | 13,240 | 63,661 | 326,647 | 128,638 | 177,624 | 4,870 | 346,565 | 31,858 | 1,016,202 |
| **Minnesota** | 262,329 | 40,606 | 7,166 | 310,101 | 107,544 | 72,752 | 9,410 | 158,242 | 13,184 | 671,233 |
| **Mississippi** | 207,676 | 57,331 | 6,890 | 271,897 | 36,279 | 43,979 | 52,527 | 51,233 | 28,609 | 484,524 |
| **Missouri** | 207,397 | 2,395 | 1,578 | 211,370 | 135,700 | 92,067 | | 68,109 | | 507,246 |
| **Montana** | 86,255 | 11,656 | 3,364 | 101,275 | 31,751 | 17,936 | | 22,553 | | 173,515 |
| **Nebraska** | 102,166 | 16,783 | 7,365 | 126,314 | 39,376 | 26,476 | 465 | 76,931 | 1,000 | 270,562 |
| **Nevada** | 102,172 | 172 | 2 | 102,346 | 18,059 | 30,097 | 77 | 13,043 | | 163,622 |
| **New Hampshire** | 80,349 | 1,179 | 4,359 | 85,887 | 53,510 | 34,627 | 5,953 | 8,801 | 8,500 | 197,278 |
| **New Jersey** | 228,575 | 20,955 | 95,784 | 345,314 | 164,236 | 117,020 | 93,118 | 1,618 | 130,521 | 851,827 |
| **New Mexico** | 163,610 | | | 163,610 | 46,591 | 58,609 | 8,530 | 12,578 | 10,810 | 300,728 |
| **New York** | 689,180 | 49,807 | 47,150 | 786,137 | 290,037 | 259,530 | 64,457 | 125,363 | 127,709 | 1,653,233 |
| **North Carolina** | 251,392 | | | 251,392 | 236,176 | 126,610 | 18,858 | 43,102 | 17,000 | 693,138 |
| **North Dakota** | 51,718 | 9,257 | 3,215 | 64,190 | 24,578 | 13,140 | | 34,277 | | 136,185 |
| **Ohio** | 388,329 | 9,728 | 46,056 | 444,113 | 178,817 | 187,086 | 26,562 | 304,618 | 57,886 | 1,199,082 |
| **Oklahoma** | 223,848 | 4,365 | | 228,213 | 70,034 | 79,468 | 13,510 | 138,631 | 9,529 | 539,385 |
| **Oregon** | 180,364 | 10,812 | 35,716 | 226,892 | 48,740 | 53,935 | 3,628 | 80,339 | 3,300 | 416,834 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 681,561 | | | 681,561 | 517,378 | 185,443 | 131,406 | 207,784 | 93,722 | 1,817,294 |
| **Rhode Island** | 41,995 | | | 41,995 | 18,533 | 10,437 | 6,163 | 387 | 10,506 | 88,021 |
| **South Carolina** | 136,333 | 2,839 | | 139,172 | 83,588 | 47,906 | 3,118 | 15,865 | 10,132 | 299,781 |
| **South Dakota** | 60,505 | 8,817 | 5,881 | 75,203 | 28,513 | 22,488 | | 17,713 | | 143,917 |
| **Tennessee** | 241,139 | 35,977 | 1,505 | 278,621 | 90,688 | 46,155 | 5,742 | 116,702 | 16,720 | 554,628 |
| **Texas** | 1,018,383 | | 1,456 | 1,019,839 | 397,225 | 176,969 | 15,595 | 64,858 | 10,417 | 1,684,903 |
| **Utah** | 110,000 | 5,200 | 3,800 | 119,000 | 33,254 | 23,444 | | 23,854 | | 199,552 |
| **Vermont** | 57,816 | | | 57,816 | 26,631 | 15,260 | 4,065 | 12,055 | 8,872 | 124,699 |
| **Virginia** | 336,421 | | | 336,421 | 236,862 | 106,806 | 17,670 | 71,449 | 14,105 | 783,313 |
| **Washington** | 343,653 | 8,587 | 5,190 | 357,430 | 131,429 | 91,146 | 31,287 | 169,542 | 18,070 | 798,904 |
| **West Virginia** | 235,773 | | | 235,773 | 115,331 | 47,070 | 47,997 | | 47,086 | 493,257 |
| **Wisconsin** | 170,853 | 27,380 | 13,477 | 211,710 | 85,184 | 50,575 | 8,173 | 140,005 | 12,872 | 508,519 |
| **Wyoming** | 121,420 | 4,547 | | 125,967 | 38,393 | 27,382 | | 9,136 | | 200,878 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | | | 45,217 | 45,217 | 29,437 | 6,663 | 13,969 | | 4,168 | 99,454 |

*Source:* Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1982 from reports of state authorities.

(a) Expenditures for county roads under state control in Alabama (10 counties), Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia (all but 2 counties) and West Virginia are included with expenditures for state-administered highways.

## Table 4

## APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS: FISCAL 1983

### (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Highway system funds: Consolidated primary(a) | Rural secondary (a) | Urban system (a) | Interstate (b) | Interstate resurfacing (b) | Forest highway funds(c) | Highway safety funds(a,d,e) | Other program funds(c,d,f) | Total (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | $1,803,179(h) | $633,815 | $780,080 | $3,162,527 | $780,080 | $6,840 | $487,969 | $1,423,796 | $9,078,286 |
| **Alabama** | 33,185 | 13,540 | 10,097 | 81,223 | 14,071 | 20 | 9,024 | 28,811 | 189,971 |
| **Alaska** | 59,686 | 34,895 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 6,617 | 596 | 4,405 | 4,224 | 129,437 |
| **Arizona** | 24,005 | 10,024 | 10,076 | 42,773 | 17,062 | 385 | 5,835 | 4,177 | 114,337 |
| **Arkansas** | 22,932 | 11,599 | 4,762 | 15,114 | 9,365 | 93 | 6,493 | 28,080 | 98,438 |
| **California** | 129,623 | 24,320 | 98,778 | 334,474 | 73,540 | 980 | 37,461 | 40,936 | 740,112 |
| **Colorado** | 25,923 | 11,003 | 10,455 | 51,992 | 15,384 | 491 | 6,659 | 15,725 | 137,632 |
| **Connecticut** | 19,281 | 4,229 | 11,193 | 94,886 | 9,560 | | 4,535 | 21,943 | 165,627 |
| **Delaware** | 8,886 | 3,169 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 3,900 | | 2,092 | 3,699 | 40,760 |
| **Florida** | 58,385 | 14,019 | 37,213 | 160,330 | 24,238 | 40 | 16,844 | 29,408 | 340,477 |
| **Georgia** | 43,384 | 17,018 | 14,842 | 134,999 | 28,606 | 24 | 12,320 | 27,944 | 279,137 |
| **Hawaii** | 8,886 | 3,169 | 3,900 | 60,366 | 3,900 | | 1,980 | 3,699 | 85,900 |
| **Idaho** | 14,861 | 7,957 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 7,713 | 696 | 3,914 | 5,221 | 59,376 |
| **Illinois** | 70,005 | 18,601 | 42,806 | 40,113 | 30,471 | 8 | 23,108 | 51,559 | 276,671 |
| **Indiana** | 41,011 | 14,969 | 15,503 | 15,114 | 20,468 | 5 | 13,371 | 39,486 | 159,927 |
| **Iowa** | 29,212 | 14,347 | 7,096 | 15,114 | 11,286 | | 10,145 | 38,457 | 125,657 |
| **Kansas** | 26,902 | 13,172 | 6,633 | 23,487 | 9,708 | | 10,266 | 43,775 | 133,943 |
| **Kentucky** | 31,103 | 13,327 | 7,934 | 80,739 | 14,714 | 14 | 7,823 | 27,960 | 183,614 |
| **Louisiana** | 30,375 | 10,825 | 12,650 | 143,553 | 12,826 | 16 | 8,731 | 34,465 | 253,441 |
| **Maine** | 11,482 | 5,682 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 3,900 | 3 | 2,639 | 7,276 | 49,996 |
| **Maryland** | 26,051 | 5,935 | 15,347 | 202,441 | 11,305 | | 6,323 | 24,749 | 292,151 |
| **Massachusetts** | 33,940 | 6,268 | 21,750 | 90,442 | 10,441 | | 8,385 | 26,299 | 197,525 |
| **Michigan** | 63,947 | 19,734 | 29,413 | 49,272 | 25,953 | 73 | 17,823 | 18,008 | 224,223 |
| **Minnesota** | 35,963 | 16,391 | 11,795 | 53,473 | 14,976 | 95 | 11,259 | 25,155 | 169,107 |
| **Mississippi** | 25,088 | 11,795 | 4,974 | 15,114 | 9,900 | 32 | 6,455 | 38,669 | 112,027 |
| **Missouri** | 41,049 | 17,277 | 14,600 | 27,326 | 22,711 | 35 | 11,868 | 68,867 | 203,733 |
| **Montana** | 21,327 | 11,921 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 12,311 | 545 | 4,154 | 10,567 | 79,839 |
| **Nebraska** | 20,757 | 10,506 | 4,294 | 15,114 | 7,196 | 6 | 6,635 | 24,422 | 88,930 |
| **Nevada** | 14,847 | 7,532 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 6,550 | 123 | 2,524 | 3,772 | 54,362 |
| **New Hampshire** | 8,886 | 3,169 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 3,900 | 37 | 2,264 | 8,542 | 45,812 |
| **New Jersey** | 40,574 | 5,530 | 29,961 | 90,382 | 8,896 | | 10,803 | 55,811 | 241,957 |
| **New Mexico** | 19,953 | 10,110 | 4,103 | 15,114 | 13,364 | 274 | 3,609 | 3,823 | 70,350 |
| **New York** | 102,959 | 19,569 | 67,505 | 150,657 | 19,016 | | 26,190 | 141,352 | 527,248 |
| **North Carolina** | 50,063 | 19,900 | 12,086 | 45,644 | 15,786 | 42 | 11,925 | 59,654 | 215,100 |
| **North Dakota** | 14,680 | 8,106 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 6,829 | | 5,564 | 7,567 | 61,760 |
| **Ohio** | 72,131 | 19,846 | 35,625 | 49,635 | 32,862 | 4 | 20,309 | 41,540 | 271,952 |
| **Oklahoma** | 27,723 | 12,807 | 8,680 | 25,754 | 11,641 | 5 | 8,893 | 29,222 | 124,725 |
| **Oregon** | 23,982 | 10,975 | 7,757 | 32,888 | 12,168 | 942 | 7,317 | 16,179 | 112,208 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 82,719 | 24,065 | 36,607 | 151,685 | 22,795 | 18 | 20,362 | 84,089 | 422,340 |
| **Rhode Island** | 8,886 | 3,169 | 3,900 | 57,615 | 3,900 | | 2,039 | 4,833 | 84,342 |
| **South Carolina** | 25,599 | 10,070 | 7,165 | 45,010 | 12,012 | 22 | 7,242 | 13,140 | 120,260 |
| **South Dakota** | 15,715 | 8,779 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 7,977 | 54 | 4,293 | 5,849 | 61,681 |
| **Tennessee** | 36,970 | 14,691 | 12,194 | 35,548 | 21,494 | 23 | 9,570 | 50,167 | 180,657 |
| **Texas** | 105,377 | 39,391 | 50,383 | 156,944 | 63,723 | 22 | 30,855 | 65,488 | 512,183 |
| **Utah** | 15,200 | 6,720 | 5,484 | 40,929 | 11,339 | 227 | 3,636 | 3,855 | 87,390 |
| **Vermont** | 8,886 | 3,169 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 4,026 | 12 | 2,236 | 6,722 | 44,065 |
| **Virginia** | 39,050 | 14,199 | 15,804 | 98,574 | 20,654 | 44 | 9,537 | 19,136 | 216,998 |
| **Washington** | 30,854 | 10,873 | 13,513 | 131,129 | 16,685 | 475 | 8,990 | 28,292 | 240,811 |
| **West Virginia** | 18,458 | 8,365 | 3,900 | 70,039 | 6,061 | 27 | 4,417 | 30,507 | 141,774 |
| **Wisconsin** | 38,679 | 15,213 | 13,135 | 17,714 | 11,733 | 38 | 11,374 | 28,550 | 136,436 |
| **Wyoming** | 13,738 | 7,608 | 3,900 | 15,114 | 10,647 | 292 | 2,576 | 3,776 | 57,651 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 7,836 | | 3,900 | 33,553 | 3,900 | | 1,769 | 14,333 | 65,291 |
| **American Samoa** | | | | | | | 1,259 | | 1,259 |
| **Guam** | | | | | | | 1,259 | | 1,259 |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | | | | | | | 1,259 | | 1,259 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 22,165 | 4,267 | 9,367 | | | 2 | 4,092 | 4,016 | 43,909 |
| **Virgin Islands** | | | | | | | 1,259 | | 1,259 |

*Source:* Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

*Note:* This table does not include funds from the mass transit account of the Highway Trust Fund.

(a) Total of funds apportioned Oct. 18, 1982 and Jan. 6, 1983.

(b) Apportionment of funds provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1978 as amended by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981. Interstate funds are made available one year earlier than other federal-aid funds.

(c) Apportionment of funds provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1982 at a ratio of 78/365. The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 eliminated the apportionment of forest highway funds by legislative formula.

(d) Apportioned Jan. 6, 1983.

(e) Apportionment of funds provided by the Highway Safety Act of 1978 as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. Includes $96 million administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and $9.8 million administered by the Federal Highway Administration.

(f) Does not include funds from the following programs: discretionary priority primary, emergency relief, discretionary bridges, federal lands, great river road and other special programs authorized for fiscal year 1983. These funds are allocated from the Highway Trust Fund.

(g) Amounts in this column are paid from the Highway Trust Fund. The totals are of the funds shown in this table. They do not include the Eighty-Five Percent Minimum Allocation Funds authorized by the Highway Improvement Act of 1982.

(h) Total does not include $7,456,843 apportioned to the territories.

# Table 5
# MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS
## (As of September 1982)

| State or other jurisdiction | Age for driver's license | | | Drivers license renewal (in years) | Liability laws(a) | Vehicle inspection (b) | Transfer of plates to new owner | Child restraint laws(c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular | Learner's | Restrictive | | | | | |
| Alabama | 16 | 15(d) | 14(e) | 4 | S | (f) | ★ | ★ |
| Alaska | 18 | | 16(g) | 5 | S | spot | ★ | ... |
| Arizona | 18 | 15 + 7mo.(d,g) | 16(g) | 3 | C | (h) | ★ | ... |
| Arkansas | 18 | (d) | 14(g,i) | 2 or 4 | S,NF | ★ | ... | ... |
| California | 18 | 15(i,j) | 16(j) | 4 | (k) | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | 21 | 15 + 6mo.(d) | 16(g) | 4 | S,NF | (l) | ... | ... |
| Connecticut | 18 | | 16(j) | 2 or 4 | S,NF | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Delaware | 18 | (d,i) | 16(j) | 4 | S,NF | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Florida | 16 | (d) | 15(g) | 4 | (m) | ... | ... | ★ |
| Georgia | 18 | 15 | 16(g) | 4 | C,NF | ... | ★ | ... |
| Hawaii | 18 | (d) | 15(g) | 2 or 4(n) | S,NF | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | 16 | (d) | 14(j) | 3 | S,C | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | 18 | (d) | 16(g,j) | 3 | S | (o) | ... | ★ |
| Indiana | 18 | 15(p) | 16 + 1mo.(g,j) | 4 | S | ★ | ... | ... |
| Iowa | 18 | 14 | 16(j) | 2 or 4(n) | S | spot(q) | ... | ... |
| Kansas | 16 | | 14(i) | 4 | NF | (q) | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | 18 | (d) | 16(g) | 4 | C,NF | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | 17 | | 15(r) | 4 | C | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Maine | 17 | (d) | 15(j) | 2 or 4(n) | S | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Maryland | 18 | (d) | 16(g,j) | 4 | NF | (q) | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | 18 | (d) | 16 + 6mo.(g,j) | 4 | C,NF | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Michigan | 18 | | 16(g,j) | 2 or 4 | C,NF | spot | ... | ★ |
| Minnesota | 18 | (d) | 16(j) | 4 | NF | spot(f) | ★ | ★ |
| Mississippi | 15 | (d) | | 4 | S,F | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Missouri | 16 | | 15(p) | 3 | S | ★ | ... | ... |
| Montana | 18 | (d) | 15(g,j) | 4 | C | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | 16 | 15(d,i) | 14 | 4 | F | ... | ... | ★ |
| Nevada | 18 | 15 + 6mo. | 16(g) | 4 | F,C | (q) | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | 18 | (s) | 16(j) | 4 | S,F | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | 17 | (i) | 16 | 3 | S,NF,UJ | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | 16 | 15(i) | 14(p) | 4 | S,UM | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | 17(j) | (i) | 16(g) | 4 | S,C,NF,UM | ★ | ... | ★ |
| North Carolina | 18 | 15(i,j) | | 4 | S,C | ★ | ... | ★ |
| North Dakota | 16 | (d) | 14(g,j) | 4 | S,C,NF, UM,UJ | spot | ★ | ... |
| Ohio | 18(t) | (i) | 14(u) | 4 | F | spot | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | 16 | (p) | 15 + 6mo.(j) | 2 | S,C | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Oregon | 16 | 15(d) | 14 | 4 | F,C,NF | spot | ★ | ... |
| Pennsylvania | 17(j) | (d) | 16(g,r) | 4 | NF | ★ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | 18 | (d) | 16(j) | 2 | S | ★ | ... | ★ |
| South Carolina | 16 | 15(i) | 15 | 4 | C,NF,UM | ★ | ★ | ... |
| South Dakota | 16 | 14(d) | 14(r) | 4 | F,NF | ... | ★ | ... |
| Tennessee | 16 | 15(d) | | 2 | S,F | (f) | ... | ★ |
| Texas | 16(j) | 15(i) | 15(u) | 4 | S,F,UM,C | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Utah | 16(j) | (d) | | 4 | S,NF | ★ | ... | ... |
| Vermont | 18 | 15(i) | 16(i) | 2 or 4 | S | ★ | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 18 | 15 + 8mo.(d,g) | 16(g,j) | 4 | S,NF | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Washington | 18 | 15(d,p) | 16(j) | 4 | S,F | spot | ★ | ... |
| West Virginia | 18 | (d) | 16(g) | 4 | S,C | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Wisconsin | 18 | (d) | 16(j) | 4 | S | spot | ... | ★ |
| Wyoming | 18 | 15(g,i) | 16(g) | 4 | S,C | ... | ... | ... |
| Dist. of Col. | 18 | (d) | 16(g) | 4 | S | ★ | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | 18 | (d) | 16(g,j) | 2 or 3 | C | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Guam | 18 | 15(g,i) | 16(g) | 3 | S | ★ | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | 18 | (d) | 16(g) | 4 | (v) | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Virgin Islands | 18 | | | 3 | C | ★ | ★ | ... |

*Source:* American Automobile Association, *Digest of Motor Laws,* (1983).

*Note:* All jurisdictions except Guam have chemical test laws for intoxication. All except the District of Columbia have an implied consent provision.

*Key:*
★—Provision.
. . .—No provision.

(a) All jurisdictions except Colorado, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have a non-resident service of process law. In this column only: S—"Security-type" financial responsibility law (following accident report, each driver/owner of the vehicles involved must show ability to pay damages which may be charged in subsequent legal actions arising from accident); F—"Future-proof type" financial responsibility law (persons who have been convicted of certain serious traffic offenses or who have failed to pay a judgment against them for damages arising from an accident must make a similar showing of financial responsibility); C—"Compulsory insurance" law (motorists must show proof of financial responsibility—liability insurance—usually as a condition of vehicle registration); NF—"No-fault insurance" law (vehicle owner looks to own insurance company for reimbursement for accident damages, rather than having to prove in court that the other party was responsible); UJ—"Unsatisfied judgment funds" law (financed with fees from motorists unable to provide evidence of insurance or from assessments levied on auto insurance companies to cover pedestrians and others who do not have no-fault insurance); UM—"Uninsured motorist" law (insurance companies must offer coverage against potential damage by uninsured motorists).

(b) "Spot" indicates spot check, usually for reasonable cause, or random roadside inspection for defective equipment.

(c) Use of child restraints is mandatory in all states so designated by a star in this column, with the exception of Maine where use is recommended for ages four and under. In Alabama and Rhode Island—for ages three and under. In California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin—for ages four and under. In Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and West Virginia—for ages five and under. In Kansas and North Carolina—for ages two and under. In Kentucky—for children under 40 inches tall. In Nebraska—for child care centers.

(d) Permit required. In Arizona, under certain circumstances. In Arkansas, for 30 days prior to taking driving test. In Delaware, for up to two months prior to 16th birthday.

(e) Restricted to mopeds.

(f) Cities have authority to maintain inspection stations. In Alabama, state troopers also authorized to inspect at their discretion.

(g) Guardian or parental consent required.

(h) Emission inspection required in Maricopa and Pima counties.

(i) Driver must be accompanied by licensed operator. In California, New York, Texas, Vermont (restrictive license) and Wyoming—a licensed operator 18 years or older. In Nebraska—a licensed operator 19 years or older. In South Carolina and Vermont (learner's permit)—a licensed operator 21 years or older. In Guam, must be accompanied by parent or guardian.

(j) Must have completed approved driver education course.

(k) Financial responsibility required of every driver/owner of motor vehicle at all times.

(l) Mandatory annual emissions test in many counties.

(m) State requires proof of personal injury protection and has a judgment-type financial responsibility law applicable in event of accident causing injury, death or property damage wherein a court judgement has been rendered.

(n) Depending upon age of driver. In Hawaii, two years for drivers 15-24 or 65 and over. In Iowa, two years for drivers under 18 and over 70. In Maine, two years for drivers over 65.

(o) Trucks and buses only.

(p) Must be enrolled in driver education course. In New Mexico, permit valid only when accompanied by instructor.

(q) Mandatory inspection only under certain circumstances. In Iowa, complete inspection required prior to first registration and on all transfers. In Kansas, prior to first registration and on all resales. In Maryland, all used cars upon resale or transfer. In Nevada, used cars registered to new owner and emissions test for first-time registration in Clark and Washoe counties.

(r) Driving hours restricted. In Louisiana, drivers under 17 not permitted to operate vehicles between hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. Monday through Thursday; between midnight and 5 a.m. Friday through Sunday. In Pennsylvania, driver not permitted to operate vehicle between midnight and 5 a.m., unless accompanied by parent or spouse 18 years or older or in possession of employer's affidavit. In South Dakota, driver not permitted to operate vehicle between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless accompanied by licensed driver.

(s) Required for motorcyclists only. Otherwise, unlicensed persons who are being taught to drive must be accompanied by licensed operator 21 years or older.

(t) Probationary license issued to persons 16-18 upon completion of approved driver education course.

(u) Upon proof of hardship.

(v) Has financial responsibility law; details not available.

# Table 6
# STATE NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE LAWS

| State or other jurisdiction | Purchase of first-party benefits | Minimum tort liability threshold(a) | Maximum first-party (no-fault) benefits | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Medical | Income loss | Replacement services | Survivors/funeral benefits |
| **Arkansas** | O | None | $5,000 if incurred within 2 yrs. of accident | 70% of lost income up to $140/wk. beginning 8 days after accident, for up to 52 wks. | Up to $70/wk. beginning 8 days after accident, for up to 52 wks. | $5,000 |
| **Colorado** | M | $500 | $25,000 if incurred within 3 yrs. (additional $25,000 for rehabilitation expenses incurred within 5 yrs. of accident) | Up to $125/wk. for up to 52 wks. | Up to $15/day for up to 52 wks. | $1,000 |
| **Connecticut** | M | $400 | ——$5,000 overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | Limited only by total benefits limit | 85% of lost income up to $200/wk. | 85% of replacement services up to $200/wk. | 85% of actual loss for income and replacement services up to $200/wk. Funeral benefit: $2,000 |
| **Delaware** | M | None, but amt. of no-fault benefits received cannot be used as evidence in suits for general damage | ——$10,000 per person, $20,000 per accident overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | Limited only by total benefits limit, but must be incurred within 2 yrs. of accident | Limited only by total benefits limit, but must be incurred within 2 yrs. of accident | Limited only by total benefits limit, but must be incurred within 2 yrs. of accident | Funeral benefit: $2,000 (must be incurred within 2 yrs of accident) |
| **Florida** | M | No dollar threshold(b) | ——$10,000 overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | 80% of all costs | 60% of lost income | Limited only by total benefits limit | Funeral benefit: $1,750 |
| **Georgia** | M | $500 | ——$5,000 overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | $2,500 | 85% of lost income up to $200/wk. | $20/day | Max. wage loss and replacement services amounts. Funeral benefit: $1,500 |
| **Hawaii** | M | Floating threshold set annually by insurance commissioner | ——$15,000 overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | Limited only by total benefits limit | Up to $800/mo. for income loss and replacement services | | Up to $800/mo. Funeral benefit: $1,500 |
| **Kansas** | M | $500 | $2,000 (additional $2,000 for rehabilitation) | 85% of lost income up to $650/mo. for 1 yr. | $12/day for 365 days | Up to $650/mo. for lost income and $12/day for replacement services for up to 1 yr., less disability payments received before death. Funeral benefit: $1,000 |
| **Kentucky** | (c) | $1,000 | ——$10,000 overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | Limited only by total benefits limit | 85% of lost income (more if tax advantage is less than 15%) up to $200/wk. | Up to $200/wk. | Up to $200/wk. each for survivors' economic loss and survivors' replacement services loss. Funeral benefit: $1,000 |
| **Maryland** | M | None | ——$2,500 overall max. on first-party benefits—— ——for expenses incurred within 3 yrs. of accident—— | | | |
| | | | Limited only by total benefits limit | Limited only by total benefits limit | Limited only by total benefits limit; payable only to non-wage earners | Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit |
| **Massachusetts** | M | $500 | ——$2,000 overall max. on first-party benefits—— | | | |
| | | | Limited only by total benefits limit, if incurred within 2 yrs. | Up to 75% of lost income | Limited only by total benefits limit; payments made to nonfamily members for services that would have been performed by victim | Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit |

| State or other jurisdiction | Purchase of first-party benefits | Minimum tort liability threshold(a) | Maximum first-party (no-fault) benefits | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Medical | Income loss | Replacement services | Survivors/funeral benefits |
| **Michigan**(d) | M | No dollar threshold(e) | Unlimited | 85% of lost income up to $1,475/30-day period for up to 3 yrs.; max. amt. adjusted annually for cost of living | $20/day for up to 3 yrs. | Up to $1,475/30-day period for lost income for up to 3 yrs. and $20/day for replacement services. Funeral benefits: $1,000 |
| **Minnesota** | M | $4,000 | $20,000 | $10,000 max. for first-party benefits other than medical: 85% of lost income up to $200/wk. | $15/day, beginning 8 days after accident | Up to $200/wk. ea. for income loss and replacement services. Funeral benefit: $1,250 |
| **New Jersey** | M | $200 | Unlimited | Up to $100/wk. to max. of $5,200/person | Up to $12/day to a max. of $4,380/person | Max. amount of benefits victim would have received. Funeral benefit: $1,000 |
| **New York** | M | No dollar threshold(f) | Limited only by total benefits limit | $50,000 overall max. on first-party benefits: 80% of lost income up to $1,000/mo. for 3 yrs. | $25/day for 1 yr. | $2,000 in addition to other benefits |
| **North Dakota** | M | $1,000 | Limited only by total benefits limit | $15,000 overall max. on first-party benefits: 85% of lost income up to $150/wk. | $15/day | Up to $150/wk. for survivors income loss and $15/day for replacement services. Funeral benefit: $1,000 |
| **Oregon** | M | None | $5,000 if incurred within 1 yr. of accident | If victim is disabled at least 14 days, 70% of lost income up to $750/mo. for up to 52 wks. | If victim is disabled at least 14 days, up to $18/day for up to 52 wks. | Funeral benefit: $1,000 |
| **Pennsylvania** | M | $750 | Unlimited | Up to $15,000(g) | Up to $25/day for 1 yr. | Up to $5,000 for survivors loss and income loss benefits victim would have received. Funeral benefit: $1,500 |
| **South Carolina** | O | None | Limited only by total benefits limit if incurred within 3 yrs. of accident | $1,000 overall max. on first-party benefits: Limited only by total benefits limit | Limited only by total benefits limit | Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit |
| **South Dakota** | O | None | $2,000 if incurred within 2 yrs. of accident | $60/wk. for up to 52 wks. for disability extending beyond 14 days of date of accident | None | $10,000 if death occurs within 90 days of accident |
| **Texas** | O | None | Limited only by total benefits limit if incurred within 3 yrs. of accident | $2,500 overall max. on first-party benefits: Limited only by total benefits limit if incurred within 3 yrs. of accident | Limited only by total benefits limit if incurred within 3 yrs. of accident. Payable only to non-wage earners | Limited only by total benefits limit if incurred within 3 yrs. of accident |
| **Utah** | M | $500 | $2,000 | 85% of lost income up to $150/wk. for up to 52 wks. subject to 3-day waiting period which does not apply if disability lasts longer than 2 wks. | $12/day for up to 365 days subject to 3-day waiting period which does not apply if disability lasts longer than 2 wks. | $2,000 survivors benefit. Funeral benefit: $1,000 |

## NO-FAULT INSURANCE LAWS—Continued

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Purchase of first-party benefits* | *Minimum tort liability threshold(a)* | *Maximum first-party (no-fault) benefits* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Medical* | *Income loss* | *Replacement services* | *Survivors/funeral benefits* |
| **Virginia** ..... | O | None | $2,000 if incurred within 1 yr. of accident | 100% of lost income up to $100/wk. for up to 52 wks. | None | Funeral benefit: included in medical benefit |
| **Dist. of Col.** ..... | M | $5,000 (to be adjusted annually to reflect cost-of-living changes) | $100,000 (medical and rehabilitation) | 80% of lost income up to $2,000/mo. (max. of $24,000) | Up to $50/day up to 3 yrs. (max. of $24,000) | Funeral benefit: $2,000 |

*Source: No Fault Press Reference Manual*, State Farm Insurance Companies.

*Key:* O—Optional; M—Mandatory.

(a) Refers to minimum amount of medical expenses necessary before victim can sue for general damages ("pain and suffering"). Lawsuits allowed in all states for injuries resulting in death and permanent disability. Some states allow lawsuits for one or more of the following: serious and permanent disfigurement, certain temporary disabilities, loss of body member, loss of certain bodily functions, certain fractures or economic losses (other than medical) which exceed stated limits.

(b) Victim cannot sue for general damages unless injury results in significant and permanent loss of important body function, permanent injury, significant and permanent scarring or disfigurement, or death.

(c) Accident victim is not bound by tort restriction if (1) he has rejected the tort limitation in writing or (2) he is injured by a driver who has rejected the tort limitation in writing. Rejection bars recovery of first-party benefits.

(d) Liability for property damage for all states with no-fault insurance is under the state tort system. Michigan has no tort liability for vehicle damage.

(e) Victim cannot sue for general damages unless injuries result in death, serious impairment of bodily function or serious permanent disfigurement.

(f) Victim cannot recover general damages unless injury results in inability to perform usual daily activities for at least 90 days during the 180 days following the accident; dismemberment; significant disfigurement; fracture; permanent loss of use of a body organ, member, function, or system; permanent consequential limitation of use of a body organ or member; significant limitation of use of a body function or system; or death.

(g) Maximum monthly income loss benefit is $1,000 multiplied by the percentage that the state's per capita income bears to the nation's per capita income. Up to 20 percent can be subtracted to offset income tax savings.

# Table 7
# STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | Automobiles(a) | Motorcycles(a) | Buses(a,b) | Trucks(a) | Comparison of total motor vehicle registrations 1981 | 1982 | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | 123,697,863 | 5,743,463 | 559,197 | 35,252,765 | 164,287,143 | 165,253,288 | 0.6 |
| **Alabama** | 2,194,794 | 70,895 | 8,300 | 836,366 | 3,084,613 | 3,110,355 | 0.8 |
| **Alaska** | 199,956 | 10,462 | 1,580 | 117,014 | 297,572 | 329,012 | 10.6 |
| **Arizona** | 1,582,896 | 102,639 | 4,540 | 628,113 | 2,199,834 | 2,318,188 | 5.4 |
| **Arkansas** | 965,330 | 25,976 | 5,863 | 510,173 | 1,691,226 | 1,507,342 | -10.9 |
| **California** | 13,420,945 | 687,110 | 34,111 | 3,675,347 | 17,530,169 | 17,817,513 | 1.6 |
| **Colorado** | 1,843,399 | 118,895 | 5,197 | 653,131 | 2,601,448 | 2,620,622 | 0.7 |
| **Connecticut** | 2,099,377 | 75,975 | 9,214 | 149,384(c) | 2,180,330 | 2,333,950 | 7.0 |
| **Delaware** | 333,803 | 11,812 | 1,634 | 79,327 | 416,314 | 426,576 | 2.5 |
| **Florida** | 6,753,616 | 226,403 | 32,178 | 1,548,800 | 8,194,081 | 8,560,997 | 4.5 |
| **Georgia** | 2,995,234 | 115,395 | 13,819 | 906,766 | 3,965,497 | 4,031,214 | 1.6 |
| **Hawaii** | 528,125 | 7,462 | 3,378 | 54,803 | 587,952 | 593,768 | 1.0 |
| **Idaho** | 529,194 | 53,495 | 2,862 | 340,580 | 912,839 | 926,131 | 1.5 |
| **Illinois** | 5,855,187 | 295,115 | 23,304 | 1,363,491 | 7,902,639 | 7,537,097 | -4.6 |
| **Indiana** | 2,874,145 | 161,494 | 18,417 | 991,055 | 4,063,904 | 4,045,111 | -0.4 |
| **Iowa** | 1,667,984 | 235,900 | 7,907 | 669,914 | 2,590,203 | 2,581,705 | -0.3 |
| **Kansas** | 1,392,762 | 124,694 | 4,030 | 664,382 | 2,139,599 | 2,185,868 | 2.1 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,809,711 | 62,551 | 8,562 | 797,068 | 2,658,164 | 2,677,892 | 0.7 |
| **Louisiana** | 2,010,151 | 70,994 | 18,237 | 772,039 | 2,902,905 | 2,871,421 | -1.1 |
| **Maine** | 541,222 | 48,166 | 2,448 | 199,187 | 778,773 | 791,023 | 1.6 |
| **Maryland** | 2,421,184 | 76,295 | 10,243 | 461,998 | 2,932,983 | 2,969,720 | 1.3 |
| **Massachusetts** | 3,296,631 | 98,711 | 11,142 | 441,795 | 3,875,665 | 3,848,279 | -0.7 |
| **Michigan** | 5,005,544 | 238,542 | 20,210 | 1,224,535 | 6,410,298 | 6,488,831 | 1.2 |
| **Minnesota** | 2,338,304 | 172,856 | 17,166 | 922,955 | 3,335,736 | 3,451,281 | 3.5 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,214,950 | 29,472 | 7,910 | 370,161 | 1,605,286 | 1,622,493 | 1.1 |
| **Missouri** | 2,540,190 | 99,523 | 9,766 | 861,549 | 3,438,728 | 3,511,028 | 2.1 |
| **Montana** | 451,097 | 43,675 | 2,267 | 304,560 | 774,237 | 801,599 | 3.5 |
| **Nebraska** | 804,626 | 47,334 | 4,017 | 406,348 | 1,261,338 | 1,262,325 | 0.1 |
| **Nevada** | 513,450 | 22,361 | 1,641 | 194,875 | 718,019 | 732,327 | 2.0 |
| **New Hampshire** | 660,588 | 56,543 | 1,540 | 111,436(c) | 815,478 | 830,107 | 1.8 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,389,581 | 104,726 | 14,423 | 513,375(c) | 4,802,621 | 5,022,105 | 4.6 |
| **New Mexico** | 779,944 | 60,367 | 3,483 | 409,734 | 1,099,848 | 1,253,528 | 14.0 |
| **New York** | 7,201,767 | 191,432 | 32,503 | 1,000,587(c) | 8,310,324 | 8,426,289 | 1.4 |
| **North Carolina** | 3,445,754 | 115,860 | 30,520 | 1,107,031 | 4,660,904 | 4,699,165 | 0.8 |
| **North Dakota** | 380,683 | 31,359 | 1,887 | 270,456 | 672,539 | 684,385 | 1.8 |
| **Ohio** | 6,324,670 | 279,523 | 24,906 | 1,286,284 | 8,008,527 | 7,915,383 | -1.2 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,787,616 | 135,461 | 11,229 | 980,955 | 2,745,820 | 2,915,261 | 6.2 |
| **Oregon** | 1,467,482 | 83,919 | 8,898 | 598,316 | 2,171,780 | 2,158,615 | -0.6 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 5,617,934 | 228,541 | 28,332 | 1,078,473(c) | 7,235,249 | 6,953,280 | -3.9 |
| **Rhode Island** | 507,284 | 27,101 | 1,562 | 77,214(c) | 619,893 | 613,161 | -1.1 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,518,689 | 35,168 | 11,677 | 444,376 | 2,012,753 | 2,009,910 | -0.1 |
| **South Dakota** | 376,735 | 38,500 | 2,164 | 236,487 | 650,751 | 653,886 | 0.5 |
| **Tennessee** | 2,765,974 | 83,419 | 11,624 | 603,618 | 3,616,612 | 3,464,635 | -4.2 |
| **Texas** | 7,992,738 | 337,756 | 38,549 | 3,356,546 | 11,461,291 | 11,725,589 | 2.3 |
| **Utah** | 712,027 | 66,067 | 1,136 | 325,248 | 1,099,672 | 1,104,478 | 0.4 |
| **Vermont** | 269,966 | 22,237 | 1,319 | 79,596 | 366,316 | 373,118 | 1.9 |
| **Virginia** | 3,153,409 | 80,973 | 12,886 | 539,052 | 3,928,718 | 3,786,320 | -3.6 |
| **Washington** | 2,296,429 | 141,181 | 9,996 | 930,429 | 3,477,089 | 3,378,035 | -2.8 |
| **West Virginia** | 792,707 | 54,001 | 3,430 | 345,799 | 1,389,808 | 1,195,937 | -13.9 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,560,470 | 206,886 | 11,929 | 589,938 | 3,302,367 | 3,369,223 | 2.0 |
| **Wyoming** | 298,847 | 22,274 | 2,453 | 206,301 | 509,736 | 529,875 | 4.0 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 212,762(d) | 5,967 | 2,808 | 15,798 | 278,695 | 237,335 | -14.8 |

*Source:* Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1982, from reports of state authorities.

*Note:* Where the registration year is not more than one month removed from the calendar year, registration-year data are given. Where the registration year is more than one month removed, registrations are given for the calendar year.

(a) Includes federal, state, county and municipal vehicles. Vehicles owned by the military services are not included.

(b) The numbers of private and commercial buses included in the figures are estimates by the Federal Highway Administration of the numbers in operation, rather than the registration counts of the states.

(c) The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee and restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm, are not included in this table: Connecticut, 5,681; New Hampshire, 4,673; New Jersey, 6,530; New York, 19,406; Pennsylvania, 19,948; and Rhode Island, 1,318.

(d) Includes 3,476 automobiles of the diplomatic corps.

## Table 8
## MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS AND CHAUFFEURS LICENSES: 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | Operators licenses | | | Chauffeurs licenses | | | Estimated total licenses in force during 1982 (in thousands(a)) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years for which issued | Renewal date | Amount of fees | Years for which issued | Renewal date | Amount of fees | |
| Alabama | 4 | Birthday | $15.00(b) | | | | 2,316 |
| Alaska | 5 | Birthday | 5.00 | | | | 321 |
| Arizona | 3 | Birthday | 5.00 | 3 | Birthday | $ 7.50 | 2,086 |
| Arkansas | 2 or 4 | Birth month | 7.00 or 13.00 | 2 or 4 | Birth month | 11.00 or 21.00 | 1,591 |
| California* | 4 | Birthday | 10.00 | | | | 16,299 |
| Colorado* | 4(c) | Birthday | 5.50 | | | | 2,182 |
| Connecticut* | 4 | Birthday | 21.00(b) | 1 | June 30 | 5.00(b) | 2,235 |
| Delaware* | 4(d) | Birthday | 10.00(d) | | | | 433 |
| Florida | 4 | Birthday | 6.50(b) | 4 | Birthday | 10.50(b) | 7,979 |
| Georgia* | 4 | Birthday | 4.50 | | | | 3,605 |
| Hawaii* | 2 or 4(e) | Birthday | 5.50 or 8.50(e) | | | | 561 |
| Idaho | 3 | Birthday | 7.00 | 3 | Birthday | 9.00 | 663 |
| Illinois* | 3 | Birthday | 8.00(f) | | | | 6,965 |
| Indiana | 4 | Birth month | 6.00(f) | 2 | Birth month | 4.00 | 3,345 |
| Iowa* | 2 or 4(g) | Birthday | 5.00 or 10.00(g) | 2 or 4(g) | Birthday | 10.00 or 20.00(g) | 1,927 |
| Kansas* | 4(h) | Birthday | 6.50(b) | | | | 1,694 |
| Kentucky | 4 | Birth month | 8.00 | 4 | Birth month | 8.00 | 2,141 |
| Louisiana* | 4(i) | Birthday | 7.00(i) | 4(i) | Birthday | 18.00(i,j) | 2,540 |
| Maine* | 2 or 4(k) | Birthday | 8.00 or 18.00(k) | | | | 757 |
| Maryland* | 4 | Birthday | 6.00(l) | | | | 2,741 |
| Massachusetts* | 4 | Birthday | 20.00(b) | | | | 3,641 |
| Michigan* | 4(m) | Birthday | 6.00(l) | 4(l) | Birthday | 14.50(l) | 6,390 |
| Minnesota* | 4 | Birthday | 9.00(n) | | | | 2,397 |
| Mississippi | 4 | Birth month | 13.00(n) | 4 | Birth month | 21.00(n) | 1,734 |
| Missouri | 3 | Issuance | 3.00 | 3 | Issuance | 10.00 | 3,297 |
| Montana | 4 | Birthday | 8.00 | 4 | Birthday | 8.00 | 492 |
| Nebraska* | 4(o) | Birthday | 10.00(o) | | | | 1,084 |
| Nevada* | 4 | Birthday | 7.00(f,l) | | | | 655 |
| New Hampshire* | 4 | Birthday | 20.00 | | | | 677 |
| New Jersey* | 2(p) | Issuance | 8.00(p) | | | | 5,338 |
| New Mexico* | 4(c) | 30 days after Birthday | 8.00 | | | | 943 |
| New York* | 4 | Birthday | 4.00 | | | | 8,992 |
| North Carolina* | 4 | Birthday | 10.00 | | | | 3,903 |
| North Dakota* | 4 | Birthday | 8.00 | | | | 428 |
| Ohio | 4 | Birthday | 5.00(n) | 4 | Birthday | 5.00(n) | 7,669 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | Birth month | 7.00(l) | 2 | Birth month | 11.00 | 2,039 |
| Oregon | 4 | Birthday | 11.00(l) | 4 | Birthday | 5.00(l) | 1,894 |
| Pennsylvania* | 4(c) | Birth month | 21.50(c) | | | | 7,351 |
| Rhode Island* | 2 | Birthday | 8.00(b) | | | | 600 |
| South Carolina* | 4 | Birthday | 4.00 | | | | 1,959 |
| South Dakota | 4 | Birthday | 6.00 | | | | 486 |
| Tennessee | 2 | Birthday | 6.00 | 2 | Birthday | 8.00 | 2,902 |
| Texas | 4 | Birthday | 7.00 | 2 | Birthday | 13.00 | 10,154 |
| Utah* | 4 | Birthday | 10.00 | 4 | Birthday | 10.00 | 914 |
| Vermont | 4 | Birthday | 16.00 | | | | 355 |
| Virginia* | 4 | Birth month | 9.00 | 2 | Birth month | 12.00 | 3,625 |
| Washington* | 4 | Birthday | 14.00(b) | | | | 2,774 |
| West Virginia | 4 | Issuance | 10.00(q) | 4 | Issuance | 15.00(q) | 1,411 |
| Wisconsin* | 2 | Birthday | 4.00(b,l) | 1 | Birthday | 4.00(b,l) | 3,036 |
| Wyoming | 4 | Birthday | 2.50(r) | | | | 398 |
| Dist. of Col. | 4 | Issuance | 15.00 | | | | 385 |

*Sources:* Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1982, from reports of state authorities and other sources.

*Key:*

•—Classified drivers licenses are issued; permit qualified persons to operate specified vehicles on the public highways.

(a) Includes all classes and types of licenses except "motorcycle only." Allowance has been made for deaths, emigration and revocations in the states that were able to do so. In Kentucky and Wisconsin, chauffeurs licenses have not been added to operators licenses since they require an operators license in addition to the chauffeurs.

(b) The following examination fees are in addition to the fee shown for original license: Alabama, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—$5; Connecticut—$6.50 for operators and $2.50 for public service (chauffeurs) license; Florida and Washington—$3; Kansas—$6.

(c) Colorado—term is two years for persons 16-17 years and three years for persons 18-20 years; New Mexico—persons 75 years and over renew annually at no charge; Pennsylvania—drivers over 65 renew for two years at $11.50.

(d) A driver who has had a Delaware drivers license for three consecutive years and has a motor-vehicle operation record that shows no previous arrest or conviction may apply for a permanent license for an initial fee of $25 plus every four years the driver must be reexamined and pay a $1 photo fee.

(e) Licenses issued for two years to persons 15-24 years and 65 years and over. Cost varies depending on place of issuance; fees shown are for Honolulu.

(f) Illinois—$4 for persons 69 years and over; Indiana—$3 for two-year renewal license for persons 75 years and over; Nevada—$3 for original or renewal license for persons over 70 years.

(g) Two-year operators and chauffeurs licenses at $5 and $10, respectively, issued to persons under 18 and over 70 years old.

(h) Original licenses are issued for six to 59 months and expire on licensee's birthday in second even- or odd-numbered calendar year after issuance, depending on licensee's birth year.

(i) Two-year licenses for persons over 60 years. Fees are: operators—$3.50; chauffeurs—$9, except in New Orleans Parish where fee is $11.

(j) $22 in New Orleans Parish and municipalities over 300,000 population.

(k) Two-year license for persons 65 years and over at $8 (without photo) or $10 (with optional photo).

(l) Maryland—$20 for original operators license; Michigan—$7.50 for original operators, $16 for original chauffeurs (expires first birthday after issue date), $4 annual renewal for persons 60 years and over; Nevada—$10 for original operators; Oklahoma—additional $2 for license application before obtaining original operators; Oregon—$16 for original operators and $10 for original chauffeurs; Wisconsin—$6.50 for original operators and $6 for original chauffeurs.

(m) Persons with unsatisfactory driving records renew for two-year term.

(n) The following fees are in addition to the license fee shown: Minnesota—$1 service charge if issued by local clerk of district court or agent; Mississippi—$.25 mailing fee; Ohio—$1 deputy issuance fee.

(o) Original license expires on licensee's birthday in the first year after issuance that licensee's age is divisible by four. Fees are: $3.50 for one year; $5.50 for two years; $8 for three years.

(p) Persons under 21 years are issued three-year basic driver permits for $12 (plus $1.50 photo fee).

(q) Driver license can be obtained without examination by a new resident who has a valid out-of-state license, by payment of the regular fee plus $1.

(r) $5 renewed by mail.

# 3. Health and Human Services

## PUBLIC WELFARE

Growing concern about fairness to the poor and the rising tide of unemployment in 1983 put an end to the spate of changes that sharply reduced federal spending on public welfare during 1981-82. Congress blocked the Reagan administration's further attempts to restrict eligibility for welfare assistance and shift social program responsibilities to states and localities. And to ameliorate the adverse effects of the recession on the poor and jobless, the lawmakers—with administration support—even added more money for social and health services, food assistance and shelter. The drive to contain domestic spending focused instead on the large federal entitlement programs—Social Security and Medicare.

### Income Assistance

*Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)*—Financial assistance is provided to poor families with children by the AFDC program, Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. A family is eligible if it is both needy and one of the parents has died, is continuously absent from the home, or is permanently incapacitated. States also have the option to cover poor, two-parent families on the basis of one parent's unemployment; currently, only 21 states, the District of Columbia and Guam do so, as many states have been forced by budgetary pressures to drop the option.

AFDC is financed and administered jointly by the federal, state and—in 18 states—local governments. The states receive reimbursement from the federal government for the costs of paying benefits and running the program. Reimbursement for benefit expenditures varies according to a state's per capita income and, in fiscal 1983, ranged from a low of 50 percent to a high of 77.63 percent. Administrative costs are matched at the rate of 50 percent. Within general guidelines established and enforced by the federal Office of Family Assistance, states and their political subdivisions are responsible for the day-to-day operation of AFDC. States determine AFDC benefit levels and many of the eligibility requirements, with the result that access to the program and payment amounts differ from one state to the next. Also, states that make erroneous payments are subject to the loss of federal reimbursement.

In fiscal 1982, AFDC served an average monthly caseload of 3.6 million families, representing 10.4 million individuals. The total cost of the program—to all levels of government—was $13.8 billion, of which $12 billion (roughly 54 percent of it federal money) went toward benefits and $1.8 billion for administration. By comparison, in fiscal 1981—prior to enactment of legislation narrowing eligibility for the program—AFDC served an average of 11.1 million persons a month, at a total cost of around $14.2 billion.

A number of changes have been made in the AFDC program as a result of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. To assure that benefits only go to eligible people in the correct amount, states must use systems for retrospective budgeting (basing a family's benefit on income in the prior month) and monthly reporting (requiring recipients to file monthly reports on their circumstances with the welfare office). Limits have been placed on the amount of a working recipient's earnings that may be deducted for employment and child care expenses in determining eligibility and benefits, and the deduction of a portion of earned income as a work incentive is now subject to a time limit, too. In addition, the law bars families from owning more than $1,000 in resources, restricts AFDC payments to families in which the principal earner is the one unemployed, and requires that part of the income of a child's step-parent or an alien's sponsor be deemed available to that child or alien when calculating AFDC eligibility and benefits.

The Reconciliation Act also toughened the program's work requirements. All applicants and recipients of AFDC must register for work, except: children under age 16 and full-time students under age 18; ill, elderly and incapacitated persons; people who live too far from work training sites to participate; and persons needed at home to care for others. States may offer a variety of work programs for recipients. All states operate a work incentive (WIN) program

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or WIN demonstration, both of which provide a range of employment, training and social services to help AFDC recipients become self-supporting wage earners. States may also choose to conduct community work experience programs (CWEP), known as workfare, in which recipients are required to work off their AFDC benefits in a community service job or work supplementation programs in which the AFDC grant is used to subsidize a private sector job for the recipient.

*Child Support Enforcement (CSE)*—The child support enforcement program, Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, is used by the states to help establish paternity for and secure parental support of both AFDC children and those not receiving AFDC. AFDC applicants and recipients are required, as a condition of eligibility, to cooperate with the states in determining paternity and obtaining support from absent parents. The Office of Child Support Enforcement located in the Social Security Administration oversees the program. The federal government pays 70 percent of the states' administrative cost—as a result of a law adopted in 1982 lowering the reimbursement rate from 75 percent. The same law, beginning in fiscal 1984, reduces the federal incentive payments that are made to states and localities based on the amount of child support they collect. Further legislative changes to strengthen the child support enforcement program are likely in the near future, owing to the large proportion of absent fathers who do not meet their support obligations.

Total federal expenditures for administration of the program in fiscal 1982 were $592 million. Child support collections equalled $1.771 billion—$787 million obtained on behalf of AFDC recipients and $984 million on behalf of persons not on the welfare rolls. Approximately $2.99 was collected for each dollar spent on administration.

*Supplemental Security Income (SSI)*—For indigent persons who are 65 or older, legally blind, or permanently or totally disabled, cash assistance is available from the SSI program. Unlike AFDC, in which the states determine payment levels, basic SSI benefits are set and administered by the federal government. As of July 1983, a qualified individual could receive a basic monthly grant of $304 and an eligible couple $456. Supplements to the basic benefits are provided by the states, half of which contract with the Social Security Administration to administer all or part of these additional payments.

In fiscal 1982, an average of 4 million people drew SSI benefits each month, at a total federal cost for the year of $7.65 billion. State supplements accounted for an additional expenditure of $2.09 billion.

*Low Income Home Energy Assistance*—The federal low income home energy assistance program, administered by the Office of Family Assistance, allows states to help needy people with their heating and cooling bills. Eligibility is limited to households in which at least one person receives AFDC, SSI, food stamps, or certain veterans' benefits, or households with income that does not exceed 150 percent of the state poverty level or 60 percent of the state median income, whichever is higher. Federal energy assistance funds are distributed to the states in the form of a need-based block grant. Each year, a state may reserve a reasonable amount of the grant for energy crisis assistance and use up to 15 percent for economical weatherization and 10 percent for program administration. In addition, as much as 25 percent of a state's annual allocation may be held for use in the following year, and 10 percent may be transferred by the state to other federal block grants for health, social services and community services. In fiscal 1982, states received low-income energy assistance funds totalling $1.875 billion.

*General Assistance*—Most states and many localities operate programs of general assistance which are financed and operated without federal support. Eligibility standards, benefit levels and types, and administrative arrangements vary widely from one jurisdiction to the next. For the most part, general assistance is used to aid persons who do not qualify for AFDC and SSI. In September 1981, an estimated one million people were receiving general assistance in 40 states.

# FOOD STAMPS, MEDICAID, SOCIAL SERVICES AND AGING

The primary means of helping poor people obtain adequate nutrition in the United States is the food stamp program, which provides needy households with a monthly allotment of coupons for their use in buying food. The amount of the allotment varies with the size and net income (after certain deductions have been taken) of the household. The food stamp program is unique, since it is the only federally funded welfare program that extends benefits to virtually all poor people—not just the categories served by AFDC and SSI.

The federal government bears the entire cost of the benefits and splits administrative expenses evenly with the states. Although the states run the program, eligibility and most other program rules are set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In fiscal 1982, the food stamp program served an average of 21 million persons a month, at an annual cost of $11.1 billion.

Frequent changes have been made in the program to control its growth. Eligibility has been tightened by: (1) limiting a household's gross income to 130 percent and net income to 100 percent of the poverty level; (2) barring boarders, children living with parents who are under age 60, and adult siblings from qualifying as separate households; and (3) excluding strikers and most students from participation. Benefit levels have been made less sensitive to inflation and reduced to cover only that part of the month during which a household participates in the program. As in AFDC, retrospective budgeting and monthly reporting have been mandated, the authority to establish work programs and requirements in the states has been expanded, and financial penalties have been created for states that issue benefits erroneously.

**Medicaid**

Medicaid, Title XIX of the Social Security Act, is the chief source of health care coverage for the nation's poor. All AFDC and SSI recipients qualify for Medicaid, and in 30 states, coverage is also extended to the medically needy, those whose income exceeds AFDC or SSI limits but is insufficient to meet their medical needs. Under federal policy administered by the Health Care Financing Administration, a state's Medicaid program must offer inpatient and outpatient care, laboratory and x-ray services, skilled nursing and home health care, physician services, family planning, rural health clinics, and health screening for children. States may also cover other services, such as intermediate care facilities, eyeglasses and dental care. For the cost of benefits (paying health care providers for the services they furnish) and program administration, states are reimbursed at the same rates as in AFDC.

Currently, approximately 22 million people receive Medicaid benefits. The total expenditure for services in the program reached $33.5 billion in fiscal 1982, with the state share of these costs equal to around $15.1 billion. In fiscal 1982, the last year for which data are available, total administrative costs were $1.567 billion.

Changes made by the 1981 reconciliation legislation gave states more flexibility and stronger financial incentives to control Medicaid costs. States may receive federal waivers to set up home and community-based alternatives to institutionalization for long-term care patients and to establish more efficient health care delivery systems such as primary care networks (in which a recipient is assigned to a single physician who determines what care is needed and who will provide it). States also have more discretion in setting reimbursement rates for hospitals that participate in the program, in limiting coverage of the medically needy, and in restricting recipient freedom in choosing providers. To encourage use of these and other cost-saving options, states faced the loss of some federal reimbursement during fiscal 1982-84 unless they met certain cost containment standards. As a result of the increased flexibility and incentives, states were able to keep Medicaid expenditure growth to under 10 percent in fiscal 1982, a large drop from the 15 percent annual rate of growth of the five previous years.

As in AFDC and food stamps, fiscal sanctions are levied against states that make erroneous Medicaid payments.

**Social Services**

*Social Services Block Grant*—The main source of federal funding for social services is the social

service block grant, Title XX of the Social Security Act. The block grant was enacted in 1981 as part of President Reagan's plan to increase state and local control of human services and replaced a somewhat more restrictive version of Title XX that had operated since 1975. Under the new program, states are essentially free to determine what services will be provided to whom and through what mechanisms (public or private deliverers). An annual report on how it plans to spend the grant is required of each state, and every two years, the state must both report on what it has done to carry out its plans and arrange for an independent expenditure audit. Title XX received $2.4 billion in fiscal 1982, $2.675 billion in fiscal 1983, and $2.7 billion in fiscal 1984—compared to $2.991 billion in fiscal 1981, the year before the block grant took effect. Federal administration of Title XX is lodged in the Office of Human Development Services.

*Community Services Block Grant*—In 1981, Congress also, at the administration's request, established the community services block grant to states, consolidating the remnants of the federal antipoverty effort of the 1960s and 1970s. State discretion in using the block grant is limited, since 90 percent of the funds they get must be passed on to local agencies that were federal grantees immediately prior to the enactment of the new program. Governors have sought unsuccessfully to have this restriction removed by Congress. Although annual funding of the block grant is authorized at $389 million from fiscal year 1982 through 1986, the yearly appropriation for the program has not yet exceeded $350 million. Like Title XX, the federal Office of Human Development Services is responsible for administration.

*Child Welfare Services*—States provide foster care, adoption assistance, and a variety of other child welfare services under Titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act. The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-272) established Title IV-E—which finances foster care and, for the first time, adoption assistance payments—and made several changes in Title IV-B, which is a general source of funds for child welfare services, to help states find permanent homes for the children in their care. Title IV-E operates as an entitlement, meaning that federal funds are available to help cover the cost of care for any child who qualifies for the program within the state. The law requires states to implement a number of "good practices" to receive extra money under the flexible Title IV-B program, including: completion of an inventory of all children in foster care longer than six months; implementation of a foster care case review system; establishment of an information system to track children in a state's foster care system; and development of services to help children return to or remain in their own homes. For fiscal 1984, federal funding of Title IV-B is set at $165 million and Title IV-E is estimated to cost the federal government $442.2 million. The Office of Human Development Services administers both programs.

**Programs for the Aging**

The economic needs of older people are met through various sources. The bulk of their income is derived from earnings, private pensions and Social Security payments. The largest public income support program, Social Security, in 1982 paid out $134.7 billion in benefits to 32.2 million retirees, disabled persons, and their dependents and survivors. Legislation enacted in 1983 to shore up the financing of the program makes a number of revisions in the benefit and revenue provisions of the program including: a delay in the annual cost-of-living adjustment in benefits; taxation of the benefits of higher income retirees; acceleration of scheduled payroll tax increases; higher payroll taxes for the self-employed; and required participation by employees of nonprofit organizations and new federal employees. The poor elderly may also obtain income assistance from the SSI and food stamp programs.

Health care is available to the elderly under Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare provides acute-care health insurance for nearly all people 65 years of age or older. Part A of Medicare covers hospitals and Part B pays for a substantial portion of physicians' services. To contain rising Part A costs, Congress, in 1983, adopted a new hospital reimbursement system which pays hospitals a fixed amount based on a patient's diagnosis. The Medicare program is financed largely by Social Security taxes, with additional revenue obtained through coinsurance, premiums and deductibles paid by the elderly themselves. In fiscal 1982, Medicare expenditures equalled $49.1 billion. Indigent older people who cannot pay the out-of-pocket expenses of Medicare may also qualify for Medicaid, which will cover these expenses as well as services not available under Medicare, particularly nursing home care.

The primary source of federal funding for social services for the elderly is the Older Americans Act. The law's main purpose is to stimulate

the availability of services and support needed specifically by the elderly. The long-term aim of the act is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated social service system for older people in all parts of the country. Leadership for this resides in the Administration on Aging of the Office of Human Development Services, with program implementation the responsibility of state and area agencies on aging. The Older Americans Act provided funding to 57 state agencies and 670 area agencies in 1983; total expenditures for the act were $671.7 million.

## Table 1
## AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: RECIPIENTS OF CASH PAYMENTS AND AMOUNT BY STATE
## (As of January 1983)

| State or other jurisdictions | Number of families (in thousands) | Number of recipients (in thousands) | Payments to recipients | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total (in thousands) | Average per | |
| | | | | Family | Recipient |
| **United States** | 3,632.0 | 10,620.7 | $1,131,001.0 | $311.40 | $106.49 |
| **Alabama** | 54.7 | 152.4 | 6,042.3 | 110.52 | 39.63 |
| **Alaska** | 4.4 | 10.0 | 2,511.2 | 566.61 | 244.31 |
| **Arizona** | 23.8 | 66.5 | 4,896.7 | 205.66 | 73.63 |
| **Arkansas** | 22.3 | 63.6 | 2,951.1 | 132.18 | 46.39 |
| **California** | 537.5 | 1,580.4 | 249,171.6 | 463.57 | 157.66 |
| **Colorado** | 29.0 | 84.3 | 8,283.5 | 286.12 | 98.29 |
| **Connecticut** | 43.5 | 126.9 | 18,685.9 | 429.57 | 147.31 |
| **Delaware** | 9.4 | 25.9 | 2,178.8 | 232.93 | 84.06 |
| **Florida** | 102.2 | 278.2 | 19,431.4 | 190.20 | 69.84 |
| **Georgia** | 89.3 | 240.5 | 15,507.8 | 173.62 | 64.47 |
| **Hawaii** | 17.8 | 54.9 | 7,357.6 | 412.31 | 134.02 |
| **Idaho** | 7.0 | 18.9 | 1,869.1 | 268.90 | 98.97 |
| **Illinois** | 234.8 | 732.8 | 68,820.5 | 293.07 | 93.92 |
| **Indiana** | 57.2 | 165.5 | 12,068.5 | 211.04 | 72.94 |
| **Iowa** | 36.5 | 100.7 | 11,848.2 | 324.94 | 117.64 |
| **Kansas** | 24.8 | 71.8 | 7,512.6 | 303.25 | 104.61 |
| **Kentucky** | 56.6 | 150.2 | 10,364.0 | 183.12 | 69.01 |
| **Louisiana** | 65.8 | 199.7 | 11,105.2 | 168.78 | 55.61 |
| **Maine** | 16.7 | 47.9 | 4,951.2 | 296.71 | 103.33 |
| **Maryland** | 70.1 | 192.4 | 18,785.2 | 268.02 | 97.62 |
| **Massachusetts** | 90.8 | 255.5 | 33,745.9 | 371.63 | 132.09 |
| **Michigan** | 237.9 | 746.6 | 99,141.7 | 416.66 | 132.78 |
| **Minnesota** | 46.8 | 135.9 | 18,590.8 | 397.62 | 136.83 |
| **Mississippi** | 50.8 | 147.9 | 4,664.2 | 91.90 | 31.54 |
| **Missouri** | 64.2 | 179.5 | 15,601.1 | 243.10 | 86.91 |
| **Montana** | 6.1 | 16.7 | 1,786.1 | 292.13 | 106.89 |
| **Nebraska** | 13.8 | 39.9 | 4,370.4 | 315.76 | 109.49 |
| **Nevada** | 4.8 | 13.3 | 928.7 | 192.23 | 69.67 |
| **New Hampshire** | 7.2 | 19.5 | 1,984.1 | 276.68 | 101.68 |
| **New Jersey** | 133.1 | 399.1 | 43,719.6 | 328.47 | 109.55 |
| **New Mexico** | 17.7 | 48.4 | 3,533.2 | 199.44 | 73.00 |
| **New York** | 359.6 | 1,089.2 | 141,846.6 | 394.43 | 130.24 |
| **North Carolina** | 69.3 | 173.9 | 12,273.6 | 177.22 | 70.58 |
| **North Dakota** | 3.9 | 10.7 | 1,235.3 | 313.85 | 114.99 |
| **Ohio** | 208.6 | 626.2 | 54,928.4 | 263.38 | 87.71 |
| **Oklahoma** | 24.3 | 70.3 | 6,235.3 | 257.01 | 88.67 |
| **Oregon** | 27.7 | 74.2 | 7,982.6 | 288.21 | 107.62 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 197.0 | 587.7 | 62,554.2 | 317.46 | 106.44 |
| **Rhode Island** | 16.1 | 45.8 | 6,528.0 | 405.54 | 142.60 |
| **South Carolina** | 49.9 | 135.4 | 6,416.9 | 128.47 | 47.41 |
| **South Dakota** | 6.0 | 16.9 | 1,463.0 | 241.89 | 86.45 |
| **Tennessee** | 58.2 | 152.4 | 6,849.0 | 117.75 | 44.95 |
| **Texas** | 101.3 | 304.4 | 10,516.4 | 103.86 | 34.55 |
| **Utah** | 12.1 | 35.9 | 4,347.8 | 358.02 | 121.13 |
| **Vermont** | 7.1 | 21.0 | 2,739.5 | 383.63 | 130.30 |
| **Virginia** | 60.8 | 162.1 | 13,855.6 | 227.72 | 85.48 |
| **Washington** | 54.7 | 145.1 | 21,446.8 | 392.19 | 147.76 |
| **West Virginia** | 28.1 | 78.7 | 5,037.4 | 178.99 | 64.01 |
| **Wisconsin** | 85.6 | 260.0 | 38,426.2 | 448.83 | 147.80 |
| **Wyoming** | 2.8 | 7.1 | 855.7 | 310.83 | 119.96 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 24.5 | 64.0 | 7,168.6 | 292.85 | 112.01 |
| **Guam** | 1.4 | 4.9 | 315.8 | 232.41 | 64.14 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 55.2 | 184.9 | 5,316.4 | 96.36 | 28.75 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 1.3 | 3.7 | 254.0 | 196.11 | 67.87 |

*Source: Monthly Benefit Statistics*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Policy, Office of Research, Statistics and International Policy, No. 6.

# Table 2
# FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
## (As of October 1982)

| State or other jurisdiction | Monthly household recipients | Monthly individual recipients | Monthly total value issued | Monthly average value per person | Monthly average value per household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 7,503,980 | 20,655,829 | $890,793,487 | $43.13 | $118.70 |
| Alabama | 207,456 | 622,048 | 27,274,378 | 43.84 | 131.47 |
| Alaska | 5,723 | 17,652 | 1,234,246 | 69.92 | 215.66 |
| Arizona | 72,388 | 218,724 | 11,981,920 | 54.78 | 165.52 |
| Arkansas | 105,058 | 306,989 | 12,312,877 | 40.10 | 117.20 |
| California | 605,025 | 1,711,455 | 58,795,358 | 34.35 | 97.17 |
| Colorado | 65,683 | 176,218 | 7,788,849 | 44.20 | 118.58 |
| Connecticut | 63,155 | 165,982 | 5,714,456 | 34.42 | 90.48 |
| Delaware | 18,326 | 49,108 | 2,374,834 | 48.39 | 129.58 |
| Florida | 320,350 | 845,788 | 40,208,715 | 47.54 | 125.51 |
| Georgia | 208,198 | 614,357 | 25,739,003 | 41.89 | 123.62 |
| Hawaii | 38,036 | 100,370 | 6,701,556 | 66.76 | 176.19 |
| Idaho | 22,790 | 65,688 | 3,222,676 | 49.06 | 141.40 |
| Illinois | 407,021 | 1,068,725 | 50,484,760 | 47.23 | 124.03 |
| Indiana | 148,168 | 450,301 | 20,868,348 | 46.23 | 140.84 |
| Iowa | 72,398 | 190,531 | 8,146,846 | 42.75 | 112.52 |
| Kansas | 50,015 | 129,464 | 5,492,760 | 42.42 | 109.82 |
| Kentucky | 175,954 | 544,400 | 24,772,267 | 45.50 | 140.79 |
| Louisiana | 180,284 | 542,313 | 22,940,413 | 42.30 | 127.24 |
| Maine | 49,183 | 124,851 | 5,727,651 | 45.87 | 116.45 |
| Maryland | 126,965 | 315,643 | 15,014,309 | 47.56 | 118.25 |
| Massachusetts | 165,386 | 399,228 | 16,589,505 | 41.55 | 100.30 |
| Michigan(a) | 401,540 | 1,012,958 | 44,184,367 | 43.61 | 110.03 |
| Minnesota | 78,883 | 216,995 | 8,186,410 | 37.72 | 103.77 |
| Mississippi | 160,069 | 507,473 | 21,694,452 | 42.75 | 135.53 |
| Missouri | 138,069 | 394,104 | 17,417,013 | 44.19 | 126.14 |
| Montana | 18,121 | 49,276 | 2,095,773 | 42.53 | 115.65 |
| Nebraska | 30,172 | 83,020 | 3,125,509 | 37.64 | 103.59 |
| Nevada | 13,834 | 32,956 | 1,655,020 | 50.21 | 119.63 |
| New Hampshire | 18,302 | 44,946 | 2,064,851 | 45.94 | 112.82 |
| New Jersey | 197,102 | 534,733 | 24,638,830 | 46.07 | 125.00 |
| New Mexico | 53,875 | 171,032 | 7,700,740 | 45.02 | 142.93 |
| New York(a) | 728,685 | 1,796,525 | 74,435,420 | 41.43 | 102.15 |
| North Carolina | 187,634 | 536,924 | 21,918,217 | 40.82 | 116.81 |
| North Dakota | 10,013 | 29,336 | 1,152,362 | 39.28 | 115.08 |
| Ohio(a) | 394,210 | 1,061,398 | 51,727,377 | 48.73 | 131.21 |
| Oklahoma | 81,831 | 211,191 | 7,860,335 | 37.21 | 96.05 |
| Oregon(a) | 96,753 | 249,592 | 12,704,784 | 50.90 | 131.31 |
| Pennsylvania | 428,640 | 1,052,080 | 44,860,994 | 42.64 | 104.65 |
| Rhode Island | 33,328 | 81,670 | 3,054,808 | 37.40 | 91.65 |
| South Carolina(a) | 140,457 | 431,837 | 18,380,822 | 42.56 | 130.86 |
| South Dakota | 16,172 | 49,507 | 2,075,034 | 41.91 | 128.31 |
| Tennessee | 223,045 | 621,225 | 26,987,231 | 43.44 | 120.99 |
| Texas | 378,970 | 1,237,546 | 55,341,027 | 44.71 | 146.03 |
| Utah(a) | 23,483 | 76,654 | 3,227,583 | 42.10 | 137.44 |
| Vermont(a) | 14,816 | 44,506 | 1,788,058 | 40.17 | 120.68 |
| Virginia(a) | 153,372 | 420,338 | 17,737,703 | 42.19 | 115.65 |
| Washington | 118,468 | 294,111 | 12,133,584 | 41.25 | 102.42 |
| West Virginia | 82,785 | 256,842 | 10,865,183 | 42.30 | 131.24 |
| Wisconsin | 118,474 | 337,200 | 10,449,935 | 30.99 | 88.20 |
| Wyoming | 6,482 | 18,135 | 739,785 | 40.79 | 114.12 |
| Dist. of Col. | 35,800 | 85,920 | 3,930,189 | 45.74 | 109.78 |
| Guam | 5,189 | 24,298 | 1,488,062 | 61.24 | 286.77 |
| Virgin Islands | 7,844 | 31,666 | 1,786,302 | 56.41 | 227.72 |

*Source: Food Stamp Program Statistical Summary of Operations*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, October 1982.
(a) State totals exclude SSI/Elderly Cash-Out Demonstration Project.

# Table 3
# SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME, BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Federal SSI | State supplementation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | $8,669,504 | $6,832,380(a) | $1,837,124(b) |
| **Alabama** | 224,643 | 224,643 | |
| **Alaska** | 6,514 | 6,514 | |
| **Arizona** | 62,206 | 62,206 | |
| **Arkansas** | 119,064 | 119,013 | 51 |
| **California** | 2,113,232 | 879,805 | 1,233,427 |
| **Colorado** | 53,242 | 53,242 | |
| **Connecticut** | 47,414 | 47,414 | |
| **Delaware** | 12,936 | 12,477 | 459 |
| **Florida** | 354,617 | 354,617 | |
| **Georgia** | 268,509 | 268,466 | 43 |
| **Hawaii** | 23,411 | 19,033 | 4,378 |
| **Idaho** | 13,394 | 13,394 | |
| **Illinois** | 244,232 | 244,232 | |
| **Indiana** | 71,906 | 71,906 | |
| **Iowa** | 40,279 | 39,239 | 1,040 |
| **Kansas** | 32,713 | 32,659 | 54 |
| **Kentucky** | 177,634 | 177,634 | |
| **Louisiana** | 246,040 | 245,939 | 101 |
| **Maine** | 33,075 | 28,188 | 4,887 |
| **Maryland** | 96,516 | 96,364 | 152 |
| **Massachusetts** | 258,551 | 138,307 | 120,244 |
| **Michigan** | 257,753 | 199,214 | 58,539 |
| **Minnesota** | 47,672 | 47,672 | |
| **Mississippi** | 198,818 | 198,753 | 65 |
| **Missouri** | 145,222 | 145,222 | |
| **Montana** | 12,517 | 11,782 | 735 |
| **Nebraska** | 22,424 | 22,424 | |
| **Nevada** | 14,274 | 11,649 | 2,625 |
| **New Hampshire** | 9,503 | 9,503 | |
| **New Jersey** | 197,202 | 156,914 | 40,288 |
| **New Mexico** | 48,005 | 48,005 | |
| **New York** | 872,630 | 650,949 | 221,681 |
| **North Carolina** | 243,233 | 243,233 | |
| **North Dakota** | 9,688 | 9,688 | |
| **Ohio** | 233,350 | 233,270 | 80 |
| **Oklahoma** | 108,017 | 108,017 | |
| **Oregon** | 42,001 | 42,001 | |
| **Pennsylvania** | 344,591 | 288,366 | 56,225 |
| **Rhode Island** | 29,012 | 21,896 | 7,116 |
| **South Carolina** | 145,137 | 145,137 | |
| **South Dakota** | 12,216 | 12,183 | 33 |
| **Tennessee** | 230,457 | 230,457 | |
| **Texas** | 419,164 | 419,164 | |
| **Utah** | 13,943 | 13,943 | |
| **Vermont** | 17,749 | 12,631 | 5,118 |
| **Virginia** | 143,311 | 143,311 | |
| **Washington** | 94,213 | 78,175 | 16,038 |
| **West Virginia** | 83,983 | 83,983 | |
| **Wisconsin** | 133,418 | 73,359 | 60,059 |
| **Wyoming** | 2,929 | 2,929 | |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 35,528 | 31,626 | 3,902 |
| **Northern Mariana Is.** | 1,542 | 1,542 | |

*Source:* Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration.

(a) Federal payments of $92,000 not reported by state.

(b) The total amount of state payments was reduced by $85,000 to reflect returned checks and overpayment refunds in some states where amount is not shown. In addition, a reduction of $131,000 was made to reflect adjustments not applicable to specific states.

# Table 4
# SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME FOR AGED, BLIND AND DISABLED
## May 1983

| State or other jurisdiction | Number of persons receiving federally administered payments | | | | Payment (in thousands) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total federal payments | Federal SSI | Federally administered state supplementation | | | |
| | Total | Aged | Blind | Disabled | | | | Aged | Blind | Disabled |
| **United States(a)** | 3,855,896 | 1,522,908 | 78,065 | 2,254,923 | $758,909 | $609,104 | $149,805 | $221,225 | $18,875 | $518,809 |
| **Alabama(b)** | 125,765 | 65,035 | 1,895 | 58,835 | 19,821 | 19,821 | . . . | 7,775 | 373 | 11,672 |
| **Alaska(b)** | 3,010 | 1,108 | 57 | 1,845 | 584 | 584 | . . . | 173 | 13 | 398 |
| **Arizona(b)** | 28,769 | 10,017 | 604 | 18,148 | 5,579 | 5,579 | . . . | 1,439 | 138 | 4,002 |
| **Arkansas** | 70,407 | 35,531 | 1,387 | 33,489 | 10,224 | 10,217 | 7 | 3,937 | 262 | 6,024 |
| **California** | 654,682 | 271,836 | 17,885 | 364,961 | 178,541 | 80,045 | 98,496 | 57,647 | 5,867 | 115,027 |
| **Colorado(b)** | 27,969 | 10,377 | 392 | 17,200 | 4,702 | 4,702 | . . . | 1,272 | 74 | 3,356 |
| **Connecticut(b)** | 23,286 | 6,442 | 450 | 16,394 | 4,408 | 4,408 | . . . | 842 | 100 | 3,466 |
| **Delaware** | 6,686 | 2,037 | 154 | 4,495 | 1,179 | 1,143 | 36 | 219 | 29 | 931 |
| **Florida** | 168,430 | 77,095 | 2,838 | 88,497 | 31,340 | 31,339 | 1 | 12,521 | 596 | 18,223 |
| **Georgia** | 144,694 | 60,994 | 2,855 | 80,845 | 23,273 | 23,269 | 4 | 7,262 | 576 | 15,435 |
| **Hawaii** | 9,880 | 4,454 | 168 | 5,258 | 2,145 | 1,759 | 386 | 824 | 40 | 1,282 |
| **Idaho(b)** | 7,253 | 2,120 | 122 | 5,011 | 1,223 | 1,223 | . . . | 224 | 24 | 975 |
| **Illinois(c)** | 117,880 | 29,479 | 2,017 | 86,384 | 22,180 | 22,180 | . . . | 3,949 | 432 | 17,799 |
| **Indiana(c)** | 40,070 | 11,731 | 1,195 | 27,144 | 6,680 | 6,680 | . . . | 1,236 | 237 | 5,206 |
| **Iowa** | 24,491 | 8,784 | 1,030 | 14,677 | 3,738 | 3,633 | 105 | 839 | 192 | 2,707 |
| **Kansas** | 19,052 | 6,094 | 323 | 12,635 | 2,984 | 2,979 | 5 | 666 | 62 | 2,256 |
| **Kentucky(b)** | 90,835 | 35,441 | 2,024 | 53,370 | 15,947 | 15,947 | . . . | 4,314 | 459 | 11,174 |
| **Louisiana** | 122,245 | 52,683 | 2,049 | 67,513 | 20,939 | 20,927 | 12 | 6,904 | 428 | 13,607 |
| **Maine** | 20,220 | 8,044 | 304 | 11,872 | 2,892 | 2,499 | 393 | 651 | 53 | 2,188 |
| **Maryland** | 46,297 | 13,718 | 704 | 31,875 | 8,778 | 8,765 | 13 | 1,675 | 153 | 6,949 |
| **Massachusetts** | 107,652 | 53,522 | 4,932 | 49,198 | 22,332 | 12,677 | 9,655 | 8,064 | 1,276 | 12,992 |
| **Michigan** | 108,301 | 30,265 | 1,943 | 76,093 | 23,269 | 18,311 | 4,959 | 4,187 | 467 | 18,615 |
| **Minnesota(b)** | 29,369 | 10,181 | 620 | 18,568 | 4,347 | 4,347 | . . . | 1,087 | 105 | 3,156 |
| **Mississippi** | 107,741 | 53,703 | 1,789 | 52,249 | 17,245 | 17,240 | 5 | 6,450 | 358 | 10,437 |
| **Missouri(b)** | 76,199 | 31,028 | 1,245 | 43,926 | 12,623 | 12,623 | . . . | 3,642 | 232 | 8,748 |
| **Montana** | 6,473 | 1,785 | 131 | 4,557 | 1,138 | 1,066 | 72 | 183 | 25 | 931 |
| **Nebraska(b)** | 12,713 | 4,140 | 231 | 8,342 | 1,996 | 1,996 | . . . | 399 | 43 | 1,554 |
| **Nevada** | 6,755 | 3,271 | 437 | 3,047 | 1,251 | 1,023 | 228 | 485 | 109 | 658 |
| **New Hampshire(b)** | 5,153 | 1,636 | 106 | 3,411 | 892 | 892 | . . . | 170 | 18 | 704 |
| **New Jersey** | 82,976 | 28,596 | 1,136 | 53,244 | 17,709 | 14,463 | 3,247 | 4,682 | 262 | 12,765 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico**(b) | 24,010 | 9,059 | 470 | 14,481 | 4,255 | 4,255 | . . . | 1,136 | 97 | 3,021 |
| **New York** | 334,389 | 113,988 | 4,037 | 216,364 | 76,400 | 57,750 | 18,650 | 19,785 | 982 | 55,634 |
| **North Carolina**(b) | 131,491 | 54,725 | 2,894 | 73,872 | 21,451 | 21,451 | . . . | 6,337 | 592 | 14,523 |
| **North Dakota**(b) | 5,790 | 2,552 | 80 | 3,158 | 835 | 835 | . . . | 260 | 15 | 560 |
| **Ohio** | 113,606 | 27,785 | 2,325 | 83,496 | 20,958 | 20,946 | 12 | 3,251 | 473 | 17,234 |
| **Oklahoma**(b) | 58,710 | 26,875 | 946 | 30,889 | 9,205 | 9,205 | . . . | 3,309 | 198 | 5,698 |
| **Oregon**(b) | 21,912 | 6,246 | 508 | 15,158 | 3,809 | 3,809 | . . . | 714 | 95 | 3,000 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 152,351 | 46,704 | 3,057 | 102,590 | 31,527 | 26,123 | 5,404 | 6,436 | 728 | 24,363 |
| **Rhode Island** | 14,264 | 5,038 | 212 | 9,014 | 2,612 | 1,978 | 634 | 629 | 51 | 1,933 |
| **South Carolina**(b) | 79,389 | 33,023 | 1,873 | 44,493 | 12,756 | 12,756 | . . . | 3,790 | 391 | 8,575 |
| **South Dakota** | 7,654 | 3,110 | 148 | 4,396 | 1,109 | 1,106 | 3 | 314 | 30 | 766 |
| **Tennessee** | 122,893 | 51,276 | 1,983 | 69,634 | 20,163 | 20,162 | 1 | 5,853 | 423 | 13,887 |
| **Texas**(c) | 239,700 | 123,964 | 4,233 | 111,503 | 36,332 | 36,332 | . . . | 14,748 | 853 | 20,730 |
| **Utah**(b) | 7,609 | 1,999 | 177 | 5,433 | 1,274 | 1,274 | . . . | 263 | 36 | 974 |
| **Vermont** | 8,508 | 3,017 | 116 | 5,375 | 1,628 | 1,151 | 478 | 380 | 28 | 1,221 |
| **Virginia**(c) | 77,953 | 30,110 | 1,453 | 46,390 | 12,853 | 12,853 | . . . | 3,455 | 290 | 9,109 |
| **Washington** | 42,677 | 12,320 | 634 | 29,723 | 8,521 | 7,123 | 1,399 | 1,665 | 140 | 6,717 |
| **West Virginia**(c) | 38,926 | 11,028 | 650 | 27,248 | 7,538 | 7,538 | . . . | 1,407 | 145 | 5,985 |
| **Wisconsin** | 61,787 | 24,078 | 982 | 36,727 | 12,040 | 6,783 | 5,257 | 3,084 | 244 | 8,712 |
| **Wyoming**(b) | 1,701 | 607 | 41 | 1,053 | 274 | 274 | . . . | 62 | 9 | 203 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 14,695 | 3,915 | 206 | 10,574 | 3,267 | 2,924 | 344 | 554 | 47 | 2,667 |
| **No. Mariana Is.**(c) | 617 | 339 | 17 | 261 | 138 | 138 | . . . | 74 | 4 | 60 |
| **Unknown** | 11 | 3 | . . . | 8 | 6 | 6 | . . . | 2 | . . . | 4 |

*Source: Monthly Benefit Statistics,* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Policy, Office of Research, Statistics and International Policy, No. 6.

(a) Includes persons with federal SSI payments and/or federally administered state supplementation, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Data for federal SSI payments only. State has state-administered supplementation.

(c) Data for federal SSI payments only; state supplementary payments not made.

## Table 5
## MEDICAID EXPENDITURES: FISCAL 1981
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total expenditure for Medicaid assistance payments | Total expenditure for state administration | Total expenditure computable for federal funding | Federal share of total expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | $28,431,817 | $1,327,657 | $29,759,474 | $16,681,025 |
| **Alabama** | 291,655 | 10,129 | 301,784 | 223,964 |
| **Alaska** | 44,333 | 2,114 | 46,447 | 23,538 |
| **Arizona** | State did not operate a Medicaid program in fiscal 1981 | | | |
| **Arkansas** | 281,206 | 8,965 | 290,171 | 213,001 |
| **California** | 3,733,516 | 190,501 | 3,924,017 | 1,997,620 |
| **Colorado** | 217,807 | 8,474 | 226,281 | 127,917 |
| **Connecticut** | 379,777 | 16,891 | 396,668 | 199,712 |
| **Delaware** | 55,188 | 2,374 | 57,562 | 29,736 |
| **Florida** | 512,476 | 27,779 | 540,255 | 314,767 |
| **Georgia** | 553,847 | 23,457 | 577,304 | 381,055 |
| **Hawaii** | 111,116 | 6,155 | 117,271 | 59,854 |
| **Idaho** | 60,246 | 3,479 | 63,725 | 43,756 |
| **Illinois** | 1,481,947 | 55,021 | 1,536,968 | 762,146 |
| **Indiana** | 448,936 | 18,292 | 467,228 | 264,511 |
| **Iowa** | 278,003 | 9,662 | 287,665 | 159,935 |
| **Kansas** | 222,828 | 8,159 | 230,987 | 123,247 |
| **Kentucky** | 371,293 | 17,385 | 388,678 | 264,189 |
| **Louisiana** | 420,534 | 18,103 | 438,637 | 331,880 |
| **Maine** | 162,280 | 6,988 | 169,268 | 120,771 |
| **Maryland** | 480,728 | 19,973 | 500,701 | 241,859 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,159,932 | 28,520 | 1,188,452 | 597,876 |
| **Michigan** | 1,375,480 | 59,778 | 1,435,258 | 720,672 |
| **Minnesota** | 679,653 | 25,085 | 704,738 | 393,622 |
| **Mississippi** | 253,534 | 11,283 | 264,817 | 206,955 |
| **Missouri** | 383,779 | 14,101 | 397,880 | 267,840 |
| **Montana** | 87,741 | 4,443 | 92,184 | 57,888 |
| **Nebraska** | 126,502 | 7,954 | 134,456 | 81,335 |
| **Nevada** | 62,187 | 4,261 | 66,448 | 34,091 |
| **New Hampshire** | 84,494 | 4,463 | 88,957 | 53,828 |
| **New Jersey** | 846,861 | 32,641 | 879,502 | 462,194 |
| **New Mexico** | 91,905 | 5,959 | 97,864 | 69,024 |
| **New York** | 5,072,503 | 257,762 | 5,330,265 | 2,824,565 |
| **North Carolina** | 486,523 | 27,794 | 514,317 | 348,193 |
| **North Dakota** | 60,551 | 4,411 | 64,962 | 40,190 |
| **Ohio** | 1,054,083 | 42,826 | 1,096,909 | 611,678 |
| **Oklahoma** | 361,737 | 27,551 | 389,288 | 245,020 |
| **Oregon** | 198,602 | 19,838 | 218,440 | 123,997 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,492,896 | 67,980 | 1,560,876 | 847,957 |
| **Rhode Island** | 183,441 | 6,354 | 189,795 | 112,323 |
| **South Carolina** | 300,889 | 10,863 | 311,752 | 215,187 |
| **South Dakota** | 72,212 | 2,798 | 75,010 | 50,906 |
| **Tennessee** | 434,718 | 16,317 | 451,035 | 316,593 |
| **Texas** | 1,200,298 | 88,129 | 1,288,427 | 743,504 |
| **Utah** | 92,607 | 6,103 | 98,710 | 73,267 |
| **Vermont** | 71,610 | 4,728 | 76,338 | 57,057 |
| **Virginia** | 440,988 | 17,503 | 458,491 | 274,928 |
| **Washington** | 415,809 | 22,495 | 438,304 | 232,853 |
| **West Virginia** | 129,036 | 8,860 | 137,896 | 91,341 |
| **Wisconsin** | 848,625 | 28,866 | 877,491 | 516,035 |
| **Wyoming** | 16,936 | 860 | 17,796 | 8,844 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 160,684 | 9,136 | 169,820 | 85,806 |
| **Guam** | 2,866 | 45 | 2,911 | 900 |
| **Northern Mariana Is** | 49 | 59 | 108 | 96 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 72,570 | 4,332 | 76,902 | 30,000 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 1,905 | 500 | 2,405 | 1,000 |

*Source: Medicaid Financial Management Report for FY 1981*, Health Care Financing Administration.

# Table 6
# CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT: FISCAL 1982
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | AFDC collections | Non-AFDC collections | AFDC expenditures | Non-AFDC expenditures | AFDC child support caseload | Non-AFDC child support caseload |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $ 8,060 | $ 160 | $ 7,020 | $ 128 | 82,444 | 895 |
| Alaska | 1,048 | 6,340 | 2,062 | 745 | 10,497 | 3,534 |
| Arizona | 1,250 | 9,171 | 2,306 | 354 | 9,178 | 14,664 |
| Arkansas | 3,032 | 2,521 | 3,501 | 1,254 | 46,691 | 4,675 |
| California | 136,394 | 110,630 | 83,996 | 24,971 | 657,207 | 320,924 |
| Colorado | 5,990 | 10,948 | 5,787 | 842 | 93,976 | 28,819 |
| Connecticut | 21,308 | 15,770 | 8,263 | 1,206 | 40,687 | 13,218 |
| Delaware | 1,958 | 5,426 | 1,275 | 851 | 10,287 | 8,747 |
| Florida | 14,286 | 5,988 | 12,308 | 1,758 | 256,789 | 10,742 |
| Georgia | 8,107 | 1,393 | 6,877 | 207 | 119,448 | 64,165 |
| Hawaii | 3,345 | 4,879 | 1,649 | 83 | 20,972 | 6,086 |
| Idaho | 3,433 | 765 | 1,595 | 90 | 20,092 | 3,310 |
| Illinois | 17,015 | 4,585 | 15,135 | 1,593 | 278,792 | 24,187 |
| Indiana | 11,650 | 2,939 | 7,342 | 84 | 138,978 | 10,401 |
| Iowa | 18,114 | 8,696 | 5,255 | 846 | 55,826 | 9,486 |
| Kansas | 7,787 | 1,835 | 4,642 | 23 | 97,228 | 3,273 |
| Kentucky | 3,752 | 10,895 | 5,880 | 1,198 | 136,818 | 11,032 |
| Louisiana | 9,301 | 13,018 | 9,832 | 1,016 | 104,448 | 20,846 |
| Maine | 5,991 | 1,474 | 2,128 | 504 | 31,020 | 593 |
| Maryland | 16,317 | 39,513 | 11,284 | 2,857 | 136,115 | 43,235 |
| Massachusetts | 40,368 | 23,244 | 12,923 | 2,406 | 92,600 | 11,000 |
| Michigan | 101,339 | 139,099 | 29,640 | 6,571 | 399,520 | 92,893 |
| Minnesota | 23,125 | 14,709 | 11,667 | 2,943 | 67,136 | 16,774 |
| Mississippi | 2,396 | 295 | 2,280 | 152 | 14,960 | 1,310 |
| Missouri | 12,437 | 6,152 | 5,436 | 2,136 | 111,764 | 10,344 |
| Montana | 1,237 | 513 | 1,015 | 33 | 24,971 | 856 |
| Nebraska | 3,176 | 13,949 | 3,295 | 282 | 16,678 | 9,829 |
| Nevada | 1,510 | 3,202 | 2,136 | 518 | 16,620 | 6,199 |
| New Hampshire | 2,303 | 2,927 | 1,420 | 94 | 6,121 | 1,090 |
| New Jersey | 33,606 | 96,887 | 23,098 | 9,320 | 247,169 | 75,207 |
| New Mexico | 2,218 | 1,252 | 2,084 | 586 | 66,850 | 3,037 |
| New York | 54,632 | 97,171 | 56,223 | 14,249 | 586,925 | 115,862 |
| North Carolina | 12,795 | 9,472 | 9,752 | 1,465 | 113,308 | 15,673 |
| North Dakota | 1,763 | 549 | 1,064 | 146 | 14,831 | 603 |
| Ohio | 30,082 | 872 | 18,379 | 195 | 308,620 | 22,124 |
| Oklahoma | 2,607 | 1,289 | 5,284 | 867 | 50,331 | 7,171 |
| Oregon | 16,599 | 30,725 | 7,737 | 3,579 | 39,443 | 41,346 |
| Pennsylvania | 40,586 | 214,895 | 17,651 | 17,559 | 236,589 | 240,288 |
| Rhode Island | 3,869 | 1,512 | 1,897 | 76 | 16,723 | 5,466 |
| South Carolina | 4,712 | 1,441 | 2,260 | 181 | 71,435 | 1,055 |
| South Dakota | 1,432 | 690 | 993 | 162 | 14,894 | 748 |
| Tennessee | 5,901 | 11,591 | 4,330 | 1,260 | 91,036 | 37,506 |
| Texas | 6,869 | 6,973 | 15,184 | 1,461 | 90,597 | 91,654 |
| Utah | 10,065 | 1,883 | 5,186 | 309 | 29,224 | 1,519 |
| Vermont | 3,039 | 219 | 722 | 87 | 7,774 | 922 |
| Virginia | 10,398 | 1,832 | 7,299 | 385 | 1,830 | 1,255 |
| Washington | 22,160 | 14,467 | 8,726 | 4,278 | 48,594 | 21,175 |
| West Virginia | 2,488 | 149 | 2,880 | 81 | 35,114 | 5,937 |
| Wisconsin | 32,020 | 11,132 | 13,945 | 1,145 | 128,428 | 12,027 |
| Wyoming | 619 | 258 | 343 | 43 | 7,761 | 471 |
| Dist. of Col. | 1,813 | 761 | 3,708 | 160 | 46,444 | 2,092 |
| Guam | 165 | 95 | 216 | 18 | 1,660 | 1,460 |
| Puerto Rico | 675 | 16,697 | 1,200 | 620 | 57,208 | 18,105 |
| Virgin Islands | 179 | 479 | 175 | 109 | 134,467 | 3,230 |

*Source: Child Support Enforcement,* 7th Annual Report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 1982.

## Table 7
## FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS TO STATES FOR TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES: FISCAL 1981-1984
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | $2,991,100 | $2,400,000 | $2,450,000 | $2,675,000 |
| **Alabama** | 50,729 | 40,989 | 41,843 | 45,440 |
| **Alaska** | 5,469 | 4,215 | 4,302 | 4,779 |
| **Arizona** | 32,382 | 28,640 | 29,237 | 32,412 |
| **Arkansas** | 30,472 | 24,088 | 24,590 | 26,635 |
| **California** | 302,631 | 249,403 | 254,599 | 280,689 |
| **Colorado** | 35,576 | 30,442 | 31,076 | 34,396 |
| **Connecticut** | 47,169 | 32,749 | 33,432 | 36,356 |
| **Delaware** | 7,905 | 6,270 | 6,400 | 6,937 |
| **Florida** | 116,497 | 102,631 | 104,770 | 118,129 |
| **Georgia** | 69,055 | 57,575 | 58,774 | 64,662 |
| **Hawaii** | 12,163 | 10,168 | 10,380 | 11,380 |
| **Idaho** | 11,900 | 9,947 | 10,154 | 11,125 |
| **Illinois** | 152,455 | 120,313 | 122,819 | 132,966 |
| **Indiana** | 73,161 | 57,849 | 59,054 | 63,432 |
| **Iowa** | 39,265 | 30,695 | 31,334 | 33,630 |
| **Kansas** | 31,834 | 24,899 | 25,418 | 27,644 |
| **Kentucky** | 48,003 | 38,576 | 39,380 | 42,481 |
| **Louisiana** | 54,073 | 44,298 | 45,221 | 49,975 |
| **Maine** | 15,139 | 11,854 | 12,101 | 13,143 |
| **Maryland** | 56,178 | 44,424 | 45,350 | 49,453 |
| **Massachusetts** | 78,936 | 60,451 | 61,711 | 66,970 |
| **Michigan** | 124,587 | 97,553 | 99,585 | 106,772 |
| **Minnesota** | 54,340 | 42,960 | 43,855 | 47,493 |
| **Mississippi** | 32,676 | 26,564 | 27,117 | 29,361 |
| **Missouri** | 65,886 | 51,811 | 52,890 | 57,319 |
| **Montana** | 72,077 | 8,293 | 8,465 | 9,199 |
| **Nebraska** | 21,221 | 16,543 | 16,888 | 18,294 |
| **Nevada** | 8,947 | 8,419 | 8,594 | 9,803 |
| **New Hampshire** | 11,805 | 9,705 | 9,907 | 10,858 |
| **New Jersey** | 99,354 | 77,595 | 79,212 | 85,891 |
| **New Mexico** | 16,712 | 13,698 | 13,984 | 15,406 |
| **New York** | 243,943 | 185,000 | 188,854 | 204,194 |
| **North Carolina** | 76,325 | 61,895 | 63,184 | 69,058 |
| **North Dakota** | 8,951 | 6,881 | 7,024 | 7,633 |
| **Ohio** | 145,743 | 113,769 | 116,139 | 125,066 |
| **Oklahoma** | 39,056 | 31,875 | 32,539 | 35,962 |
| **Oregon** | 32,123 | 27,744 | 28,322 | 30,753 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 160,251 | 124,044 | 127,649 | 137,711 |
| **Rhode Island** | 12,874 | 9,979 | 10,187 | 11,055 |
| **South Carolina** | 39,557 | 32,865 | 33,550 | 36,739 |
| **South Dakota** | 9,356 | 7,271 | 7,422 | 7,958 |
| **Tennessee** | 59,066 | 48,376 | 49,384 | 53,502 |
| **Texas** | 177,795 | 149,922 | 153,045 | 171,295 |
| **Utah** | 18,017 | 15,395 | 15,715 | 17,610 |
| **Vermont** | 6,880 | 5,384 | 5,497 | 5,986 |
| **Virginia** | 70,092 | 56,331 | 57,505 | 62,991 |
| **Washington** | 51,425 | 43,518 | 44,425 | 48,920 |
| **West Virginia** | 25,980 | 20,547 | 20,975 | 22,644 |
| **Wisconsin** | 63,640 | 49,577 | 50,610 | 55,010 |
| **Wyoming** | 5,924 | 4,953 | 5,066 | 5,708 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 9,198 | 6,723 | 6,863 | 7,320 |
| **Guam** | 500 | 414 | 422 | 461 |
| **Northern Mariana Is** | 106 | 1,283 | 84 | |
| **Puerto Rico** | 16,000 | 12,414 | 12,672 | 13,836 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 500 | 414 | 422 | 461 |

*Source:* U.S. Department of Human Services.

# STATE HEALTH AGENCY PROGRAMS

By Jeffrey L. Lake and James T. Dimas

The American public health system is a partnership of federal, state and local agencies, which together provide a wide range of preventive and curative health services aimed at protecting and improving the health and well-being of the entire United States population. Within each state, the District of Columbia and the six U.S. territories, primary responsibility for ensuring the public health has been vested in a single, state-level agency. Generally, these state health agencies (SHAs) are responsible for setting statewide priorities, carrying out national and state mandates, responding to disease outbreaks and other health hazards, controlling the spread of infectious diseases, and assuring access to health care for underserved residents. As advocates and providers of preventive health services, and as providers of care to the medically indigent, SHAs play a unique and important role in the American health care system.

This chapter presents an overview of the organization, responsibilities, services, expenditures and funding sources of 51 of the nation's SHAs during fiscal 1982.[1] The data used were voluntarily submitted to the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) Foundation by the nation's SHAs.[2]

**SHA Organization and Responsibilities**

Each SHA is headed by a health commissioner or director, appointed by the governor, state legislature or a board of health. The organization of public health services in a state affects how services are delivered and, to an extent, which services are provided. While some generalizations about public health organizations are possible, there is considerable variation from state to state.

The organizational structure of SHAs may be characterized by two models: (1) a freestanding, independent agency responsible directly to the governor or a board of health; or (2) one component of a superagency structure. Thirty-one of the 51 reporting SHAs follow the first model, while 20 SHAs are characterized by the second.

Variations in the SHAs' organizational structure are reflected in the range of their designated responsibilities. For example, of the SHAs reporting for fiscal 1982:

- 40 SHAs were the designated State Crippled Children's Agency (Title V, SSA).
- 12 SHAs were the designated State Mental Health Authority (PL 94-63).
- Nine SHAs were the designated Medicaid Single State Agency (Title XIX, SSA).
- 29 SHAs were the designated State Health Planning and Development Agency (PL 93-641).
- 18 SHAs acted as the lead environmental agency in their states.
- 21 SHAs operated hospitals or other health care institutions.

**SHA Services**

Despite differences in their structures and responsibilities, many SHAs share common features. Nearly all SHAs offer services related to maternal and child health, communicable disease control (including sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis and vaccine-preventable diseases), chronic diseases (such as cancer and hypertension), dental health, public health nursing (including home visits), nutrition, health education, consumer protection and sanitation, water quality, health statistics, and diagnostic laboratory tests.

In fiscal 1982, the 51 reporting SHAs provided direct public health services to 63 million people—nearly three in every 10 in the U.S. Table 2 displays the number of persons receiving direct services from SHAs. The SHAs demonstrated their strong commitment to health promotion and disease prevention during fiscal 1982 by:

- Preventing communicable diseases among preschool and school age children and influenza among the elderly and other high risk populations by immunizing nearly 11 million people.
- Using quick, effective and low-cost screening techniques to detect and prevent disease among nearly 44 million people, including screening 14 million for sexually transmitted diseases, 10

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million for visual acuity, nine million for hearing acuity, seven million for nutritional status, three million for dental disease and three million for tuberculosis.

- Making 1.1 million inspections of restaurants and other food-related facilities to ensure the availability of wholesome, unadulterated food and milk products.
- Reviewing 112,000 design specifications for water supply facilities and issuing nearly 151,000 licenses, registrations and permits for treatment facilities, water supply sources, storage tanks and line extensions.
- Preventing human exposure to toxic chemicals by making 232,000 field inspections of solid and hazardous waste disposal sites.
- Collecting vital records and health statistics to provide essential population-based information on the health and demographic characteristics of communities and states.
- Fluoridating community water supplies to prevent tooth decay.
- Preventing and responding to disease outbreaks using epidemiologic methods, including disease surveillance.
- Training nearly 2,000 persons to respond to environmental emergencies caused by hazardous chemicals, radiation exposure and contaminated air, water and food.
- Analyzing 26 million laboratory samples and specimens to prevent and detect disease and identify environmental contaminants.
- Detecting and promoting control of hypertension by screening nearly seven million people for high blood pressure and diagnosing over 131,000 as hypertensive. Public health agencies often provided follow-up services to those requiring treatment, including nutritional counseling.

**Expenditures**

The nation's state health agencies spent $5.04 billion for their public health programs in fiscal 1982 (including direct SHA expenditures and intergovernmental transfers to local health departments, but excluding SHA Medicaid expenditures). SHA expenditures ranged from $11.2 million in Wyoming to $482.6 million in California. Several factors account for the tremendous range in SHA public health expenditures, including variation in state populations and differences in the responsibilities of these agencies. Some SHAs have responsibility only for such traditional public health services as communicable disease control, general sanitation, maternal and child health and vital statistics. In contrast, others have such additional responsibilities as the provision of mental health services and the operation of hospitals. Furthermore, the balance of responsibility for public health services between state and local governments varies greatly among the states.

Of the $5.04 billion in SHA expenditures, 73 percent ($3.68 billion) was spent for personal health programs, including $937 million for the SHA-operated institutions in 21 states. Expenditures for health resources programs were $350 million (7 percent of the total), expenditures for environmental health programs were $344 million (7 percent), and expenditures for laboratory programs were $176 million (3 percent). Expenditures for general administration were reported to be $285 million (6 percent of the total). The remaining $204 million was reported as "funds to local health departments not allocated to program areas."

The ASTHO Foundation estimates that SHAs spent $1.1 billion for hospital and other institutional inpatient services. This amount included $888 million spent for inpatient care in SHA-operated institutions, as well as $199 million for inpatient care services purchased from institutions other than those operated by the SHA. The $1.1 billion in purchased and SHA-provided inpatient care accounted for 30 percent of all personal health expenditures.

**Sources of Funds**

State Health Agencies are funded primarily by state, federal and local governments. Additional funding is collected from fees and reimbursements for services, and other sources such as grants from foundations. State funds provide the core of support for public health programs and typically include both the required match for federal grants and general revenue support of state programs. Of the $5.04 billion spent by the 51 reporting SHAs in fiscal 1982, $2.89 billion (57 percent of the total) came from state funds. Federal grants and contracts, excluding direct federal assistance provided in lieu of cash, accounted for $1.72 billion (34 percent) of the total. Funds from local sources, fees, reimbursements and other sources made up the remaining 9 percent.

Of the $1.72 billion in federal grant and contract funds spent by the SHAs, $867 million (51 percent) came from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Although administered by the SHAs, WIC is primarily a food distribution program. Grants and

contracts from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) accounted for $740 million (43 percent) of the federal funds spent by SHAs, and the remaining 6 percent was from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Departments of Labor and Transportation, and other federal agencies.

Among the federal grants for public health administered by DHHS, the Maternal and Child Health Services (MCH) and Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) block grants (created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) are of special interest. These two newly-created block grants encompassed 15 previously categorical grant programs. The 51 reporting SHAs spent a total of $172 million from block grant funds in 1982—$144 million (86 percent) from the MCH Block Grant and $27 million (14 percent) from the PHHS Block Grant.[3]

Nearly all (96 percent) of the MCH Block Grant funds was spent for personal health programs. The remaining 4 percent was distributed among health resources, environmental health, and laboratory programs and general administration. Over two-thirds ($19 million) of the PHHS Block Grant expenditures by SHAs went for personal health programs; 8 percent ($2 million) was spent for health resources programs, 7 percent for environmental health programs, 5 percent for laboratory programs and 3 percent for general administration. The remaining 8 percent was reported as "funds provided to local health departments but not allocable to program areas."

**Local Health Departments**

In 46 states and Puerto Rico, there are more than 3,000 local health departments (LHDs) providing direct community health services. In the 10 states and territories with no LHDs, the SHA usually is the primary provider of community health services.[4] The nation's LHDs provide preventive health services such as childhood immunizations, restaurant inspections, food-borne and water-borne disease investigation, lead-based paint poisoning prevention and urban rat control.

The structure of LHDs varies considerably—some serve rural populations of a few thousand people, while others are located in urban areas, serving millions of people. Some have only a few employees, such as a public health nurse, a sanitarian and a clerical worker. On the other end of the scale, some LHDs have multi-million dollar budgets and hundreds of employees. Most LHDs, however, lie somewhere between these extremes.

In fiscal 1982, 37 SHAs granted $1.02 billion to LHDs in their states. About two-thirds (65 percent) of the funds were reported as personal health expenditures, 8 percent as environmental health, 2 percent as health resources, 4 percent as general administration and 1 percent as laboratory program expenditures. The remaining 20 percent was unallocable to program areas. Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) came from state revenues, while federal grants and contracts accounted for 26 percent. The other 12 percent came from local sources, fees and reimbursements and other sources.

Of the $259 million in federal funds provided to local health departments by SHAs, 17 percent was from the MCH and PHHS block grants. Under the block grants, certain programs that traditionally were implemented at the local level (e.g., rat control and lead-based paint poisoning prevention) are still operated by local governments with funding "pass throughs" at the discretion of the SHAs.

In addition to receiving funds from SHAs, LHDs received funds directly from local governments, federal grants and contracts, and other sources. An additional $1.32 billion was spent by LHDs from sources other than the SHA, with 70 percent of this amount from local governments. Altogether, LHDs spent an estimated $2.34 billion in fiscal 1982, including funds from the SHAs and other sources.

**Medicaid**

Title XIX of the Social Security Act requires the designation of a single agency in each state to administer the state plan for the medical assistance program—Medicaid. Nine reporting SHAs were the designated Medicaid Single State Agencies (MSSAs) for their states in fiscal 1982; their MSSA expenditures are entirely separate from the public health expenditures discussed in this chapter. Together these nine SHAs spent $5.6 billion for their Medicaid programs alone, an amount that is greater than the total spent by all SHAs for all public health programs. This $5.6 billion represents nearly 20 percent of the $29.9 billion spent by all MSSAs in fiscal 1982.[5]

**Notes**

1. There are 57 state health agencies. The public health agencies in three states (Maine, Montana and Wisconsin) and three territories (American Samoa, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands) did not provide complete data for fiscal 1982.

2. More complete information on specific programs, including state-by-state detail on services, ex-

penditures and sources of funds appears in: *Public Health Agencies 1982, Volumes 1-4* (Kensington, Maryland: Association of State and Territorial Health Officials Foundation, 1984).

3. For several reasons the amount of block grant funds spent by the SHAs during their 1982 fiscal year was substantially smaller than the amount appropriated by Congress. First, the 1982 fiscal year in most states began July 1, 1981, but block grant funds were not available until October 1, 1981. This resulted in block grant funds being available to most SHAs for a maximum of nine months during their 1982 fiscal periods. Second, some states (e.g. California and New York) did not assume control of the block grants during their 1982 fiscal years. These states continued to receive a *pro rata* share of categorical funding. Finally, overlap existed between the budget periods of many of the categorical programs that were included in the block grants, and the budget periods of many of the programs not included. As a result, significant sums of (federal) fiscal 1981 categorical funds were spent by the SHAs during their 1982 fiscal periods. This enabled them to conserve a portion of their 1982 block grant allotments for expenditure the following year.

4. The nine states and territories without LHDs were: Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Vermont, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory and the Virgin Islands.

5. Health Care Financing Administration, Personal Communication, 1984.

# Table 1
# SELECTED PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES DELEGATED TO STATE HEALTH AGENCIES: FISCAL 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | SHA Organizational Structure | | SHA designated as: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freestanding independent agency | Component of superagency | State crippled children's agency (Title V, SSA) | Mental health authority (PL 94-63) | Medicaid single state agency (Title XIX, SSA) | State Health planning & development agency (PL 93-641) | Lead environmental agency | SHA operates institutions |
| **United States** | 31 | 20 | 40 | 12 | 9 | 29 | 18 | 21 |
| **Alabama** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Alaska** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **California** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Colorado** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Connecticut** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Delaware** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Florida** | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Georgia** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Hawaii** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Idaho** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Illinois** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Indiana** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Iowa** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Kansas** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Kentucky** | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Louisiana** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maine** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maryland** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Michigan** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Minnesota** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Mississippi** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Missouri** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Montana** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Nevada** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **New Hampshire** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **New Mexico** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **North Carolina** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Ohio** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Oklahoma** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Oregon** | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **South Carolina** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Texas** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Utah** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Vermont** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Virginia** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Washington** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Dist. of Col.** | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **American Samoa** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Guam** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **No. Marianas Is.** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Trust Territory** | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Virgin Islands** | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

*Source:* Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASHTO) Foundation, Kensington, Maryland.

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

## Table 2
## PERSONS RECEIVING SELECTED PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES FROM STATE HEALTH AGENCIES: FISCAL 1982
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Receiving any services | Health screening | Immunization | Maternity services | Infant and child child health ambulatory services | WIC nutrition services | Family planning services | Genetic counseling | Dental services | Handicapped children's ambulatory services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | 62,632 | 43,817 | 10,524 | 650 | 2,952 | 3,984 | 3,219 | 111 | 2,296 | 461 |
| **Alabama** | 1,164C | 896E | 237C | 18C | 54C | 110C | 86C | U | 9 | . . . |
| **Alaska** | 387E | 286E | 93E | 5 | 15 | 33E | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| **Arizona** | 1,274E | 999 | 150E | 21 | 25 | 46 | 33 | ★ | 5E | 15 |
| **Arkansas** | 472E | 440E | 79E | 7 | 41C | 32 | 42 | . . . | 2 | . . . |
| **California** | 3,678E | 2,085E | 1,183E | 16 | 17E | 329 | 498E | U | 33E | 1 |
| **Colorado** | 402E | 174E | 170E | 3 | 57 | 31C | 30 | 2 | 1 | U |
| **Connecticut** | 650E | 377E | 220 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Delaware** | 285E | 223E | 36 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 20 | ★ | 9C | 6 |
| **Florida** | 1,758E | 1,111E | 430 | 31 | 275 | 135 | 148 | 1 | 40 | . . . |
| **Georgia** | 1,416E | 1,260E | 1 | 7 | 2 | 75 | 154 | ★ | 41 | 17E |
| **Hawaii** | 507E | 397E | 2 | 1 | 161E | 21 | 12E | ★ | 76E | 4 |
| **Idaho** | 315E | 179E | 100 | 1 | U | 23 | 19 | ★ | ★ | 3 |
| **Illinois** | 4,224 | 3,923E | 201 | 35 | 59 | 145 | 4 | U | U | . . . |
| **Indiana** | 592E | 355E | 91E | U | ★ | 55 | U | U | 160 | U |
| **Iowa** | 336E | 258E | 46 | 5 | 11 | 45E | 30 | 2 | 4 | . . . |
| **Kansas** | 1,291E | 946E | 349E | 8 | 55E | 97E | 42E | 5E | 1E | 4 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,323E | 976C | 143 | 14 | 11E | 97 | 92E | 1E | 3E | 13E |
| **Louisiana** | 1,507E | 1,167E | 292E | 24 | 100 | 114E | 79 | 2 | 6 | 17E |
| **Maine** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Maryland** | 687E | 368E | 92C | 38E | 56E | 84E | 130E | 3 | 33C | 23 |
| **Massachusetts** | 2,359E | 1,505 | 680 | 2 | 39 | 39 | 6 | 1C | 3E | 8 |
| **Michigan** | 1,490E | 780 | 579 | U | U | 82 | 92 | 1E | 3 | 8 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,700E | 782E | 252 | 33 | 236 | 80E | 49E | 1 | ★ | 11 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,099E | 756E | 177E | 23 | 95 | 73 | 93 | . . . | 150 | 6 |
| **Missouri** | 906E | 626E | 195 | 14 | 19 | 72 | 8 | 1 | 21 | 7 |
| **Montana** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | 259E | 248E | 9 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 22 | 2 | 14C | . . . |
| **Nevada** | 266E | 195E | 45 | 1E | 4E | 24E | 9E | U | 4 | 2 |
| **New Hampshire** | 127E | 125E | 54 | 1E | 7E | 10 | 16 | 1 | 21 | 2 |
| **New Jersey** | 963E | 662E | 102 | 12 | 67 | 79 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 14E |
| **New Mexico** | 273E | 123E | 54 | 3 | 21 | 25 | 18 | 1 | 16 | 4 |
| **New York** | 1,610E | 961E | 438 | 24E | 51C | 180E | 271 | ★ | 1C | 5E |
| **North Carolina** | 2,483E | 1,158 | 180 | 27 | 155E | 139 | 39 | 7 | 355E | 26 |
| **North Dakota** | 254E | 191E | 32 | ★ | 17 | 10 | 22E | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Ohio** | 2,918E | 2,565E | 313 | 11 | 51 | 172 | 85 | 3 | 23 | 25 |
| **Oklahoma** | 925E | 683E | 188E | 3E | 51E | 49E | 60E | ★E | 3 | . . . |
| **Oregon** | 375E | 295E | 53 | 1 | 24 | 41 | 39 | . . . | 29 | . . . |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,078E | 2,992E | 442 | 30 | 204E | 274E | 20E | 18 | 564 | 125E |
| **Rhode Island** | 297E | 163E | 109E | 1 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| **South Carolina** | 727E | 497E | 248 | ★ | 69 | 109 | 95 | . . . | 4E | 7 |
| **South Dakota** | 308 | 312E | 81 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 26 | . . . | . . . | 2 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,407E | 862E | 263E | 18E | 18E | 50E | 159E | 37E | 184E | 8E |
| **Texas** | 8,967E | 7,567 | 600C | 62 | 167 | 431 | 133 | 13 | 71 | 21 |
| **Utah** | 476E | 276E | 145E | 4 | 21E | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| **Vermont** | 191E | 121E | 54E | 1 | 1E | 23 | 15 | U | 24 | 4C |
| **Virginia** | 1,293 | 724 | 126 | 1 | 5 | 126 | 93 | . . . | 52 | 18 |
| **Washington** | 1,307C | 609C | 537 | 29 | 128C | 68 | 86 | 1 | 7E | 6 |
| **West Virginia** | 692E | 294E | 184E | 4 | 74E | 50 | 97E | 2 | 103E | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wyoming** | 462E | 271E | 79 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | ★ | 2 | 2 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 553E | 349 | 31E | 5 | 42E | 11 | 11 | U | 21 | 10E |
| **American Samoa** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Guam** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Puerto Rico** | 1,571E | 702E | 326E | 95E | 393E | 141E | 138E | U | 172E | 23E |
| **TTPI** | U | U | U | U | U | . . . | U | U | U | U |
| **Virgin Islands** | 30 | 5E | 30 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 6 | . . . | U | U |

*Source:* Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASHTO) Foundation, Kensington, Maryland.

*Key:*

★—Small number, unspecified.
E—Estimated.
C—Data combined with reporting of another service or program.
U—Data unobtainable.

| State or other jurisdiction | Communicable disease ambulatory services | | | Chronic disease ambulatory services | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Veneral disease | Tubercu-losis | Other | Cancer | Diabetes | Hyper-tension | Cardio-vascular diseases | Mental retardation | Renal dialysis | Other |
| **United States** .... | 2,757 | 544 | 172 | 56 | 43 | 297 | 140 | 51 | 20 | 79 |
| **Alabama** ..... | 65C | 11C | ... | ★C | U | 3C | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| **Alaska** ..... | 16 | 7E | U | ... | ... | U | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** ..... | 25 | 7 | ... | U | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... | ★ | U |
| **Arkansas** ..... | 18E | U | 4E | 1 | ... | 3E | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **California** ..... | 852E | ★ | U | U | U | U | U | ... | U | U |
| **Colorado** ..... | 13 | U | ... | ... | ... | U | U | 1 | ... | ... |
| **Connecticut** ..... | 26E | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ★ | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| **Delaware** ..... | 6 | 1 | 7 | ★ | U | U | U | ... | ★ | 1 |
| **Florida** ..... | 125 | 120 | ... | ★ | 7 | 3 | ★ | U | ★ | 1 |
| **Georgia** ..... | 86 | 12 | ... | 1 | U | 50 | U | ★ | ★ | 7 |
| **Hawaii** ..... | 6 | 20 | 1 | ★ | ★ | 6 | 1 | 5 | ★ | 1 |
| **Idaho** ..... | 7 | 1 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Illinois** ..... | 52 | U | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 1 | 3E | 1 |
| **Indiana** ..... | U | U | ... | U | ... | 10E | U | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Iowa** ..... | 8E | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 5E | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Kansas** ..... | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | U | ★C | ★ | ★E | ★ | 3 |
| **Kentucky** ..... | 17 | 20E | 38E | 24E | 2E | 27E | 3E | 8 | ... | 3E |
| **Louisiana** ..... | 100 | 5 | U | ... | U | U | U | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Maine** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maryland** ..... | 20E | 12E | U | 2E | ... | ★ | ... | 16E | 2 | U |
| **Massachusetts** ..... | 50 | 18E | ... | 1E | ... | ★ | 1E | ... | ★E | 1E |
| **Michigan** ..... | 100 | 7 | ... | U | 2E | 50 | ... | U | ... | ... |
| **Minnesota** ..... | 26 | 13 | 77 | 6 | 6 | 0C | 86C | 2 | U | 23 |
| **Mississippi** ..... | 27 | 9 | ... | 1 | 4 | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Missouri** ..... | 50 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 12E | 1 | U | ... | ★ |
| **Montana** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** ..... | 3 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Nevada** ..... | 21E | 10E | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **New Hampshire** .... | 11 | ★E | ... | U | ... | U | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **New Jersey** ..... | 49 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| **New Mexico** ..... | 11 | 12 | 5 | 2 | ★ | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | ★ |
| **New York** ..... | 40 | 63 | ... | U | U | U | U | ... | U | ... |
| **North Carolina** ..... | 66 | 1 | U | 2 | U | 20 | U | 2 | ★ | U |
| **North Dakota** ..... | 2 | 8 | 1 | ★ | ... | ... | 1 | ★ | ... | 1 |
| **Ohio** ..... | 76 | 4 | ... | ★ | ★ | 24 | 1 | U | U | U |
| **Oklahoma** ..... | 47 | 8E | 1 | 1 | U | 4 | U | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Oregon** ..... | 130 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Pennsylvania** ..... | 97 | 43 | ... | 1E | 4E | 9E | 7E | ... | 4 | 1E |
| **Rhode Island** ..... | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ★ | 18 | ★ | 1 | ★ | ... |
| **South Carolina** ..... | 22 | 7 | ... | 5 | 1 | ★ | 1 | ... | ★ | ... |
| **South Dakota** ..... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** ..... | 94 | 2 | ... | U | U | U | U | ★ | 1 | 3 |
| **Texas** ..... | 221 | 59E | ★ | 1E | 2 | ... | 11E | 1 | 5 | 26E |
| **Utah** ..... | 10 | 3 | ... | U | ... | U | ★ | 1 | U | ★ |
| **Vermont** ..... | 1 | 2 | U | ... | ... | ... | ★ | U | ... | U |
| **Virginia** ..... | 49 | 11 | 1 | ... | ★ | 7 | 2 | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Washington** ..... | 57E | 4 | ... | ★ | ... | U | ... | ... | ★ | 2 |
| **West Virginia** ..... | 5E | 3 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 1 | 2 | 7E | U | 3 |
| **Wisconsin** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** ..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Dist. of Col.** ..... | 28 | 6E | ... | ... | U | U | ★E | ★ | ... | ... |
| **American Samoa** ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Guam** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **No. Mariana Is.** .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** ..... | ★E | 5E | ★ | 3E | 13E | 12E | 15E | 1 | U | U |
| **TTPI** ..... | U | U | ... | U | ... | U | U | ... | U | ... |
| **Virgin Islands** ..... | 4 | ★ | 4 | ★ | 1 | 5 | ★ | U | ... | ... |

## Table 2—Continued
## PERSONS RECEIVING SELECTED PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES FROM STATE HEALTH AGENCIES: FISCAL 1982
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Mental health, alcohol and drug abuse services | | | General ambulatory care | Home health care | Inpatient care |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mental health | Alcohol abuse | Drug abuse | | | |
| **United States** | 300 | 183 | 73 | 2,033 | 247 | 475 |
| **Alabama** | U | U | ... | U | 9C | ★ |
| **Alaska** | 1E | ★ | U | 50 | 1 | 1E |
| **Arizona** | 32 | 12 | 5 | 6 | ... | 16 |
| **Arkansas** | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | 5 | ★ |
| **California** | 1 | ... | U | 13 | U | 15 |
| **Colorado** | U | U | U | 23 | U | 1 |
| **Connecticut** | ... | ... | ... | 5E | ★ | 1 |
| **Delaware** | ★ | ... | ... | 2 | 3E | 1 |
| **Florida** | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 4 | ★ |
| **Georgia** | ... | ... | ... | 33 | U | 17E |
| **Hawaii** | 20E | ★ | ★ | 106E | 1E | 26 |
| **Idaho** | ... | 3 | ★ | ★ | 1 | 3 |
| **Illinois** | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 8 |
| **Indiana** | U | ... | ... | U | 21 | U |
| **Iowa** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ★ |
| **Kansas** | ★ | ★ | ★ | 69 | 5E | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | 49 | 19 | 6 | 2E | 7 | 22E |
| **Louisiana** | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| **Maine** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maryland** | 44 | 13E | 16 | 391E | 10E | 29E |
| **Massachusetts** | 1E | 40E | 1E | 17E | 1E | 53E |
| **Michigan** | U | 18 | 15 | 32 | ★ | 18 |
| **Minnesota** | 7 | 1 | 1 | 249 | 25 | 1 |
| **Mississippi** | ... | ... | ... | 2E | 5 | 2E |
| **Missouri** | U | ... | ... | U | 8 | 8 |
| **Montana** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ★ | ★ |
| **Nevada** | U | ... | ... | 2E | ... | 2 |
| **New Hampshire** | 2 | U | ... | ★ | ★E | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | U | 7 | 16 | 2 | 23 | 10E |
| **New Mexico** | 26 | 7 | 3 | ... | ★ | 10 |
| **New York** | U | ... | ... | U | U | 1 |
| **North Carolina** | ... | 10 | ... | 49E | 26 | 4 |
| **North Dakota** | ★ | ★ | ★ | 4 | ... | ... |
| **Ohio** | ★ | 8 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 |
| **Oklahoma** | 14 | ★ | ★ | ★ | 2 | ★ |
| **Oregon** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Pennsylvania** | 9 | 36C | ★C | 21E | 1E | 28C |
| **Rhode Island** | U | ... | ... | 1E | U | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | ... | ... | ... | ★ | 16 | 13 |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | 2 | 1 | 57 | 3 | 3E |
| **Tennessee** | 2E | ... | ... | 71E | 7 | 2 |
| **Texas** | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| **Utah** | 1 | U | U | 46E | ... | 1 |
| **Vermont** | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ★ |
| **Virginia** | ... | ... | ... | 317 | 10 | 1 |
| **Washington** | ... | ... | ... | ... | U | 1 |
| **West Virginia** | ★E | 5 | 1 | 16E | 13 | 7E |
| **Wisconsin** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 2 | ★ |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 18 | 2 | 6 | 79C | 10 | 8 |
| **American Samoa** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Guam** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** | 69 | U | U | 247E | 1E | 143E |
| **TTPI** | ... | U | ... | U | ... | U |
| **Virgin Islands** | 2 | ★ | ★ | 37 | ★ | ★ |

# Table 3
# PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM EXPENDITURES OF STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, BY PROGRAM: FISCAL 1982
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Personal health | Environmental health | Health resources | Laboratory | General administration | Funds to LHDs not allocated to program areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States** | $5,041,195 | $3,682,062 | $344,384 | $349,888 | $175,976 | $284,516 | $204,370 |
| **Alabama** | 58,526 | 35,627 | 5,299 | 3,296 | 4,319 | 3,256 | 6,729 |
| **Alaska** | 21,944 | 17,155 | 139 | 1,874 | 1,749 | 1,028 | ... |
| **Arizona** | 107,771 | 85,035 | 12,672 | 2,627 | 1,962 | 5,475 | ... |
| **Arkansas** | 42,160 | 28,850 | 5,347 | 1,637 | 1,857 | 4,468 | ... |
| **California** | 482,578 | 232,991 | 27,214 | 28,146 | 17,222 | 44,495 | 132,510 |
| **Colorado** | 61,898 | 36,664 | 8,580 | 3,115 | 2,036 | 7,949 | 3,554 |
| **Connecticut** | 47,241 | 32,178 | 1,342 | 6,554 | 4,320 | 1,843 | 1,004 |
| **Delaware** | 25,869 | 23,065 | 1,133 | 434 | 600 | 636 | ... |
| **Florida** | 165,554 | 109,767 | 25,685 | 10,450 | 6,905 | 12,745 | ... |
| **Georgia** | 110,828 | 77,587 | 299 | 3,600 | 3,056 | 1,016 | 25,271 |
| **Hawaii** | 148,308 | 123,626 | 6,184 | 13,849 | 1,359 | 3,290 | ... |
| **Idaho** | 20,099 | 12,183 | 3,534 | 1,988 | 1,705 | 688 | ... |
| **Illinois** | 83,381 | 53,058 | 4,857 | 9,139 | 3,163 | 7,956 | 5,208 |
| **Indiana** | 45,832 | 23,867 | 16,136 | 2,655 | 3,175 | ... | ... |
| **Iowa** | 25,371 | 20,397 | 378 | 3,365 | ... | 1,231 | ... |
| **Kansas** | 29,632 | 15,339 | 6,485 | 3,377 | 1,787 | 2,642 | ... |
| **Kentucky** | 163,475 | 140,808 | 3,341 | 5,061 | 1,844 | 3,703 | 8,717 |
| **Louisiana** | 92,446 | 73,497 | 10,933 | 2,369 | 4,012 | 1,635 | ... |
| **Maine** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maryland** | 390,150 | 329,922 | 24,082 | 10,955 | 5,404 | 19,787 | ... |
| **Massachusetts** | 126,810 | 111,784 | 3,106 | 3,994 | 4,345 | 3,581 | ... |
| **Michigan** | 188,453 | 143,551 | 15,350 | 11,219 | 11,280 | 7,054 | ... |
| **Minnesota** | 56,274 | 26,910 | 2,763 | 7,322 | 2,643 | 4,927 | 11,709 |
| **Mississippi** | 66,079 | 56,794 | 3,098 | 2,100 | 1,250 | 2,837 | ... |
| **Missouri** | 67,421 | 57,252 | 1,705 | 5,642 | 1,512 | 1,105 | 205 |
| **Montana** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** | 16,760 | 10,647 | 1,243 | 3,714 | 651 | 504 | ... |
| **Nevada** | 15,253 | 10,930 | 1,157 | 1,171 | 796 | 513 | 686 |
| **New Hampshire** | 12,063 | 8,461 | 839 | 1,509 | 523 | 731 | ... |
| **New Jersey** | 104,530 | 74,120 | 4,713 | 12,854 | 5,065 | 7,778 | ... |
| **New Mexico** | 82,422 | 62,173 | 8,684 | 4,587 | 3,012 | 3,967 | ... |
| **New York** | 397,703 | 259,294 | 11,988 | 64,563 | 32,642 | 29,215 | ... |
| **North Carolina** | 122,693 | 106,943 | 6,213 | 1,791 | 5,149 | 2,597 | ... |
| **North Dakota** | 13,365 | 6,827 | 2,642 | 1,540 | 1,208 | 652 | 496 |
| **Ohio** | 102,372 | 76,288 | 3,381 | 11,433 | 3,896 | 7,374 | ... |
| **Oklahoma** | 61,986 | 38,785 | 13,601 | 3,886 | 1,238 | 4,476 | ... |
| **Oregon** | 27,548 | 17,111 | 1,536 | 4,885 | 2,496 | 767 | 753 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 187,863 | 155,635 | 6,064 | 20,189 | 2,829 | 3,146 | |
| **Rhode Island** | 26,969 | 14,088 | 3,671 | 4,333 | 3,349 | 1,529 | ... |
| **South Carolina** | 120,321 | 81,862 | 23,384 | 3,948 | 3,202 | 7,924 | ... |
| **South Dakota** | 12,930 | 9,837 | 365 | 1,419 | 937 | 372 | ... |
| **Tennessee** | 103,636 | 79,605 | 10,419 | 6,184 | 3,526 | 3,902 | ... |
| **Texas** | 211,045 | 153,218 | 18,602 | 20,652 | 5,214 | 13,359 | ... |
| **Utah** | 26,304 | 14,784 | 5,152 | 2,085 | 2,568 | 1,715 | ... |
| **Vermont** | 15,195 | 11,931 | 969 | 1,127 | 876 | 292 | ... |
| **Virginia** | 141,644 | 90,159 | 20,795 | 5,573 | 1,418 | 19,579 | 4,120 |
| **Washington** | 45,082 | 35,259 | 3,115 | 3,755 | 2,267 | 686 | ... |
| **West Virginia** | 111,729 | 96,280 | 1,487 | 4,603 | 2,037 | 3,913 | 3,410 |
| **Wisconsin** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | 11,191 | 8,878 | 435 | 1,249 | 462 | 166 | ... |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 80,529 | 73,300 | ... | 1,887 | 1,002 | 4,341 | ... |
| **American Samoa** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Guam** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** | 300,355 | 270,488 | 2,888 | 14,066 | 503 | 12,410 | ... |
| **TTPI** | 13,191 | 11,512 | 626 | 648 | ... | 405 | ... |
| **Virgin Islands** | 48,416 | 35,738 | 754 | 1,466 | 1,604 | 8,855 | ... |

*Source:* The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) Foundation, Kensington, Maryland.

## Table 4
## PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURES OF STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS: FISCAL 1982
### (In millions of dollars)

| Source of funds | Total | Personal health | | Environmental health | Health resources | Laboratory | General administration | Funds to LHDs not allocated to program areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Noninstitutional | SHA-operated institutions | | | | | |
| Total | $5,041.2 | $2,745.5 | $936.6 | $344.4 | $349.9 | $176.0 | $284.5 | $204.4 |
| Subtotal, excluding federal grant and contract funds | 3,325.7 | 1,288.5 | 908.4 | 258.8 | 255.0 | 161.6 | 254.9 | 198.5 |
| State funds | 2,894.1 | 1,111.2 | 779.7 | 210.8 | 219.9 | 149.6 | 226.4 | 196.4 |
| Local funds | 122.9 | 76.0 | - | 27.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 1.6 |
| Fees | 238.0 | 72.4 | 118.5 | 16.1 | 19.6 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Patient fees & reimbursements from Medicaid | 89.3 | 24.2 | 64.3 | - | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | ... |
| Patient fees & reimbursements from other sources | 96.6 | 35.1 | 54.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| Other fees | 52.0 | 13.1 | - | 14.0 | 18.4 | 5.3 | 1.3 | ... |
| Other | 70.7 | 28.9 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 13.9 | 3.3 | 9.8 | ... |
| Subtotal, federal grant and contract funds(a) | 1,715.5 | 1,457.0 | 28.2 | 85.5 | 94.9 | 14.4 | 29.6 | 5.8 |
| Department of Health and Human Services | 739.7 | 585.9 | 23.6 | 12.5 | 88.7 | 9.2 | 13.8 | 5.8 |
| Public Health Service | 618.9 | 517.4 | 14.3 | 12.4 | 49.4 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 5.8 |
| Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration | 70.5 | 66.3 | ... | 0.1 | 3.8 | - | 0.4 | ... |
| ADAMHA Block Grant (P.L. 97-35) | 21.2 | 19.7 | ... | - | 1.2 | - | 0.2 | ... |
| Other ADAMHA | 49.3 | 46.6 | ... | 0.1 | 2.6 | - | 0.1 | ... |
| Centers for Disease Control | 130.4 | 89.1 | ... | 9.7 | 22.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.0 |
| Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant (P.L. 97-35) | 27.2 | 18.7 | ... | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| Immunization (PHSA Sec. 317) | 11.8 | 11.6 | ... | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... |
| Refugee Assistance Act of 1980 (Sec. 412C3) | 6.0 | 4.6 | ... | ... | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Venereal Disease (PHSA Sec. 318) | 20.5 | 19.6 | ... | - | - | 0.8 | 0.1 | ... |
| Diabetes Control (PHSA Sec. 301) | 9.1 | 8.8 | ... | ... | 0.2 | ... | - | ... |
| Fluoridation (PHSA Sec. 317) | 3.1 | 2.7 | ... | 0.4 | ... | - | - | ... |
| Health Education/Risk Reduction (PHSA Sec. 1703(a) & P.L. 95-626) | 14.2 | 12.9 | ... | - | 0.3 | ... | 0.9 | ... |
| Emergency Medical Services (PHSA Title XII) | 18.4 | 0.2 | ... | ... | 17.9 | 0.3 | - | ... |
| Hypertension (PHSA Sec. 317) | 8.5 | 8.5 | ... | ... | - | - | - | ... |
| Rat Control (PHSA Sec. 317) | 8.2 | ... | ... | 6.6 | 1.5 | ... | 0.2 | ... |
| Health Incentive Grant (PHSA Sec. 314(d)) | 1.4 | 0.5 | ... | 0.1 | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Other CDC | 1.9 | 0.8 | ... | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ... |
| Food & Drug Administration | 1.5 | - | ... | 1.4 | ... | - | - | ... |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Health Resources and Services Administration | 386.6 | 354.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 19.5 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 1.8 |
| Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (P.L. 97-35) | 144.4 | 138.6 | . . . | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| Community Health Centers (PHSA Sec. 330) | 5.3 | 5.1 | . . . | . . . | - | . . . | 0.1 | . . . |
| Family Planning (PHSA Title X) | 76.5 | 76.1 | . . . | - | - | - | 0.3 | . . . |
| Migrant Health (PHSA Sec. 319) | 2.9 | 2.7 | . . . | 0.2 | . . . | . . . | - | . . . |
| Crippled Children (SSA Title V) | 33.2 | 30.5 | 1.4 | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | - |
| Genetic Disease (PHSA Sec. 1101) | 6.2 | 6.2 | . . . | . . . | . . . | - | - | . . . |
| SIDS (PHSA Sec. 1121) | 1.3 | 1.3 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | - | . . . |
| Maternal and Child Health (SSA Title V) | 83.2 | 80.1 | . . . | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Services for Blind/Disabled Children (SSI, Sec. 1615 SSA) | 5.9 | 5.6 | 0.3 | . . . | . . . | . . . | 0.1 | . . . |
| Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention (PHSA Sec. 316) | 1.0 | 0.9 | . . . | 0.1 | . . . | - | . . . | . . . |
| National Health Planning & Resources Development Act (P.L. 93-641) | 17.6 | 0.1 | . . . | - | 17.0 | - | 0.4 | . . . |
| Other HRSA | 9.1 | 7.3 | - | 0.2 | 1.4 | - | 0.3 | . . . |
| National Institutes of Health | 27.3 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | . . . |
| National Center for Health Statistics | 2.5 | - | . . . | . . . | 2.1 | . . . | 0.4 | . . . |
| Health Care Financing Administration | 77.6 | 29.4 | 7.6 | - | 37.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 | . . . |
| Medicaid grants and contracts (SSA Title XIX) | 64.9 | 25.7 | 7.1 | - | 29.3 | - | 2.8 | . . . |
| Medicare grants and contracts (SSA Title XVIII) | 10.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | - | 7.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | . . . |
| Other HCFA | 2.1 | 0.9 | . . . | . . . | 1.2 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Social Security Administration | 4.2 | 3.1 | 0.1 | . . . | 0.9 | . . . | - | . . . |
| Office of Human Development Services | 37.3 | 35.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | - | 0.1 | . . . |
| Developmental Disabilities (P.L. 91-517, P.L. 94-103) | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | - | - | . . . |
| Grants for Services (SSA Title XX) | 33.3 | 32.6 | 0.4 | . . . | 0.2 | . . . | - | . . . |
| Other OHDS | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | . . . | . . . | - | - | . . . |
| Other DHHS | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | - | 0.3 | . . . | 0.2 | . . . |
| Other Federal Agencies | 964.1 | 870.5 | 4.5 | 72.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | . . . |
| Department of Agriculture | 872.5 | 863.3 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 3.0 | . . . |
| WIC | 866.8 | 862.5 | . . . | 0.5 | 0.8 | - | 3.0 | . . . |
| Other | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 4.3 | . . . | 0.1 | - | . . . |
| Department of Labor | 5.2 | 0.9 | . . . | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | . . . |
| Department of Transportation | 5.0 | 0.6 | . . . | - | 3.6 | 0.7 | - | . . . |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 65.9 | 0.1 | . . . | 62.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | . . . |
| Regional Commissions | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | . . . | 0.5 | . . . | - | . . . |
| Other | 14.2 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | . . . |
| Unidentified federal | 11.7 | 0.6 | - | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 10.3 | . . . |

*Key:*
—Dollar amounts less than $50,000

(a) Four of the predecessor categorical grants were transferred from one federal agency to another when the block grants were created. In the table above, these four grants are reported under the agency that administered them as part of the block grants. Thus expenditures from Emergency Medical Services, Hypertension and Home Health Services grant funds are included in the Centers for Disease Control for both fiscal years 1981 and 1982. Expenditures from lead-based paint poisoning prevention grant funds are included in Health Resources and Services Administration for both years.

# A Note on Use

**Symbols:** Unless otherwise noted, all tables in *The Book of the States* use the following scheme:

. . .—no data
blank cell—not applicable
0—zero quantity.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the sources of data for tables are surveys and research by The Council of State Governments.

# 4. Safety and Public Protection

## CORRECTIONS, COURTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By Edward D. Feigenbaum

Prison overcrowding led the list of state criminal justice concerns in 1983. When the U.S. Department of Justice reported yet another increase in the growth of the prison population during the first six months of 1983, few were surprised. The total number of incarcerated individuals rose to a record high of more than 431,000 by June 30, 1983, following yearly increases of 12 percent in 1981 and 1982,[1] and an overall growth rate of 42 percent since 1979.[2] Probation and parole cutbacks were not responsible; the number of offenders released under supervision increased proportionally during the period.[3]

Several factors contribute to the burgeoning prison population. Criminals among the "baby boom" generation of the 1940s and 1950s are now entering their peak years of activity.[4] Arrest rates since the late 1970s have increased.[5] New, harsher state sentencing policies have also exacerbated the problem. Nine states have determinate sentencing, which reduces the parole board's discretionary power over early release.[6] Almost all of the states have mandatory prison terms for one or more of the broad offense categories of violent crime, habitual crime, narcotics violation, and use or possession of a firearm in a crime, leaving a judge no option but to impose a prison sentence.[7] Nine states have some form of sentencing guidelines, which limit the judge's discretion in imposing a sentence.[8] Policies in 14 states and the District of Columbia also severely restrict parole board alternatives.[9]

While a recent survey of the states showed that all but four jurisdictions—the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Vermont—were either constructing new prisons, renovating or expanding prisons, or seeking legislative approval for capital improvements, new accommodations for an expected 50,000 additional inmates will fall far short of coping with the current condition in the states.[10] The dilemma that the states face is immediate. Prison overcrowding has led to court orders or litigation to improve prison conditions in 38 states and the District of Columbia,[11] with 23 state correctional systems under direct court order to correct overcrowding, according to an early 1983 study. The cost for implementing these court orders can run as high as $1 billion or more for some state governments.[12]

To ease overcrowding and attempt to comply with court requirements, at least 16 states have adopted emergency early release provisions, resulting in the commutation of sentences for approximately 15,000 offenders since 1980.[13] The states have used a variety of release options. Michigan's law requires the governor to declare an emergency if the capacity of the state prisons (13,047) is exceeded for 30 consecutive days. In such a situation the governor must order the release of enough offenders so as to bring the prison population down to 95 percent of capacity. The sentences of virtually all inmates (except violent offenders) are reduced by 30 days, with the reductions being cumulative.

In Illinois, officials had liberally interpreted provisions for cutting sentences on the basis of "good behavior time," often allowing such time in blocks of three to nine months instead of a day at a time, but this system was recently ruled unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court. Wisconsin screens out violent offenders from early release candidates and imposes strict supervision by parole officers of those released. South Carolina has an automatic release provision, but allows the governor to intercede in the process and overrule any early release decision. Minnesota, interestingly, uses available prison capacity as a consideration in setting the length of terms. Many other states, such as Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Washington have similar systems that range from bestowing considerable discretion upon officials in granting early parole (as in Mississippi) to the use of a scientific risk assessment scoring system that assists officials in evaluating candidate offenders for early release (as developed by Iowa).[14]

As the prison population continues to increase and states adopt early emergency release provisions, offender risk characteristic assessment systems will gain greater popularity across the nation.

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Considerable attention has also been focused on sentencing that provides alternatives to prison for non-violent offenders and that offers benefits to society. Restitution programs allow offenders to avoid incarceration and require that they compensate the victim or society for the crime. Community service work may be imposed as a sentence where there has been no direct monetary loss, such as in a first-time conviction for driving under the influence, or trespassing. Aid to senior citizens, community service organizations or youth groups have been increasingly popular alternatives, along with the traditional "road crew" or community cleanup sentence. Judges have also become less reluctant to impose fines upon offenders, with revenues often used to help defray costs of offender processing. Finally, specialized probation, or the referral of individuals to programs specifically designed to meet their needs, has grown significantly in recent years. Drug and alcohol programs, psychological treatment plans and individually-oriented programs have come into special favor in the states.

**Other Significant Activities**

*Drunk Driving.* The attention generated by several highly-publicized, multiple fatality vehicle crashes and an intense grass-roots lobbying effort by concerned citizens have sparked more than 40 states since 1982 to enact improved legislation governing driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Even more states have established executive and leadership commissions or task forces to examine the problem, identify deficiencies in the system and recommend potential solutions. As of late 1983, 19 states had laws requiring a minimum legal purchase age of 21 for all alcoholic beverages; nine other states restricted liquor sales to those at least 21 years of age.[15] In 36 states, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle if the driver's blood alcohol content is 0.10 percent or higher.[16] Fifteen states now require a mandatory jail sentence upon the initial conviction, while 39 states make a jail sentence mandatory upon a second or subsequent conviction.[17] Recommendations issued by the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving in late 1983 are expected to encourage additional states to increase their minimum legal purchasing age for alcoholic beverages, restrict alcoholic beverage consumption in motor vehicles, and increase enforcement through selective enforcement and police road blocks. Increased chemical testing of suspect drunk drivers, lowering the presumptive under-the-influence BAC level to 0.08 percent and making 0.10 percent illegal per se are also likely trends.[18]

*Hazardous Waste.* Another recent development in the criminal justice field is the move toward criminal enforcement of state laws governing hazardous waste handling and disposal. This phenomenon has its genesis in the Northeastern states, but has also been successfully employed in other areas of the country. Many states have established or are in the process of setting up hazardous waste "strike forces," comprised of attorneys, state police investigators and highly trained technical support personnel. Maryland's strike force has successfully prosecuted approximately 20 criminal cases since its organization in 1981.[19] The New England and mid-Atlantic states have joined to create an 11-state regional strike force, the Northeast Hazardous Waste Coordination Committee, which serves as a centralized repository for criminal enforcement data, conducts training sessions, and brings officials and investigators together to work closely on matters that transcend state boundaries, such as the involvement of organized crime in hazardous waste disposal operations in the region.[20]

## Notes

1. News release, Bureau of Justice Statistics, October 23, 1983.
2. News release, Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 18, 1983.
3. Ibid.
4. Dave Ahearn, "States Spending $8 Billion on Prisons to Cope With Rise in Inmate Population," *The Bond Buyer*, September 6, 1983, p. 7.
5. Bureau of Justice Statistics, October 23, 1983.
6. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Setting Prison Terms* (Washington, D.C., 1983), p. 2.
7. Ibid., p. 3.
8. Ibid., pp. 3-4.
9. Ibid., p. 4.
10. *Corrections Compendium* 7, 12 (July 1983): 1.
11. *Corrections Compendium* 7, 11 (June 1983): 1.
12. Linda Harriman and Jeffrey D. Strausman, "Do Judges Determine Budget Decisions? Federal Court Decisions in Prison Reform and State Spending For Corrections," *Public Administration Review* 43, 4 (July/August 1983): 1-4.
13. Howard Kurtz, "Michigan Will Release 500 From Overcrowded Prisons," *The Washington Post*, September 17, 1983, p. A-2.
14. Keon Chi, *Offender Risk Assessment: The Iowa Model* (Lexington, Kentucky: The Council of State Governments, 1983); *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act: The Michigan Experience* (Lexington, Kentucky: The Council of State Governments, 1984).

15. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *A Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety-Related Legislation* (2nd Edition) (Washington, D.C., 1983), p. 2-2.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid., p. 2-4.
18. Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving, *Final Report*, 1983.
19. James Lyko, "EPA Must Establish Enforcement Legitimacy," *Hazardous Waste Report*, December 26, 1983, p. 2.
20. Steven J. Madonna, "Organized Crime in the Hazardous Waste Industry," *National Association of Attorneys General Environmental Protection Report* (November 1983): 1.

## Table 1
## STATE DEATH PENALTY
## (As of December 1983)

| State or other jurisdiction | Method of execution | No. of women on death row | Persons on death row |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Electrocution | 2 | 67 |
| **Alaska** | . . . | | |
| **Arizona** | Gas chamber | 0 | 52 |
| **Arkansas** | Lethal injection (or choice of electrocution for those sentenced before March 24, 1983) | 0 | 23 |
| **California** | Gas chamber | 0 | 150 |
| **Colorado** | Gas chamber | 0 | 2 |
| **Connecticut** | + + + | 0 | 0 |
| **Delaware** | Lethal injection | 0 | 6 |
| **Florida** | Electrocution | 0 | 207 |
| **Georgia** | Electrocution | 3 | 112 |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | | |
| **Idaho** | Lethal injection or firing squad | 0 | 7 |
| **Illinois** | Lethal injection | 0 | 59 |
| **Indiana** | Electrocution | 0 | 21 |
| **Iowa** | . . . | | |
| **Kansas** | . . . | | |
| **Kentucky** | Electrocution | 0 | 19 |
| **Louisiana** | Electrocution | 0 | 38 |
| **Maine** | . . . | | |
| **Maryland** | Gas chamber | 1 | 11 |
| **Massachusetts** | + + + | 0 | 0 |
| **Michigan** | . . . | | |
| **Minnesota** | . . . | | |
| **Mississippi** | Gas chamber | 1 | 38 |
| **Missouri** | Gas chamber | 0 | 23 |
| **Montana** | Lethal injection or hanging | 0 | 4 |
| **Nebraska** | Electrocution | 0 | 11 |
| **Nevada** | Lethal injection | 1 | 20 |
| **New Hampshire** | + + + | 0 | 0 |
| **New Jersey** | Lethal injection | 0 | 2 |
| **New Mexico** | Lethal injection | 0 | 6 |
| **New York**(a) | Electrocution | 0 | 1 |
| **North Carolina** | Gas chamber or lethal injection | 1 | 35 |
| **North Dakota** | . . . | | |
| **Ohio** | Electrocution | 2 | 19 |
| **Oklahoma** | Lethal injection | 2 | 37 |
| **Oregon** | . . . | | |
| **Pennsylvania** | Electrocution | 0 | 55 |
| **Rhode Island** | . . . | | |
| **South Carolina** | Electrocution | 0 | 29 |
| **South Dakota** | + + + | 0 | 0 |
| **Tennessee** | Electrocution | 0 | 35 |
| **Texas** | Lethal injection | 0 | 166 |
| **Utah** | Firing squad | 0 | 4 |
| **Vermont**(b) | + + + | 0 | 0 |
| **Virginia** | Electrocution | 0 | 21 |
| **Washington** | Lethal injection or hanging | 0 | 4 |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | | |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | | |
| **Wyoming** | Gas chamber | 0 | 3 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | . . . | | |

*Source:* NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
*Key:*
. . .—State has no capital punishment statute.
+ + +—State has capital punishment statute, but no sentences imposed.

(a) In *People v. Davis*, 43 N.Y.2d 17 (1977), the New York Court of Appeals invalidated most of the death penalty statute but left open the question of the death sentence for inmates convicted of murder while serving a life sentence.
(b) The Vermont statute predates *Furman vs. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972), but there has been no state action since 1971 to revalidate it.

# Table 2
# TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION

| State or other jurisdiction | Total population | | | Population by maximum length of sentence: More than a year | | | Population by maximum length of sentence: Year or less and unsentenced | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981 | 1980 | Percentage change | 1981 | 1980 | Percentage change | 1981 | 1980 | Percentage change |
| **United States** | 340,639 | 305,458 | 11.5 | 330,998 | 295,363 | 12.1 | 9,641 | 10,095 | -4.5 |
| **Alabama** | 7,657 | 6,543 | 17.0 | 7,199 | 6,368 | 13.0 | 458 | 175 | 161.7 |
| **Alaska**(a) | 1,019 | 822 | 24.0 | 708 | 571 | 24.0 | 311 | 251 | 23.9 |
| **Arizona** | 5,223 | 4,372 | 19.5 | 5,199 | 4,360 | 19.2 | 24 | 12 | 100.0 |
| **Arkansas** | 3,328 | 2,911 | 14.3 | 3,297 | 2,911 | 13.3 | 31 | 0 | ND |
| **California** | 29,202 | 24,569 | 18.9 | 27,913 | 23,264 | 20.0 | 1,289 | 1,305 | -1.2 |
| **Colorado** | 2,772 | 2,629 | 5.4 | 2,770 | 2,609 | 6.2 | 2 | 20 | -90.0 |
| **Connecticut**(a) | 4,647 | 4,308 | 7.9 | 2,995 | 2,750 | 8.9 | 1,652 | 1,558 | 6.0 |
| **Delaware**(a) | 1,712 | 1,474 | 16.1 | 1,248 | 1,087 | 14.8 | 464 | 387 | 19.9 |
| **Florida** | 23,589 | 20,735 | 13.8 | 23,200 | 20,211 | 14.8 | 389 | 524 | -25.8 |
| **Georgia** | 12,444 | 12,178 | 2.2 | 12,377 | 11,922 | 3.8 | 67 | 256 | -73.8 |
| **Hawaii**(a) | 1,207 | 985 | 22.5 | 757 | 624 | 21.3 | 450 | 361 | 24.7 |
| **Idaho** | 957 | 817 | 17.1 | 957 | 817 | 17.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Illinois** | 13,206 | 11,899 | 11.0 | 12,996 | 10,724 | 21.2 | 210 | 1,175 | -82.1 |
| **Indiana** | 8,022 | 6,683 | 20.0 | 7,559 | 6,281 | 20.3 | 463 | 402 | 15.2 |
| **Iowa** | 2,670 | 2,481 | 7.6 | 2,554 | 2,479 | 3.0 | 116 | 2 | 5,700 |
| **Kansas** | 2,770 | 2,494 | 11.1 | 2,770 | 2,494 | 11.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Kentucky** | 4,167 | 3,588 | 16.1 | 4,167 | 3,588 | 16.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Louisiana** | 9,415 | 8,889 | 5.9 | 9,415 | 8,889 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Maine** | 992 | 814 | 21.9 | 806 | 671 | 20.1 | 186 | 143 | 30.1 |
| **Maryland** | 9,335 | 7,731 | 20.7 | 9,335 | 7,731 | 20.7 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Massachusetts** | 3,889 | 3,185 | 22.1 | 3,791 | 3,150 | 20.3 | 98 | 35 | 180.0 |
| **Michigan** | 15,157 | 15,124 | 0.2 | 15,157 | 15,124 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Minnesota** | 2,024 | 2,001 | 1.1 | 2,024 | 2,001 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Mississippi** | 4,624 | 3,902 | 18.5 | 4,494 | 3,793 | 18.5 | 130 | 109 | 19.3 |
| **Missouri** | 6,489 | 5,726 | 13.3 | 6,489 | 5,726 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Montana** | 831 | 739 | 12.4 | 828 | 738 | 12.2 | 3 | 1 | 200.0 |
| **Nebraska** | 1,653 | 1,446 | 14.3 | 1,640 | 1,402 | 17.0 | 13 | 44 | -70.5 |
| **Nevada** | 2,116 | 1,839 | 15.1 | 2,116 | 1,839 | 15.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **New Hampshire** | 398 | 326 | 22.1 | 398 | 326 | 22.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **New Jersey**(b) | 7,011 | 5,884 | 19.2 | 6,861 | 5,564 | 23.3 | 150 | 320 | -53.1 |
| **New Mexico** | 1,497 | 1,279 | 17.0 | 1,345 | 1,199 | 12.2 | 152 | 80 | 90.0 |
| **New York** | 25,599 | 21,815 | 17.3 | 25,599 | 21,639 | 18.3 | 0 | 176 | -100.0 |
| **North Carolina** | 15,791 | 15,513 | 1.8 | 14,854 | 14,456 | 2.8 | 937 | 1,057 | -11.4 |
| **North Dakota** | 280 | 253 | 10.7 | 218 | 185 | 17.8 | 62 | 68 | -8.8 |
| **Ohio** | 14,968 | 13,489 | 11.0 | 14,968 | 13,489 | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Oklahoma** | 5,281 | 4,796 | 10.1 | 5,281 | 4,796 | 10.1 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Oregon** | 3,295 | 3,177 | 3.7 | 3,292 | 3,172 | 3.8 | 3 | 5 | -40.0 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 9,365 | 8,171 | 14.6 | 9,291 | 8,112 | 14.5 | 74 | 59 | 25.4 |
| **Rhode Island**(a) | 962 | 813 | 18.3 | 689 | 611 | 12.8 | 273 | 202 | 35.1 |
| **South Carolina** | 8,538 | 7,862 | 8.6 | 8,010 | 7,427 | 7.8 | 528 | 435 | 21.4 |
| **South Dakota** | 693 | 635 | 9.1 | 662 | 609 | 8.9 | 31 | 26 | 19.2 |
| **Tennessee** | 7,897 | 7,022 | 12.5 | 7,897 | 7,022 | 12.5 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Texas**(c) | 31,502 | 29,892 | 5.4 | 31,502 | 29,892 | 5.4 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Utah** | 1,140 | 932 | 22.3 | 1,126 | 928 | 21.3 | 14 | 4 | 250.0 |
| **Vermont**(a) | 534 | 480 | 11.2 | 395 | 342 | 15.5 | 139 | 138 | 0.7 |
| **Virginia** | 9,388 | 8,920 | 5.2 | 9,013 | 8,581 | 5.0 | 375 | 339 | 10.6 |
| **Washington** | 5,336 | 4,399 | 21.3 | 5,336 | 4,399 | 21.3 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **West Virginia** | 1,565 | 1,257 | 24.5 | 1,565 | 1,257 | 24.5 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Wisconsin** | 4,416 | 3,980 | 11.0 | 4,416 | 3,980 | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Wyoming** | 587 | 534 | 9.9 | 587 | 534 | 9.9 | 0 | 0 | ND |
| **Dist. of Col.**(a) | 3,479 | 3,145 | 10.6 | 2,932 | 2,719 | 7.8 | 547 | 426 | 28.4 |

*Sources:* Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice; data collected by U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

*Note:* This table reports all prisoners subject to confinement under the jurisdiction of a given correctional system, whether or not they are in its physical custody.

*Key:*

ND—Not definable

(a) Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons form an integrated system.

(b) Official prison population count excludes state prisoners held in local jails to ease overcrowding.

(c) All data are custody figures; jurisdiction counts are not available.

# STATE REGULATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

By Frances Stokes Berry and R. Douglas Roederer

Occupational licensing is a common form of state regulation that affects most businesses and professions. It is an exercise of the state's inherent police power to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens. Generally accepted criteria for the appropriate exercise of licensure authority are: (1) unqualified practice poses a serious risk to a consumer's life, health, safety or economic well-being; (2) such risks are likely to occur; (3) the public cannot accurately judge a practitioner's qualifications; (4) benefits to the public clearly outweigh potential harmful effects of licensure (such as a decrease in the supply of practitioners). Failure to meet these criteria, in general, indicates that licensure is not justified, or that some alternative form of regulation such as registration or certification, may be appropriate.[1]

State officials and others concerned with occupational and professional licensing currently face at least five major issues: (1) setting appropriate criteria for determining which groups to license; (2) questions about the organization, structure and composition of licensure boards; (3) evaluating the performance of licensure boards through sunset; (4) assuring the continuing competency of licensed practitioners; and (5) creating mechanisms for exchanging information.

**Criteria for Licensure**

Occupational and professional groups seek licensure for many reasons. It offers an opportunity for increased status for the practitioners; it is sometimes a prerequisite for third-party reimbursement; and it offers mechanisms for keeping unqualified or unscrupulous practitioners from engaging in the occupations or professions. Professional groups usually draft legislation providing for regulation of the profession and then attempt to convince legislators of the utility of that regulation.

The benefits of protecting the public from incompetent practitioners are not without negative side effects, however. Several pitfalls of occupational regulation are now recognized. Licensure laws frequently place restrictions on advertising and on various business structures and practices. By restricting the number of people entering a profession and the ability of new professions to work independently, licensure may increase the cost to consumers of some professional services.[2] The mobility of practitioners has been hampered,[3] and in many fields auxiliaries have been underused. Licensure often focuses on testing applicants for the initial license and is less concerned about the competence and performance of practitioners after the license is granted.

Several states have instituted formal "sunrise" processes for evaluating requests for regulation in an attempt to restrict licensure only to those occupations that meet established criteria. Washington, Virginia,[4] Kansas and New York are among the states using a sunrise process. The evaluation generally asks: (1) will regulation benefit the public? (2) will obvious harm result from unregulated practice? and (3) is there any cost-beneficial means to protect the public short of regulation?

**Organization of Licensure Boards**

Historically, most licensure boards have been autonomous.[5] Over 35 states have now established a central agency for some or all licensure boards. Frequently, the health boards are organized in an agency separate from the non-health boards.

However, central agencies differ widely in their statutorily-mandated responsibilities and the extent of the authority exercised over board decision.[6] In a majority of states, the central agency is responsible for administrative functions such as processing applications, issuing licenses, record keeping, fee collection and routine correspondence, while the boards continue to exercise primary policy-making powers such as conducting examinations, exercising disciplinary authority and drafting administrative regulations. In other states, such as Illinois, New York, Florida and Connecticut, the central agency's powers extend to authority over board personnel, budgets, investigations and examinations.

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The trend since the late 1970s to centralize administrative services for licensing boards continues. In the last two years, Indiana and New Mexico have established central agencies and other states, such as Maine, are bringing additional boards into already-established agencies.

The composition of licensure boards is changing as well. Traditionally, boards have been comprised exclusively of members of the regulated profession. Most states now tend to place one or more public or lay members on licensure boards. The California Public Member Act requires that boards be made up of a majority of lay members except for health and accountancy boards which are to have one-third lay members. A related trend adds to board membership practitioners who are specialists or auxiliaries to the profession regulated by the board, such as adding a dental hygienist to a board of dentistry.

While states continue to add public members to licensing boards, the debate continues about whether public members are effective. A Michigan study found public members had limited impact on licensing policies and procedures.[7]

Opponents of the trend toward centralization of licensure contend that it adds to bureaucracy and red tape and reduces the responsiveness of the licensure authority to both licensee needs and citizen complaints. Further, they argue that individual licensure boards with professional members best understand the issues of examinations, professional practice and discipline.

**Evaluation of Licensing Boards**

Until the late 1970s, there was little evaluation of the performance of boards or of the need for state regulation of each profession. State sunset laws, beginning with Colorado in 1976, changed that neglect. Indeed, nearly all of the 37 states that have enacted sunset laws have applied them to occupational and professional licensing boards.[8] While licensing boards continue to be reviewed on a regular cycle, usually every five to seven years, more states now include the major line agencies under sunset performance evaluations.[9] Some states have eliminated repeat reviews of licensing boards.

Specific changes in health regulatory laws resulting from sunset reviews include the following: (1) the composition of boards was altered to include lay members and auxiliary health practitioners; (2) board meetings were opened to the public; (3) scopes of practice were expanded or changed to accommodate emerging health care practitioners; (4) specialists and auxiliary health care practitioners were granted broader scopes of practice to perform functions independently or with less supervision; (5) licensing examination guidelines were strengthened or clarified; (6) reciprocal licensure arrangements with other states were encouraged; (7) grounds for disciplinary action were expanded with new definitions of negligence, incompetence, malpractice and others; (8) mechanisms were created and strengthened for receiving and processing complaints; and (9) enforcement staff has been increased, reflecting emphasis on strengthened enforcement policies.

Another type of evaluation in which licensing boards participate is the administrative rules review process. Most rules review bodies are joint legislative commissions, although California houses its Office of Administrative Law in the executive branch. Under rules review processes, regulations are checked for appropriateness, clarity and statutory authority.

**Continuing Competence**

There is a growing recognition that the state government regulatory system that attempts to insure beginning practitioners' competence should also attempt to insure that practitioners continue to practice above minimum levels. Since 1971 when the New Mexico Board of Medical Examiners first adopted mandatory continuing education (MCE) requirements for license renewal, professions have passed MCE to promote continuing competence.

Over a decade later, however, there are serious questions as to whether MCE achieves its desired goal. Concerns include the high cost of MCE to practitioners, the unproven relationship between course work taken and practitioner performance, and the uneven substance of course work offered to MCE.[10] A 1983 study of continuing education requirements by the California Department of Consumer Affairs reported that: (1) most licensing board staff found little or no benefit to the public or the licensees from MCE; and (2) licensees in the department spend approximately $240,000 annually (excluding lost income), to meet the MCE requirements.[11] Other options to assess competency in addition to MCE include practical examinations, simulations, peer review, self assessment tests and audits.[12]

Strengthened disciplinary and enforcement procedures may be more effective than continuing education in protecting the public from incompetent or fraudulent practitioners. Under this approach, state governments' efforts are di-

rected at the small percentage of practitioners who practice below minimum levels rather than toward the large majority of competent practitioners. For example, a 1983 review of Michigan's law to develop continuing competency programs for all licensed professionals found the state had not progressed far toward this goal. Instead, the report recommended that the limited funds available for continuing competency assessment be directed toward improving the enforcement program.

Table 1 shows the status of MCE requirements from 16 professions. Optometrists, CPAs and Nursing Home Administrators must meet MCE requirements in more states than any of the other professions. The trend since 1977 has been to adopt MCE requirements across the professions, although since 1982 few states have passed new MCE requirements. Several, including Colorado, have revoked MCE for selected health professions. In a 50 state comparison since 1982, only physicians and LPNs have fewer states mandating continuing education in 1984 of the professions listed in Table 1.[13]

**Exchanging Information**

Responding to the expressed need for a forum to share information and discuss common problems, state licensing officials formed the National Clearinghouse on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (C.L.E.A.R.) in 1980.

C.L.E.A.R., with staff support from The Council of State Governments, maintains an information library on state licensing practices and procedures. Twelve publications provide comparative state information on model investigative practices, licensing structures, sunset audits, public membership and financing patterns. An annual national conference, regional meetings and a newsletter provide forums for information exchange on mutual problems and innovative solutions.

In response to the states' needs for enforcement information, C.L.E.A.R. has established the National Disciplinary Information System, which provides information to states on disciplinary actions taken by states against licensed practitioners.

## Notes

1. See *Occupational Licensing: Questions A Legislator Should Ask* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978) for further clarification on the forms of regulation and the questions to answer in deciding among forms of regulation.

2. For an extensive review of the empirical research which generally supports the position that licensure is an anti-competitive barrier to entry see *Law and Human Behavior* (September 1983).

3. For example, see N. Kleiner, et. al., "Licensing, Migration: Some Empirical Insights," a paper presented at symposium on regulatory policy, University of Houston, Texas, November 19, 1979.

4. For a full report on Virginia's criteria, see *The Regulation of the Health Professions* (Bethesda, Maryland: Alpha Center, 1983).

5. For a brief description of the regulatory system and a cogent discussion of key occupational licensing issues, see Benjamin Shimberg, *Occupational Licensing, A Public Perspective* (Princeton, New Jersey: Educational Testing Service, 1982).

6. See *Centralizing State Licensing Functions* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1980).

7. See "A Report on the Role and Effectiveness of Public Members on Licensing Boards," Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation, 1980.

8. See *The Status of Sunset in the States: A Common Cause Report* (Washington, D.C.: Common Cause, 1982).

9. For a schedule of sunset reviews in states through 1992, see *Sunset: A Schedule of State Sunset Reviews* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1983).

10. For excellent consideration of issues and current activities in continuing education, see Milton R. Stern, ed. *Power and Conflict in Continuing Professional Education* (Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing, 1983).

11. See Benjamin Shimberg, "What's Competence? How Can It Be Assessed?" in *Power and Conflict in Continuing Education.*

12. *Evaluation of the Effectiveness, Costs and Benefits of Continuing Education Requirements*, California Department of Consumer Affairs, December 1982.

13. Analysis is from "Trends in MCE Requirements," unpublished data compiled by Louis Phillips, University of Georgia, 1984.

## Table 1
## STATUS OF MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS
## (As of February 1984)

| State or other jurisdiction | Architects | Certified public accountants | Dentists | Engineers (Prof.) | Lawyers | Nurses | Nursing home administrators | Optometrists | Psychologists | Pharmacists | Physical therapists | Physicians | Real estate agents | Social workers | Licensed practical nurses | Veterinarians |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Alaska** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Arizona** | • | ★ | . . . | . . . | S | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | • | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **California** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Colorado** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Delaware** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Florida** | • | ★ | . . . | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Georgia** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | S | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Idaho** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | S | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Indiana** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | • |
| **Iowa** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Kansas** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | • | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Louisiana** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Maine** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Maryland** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Massachusetts** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **Michigan** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | • | . . . |
| **Minnesota** | • | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Mississippi** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | ★ |
| **Missouri** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Montana** | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | • | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | • | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **Nevada** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | • | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **New Hampshire** | • | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | S | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | • | . . . | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Mexico** | • | ★ | ★ | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **North Carolina** | . . . | ★ | . . . | • | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | • | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Ohio** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Oregon** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★S | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Dakota** | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Texas** | . . . | • | . . . | . . . | S | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | . . . | . . . | . . . | S | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Utah** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | S | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Vermont** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | • | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Virginia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| **Washington** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | • | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wyoming** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | • | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Dist. of Col.** | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | • | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Source:* Copyright, Louis E. Phillips, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Information obtained from national professional associations.

*Key:* ★—Required by statute or regulation.
•—Enabling legislation passed.
S—Required under certain circumstances.
. . .—Profession not licensed.

# STATE POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROLS

By R. H. Sostkowski

Law enforcement at the state level is generally perceived as a police force that provides services on the nation's highways and in the unincorporated areas of the states. This description, however, is only partially accurate. There are a number of state-level law enforcement agencies with differing responsibilities, and most states, in fact, have more than one state-level law enforcement agency. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) divides state-level law enforcement agencies into the following broad categories: state police, highway patrols, state departments of law enforcement and state law enforcement units.[1] The factor that distinguishes state police or highway patrols from all other state-level enforcement agencies is the operation of a *uniformed* patrol force that acts *throughout* the state, as opposed to within narrowly defined areas of jurisdiction.

Even narrowing the scope to state police and highway patrols, there are still differences between the agencies in the several states, and the 49 state law enforcement agencies cannot be compared solely by grouping them according to title.[2] The mission and jurisdictional boundaries vary between states. In some—California, for example—a highway patrol is responsible for all traffic matters, and county agencies, such as sheriff's departments, are responsible for all criminal matters and providing police service to incorporated areas. In other states, there may not be a clear-cut line of authority, and the state police and county sheriff respond to the same calls for service, with the agency first responding having primary jurisdiction. Such is the case in Michigan. In yet other cases—for example, Texas—an umbrella "department of public safety" houses both a highway patrol and state police, with the different divisions within the parent organization having differing jurisdictions or responsibilities.

The major distinguishing factor between a state police and a highway patrol is that the former's responsibility is to provide a full range of police service, while the latter directs its primary efforts to the enforcement of highway safety, motor vehicle regulations and traffic safety programs. Current federal priorities, however, have resulted in a shift in the responsibilities of the state police to become more closely aligned to a highway patrol. The following programs exemplify this.

Ten years ago, the federal government established the 55 National Maximum Speed Limit (NMSL) and provided funding to law enforcement agencies to assist in their enforcement of this law. Initially, a national public information campaign was launched, enforcement was greatly increased, and the motoring public generally slowed their speed to the 55 limit. In recent years, however, emphasis on the 55 NMSL has decreased, and speeds have increased. Sanctions against the states in the form of a loss in highway construction monies are in effect, and several states currently are close to being affected by the increasing speeds on their highways. Even with the possibility of losing federal funds, states cannot control speeds due to lack of public support and insufficient resources to increase patrols. Because of the many issues surrounding the 55 NMSL, the U.S. Congress has mandated a study of this issue, to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences.

State police and highway patrols have greatly increased emphasis on the drinking driver problem. While this issue has been dealt with by law enforcement for years, it has not been until recently that such a great expenditure in manpower and resources has been devoted to this effort. With the advent of groups such as Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD), Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD) and Remove the Intoxicated Driver (RID), federal officials have increased national attention to the problem of drunk drivers. The Congress developed an incentive grant program which provides funding to those states meeting established criteria relating to drunk driving programs. Currently, 13 states have met the criteria and are eligible to receive funding for expanded DWI programs. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Transportation has designated the drinking driver problem as a national priority and assists states in developing and enhancing their DWI programs. The federal

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attention on DWI, combined with the support received by public interest groups such as MADD and RID, results in greatly increased efforts at enforcing the DWI statutes within the states.

A third federal initiative which has been responsible for state police agencies leaning more heavily toward the highway safety aspect of their responsibilities is the occupant protection program currently underway. The Department of Transportation identified occupant restraints as a national priority due to their proven effectiveness and has attempted to educate the motoring public on their value and promote their voluntary use. The emphasis on this issue resulted in legislation in more than 40 states requiring the use of child restraints, with the enforcement of these laws falling primarily on the state-level law enforcement agencies.

The current trend, as an outgrowth of the child restraint legislation, is the mandatory use of occupant restraints by adults as well. In an effort to provide viable alternatives, vehicle manufacturers have developed passive restraints such as the air bag, making it more convenient for motorists. To assist in the testing of such equipment, several state police agencies have installed air bags in their vehicles for "real world" testing.

As evidenced above, the federal priorities and programs heavily affect the state law enforcement mission at any given time. Today's national programs have resulted in a heavy emphasis on highway safety and traffic services. In the near future, the trends will remain the same in large measure. It is anticipated that highway safety will continue to be a high priority, expanding to take into consideration the deteriorating condition of our highways and shifts in traffic patterns as larger and heavier trucks are produced, while automobiles are smaller and lighter.

**Notes**

1. For definitions and responsibilities of these agencies, see R.H. Sostkowski, "State Police and Highway Patrols," *The Book of the States, 1982-83* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), pp. 556-60.

2. Hawaii has neither a state police agency nor a highway patrol.

# NUMBER OF STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL: 1982

| State | Number of law enforcement employees | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Officers | | Civilians | |
| | Total(a) | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| **Total** | 66,927 | 45,221 | 863 | 9,364 | 11,096 |
| **Alabama** | 1,175 | 688 | 6 | 185 | 296 |
| **Alaska** | 825 | 424 | 13 | 103 | 285 |
| **Arizona** | 1,504 | 906 | 28 | 304 | 266 |
| **Arkansas** | 628 | 468 | 13 | 63 | 84 |
| **California** | 7,306 | 4,917 | 127 | 1,025 | 1,237 |
| **Colorado** | 681 | 472 | 9 | 82 | 118 |
| **Connecticut** | 1,242 | 813 | 21 | 202 | 206 |
| **Delaware** | 565 | 417 | 8 | 67 | 73 |
| **Florida** | 1,830 | 1,265 | 39 | 202 | 324 |
| **Georgia** | 1,489 | 801 | 9 | 348 | 331 |
| **Idaho** | 170 | 137 | 1 | 18 | 14 |
| **Illinois** | 2,054 | 1,503 | 42 | 243 | 266 |
| **Indiana** | 1,665 | 1,077 | 13 | 288 | 287 |
| **Iowa** | 776 | 539 | 11 | 105 | 121 |
| **Kansas** | 565 | 415 | 3 | 81 | 66 |
| **Kentucky** | 1,612 | 901 | 8 | 396 | 307 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,176 | 869 | 9 | 100 | 198 |
| **Maine** | 463 | 326 | 3 | 64 | 70 |
| **Maryland** | 2,114 | 1.462 | 51 | 216 | 385 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,123 | 924 | 33 | 113 | 53 |
| **Michigan** | 3,072 | 2,041 | 53 | 542 | 436 |
| **Minnesota** | 615 | 464 | 6 | 101 | 44 |
| **Mississippi** | 882 | 552 | 3 | 97 | 230 |
| **Missouri** | 1,613 | 794 | 3 | 558 | 258 |
| **Montana(b)** | | | | | |
| **Nebraska** | 503 | 379 | 4 | 60 | 60 |
| **Nevada** | 258 | 181 | 2 | 15 | 60 |
| **New Hampshire** | 278 | 215 | 2 | 32 | 29 |
| **New Jersey** | 3,224 | 1,918 | 43 | 760 | 503 |
| **New Mexico** | 652 | 378 | 8 | 104 | 162 |
| **New York** | 3,830 | 3,257 | 66 | 153 | 354 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,419 | 1,110 | 3 | 195 | 111 |
| **North Dakota** | 123 | 101 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| **Ohio** | 1,916 | 1,128 | 18 | 373 | 397 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,319 | 812 | 12 | 231 | 264 |
| **Oregon** | 958 | 816 | 19 | 19 | 104 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 4,799 | 3,721 | 56 | 481 | 541 |
| **Rhode Island** | 200 | 163 | 1 | 28 | 8 |
| **South Carolina** | 884 | 740 | 9 | 50 | 85 |
| **South Dakota** | 184 | 131 | | 35 | 18 |
| **Tennessee(c)** | 947 | 560 | 4 | | |
| **Texas** | 4,706 | 2,644 | 37 | 607 | 1,418 |
| **Utah** | 444 | 363 | 3 | 20 | 58 |
| **Vermont** | 382 | 252 | 5 | 50 | 75 |
| **Virginia** | 1,862 | 1,304 | 19 | 156 | 383 |
| **Washington** | 1,257 | 741 | 8 | 309 | 199 |
| **West Virginia** | 823 | 528 | 7 | 85 | 203 |
| **Wisconsin** | 609 | 443 | 24 | 87 | 55 |
| **Wyoming** | 205 | 161 | | 9 | 35 |

*Source:* U.S. Department of Justice, *Crime in the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 251.

(a) Due to rounding, details do not add up to totals.

(b) Law enforcement employee data were not furnished to the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program by the Montana Board of Crime Control.

(c) Male and female breakdowns not available for civilians.

# DEVELOPMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATION

By James E. Suelflow

The decade of the 1980s is undoubtedly one of the most unsettled times in the history of public utilities and their regulation.

Energy conservation, cost-based pricing, protection of the environment, competitive forms of communications, consumerism, and promotion of competition are all demanding stricter regulations. Governor Snelling of Vermont stated this very well a few years ago. To paraphrase the governor, it will no longer be possible for regulators to regard themselves merely as umpires or as protectors of those they regulate. Regulators must be more accountable to both the public and the utilities. If we are to have efficient public utilities, we must have regulators who are willing to reward good management with rate increases and increased stability and to penalize poorly-run utilities by denying requests for rate increases and letting them fail. Well-managed utilities should thrive; poorly-managed utilities should wither and eventually be taken over by their stronger, more efficient rivals. Whether one agrees or not with this evaluation, the increased demands on regulators are evident.

The term "public utility" generally refers to suppliers of electricity, natural gas firms (including production, transmission and distribution), telephone and telegraph companies, water and sewage operations, and in some instances cable television (CATV) companies. Regulation takes place at one or more governmental levels. In the case of water and sewage utilities and CATV companies, most regulation is local. Ultimate regulation for the more traditional energy and communication utilities' service is usually overseen by state regulatory bodies. Any activities involving interstate commerce must be controlled by federal regulators. In some instances, various aspects of a utility's operations simultaneously come under all three forms of control, and often jurisdictional boundaries are unclear.

The magnitude of state regulatory activities is illustrated by the number of utilities agencies are required to oversee: approximately 1,510 telephone companies, 33 telegraph companies, 245 CATV systems, 353 investor-owned (private) electric companies, 656 rural electricity cooperatives, 711 municipal, regional and other publically (governmentally)-owned electric systems, 950 investor and 227 publically-owned gas distribution utilities. In addition, these agencies regulate a significant portion of more than 6,635 private and publically-owned water utilities, 1,856 sewer systems and 760 combination water-sewage utilities.

Regulation, while at times no more than advisory oversight, generally includes the determination of revenue requirements, approval of individual rates, sanctioning of entry, exit and expansion, safety and territorial market limits. In order to accomplish these tasks, commissions, among other things, prescribe uniform accounting systems and procedures, perform accounting and management audits, oversee financial practices, provide safety regulations, and oversee both the quantity and quality of services rendered. While a number of these tasks may be carried out informally, the more important regulation of revenue requirements and rates is generally accomplished through formal rate hearings and procedures that are similar to traditional legal methods.

**The Industries—Regulatory Update**

In the following discussion, states named in parentheses have instituted regulatory action concerning the issue. Further information may be obtained by contacting the respective commissions.

*Water.* In a May 1983 study, the National Regulatory Research Institute found that 45 commissions have responsibility for the regulation of small water utilities. Regulation of these utilities by traditional methods is becoming of concern because of the increased workload placed upon both the utility and the regulator. Part of the concern is due to the relatively large number of such companies, weak management and the fact that many are not economically viable. To help overcome the dilemma, a number of commissions (for example, Illinois and Maryland) have issued orders on the simplification of rate case procedures for both small water and sewage utilities.

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*Electricity.* Among the specific regulatory issues related to electric utilities are those concerning treatment of the costs of abandoned nuclear power plants (Oregon, Connecticut, South Dakota), excess capacity (Kansas, New Jersey), construction work in progress (California, Kentucky, Oklahoma), cogeneration (Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire) and hydro-relicensing (Wyoming). Major questions arise with virtually every one of these issues due to the magnitude of the costs and who pays, consumer or investors. Most state regulatory statutes emphasize that plants can only be charged back to customers through rates if the facility is used and useful and, in many states if the initial investment was prudent. Consumers continue to demand increased service at reasonable rates and at the same time continue to balk at higher costs to produce such service. Over the coming years commissions will have to cope with these issues while keeping investors content.

To elaborate on the hydro-licensing controversy, in 1920 legislation was passed (and amended in 1935) authorizing the Federal Power Commission (now FERC) to issue 50-year licenses to construct all hydroelectric dams on navigable waterways. After the original license expired, renewal preference was to be given to public authorities. In Vermont, the commission ruled that it could independently review applications for renewal in the interest of the state. The decision was later overruled on the basis of the dominance of federal authority. However, the Merwin Dam decision by the FERC appears to give preference for license renewal to the existing licensee unless doing so does not meet certain public interest standards.

Another issue is paying the costs of decommissioning nuclear plants when their useful life is at an end. Commissions are constructing methods for developing these costs, as well as ways to account for and recover them from present or future rate payers (California, Michigan, Florida).

*Natural Gas.* The important question for state regulators is how the various legislative proposals affecting wellhead prices based on the NEGPA and involving deregulation, price increases, contract clauses and market distortions are likely to affect retail gas rates. Among those states making recent decisions on these issues are Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Georgia.

*Energy.* Regulatory concerns which encompass all energy utilities (electricity and gas) center around separate but related issues. Assistance to the needy, particularly with respect to service cutoffs, continues to be a problem. The utilities as well as the regulators come under considerable moral and political pressure to assist the disadvantaged. Such assistance, particularly if it is provided through delayed billing, budget billing, lifeline rates, etc., might have an adverse effect on other rate payers.

Additional assistance involves energy conservation and the implications of low-cost loans by utilities or their subsidiaries for insulation and weather-stripping and the subsequent effects on the utilities' cost of service.

*Communications.* State regulatory interest continues to center around the restructuring of domestic telecommunications, prompted by the so-called "Modified Final Judgment" found as an appendix to the antitrust suit decision *United States vs. American Telephone and Telegraph Co.* (552 F. Supp. 121, 225 D.D.C. 1982) and the *Computer II* decision (35 PUR 4th 143; 39 PUR 4th 319; 88 FCC 2d 512; and 697 F2d 198).

Decisions to be made involve regulation of consumer premises equipment, toll calls within and among local access and transport areas (LATAs), the role of competing carriers, intrastate access charges to the toll network, and rules and regulations which might be applied to bypass technology, which may allow inter-LATA carriers to connect with ultimate consumers without use of local phone company networks.

*State Regulation—General.* With continued pressures from specific interest groups, at least 13 states have recently discussed the possibilities of electing public utility regulatory commissioners rather than having them appointed. The purpose is to provide better representation; yet studies have been inconclusive as to the grater effectiveness of elected over appointed officials. Additionally, there have been suggestions and legislative enactments (Indiana) to increase the number of commissioners for the purposes of better representation.

Commissioners will continue to cope with diversification by utilities—particularly diversification through the purchase of unregulated subsidiaries such as coal mines and real estate. These transactions are often attempts to better the financial position of the utilities, yet they present some very sticky regulatory problems with respect to rate base, cost of capital and, eventually, consumer rates.

Similarly, deregulation has put additional burdens on state regulators. For example, in a few instances, cooperatives were removed from commission jurisdiction, and the commission now finds it difficult to meet certain requirements of

the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (Colorado).

*State vs. Federal Regulation.* Jurisdictional issues have long plagued public utility regulators. The basis for this responsibility rests in the U.S. Constitution. The Commerce Clause authorizes federal control of interstate commerce while the 10th Amendment provides for state regulation. Several of the regulatory areas mentioned above also include jurisdictional issues. In addition, cellular mobile telephone service currently produces similar regulating problems (Arizona, North Carolina and Pennsylvania).

Electric utilities also face the problems of jurisdictional authority. At one time the distinction between retail and wholesale rates was the guideline; however, subsequent cases have changed the earlier Attleboro decision (Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana). State commissions must be alert to a possible jurisdictional conflict in the energy field.

Finally, CATV is not exempt from the controversy. While most regulation is at the local level, eight states have regulatory authority with five of these states adapting federal guidelines. Authority to control pole attachments as well as cross-ownership with other utilities share state and federal scrutiny.

*Aid for State Commissions.* A number of organizations continued to provide assistance to state regulatory bodies. These include the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), which have jointly engaged in massive rate design projects. EEI members have available to them a computerized data bank known as "URAP" to help utility companies become acquainted with useful rate-case information. Finally, in order to meet the research needs of state regulators as well as to provide on-site technical assistance and conduct workshops, the National Regulatory Research Institute (NRRI) was organized. NRRI studies have produced information to aid commissions on water utility rate procedures, electric rate reforms, conservation, operating efficiencies, fuel clause adjustments and regulatory problems associated with the reorganization of the telecommunications industry. A series of publications on regulatory information exchange is issued quarterly.

# Table 1
# STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Regulatory authority | Members | | Selection of chair | Length of commissioners' terms (in years) | Number of full-time employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Selection | | | |
| Alabama | Public Service Commission | 3 | E | E | 4 | 112 |
| Alaska | Public Utilities Commission | 5 | GL | G | 6 | 40 |
| Arizona | Corporation Commission | 3 | E | C | 6 | 139 |
| Arkansas | Public Service Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 89 |
| California | Public Utilities Commission | 5 | GS | G | 6 | 866 |
| Colorado | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 95 |
| Connecticut | Public Utilities Control Authority | 5 | GL | G | 4 | 107 |
| Delaware | Public Service Commission | 5 | GS | G | 5 | 17 |
| Florida | Public Service Commission | 5 | GS | C | 4 | 322 |
| Georgia | Public Service Commission | 5 | E | C | 6 | 108 |
| Hawaii | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 17 |
| Idaho | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 55 |
| Illinois | Commerce Commission | 5 | G | G | 5 | 279 |
| Indiana | Public Service Commission | 3 | G | G | 4 | 96 |
| Iowa | State Commerce Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 156 |
| Kansas | State Corporation Commission | 3 | GS | C | 4 | 194 |
| Kentucky | Public Service Commission | 3 | G | G(d) | 3 | 80 |
| Louisiana | Public Service Commission | 5 | E | C | 6 | 91 |
| Maine | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | GS | G | 7 | 75 |
| Maryland | Public Service Commission | 5 | GS | G | 6 | 117 |
| Massachusetts | Dept. of Public Utilities | 3 | G | G | 4 | 115 |
| Michigan | Public Service Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 313 |
| Minnesota | Public Utilities Commission | 5 | GS | G | 6 | 24 |
| Mississippi | Public Service Commission | 3 | E | C | 4 | 73 |
| Missouri | Public Service Commission | 5 | GS | G | 6 | 244 |
| Montana | Public Service Commission | 5 | E | C | 4 | 44 |
| Nebraska | Public Service Commission | 5 | E | C | 6 | 54 |
| Nevada | Public Service Commission | 3 | G | G | 4 | 72 |
| New Hampshire | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | G | G | 6 | 51 |
| New Jersey | Board of Public Utilities | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 164 |
| New Mexico | Public Service Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 40 |
| New York | Public Service Commission | 6 | GS | G(a) | 6 | 731 |
| North Carolina | Utilities Commission | 7 | GL | G | 8 | 168 |
| North Dakota | Public Service Commission | 3 | E | C | 6 | 56 |
| Ohio | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 333 |
| Oklahoma | Corporation Commission | 3 | E | C | 6 | 413 |
| Oregon | Public Utility Commissioner | 1 | G | . . . | 4 | 343 |
| Pennsylvania | Public Utility Commission | 5 | GS | G | 10 | 561 |
| Rhode Island | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 41 |
| South Carolina | Public Service Commission | 7 | GS | (b) | 4 | 145 |
| South Dakota | Public Utilities Commission | 3 | E | C | 6 | 30 |
| Tennessee | Public Service Commission | 3 | E | C | 6 | 142 |
| Texas | Public Utility Commission | 3 | GS | C | 6 | 110 |
| | Railroad Commission | 3 | E | C | 6 | 700 |
| Utah | Public Service Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 35 |
| Vermont | Public Service Board | 3 | GS | G | 6(c) | 26 |
| Virginia | State Corporation Commission | 3 | L | C | 6 | 460 |
| Washington | Utilities and Transportation Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 205 |
| West Virginia | Public Service Commission | 3 | G | G(d) | 6 | 193 |
| Wisconsin | Public Service Commission | 3 | GS | G | 6 | 152 |
| Wyoming | Public Service Commission | 3 | GS | C | 6 | 41 |
| Dist. of Col. | Public Service Commission | 3 | M | C | 3 | 31 |
| Puerto Rico | Public Service Commission | 5 | GS | GS | 4 | 256 |

*Source:* National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, *Annual Report on Utility and Carrier Regulation*, 1981. (Washington, D.C.: 1982).

*Key:*
G— Appointed by governor.
GS— Appointed by governor, with confirmation by senate.
GE— Appointed by governor, confirmation by executive council.
GL— Appointed by governor, approved by joint session of legislature.
E— Elected.
C— Elected by commission.
L— Appointed by legislature.
M— Appointed by mayor.

(a) Chairman designated by and serves at pleasure of governor.
(b) Rotates annually.
(c) Chairman appointed by governor for two years.
(d) Chairman appointed by governor for one year.

# Table 2
# CERTAIN REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONS

| State or other jurisdiction(a) | Controls rates of privately owned utilities on sales to ultimate consumers of: Electric | Gas | Telephone | CATV | Agency has authority to: Prescribe temporary rates, pending investigation: Electric | Gas | Telephone | Require prior authorization of rate changes: Electric | Gas | Telephone | Suspend proposed rate changes: Electric | Gas | Telephone | Initiate rate investigations on its own motion: Electric | Gas | Telephone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Alaska PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Arizona CC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Arkansas PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **California PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★(c) | ★(c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Colorado PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★(d) | ★(d) | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Connecticut PUCA** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Delaware PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Florida PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Georgia PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Hawaii PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | (e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Idaho PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(f) | ★(f) | ★(f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Illinois CC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Indiana PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Iowa SCC** | ★ | ★ | ★(g) | . . . | ★(h) | ★(h) | ★(h) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(g) | ★ | ★ | ★(g) |
| **Kansas SCC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Kentucky PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Louisiana PSC** | ★ | ★(i) | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Maine PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Maryland PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Massachusetts DPU** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Michigan PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★(j) | ★(j) | ★(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | (k) | (k) | (k) | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Minnesota PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★(l) | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★(l) | ★ | ★ | ★(l) | ★ | ★ | ★(l) | ★ | ★ | ★(l) |
| **Mississippi PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Missouri PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Montana PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Nebraska PSC**(m) | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| **Nevada PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Hampshire PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey BPU** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Mexico PSC** | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . |
| **New York PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **North Carolina UC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **North Dakota PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Ohio PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Oklahoma CC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Oregon PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | (n) | (n) | (n) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Rhode Island PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Carolina PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **South Dakota PUC** | ★ | ★ | ★(o) | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Tennessee PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Texas PUC** | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| **RC** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| **Utah PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Vermont PSB** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Virginia SCC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Washington UTC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **West Virginia PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Wisconsin PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (k) | (k) | (k) | ★ | (k) | ★ |
| **Wyoming PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Dist. of Col. PSC** | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | . . . | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Puerto Rico PSC** | . . . | ★ | (p) | ★ | . . . | . . . | (p) | . . . | . . . | (p) | . . . | . . . | (p) | . . . | ★ | (p) |

*Source:* National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, *1981 Annual Report on Utility and Carrier Regulation* (Washington, D.C.: 1982).

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a)Full names of commissions on Table 1.

(b) Regulation is limited, until July 1, 1983, to communities with populations of less than 3,500 and not located on a state road or marine highway.

(c) May fix temporary rates, but practice is not followed.

(d) No specific statutory authority.

(e) Regulated by the Cable Television Division of the Department of Regulatory Services.

(f) Rates become effective after seven months if commission does not take action.

(g) Not for companies with less than 13,000 stations.

(h) Interim rates must be approved and are collected under bond, subject to refund.

(i) Except no authority over rates charged to industrial customers by any gas company.

(j) Commission has authority to grant partial and immediate rate relief during pendency of final order, after statutory requirements are met.

(k) Specific authority required to change rates. Rates do not become effective after a specified period; consequently, no suspension is required.

(l) The commission no longer sets rates for telephone cooperatives—effective June 6, 1979.

(m) Telephone is the only regulated utility.

(n) Grant emergency increases only.

(o) PUC does not require rates of rural telephone companies.

(p) The Puerto Rico Telephone Authority, a state public corporation, purchased the Puerto Rico Telephone Company.

# Table 3
# AVERAGE MONTHLY BILLS, BY CUSTOMER CLASS, FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS: 1981

| State or other jurisdiction | Electricity | | | Gas(a) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential(b) | Commercial(c) | Industrial(d) | Residential | Commercial | Industrial |
| **U.S. average** | $66.84 | $509.34 | $4,685 | $36.35 | $216.42 | $12,083.65 |
| **Alabama** | 53.92 | 392.42 | 3,940 | 32.43 | 166.41 | 19,053.75 |
| **Alaska** | 53.26 | 376.76 | 3,506 | 32.44 | 94.74 | 2,792.86 |
| **Arizona** | 65.49 | 498.56 | 4,438 | 18.82 | 132.82 | 9,838.11 |
| **Arkansas** | 48.06 | 292.78 | 2,677 | 20.57 | 94.83 | 12,199.30 |
| **California** | 74.20 | 505.03 | 4,888 | 21.82 | 228.29 | 10,165.70 |
| **Colorado** | 58.53 | 425.79 | 3,583 | 33.23 | 197.82 | 10,306.03 |
| **Connecticut** | 86.93 | 666.08 | 5,389 | 50.49 | 313.92 | 3,647.85 |
| **Delaware** | 86.54 | 593.77 | 5,045 | 40.44 | 319.41 | 19,942.50 |
| **Florida** | 69.21 | 418.62 | 4,368 | 16.76 | 253.29 | 58,578.65 |
| **Georgia** | 50.10 | 540.20 | 4,269 | 36.85 | 215.70 | 18,436.09 |
| **Hawaii** | 119.19 | 777.95 | 7,237 | 33.08 | 474.09 | 1,254.41 |
| **Idaho** | 27.46 | 215.81 | 2,203 | 32.93 | 213.33 | 43,274.17 |
| **Illinois** | 61.88 | 542.57 | 4,660 | 49.81 | 272.60 | 5,396.83 |
| **Indiana** | 54.35 | 357.59 | 2,962 | 40.81 | 185.28 | 14,100.13 |
| **Iowa** | 60.05 | 460.60 | 4,045 | 37.32 | 172.91 | 15,913.99 |
| **Kansas** | 57.92 | 432.46 | 3,801 | 27.66 | 142.55 | 9,586.90 |
| **Kentucky** | 46.80 | 336.97 | 2,964 | 35.87 | 156.24 | 12,677.76 |
| **Louisiana** | 51.08 | 391.33 | 3,246 | 23.11 | 114.27 | 44,609.03 |
| **Maine** | 65.80 | 419.37 | 3,824 | 27.79 | 218.30 | 3,148.33 |
| **Maryland** | 58.82 | 395.11 | 3,497 | 41.04 | 237.05 | 4,428.99 |
| **Massachusetts** | 75.88 | 578.82 | 4,753 | 48.03 | 342.61 | 3,010.98 |
| **Michigan** | 56.18 | 436.21 | 4,230 | 50.15 | 337.37 | 7,463.26 |
| **Minnesota** | 55.78 | 352.65 | 3,193 | 42.83 | 204.02 | 5,679.92 |
| **Mississippi** | 51.99 | 439.01 | 3,750 | 26.37 | 114.40 | 27,430.69 |
| **Missouri** | 51.89 | 405.33 | 3,473 | 36.99 | 259.69 | 21,868.44 |
| **Montana** | 33.78 | 250.34 | 1,548 | 42.83 | 201.01 | 5,679.42 |
| **Nebraska** | 44.01 | 259.73 | 2,445 | 32.69 | 134.17 | 7,042.50 |
| **Nevada** | 55.00 | 385.97 | 3,678 | 31.60 | 535.64 | 147,883.33 |
| **New Hampshire** | 74.90 | 506.57 | 4,513 | 43.53 | 239.28 | 3,949.17 |
| **New Jersey** | 83.20 | 602.69 | 5,417 | 43.63 | 200.63 | 6,087.11 |
| **New Mexico** | 74.25 | 495.11 | 5,260 | 26.61 | 130.72 | 5,226.52 |
| **New York** | 102.77 | 845.54 | 7,670 | 41.14 | 190.59 | 4,533.98 |
| **North Carolina** | 56.61 | 342.32 | 3,062 | 40.50 | 220.77 | 16,146.08 |
| **North Dakota** | 53.04 | 363.88 | 3,215 | 41.87 | 294.71 | 5,387.50 |
| **Ohio** | 63.21 | 484.58 | 4,288 | 48.29 | 245.99 | 13,416.09 |
| **Oklahoma** | 45.64 | 305.64 | 2,590 | 21.52 | 119.63 | 17,880.79 |
| **Oregon** | 30.86 | 266.06 | 2,478 | 34.91 | 194.85 | 25,601.39 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 70.16 | 542.17 | 4,763 | 48.40 | 281.27 | 15,675.94 |
| **Rhode Island** | 73.40 | 486.73 | 4,263 | 47.67 | 219.87 | 2,630.54 |
| **South Carolina** | 57.49 | 346.86 | 3,162 | 30.00 | 198.84 | 19,481.74 |
| **South Dakota** | 58.60 | 377.55 | 3,477 | 33.97 | 168.21 | 2,351.39 |
| **Tennessee** | 44.77 | 318.75 | 3,741 | 27.31 | 170.00 | 14,226.81 |
| **Texas** | 58.46 | 413.01 | 3,857 | 24.20 | 157.86 | 30,957.34 |
| **Utah** | 60.94 | 503.10 | 3,380 | 32.84 | 128.41 | 16,185.56 |
| **Vermont** | 67.51 | 486.25 | 4,428 | 60.41 | 351.96 | 24,195.00 (e) |
| **Virginia** | 62.26 | 408.46 | 4,060 | 40.46 | 293.00 | 7,033.70 |
| **Washington** | 22.99 | 154.96 | 1,558 | 38.84 | 279.16 | 12,111.35 |
| **West Virginia** | 50.62 | 338.19 | 2,900 | 43.97 | 228.80 | 43,595.83 |
| **Wisconsin** | 50.30 | 370.42 | 3,386 | 45.71 | 239.00 | 5,961.92 |
| **Wyoming** | 35.26 | 210.92 | 1,870 | 32.11 | 157.20 | 31,413.33 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 50.42 | 484.07 | 4,501 | 47.37 | 415.69 | -0- |

(a) *Gas Facts, 1981 Data* (Arlington, Va.: American Gas Association, 1981), pp. 78 and 108.
(b) 1,000 kwhs. *Typical Electric Bills—January 1, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, November 12, 1981).
(c) 30 KW-6,000 KWH.
(d) 300 KW-60,000 KWH.
(e) Estimate as number of customers not exact.

# 5. Development and Housing

## STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By Robert J. Reinshuttle

In recent years, we have witnessed an increasing desire and willingness of state and local governments to become involved in economic development. Enormous amounts of resources—both human and financial—have been spent in order to promote economic growth and jobs. But perhaps of even greater significance are the new and creative approaches state governments are taking. In no fewer than 27 states, special advisory bodies appointed by the governors have recommended programs to promote research and development, improve education and training, and facilitate industrial growth. In addition, some development programs feature assistance to small businesses with financial problems and reform of regulatory policies that business and industry have found to be particularly repugnant.

These new policies are distinctly different from the traditional industrial development policies that states pursued over the years with varying degrees of intensity. Smokestack chasing, or "chip chasing" as it has come to be called, continues to be prevalent, as do various tax incentives states have devised in order to lure businesses. However, the new strategies and approaches seem to be taking hold. The objectives are twofold: to concentrate on industries that offer long-term potential for growth and employment, such as high-tech companies, and to assist new and small businesses to flourish by providing loans and venture capital, if necessary. But, assistance is not taking a form which will be beneficial to all businesses. Incentives such as special grants are offered very selectively to businesses with the greatest potential.

Since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution in America, many of the Northeast and Midwestern states have experienced a rollercoaster economy. When times were good, they were very, very good, but when times were bad, many experienced hardship and unemployment. In the early 1970s, a few of the New England states, such as Connecticut and Massachusetts, decided to jump off the rollercoaster and attempt to devise an economy which was broadly based, stable, and comprised of industries which would remain viable through the coming decades. In 1972, Connecticut took the first step through the creation of a Product Development Corporation to finance new products in exchange for royalties. This approach has been put in place in several states. Michigan, New Mexico and New York provide direct venture capital to infant technology-based enterprises.

The states are also forging new links between universities and the private sector. Last year a significant number of states appointed commissions or task forces to examine the role of government in attracting new, particularly high-tech, industries. Several of these reports have recommended ideas such as advanced technology centers at private and public universities which would receive state funding for equipment and research. Such programs would likely be similar to the Ben Franklin Partnership Program in Pennsylvania, which also includes foundation grants and private sector funding. Other states are developing independent "hothouses" and incubation facilities to attract new industries. One of the foremost examples is the Industrial Technology Institution in Michigan, which was designed to work on robotics and factories of the future. This project is also funded through a joint effort by the state, private sector concerns and foundations. In many instances partnerships such as these have proven effective and may, in fact, be essential to the development of a successful project.

This same base of support was also used in another innovative program in the state of Michigan—the Michigan Investment Fund. In light of rapid changes in the automobile industry and high rates of unemployment, the Mott Foundation, a longtime supporter of community economic development programs, commissioned the National Development Council (NDC) to investigate setting up a financial mechanism that could provide equity investments in small businesses. The report recommended a profit-making partnership arrangement which is unique for a number of reasons. Its major partners include the Mott Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, Dow Foundation, the State of Michigan Employee Pension Fund and the University of

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Michigan Endowment Fund. The involvement of foundations in a venture capital arrangement is unusual, but it does represent a new investment vehicle for philanthropy. Secondly, the fund is primarily a Michigan fund, although it is national as an investor. And finally, the motivation of the investors is to profit but also to strengthen the state's industry and economy.

Rhode Island devised the most ambitious plan—"The Greenhouse Compact." This comprehensive and lengthy economic development plan was the work of a gubernatorially appointed commission comprised of leaders from business, finance, organized labor, higher education, public service and environmental advocacy groups. The commission analyzed the Rhode Island economy and then proposed a strategic plan for the state's economic future. If the plan is adopted by voters in spring 1984, the entire state may become a laboratory of economic development initiatives and new ideas that may be emulated throughout the country. The objectives of the compact are to reduce levels of unemployment to 25-30 percent below the national average, to create 60,000 new jobs and to raise the standard of living for Rhode Island citizens.

Achieving these goals involves raising $250 million in order to stimulate a $750 million investment program to revitalize the economy over the next seven years. This includes a current bond issue ($90 million) and another issue in three years ($30 million). Other important sections of the plan include a product-market development incentive plan to encourage Rhode Island firms to pioneer new products by sharing the risk of associated investments; creation of a series of venture capital-limited partnerships licensed by the commission to offer tax incentives by investors and specialized tax incentives to entrepreneurs; and the formation of four research greenhouses in areas to be designated by the commission.

New ideas are contributing to very interesting and exciting times for economic development efforts at the state level, but concepts which have been around for a few years are also taking hold and proving their effectiveness. For example, with the recent addition of Nevada, Texas, Oklahoma and New Jersey, 19 states now have their own free-standing enterprise zone programs. Customized industrial training has proven very effective in several states, particularly the Bay State Skills Corporation in Massachusetts and the California Worksite Education and Training Act Program (CWETA).

On another front, joint research and development ventures are producing some of the nation's most useful technological innovations. Such cooperative efforts are particularly helpful to the development of small businesses because they spread the costs and risks of expensive, uncertain endeavors. These arrangements also offer other advantages such as facilitating capital formation and easing entry into higher tech fields. Successful joint ventures of this type are being undertaken by the private sector in many states, and they are without question a valuable component of state efforts to reduce unemployment through the creation of new jobs and to stimulate their economic climate.

However, no single innovation will generate a sudden increase in business births or the rapid growth of small businesses throughout a particular state. A comprehensive, thoughtful and ambitious strategy is required. Ingredients such as equitable tax policies, regulatory reform, programs to expand the availability of equity capital and policies to assist entrepreneurs and distressed communities are important elements and will continue to receive a great deal of attention by state officials.

# HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By Carol H. Hartwell

The state role in housing and community development has grown in importance over recent years. State programs for housing continue to develop and expand, despite the withdrawal of federal support and unrelenting attacks on tax-exempt financing, the centerpiece of state housing activities. In community development, a change in federal law has shifted part of the responsibility for the major funding program to states, which have responded ably to the new challenge.

**Housing**

Government involvement in housing generally falls into three broad categories: regulation, not only of construction and building conditions but also to protect against discrimination in the housing market; support for mortgage lending through measures that maintain and increase the availability of housing credit; and assistance for those unable to afford or obtain suitable housing through the private market.

Historically, states have functioned largely as regulators, leaving the problems of capital availability and housing assistance to the federal government. Early in the 1970s, however, states began to expand their involvement in housing through mortgage lending programs designed to serve residents whose needs were not being met through the private market. They created state housing finance agencies (HFAs) to undertake these new housing activities.

By 1983, state HFAs existed in 49 states (all but Kansas), plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Established by state law, these agencies raise funds for housing by issuing tax-exempt bonds. In turn, they lend the proceeds from these bond issues for residential mortgages. The bonds are supported by revenues earned from mortgage investments and generally are not backed by the general obligation of the state.

Because interest earned on HFA bonds is exempt from federal taxation, the agency pays a below market interest rate to investors and passes this savings on to borrowers. While tax-exempt financing programs clearly depend on this interest rate advantage, they were neither created nor originally authorized by the federal government. Rather, they developed out of the exemption for state obligations that has existed as long as the federal income tax itself.

Collectively, state HFAs have over $35 billion in debt outstanding. They have financed about one million housing units, roughly half for homeowners and half for renters. In 1983, state HFAs issued $9.4 billion in tax-exempt revenue bonds, $8.1 billion for owner-occupied housing and $1.3 billion for rental housing. Along with housing bonds issued by their local government counterparts, these tax-exempt housing bonds represented about 18.6 percent of the municipal bond market in 1983.

Proceeds from state HFA bond issues are used for three kinds of programs: home mortgage loans, rental housing development and home improvement loans.

*Home Mortgage Loans.* Almost every state operates a mortgage program to assist families who otherwise might not be able to buy a home. The HFA makes loans available through participating financial institutions for borrowers who meet state and federal eligibility requirements. Some programs are targeted to geographic areas and some to new construction; most limit eligibility by income. In the year ending June 30, 1983, state HFAs made about 65,000 mortgage loans.

While not created by Congress, these programs have nevertheless been regulated by federal law since 1980. In that year, Congress enacted legislation to control the use of these bonds by limiting the amount each state could issue, by restricting eligibility almost entirely to first-time buyers, and by establishing sales price limits. The 1980 act also contained a "sunset" provision, requiring Congress to act before December 31, 1983 to continue the federal tax exemption on these bonds.

At the start of the 1983 session, bills were introduced in both houses of Congress to eliminate the sunset date on mortgage revenue bonds. Three quarters of the members of both the House and the Senate co-sponsored these bills,

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which also had the support of the nation's governors, state legislatures, mayors, home builders, realtors and many other groups. Despite overwhelming support for continuation of the program, Congress was unable to pass a tax bill before the end of 1983, and the sunset date was allowed to go into effect.

As of January 1, 1984, bonds issued for homeownership programs were no longer eligible for federal tax exemption (except for general obligation bonds issued for veterans' programs). It is generally expected that the tax exemption will be restored in 1984, though the fate of the program will again be tied to the politics of larger tax issues.

*Rental Housing Development.* Many states also operate mortgage loan programs to support the development of rental housing. Again, the HFA raises funds in the tax-exempt bond market, lending them to private—either for-profit or non-profit—developers of rental housing. In the year ending June 30, 1983, state HFAs provided permanent financing for more than 45,000 rental housing units, representing about $1.9 million in mortgages.

Historically, most state HFAs have combined tax-exempt financing with federal subsidies for rental housing. The federal assistance has allowed state housing programs to reach a very low income market, both through "Section 236" interest subsidies during the early 1970s and "Section 8" rent assistance provided from the mid-1970s until recently. State HFAs have financed about 250,000 newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated rental units under the Section 8 program and deserve a great deal of credit for the high level of production achieved under that program.

Federal support for rental housing development has all but disappeared, leaving states without the resources they depended on in the past. State HFAs are working to develop programs to finance affordable rental housing without the backing of deep federal subsidies. From July 1982 through June 1983, about one-third of the rental units financed by state HFAs were "unassisted." State financing may also become an important part of the new federal development grant program for rental housing, authorized by Congress at the end of 1983 and modeled after the urban development action grant program.

Another new direction for state HFAs is to finance the rehabilitation of rental housing, where the need is for improvements rather than rebuilding. State HFAs have begun to develop these programs, known as "moderate rehabilitation," with and without federal support. A new federal program will begin in 1984, relying on states to administer rental rehab grants outside of entitlement communities (but excluding rural areas).

As with homeownership programs, the federal government restricts the tax exemption on bonds for rental housing development. The tax code classifies these as "industrial development bonds" (IDBs). Congress is expected to enact new limits on the use of IDBs during 1984, and while rental housing is likely to be exempted from the worst of these, any new restrictions will make it even more difficult for states to operate rental programs.

*Home Improvement Loans.* Along with financing home purchases and the development of rental housing, some states also offer small loans to eligible homeowners to finance needed improvements. For the year ending June 30, 1983, 12 state HFAs operated home improvement or energy conservation loan programs, originating a total of about 6,500 loans. Over time, states have made more than 56,000 home improvement loans, many with additional subsidies provided by state contributions or coordination with community development block grants.

The Internal Revenue Code treats tax-exempt financing for home improvement and energy loan programs under the same section as home purchase programs. Thus, these programs also fell victim to Congressional inaction on the December 31, 1983 sunset date and will not operate again until the tax exemption is reauthorized.

**Community Development**

Since the mid-1970s, the major program for community development across the country has been the Department of Housing and Urban Development's community development block grant program. Until recently, states had no role in this program. Block grants went straight from the federal government to local communities, on an entitlement basis for large cities and urban counties and on a competitive basis for small cities. States were completely bypassed in the process.

In 1981, Congress enacted legislation creating a fundamental change in the CDBG program. It authorized states to receive and distribute block grants for small cities, representing 30 percent of the total funds appropriated for the program annually.

In fiscal year 1983, 46 states (all but Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland and New York) administered the small cities CDBG program. They allocated

grants totaling about $1.1 billion for housing, economic development, public works and other eligible uses. Each state develops its own program guidelines and selection process.

So far, states have received positive reviews for the job they have done. The General Accounting Office has issued a report titled "States are Making Good Progress in Implementing the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program." Based on a study of seven state programs, the GAO report observes that "the majority of grantees and unsuccessful applicants perceived their state's program as being equivalent to or better than HUD's program."

# STATE HOUSING FINANCE AGENCIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Enabling legislation adopted | 1983 Bond Issues | | Cumulative Loans (through 6/83) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Owner-occupied (in millions) | Rental housing (in millions) | Home mortgage loans | Rental housing development | Home improvement loans |
| Alabama | 1980 | $200.0 | $80.3 | 7,567 | 3,942 | 0 |
| Alaska(a) | 1971 | 200.0 | 31.4 | 4,155 | | 0 |
| Arizona | 1981 | 113.5 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 1977 | 200.0 | 0 | 8,667 | 1,232 | 1,382 |
| California | 1975 | 312.0 | 54.6 | 12,334 | | 903 |
| Colorado | 1973 | 149.2 | 12.9 | | | |
| Connecticut | 1969 | 200.0 | 0 | 31,400 | 10,194 | 104 |
| Delaware | 1968 | 32.8 | 9.3 | 4,160 | 2,710 | 0 |
| Florida | 1980 | 215.5 | 184.1 | 1,098 | 4,626 | 0 |
| Georgia | 1974 | 56.2 | 0 | 6,082 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 1979 | 141.0 | 0 | 2,237 | | 0 |
| Idaho | 1972 | 90.0 | 3.7 | 5,792 | 2,020 | 727 |
| Illinois | 1967 | 198.5 | 54.7 | 981 | 15,054 | 0 |
| Indiana | 1978 | 200.0 | 2.4 | 5,478 | 369 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1979 | 24.6 | 0 | 4,947 | 1,928 | 0 |
| Kansas(b) | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 1972 | 69.9 | 0 | 19,964 | 4,170 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 1980 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 2,600 | 282 | 0 |
| Maine | 1969 | 124.2 | 0 | 7,800 | 4,455 | 1,808 |
| Maryland | 1970 | 142.0 | 40.4 | 6,809 | 9,840 | 1,424 |
| Massachusetts | 1968 | 200.0 | 26.0 | 5,118 | 38,516 | 0 |
| Michigan | 1966 | 200.0 | 37.1 | 10,979 | 32,980 | 10,477 |
| Minnesota | 1971 | 147.8 | 0 | 12,092 | 16,201 | 35,832 |
| Mississippi | 1980 | 127.2 | 0 | 3,734 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 1969 | 143.5 | 50.0 | 12,304 | 13,693 | |
| Montana | 1975 | 200.0 | 0 | 5,989 | 568 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 1978 | 199.9 | 4.4 | 6,207 | 557 | 750 |
| Nevada | 1975 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 4,934 | 2,619 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 1975 | 60.0 | 0 | 8,555 | 2,142 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1967 | 274.3 | 80.4 | 10,084 | 31,084 | |
| New Mexico | 1975 | 79.7 | 0 | 11,432 | 296 | 0 |
| New York | 1960 | 376.0 | 237.2 | 32,000 | 91,523 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 1973 | 189.0 | 28.6 | 4,111 | 2,268 | |
| North Dakota | 1980 | 120.0 | 0 | 144 | 498 | 0 |
| Ohio | 1983 | 410.0 | 0 | 5 | | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 1975 | 199.6 | 63.5 | 4,300 | 2,910 | 400 |
| Oregon | 1973 | 0 | 0 | 8,174 | 4,616 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1972 | 176.6 | 19.4 | 9,850 | 17,500 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 1973 | 199.9 | 0 | 25,944 | 8,770 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 1971 | 99.8 | 0 | 7,600 | 704 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 1973 | 175.8 | 13.3 | 14,124 | 2,274 | |
| Tennessee | 1973 | 138.5 | 31.5 | 17,000 | 3,412 | 0 |
| Texas | 1979 | 238.8 | 764.0 | 3,196 | 3,265 | 0 |
| Utah | 1975 | 198.3 | 9.6 | 9,119 | 1,530 | 0 |
| Vermont | 1974 | 57.8 | 7.6 | 6,036 | 1,880 | 867 |
| Virginia | 1972 | 237.6 | 66.4 | 22,778 | 16,652 | 621 |
| Washington | 1983 | 193.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 1968 | 38.8 | 0 | 6,753 | 8,453 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 1972 | 195.0 | 3.1 | 6,185 | 14,546 | 5,266 |
| Wyoming | 1975 | 200.0 | 0 | 8,126 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist. of Col. | 1980 | 30.0 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 0 |

*Source:* Council of State Housing Agencies.

(a) Represents tax-exempt financing programs only; Alaska also operates large financing program with taxable bonds.
(b) Kansas does not have a state housing finance agency.

# BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic recovery is here. All the indicators are up: personal income, the GNP, employment and corporate profits. And all are expected to continue to rise through 1984. But a new era of tight budgets and sly taxes may also be here. Recovery or no, the Reagan administration cuts in aid to the states are not likely to be restored in the near future, and we may have entered an era of *de facto* New Federalism.

Indeed, the present situation may have been in the making for some while. The states have already moved ahead in areas once regarded as purely federal domains: enterprise zone legislation and job training and retraining programs. In 1983, the Job Training Partnership Act and the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant further decentralized the process of economic development, making it more flexible and adaptable to the needs of both localities and business.

In 1983, as in 1982, budgets and taxes were the primary concern of state legislatures still adjusting to the effects of the Reagan funding cuts and the lingering damage of the recession. The states managed to avoid deficits by a combination of budget cuts and tax increases. In 1983, the states increased taxes by $10 billion. Twenty-six states increased taxes on personal income or sales or both, while 15 raised corporate income tax rates. Additional increases hit motor fuel, cigarettes and alcohol. In all, 35 states and the District of Columbia had increased taxes in at least one category by September of the year. Still, at year's end, a majority of the states had a balance in their treasuries of less than one percent of their annual expenditures.

States hard hit by unemployment and therefore hard pressed to fund their compensation programs scrambled to restructure them and pay back federal loans. The top borrower, Pennsylvania, set the pattern for other states when it cut benefits and raised unemployment taxes. Other states taking such actions included Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Oklahoma.

The search for revenue led some states to a form of taxation far more onerous to corporate America than any ordinary increase in corporate income tax: the unitary tax. This method of assessment allows a state to tax a corporation not only on the basis of its assets and activities within state borders but also on total worldwide profits. California, which led the way with the unitary method, assesses a company's property, sales and payroll, in California and worldwide. The tax is then levied on the California fraction of worldwide income.

Some had hoped for relief from the unitary tax when Container Corp. of America challenged California in the U.S. Supreme Court in the summer of 1983, but the justices, by a five-to-three decision, ruled in favor of the state. The decision was a strong stance in support of states' rights, and business leaders who petitioned President Reagan met with a lukewarm response.

The president did, however, establish the Worldwide Unitary Taxation Working Group, headed by Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan and consisting of representatives from federal and state governments, as well as members of multinational corporations, to review the issues at stake and make policy recommendations.

Besides California, 14 states employ some form of the unitary method of taxation: Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon and Utah. New York repealed its unitary tax on June 26, the day before the Supreme Court ruled on *Container v. California*.

The federal government was also concerned with sources of revenue in 1983, and its efforts to raise taxes bore down hard on industrial revenue bonds, already under heavy attack for several years. The Tax Reform Act (H.R. 4170) was the major federal legislation affecting IRB financing. In its original form, H.R. 4170 would have ended the tax exemption for bond issues guaranteed by the federal government, modified the use of accelerated depreciation on IRB-financed projects, and disallowed IRB use for the purchase of land or existing facilities except in

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cases of farmland or of the substantial rehabilitation and renovation of facilities.

But the heart of H.R. 4170 is a proposed $150 per capita state volume cap on tax-exempt, private purpose bond issues. Such a limit could have a detrimental effect on the growth of large and small businesses in most states. U.S. Treasury Department estimates of state IRB issues per capita in 1983 show that 12 states—24 percent of the country—met or exceeded the proposed cap, while an additional four came within a few dollars of it.

In a marathon session just before adjournment, the House Ways and Means and Rules committees achieved a compromise on H.R. 4170 that will remove multi-family housing IRBs from the state bond volume cap; continue to allow IRB use for buying land, but limit to 25 percent the amount of an issue's proceeds that may be used for this purpose; continue to allow IRB use for buying existing buildings, so long as proceeds equal to 15 percent of the structure's cost are used for rehabilitation; and continue to allow direct and indirect federal guarantees for multi-family IRBs and public housing bonds.

In other action, the Internal Revenue Service issued temporary regulations implementing the IRB restrictions included in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982. The regulations concern TEFRA's public approval and information reporting requirements and call for a public hearing before bonds are issued and for their approval by voters or elected representatives.

Late in 1983, South Carolina challenged the reporting requirements of TEFRA in court, arguing that the registration requirements erode the states' power to borrow money and that they impose a tremendous financial burden on the states. Texas took the lead among the states supporting South Carolina and filed a brief on behalf of 26 other states.

Bills seeking to protect communities and states from the effects of business shutdowns by requiring prenotification of closing were few in number in 1983 and fared poorly before the state legislatures. Those that passed, such as Connecticut's nine-point job protection plan, sought to avoid restrictive or punitive regulation and to foster, instead, cooperation among the affected parties—business, labor and government.

Though federal enterprise zone legislation remains stalled, states and cities continue to move ahead in this experiment in urban restoration. In 1983, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas joined the list of 14 states that had already enacted enterprise zone legislation.

The emerging industries of high technology also captured the attention of state governments in 1983. Fifteen states have established agencies to work solely toward attracting high technology industrial investment. Louisiana and New Jersey established venture capital programs and tax credits designed to appeal to high tech entrepreneurs. Minnesota, on the other hand, allocated $5.7 million for public school computer learning from kindergarten through the 12th grade.

On the darker side of high tech, both state and federal legislators confronted the question of how to safeguard electronically stored, processed and transmitted data. Among the states that have legislation to protect against data theft are Alabama, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia.

On balance, state government actions in 1983 favored business and may mark the beginning of a new era of healthy competition for industrial investment among the states. Placed in a fiscal vise by the worst economy in postwar history and cut loose from dependence on federal largess, the states have been forced to reexamine and redefine their own roles in the process of economic development. The result has been a more innovative and flexible attitude toward business generally and toward the actions government can take to create and sustain an environment conducive to growth.

## Table 1
## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDUSTRY

| State or other jurisdiction | State-sponsored industrial development authority | Privately sponsored Development Credit Corporation | State authority or agency revenue bond financing | State authority or agency general obligation bond financing | City and/or county revenue bond financing | City and/or county general obligation bond financing | State loans for building construction | State loans for equipment/machinery | City and/or county loans for building construction | City and/or county loans for equipment/machinery | State loan guarantees for building construction | State loans guarantees for equipment/machinery | City and/or county loan guarantees for building construction | City and/or county loan guarantees for equipment/machinery | State financing aid for existing plant expansion | State matching funds for city and/or county industrial financing programs | State incentive for establishing industrial plants in areas of high unemployment | City and/or county incentive for establishing industrial plants in areas of high unemployment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★(q) | | | | ★ | ★(a) | | | | | | | | | ★(b,j) | | | |
| Alaska | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | | | ★ | ★ | | |
| Arizona | | | | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | ★(u) | | | |
| Arkansas | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | | | ★ | | ★ | |
| California | | ★(e) | ★(i) | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★(a) | ★(a) | ★(k) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★(r) | |
| Colorado | ★(d) | ★(d) | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(a) | ★(a) | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(d) | | | ★(a) |
| Connecticut | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | ★ | ★ | | | | | ★ | ★ | | |
| Florida | | | | | ★ | ★(c) | ★(u) | ★(u) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | ★ | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | ★ | | | |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Iowa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | | ★ | | | |
| Kentucky | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | | ★(d) | ★(b) | | | | ★(d) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | ★ | | | | | | ★ | | ★(t) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | ★ | ★(g) | | |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | |
| Michigan | | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(h) | ★(h) | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★(m) | ★(m) | | | ★(m) | ★(m) | | | ★(b) | | | |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | ★ | | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | ★ | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | | | ★(o) | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ★(b) | | | |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★(v) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | | ★ | | ★(i) | ★(i) | ★(i) | ★(i) | ★(i) | ★(i) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | ★ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **New York** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **North Carolina** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **North Dakota** | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Ohio** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Oklahoma** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Oregon** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(i) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(s) | ★(s) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★(l) | ★(f) | ★(l) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Rhode Island** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **South Carolina** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(p) | ★(p) |
| **South Dakota** | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Texas** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Utah** | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Vermont** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Virginia** | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Washington** | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Wisconsin** | ★ | ★(d) | ... | ... | ★ | ★(n) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

*Source:* Adapted from copyrighted data supplied by Conway Data, Inc., Atlanta, Ga. 30341, U.S.A.

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) Permitted only in specified municipalities.

(b) State allows cities or counties to offer financial aid for existing plant expansions. In Louisiana, state financing aid is directly involved only in the case of those port authorities whose obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the state.

(c) For public projects only (water, sewer treatment, etc.).

(d) Authorized but none is active.

(e) State-sponsored but privately operated non-profit Regional Job Development Corporations may be established in low-income areas to provide loans to small businesses.

(f) Available through the Minority Business Development Agency.

(g) Limited to EDA-designated areas.

(h) Permitted for processing products of agriculture, including forestry and timber production.

(i) Applies only to pollution control equipment.

(j) Alabama offers site grants of up to $150,000 to industries needing grading of land and roads; grants may also be applied toward drainage needs.

(k) Guarantee applies to Act 9 industrial revenue bonds up to $1 million.

(l) State and local program of participation in building construction.

(m) Small business program.

(n) For acquiring and developing sites.

(o) Authorized if a one-mill, multi-purpose tax levy is approved by local voters.

(p) State funds are available to local governments to help industry in the 16 poorest counties.

(q) State grants to assist in industrial site preparation.

(r) Corporate income tax credits of 50 percent of contributions to eligible community development projects, 25 percent of wages of employees hired from designated areas and an economic revitalization tax incentive credit to new or expanding business located in designated areas.

(s) In city of Portland and in Coos, Curry and Douglas counties from EDA revolving loan fund.

(t) Has been used in city of Baltimore.

(u) State manages federal SBA 503 program.

(v) By special statute in specified communities.

## Table 2
## TAX INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRY AND OTHER PERTINENT LAWS

| State or other jurisdiction | Corporate income tax exemption | Personal income tax exemption | Excise tax exemption | Tax exemption or moratorium on land capital improvements | Tax exemption or moratorium on equipment/machinery | Inventory tax exemption on goods in transit (free port) | Tax exemption on manufacturers' inventories | Sales/use tax exemption on new equipment | Tax exemption on raw materials used in manufacturing | Tax incentive for creation of jobs | Tax incentive for industrial investment | Tax credits for use of specified state products | Tax stabilization agreements for specified industries | Tax exemption to encourage research and development | Accelerated depreciation of industrial equipment | State right to work law | State minimum wage law | State fair employment practice code | Statewide uniform property tax evaluation law | Statewide industrial noise abatement law |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | | | | | ★ | : (am) | : | : | : | ★★★★★ | : |
| Alaska | : | : | : | ★★ | : | : | : | ★★ | ★★★★★ | | | | | : | ★★ | : | ★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | : |
| Arizona | ★ | : | : | : | : | ★★★ | : | : | ★★★★★ | | | | | : | : | ★★ | ★★ | : | ★★★★★ | : |
| Arkansas | ★ (be) | : | : | ★ (b) | ★ (b) | ★★★ | : | : | ★★★★★ | ★ (ay) | ★★ | ★ (c) | : | : | ★ (a) | : | : | ★ | : | : |
| California | : | : | : | : | : | ★★★ | : | ★★ | ★★★★★ | | ★ | ★ (ak) | : | : | ★ (bf) | ★★ | ★★ | ★ | : | ★★ |
| Colorado | : | : | : | : | ★ (d) | ★★★ | ★★ | ★★ (bi) | ★★★★★ | ★ (az) | ★ (az) | : | : | ★ (az) | ★ (aq) | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★ | ★★ |
| Connecticut | ★ (a) | ★ (f) | : | : | ★ (d) | ★★★ | ★★ (w) | ★★ (v) | ★★★★★ | ★ (az) | ★★ (az) | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Delaware | ★★ | : | ★ (e) | ★★★ | ★ (l) | ★★★ | ★★★ (w) | ★★ (v) | ★★★★★ | ★ (g) | ★★ (g) | ★ (ak) | : | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | : | : | : |
| Florida | : | ★ (p) | ★ (e) | ★★ (l) | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Georgia | : | : | : | ★★ | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | : | : | : | : | : | ★★ (am) | ★ | ★★ | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Hawaii | : | ★ | ★ | : | : | ★★★ | : | : | : | ★ | : | ★ | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Idaho | : | : | : | : | : | ★★★ | ★★ (aw) | ★★ (aj) | ★★★★★ | : | ★★ | : | : | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★ |
| Illinois | : | : | : | ★★ | ★★ (t) | ★★★ | ★★ (aw) | ★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ | ★★ (q) | : | : | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Indiana | ★ | : | : | ★ (q) | ★ (t) | ★★★ | ★ (aw) | : | ★★★★★ | ★★ | : | ★ | : | ★ | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★ |
| Iowa | ★ (h) | : | : | ★ (ax) | ★ (at) | ★★ | ★ (i) | : | ★ (j) | ★★ | : | : | : | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Kansas | ★ (ar) | : | : | ★ (k) | ★ (k) | ★★ | ★ (au) | ★ (bg) | ★ (av) | ★★ (z) | ★★ (z) | : | : | ★ (az) | ★★ (am) | : | ★★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Kentucky | : | : | : | ★ (z) | ★ (i) | ★ (l) | ★ (l) | ★★ | ★ (i) | ★ (z) | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Louisiana | ★ (m) | : | : | ★ (n) | : | : | : | ★ (m) | ★ (av) | ★ (ba) | : | ★ | ★ | : | ★ (a) | ★ | : | ★ | ★★★ | ★ |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ | ★★★ | ★★ (o) | ★★★ | ★★★ | : | : | ★★ | ★★ (am) | : | ★★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Maryland | : | : | : | ★ (l) | ★★ | : | ★★ | ★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | : | : | ★ (r) | ★★ | : | : | ★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Massachusetts | ★★ | : | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | : | : | : | : | ★ | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★ |
| Michigan | ★★★ | ★★★ | : | ★ (s) | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ (u) | ★★★★★ | ★ | ★★ | : | ★ | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Minnesota | : | ★★★ | ★ | ★ (a) | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ (u) | ★★★★★ | : | ★★ | ★ | : | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★★★ | : | ★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★★★★ | ★ | ★ | : | : | : | ★★ (am) | : | : | ★ | : | : |
| Missouri | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | ★ | : | : | : | : |
| Montana | ★ (p) | ★ | : | ★ | ★ | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ (v) | : | ★ (p) | ★ | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Nebraska | : | : | : | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ | ★ | : | : | : | : | : | ★ (am) | : | ★★ | : | ★★★★★ | : |
| Nevada | ★ (f) | ★ (f) | ★ (e) | : | : | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| New Hampshire | : | ★ (f) | : | : | ★ (at) | ★★★ | ★ (x) | ★★ (v) | ★★ | ★ | ★ | : | : | ★ | ★ (at) | : | : | ★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |
| New Jersey | : | : | : | ★ | ★ (at) | ★★★ | ★★★ | ★★ | ★★★★★ | ★ | ★ | : | : | : | ★ (at) | : | : | ★ | ★★★★★ | ★★ |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(am) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New York** | ★(aa,ab) | ★(aa) | ★(e) | ★ | ★(ac) | ★(ac) | ★(ac) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(aa) | ... | ... | ★(ab) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **North Carolina** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(x) | ★(bh) | ★(ad) | ★(ae) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **North Dakota** | ★ | ... | ★ | ★(af) | ★(ac) | ★(ac) | ★(ac) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(r) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Ohio** | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Oklahoma** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(bb) | ... | ★(am) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| **Oregon** | ... | ... | ★(ag) | ★(ag) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(a) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | ★(bd) | ... | ... | ★ | ★(ah) | ★(ai) | ★(ai) | ★(ah) | ★(ah) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Rhode Island** | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Carolina** | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **South Dakota** | ★(f) | ★(f) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** | ... | ★ | ... | ★(l) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(as) | ... | ★(bc) | ★(ak) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Texas** | ★(f) | ★(f) | ... | ★(al) | ★(al) | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Utah** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Vermont** | ... | ... | ★(e) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | |
| **Virginia** | ... | ... | ... | ★(l) | ★(l) | ★(y) | ★(y) | ★ | ★(an) | ★(bi) | ★(bi) | ... | ... | ★(ao) | ★(am) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Washington** | ★(f) | ★(f) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **West Virginia** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Wisconsin** | ★(ap) | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | ★(f) | ★(f) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | |
| **Puerto Rico** | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

*Source:* Adapted from copyrighted data supplied by Conway Data, Inc., Atlanta, Ga. 30341, U.S.A.

*Key:*

★—Yes

. . .—No

(a) Applies only to pollution control equipment.

(b) Exempt using Act 9 in some cities.

(c) Seven year ad valorem tax exemption on textile plants.

(d) Equipment and machinery acquired after the 1973 assessment date is exempt from local property tax.

(e) Delaware, Florida and New York do not collect an excise tax.

(f) Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming do not tax corporate or personal income. Connecticut, Florida and New Hampshire do not tax personal income.

(g) Corporate income tax credit equal to 25 percent of wages paid by business employing residents from designated areas and a corporate income tax credit for investment in new or expanded business in designated areas.

(h) Fifty percent of federal tax paid is exempt from corporate income tax on profits from sales outside Iowa. Corporate income tax is figured only on profits from sales in Iowa. Iowa has adopted the Federal Accelerated Cost Recovery System.

(i) Personal property taxes are being phased out. First $175,000 of assessed taxable value of personal property is exempt. An additional exemption is added by the county, and the amount varies by county.

(j) Inventory, goods in process and finished goods are taxed only the value of raw materials.

(k) Applicable to Industrial Revenue Bond financed property only. A 10-year exemption is allowed.

(l) In Kentucky, the exemption is applicable at the local level only. In Maryland, the exemption may be applicable at the county or local level. In Tennessee, the exemption is applicable to plants financed with industrial revenue bonds. In Virginia localities have the option of totally or partially exempting certified pollution control, facilities and equipment, certified solar energy equipment and facilities and energy conversion equipment of manufacturers from taxation. In Florida, the exemption is a local option, and school and special district taxes are excluded from the exemption.

(m) Applicable under the tax equalization law, Enterprise Zone Act and Flood, Fire and Famine Act.

(n) Exemption applicable to capital improvements only.

(o) Allowed except for sales/use tax when purchased for use as an ingredient in tangible personal property for sale.

(p) A 1 percent tax credit, based on wages paid, is allowed for the first three years to new and expanding industry engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. "Expanding" means to expand a present operation so as to increase total permanent jobs by 30 percent.

(q) Ten year partial property tax abatement in designated areas of all cities and towns for renovation or new construction of facilities.

(r) R&D equipment is classified as manufacturer's machinery and equipment and, as such, is eligible for tax exemptions.

(s) Local option, in designated redevelopment areas.

(t) For industrial access roads only.

(u) Exemption is allowed on separate, detachable accessory tools and equipment which have a useful life of less than 12 months.

(v) State does not collect sales/use tax.

(w) State has no inventory tax.

(x) Applicable to goods stored in bonded warehouses.

(y) Applies to imported goods if they have not lost their status as imports and to inventory which is imported or scheduled for export and is located in a foreign trade zone.

(z) Limited to state designated enterprise zones.

(aa) A tax credit equal to 6 percent of qualified capital invested in new production facilities may be applied against the business corporate franchise tax or personal income tax liability. The tax credit is restricted to investment in buildings, equipment and facilities which have a useful life of at least four years and are used in manufacturing, processing, assembling, refining, mining, agricultural, commercial, fishing or specified retail activities. Experimental research and development facilities may elect this option in place of the write-off described in footnote (ab). A particular investment is not eligible for both the investment credit and other state tax incentives, except that eligible firms maintaining or increasing employment in the state may deduct an additional credit of one-half of the original credit in each of the three years succeeding the investment. This results in a potential credit of 15 percent over four years. Corporate franchise taxpayers must pay the minimum tax of $250 but may carry unused credits forward until exhausted. New firms may elect to receive as a refund any unused part of the earned tax credit.

(ab) Costs paid or incurred in a taxable year by incorporated business for experimental R&D facilities, for industrial waste treatment facilities and/or for air pollution control facilities may be deducted

from net income for tax purposes. The credit described in footnote (aa) may be taken in lieu of this credit. In lieu of all other credits, a firm may take a credit against the corporate franchise/income tax of 10 percent of the cost of tangible personal property purchased for R&D use.

(ac) Tangible and intangible personal property is not subject to ad valorem taxes.

(ad) Manufacturing machinery is allowed a preferential rate of 1 percent, with a maximum tax of $80 per article.

(ae) Leaf tobacco is allowed an exemption of 40 percent of property tax rate, and peanuts an 80 percent exemption. No property tax exemption is allowed for other raw materials. All raw materials used in manufacturing are exempt from sales and use tax.

(af) In North Dakota, exemption extends only to new construction. In Oregon, exemption is allowed while facility is under construction only.

(ag) Tax credits allowed to manufacturers and processors for property taxes paid on goods in process.

(ah) Exclusion from sales and use tax on industrial purchases used directly in industrial production and research.

(ai) Exclusion of tangible personal property from taxation at local level. State has no inventory tax.

(aj) Phased exemption; fully exempt by 1984.

(ak) In Tennessee, tax credits are allowed for products of state soil. In Florida, tax credit applies only to alcoholic beverages produced from specified Florida-grown agricultural products.

(al) Seven-year annexation or de-annexation exemption.

(am) Allowable depreciation is similar to that which is permitted under federal laws.

(an) Exempt from sales/use tax, but not from intangible personal property tax.

(ao) Local governments may classify separately the tangible personal property of research and development firms from that of other taxpayers and tax it at different rates. Sales and use tax exemptions are allowed for research and development.

(ap) A credit is allowed for sales tax paid on energy.

(aq) Carried out through local development corporations.

(ar) An income tax credit is allowed for a period of 10 years against the income taxes generated by the operation of a new business activity. The credit is based on the number of new jobs created as well as the capital investment involved.

(as) Raw materials for processing are exempt from sales and use taxes. However, a personal property inventory tax is levied at the local level on raw materials a manufacturer has on hand on January 1. Finished goods are exempt from taxation.

(at) Seventy percent reduction on property tax on newly acquired computers and manufacturing equipment/machinery.

(au) Applicable to goods stored in licensed and bonded warehouse, provided that 35 percent or more of the previous year's sales or shipments from the storage area were shipped in interstate commerce to a point outside the state.

(av) Sales/use tax exemption.

(aw) Finished goods stored in public or private warehouses destined for out-of-state shipment are exempt.

(ax) Five-year local option tax exemption on new industrial building construction and expansions.

(ay) Targeted jobs tax credit program.

(az) Connecticut Urban Jobs Program, available in 18 "distressed" and 29 "high unemployment" communities.

(ba) $100 per job created by any business enterprise. However, in high unemployment areas $225 per job can be credited. The Rural Enterprise Zone Act allows a tax credit of $2,500 per job.

(bb) A gross production tax on textile mills in lieu of property tax.

(bc) One percent of investment in industrial machinery against corporate excise tax. Fully effective July 1, 1984.

(bd) Pennsylvania has adopted ACRS.

(be) A $100 credit for each employee hired because of new plant location or a plant expansion. Total yearly credit may be up to 50 percent of corporate tax and may be carried over three years.

(bf) State corporate tax code is "piggy-backed" to the federal internal revenue code.

(bg) Applicable to permanent or fixed property financed with industrial revenue bonds.

(bh) No exemption, but limited income tax credit allowed where qualifying inventories are excessive.

(bi) Applies in urban enterprise zones.

## Table 3
## SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

| State or other jurisdiction | State financed speculative building | City and/or county financed speculative building | State provides free land for industry | Cities and/or counties provide freeland for industry(a) | State-owned industrial park sites | City and/or county-owned industrial park sites | State funds for city and/or county development-related public works projects | State funds for city and/or county master plans | State funds for city and/or county recreational projects | State funds for private recreational projects | State program to promote research and development | State program to increase export of products | University R&D facilities available to industry | State and/or universities conduct feasibility studies to attract or assist new industry | State recruiting, screening of industrial employees | State supported training of industrial employees | State re-training of industrial employees | State supported training of "hard-core" unemployed | State incentive to industry to train "hard-core" unemployed | State help in bidding on federal procurement contracts | State science and/or technology advisory council |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | ★★ | | | ★ (c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ |
| **Alaska** | | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ |
| **Arizona** | | | | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | | | | ★ (c) | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ |
| **California** | | ★ (c) | | ★ (c) | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Colorado** | | ★ (c) | | ★ (c) | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | | | | | ★ | | | | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Delaware** | | ★ | | | ★ | | | ★ (d) | ★ | | | | ★ (e) | | | | | | | | |
| **Florida** | | | | | | | ★ (q) | | | ★ (r) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Georgia** | | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ | | | | | | | | |
| **Hawaii** | | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Idaho** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Illinois** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Indiana** | | | | ★ (c) | | | | | | ★ (r) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Iowa** | ★ (s) | | | | | | | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Kansas** | | ★ (g) | | ★ (c) | | ★ | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | ★ | ★ (h) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Kentucky** | | | | | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ | | | ★ | | | | | | | | |
| **Louisiana** | ★ (a) | | | ★ (i) | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ (j) | | | ★ (e) | | | | | | | | |
| **Maine** | | ★ | | ★ (i) | | | ★ | ★ | | ★ (k) | | | ★ | | | | | | | | |
| **Maryland** | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ (k) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Massachusetts** | | ★ | | ★ (c) | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Michigan** | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Minnesota** | | ★ | | ★ (l) | ★ | | | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Mississippi** | | ★ | | ★ (l) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Missouri** | | | | | | | ★ | ★ (m) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Montana** | | | | | | ★ | ★ (m) | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Nebraska** | | ★ (g) | | | | | ★ | | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nevada** | | | | ★ (c) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **New Hampshire** | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey** | ★ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## SPECIAL SERVICES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | State financed speculative building | City and/or county financed speculative building | State provides free land for industry | Cities and/or counties provide freeland for industry(a) | State-owned industrial park sites | City and/or county-owned industrial park sites | State funds for city and/or county development-related public works projects | State funds for city and/or county master plans | State funds for city and/or county recreational projects | State funds for private recreational projects | State program to promote research and development | State program to increase export of products | University R&D facilities available to industry | State and/or universities conduct feasibility studies to attract or assist new industry | State recruiting, screening of industrial employees | State supported training of industrial employees | State re-training of industrial employees | State supported training of "hard-core" unemployed | State incentive to industry to train "hard-core" unemployed | State help in bidding on federal procurement contracts | State science and/or technology advisory council |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Oklahoma | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(b) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Oregon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★(t) | ★ | ... | ★(u) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | ... | ★ | ... | ★(c) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Dakota | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★(o) | ★(p) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Virginia | ... | ★(g) | ... | ... | ... | ★(g) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(n) | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

*Source:* Adapted from copyrighted data supplied by Conway Data, Inc., Atlanta, Ga. 30341, U.S.A.

*Key:*

★—Yes

. . .—No

(a) Authorized but none is active.

(b) For industrial access roads only.

(c) Provided only in rare instances. In California, a few cities and counties will lease land they own at nominal rates.

(d) Limited to technical assistance.

(e) Facilities available on contract basis.

(f) State vocational education program keyed to federally funded program.

(g) Carried out through local development corporations.

(h) Available to industry on a contract and/or consulting basis.

(i) City-owned land only. Cities may not purchase land for purpose of providing free land to industry.

(j) Highway Commission will build first two miles of road into new ski areas.

(k) Maryland Industrial Development Financing Authority will guarantee up to 80 percent of the mortgages for land and 70 percent for equipment for recreational projects.

(l) Activity limited to certain units.

(m) A coal tax fund is available to areas directly impacted by coal development.

(n) Port districts only.

(o) Funds are from Public Health for solid wastes disposal projects.

(p) State matches funds from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(q) Specially appropriated funds for economic development road projects and other targeted projects.

(r) State matching funds for private non-profit organizations for recreational projects.

(s) State pays interest on spec buildings until they have been sold or leased.

(t) Pennsylvania provides loans for small business incubators on a limited basis.

(u) Selectively, in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

# 6. NATURAL RESOURCES

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: EMERGING ISSUES

By Jon Grand

The 1970s were characterized by expanding fiscal, legislative and program commitments to the protection and enhancement of the nation's land, air and water resources. Backed by strong legislation and grant dollars, the states expanded their programs in a variety of environmental areas. The state role, as envisioned in the legislation and as it actually evolved, was to take the lead in program implementation and enforcement with the federal government providing technical assistance, program oversight and enforcement backup. Within the context of a nationally defined set of goals and standards, the states were free to develop programs to solve their individual environmental problems.

However, at the beginning of the 1980s, the intense interest in and support of environmental programs at the national level began to wane. Under the guise of a New Federalism both the federal role and the available federal dollars to support state programs diminished with no concurrent decrease in mandated state activities. The result was the gradual overburdening of state resources and capabilities in environmental management.

Recently, however, environmental management has again been thrust into the forefront of national concern. Alleged improprieties related to the cleanup of hazardous waste sites focused attention on both the threat posed by the improper disposal of hazardous materials and on the manner in which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was carrying out its responsibilities. Concerns about acid rain, groundwater contamination and a host of other issues further attracted the attention of Congress just as the major pieces of environmental legislation were scheduled for reauthorization.

The result has been a close scrutiny of the existing legislation and an aggressive attempt to tighten existing loopholes during the reauthorization process. Coupled with a better knowledge of environmental management, this will mean new and increased responsibilities at both the state and federal levels. It will be the challenge of the 1980s to maintain the quality of current programs while advancing into new areas.

### Water Quality[1]

The federal Clean Water Act faces an uncertain reauthorization course through Congress in 1984. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 are the keystones of the nation's water quality program.

The Clean Water Act provided a comprehensive approach to water quality management through the establishment of water quality standards, the development of stream classification systems, the implementation of a pollution discharge permit system, the provision of grants for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities, and the encouragement of water quality management and planning activities.

The Clean Water Act is the oldest and most ambitious of the major pieces of environmental legislation. The current reauthorization process allows both the states and the Congress an opportunity to fine tune the nation's water quality management program. In particular, the reauthorization process has focused on: nonpoint sources of pollution; pretreatment; dredge and fill activities; delegation of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (the discharge permits); and elimination of toxic discharges. Before reauthorization proceeds, these issues must be resolved.

### Water Problems

*Nonpoint Sources of Pollution.* Nonpoint sources contribute pollutants from diffuse rather than specific origins. In spite of the progress made in controlling point source discharges, nonpoint sources continue to significantly affect water quality in many areas of the country. One fifth of the states reported in 1982 that eliminating nonpoint sources of pollution would mean identifying particular kinds of problem activities (for example, farming practices that cause polluting run-off) as well as specific site controls.[2]

*Financing.* The funding of construction and rehabilitation of water and wastewater treatment facilities continues to concern both the states

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and the federal government. According to the U.S. EPA needs survey,[3] the capital investment required to meet water quality goals through construction or rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants will be $19 billion between 1980 and the year 2000. The costs of financing the repair and replacement of urban water supply and treatment facilities are equally staggering: ranging from $80 to $115 billion by the year 2000.

*Groundwater.* With 50 percent of the nation's population currently dependent on groundwater as the primary source of fresh water, widespread and repeated reports of groundwater contamination have caused increasing alarm. The federal groundwater programs are now fragmented between a number of different program areas including water quality, drinking water and hazardous waste. The inconsistencies are repeated as state programs attempt to mirror the requirements of the various federal program areas. In January 1984, the U.S. EPA released a draft of its groundwater strategy paper. This strategy represents a necessary first step toward a comprehensive groundwater policy but stops short of supplying the detail necessary to help the states develop realistic, compatible groundwater management strategies.

**Air Quality**

The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1977, was due for reauthorization in 1981, but remains stalled while Congress considers the State Implementation Process (SIP), mobile sources, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements, long-range transport of pollutants, and state-federal roles.

However, the reauthorization process has not been stymied by any of these issues. The sticking point has been, and continues to be, acid rain.

*Acid Rain.* The long-range transport of air pollutants, particularly those contributing to the formation of acid precipitation, has become a major interstate, interregional and international concern. Approximately one-half of the sulfur emissions deposited in Eastern Canada are said to originate in the United States. Emissions from the urban areas of Los Angeles and San Francisco are blamed for acid depositions in the Sierra Nevadas. In the Colorado Rockies, damage resulting from acid precipitation on the western slope is said to originate at coal-fired electrical generating plants in the Four Corners region.[4]

Research into the causes and effects of acid rain continues, as do demands for legislation to deal with the problem. The Reagan administration, despite the recommendations of its own Office of Science and Technology and the National Academy of Sciences, continues to advocate further research and study before defining steps to reduce sulfur emissions.

A wide range of legislative proposals have been introduced in the Congress, running the gamut from urging additional research to requiring specific reductions of sulfur emissions. Supporters of the alternatives reflect the regional interests of their constituencies. Thus, while the scientific complexity of the issue hampers the development of an easily defined response, the political and economic issues create a climate unfavorable to the necessary political compromise.

It now appears that no major acid rain legislation will be forthcoming until late 1984 or 1985. In the meantime, the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act will continue to be stymied.

**Solid and Hazardous Waste[5]**

Solid and hazardous wastes are dealt with through two major pieces of legislation: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA also called Superfund). Both are currently before Congress for reauthorization. Hazardous wastes tend to resist decomposition and can persist in the environment in a highly toxic state for years.

*The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.* RCRA established the regulatory framework for the proper disposal of waste materials. Under Subtitle C of the act, hazardous wastes were regulated from "cradle to grave" through the control of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials. Both houses of Congress currently are considering reauthorization bills that seek to plug existing loopholes and spur the promulgation of necessary regulations.

One major concern is to bring the small quantity generators (defined as those producing less than 1,000 kilograms per month) under the control of the legislation. With at least 130,000 small businesses generating wastes from painting solvents to dry cleaning agents, the problem is too large to ignore any longer.

Other concerns being addressed through the reauthorization process include banning the disposal of EPA-listed hazardous wastes in landfills, prohibiting the use of surface impoundments for disposal, and restricting the disposal of wastes through incineration. Congress is also considering legislatively mandated regulations if EPA fails to promulgate regulations within spe-

cified time limits.

The chances for passage of a reauthorization RCRA bill during 1984 appear good. However, the impact of the proposed changes on the states remains in question. As envisioned by the bills currently pending, a greater workload would fall to the state agencies without significantly increased funding. Recently offered amendments seek to incorporate the state funding concerns, but the final resolution is still in doubt.

*The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.* CERCLA or, more commonly, Superfund, created a five-year, $1.6 billion fund for use in event of spills of hazardous substances or to clean up leaking disposal facilities. The fund will be used to clean up approximately 400 sites nationwide, although it is estimated that the total number of sites requiring Superfund dollars could range from 1,000 to 2,000. The fund is paid for by a tax on generators (87.5 percent) and federal appropriations (12.5 percent). Reimbursements by responsible parties to the federal government also will go into the fund, along with any damage awards. The Superfund law envisions that the costs of clean up will be borne by the responsible parties. These parties may pay for the clean up themselves or reimburse the government for the costs.

In order to ensure that the most serious threats were dealt with first, EPA developed the National Priority List. However, the 546 currently listed sites represent only a fraction of the potential sites which may contain hazardous materials. The priority sites were identified using a ranking system which evaluated the immediacy and magnitude of the threat posed by the site. The list is updated on a regular basis.

In order to trigger remedial action, a state must assure that: (1) the site will be maintained in the future; (2) there is off-site disposal capability; and (3) that it will pay 10 percent of the costs (50 percent if the site was state or locally owned).

A major concern to some states is whether the federal Superfund preempts states' collection of fees and taxes to support state funds. New Jersey's spill compensation and control fund surcharge collection is currently being challenged by five petrochemical companies. The outcome of the New Jersey case leaves the legal status of many state funds in question. Florida has reacted by adding language to its state fund indicating that it will not be used in a manner inconsistent with CERCLA. State laws authorizing the establishment of trust funds often spell out the funding source. California recently enacted Superfund legislation in response to a 1980 state survey which identified 67 hazardous waste sites in need of clean-up. The $100 million California fund, to be collected over the next 10 years, will be supported entirely by industry-paid fees on hazardous waste disposal. Several states can activate their funds to provide for emergency response and clean up. Other funds, as in Kentucky and Massachusetts, have been set up to also encourage volume reduction and alternatives to land disposal of hazardous wastes.

A number of issues are being examined during the reauthorization of CERCLA. Of these, the most critical to the states include state matching fund requirements and victim compensation.

The requirements for state matching funds have meant no activity at many sites simply because states lack the necessary match dollars. In 1983, EPA waived its requirements that the states match 10 percent of the initial investigation costs, although they still must contribute to costs of clean up. Proposed changes would allow those costs to be offset by crediting of costs incurred by the states at hazardous waste sites in the three years before enactment of CERCLA.

Originally, CERCLA provided a mechanism to help compensate victims of hazardous materials contamination or exposure. However, those provisions were deleted, forcing victims to the courts for protracted hearings and subject to current statutes of limitations. However, the Congress did mandate a study on the adequacy of existing remedies. That report, along with a report from the Environmental Law Institute, urged a plan that would ease the problems of compensating victims.

**Summary**

States, chafing under federal requirements on standards and administration, have long argued for a greater state voice and flexibility in design and implementation of environmental programs. The expanded responsibilities thrust upon the states provide a test of their capability to plan, manage and finance environmental programs. States have the potential to assume an expanded role in environmental policy development and problem-solving, and they have demonstrated a capacity to deal with environmental and natural resource problems with realism and moderation. Many pioneered innovations later adopted for national use. With immediate knowledge of particular environmental problems, states can implement programs and target investments far more effectively than federal programs and agencies.

Less optimism can be voiced over states' capability to support environmental management activities at levels commensurate with federal programs. Even with savings through more efficient program administration, individual states are unlikely to have the financial resources to substitute for federal funds. Federal money has supported technical staff, planning and research activities, and basic environmental management programs. States have depended upon federal agencies and federally sponsored research for data gathering, issue analyses and technical assistance. Reductions in federal direct and indirect assistance, combined with revenue and spending limitations in the states, cast uncertainty on the ease with which states can assume expanded responsibilities to manage and enforce environmental programs.

As the states take on expanded responsibilities for environmental programs, several issues continue to cloud the state-federal partnership. States remain concerned over the terms and speed with which federal programs incorporating national objectives are being transferred. The prospective size and timing of reduced federal support create problems for an orderly transfer and stable management of programs. The degree of administrative flexibility and the access to new funding sources remain unknown. Redefining the federal-state partnership in environmental management will be a major task confronting the states in the upcoming years.

**Notes**

1. This section is based on Linda Eichmiller and Jon Grand, "Congress Considers the Clean Water Act," *State Government News* (March 1984): 12-13, 18.
2. Testimony of William Ruckelshaus, Administrator, U.S. EPA, before the Subcommittee on Water Resources, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Public Works and Transportation, November 15, 1983.
3. George Peterson, "Clean Water: The Financing Gap," in *Funding Clean Water*, H. Clyde Reeves, ed. (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1984).
4. Anne Stubbs and Leslie Cole, "Environmental Management," *The Book of the States, 1982-83* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1982), p. 596.
5. Parts of this section appeared in John Cromwell and Jon Grand, "Hazardous Waste Controls Up for a Change in Congress," *State Government News* (April 1984): 14-16.

## Table 1
## STATE ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

| State | Date of reorganization | Health department(a) | Little EPA(b) | Environmental superagency(c) | Partially consolidated or unconsolidated agency | Citizen environmental council/ commission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1982 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Alaska | 1971 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Arkansas | 1971 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| California | 1975 | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Colorado | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Connecticut | 1971 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Delaware | 1970 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Florida | 1969 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | 1972 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Idaho | 1972 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | 1970 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | 1972 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | 1974 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | 1973 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Louisiana | 1982 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Maine | 1971 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | 1969 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | 1969 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Michigan | 1973 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | 1967 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | 1979 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Missouri | 1974 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Montana | 1971 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Nebraska | 1971 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Nevada | 1975 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| New Hampshire | 1980 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| New Jersey | 1970 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | 1971 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | 1970 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | 1977 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| North Dakota | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | 1972 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon | 1969 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | 1970 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | 1977 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| South Carolina | 1973 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | 1981 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Texas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Utah | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermont | 1970 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Washington | 1971 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Wisconsin | 1967 | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | 1973 | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

(a) Health Department Model: 15 states currently include their pollution control programs within their state health or health and human resources department. While a few states have chosen explicitly to consolidate their previously fragmented pollution control programs within a reorganized health department, in most states this model represents the historical relationship between environmental protection programs and public health considerations.

(b) Little EPA Model: 12 states currently have what might be called little EPAs because they mirror the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in their program responsibilities.

(c) Environmental Superagency Model: 19 states consolidate their pollution control functions into an environmental superagency, defined as the inclusion of the three major pollution control programs with at least one other state conservation or development program.

## Table 2
## HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SITING

| State | Agency responsible | Date of siting legislation | Under law, siting must consider: Surface water | Ground-water | Geology | Physical/ chemical studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Dept. of Environ. Mgmt., Land Div. | 1981 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska | Dept. of Environ. Conservation | | | | | |
| Arizona | Dept. of Health Serv., Div. of Environ. Health | 1980, amended '81, '82 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Arkansas | Dept. of Pollution Control & Ecology | 1979 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| California | Dept. of Health Serv., Toxic Substance Control Div. | 1982 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Colorado | Dept. of Health, Waste Mgmt. Div. | 1981, amended '83 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | Dept. of Environ. Protection (administers RCRA); Siting Council (approves new sites or modifications); Hazardous Waste Mgmt. Serv. (inventories generators and identifies sites) | 1981 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | Dept. of Natural Res. & Environ. Control | 1980 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | Dept. of Environ. Reg. | 1983 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | Dept. of Natural Res., Environ. Protection Div. | 1972, 1981 | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | Dept. of Health, Environ. Protection & Health Serv. Div. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | Dept. of Health, Welfare, Div. of Environ. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | Environ. Protection Agency | 1982 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana | State Bd. of Health; Solid Waste Site Approval Authority | 1981 | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Iowa | Dept. of Water, Air & Waste Mgmt. | 1981 | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Kansas | Dept. of Health & Environ. | 1983 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | Dept. of Natural Res. & Environ. Protection | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | Dept. of Environ. Affairs | 1979 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | Dept. of Environ. Protection | 1983 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland | Hazardous Waste Siting Bd. | 1980 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | Dept. of Environ. Mgmt.; Dept. of Environ. Quality Engineering; Hazardous Waste Facility Site Safety Council | 1980 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | Dept. of Natural Res. | 1979 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Minnesota | Waste Mgmt. Bd. | 1980 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | Dept. of Natural Res. | 1981 | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | Dept. of Natural Res. | 1982 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No

## HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SITING—Continued

| State | Agency responsible | Date of siting legislation | Under law, siting must consider: Surface water | Ground-water | Geology | Physical/ chemical studies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Montana** | Dept. of Health & Environ. Sciences, Div. of Environ. Sciences | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** | Dept. of Environ. Control | 1971 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Nevada** | Dept. of Conservation & Natural Res., Div of Environ. Protection | 1981 | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **New Hampshire** | Dept. of Health & Welfare | 1983 | | | | |
| **New Jersey** | Dept. of Environ. Protection; Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Comm. | 1981 | ★ | ★ | | |
| **New Mexico** | Dept. of Health & Environ. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **New York** | Dept. of Environ. Conservation | 1979 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **North Carolina** | Dept. of Human Res. | 1982 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **North Dakota** | Dept. of Health | 1981 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Ohio** | Hazardous Waste Facility Approval Bd. | 1980 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Oklahoma** | Dept. of Health | 1981 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Oregon** | Dept. of Environ. Quality, Solid Waste Div. | 1971 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Pennsylvania** | Dept. of Environ. Res. | 1980 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Rhode Island** | Dept. of Environ. Mgmt. | 1979 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Carolina** | Dept. of Health & Environ. Control | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Dakota** | Dept. of Water & Natural Res. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** | Dept. of Health & Environ., Div. of Solid Waste | 1977 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Texas** | Dept. of Health, Dept. of Water Res. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Utah** | Dept. of Health, Div. of Environ. Health | 1981 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Vermont** | Agency of Environ. Conser. | 1983 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Virginia** | Dept. of Health | Siting bill passed Gen. Asmby. is due to take effect July 1, 1984 if Gov. signs | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Washington** | Dept. of Ecology, Off. of Hazardous Substances/Air Qual. Control | 1976 | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | Dept. of Natural Res. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wisconsin** | Dept. of Natural Res. | Revision due June 1984 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| **Wyoming** | Dept. of Environ. Qual. | None | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Table 3
## WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

| State or other jurisdiction | Number of disposal impoundments(a) | Number of hazardous waste sites EPA National Priority List(b) | State or other jurisdiction | Number of disposal impoundments(a) | Number of hazardous waste sites EPA National Priority List(b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 132,709 | 546(c) | | | |
| **Alabama** | 1,590 | 7 | **New Mexico** | 16,176 | 4 |
| **Alaska** | 130 | 0 | **New York** | 960 | 29 |
| **Arizona** | 332 | 6(d) | **North Carolina** | 1,038 | 3 |
| **Arkansas** | 953 | 6 | **North Dakota** | 2,784 | 1 |
| **California** | 3,721 | 19 | **Ohio** | 13,196 | 22 |
| **Colorado** | 5,237 | 9 | **Oklahoma** | 2,006 | 4 |
| **Connecticut** | 96 | 6 | **Oregon** | 757 | 3 |
| **Delaware** | 63 | 9 | **Pennsylvania** | 15,341 | 39 |
| **Florida** | 2,035 | 29 | **Rhode Island** | 30 | 6 |
| **Georgia** | 1,438 | 4 | **South Carolina** | 911 | 10 |
| **Hawaii** | 78 | 0 | **South Dakota** | 650 | 1 |
| **Idaho** | 584 | 4 | **Tennessee** | 776 | 6 |
| **Illinois** | 3,667 | 11 | **Texas** | 8,436 | 11 |
| **Indiana** | 2,538 | 17 | **Utah** | 669 | 1 |
| **Iowa** | 1,466 | 3 | **Vermont** | 329 | 2 |
| **Kansas** | 6,086 | 4 | **Virginia** | 2,116 | 4 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,141 | 7(d) | **Washington** | 1,045 | 14 |
| **Louisiana** | 9,997 | 5(d) | **West Virginia** | 2,803 | 4 |
| **Maine** | 237 | 5 | **Wisconsin** | 985 | 20 |
| **Maryland** | 523 | 3 | **Wyoming** | 5,179 | 1 |
| **Massachusetts** | 73 | 16 | **American Samoa** | | 1 |
| **Michigan** | 3,229 | 48(d) | **Guam** | | 1 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,540 | 23 | **Pacific Trust** | | 1 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,676 | 1 | **Puerto Rico** | | 8 |
| **Missouri** | 2,757 | 7 | **Virgin Islands** | | 0 |
| **Montana** | 1,363 | 5 | **No. Mariana Isl.** | | 1 |
| **Nebraska** | 2,329 | 0 | | | |
| **Nevada** | 261 | 0 | | | |
| **New Hampshire** | 105 | 10 | | | |
| **New Jersey** | 277 | 85 | | | |

(a) Source: Veronica N. Pye, Ruth Patrick, John Quarles.
(b) Source: *Groundwater Contamination in the United States* (University of Pennsylvania Press: 1983), p. 62-63.
(c) Total includes sites pending rulemaking.
(d) Rulemaking pending.

# STATE PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

By John Karel

*Webster's New International Dictionary* defines "recreation" as: "Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil . . . ."

To be reminded of the essential meaning of recreation, and by deduction of outdoor recreation, is to be reminded that such a function is essential in any society. Our own is no exception. Americans traditionally place a very high value on outdoor recreation and a high quality natural environment. The opportunity to camp, hike, picnic, swim or just loaf in the great outdoors continues to be extremely important to millions of Americans. Even at a time of basic reassessment of almost all governmental services, the enduring popularity of state parks is proven by continued growth in the number of Americans who visit and use them.

Though very diverse in features, facilities, size and operating philosophy, the state parks are by any measure a primary cornerstone of outdoor recreation in America. It is thus of major importance that the 1980s are proving to be a watershed for state parks and a time of facing fundamental issues.

**Trends**

Attendance at state parks has grown steadily, with a total of approximately 644,844,000 visitors in the most recent statistical year, 1983. This was almost 14 million more visitors than for the previous year. At the same time, the general nationwide cutback in governmental funding has held state park acreage virtually at a standstill. There is increasing pressure on the existing state parks across the country. New construction starts for facilities to serve these visitors were down in 1983 by 21 percent from the previous year: here again, more people, more pressure per facility.

Given population growth, continued restrictions on state funding and federal support, and an obviously finite land base, it is almost certain that state parks will be accommodating more and more people in a static or nearly static land area. The era of a decade ago, of continued expansion of park systems as a response to increasing needs, is at an end, at least for the time being. The emphasis now is on making the best use of existing park lands, without compromising the quality of the resource or the experience: in other words, taking care of what we have. Obviously, great challenges lie ahead.

**Funding: Crisis and Response**

Any discussion of the nation's state park system in 1984 must focus on the issue of funding. In a recent address, Don Davison, Director of Parks and Recreation for Minnesota and immediate past president of the National Association of State Park Directors, summed it up: "There is not a state park system in the United States that has escaped budget reductions in the 1980s. Dollar-stress is not the exception . . . it is the rule in park management."

Budget shortage has recently been a big theme for most public services, but park systems have probably suffered disproportionately because of a combination of high vulnerability to reduced federal support and moderate to low priority ranking by most state legislatures.

1983 was the Golden Anniversary year for the Civilian Conservative Corps, or CCC. Many states participated in ceremonies and activities which acknowledged the incredible job done by the CCC in the 1930s. Besides other work, hundreds of state parks around the country were initially developed or improved by the CCC. It was ironic that this CCC anniversary fell at a time of all-time low federal support for state parks.

One bright spot was the revival of the Land and Water Conservation Fund after a one-year hiatus. Despite its lower than normal level of funding, many state parks benefitted last year from this assistance. Another federal appropriation that helped many state park systems around the country during the summer of 1983 was the "Job's Bill" funded program that was earmarked for outdoor landscaping through the Small Business Administration. In many states, long overdue outdoor landscaping projects were carried out with these funds. In general, though, traditional sources of federally supported labor assistance programs, such as Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) and Comprehensive

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Employment and Training Assistance (CETA), were eliminated or drastically reduced.

The principal funding source for most state park systems is the appropriation of state revenues, and in this arena also most state park systems have suffered. As a result, numerous services have been curtailed, and some parks actually closed.

In response, earnest brainstorming on the part of park agencies has produced a host of innovations aimed at maintaining, or even enhancing, state park public services. Almost universally, fees of all kinds have gone up; 33 states now have entrance fees. Many services have been dropped, and some facilities have even been culled permanently from the park systems. Volunteer assistance has been sought more vigorously. Various schemes for earmarking special taxes have been promoted, specific developments have been pursued through lease-agreements with private industry, fund raising special events have been offered, and studies have been commissioned to demonstrate the economic importance of state parks. Revenue generation has been emphasized almost everywhere more than in the past. In a general strategic sense, many park systems have drawn tighter alliances with tourism agencies and also with citizen constituency groups.

At least one major initiative on the federal level is the proposal for creation of an American Conservation Corps, or ACC, modelled to some extent in the spirit of the old CCC. There is widespread support for this revival of public service. There is a general if not universal consensus, however, that the era of tighter funding is likely to endure.

**Technology**

State park systems are rapidly converting to the computer world, using the most cost effective software technologies available. In the increasingly demanding job of serving the public, stewarding fragile resources, and managing technically complex facilities, the requirements for education, background and training of park personnel continue to stiffen.

**Maintaining Identity**

One of the hallmark characteristics of America's state parks is their rich diversity, individually and as systems. This diversity is not limited to the types of scenery and resources, but also includes the philosophies that underlie parks. All share a common goal of providing a wide variety of high quality outdoor recreation experiences. Virtually all states also place a high priority on the preservation of outstanding natural and scenic resources. But, there are widely varying degrees of emphasis on amounts and types of facility development, ranging from resort parks to wilderness parks. Most states have a mix of offerings.

Nevertheless, current fiscal stress is causing many if not most state park systems to reassess their mission. The most fundamental issue raised by the funding crisis is the identity of the state parks. Just what is a state park supposed to be and do?

Traditional park purposes of preservation, interpretation and passive forms of recreation are being supplemented or even challenged by new purposes of revenue generation, more active recreation programming, and in a few cases resource development. Park administrators are wrestling with questions of competing uses and values. Many states are working to clarify the specific mission of their particular park systems. They hope to better guide major decisions about revenue-related development, compatible uses and resource exploitation.

There is a proposal pending in Congress to reconstitute an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The first ORRRC, which submitted its final report in 1962, was a major watershed in national direction for outdoor recreation at federal, state and local levels, strongly influencing developments for two decades. A new commission could likewise chart a fresh course for all aspects of outdoor recreation. It is a landmark opportunity and should not be missed.

**Conclusion**

Whatever may be said about fiscal difficulties and shrinking public expectations for services, it remains clear that Americans love their state parks, and that state parks and outdoor recreation remain integral parts of American life. Use figures alone show that.

The soul-searching exercises being conducted, even though in the face of adverse budgets, could prove a tonic to the state parks in the long run. This will be especially true where states use the opportunity to clearly identify what it is that they want their park systems to be and then secure the resources to accomplish those missions.

## STATE PARK STATISTICS

| State | Administrative agency | Total attendance | Total areas | Total acres | Income generated | Operating budget | Capital outlay budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources, Div. of State Parks | 5,171,845 | 22 | 48,027 | $ 7,985,404 | $11,852,906 | . . . |
| **Alaska** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks | 3,600,000 | 98 | 3,029,949 | . . . | 5,365,000 | $ 230,000 |
| **Arizona** | State Parks Board | 2,089,344 | 20 | 33,891 | . . . | 3,324,345 | 2,367,799 |
| **Arkansas** | Dept. of Parks & Tourism, State Parks Div. | 6,604,357 | 43 | 44,235 | 6,338,920 | 12,533,156 | 685,730 |
| **California** | Dept. of Parks & Recreation | 61,258,748 | 274 | 1,116,301 | . . . | 80,859,255 | 60,499,218 |
| **Colorado** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks & Outdoor Recreation | 6,410,392 | 27 | 159,693 | 4,270,968 | 5,798,334 | 2,045,099 |
| **Connecticut** | Dept. of Environmental Protection, Parks & Recreation Unit | 9,149,272 | 193 | 167,119 | . . . | 8,000,000 | 1,550,000 |
| **Delaware** | Dept. of Natural Resources & Environmental Control, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 2,890,077 | 12 | 10,129 | 1,698,834 | 2,634,700 | 977,400 |
| **Florida** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Recreation & Parks | 14,819,917 | 126 | 252,696 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Georgia** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks, Recreation & Historic Sites | 10,199,363 | 65 | 60,233 | 6,179,862 | 16,158,713 | 1,311,749 |
| **Hawaii** | Dept. of Land & Natural Res., Div. of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation & Historic Sites | 11,924,584 | 71 | 20,534 | . . . | 3,899,569 | 4,627,714 |
| **Idaho** | Dept. of Parks & Recreation | 1,922,654 | 44 | 41,713 | 390,700 | 1,895,000 | 1,446,200 |
| **Illinois** | Dept. of Conservation, Bureau of Lands & Historic Sites | 30,544,225 | 168 | 273,358 | . . . | 21,596,776 | 14,191,863 |
| **Indiana** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of State Parks | 8,602,585 | 20 | 54,143 | 6,575,706 | 6,575,706 | . . . |
| **Iowa** | State Conservation Commission, Park Section | 14,829,000 | 173 | 161,195 | 1,156,840 | 4,828,691 | . . . |
| **Kansas** | Park & Resources Authority | 4,396,000 | 24 | 31,316 | 1,642,622 | 4,605,545 | 1,150,407 |
| **Kentucky** | Dept. of Parks | 22,890,440 | 43 | 42,813 | 27,246,847 | 42,043,847 | 1,500,000 |
| **Louisiana** | Dept. of Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Office of State Parks | 1,162,896 | 53 | 36,624 | 42,919 | 5,868,072 | 12,652,917 |
| **Maine** | Dept. of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Recreation | 2,614,633 | 155 | 66,451 | . . . | 2,977,910 | 8,779 |
| **Maryland** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Forest/Park Service | 5,582,436 | 58 | 217,327 | 3,664,655 | 9,089,818 | 3,591,000 |
| **Massachusetts** | Dept. of Environmental Management, Div. of Forests & Parks | 11,462,167 | 175 | 261,354 | 401,510 | 13,728,510 | 17,702,175 |
| **Michigan** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Parks Div. | 20,676,603 | 89 | 247,737 | 12,050,000 | 14,658,000 | 5,300,000 |
| **Minnesota** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 6,070,138 | 75 | 182,143 | 2,069,386 | 9,485,052 | 2,029,000 |
| **Mississippi** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Bureau of Recreation & Parks | 4,452,724 | 28 | 20,542 | 3,386,250 | 10,899,330 | 756,452 |
| **Missouri** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks & Historic Preservation | 9,709,386 | 71 | 97,670 | 2,320,748 | 7,535,710 | 8,292,462 |
| **Montana** | Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, State Parks Div. | 3,608,000 | 316 | 49,275 | 123,740 | 2,093,047 | 2,152,780 |
| **Nebraska** | Game & Parks Commission | 7,869,787 | 92 | 136,935 | 1,415,496 | 4,813,813 | 984,579 |
| **Nevada** | Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources, Div. of State Parks | 4,219,914 | 21 | 152,964 | 473,188 | 2,413,138 | 1,336,667 |
| **New Hampshire** | Dept. of Resources & Economic Development, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 4,209,888 | 50 | 70,979 | 340,703 | 4,316,215 | 3,846,227 |
| **New Jersey** | Dept. of Environmental Protection, Div. of Parks & Forestry | 8,949,991 | 116 | 290,353 | . . . | 13,225,397 | 500,000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | Dept. of Natural Resources, State Park & Recreation Div. | 4,960,028 | 42 | 108,938 | 791,200 | 4,599,000 | 1,843,000 |
| **New York** | Office of Parks & Recreation | 49,400,000 | 181 | 255,911 | . . . | 73,825,000 | 15,549,576 |
| **North Carolina** | Dept. of Natural Resources & Community Development, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 5,211,328 | 40 | 120,335 | 708,866 | 4,770,813 | 1,883,089 |
| **North Dakota** | Parks & Recreation Dept. | 930,836 | 31 | 15,259 | 449,347 | 2,097,104 | 904,522 |
| **Ohio** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 62,124,783 | 71 | 111,797 | 8,965,297 | 28,103,312 | 5,807,391 |
| **Oklahoma** | Tourism & Recreation Dept., Div. of State Parks | 17,831,314 | 115 | 99,830 | 4,019,756 | 17,384,856 | 3,112,890 |
| **Oregon** | Dept. of Transportation, State Parks & Recreation Div. | 32,249,000 | 226 | 88,494 | 5,328,000 | 13,215,000 | 1,262,000 |
| **Pennsylvania** | Dept. of Environmental Resources, Bureau of State Parks | 33,071,467 | 112 | 278,909 | 3,861,861 | 29,250,861 | . . . |
| **Rhode Island** | Dept. of Environmental Management, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 7,700,000 | 79 | 10,596 | . . . | 877,530 | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | Dept of Parks, Recreation & Tourism, Div. of State Parks | 11,335,334 | 60 | 81,206 | 6,219,485 | 8,949,330 | 1,403,076 |
| **South Dakota** | Dept. of Game, Fish & Parks, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 4,897,479 | 63 | 90,485 | 1,303,919 | 3,656,564 | 1,778,805 |
| **Tennessee** | Dept. of Conservation, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 20,033,129 | 109 | 166,548 | 11,756,908 | 20,463,858 | 8,511,746 |
| **Texas** | Dept. of Parks & Wildlife, Parks Div. | 18,071,609 | 116 | 194,296 | 10,660,398 | 22,579,477 | 9,837,961 |
| **Utah** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 5,713,956 | 44 | 96,176 | 1,545,830 | 6,124,029 | 3,344,951 |
| **Vermont** | Dept. of Forests, Parks & Recreation, Div. of Parks | 919,360 | 80 | 177,320 | 1,640,400 | 2,523,200 | 382,735 |
| **Virginia** | Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development, Div. of Parks | 3,255,618 | 36 | 49,998 | . . . | 4,339,755 | 3,002,080 |
| **Washington** | State Parks & Recreation Commission | 39,593,798 | 195 | 220,000 | 3,190,857 | 15,952,682 | 4,767,142 |
| **West Virginia** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Parks & Recreation | 8,228,013 | 51 | 149,951 | 8,680,007 | 14,127,606 | 1,355,366 |
| **Wisconsin** | Dept. of Natural Resources, Bureau of State Parks & Recreation | 10,797,804 | 66 | 120,792 | 4,825,967 | 8,174,721 | 2,848,971 |
| **Wyoming** | Recreation Commission | 627,657 | 54 | 123,486 | . . . | 2,058,791 | 1,878,020 |

*Source:* 1984 Annual Information Exchange compiled by the National Association of State Park Directors for period July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.

# A Note on Use

**Symbols:** Unless otherwise noted, all tables in *The Book of the States* use the following scheme:

. . .—no data
blank cell—not applicable
0—zero quantity.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the sources of data for tables are surveys and research by The Council of State Governments.

# STATE AGRICULTURE

By Edward H. Glade Jr. and Mae Dean Johnson

The United States farm economy during the decade of the 1980s has been, and will continue to be, significantly affected by conditions and events beyond control. Worldwide economic recession, foreign currency devaluations, high interest rates and weather-related problems have consequences in agricultural communities in every state. State departments of agriculture are called on to work closely with farm groups, suppliers and local financial organizations in adjusting to the effects of ever-changing economic conditions and commodity supplies.

**Agricultural Transportation**

The transportation of agricultural products from the nation's 2.3 million farms to ultimate domestic and foreign customers is undergoing important adjustments which require cooperative efforts between the carrier industries and departments of agriculture in each state.

With wide year-to-year swings in crop output and carryover stocks, the nation's transportation and storage system must constantly react to sharp changes in the demand for services. Moreover, recent railroad deregulations are likely to increase competition in many areas between rail and motor carriers, but will permit abandonment of some lines in other areas causing problems at peak shipping periods. Transportation rates will vary more throughout the year and make forward contracting for services increasingly necessary.

State departments of agriculture must monitor these developments, with particular attention to rapidly changing rate structures, to insure that local farming communities are provided the transportation services so necessary in moving agricultural products from farms to final markets. Since most states depend heavily on fuel taxes as a major source of state highway funds, a viable agricultural transportation system also benefits those beyond the farm gate as well.

**Agricultural Finance**

During the early 1980s, excessive U.S. crop production in combination with weak global demand for agricultural commodities caused financial distress in farm states. Sharp declines in farm income in the face of rising production costs reduced producers' ability to pay current debts. Some producers were forced to leave farming altogether, while others had to liquidate assets or borrow heavily to remain in business.

Low farm income also affected farmland values. Producers' expectations about future real growth in earnings (inflation-adjusted) reduced the demand for farmland by both farm and nonfarm investors. Farmland values fell an average of 6 percent during the year ending April 1, 1983, after falling 1 percent the previous year. This drop was a sharp contrast to the annual average increase of 13 percent in the 1970s. A principal effect of the decline in real farm equity was the decline in farmers' borrowing capacity. This came at a time when income was low and farmers wanted to borrow against equity accumulated during the 1970s. Further, many farmers who tried to cover production expenses by selling some of their land had difficulty doing so in the weak land market, or else realized a lower price than expected. Lower farmland values reduced community tax bases, with local governments feeling the effects on their operating revenues.

State departments of agriculture continue to provide assistance to financially troubled farm areas. Through interaction with USDA's Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), local production credit associations, and other lending agencies throughout the states, efforts have been made to establish additional lines of credit, stop farm foreclosures, and extend repayment periods. Prospects now point to gradually improving farm financial conditions with only modest growth in farm debt. But, if crop production continues to vary widely with no corresponding movement in market demands, sharp changes in farm income will likely result.

**Farm Policy**

State departments of agriculture are concerned about U.S. agricultural policies and pro-

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grams and how these affect their respective states. Federal farm policy requires state and local agricultural agencies to provide educational services, technical assistance, and carry a wide range of financial and record-keeping responsibilities.

As the direction of farm policy has changed over the years, the extent of state involvement has changed also. From the 1950s to the early 1970s, U.S. farm policy relied on strict control of production through acreage allotments, marketing quotas and high loan rates. Large quantities of farm commodities were taken over under the government loan program and enormous price-depressing stocks accumulated. Producers were essentially isolated from market conditions. However, with the passage of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, a more flexible program was established whereby producers were free to determine production levels and practices and make marketing decisions. Price and income support were provided through a target price and loan rate system. The price support loan rate is set at, or below, market-clearing levels and provides a price floor and interim financing for producers. A direct payment is made (outside of the market) if the market price falls below the target price. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 established the farmer-owned grain reserve to protect farmers from lower prices while ensuring adequate stocks to meet world and domestic needs.

As a result of these market-oriented programs, however, producers are now more vulnerable to wide swings in prices and farm income. Also, because of the rigid formulas used to adjust target prices and loan rates, federal government expenditures under current programs can be excessive. Future agricultural programs will likely maintain many of the flexible features of current legislation, but give Congress and the USDA more freedom to adjust support levels to changing market conditions. In the years ahead, state departments of agriculture will play increasingly important roles in the implementation and operation of farm programs and will be called on to supply vital information and services to the farm sector in each state.

**State-USDA Programs**

The long-standing close cooperation between the states and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in agricultural production, marketing and processing is the primary link between federal actions and farm decisions. State departments of agriculture and various USDA agencies also cooperate on programs that insure the conservation of natural resources and environmental quality. Cooperative market news programs are conducted in 43 states under 62 individual agreements, covering fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry, livestock, grain, cotton and tobacco. In addition, the USDA and departments of agriculture in 45 states assist each other to enforce livestock and poultry licensing registration and bonding laws by providing ownership, volume and operational information to each other. Agencies remain exclusively responsible for enforcement of their own statutes and do not exchange funds.

The collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics provide the basic data necessary for appraising the current and future conditions of state agriculture. In 47 states there are joint state-USDA offices gathering data under the supervision of a state statistician who is a federal employee. The cooperative state agency in most cases is a state department of agriculture or, in a few states, a branch of the state university. Regulatory programs are conducted in animal health and plant pest control, including cooperative programs with all states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to control and eradicate diseases and plant pests. There are also cooperative programs to prevent the introduction of as yet unknown plant pests or pests not widely distributed in the United States. In addition, there are 3,000 state conservation districts organized by local people under state law. The USDA's Soil Conservation Service receives appropriations from Congress earmarked for assistance to these local conservation districts. Each district is legally responsible for soil and water conservation work within its boundaries. These state-USDA programs, along with others, are a foundation for continued progress in state agriculture and help the farmer to adjust to the changing agricultural environment.

# Table 1
# FARM INCOME: 1982
## (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Cash receipts from farming | | | | Farm income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Livestock & products | Crops | Government payments | Total net income | Realized gross farm income | Farm production expense | Net change in farm inventories |
| **All states** | $148,043,274 | $70,198,559 | $74,352,750 | $3,491,965 | $22,051,212 | $164,006,733 | $148,043,278 | $-1,852,243 |
| **Alabama** | 2,303,044 | 1,217,415 | 1,054,192 | 31,437 | 495,965 | 2,641,333 | 2,059,250 | -86,118 |
| **Alaska** | 16,900 | 6,408 | 10,081 | 411 | 502 | 20,298 | 20,061 | 265 |
| **Arizona** | 1,716,829 | 682,421 | 974,961 | 59,447 | 140,831 | 11,872,191 | 1,619,996 | -111,364 |
| **Arkansas** | 3,535,880 | 1,625,772 | 1,790,763 | 119,345 | 552,372 | 3,904,516 | 3,042,036 | -310,108 |
| **California** | 14,455,276 | 4,380,722 | 9,940,053 | 134,501 | 3,009,632 | 15,363,649 | 11,979,394 | -374,623 |
| **Colorado** | 3,072,388 | 2,010,969 | 992,655 | 68,764 | 265,109 | 3,316,101 | 3,010,526 | -40,466 |
| **Connecticut** | 309,595 | 192,172 | 116,920 | 503 | 55,847 | 364,138 | 305,401 | -2,890 |
| **Delaware** | 405,287 | 287,204 | 117,371 | 712 | 100,681 | 428,543 | 334,411 | 6,549 |
| **Florida** | 4,257,740 | 942,336 | 3,307,911 | 7,493 | 1,392,267 | 4,517,840 | 3,173,197 | 47,624 |
| **Georgia** | 3,239,045 | 1,659,905 | 1,549,798 | 29,342 | 559,544 | 3,526,239 | 3,032,360 | 65,665 |
| **Hawaii** | 484,791 | 77,859 | 406,277 | 655 | 58,171 | 507,254 | 448,984 | -99 |
| **Idaho** | 2,153,717 | 813,818 | 1,288,332 | 51,567 | 286,291 | 2,388,506 | 2,134,056 | 31,184 |
| **Illinois** | 7,552,565 | 2,372,494 | 5,061,913 | 118,158 | 1,012,765 | 8,288,743 | 7,557,125 | 281,147 |
| **Indiana** | 4,643,923 | 1,763,137 | 2,823,242 | 57,544 | 307,887 | 5,291,333 | 4,574,393 | -409,053 |
| **Iowa** | 10,559,214 | 6,013,068 | 4,330,277 | 215,869 | 1,168,334 | 11,456,608 | 10,057,058 | -231,216 |
| **Kansas** | 6,089,587 | 3,323,940 | 2,485,383 | 280,264 | 886,691 | 6,567,876 | 5,706,567 | 25,382 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,916,342 | 1,273,495 | 1,629,930 | 12,917 | 894,056 | 3,375,773 | 2,602,672 | 120,955 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,926,847 | 506,357 | 1,337,371 | 83,119 | 246,033 | 2,204,928 | 1,818,842 | -140,053 |
| **Maine** | 410,719 | 248,991 | 159,441 | 2,287 | -17,849 | 453,799 | 486,272 | 14,624 |
| **Maryland** | 1,057,171 | 714,602 | 339,989 | 2,580 | 221,451 | 1,260,903 | 1,038,225 | -1,227 |
| **Massachusetts** | 341,716 | 134,926 | 206,150 | 640 | 67,607 | 401,784 | 327,404 | -6,773 |
| **Michigan** | 2,903,037 | 1,175,038 | 1,687,582 | 40,417 | 448,527 | 3,374,448 | 2,953,530 | 27,609 |
| **Minnesota** | 6,855,057 | 3,540,614 | 3,131,586 | 182,857 | 1,087,067 | 7,524,979 | 6,339,323 | -98,589 |
| **Mississippi** | 2,535,224 | 943,162 | 1,488,133 | 103,929 | 316,386 | 2,839,855 | 2,380,346 | -143,123 |
| **Missouri** | 3,753,300 | 2,055,493 | 1,617,982 | 79,825 | 241,160 | 4,359,037 | 4,265,345 | 147,468 |
| **Montana** | 1,749,858 | 652,614 | 980,328 | 116,916 | 40,307 | 1,929,822 | 1,863,674 | -25,841 |
| **Nebraska** | 7,364,328 | 4,231,406 | 2,855,444 | 277,478 | 647,037 | 7,749,057 | 6,735,320 | -366,700 |
| **Nevada** | 240,768 | 166,140 | 70,198 | 4,430 | 19,390 | 279,266 | 248,772 | -11,104 |
| **New Hampshire** | 104,697 | 75,046 | 29,001 | 650 | 2,783 | 127,663 | 123,866 | -1,014 |
| **New Jersey** | 517,063 | 126,440 | 389,547 | 1,076 | 108,098 | 653,208 | 547,085 | 1,975 |
| **New Mexico** | 692,229 | 627,148 | 33,142 | 31,939 | 74,965 | 1,147,829 | 1,041,458 | -31,406 |
| **New York** | 2,601,519 | 1,867,295 | 720,457 | 13,767 | 187,133 | 2,876,035 | 2,728,346 | 39,444 |
| **North Carolina** | 4,128,767 | 1,592,649 | 2,519,654 | 16,464 | 970,387 | 4,601,182 | 3,607,172 | -23,623 |
| **North Dakota** | 2,910,567 | 604,524 | 2,105,867 | 200,176 | 414,310 | 3,142,228 | 2,777,489 | 49,571 |
| **Ohio** | 3,716,204 | 1,551,303 | 2,122,503 | 42,398 | 391,352 | 4,274,173 | 3,901,050 | 18,229 |
| **Oklahoma** | 3,258,753 | 2,091,014 | 1,040,012 | 127,727 | 502,302 | 3,712,555 | 3,130,886 | -79,367 |
| **Oregon** | 1,805,935 | 651,843 | 1,123,470 | 30,622 | 323,815 | 2,125,370 | 1,752,722 | -48,833 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 2,998,392 | 2,165,564 | 825,390 | 7,438 | 451,255 | 3,410,598 | 2,863,841 | -95,502 |
| **Rhode Island** | 32,793 | 14,010 | 18,678 | 105 | 1,122 | 41,604 | 40,423 | -59 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,173,097 | 394,939 | 761,005 | 17,153 | 128,326 | 1,314,156 | 1,206,626 | 20,796 |
| **South Dakota** | 2,680,121 | 1,635,733 | 951,667 | 92,721 | 604,935 | 2,896,286 | 2,639,510 | 348,159 |
| **Tennessee** | 2,140,585 | 885,251 | 1,227,256 | 28,078 | 406,069 | 2,609,815 | 2,201,083 | -2,663 |
| **Texas** | 10,323,263 | 5,430,712 | 4,248,953 | 643,598 | 829,035 | 11,361,882 | 10,191,283 | -341,564 |
| **Utah** | 550,816 | 411,499 | 130,138 | 9,179 | 42,244 | 678,983 | 645,293 | 8,554 |
| **Vermont** | 409,137 | 373,821 | 33,696 | 1,620 | 91,923 | 454,438 | 377,928 | 15,413 |
| **Virginia** | 1,687,072 | 1,005,429 | 674,186 | 7,457 | 113,450 | 2,019,745 | 1,835,001 | -71,294 |
| **Washington** | 3,099,832 | 993,101 | 2,029,758 | 76,973 | 863,788 | 3,457,696 | 2,568,759 | -15,149 |
| **West Virginia** | 227,877 | 170,457 | 54,952 | 2,468 | -39,797 | 348,878 | 378,178 | -10,497 |
| **Wisconsin** | 5,293,626 | 4,103,752 | 1,143,411 | 46,463 | 1,135,754 | 5,921,056 | 4,716,661 | -68,641 |
| **Wyoming** | 540,772 | 414,551 | 115,744 | 10,477 | -56,098 | 622,534 | 704,078 | 25,446 |

*Source:* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## Table 2

## FARM ACREAGE AND INCOME PER FARM: 1982

| State | Farms | | Realized gross income per farm | Realized net income per farm (a) | Total net income per farm (b) | Value of farm real estate (in millions) (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of farms | Total acreage (in thousands) | | | | |
| **All states** | 2,400,370 | 1,038,530 | $ 74,458 | $ 9,929 | $ 9,233 | $818,926 |
| **Alabama** | 56,000 | 12,300 | 47,167 | 10,394 | 8,857 | 11,341 |
| **Alaska** | 420 | 1,530 | 48,329 | 564 | 1,195 | 108 |
| **Arizona** | 7,200 | 39,000 | 260,027 | 35,027 | 19,560 | 11,466 |
| **Arkansas** | 57,000 | 16,400 | 68,500 | 15,131 | 9,691 | 18,106 |
| **California** | 80,000 | 33,700 | 192,046 | 42,303 | 37,620 | 64,199 |
| **Colorado** | 25,800 | 35,800 | 128,531 | 11,844 | 10,276 | 15,000 |
| **Connecticut** | 4,300 | 490 | 84,683 | 13,660 | 12,988 | 1,291 |
| **Delaware** | 3,400 | 660 | 126,042 | 27,686 | 29,612 | 1,095 |
| **Florida** | 41,000 | 13,000 | 110,191 | 32,796 | 33,958 | 18,616 |
| **Georgia** | 58,000 | 15,200 | 60,797 | 8,515 | 9,647 | 12,798 |
| **Hawaii** | 4,400 | 1,960 | 115,285 | 13,243 | 13,221 | 2,258 |
| **Idaho** | 24,200 | 15,100 | 98,699 | 10,514 | 11,830 | 11,370 |
| **Illinois** | 104,000 | 28,700 | 79,699 | 7,035 | 9,738 | 55,678 |
| **Indiana** | 88,000 | 16,900 | 60,129 | 8,147 | 3,499 | 29,155 |
| **Iowa** | 117,000 | 33,800 | 97,920 | 11,962 | 9,986 | 60,908 |
| **Kansas** | 76,000 | 48,500 | 86,419 | 11,333 | 11,667 | 28,373 |
| **Kentucky** | 102,000 | 14,500 | 33,096 | 7,579 | 8,765 | 14,442 |
| **Louisiana** | 37,500 | 10,200 | 58,798 | 10,296 | 6,561 | 15,412 |
| **Maine** | 7,900 | 1,560 | 57,443 | -4,110 | -2,258 | 992 |
| **Maryland** | 18,000 | 2,750 | 70,050 | 12,371 | 12,303 | 6,644 |
| **Massachusetts** | 5,300 | 630 | 75,808 | 14,034 | 12,756 | 1,075 |
| **Michigan** | 65,000 | 11,500 | 51,915 | 6,476 | 6,900 | 13,708 |
| **Minnesota** | 103,000 | 30,400 | 73,058 | 11,511 | 10,554 | 36,389 |
| **Mississippi** | 53,000 | 14,500 | 53,582 | 8,670 | 5,970 | 14,500 |
| **Missouri** | 118,000 | 31,400 | 36,941 | 794 | 2,044 | 27,381 |
| **Montana** | 24,000 | 62,100 | 80,409 | 2,756 | 1,679 | 15,773 |
| **Nebraska** | 63,000 | 47,600 | 123,001 | 16,091 | 10,279 | 29,798 |
| **Nevada** | 2,900 | 8,900 | 96,299 | 10,515 | 6,686 | 2,510 |
| **New Hampshire** | 3,200 | 540 | 39,895 | 1,187 | 870 | 587 |
| **New Jersey** | 9,500 | 1,030 | 68,759 | 11,171 | 11,379 | 3,212 |
| **New Mexico** | 13,500 | 47,400 | 85,024 | 7,879 | 5,553 | 10,001 |
| **New York** | 50,000 | 9,500 | 57,521 | 2,954 | 3,743 | 7,467 |
| **North Carolina** | 88,000 | 11,100 | 52,286 | 11,296 | 11,027 | 14,252 |
| **North Dakota** | 38,000 | 41,700 | 82,690 | 9,598 | 10,903 | 18,181 |
| **Ohio** | 93,000 | 16,200 | 45,959 | 4,012 | 4,208 | 23,879 |
| **Oklahoma** | 71,000 | 34,300 | 52,290 | 8,193 | 7,075 | 23,873 |
| **Oregon** | 36,000 | 18,200 | 59,038 | 10,351 | 8,995 | 11,181 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 60,000 | 8,800 | 56,843 | 9,113 | 7,521 | 11,722 |
| **Rhode Island** | 750 | 80 | 55,472 | 1,575 | 1,496 | 224 |
| **South Carolina** | 33,000 | 6,100 | 39,823 | 3,258 | 3,889 | 5,600 |
| **South Dakota** | 37,000 | 44,500 | 78,278 | 6,940 | 16,350 | 12,950 |
| **Tennessee** | 95,000 | 13,400 | 27,472 | 4,302 | 4,274 | 13,025 |
| **Texas** | 185,000 | 138,400 | 61,416 | 6,328 | 4,481 | 79,718 |
| **Utah** | 12,900 | 12,300 | 52,634 | 2,612 | 3,275 | 7,257 |
| **Vermont** | 7,500 | 1,700 | 60,592 | 10,201 | 12,256 | 1,328 |
| **Virginia** | 60,000 | 9,800 | 33,662 | 3,079 | 1,891 | 10,192 |
| **Washington** | 39,000 | 16,300 | 88,659 | 22,537 | 22,148 | 14,474 |
| **West Virginia** | 20,600 | 4,300 | 16,936 | -1,421 | -1,931 | 3,565 |
| **Wisconsin** | 92,000 | 18,500 | 64,359 | 13,091 | 12,345 | 19,851 |
| **Wyoming** | 9,100 | 35,300 | 68,410 | -8,960 | -6,164 | 6,001 |

*Source:* Economic Research Service and Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) Excludes net inventory changes.
(b) Includes net inventory changes.
(c) This value includes farm households.

## Table 3
## PRODUCTION OF MAJOR GRAINS, BY STATE: 1982*

| State | Feed grains | | | | Food grains | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Corn | Oats | Barley | Sorghum | Wheat | Rye | Rice | Soybean |
| **All states** | 8,443,334 | 616,981 | 522,387 | 841,079 | 2,808,737 | 20,817 | 154,216 | 2,276,976 |
| **Alabama** | 29,700 | 2,080 | . . . | 2,600 | 26,400 | . . . | . . . | 53,300 |
| **Alaska** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Arizona** | 3,375 | . . . | 6,615 | 1,092 | 12,407 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Arkansas** | 2,460 | 2,046 | . . . | 15,780 | 68,640 | . . . | 57,037 | 109,200 |
| **California** | 42,900 | 2,480 | 38,440 | 10,010 | 81,625 | . . . | 36,651 | . . . |
| **Colorado** | 110,390 | 2,800 | 17,020 | 12,920 | 87,504 | 228 | . . . | . . . |
| **Connecticut**(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Delaware** | 18,564 | . . . | 2,166 | . . . | 2,058 | 136 | . . . | 6,480 |
| **Florida** | 15,190 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 15,606 |
| **Georgia** | 69,275 | 5,490 | . . . | 5,670 | 48,840 | 1,470 | . . . | 68,850 |
| **Hawaii** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Idaho** | 7,800 | 3,174 | 74,520 | . . . | 94,200 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Illinois**(b) | 1,524,920 | 11,800 | . . . | 6,560 | 67,500 | 299 | . . . | 366,990 |
| **Indiana** | 815,280 | 6,080 | . . . | 949 | 46,440 | 260 | . . . | 183,200 |
| **Iowa** | 1,591,150 | 56,000 | . . . | 650 | 3,000 | 112 | . . . | 320,625 |
| **Kansas** | 140,220 | 7,520 | 2,337 | 207,700 | 462,000 | 240 | . . . | 47,060 |
| **Kentucky** | 157,940 | 308 | 1,350 | 2,812 | 26,325 | 56 | . . . | 53,120 |
| **Louisiana** | 3,120 | . . . | . . . | 7,875 | 19,000 | . . . | 24,862 | 76,700 |
| **Maine**(a) | . . . | 2,400 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Maryland** | 70,620 | 1,102 | 5,723 | . . . | 6,120 | 290 | . . . | 11,745 |
| **Massachusetts**(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Michigan** | 307,380 | 28,350 | 2,016 | . . . | 24,600 | 638 | . . . | 32,240 |
| **Minnesota** | 734,500 | 107,580 | 51,040 | . . . | 126,809 | 3,300 | . . . | 174,600 |
| **Mississippi** | 51,580 | . . . | . . . | 6,900 | 39,900 | . . . | 9,870 | 93,600 |
| **Missouri** | 204,880 | 3,198 | . . . | 70,470 | 75,820 | 72 | 3,582 | 184,275 |
| **Montana** | 1,400 | 7,650 | 76,440 | . . . | 183,560 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | 770,340 | 24,650 | 1,175 | 121,910 | 101,500 | 1,107 | . . . | 82,800 |
| **Nevada** | . . . | . . . | 2,560 | . . . | 1,890 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Hampshire**(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New Jersey** | 11,424 | 336 | 1,260 | . . . | 1,968 | 319 | . . . | 4,250 |
| **New Mexico** | 9,900 | . . . | 2,442 | 14,570 | 13,250 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **New York**(b) | 67,160 | 18,200 | . . . | . . . | 5,438 | 341 | . . . | . . . |
| **North Carolina** | 164,630 | 4,845 | 3,276 | 3,710 | 21,600 | 550 | . . . | 52,500 |
| **North Dakota** | 35,360 | 62,100 | 108,120 | . . . | 330,785 | 3,400 | . . . | 7,245 |
| **Ohio**(b) | 475,020 | 23,800 | . . . | . . . | 55,000 | 155 | . . . | 138,010 |
| **Oklahoma** | 6,000 | 3,420 | 1,344 | 19,890 | 227,700 | 874 | . . . | 5,320 |
| **Oregon** | 4,760 | 6,750 | 14,080 | . . . | 64,500 | 145 | . . . | . . . |
| **Pennsylvania** | 126,100 | 19,765 | 3,744 | . . . | 8,208 | 408 | . . . | 3,200 |
| **Rhode Island**(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | 30,600 | 2,900 | 1,650 | 1,610 | 19,800 | 621 | . . . | 40,700 |
| **South Dakota** | 192,720 | 133,800 | 23,435 | 17,250 | 99,630 | 4,680 | . . . | 25,730 |
| **Tennessee**(b) | 61,100 | 405 | . . . | 4,424 | 33,660 | . . . | . . . | 63,450 |
| **Texas** | 119,700 | 10,730 | 1,610 | 305,250 | 144,000 | 504 | 22,214 | 23,920 |
| **Utah** | 2,006 | 960 | 13,202 | . . . | 9,572 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Vermont**(a) | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Virginia** | 62,475 | 816 | 5,700 | 477 | 14,060 | 364 | . . . | 18,620 |
| **Washington** | 27,550 | 1,500 | 49,410 | . . . | 138,880 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **West Virginia** | 6,900 | 561 | 392 | . . . | 324 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Wisconsin** | 361,800 | 48,360 | 1,960 | . . . | 5,596 | 248 | . . . | 13,640 |
| **Wyoming** | 5,145 | 3,025 | 9,360 | . . . | 8,628 | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Source:* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
*Amounts in 1,000 bushels, except rice which is in 1,000 cwt.
(a) All acreage harvested is for silage.
(b) Estimates discontinued after 1980 crop.

## Table 4
## LIVESTOCK ON U.S. FARMS, BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands)

| | Cattle and calves | | Other livestock | | Poultry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Milk cows | Hogs and pigs | Sheep and lambs | Chicken | Turkeys |
| **All states** | 115,604 | 11,012 | 58,688 | 12,966 | 378,509 | 165,453 |
| **Alabama** | 1,950 | 60 | 540 | . . . | 17,350 | . . . |
| **Alaska** | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 81 | . . . |
| **Arizona** | 1,000 | 80 | 170 | 377 | 500 | . . . |
| **Arkansas** | 2,100 | 84 | 585 | . . . | 25,030 | 13,000 |
| **California** | 5,000 | 940 | 160 | 1,210 | 41,600 | 20,000 |
| **Colorado** | 3,025 | 75 | 330 | 710 | 3,450 | 4,065 |
| **Connecticut** | 107 | 49 | 10 | 6 | 5,946 | 25 |
| **Delaware** | 35 | 10 | 40 | . . . | 923 | 238 |
| **Florida** | 2,350 | 190 | 257 | . . . | 16,600 | . . . |
| **Georgia** | 1,950 | 131 | 1,520 | . . . | 28,564 | 2,680 |
| **Hawaii** | 228 | 13 | 55 | . . . | 1,148 | . . . |
| **Idaho** | 1,850 | 168 | 150 | 498 | 1,405 | . . . |
| **Illinois** | 2,800 | 234 | 6,450 | 195 | 6,050 | 291 |
| **Indiana** | 1,750 | 207 | 4,100 | 138 | 23,450 | 6,807 |
| **Iowa** | 6,850 | 389 | 16,300 | 485 | 10,300 | 7,650 |
| **Kansas** | 6,000 | 124 | 1,770 | 200 | 2,230 | 202 |
| **Kentucky** | 2,600 | 240 | 1,040 | 25 | 2,940 | . . . |
| **Louisiana** | 1,450 | 102 | 130 | 10 | 2,800 | . . . |
| **Maine** | 146 | 59 | 10 | 15 | 7,710 | . . . |
| **Maryland** | 405 | 122 | 250 | 19 | 4,368 | 69 |
| **Massachusetts** | 98 | 47 | 49 | 8 | 1,540 | 145 |
| **Michigan** | 1,450 | 396 | 690 | 130 | 7,800 | 1,400 |
| **Minnesota** | 3,880 | 905 | 4,300 | 335 | 13,300 | 26,000 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,950 | 97 | 370 | . . . | 8,619 | . . . |
| **Missouri** | 5,400 | 245 | 3,400 | 133 | 7,700 | 12,000 |
| **Montana** | 2,900 | 29 | 200 | 616 | 970 | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | 7,250 | 122 | 4,100 | 225 | 4,050 | 715 |
| **Nevada** | 700 | 16 | 13 | 129 | 15 | . . . |
| **New Hampshire** | 74 | 30 | 9 | 8 | 842 | 22 |
| **New Jersey** | 100 | 41 | 45 | 10 | 1,218 | 75 |
| **New Mexico** | 1,500 | 55 | 62 | 615 | 1,548 | . . . |
| **New York** | 1,959 | 921 | 165 | 70 | 9,500 | 267 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,160 | 134 | 1,980 | 8 | 19,200 | 27,000 |
| **North Dakota** | 2,000 | 92 | 280 | 280 | 510 | 950 |
| **Ohio** | 1,900 | 382 | 2,050 | 313 | 15,600 | 2,700 |
| **Oklahoma** | 5,800 | 110 | 245 | 105 | 4,700 | 2,055 |
| **Oregon** | 1,800 | 97 | 90 | 540 | 3,400 | 1,050 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 2,100 | 730 | 750 | 125 | 22,500 | 5,300 |
| **Rhode Island** | 8 | 4 | 6 | . . . | 340 | . . . |
| **South Carolina** | 700 | 48 | 490 | . . . | 8,550 | 2,616 |
| **South Dakota** | 3,900 | 160 | 1,710 | 750 | 2,050 | 1,600 |
| **Tennessee** | 2,500 | 215 | 900 | 10 | 4,700 | . . . |
| **Texas** | 13,700 | 325 | 700 | 2,400 | 17,200 | 5,200 |
| **Utah** | 920 | 86 | 40 | 636 | 2,326 | 2,404 |
| **Vermont** | 360 | 190 | 9 | 10 | 440 | . . . |
| **Virginia** | 1,850 | 172 | 640 | 170 | 5,576 | 10,081 |
| **Washington** | 1,580 | 207 | 60 | 83 | 6,213 | . . . |
| **West Virginia** | 620 | 36 | 52 | 110 | 800 | 2,115 |
| **Wisconsin** | 4,450 | 1,830 | 1,380 | 125 | 4,800 | 6,731 |
| **Wyoming** | 1,390 | 12 | 33 | 1,130 | 57 | . . . |

*Source:* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

# Table 5
# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, BY COMMODITY, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1982
## (In thousands)

| State | Vegetables | | Fruits | | Other crops | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh (tons) | Processed (tons) | Citrus (tons) | Non-citrus (tons) | Potatoes (cwt.) | Cotton (bales) | Tobacco (lbs.) | Hay (tons) |
| **All states** | 204,974 | 11,212,470 | 12,113 | 15,742 | 347,702 | 12,019 | 1,961,941 | 152,424 |
| **Alabama** | 541 | 2,630 | ... | 8 | 2,004 | 460 | ... | 1,235 |
| **Alaska** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | 12,572 | ... | 458 | 14 | 1,434 | 1,226 | ... | 1,241 |
| **Arkansas** | 200 | 10,040 | ... | 31 | ... | 530 | ... | 1,584 |
| **California** | 105,838 | 6,172,160 | 2,597 | 7,763 | 21,145 | 3,050 | ... | 7,656 |
| **Colorado** | 4,419 | 15,750 | ... | 28 | 14,264 | ... | ... | 3,661 |
| **Connecticut** | 202 | ... | ... | 30 | 423 | ... | 3,840 | 202 |
| **Delaware** | ... | 61,670 | ... | 1,566 | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| **Florida** | 22,804 | 24,600 | 8,250 | 51 | 6,744 | 19 | 20,135 | 569 |
| **Georgia** | 200 | 2,200 | ... | 65 | ... | 230 | 105,500 | 1,200 |
| **Hawaii** | 172 | ... | ... | 634 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Idaho** | 2,475 | 200,360 | ... | 80 | 89,890 | ... | ... | 4,446 |
| **Illinois** | 304 | 261,200 | ... | 44 | 583 | ... | ... | 3,615 |
| **Indiana** | 175 | 151,960 | ... | 38 | 1,342 | ... | 22,050 | 2,495 |
| **Iowa** | ... | 32,300 | ... | 5 | 308 | ... | ... | 8,260 |
| **Kansas** | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6,013 |
| **Kentucky** | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 573,730 | 3,397 |
| **Louisiana** | 43 | ... | ... | 5 | 88 | 870 | ... | 772 |
| **Maine** | ... | 10,950 | ... | 45 | 26,500 | ... | ... | 428 |
| **Maryland** | 231 | 115,920 | ... | 49 | 328 | ... | 37,530 | 633 |
| **Massachusetts** | 823 | ... | ... | 116 | 770 | ... | 838 | 293 |
| **Michigan** | 7,249 | 246,470 | ... | 716 | 9,645 | ... | ... | 4,379 |
| **Minnesota** | 723 | 796,100 | ... | 12 | 13,401 | ... | ... | 8,264 |
| **Mississippi** | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1,760 | ... | 1,575 |
| **Missouri** | ... | 1,750 | ... | 27 | ... | 210 | 6,235 | 6,530 |
| **Montana** | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1,924 | ... | ... | 5,105 |
| **Nebraska** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,307 | ... | ... | 7,810 |
| **Nevada** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,095 | 1 | ... | 1,131 |
| **New Hampshire** | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 203 |
| **New Jersey** | 2,490 | 131,530 | ... | 120 | 2,054 | ... | ... | 311 |
| **New Mexico** | 2,905 | 2,160 | ... | 8 | 1,260 | 90 | ... | 1,384 |
| **New York** | 8,702 | 275,580 | ... | 767 | 12,015 | ... | ... | 5,283 |
| **North Carolina** | 619 | 17,730 | ... | 76 | 2,657 | 100 | 693,314 | 664 |
| **North Dakota** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,250 | ... | ... | 5,588 |
| **Ohio** | 2,138 | 368,480 | ... | 98 | 2,628 | ... | 30,135 | 3,580 |
| **Oklahoma** | ... | 4,500 | ... | 5 | ... | 250 | ... | 3,176 |
| **Oregon** | 6,809 | 580,070 | ... | 354 | 21,105 | ... | ... | 2,967 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,498 | 116,000 | ... | 394 | 5,758 | ... | 25,350 | 4,840 |
| **Rhode Island** | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 720 | ... | ... | 21 |
| **South Carolina** | 1,277 | 430 | ... | 103 | ... | 155 | 124,195 | 484 |
| **South Dakota** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,550 | ... | ... | 8,635 |
| **Tennessee** | 538 | 17,870 | ... | 3 | 257 | 346 | 172,475 | 2,190 |
| **Texas** | 10,617 | 31,230 | 808 | 7 | 3,228 | 2,722 | ... | 6,708 |
| **Utah** | 730 | 9,500 | ... | 38 | 1,305 | ... | ... | 2,118 |
| **Vermont** | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 129 | ... | ... | 962 |
| **Virginia** | 843 | 32,650 | ... | 229 | 2,228 | ... | 123,851 | 1,677 |
| **Washington** | 4,333 | 618,030 | ... | 1,901 | 52,800 | ... | ... | 2,889 |
| **West Virginia** | 2,504 | 330 | ... | 137 | ... | ... | 3,060 | 882 |
| **Wisconsin** | ... | 900,320 | ... | 102 | 22,575 | ... | 19,703 | 13,158 |
| **Wyoming** | ... | ... | ... | ... | 988 | ... | ... | 2,162 |

*Source:* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## Table 6
## U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS OF FOREIGN OWNERS, BY STATE, DECEMBER 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | 1,000 acres | | Foreign-owned agricultural land (acres) | Percent of foreign-owned, private agricultural land |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total area of state(a) | Privately owned agricultural land(b) | | |
| **Total** | 2,265,238 | 1,290,302 | 13,461,028 | 1.0 |
| **Alabama** | 32,491 | 29,467 | 590,145 | 2.0 |
| **Alaska** | 365,333 | 400 | 753 | 0.2 |
| **Arizona** | 72,645 | 10,983 | 225,755 | 2.1 |
| **Arkansas** | 33,330 | 28,834 | 116,401 | 0.4 |
| **California** | 100,031 | 47,353 | 898,711 | 1.9 |
| **Colorado** | 66,301 | 37,527 | 461,796 | 1.2 |
| **Connecticut** | 3,118 | 2,267 | 801 | NEG. |
| **Delaware** | 1,236 | 1,064 | 8,051 | 0.8 |
| **Florida** | 34,658 | 26,529 | 491,723 | 1.9 |
| **Georgia** | 37,156 | 33,253 | 944,154 | 2.8 |
| **Hawaii** | 4,112 | 1,992 | 56,374 | 2.8 |
| **Idaho** | 52,744 | 15,166 | 165,594 | 1.1 |
| **Illinois** | 35,613 | 32,326 | 148,774 | 0.5 |
| **Indiana** | 22,996 | 20,909 | 95,581 | 0.5 |
| **Iowa** | 35,818 | 33,912 | 35,529 | 0.1 |
| **Kansas** | 52,338 | 49,911 | 68,003 | 0.1 |
| **Kentucky** | 25,388 | 22,915 | 40,403 | 0.2 |
| **Louisiana** | 28,494 | 26,463 | 147,807 | 0.6 |
| **Maine** | 19,837 | 18,829 | 2,658,669 | 14.1 |
| **Maryland** | 6,295 | 5,146 | 44,492 | 0.9 |
| **Massachusetts** | 5,007 | 3,322 | 442 | NEG. |
| **Michigan** | 36,450 | 26,117 | 192,012 | 0.7 |
| **Minnesota** | 50,911 | 36,204 | 103,218 | 0.3 |
| **Mississippi** | 30,229 | 26,629 | 336,661 | 1.3 |
| **Missouri** | 44,125 | 40,025 | 61,721 | 0.2 |
| **Montana** | 93,048 | 54,189 | 347,810 | 0.6 |
| **Nebraska** | 49,052 | 45,397 | 85,348 | 0.2 |
| **Nevada** | 70,332 | 7,586 | 70,147 | 0.9 |
| **New Hampshire** | 5,756 | 4,682 | 103,166 | 2.2 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,780 | 2,894 | 23,988 | 0.8 |
| **New Mexico** | 77,654 | 34,451 | 661,744 | 1.9 |
| **New York** | 30,321 | 24,257 | 358,384 | 1.5 |
| **North Carolina** | 31,259 | 27,321 | 268,728 | 1.0 |
| **North Dakota** | 44,351 | 39,617 | 19,205 | NEG. |
| **Ohio** | 26,243 | 22,979 | 43,902 | 0.2 |
| **Oklahoma** | 43,939 | 38,875 | 28,435 | 0.1 |
| **Oregon** | 61,558 | 25,685 | 527,400 | 2.1 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 28,728 | 22,380 | 158,785 | 0.7 |
| **Rhode Island** | 675 | 439 | 0 | 0 |
| **South Carolina** | 19,330 | 15,932 | 507,140 | 3.2 |
| **South Dakota** | 48,609 | 38,241 | 41,379 | 0.1 |
| **Tennessee** | 26,339 | 22,901 | 347,395 | 1.5 |
| **Texas** | 167,691 | 156,768 | 912,784 | 0.6 |
| **Utah** | 52,527 | 10,779 | 239,445 | 2.2 |
| **Vermont** | 5,935 | 5,251 | 94,318 | 1.8 |
| **Virginia** | 25,411 | 21,499 | 127,353 | 0.6 |
| **Washington** | 42,567 | 23,028 | 398,411 | 1.7 |
| **West Virginia** | 15,436 | 13,744 | 58,240 | 0.4 |
| **Wisconsin** | 34,833 | 27,637 | 18,664 | NEG. |
| **Wyoming** | 62,073 | 26,142 | 123,563 | 0.5 |
| **Guam** | 135 | 85 | 336 | NEG. |
| **Puerto Rico** | --- | --- | 1,388 | NEG. |

*Source:* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
*Key:*
NEG.—Negligible

(a) 1980 land area from geography division, Census Bureau.
(b) Privately held land based on unpublished data; T. Frey, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1979. Estimate of total land less public, Indian, transportation and urban lands. Includes forest, pasture, crop, range and miscellaneous lands.

## Table 7
## FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES: 1982

| State | Average value per acre | State rank | Total value (millions) | State rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All states** | $789 | | $816,556 | |
| **Alabama** | 922 | 25 | 11,341 | 30 |
| **Alaska** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | 294 | 43 | 11,466 | 28 |
| **Arkansas** | 1,104 | 18 | 18,106 | 15 |
| **California** | 1,905 | 6 | 64,198 | 2 |
| **Colorado** | 419 | 42 | 15,000 | 18 |
| **Connecticut** | 2,634 | 3 | 1,291 | 43 |
| **Delaware** | 1,659 | 10 | 1,095 | 44 |
| **Florida** | 1,432 | 13 | 18,616 | 13 |
| **Georgia** | 842 | 29 | 12,798 | 26 |
| **Hawaii** | | | | |
| **Idaho** | 753 | 33 | 11,370 | 29 |
| **Illinois** | 1,940 | 5 | 55,678 | 4 |
| **Indiana** | 1,715 | 8 | 29,155 | 7 |
| **Iowa** | 1,802 | 7 | 60,908 | 3 |
| **Kansas** | 585 | 39 | 28,372 | 8 |
| **Kentucky** | 996 | 23 | 14,442 | 21 |
| **Louisiana** | 1,511 | 11 | 15,412 | 17 |
| **Maine** | 636 | 35 | 992 | 46 |
| **Maryland** | 2,416 | 4 | 6,644 | 36 |
| **Massachusetts** | 1,707 | 9 | 1,075 | 45 |
| **Michigan** | 1,192 | 17 | 13,708 | 23 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,197 | 16 | 36,389 | 5 |
| **Mississippi** | 1,000 | 22 | 14,500 | 19 |
| **Missouri** | 872 | 28 | 27,381 | 9 |
| **Montana** | 254 | 46 | 15,773 | 16 |
| **Nebraska** | 626 | 36 | 29,798 | 6 |
| **Nevada** | 282 | 45 | 2,510 | 41 |
| **New Hampshire** | 1,087 | 19 | 587 | 47 |
| **New Jersey** | 3,118 | 1 | 3,212 | 40 |
| **New Mexico** | 211 | 47 | 10,001 | 33 |
| **New York** | 786 | 31 | 7,467 | 34 |
| **North Carolina** | 1,284 | 15 | 14,252 | 22 |
| **North Dakota** | 436 | 41 | 18,181 | 14 |
| **Ohio** | 1,474 | 12 | 23,879 | 10 |
| **Oklahoma** | 696 | 34 | 23,873 | 11 |
| **Oregon** | 611 | 37 | 11,181 | 31 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1,332 | 14 | 11,722 | 27 |
| **Rhode Island** | 2,804 | 2 | 224 | 48 |
| **South Carolina** | 918 | 26 | 5,600 | 38 |
| **South Dakota** | 291 | 44 | 12,949 | 25 |
| **Tennessee** | 972 | 24 | 13,025 | 24 |
| **Texas** | 576 | 40 | 79,718 | 1 |
| **Utah** | 590 | 38 | 7,257 | 35 |
| **Vermont** | 781 | 32 | 1,328 | 42 |
| **Virginia** | 1,040 | 21 | 10,192 | 32 |
| **Washington** | 888 | 27 | 14,474 | 20 |
| **West Virginia** | 829 | 30 | 3,565 | 39 |
| **Wisconsin** | 1,073 | 20 | 19,850 | 12 |
| **Wyoming** | 170 | 48 | 6,001 | 37 |

*Source:* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

# STATE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

By Leslie Cole

For decades, forests have contributed significantly to the nation's socioeconomic well-being through exports, energy and tax revenues. In recent years, however, several factors combined to give forests a new or increased role in many states' economic development and recovery strategies. For example, the growth of timber industries in the South has led to the need for maintaining economic growth and fiscal stability. Long-range economic growth and stabilization is a prime concern in the Pacific Coastal states in light of the predicted shortages of the region's domestic supplies of timber. The role of forest resources in state economic diversification is increasingly recognized in the highly industrialized Northern states suffering from economic dislocation. In addition, the high prices of non-renewable energy sources in many parts of the country, particularly the Northeast, add new economic dimensions to wood as a fuel. And last, technological development, such as waferboard, will continue to open new markets for forest products.

With the recent emphasis on economic development, states have begun to refocus their efforts in forestry to meet current and future social and economic needs. Many states are refining timber taxation policies and increasing financial incentives to forest landowners in addition to maintaining traditional programs of fire protection and insect and disease control. The recent development of forest resource plans in 48 states, Guam and Puerto Rico has also upgraded the balanced development of the forest resources.

**State Activities**

In the past, federal programs such as the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act have enabled many states to assist landowners to protect and manage their forests. Subsequently, state forest policy objectives mirror broad federal objectives. Three major objectives stand out:

- To correct imperfections in the market place.
- To ensure adequate supplies of public goods.
- To ensure environmental quality.

In addition to administering federal programs of fire protection, insect and disease control, and cost-sharing, states have adopted many of their own policies and programs. For the most part, state programs include a combination of the following:

- Indirect financial assistance—primarily through tax revisions, loans and insurance.
- Technical assistance and education—service to owners from a variety of sources to assist, encourage and educate.
- Regulation of land use, forest practices and industry.
- Direct financial assistance—cost-sharing or payments to carry out projects or manage lands according to a state plan.

*Taxation.* State indirect assistance in the form of various state tax laws is recognized in many states as a major policy tool bearing directly on the management of forest resources. Special forest property tax laws can be grouped into three classes: exemption taxes, yield taxes and modified property taxes.

Exemption laws provide for the removal of forest land or timber from tax rolls, either permanently or for a specified number of years. Ten states currently provide tax exemptions. Under a yield tax structure, land and timber values are separated. Land values remain subject to annual property taxation, although sometimes in modified form. Timber values go untaxed until harvest time. When harvested, a tax equal to some percentage of stumpage value is imposed. Sixteen states are using some form of yield taxation.

The most popular timber tax law provides for a modified form of property taxation. Five states have modified rate statutes. Modified rate laws assess forest land and timber like other forms of property but at a lower tax rate. The most widely used tax structure involves modified assessment. Thirty-eight states currently employ modified assessment statutes. Modified assessment laws provide that forest properties are valued differently from other forms of property. Thirty-four states assess woodland at its value for timber production rather than on its market value for speculative use.

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Several questions have been raised concerning the use of the modified assessment state property tax. Charges of tax inequality and market interference indicate the controversial nature of these tax laws. Their impact on a locality's ability to raise tax revenues has also been criticized.

States offer various death tax options for forest estates. Special use valuation in lieu of fair market value is authorized in 25 states upon meeting certain prerequisites, such as a continuation of a forest management program.

Most state income tax incentive programs are found in the Western and Southern states where forestry plays an important role in the economy. However, states that use federal adjusted gross income as the basis for computing taxable income automatically offer federal incentives to timber investors for state tax purposes. State income tax laws in the South may be divided into three broad categories in terms of their effect on timber revenues: six states use federal adjusted gross income for computing taxable income; five compute their own adjusted gross income; three have no income tax.

*Education.* State resource managers recognize that programs to educate and motivate landowners are necessary to assure that the benefits of forest management and protection are known. Almost every state has some type of outreach and education service that assumes people will change their behavior if they are given adequate information. Education is viewed favorably because it is relatively low-cost, not as an approach that can guarantee success. However, public education has never been carried out intensively except in the areas of fire control and prevention. Maryland is developing an extensive educational program promoting the economic benefits of forest management employing television, radio and printing, and will be aimed at certain areas in the state. Other states and forestry interests are exploring landowner associations to enlist cost-efficiency into educational programs.

*Regulation.* State regulation of forest resources has been more effective in stopping undesirable activity than promoting desirable activity. Fifteen states regulate harvesting practices, environmental protection or reforestation.[1] Regulation of forest lands, while measurably helpful in some states for establishing prompt regeneration and conserving soil, is not universally popular within the forest community. The effectiveness of the regulatory approach, its cost efficiency and political acceptability have been questioned. A majority of states approach forest regulation through indirect means—approved management plans and tax penalties for land conversion, improper harvesting or regeneration practices.

*Cost-Sharing.* Seven states offer direct financial assistance to supplement the federal cost-share programs offering small landowner assistance in tree planting and timber stand improvement. The cost-share approach has become popular because participation is not mandatory, although administrative costs can be high.

Cost-sharing for forestry practices similar to the federal Forest Incentive Practices (FIP) program is offered in six states: Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and California. Most programs are financed by a severance tax on forest products. The Texas Reforestation Foundation, which is funded by industry, recently initiated a 65 percent cost-sharing program. Oregon and Washington offered state cost-sharing incentives programs that only lasted two years (1977 and 1978).

**Forest Resource Planning**

Encouraged by the federal Forest Resource Planning Act, 48 states have begun to develop comprehensive management programs for forest resources.[2] Some states are incorporating these plans into their statewide economic development and recovery strategies.

Michigan Governor James J. Blanchard has unveiled a wide-ranging program for expanding existing activity in Michigan's forest product industry that will strengthen the state's economy and create employment opportunities. The governor's support for the planning process came when the completed plan was used to sponsor a governor's conference on expanding the state's forest products industry. Blanchard's administration notes that the industry currently employs 63,000 people and contributes $4 billion in direct value to the state. Michigan's plan calls for increasing employment to 110,000 full-time workers, more than doubling value added to the state's economy.

Michigan's planning program targets a rise of annual roundwood harvests from 200 million cubic feet to 500 million cubic feet. Michigan's timber growth has far exceeded removals. The recent estimate of 19.2 billion cubic feet is nearly double 1952s inventory; similar statistics occur for other North Central and Northeastern states. Michigan today grows more than it consumes, but is harvesting only one third of consumption. By reducing imports and using their own resources, Michigan aims to diversify and substan-

tially improve its economy.

Mississippi used its forest resource planning process to explore its potential contribution to state economic and social development. Leading the effort was Governor William F. Winter, who was interested in establishing a state policy to increase the wealth of the Mississippi forest industry. Mississippi's forest industry provides one of every five manufacturing jobs. But, even though the state ranks sixth in timber harvesting, it is only 24th in value added from wood processing. Narrowing this gap could provide many employment opportunities.

California's resource planning comes when the state is undergoing economic and demographic changes. Rural areas are growing faster in population and industrial expansion than the rest of the state, providing the opportunity for getting more multiple outputs from the land. Through the planning process, California is: identifying income generating ideas for landowners willing to lease hunting rights; improving compatibility between range and forest management practices; studying new uses for the state's hardwoods; increasing use of exports; emphasizing better water management for more output; and investing in the Lake Tahoe Basin, where 60 percent of construction is second homes for absentee owners.

**Notes**

1. Forest practices are regulated in Alaska, California, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Virginia and Washington.
2. Forest resource planning is not active in Connecticut and Idaho.

# Table 1
# FOREST RESOURCES
# 1982
# (In thousands of acres)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total land area | Total forest area | Private forest area | State forest area | Federal forest area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All states(a)** | 2,257,127 | 737,408 | 347,485 | 23,495 | 99,461 |
| **Alabama** | 32,231 | 21,361 | 20,324 | 156 | 800 |
| **Alaska** | 362,485 | 119,145 | 289 | 2,328 | 8,317 |
| **Arizona** | 72,580 | 18,494 | 166 | 32 | 2,480 |
| **Arkansas** | 33,091 | 18,282 | 15,233 | 237 | 2,718 |
| **California** | 99,847 | 40,152 | 7,628 | 79 | 8,434 |
| **Colorado** | 66,283 | 22,271 | 3,118 | 189 | 7,932 |
| **Connecticut** | 3,082 | 1,861 | 1,659 | 120 | 2 |
| **Delaware** | 1,232 | 392 | 370 | 13 | 1 |
| **Florida** | 33,994 | 17,040 | 13,214 | 466 | 1,616 |
| **Georgia** | 36,796 | 25,256 | 23,268 | 94 | 1,417 |
| **Hawaii** | 4,109 | 1,986 | 494 | 442 | 12 |
| **Idaho** | 52,676 | 21,727 | 3,021 | 861 | 9,570 |
| **Illinois** | 35,442 | 3,810 | 3,413 | 11 | 268 |
| **Indiana** | 22,951 | 3,943 | 3,405 | 170 | 239 |
| **Iowa** | 35,634 | 1,561 | 1,348 | 51 | 55 |
| **Kansas** | 52,127 | 1,344 | 1,150 | 8 | 27 |
| **Kentucky** | 25,282 | 12,161 | 11,007 | 76 | 819 |
| **Louisiana** | 28,409 | 14,558 | 13,524 | 299 | 694 |
| **Maine** | 19,729 | 17,718 | 16,323 | 354 | 73 |
| **Maryland** | 6,289 | 2,653 | 2,280 | 185 | 25 |
| **Massachusetts** | 5,007 | 2,952 | 2,432 | 240 | 10 |
| **Michigan** | 36,172 | 19,270 | 12,359 | 3,838 | 2,454 |
| **Minnesota** | 50,382 | 16,709 | 6,367 | 2,650 | 1,870 |
| **Mississippi** | 29,930 | 16,716 | 14,828 | 95 | 1,202 |
| **Missouri** | 43,868 | 12,876 | 10,757 | 187 | 1,313 |
| **Montana** | 92,896 | 22,559 | 4,565 | 530 | 8,635 |
| **Nebraska** | 48,828 | 1,029 | 710 | 11 | 58 |
| **Nevada** | 70,295 | 7,683 | 69 | 3 | 61 |
| **New Hampshire** | 5,731 | 5,014 | 4,112 | 79 | 472 |
| **New Jersey** | 4,775 | 1,928 | 1,538 | 246 | 28 |
| **New Mexico** | 77,669 | 18,060 | 1,927 | 171 | 2,867 |
| **New York** | 30,357 | 17,218 | 13,351 | 711 | 58 |
| **North Carolina** | 30,956 | 20,043 | 17,799 | 320 | 1,318 |
| **North Dakota** | 43,939 | 422 | 281 | 10 | 52 |
| **Ohio** | 26,121 | 6,147 | 5,642 | 195 | 150 |
| **Oklahoma** | 43,728 | 8,513 | 3,755 | 91 | 348 |
| **Oregon** | 61,356 | 29,810 | 9,084 | 820 | 13,817 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 28,592 | 16,826 | 12,453 | 2,796 | 502 |
| **Rhode Island** | 664 | 404 | 363 | 20 | 0 |
| **South Carolina** | 19,143 | 12,249 | 11,081 | 206 | 862 |
| **South Dakota** | 48,381 | 1,702 | 361 | 70 | 965 |
| **Tennessee** | 26,290 | 13,161 | 11,555 | 324 | 919 |
| **Texas** | 167,283 | 23,279 | 11,717 | 48 | 737 |
| **Utah** | 52,505 | 15,557 | 661 | 239 | 2,431 |
| **Vermont** | 5,907 | 4,512 | 4,008 | 168 | 213 |
| **Virginia** | 25,286 | 16,417 | 14,017 | 183 | 1,669 |
| **Washington** | 42,456 | 23,181 | 8,728 | 2,084 | 5,382 |
| **West Virginia** | 15,335 | 11,669 | 10,363 | 229 | 892 |
| **Wisconsin** | 34,616 | 14,908 | 9,792 | 568 | 1,383 |
| **Wyoming** | 62,055 | 10,028 | 855 | 111 | 3,245 |
| **Guam** | 135 | 51 | 19 | 11 | 21 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 2,200 | 800 | 702 | 70 | 28 |

*Source: An Analysis of the Timber Situation in the United States 1952-2030*, USDA, Forest Service, Forest Resource Report, no. 23, December 1982.

*Note:* Commercial timberland only—excludes unproductive, reserved and deferred lands.

(a) Totals may not add because of rounding.

## Table 2
## RURAL FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM

| State | 1982 | | 1978-82 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State & private lands protected (thousands of acres)(a) | Federal & state fire control expenditures (thousands of dollars) | Average number of fires per year | Average acreage burned per year |
| **All states** | 877,309 | $299,612 | 126,880 | 1,860,975 |
| **Alabama** | 25,029 | 5,672 | 7,211 | 190,574 |
| **Alaska** | 58,645 | 3,820 | 212 | 25,181 |
| **Arizona** | 18,328 | 403 | 183 | 38,274 |
| **Arkansas** | 20,698 | 6,174 | 3,495 | 78,189 |
| **California** | 32,843 | 124,766 | 10,427 | 220,943 |
| **Colorado** | 25,958 | 3,536 | 1,124 | 11,014 |
| **Connecticut** | 2,390 | 404 | 1,684 | 2,467 |
| **Delaware** | 557 | 135 | 33 | 2,141 |
| **Florida** | 27,102 | 16,346 | 7,961 | 204,879 |
| **Georgia** | 27,279 | 16,362 | 12,162 | 55,319 |
| **Hawaii** | 3,306 | 600 | 349 | 8,021 |
| **Idaho** | 7,127 | 3,727 | 434 | 28,178 |
| **Illinois** | 8,453 | 272 | 122 | 3,102 |
| **Indiana** | 7,328 | 533 | 215 | 2,665 |
| **Iowa** | 7,612 | 460 | 2,047 | 8,114 |
| **Kansas** | 19,793 | 1,715 | 2,834 | 66,748 |
| **Kentucky** | 16,865 | * | 2,760 | 154,339 |
| **Louisiana** | 20,939 | 9,117 | 6,937 | 75,939 |
| **Maine** | 17,743 | 3,926 | 990 | 2,956 |
| **Maryland** | 3,700 | 951 | 960 | 12,916 |
| **Massachusetts** | 3,581 | 1,779 | 8,801 | 9,521 |
| **Michigan** | 19,675 | 5,650 | 671 | 5,180 |
| **Minnesota** | 22,830 | 1,557 | 1,385 | 43,859 |
| **Mississippi** | 19,858 | 5,930 | 8,542 | 120,837 |
| **Missouri** | 16,587 | 2,400 | 3,772 | 42,765 |
| **Montana** | 34,839 | 3,775 | 371 | 4,178 |
| **Nebraska** | 27,154 | 477 | 1,861 | 27,796 |
| **Nevada** | 8,777 | 2,500 | 201 | 8,577 |
| **New Hampshire** | 4,631 | 523 | 938 | 486 |
| **New Jersey** | 2,705 | 2,900 | 1,845 | 8,986 |
| **New Mexico** | 40,199 | 1,132 | 302 | 12,411 |
| **New York** | 16,957 | 1,399 | 675 | 4,815 |
| **North Carolina** | 20,817 | 11,995 | 4,972 | 62,926 |
| **North Dakota** | 31,483 | 344 | 293 | 5,904 |
| **Ohio** | 5,823 | 1,264 | 1,032 | 4,022 |
| **Oklahoma** | 5,087 | 3,397 | 1,640 | 41,816 |
| **Oregon** | 13,099 | 11,175 | 853 | 7,753 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 19,541 | 3,297 | 1,580 | 8,997 |
| **Rhode Island** | 512 | * | 565 | 614 |
| **South Carolina** | 13,289 | 6,902 | 8,102 | 40,349 |
| **South Dakota** | 25,816 | 500 | 854 | 27,201 |
| **Tennessee** | 12,766 | 5,971 | 4,087 | 44,784 |
| **Texas** | 22,123 | 5,107 | 2,439 | 30,349 |
| **Utah** | 14,724 | 1,496 | 370 | 22,248 |
| **Vermont** | 4,638 | 188 | 211 | 620 |
| **Virginia** | 18,519 | 3,948 | 3,311 | 10,629 |
| **Washington** | 13,177 | 8,076 | 900 | 5,814 |
| **West Virginia** | 12,833 | 1,108 | 2,073 | 46,488 |
| **Wisconsin** | 18,898 | 3,589 | 1,535 | 7,697 |
| **Wyoming** | 21,341 | 3,114 | 559 | 11,394 |

*Sources:* U.S. Forest Service, National Association of State Foresters.
(a) Acres protected do not equal total forest lands (Table 1) because areas with other classifications are also included.

# Table 3
# SUMMARY OF FORESTRY INCENTIVE PROGRAMS AND RURAL FORESTRY ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

| State | FP-1, Planting trees (fiscal 1983) | | FP-2, Improving a stand of trees (fiscal 1983) | | Rural forestry assistance expenditures (fiscal 1983 ) (thousands of dollars)(a) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres planted | Total cost share | Acres improved | Total cost share | Federal | State | Total |
| **All states** | 143,273 | $8,465,502 | 58,353 | $1,692,628 | $7,315 | $44,888 | $52,203 |
| **Alabama** | 15,584 | 1,064,921 | 2,089 | 21,120 | 363 | 2,200 | 2,563 |
| **Alaska** | | | | | 120 | 200 | 320 |
| **Arizona** | | | 51 | 2,486 | 69 | 80 | 149 |
| **Arkansas** | 11,057 | 489,558 | 4,710 | 117,798 | 231 | 1,881 | 2,112 |
| **California** | 430 | 59,211 | 704 | 83,209 | 134 | 5,274 | 5,408 |
| **Colorado** | 12 | 991 | 148 | 7,473 | 82 | 440 | 522 |
| **Connecticut** | 149 | 5,133 | 20 | 720 | 37 | 37 | 74 |
| **Delaware** | 250 | 27,804 | 92 | 2,101 | 31 | 85 | 116 |
| **Florida** | 13,185 | 652,543 | 358 | 5,514 | 364 | 1,902 | 2,266 |
| **Georgia** | 13,510 | 1,139,766 | 406 | 11,264 | 350 | 3,282 | 3,632 |
| **Hawaii** | | | | | 51 | 86 | 137 |
| **Idaho** | 120 | 13,968 | 203 | 17,841 | 78 | 261 | 339 |
| **Illinois** | 83 | 5,375 | 1,747 | 51,534 | 73 | 73 | 146 |
| **Indiana** | 191 | 12,481 | 4,593 | 74,631 | 94 | 803 | 897 |
| **Iowa** | 99 | 6,393 | 426 | 8,201 | 44 | 446 | 490 |
| **Kansas** | 24 | 1,814 | 172 | 6,818 | 72 | 834 | 906 |
| **Kentucky** | 157 | 17,485 | 2,489 | 71,308 | 289 | 1,447 | 1,736 |
| **Louisiana** | 8,478 | 514,705 | 2,089 | 62,842 | 219 | 928 | 1,147 |
| **Maine** | 260 | 28,365 | 707 | 37,589 | 103 | 261 | 364 |
| **Maryland** | 1,746 | 106,083 | 352 | 11,753 | 125 | 889 | 1,014 |
| **Massachusetts** | 5 | 687 | 1,163 | 40,009 | 51 | 342 | 393 |
| **Michigan** | 1,516 | 69,004 | 2,106 | 53,120 | 135 | 390 | 525 |
| **Minnesota** | 1,067 | 94,978 | 527 | 23,046 | 161 | 275 | 436 |
| **Mississippi** | 14,989 | 564,214 | 1,209 | 29,027 | 270 | 1,124 | 1,394 |
| **Missouri** | 363 | 23,566 | 4,111 | 68,395 | 195 | 389 | 584 |
| **Montana** | | | 109 | 7,671 | 85 | 450 | 535 |
| **Nebraska** | 20 | 543 | 16 | 341 | 53 | 1,116 | 1,169 |
| **Nevada** | 138 | 6,171 | | | 46 | 135 | 181 |
| **New Hampshire** | | | 1,236 | 49,178 | 84 | 220 | 304 |
| **New Jersey** | | | 614 | 11,252 | 78 | 90 | 168 |
| **New Mexico** | | | 250 | 10,912 | 58 | 291 | 349 |
| **New York** | 77 | 6,102 | 4,225 | 113,436 | 185 | 2,350 | 2,535 |
| **North Carolina** | 12,918 | 631,931 | 900 | 22,343 | 403 | 2,014 | 2,417 |
| **North Dakota** | | | | | 50 | 292 | 342 |
| **Ohio** | 516 | 24,053 | 4,243 | 137,981 | 103 | 869 | 972 |
| **Oklahoma** | 1,585 | 93,542 | 748 | 18,716 | 98 | 355 | 453 |
| **Oregon** | 2,418 | 294,155 | 1,766 | 89,158 | 146 | 155 | 301 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 78 | 3,816 | 2,229 | 110,298 | 177 | 1,666 | 1,843 |
| **Rhode Island** | | | 121 | 6,537 | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| **South Carolina** | 11,034 | 819,807 | 290 | 13,327 | 246 | 246 | 492 |
| **South Dakota** | | | 212 | 11,712 | 48 | 339 | 387 |
| **Tennessee** | 1,898 | 102,378 | 391 | 9,299 | 176 | 775 | 951 |
| **Texas** | 10,826 | 558,823 | 2,841 | 63,095 | 246 | 3,027 | 3,273 |
| **Utah** | | | | | 79 | 230 | 309 |
| **Vermont** | 13 | 1,351 | 598 | 18,599 | 97 | 441 | 538 |
| **Virginia** | 14,585 | 600,357 | 1,309 | 31,676 | 391 | 3,432 | 3,823 |
| **Washington** | 1,575 | 264,451 | 238 | 18,585 | 180 | 180 | 360 |
| **West Virginia** | 299 | 20,702 | 2,914 | 38,420 | 112 | 545 | 657 |
| **Wisconsin** | 2,018 | 138,275 | 2,065 | 70,146 | 177 | 1,229 | 1,406 |
| **Wyoming** | | | 566 | 32,147 | 43 | 205 | 248 |
| **Guam** | | | | | 35 | 55 | 90 |
| **Puerto Rico** | | | | | 135 | 183 | 318 |
| **Virgin Islands** | | | | | 13 | 39 | 52 |

*Source:* U.S. Forest Service.

(a) Includes forest management, wood utilization, seedlings, nurseries and tree improvement activities.

## Table 4
## INSECT AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES, URBAN AND COMMUNITY EXPENDITURES, PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY PERSONNEL, AND STATE NURSERY PROGRAMS

| State or other jurisdiction | Insect and disease management expenditures FY 1983 (in thousands) | Urban and community expenditures (in thousands) | Professional state forestry personnel | State nursery programs FY 1983, state only (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number of tree seedlings produced by state nurseries | Acres of seed orchard |
| **All states** | $19,944 | $4,622 | 3,146 | 742,412 | 4,779 |
| **Alabama** | 444 | 198 | 57 | 72,000 | 362 |
| **Alaska** | 0 | 37 | 44 | 308 | 0 |
| **Arizona** | 58 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| **Arkansas** | 150 | 50 | 52 | 15,836 | 78 |
| **California** | 2,106 | 0 | 178 | 4,246 | 34 |
| **Colorado** | 1,728 | 822 | 49 | 1,404 | 0 |
| **Connecticut** | 0 | 0 | 23 | 1,758 | 9 |
| **Delaware** | 18 | 10 | 6 | 736 | 6 |
| **Florida** | 141 | 357 | 90 | 73,300 | 796 |
| **Georgia** | 453 | 230 | 72 | 97,921 | 682 |
| **Hawaii** | 70 | 30 | 29 | 341 | 0 |
| **Idaho** | 121 | 33 | 44 | 440 | 31 |
| **Illinois** | 10 | 47 | 42 | 3,902 | 73 |
| **Indiana** | 96 | 31 | 44 | 4,816 | 44 |
| **Iowa** | 67 | 42 | 23 | 5,520 | 14 |
| **Kansas** | 24 | 88 | 18 | 202 | 37 |
| **Kentucky** | . . . | . . . | . . . | 10,618 | 41 |
| **Louisiana** | 120 | 79 | 72 | 76,500 | 335 |
| **Maine** | 4,345 | 31 | 94 | 2,231 | 3 |
| **Maryland** | 0 | 359 | 33 | 3,252 | 25 |
| **Massachusetts** | 403 | 22 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| **Michigan** | 178 | 29 | 80 | 6,052 | 0 |
| **Minnesota** | 703 | 51 | 281 | 20,864 | 21 |
| **Mississippi** | 137 | 75 | 107 | 62,146 | 209 |
| **Missouri** | 150 | 500 | 64 | 10,352 | 29 |
| **Montana** | 104 | 12 | 51 | 754 | 13 |
| **Nebraska** | 37 | 98 | 13 | 0 | 20 |
| **Nevada** | 32 | 0 | 11 | 205 | 0 |
| **New Hampshire** | 61 | 142 | 31 | 485 | 15 |
| **New Jersey** | 40 | 15 | 53 | 176 | 15 |
| **New Mexico** | 0 | 51 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| **New York** | 153 | 176 | 111 | 5,907 | 175 |
| **North Carolina** | 77 | 45 | 117 | 51,660 | 134 |
| **North Dakota** | 19 | 24 | 9 | 1,096 | 6 |
| **Ohio** | 61 | 194 | . . . | 6,688 | 97 |
| **Oklahoma** | 63 | 72 | 24 | 2,037 | 41 |
| **Oregon** | 182 | 11 | 72 | 19,000 | 113 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 6,144 | 109 | 166 | 4,017 | 99 |
| **Rhode Island** | . . . | . . . | . . . | 0 | 0 |
| **South Carolina** | 145 | 110 | 76 | 45,632 | 191 |
| **South Dakota** | 52 | 28 | 46 | 1,064 | 0 |
| **Tennessee** | 64 | 32 | 71 | 6,753 | 291 |
| **Texas** | 478 | 78 | 63 | 19,414 | 210 |
| **Utah** | 1 | 104 | 10 | 337 | 0 |
| **Vermont** | 89 | 12 | 30 | 300 | 20 |
| **Virginia** | 150 | 80 | 89 | 62,765 | 406 |
| **Washington** | 199 | 20 | 250 | 15,977 | 20 |
| **West Virginia** | 0 | 1 | 70 | 5,028 | 14 |
| **Wisconsin** | 233 | 32 | 206 | 18,372 | 70 |
| **Wyoming** | 163 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| **Guam** | 5 | 26 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Puerto Rico** | 0 | 18 | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Source:* National Association of State Foresters, State Forestry Statistics, 1983. *1981 Directory of Forest Tree Seed Orchards in the United States,* page vi.

## Table 5
## ADMINISTRATION OF STATE FOREST AGENCIES

| State | Within natural resource or conservation unit | Within environmental protection unit | Independent board or commission | Executive level forestry unit | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ... | ... | ★ | ... | |
| Alaska | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Arizona | ... | ... | ... | ... | State Land Department |
| Arkansas | ... | ... | ★ | ... | |
| California | ... | ... | ... | ★ | |
| Colorado | ... | ... | ... | ... | State Forest Service-Colorado State Univ. |
| Connecticut | ... | ★ | ... | ... | |
| Delaware | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. Natural Resources & Environ. Control |
| Florida | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. of Agriculture |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ★ | ... | |
| Hawaii | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Idaho | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Illinois | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Indiana | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iowa | ... | ... | ★ | ... | |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | Forestry Dept.-Kansas State Univ. |
| Kentucky | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. Natural Resources & Environ. Protection |
| Louisiana | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maine | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maryland | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Massachusetts | ... | ★ | ... | ... | |
| Michigan | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Minnesota | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | ★ | ... | |
| Missouri | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Montana | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. of Lands |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ... | ... | State Forest Service-Univ. of Nebraska |
| Nevada | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. Resources & Economic Development |
| New Jersey | ... | ★ | ... | ... | |
| New Mexico | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| New York | ... | ★ | ... | ... | |
| North Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| North Dakota | ... | ... | ... | ... | State Forest Service-Univ. North Dakota |
| Ohio | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oklahoma | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. of Agriculture |
| Oregon | ... | ... | ... | ★ | |
| Pennsylvania | ... | ★ | ... | ... | |
| Rhode Island | ... | ★ | ... | ... | |
| South Carolina | ... | ... | ★ | ... | |
| South Dakota | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. Game, Fish, Parks |
| Tennessee | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Texas | ... | ... | ... | ... | State Forest Service-Texas A&M Univ. |
| Utah | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Vermont | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. Forests, Parks & Recreation |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dept. Conservation & Economic Develop. |
| Washington | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| West Virginia | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wyoming | ... | ... | ... | ... | Office of Public Lands |

*Source:* McCann, Ellefson. *Organizational Patterns and Administrative Procedures for Forest Resources Planning*, August 1982, Staff paper series.

*Key:*
★—Yes.
. . .—No.

## Table 6
## TYPES OF DEATH TAX INCENTIVES APPLIED TO FORESTLAND: 1982

| State | State statute | Federal incentive statutes incorporated into state law | State statute applying to agriculture land (with forest land considered) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska | ... | ★ | ... |
| Arizona | ... | ★ | ... |
| Arkansas | ... | ★ | ... |
| California | ★ | ... | ... |
| Colorado | ... | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | ... | ... |
| Florida | ... | ★ | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ★ | ... |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ★ | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ★ | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ... | ... | ★ |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ★ | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ★ |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ★ | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ★ | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ... | ... | (a) |
| New Mexico | ... | ★ | ... |
| New York | ★ | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | ... | ★ | ... |
| Ohio | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon | ... | ... | (a) |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | ★ | ... | ... |
| Texas | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | ... | ★ | ... |
| Vermont | ... | ★ | ... |
| Virginia | ... | ★ | ... |
| Washington | ★ | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | ... | ... | ... |

*Source:* William Siegel, USFS National Research Program in Forest Resource Law and Taxation, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.

*Key:*

★—Yes.

. . .—No.

(a) Under ad valorem property tax structure—Administration decision on whether forest land qualifies.

## Table 7
## TYPES OF PROPERTY TAXES APPLIED TO STANDING OR SEVERED TIMBER: 1982

| State | Exemption | Yield | Modified property |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Alaska | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Arizona | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Arkansas | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| California | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Colorado | ★ | . . . | . . . |
| Connecticut | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Florida | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Georgia | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Hawaii | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Indiana | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Iowa | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Kansas | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Kentucky | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Louisiana | . . . | ★(b,c) | ★ |
| Maine | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Maryland | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Massachusetts | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Minnesota | . . . | ★(c) | ★ |
| Mississippi | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Montana | . . . | ★ | . . . |
| Nebraska | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Nevada | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| New Hampshire | ★(a) | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| New Mexico | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| New York | . . . | ★(c) | ★ |
| North Carolina | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| North Dakota | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Ohio | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Oklahoma | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Oregon | . . . | ★(b) | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| South Carolina | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| South Dakota | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Tennessee | ★ | . . . | ★ |
| Texas | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Utah | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Vermont | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Virginia | . . . | . . . | ★ |
| Washington | . . . | ★(c) | ★ |
| West Virginia | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Wisconsin | . . . | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Source:* Clifford Hickman, "Emerging Patterns of Forest Property and Yield Taxes," USFS Southern Exp. Station, February 1982.

*Key:*
★—Yes.
. . .—No.
(a) Rebate law.
(b) Yield tax known as severance tax.
(c) Remains in effect for only properties already enrolled.

# SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

By Neil Sampson and Eugene Lamb

Since colonial days, Americans have been concerned for the condition of America's soil and water resources. The federal government became involved in 1928, when Hugh Hammond Bennett, a scientist with the federal Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, published a circular entitled "Soil Erosion: A National Menace." This led, in 1929, to the first federal appropriations for soil conservation. The money—$160,000—was used to set up 10 soil erosion measurement stations, which provided information that Bennett and his co-workers widely publicized.

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Bennett director of the newly established Soil Erosion Service in the Department of the Interior and gave him $5 million to employ people on erosion control projects. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) eventually put 3 million idle young men to work on America's farms, forests and streambanks.

That early work largely resulted in demonstration projects, although "demonstration" is a misnomer, since it implies some knowledge about what will be demonstrated. Often, the first workers did not know what to do or what would result; however, through their projects came confidence that soil erosion could be controlled and the beginnings of the science of how to do it.

**USDA Takes Over, Turns to States**

Bennett's call for a coordinated program resulted in the 1935 Soil Conservation Act, which created the Soil Conservation Service as a permanent agency within the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop and execute a continuing program of soil and water conservation. In order to carry out the new program, the USDA decided that soil conservation districts should be established as independent, special purpose governments at the local level to take major responsibility for planning and operating the program. These districts would handle soil and water conservation as their only mission, much like school districts operate only schools. USDA lawyers drafted a suggested state law, and after much review within the administration, President Roosevelt sent a letter in February 1937 to all state governors, enclosing the "standard" enabling act and suggesting that each state adopt such a law as part of an effective national effort to conserve the soil.

Arkansas and Oklahoma were the first, and by the end of 1937 a total of 22 states had enacted the soil district law. Within the following decade, every state, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands established the legal framework for landowners to create soil conservation districts. The final state laws varied, but generally included provisions for establishing a state soil conservation agency (called a committee, commission or board in the various states) to oversee the operation of districts, a petition and referendum procedure for creating local districts, and a statement of the authorities that would be granted to the new units of special purpose governments.

At the local level, districts entered into a memorandum of understanding with the secretary of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), by which SCS agreed to provide technical assistance to the districts and their cooperating landowners. Assistance was in the form of federal technicians who would live in the districts and help farmers solve soil and water problems.

**Evolution of Conservation Districts**

In the early 1960s, rapid shifts in land use away from agriculture, excessive erosion and sedimentation from construction, and the growing public concern for environmental quality presented new challenges for conservation districts. In many cases, this meant activities not originally authorized by state enabling laws, and over 200 amendments to state soil and water conservation laws were adopted between the late 1960s and 1975.

Some of the changes included broadening the scope of the law in 30 states to encompass such issues as flood prevention, drainage, irrigation, water quality and stormwater runoff; inclusion

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of urban areas within districts; authorization for levying taxes or assessments; the exercise of eminent domain; and allowing districts to receive funds from counties.

New urgency was added to the conservation effort by Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. This brought the threat of federal regulation over farm activities if, as the law proposed, the Environmental Protection Agency exercised its authority to stop pollution wherever it originated. Farmers and their organizations adamantly opposed such federal regulation.

In a cooperative effort with The Council of State Governments (CSG), USDA and EPA, the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) worked out a model state erosion and sediment control act. CSG included the model act in its *Suggested State Legislation* for 1973, and NACD held 42 state sediment control conferences to increase awareness of erosion and sediment control, to explain provisions of the model act and to encourage state action to meet the challenges that water pollution posed. As a result, 20 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands established erosion and sediment control programs. Most laws prohibit local governments from issuing subdivision approvals or building permits that lack erosion and sediment control plans approved by conservation districts.

**State Agencies Expand Roles**

For most of the 1940-1960 period, the role of state agencies was limited to helping form local districts and providing guidance in their operations. As district programs became more independent and active, state appropriations to support them became more common. State funds were used to hire district employees and to pay for other district programs. Thus, the state soil conservation agency became more active in monitoring district programs, understanding district needs and telling state legislators what funds bought and why new appropriations were needed.

Long-range programs to guide state investments and coordinate them with other conservation activities were unnecessary for many years. However, as states took a more active role in funding district efforts, the need for states to develop their own soil and water conservation programs increased. When the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (RCA) required SCS to develop a national report on conservation program needs, SCS in turn encouraged each state to inventory and appraise its soil and water resources. From that base, most state soil conservation agencies have developed long-range plans for solving resource problems.

**State Programs**

State long-range plans follow several different formats, according to the particular authorities and responsibilities delegated to the state soil conservation agency. Common features include an assessment of the overall condition of the state's soil and water resources and a program to guide the state agency in coordinating conservation district activities. Data used to develop state plans come from district long-range plans, state water quality plans and other sources, such as the National Resources Inventories conducted by SCS.

An important outcome of state long-range plans has been more widespread recognition of soil conservation issues by state government, as well as wider recognition of the constructive role the state must play in a truly intergovernmental effort. Many states, for example, have used their plans as a basis for new state legislation and to develop budget priorities, including state-funded technical and financial assistance for landowners, data collection, watershed management and public education.

The expansion in state and local activity has resulted in a major increase in financial contributions to conservation work. Initially, almost all soil and water conservation funds came from the federal government. Today, substantial contributions come from state and local governments and private interests. Table A shows the rapid growth in state and local funds for soil and water conservation programs—a trend that is expected to continue. (For comparison, the federal soil and water conservation effort in 1983 was about $1 billion.)

The number of state and locally funded employees working in conservation districts has risen dramatically in recent years. Of the approximately 5,500 employees working in the nation's 2,932 conservation districts in 1983, over 4,400

**Table A**
**GROWTH OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT PROGRAMS, 1957-1983, IN ACTUAL DOLLARS**
**(In millions)**

| Source of funds | 1983 | 1979 | 1973 | 1968 | 1963 | 1957 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State..... | $ 96 | $ 65 | $ 42 | $ 30 | $ 14 | $ 4 |
| County and local. | 90 | 87 | 44 | 33 | 17 | 9 |
| Total..... | $186 | $152 | $ 86 | $ 63 | $ 31 | $ 13 |

*Source:* NACD RCA Note Number 7, July 25, 1980; USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1983. Figures are rounded.

were employed with state and local funds. From 1979 to 1983, the total number of district employees hired with state and local funds increased by slightly over 7 percent a year. This indicates the tremendous movement on the part of districts in the past few years to strengthen their contribution to the on-the-land assistance available to farmers—a service formerly provided almost entirely by federally paid technicians.

Early state funding efforts were aimed almost exclusively at helping districts provide assistance or develop resource information. Recently, however, a number of new programs have been developed that provide funds to help farmers implement conservation practices. Sixteen states now have state funded cost-sharing programs for either conservation application or private land reforestation. Montana and Utah have low-interest revolving loan programs for range and grassland improvement and other conservation purposes. The state soil and water conservation agency and conservation districts administer the programs, with the exception of four reforestation projects. In addition, some of the new state laws allow cost-sharing in urban areas, a feature not available in USDA programs.

Most observers of the conservation scene forecast a continuation of the trend toward greater state and local involvement in soil and water conservation efforts. States and localities are realizing that investments to protect the resource base are essential to environmental and economic health, as well as the nation's future.

# Table 1
# MAJOR STATE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

| State or other jurisdiction | Major resource concerns | | | | | | | | | Major program needs | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Status of long-range plan | Soil erosion | Food/fiber production | Water Quality | Loss of ag. lands | Forestry | Water quantity | Flooding | Prime farmland | Water management | Technical assistance | Cost-share | Clerical assistance | Information/education |
| **Alabama** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Alaska** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Arkansas** | Draft | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **California** | January 1984 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Colorado** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Connecticut** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Delaware** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Florida** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Georgia** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Hawaii** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Idaho** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Illinois** | Complete | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Indiana** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Iowa** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| **Kansas** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Kentucky** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Louisiana** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maine** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Maryland** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Massachusetts** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Michigan** | Complete | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Minnesota** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Mississippi** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Missouri** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Montana** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Nevada(a)** | January 1984 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **New Hampshire** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **New Jersey(a)** | March 1984 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **New Mexico** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **New York** | Complete | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **North Carolina** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **North Dakota** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Ohio** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Oklahoma** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Oregon** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Pennsylvania** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Rhode Island** | January 1982 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| **South Carolina(a)** | April 1984 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **South Dakota** | Complete | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Texas** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Utah** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Vermont(a)** | October 1984 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| **Virginia** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **Washington** | Complete | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| **West Virginia** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| **Wisconsin** | Complete | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** | Complete | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Virgin Islands** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |

*Key:*
★—Yes
. . .—No
(a) Estimated completion date.

# Table 2
# CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

| State or other jurisdiction | Date district law became effective | Districts organized(a) (number) | Approximate area and farms within organized districts | | | Districts having memoranda of understanding with USDA(b) (number) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total area (1,000 acres) | Farms (thousands) | Land in farms (1,000 acres) | |
| **Total** | | 2,921 | 2,200,808 | 2,348 | 1,048,049 | 2,906 |
| **Alabama** | March 18, 1939 | 64 | 33,030 | 54 | 13,100 | 64 |
| **Alaska** | March 25, 1947 | 1 | 375,304 | 1 | 1,700 | 1 |
| **Arizona** | June 16, 1941 | 31 | 60,378 | 6 | 40,400 | 30 |
| **Arkansas** | July 1, 1937 | 76 | 33,826 | 57 | 16,800 | 76 |
| **California** | June 26, 1938 | 127 | 75,201 | 60 | 32,300 | 126 |
| **Colorado** | May 6, 1937 | 83 | 61,432 | 26 | 37,700 | 83 |
| **Connecticut** | July 18, 1945 | 8 | 3,132 | 4 | 450 | 8 |
| **Delaware** | April 2, 1943 | 3 | 1,266 | 3 | 620 | 3 |
| **Florida** | June 10, 1937 | 61 | 34,866 | 35 | 13,800 | 60 |
| **Georgia** | March 23, 1937 | 34 | 37,959 | 54 | 16,000 | 26 |
| **Hawaii** | May 19, 1947 | 15 | 4,089 | 4 | 2,290 | 15 |
| **Idaho** | March 9, 1939 | 51 | 52,285 | 24 | 15,500 | 51 |
| **Illinois** | July 9, 1937 | 98 | 29,095 | 105 | 28,600 | 98 |
| **Indiana** | March 11, 1937 | 92 | 23,102 | 88 | 16,900 | 92 |
| **Iowa** | July 4, 1939 | 100 | 36,012 | 119 | 34,000 | 100 |
| **Kansas** | April 10, 1937 | 105 | 52,649 | 72 | 48,200 | 105 |
| **Kentucky** | June 11, 1940 | 121 | 25,377 | 94 | 14,300 | 121 |
| **Louisiana** | July 27, 1938 | 38 | 28,214 | 35 | 10,200 | 38 |
| **Maine** | March 25, 1941 | 16 | 17,539 | 8 | 1,640 | 16 |
| **Maryland** | June 1, 1937 | 24 | 6,282 | 16 | 2,780 | 24 |
| **Massachusetts** | June 28, 1945 | 16 | 4,973 | 5 | 650 | 15 |
| **Michigan** | July 23, 1937 | 84 | 37,241 | 63 | 10,500 | 84 |
| **Minnesota** | April 26, 1937 | 92 | 50,659 | 104 | 30,300 | 92 |
| **Mississippi** | April 4, 1938 | 82 | 30,269 | 48 | 14,500 | 82 |
| **Missouri** | July 23, 1943 | 110 | 42,154 | 117 | 32,300 | 110 |
| **Montana** | February 28, 1939 | 59 | 89,724 | 22 | 62,000 | 59 |
| **Nebraska** | May 18, 1937 | 24 | 48,982 | 63 | 47,800 | 24 |
| **Nevada** | March 30, 1937 | 30 | 70,605 | 2 | 8,990 | 30 |
| **New Hampshire** | May 10, 1945 | 10 | 5,955 | 8 | 580 | 10 |
| **New Jersey** | July 1, 1937 | 16 | 4,813 | 8 | 990 | 16 |
| **New Mexico** | March 17, 1937 | 47 | 62,415 | 11 | 46,700 | 47 |
| **New York** | July 20, 1940 | 57 | 30,489 | 44 | 9,800 | 57 |
| **North Carolina** | March 22, 1937 | 93 | 31,229 | 98 | 12,300 | 93 |
| **North Dakota** | March 16, 1937 | 62 | 45,148 | 40 | 41,690 | 62 |
| **Ohio** | June 5, 1941 | 88 | 26,383 | 96 | 16,200 | 88 |
| **Oklahoma** | April 15, 1937 | 88 | 43,726 | 71 | 34,500 | 88 |
| **Oregon** | April 7, 1939 | 47 | 60,603 | 31 | 18,600 | 47 |
| **Pennsylvania** | July 2, 1937 | 66 | 29,352 | 61 | 9,000 | 66 |
| **Rhode Island** | April 26, 1943 | 3 | 677 | 1 | 63 | 3 |
| **South Carolina** | April 17, 1937 | 46 | 19,345 | 35 | 6,500 | 46 |
| **South Dakota** | July 1, 1937 | 69 | 49,309 | 41 | 45,450 | 69 |
| **Tennessee** | March 10, 1939 | 95 | 26,450 | 92 | 13,600 | 95 |
| **Texas** | April 24, 1939 | 201 | 169,890 | 159 | 138,400 | 198 |
| **Utah** | March 23, 1937 | 40 | 49,229 | 12 | 12,600 | 40 |
| **Vermont** | April 18, 1939 | 14 | 5,935 | 6 | 1,740 | 14 |
| **Virginia** | April 1, 1938 | 42 | 25,630 | 60 | 9,700 | 42 |
| **Washington** | March 17, 1939 | 52 | 37,073 | 34 | 16,100 | 50 |
| **West Virginia** | June 12, 1939 | 14 | 15,411 | 20 | 4,180 | 14 |
| **Wisconsin** | July 1, 1937 | 72 | 34,858 | 94 | 18,600 | 72 |
| **Wyoming** | May 22, 1941 | 38 | 59,944 | 7 | 35,100 | 38 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | July 13, 1982 | 1 | 42 | 0 | 0 | . . . |
| **Puerto Rico** | July 1, 1946 | 17 | 2,189 | 30 | 1,336 | 17 |
| **Virgin Islands** | June 1946 | 1 | 110 | . . . | . . . | 1 |

*Source:* Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The term conservation district may be prefixed by resource, soil, water, natural resource, or other descriptive names due to variance in individual state laws.

(a) For specific procedure on organization of soil conservation districts, reference should be made to each of the respective state soil conservation districts' laws.

(b) Upon request, the U.S. Department of Agriculture enters into memoranda of understanding with districts for such assistance from the departmental agencies as may be available.

# Table 3
# CONSERVATION DISTRICT EMPLOYEES
## (As of January 1983)

| State | Total | State/locally funded employees | CETA & green thumb funded employees | Seasonal/ temporary employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All States | 5,566 | 4,419 | 625 | 522 |
| Alabama | 77 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona(a) | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 77 | 76 | 1 | 0 |
| California | 31 | 30 | 1 | 0 |
| Colorado | 67 | 59 | 1 | 7 |
| Connecticut | 20 | 15 | 1 | 4 |
| Delaware | 33 | 27 | 0 | 6 |
| Florida | 51 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 33 | 25 | 8 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 64 | 54 | 8 | 2 |
| Illinois | 191 | 155 | 22 | 14 |
| Indiana | 131 | 119 | 3 | 9 |
| Iowa | 187 | 177 | 10 | 0 |
| Kansas | 133 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 130 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 135 | 143 | 2 | 0 |
| Maine | 23 | 18 | 0 | 5 |
| Maryland | 101 | 97 | 4 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 104 | 99 | 0 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 236 | 217 | 3 | 16 |
| Mississippi | 69 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 130 | 125 | 3 | 2 |
| Montana | 77 | 66 | 0 | 11 |
| Nebraska | 228 | 228 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 19 | 17 | 2 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 11 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 60 | 57 | 3 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 723 | 258 | 465 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 148 | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 340 | 207 | 0 | 133 |
| Ohio | 280 | 253 | 13 | 14 |
| Oklahoma | 243 | 205 | 1 | 37 |
| Oregon | 35 | 28 | 6 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 156 | 145 | 10 | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 79 | 70 | 9 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 218 | 76 | 6 | 136 |
| Tennessee | 108 | 94 | 14 | 0 |
| Texas | 237 | 205 | 8 | 24 |
| Utah | 25 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| Vermont | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 102 | 89 | 1 | 12 |
| Washington | 62 | 44 | 18 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 97 | 37 | 0 | 60 |
| Wisconsin | 148 | 138 | 0 | 10 |
| Wyoming | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 |

(a) Includes five Indian districts.

# 7. Labor Relations

## LABOR LEGISLATION: 1982-1983

By Richard R. Nelson

State labor legislation enacted during the 1982-83 biennium covered a wide variety of subjects. Among these were emerging issues of equal pay for jobs of comparable worth, the impact of plant closings on workers and communities, and the right of employees to receive information on their workplace exposure to toxic substances. Significant laws also were adopted in more conventional labor standards fields, including minimum wage, employment discrimination, public employee collective bargaining, workers' compensation and job training.

**Wages and Hours**

*Minimum Wages.* While the number of state minimum wage rate increases was less in 1982 and 1983 than during the prior four years when the federal rate was increasing annually and many states were adopting corresponding changes, wage rates for some or all workers were increased in 14 states and the District of Columbia.[1] Some increases resulted from escalation schedules adopted in previous years, but most were the result of new legislation.[2] New Mexico and New York increased the rate for farmworkers to $3.35 per hour, eliminating previous wage differentials for this group.

Twenty-two jurisdictions now have a minimum rate for some or all occupations equal to or exceeding the $3.35 per hour federal standard (Table 5), and Illinois is scheduled to reach $3.35 in 1985. Alaska, Connecticut and the District of Columbia have rates higher than the federal.

The minimum cash wage for tipped employees was increased in Delaware, Illinois and New Mexico.

*Wage Garnishment and Assignment.* Many legislatures addressed the problem of non-payment of court-ordered support payments. In doing so, 21 states adopted measures concerning the use of wage garnishment or assignment as a means of assuring that payment is made. Most of these laws dealt with child-support payments and set limits on the amount of earnings subject to these actions.

Employees in nine states were protected from employer disciplinary action because of the garnishment or assignment,[3] while the Louisiana law was amended to permit discharge of persons whose wages have been subjected to three garnishments or more for unrelated debts in a two-year period. Among other actions, Alaska increased the amount exempt from garnishment and provided for future biennial changes linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index for Anchorage, and a constitutional amendment permitting garnishment of wages for enforcement of child support payments was passed by Texas voters in the November 1983 general election.

*Prevailing Wage.* There are currently 37 states with prevailing wage laws.[4] These laws, which specify that wage rates paid on publicly funded construction contracts be not less than those prevailing in the locality, continued to be of interest as well as controversial at both the state and federal levels.

One or more amendments were introduced in most of the states with these laws. Some bills were to strengthen or extend existing laws, but most sought reduced coverage or repeal. Repeal measures passed the Idaho Legislature in both 1982 and 1983 but were vetoed. Amendments to the Kentucky law reduced coverage, eliminated the "30 percent rule," and increased the threshold dollar amount.

Other noteworthy measures included amendments to the Maryland law extending coverage to local and school construction contracts receiving less than the total state funding previously required, and amendments to the New York law requiring use of the collectively bargained rate as the prevailing rate where at least 30 percent of the workers in a locality receive that rate.

At the federal level, the U.S. Supreme Court in January 1984 declined to review an appeals court ruling largely upholding revised regulations under the Davis-Bacon Act, issued by the secretary of labor in May 1982, thus clearing the way for their implementation, which had been stayed.

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**Equal Employment Opportunity**

Legislation addressing one or more of the various forms of job discrimination was enacted in 36 jurisdictions during the biennium. These enactments included comprehensive laws applicable to both the public and private sectors in Louisiana and North Dakota, and a similar law in Texas applicable to just the private sector. Delaware prohibited differentials in pay for equal work based on sex under a new equal pay law. Kansas adopted an age discrimination in employment act for both the public and private sectors, Louisiana extended coverage of its age discrimination act to public sector employees, and California abolished mandatory retirement ages for most public employees. Several states enacted new protections for handicapped workers.

Increased attention was focused on the concept of "comparable worth" in setting state government salaries in male or female-dominated occupations on the basis of value of the work performed. Among the enactments, comparable worth is to be implemented for executive branch employees in Minnesota, and is to be achieved by June 30, 1993 for Washington state employees. Iowa adopted a policy to begin in 1984 of payment to state employees based on comparable worth, and the Montana Department of Administration is to work toward the goal of establishing a standard of equal pay for state jobs of comparable worth.

In September 1983, U.S. District Court Judge Tanner ruled that the state of Washington was guilty of discrimination against its female employees. In December 1983 he ruled that the state must pay wage adjustments within 18 months, depending on whether retroactive pension payments must be included.

**Industrial Relations**

Collective bargaining laws were enacted for state and local public sector employees in Ohio, and in Illinois for teachers and most other public employees except police and firefighters. A limited right to strike is permitted under both new Illinois laws following exhaustion of impasse procedures. Delaware repealed provisions regulating professional negotiations and enacted a comprehensive Public School Employment Relations Act, and California state employers and employee organizations were authorized to enter into union security agreements in the form of fair share fee deductions as a condition of employment.

**Occupational Safety and Health**

"Right-to-know" laws requiring employees to be informed of and given training on toxic substances found in the workplace received considerable attention. Laws of this type have been enacted in 14 states,[5] with eight adopted in 1983 and one in 1982. New federal regulations on "Chemical Hazard Communication" were published November 25, 1983. These regulations, which are being challenged in court, cover chemical manufacturers and importers and raise the issue of federal preemption. Prior to issuance of the new federal regulations, the West Virginia law survived a constitutional challenge in 1983.

Other legislation was adopted in several jurisdictions covering a wide variety of subjects, including mine safety and inspection of boilers and elevators.

Of the 24 state plans approved under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (Table 3), 21 were certified as of December 1983[6]—Oregon, Puerto Rico and Washington within the last two years.

**Workers' Compensation***

Workers' compensation was the subject of significant legislative activity during this biennium. Over 2,200 proposals were introduced and 432 were enacted into law. Basic changes focused on coverage, benefit levels, occupational disease, medical and rehabilitative services, insurance rates and funding mechanisms.

Major changes occurred in Minnesota and Louisiana. Minnesota became the first state in 50 years to establish a competitive state fund. Minnesota also created a competitive system for setting workers' compensation insurance rates, in addition to establishing a two-tier benefit system for workers suffering permanent impairments. Louisiana increased its maximum weekly benefits for injured workers from two-thirds to three-fourths of the state's average weekly wage, established a supplemental earnings benefit system, and now provides benefits for disfigurement of any part of the body.

Twenty-three states enacted laws expanding coverage. Most changes provided coverage to groups who previously had none, such as volunteer firefighters and rescue personnel. Coverage was extended to teachers and other workers who

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are subjected to physical or sexual assault. Benefit levels for temporary total disability were increased in 47 jurisdictions (Table 1). Fifteen states enacted provisions on occupational disease. Sixteen states expanded medical and rehabilitative services. To meet increasing costs (Table 2), 10 states established additional funds. Insurance rate reductions were mandated in 14 states.

**Private Employment Agencies**

Private employment agency regulatory laws were repealed in Idaho in 1982 and Colorado in 1983 (similar actions took place in New Mexico in 1979, Florida in 1980, and South Dakota in 1981). Forty-two states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico currently have private employment agency laws.

Among other developments, Iowa passed a measure prohibiting employers from requiring job applicants to pay a fee as a condition of application or hire, including reimbursement for fees paid to employment agencies. California required licensing of job listing services, and in Georgia, career consultants, who do not guarantee actual job placement but who perform such activities as counseling, were specifically made subject to the Fair Business Practices Act.

**Child Labor/School Attendance**

While only a little activity related to child labor law or regulation, there were a few major developments. Comprehensive new regulations in South Carolina are the same as their federal counterparts in most respects, including limitations on hours of work, and prohibitions on work in hazardous occupations. In Louisiana, 60 day blanket work permits may now be issued to employers under certain circumstances, and changes were made in nightwork and maximum weekly hour requirements for minors under age 16. Changes were also made in the Virginia nightwork hours (Table 4).

Mississippi enacted a new Compulsory School Attendance Law. Implementation is scheduled on a staggered basis with one year added to the compulsory age bracket each year until by the 1989-1990 school year, attendance will be required of children six to 14.

**Other Laws**

*Plant Closings.* Aid to workers and communities facing mass layoffs or plant closings remained an area of concern. Among actions taken, California, Illinois and New York initiated programs to assist employees of plants that are about to be closed or relocated to acquire such plants and operate them as employee-owned corporations. The problem of health insurance was addressed by a new law in Connecticut and an amendment in Minnesota which provided for continuation of group insurance for terminated workers.

*Civil Money Penalties.* The last two years saw increased use of civil money penalties as an enforcement tool. They may now be assessed in minimum wage actions in California and Illinois, in child labor violation cases in Virginia, and in New Jersey for violation of the employment agency law. The labor commissioner in New Hampshire was authorized to impose a civil penalty for any labor law violation.

*Agricultural Workers.* A federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act was passed replacing the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act. Among provisions of the new law, state agencies must submit written state plans in order to be considered for delegated authority by the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

*Job Training.* Several states enacted legislation to implement participation under the new federal Job Training Partnership Act. Also, additional states passed laws designed to create new jobs in economically depressed areas designated as enterprise zones.

*Other.* Iowa and West Virginia prohibited employers from requiring employees or applicants to take a polygraph examination as a condition of employment. Workers were protected from discharge because of required jury service in additional states; new laws were enacted giving preference to state contractors or residents on public works projects; and the Labor Department in Kentucky was elevated to cabinet level status headed by a secretary of labor.

**Notes**

1. Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota and West Virginia.
2. Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma and South Dakota.
3. Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Virginia.
4. Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Penn-

sylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

5. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

6. Certification indicates that a state has successfully completed its developmental commitments and meets federal requirements. State performance continues to be monitored for at least one year following certification before final approval is given and federal jurisdiction removed. No state has yet received this final approval, but final approval proceedings have been initiated for Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

# Table 1
# MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY PROVIDED BY WORKERS' COMPENSATION STATUTES
## (As of November 1983)

| State or other jurisdiction | Maximum percentage of wages | Maximum payment per week | | Maximum period | | Total maximum stated in law |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | Based on* | Duration of disability | Number of weeks | |
| **Federal (FECA)**(a) | 66-2/3-75(b) | $910.31 | (b) 66-2/3% or 75% of the pay of specific grade level in federal civil service | ★ | ... | ... |
| **(LHWCA)**(a) | 66-2/3 | 524.70 | 200% of NAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Alabama** | 66-2/3 | $184.00 | 66-2/3% of SAWW | ... | 300 | ... |
| **Alaska** | 66-2/3 | 996.00(c) | 200% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Arizona** | 66-2/3 | 203.86(d) | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Arkansas** | 66-2/3 | 154.00 | ... | ... | 450 | $69,300 |
| **California** | 66-2/3 | 196.00(e) | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Colorado** | 66-2/3 | 296.80(f) | 80% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Connecticut** | 66-2/3 | 345.00(g) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Delaware** | 66-2/3 | 223.78 | 66-2/3% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Florida** | 66-2/3 | 271.00(c) | 100% of SAWW | ... | 350 | ... |
| **Georgia** | 66-2/3 | 135.00 | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Hawaii** | 66-2/3 | 266.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Idaho** | 60-90 | 238.50 - 331.25(i) | 90% of SAWW | ... | 52(j) | ... |
| **Illinois** | 66-2/3 | 456.33 | 133-1/3% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Indiana** | 66-2/3 | 156.00(k) | ... | ... | 500 | 78,000(l) |
| **Iowa** | 80 of worker's spendable earnings | 563.00 | 200% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Kansas** | 66-2/3 | 218.00 | 75% of SAWW | ★ | ... | 75,000 |
| **Kentucky** | 66-2/3 | 277.66 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Louisiana** | 66-2/3 | 245.00(m) | 75% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Maine** | 66-2/3 | 426.43(m) | 166-2/3% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Maryland** | 66-2/3 | 292.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Massachusetts** | 66-2/3 | 320.29(n) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | (o) |
| **Michigan** | 80 of worker's spendable earnings | 330.00(p) | 90% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Minnesota** | 66-2/3 | 313.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Mississippi** | 66-2/3 | 112.00 | ... | ... | 450 | 50,400 |
| **Missouri** | 66-2/3 | 202.09 | 66-2/3% of SAWW | ... | 400 | ... |
| Montana | 66-2/3 | 277.00(f) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Nebraska** | 66-2/3 | 200.00 | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Nevada** | 66-2/3 | 314.18 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **New Hampshire** | (q) | 418.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **New Jersey** | 70 | 236.00 | 75% of SAWW | ... | 400 | ... |
| **New Mexico** | 66-2/3 | 271.76 | 100% of SAWW | ... | 600 | (r) |
| **New York** | 66-2/3 | 255.00 | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| **North Carolina** | 66-2/3 | 248.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **North Dakota** | 66-2/3 | 278.00(s)(t) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Ohio** | 72 for first 12 weeks; thereafter 66-2/3 | 321.00(u) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Oklahoma** | 66-2/3 | 212.00 | 66-2/3% of SAWW | ... | 300 | ... |
| **Oregon** | 66-2/3 | 316.23 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Pennsylvania** | 66-2/3 | 306.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Rhode Island** | 66-2/3 | 257.00(v) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **South Carolina** | 66-2/3 | 254.38 | 100% of SAWW | ... | 500 | ... |
| **South Dakota** | 66-2/3 | 238.00 | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Tennessee** | 66-2/3 | 136.00 | ... | ★ | ... | 54,400 |
| **Texas** | 66-2/3 | 189.00(w) | ... | ... | 401 | ... |
| **Utah** | 66-2/3 | 300.00(x) | 100% of SAWW | ... | 312 | ... |
| **Vermont** | 66-2/3 | 262.00(y) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Virginia** | 66-2/3 | 277.00 | 100% of SAWW | ... | 500 | ... |
| **Washington** | 60 - 75 | 249.33(f) | 75% of SAMW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **West Virginia** | 70 | 318.87 | 100% of SAWW | ... | 208 | ... |
| **Wisconsin** | 66-2/3 | 294.00(f) | 100% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Wyoming** | 66-2/3 | 346.17 | 100% of SAMW | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 66-2/3 or 80 of spendable earnings | 396.78 | 100% of SAWW(h) | ★ | ... | ... |
| **Puerto Rico** | 66-2/3 | 45.00 | ... | ... | 312 | ... |
| **Virgin Islands** | 66-2/3 | 165.00 | 66-2/3% of SAWW | ★ | ... | ... |

*Source:* Division of State Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of State Liaison and Legislative Analysis, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

*SAWW—State's average weekly wage; SAMW—State's average monthly wage; NAWW—National average weekly wage; AWW—Average weekly wage.

(a) Federal Employees' Compensation Act and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. LHWCA benefits are for private-sector maritime employees (not seamen) who work on navigable waters of the U.S., including dry docks.

(b) Benefits under (FECA) are computed at 66-2/3 percent of the pay of specific grade level in the federal Civil Service for a claimant with no dependents; at 75 percent of pay for a claimant with one or more dependents.

(c) Payments subject to Social Security and Unemployment Insurance benefits offsets.

(d) Additional $10 monthly added to benefits of dependents residing in the U.S.

(e) Effective January 1, 1984 maximum weekly benefit will be $224.

(f) Payments subject to Social Security benefit offsets.

(g) Additional $10 weekly for each dependent child under 18 years of age, up to 50 percent of basic benefit, not to exceed 75 percent of worker's wage.

(h) D.C. AWW or $396.78, whichever is greater.

(i) Additional 7 percent ($18.55) of SAWW is payable for each dependent child up to five children.

(j) After 52 weeks, payments are 60 percent of SAWW for duration of disability.

(k) Effective July 1, 1984 maximum weekly benefit will be $166.

(l) Effective July 1, 1984 maximum total amount payable will be $83,000.

(m) Payments subject to Unemployment Insurance benefit offsets.

(n) Additional $6 will be added per dependent if weekly benefits are below $150.

(o) Total maximum payable not to exceed 250 times the SAWW in effect at time of injury.

(p) Payments subject to reduction by Unemployment Insurance and Social Security benefits, in addition to benefits paid by an employer disability, retirement or pension plan.

(q) Benefits set by a "wage and compensation schedule" up to AWW of $138 (maximum benefit $92). If over $138, compensation will be 66-2/3 percent of worker's AWW not to exceed 100 percent of SAWW.

(r) Total maximum equals the sum of 600 multiplied by the maximum weekly benefit payable at time of injury.

(s) Additional $5 per week for each dependent child, not to exceed worker's net wage.

(t) Payments are reduced by 50 percent of Social Security benefits.

(u) Payments are subject to offset if concurrent and/or duplicate with those under employer non-occupational benefits plan.

(v) Additional $9 for each dependent; including a non-working wife; aggregate not to exceed 80 percent of worker's AWW.

(w) Each cumulative $10 increase in the AWW for manufacturing production workers will increase the maximum weekly benefit by $7 per week.

(x) Additional $5 for dependent spouse and each dependent child up to four, but not to exceed 100 percent of SAWW.

(y) Additional $10 will be paid for each dependent under age 21.

(z) Payments reduced by the amount of benefits received for same disability under another state workers' compensation law.

## Table 2
## PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: 1980 AND 1981
## (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | 1981 Total | 1981 Insurance losses paid by private insurance(b) | 1981 State and federal fund disbursement(c) | 1981 Self insurance payments(d) | 1980 Total | 1980 Insurance losses paid by private insurance(b) | 1980 State and federal fund disbursement(c) | 1980 Self insurance payments(d) | Percentage change in total payment from 1980 to 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **United States(a)** .. | $14,955,161 | $7,868,106 | $4,586,624 | $2,500,431 | $13,562,034 | $7,022,707 | $4,333,190 | $2,206,137 | 10.3 |
| **Alabama** ..... | 122,362 | 87,362 | | 35,000 | 112,440 | 80,440 | . . . | 32,000 | 8.8 |
| **Alaska** ..... | 62,179 | 51,779 | | 10,400 | 59,721 | 51,921 | | 7,800 | 4.1 |
| **Arizona** ..... | 133,051 | 68,101 | 52,850 | 12,100 | 119,777 | 60,608 | 48,796 | 10,373 | 11.1 |
| **Arkansas** ..... | 102,169 | 77,969 | | 24,200 | 82,511 | 63,961 | | 18,550 | 23.8 |
| **California** ..... | 1,809,323 | 1,068,512 | 242,811 | 498,000 | 1,627,715 | 950,288 | 233,427 | 444,000 | 11.2 |
| **Colorado** ..... | 139,522 | 47,696 | 73,426 | 18,400 | 114,496 | 39,970 | 60,826 | 13,700 | 21.9 |
| **Connecticut** ..... | 160,596 | 138,696 | | 21,900 | 132,396 | 117,196 | | 15,200 | 21.3 |
| **Delaware** ..... | 21,714 | 16,914 | | 4,800 | 20,618 | 16,218 | | 4,400 | 5.3 |
| **Florida** ..... | 400,165 | 322,715 | | 77,450 | 362,000 | 299,000 | | 63,000 | 10.5 |
| **Georgia** ..... | 215,867 | 182,467 | | 33,400 | 184,828 | 156,328 | | 28,500 | 16.8 |
| **Hawaii** ..... | 74,849 | 54,399 | | 20,450 | 59,695 | 44,295 | | 15,400 | 25.4 |
| **Idaho** ..... | 41,469 | 29,465 | 7,704 | 4,300 | 37,606 | 26,266 | 7,640 | 3,700 | 10.3 |
| **Illinois** ..... | 658,527 | 553,527 | | 105,000 | 665,212 | 559,212 | | 106,000 | -1.0 |
| **Indiana** ..... | 119,433 | 98,533 | | 20,900 | 109,715 | 91,015 | | 18,700 | 8.9 |
| **Iowa** ..... | 108,500 | 88,600 | | 19,900 | 98,962 | 82,462 | | 16,500 | 9.6 |
| **Kansas** ..... | 95,219 | 80,489 | | 14,730 | 84,478 | 72,138 | | 12,340 | 12.7 |
| **Kentucky** ..... | 164,243 | 123,075 | | 41,168 | 160,576 | 109,508 | | 51,068 | 2.3 |
| **Louisiana** ..... | 350,923 | 292,423 | | 58,500 | 300,629 | 254,729 | | 45,900 | 16.7 |
| **Maine** ..... | 108,801 | 85,201 | | 23,600 | 81,263 | 64,463 | | 16,800 | 33.9 |
| **Maryland** ..... | 212,943 | 143,690 | 24,503 | 44,750 | 186,841 | 129,534 | 19,007 | 38,300 | 14.0 |
| **Massachusetts** ..... | 341,505 | 312,780 | | 28,725 | 295,770 | 272,409 | | 23,361 | 15.5 |
| **Michigan** ..... | 670,392 | 379,424 | 22,968 | 268,000 | 626,266 | 343,057 | 33,209 | 250,000 | 7.0 |
| **Minnesota** ..... | 296,558 | 253,558 | | 43,000 | 257,484 | 219,984 | | 37,500 | 15.2 |
| **Mississippi** ..... | 66,607 | 60,507 | | 6,100 | 60,285 | 54,183 | | 6,100 | |
| **Missouri** ..... | 137,537 | 113,737 | | 23,800 | 123,710 | 104,910 | | 18,800 | 11.2 |
| **Montana** ..... | 45,253 | 15,659 | 24,162(e) | 5,432 | 40,872 | 14,441 | 21,724(e) | 4,707 | 10.7 |
| **Nebraska** ..... | 48,768 | 43,168 | | 5,600 | 42,457 | 37,557 | | 4,900 | 14.9 |
| **Nevada** ..... | 80,899 | 930 | 77,620 | 2,349 | 69,136 | 456 | 66,680 | 2,000 | 17.0 |
| **New Hampshire** .... | 54,911 | 49,287 | | 5,624 | 47,965 | 42,585 | | 5,380 | 14.5 |
| **New Jersey** ..... | 329,223 | 298,223 | | 31,000 | 316,426 | 284,576 | | 31,850 | 4.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 68,751 | 64,851 | | 3,900 | 54,104 | 50,104 | | 4,000 | 27.1 |
| New York | 688,815 | 373,791 | 193,524 | 121,500 | 637,108 | 346,766 | 178,025 | 112,317 | 8.1 |
| North Carolina | 146,806 | 118,806 | | 28,000 | 130,817 | 106,917 | | 23,900 | 12.2 |
| North Dakota | 18,564 | 137 | 18,427 | | 16,976 | 95 | 16,881 | | 9.4 |
| Ohio | 904,918 | 2,840 | 587,078 | 315,000 | 776,323 | 1,684 | 507,639 | 267,000 | 16.6 |
| Oklahoma | 161,316 | 110,485 | 24,831 | 26,000 | 133,545 | 89,084 | 22,961 | 21,500 | 20.8 |
| Oregon | 298,349 | 90,669 | 144,243 | 63,437 | 274,915 | 81,985 | 139,565 | 53,365 | 8.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 656,681 | 447,204 | 62,386(e) | 147,091 | 571,908 | 386,320 | 56,514 | 129,074 | 14.8 |
| Rhode Island | 64,805 | 58,405 | | 6,400 | 55,319 | 49,819 | | 5,500 | 17.1 |
| South Carolina | 90,135 | 75,535 | | 14,600 | 79,284 | 66,453 | | 12,831 | 13.7 |
| South Dakota | 15,226 | 13,226 | | 2,000 | 13,133 | 11,433 | | 1,700 | 15.9 |
| Tennessee | 149,738 | 133,738 | | 16,000 | 129,112 | 115,312 | | 13,800 | 16.0 |
| Texas | 808,617 | 808,617 | | | 700,775 | 700,775 | | | 15.4 |
| Utah | 45,722 | 12,880 | 25,592 | 7,250 | 39,280 | 10,414 | 22,866 | 6,000 | 16.4 |
| Vermont | 18,600 | 17,100 | | 1,500 | 15,334 | 14,084 | | 1,250 | 21.3 |
| Virginia | 199,485 | 157,085 | | 42,400 | 173,490 | 136,590 | | 36,900 | 15.0 |
| Washington | 370,461 | 16,636 | 272,667 | 81,158 | 324,201 | 12,427 | 240,960 | 70,814 | 14.3 |
| West Virginia | 201,764 | 1,813 | 132,694 | 67,257 | 176,161 | 145 | 119,319 | 56,697 | 14.5 |
| Wisconsin | 191,464 | 157,164 | | 34,300 | 171,544 | 140,844 | | 30,700 | 11.6 |
| Wyoming | 19,436 | 3,459 | 15,977 | | 14,072 | 250 | 13,822 | | 38.1 |
| Dist. of Col. | 78,839 | 64,779 | | 14,060 | 69,454 | 57,494 | | 11,960 | 13.5 |
| **Federal:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian Employee Program(f) | 842,053 | | 842,053 | | 776,403 | | 776,403 | | 8.5 |
| Black Lung Benefits Program(g) | 1,734,592 | | 1,734,592 | | 1,738,548 | | 1,738,548 | | -0.2 |
| Other(h) | 6,516 | | 6,516 | | 8,378 | | 8,378 | | -22.2 |

*Note:* The above figures are the most recent ones available for worker's compensation payment estimates.

*Source:* Daniel N. Price, Division of Retirement and Survivors Studies, Office of Retirement and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration.

(a) Data for 1981 preliminary. Calendar-year figures, except for Montana and West Virginia, for federal civilian employees and "other" federal worker's compensation, and for state fund disbursements in Maryland, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming represent fiscal years ended in 1979 and 1980. Includes benefit payments under Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act and Defense Bases Compensation Act for the states in which such payments are made.

(b) Net cash and medical benefits paid during the calendar year by private insurance carriers under standard worker's compensation policies. Data primarily from A.M. Best Company, a national data-collecting agency for private insurance.

(c) Net cash and medical benefits paid by state funds compiled from state reports (published and unpublished); estimated for some states.

(d) Cash and medical benefits paid by self-insurers, plus the value of medical benefits paid by employers carrying worker's compensation policies that do not include the medical coverage. Estimated from available state data.

(e) Includes payment of supplemental pensions from general funds.

(f) Payments to civilian federal employees (including emergency relief workers) and their dependents under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

(g) Includes $706,538,000 in 1980 and $653,332,000 in 1981 paid by the Department of Labor.

(h) Primarily payments made to dependents of reservists who died while on duty in the Armed Forces, to individuals under the War Hazards Act, War Claims Acts, and Civilian Benefits Act, and to Civil Air Patrol and Reserve Officers Training Corp personnel, persons involved in maritime war risks and law-enforcement officers under Public Law 90-921.

## Table 3
## STATUS OF STATE PLANS DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEDERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT
## (As of December 19, 1983)

| State | States with approved plan(a) | States without approved plan | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plan withdrawn by state | | Plan submitted: Additional requirements necessary for approval | No plan ever submitted |
| | | After approval | Before approval | | |
| Alabama | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| California | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colorado | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Connecticut | ★(b,c) | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Delaware | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Florida | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Illinois | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Maine | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Michigan | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Montana | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Nevada | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ... | ★(d) | ... | .. | ... |
| New Mexico | ★(c) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | ... | ★(e) | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(d) |
| Oklahoma | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Tennessee | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Utah | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermont | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ★(c) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Wisconsin | ... | ★(d) | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dist. of Col. | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| American Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Guam | ... | ... | ... | ★(d) | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trust Territories | ... | ... | .. | ★ | ... |
| Virgin Islands | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Source:* Based on information prepared by the Directorate of Federal Compliance and State Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

*Key:*

★—Yes.

. . .—No.

(a) Section 18(b) of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act provides that any state desiring to assume responsibility for development and enforcement of standards relating to any occupational safety or health issue with respect to which a federal standard has been promulgated under the law shall submit a state plan for the development of such standards and their enforcement. Specific criteria for approval of state plans, including a requirement that they be at least as effective as the federal program, are specified in Section 18(c). The federal funding share may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost to the state of such a program. Federal certification of successful completion of developmental commitments has been achieved in all jurisdictions except as noted in footnote (c).

(b) Enforcement in public sector (state and local government) only as of October 1, 1978. The plan applicable to the private sector was withdrawn after approval.

(c) Federal certification of successful completion of developmental commitments pending in Connecticut, New Mexico and Virginia. All other states have been certified.

(d) Although the jurisdictions do not have approved state plans, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration has enforcement agreements with three states (New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin) under which state agencies conduct safety and health inspections of migrant labor camps. An enforcement agreement with Guam authorizes that jurisdiction to conduct inspections of all private industry.

(e) New York subsequently submitted a second plan proposing coverage of state and local government employers only which has not yet been approved.

*Notes:*

1. Concurrent federal enforcement jurisdiction has been suspended in all state plan states (in areas covered by the states) through the vehicle of an Operational Status Agreement.

2. All jurisdictions except Louisiana provide onsite consultation services to employers, either through agreements under Section 7(c)(1) of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (47 jurisdictions) or as part of their approved state plan (eight jurisdictions). Up to 90 percent federal funding is provided to state agencies which, at the request of employers, provide onsite and offsite services to assist in recognizing and correcting safety and health hazards. Priority is accorded to smaller businesses in high-hazard industries.

## Table 4
## SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18
## (As of December 1983)
## (Occupational coverage, exemptions and deviations usually omitted)

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Documentary proof of age required up to age indicated(a)* | *Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors under 16 unless other age indicated(b)* | *Nightwork prohibited for minors under 16 unless other age indicated(b)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal (FLSA)** .. | (c) | 8-40, non-school period.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18(d) | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m. |
| **Alabama** ..... | 17; 19 in mines and quarries. | 8-40-6.<br>Schoolday/week: 4-28. | 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. |
| **Alaska** ..... | 18 | 6-day week, under 18.<br>Schoolday/week: 9(f)-23. | 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. |
| **Arizona** ..... | (e) | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18. | 9:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. |
| **Arkansas** ..... | 16 | 8-48-6.<br>10-54-6, 16 and 17. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m.<br>11 p.m. before schoolday to 6 a.m., 16 and 17. |
| **California** ..... | 18 | 8-48-6, under 18.<br>Schoolday/week: 4-28(g) under 18, except 8 before non-schoolday, 16 and 17. | 10 p.m. (12:30 a.m. before non-schoolday) to 5 a.m., under 18. |
| **Colorado** ..... | 16 | 8-40, under 18.<br>Schoolday: 6. | 9:30 p.m. to 5 a.m., before schoolday. |
| **Connecticut** ..... | 18 | 9-48, under 18.<br>8-48-6, under 18 in stores, and under 16 in agriculture. (Overtime permitted in certain industries.) | 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 18.<br>11 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday or if not attending school) to 6 a.m., 16 and 17 in restaurants or as usher in non-profit theater. |
| **Delaware** ..... | 18 | 8-48-6. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. in stores on Friday, Saturday and vacation) to 6.a.m. |
| **Florida** ..... | 18 | 10-40-6.<br>Schoolday: 4 when followed by schoolday, except if enrolled in vocational program. | 9 p.m. (11 p.m before non-schoolday) to 6:30 a.m.<br>1 a.m. to 5 a.m., 16 and 17. |
| **Georgia** ..... | 18 | 8-40.<br>Schoolday: 4. | 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. |
| **Hawaii** ..... | 18 | 8-40-6.<br>Schoolday: 10(f). | 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. (9 p.m. to 6 a.m. June 1 through day before Labor Day). |
| **Idaho** ..... | (e) | 9-54. | 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Illinois** | 16 | 8-48-6.<br>Schoolday/week: 3 [8(f)]-23(g). | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1-Labor Day) to 7 a.m. |
| **Indiana** | 17 | 8-40-6, under 17, except minors of 16 not enrolled in school.<br>9-48 during summer vacation, minors of 16 enrolled in school.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-23. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m.<br>10 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m., minors of 16 enrolled in school. |
| **Iowa** | 18 | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week: 4-28. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m. |
| **Kansas** | 16(e) | 8-40. | 10 p.m. before schoolday to 7 a.m. |
| **Kentucky** | 18 | 8-40<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18, under 16. 6 (8 Saturday and Sunday) - 40, 16 and 17 if attending school. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.<br>11:30 p.m. (1 a.m. Friday and Saturday) to 6 a.m. when school in session, 16 and 17. |
| **Louisiana** | 18 | 8-40-6.<br>Schoolday: 3. | 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. |
| **Maine** | 16 | 8-48-6.<br>Schoolday/week: 4-28. | 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 15.<br>10 p.m. to 7 a.m., 15. |
| **Maryland** | 18 | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week:4-23(g), under 16. 12(f), under 18 | 8 p.m. (9 p.m. Memorial Day-Labor Day) to 7 a.m.<br>8 hours of non-work, non-school time required in each 24-hour day, 16 and 17. |
| **Massachusetts** | 18 | 8-48-6.<br>4-24 in farmwork, under 14.<br>9-48-6, 16 and 17. | 6 p.m. to 6:30 a.m.<br>10 p.m. (midnight in restaurants on Friday, Saturday and vacation) to 6 a.m., 16 and 17. |
| **Michigan** | 18 | 10-48-6, under 18.<br>Schoolweek: 48(f), under 18. | 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.<br>10:30 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16 and 17 if attending school.<br>11:30 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16 and 17 if not attending school. |
| **Minnesota** | 18 | 8-40. | 9:30 p.m. to 7 a.m. |
| **Mississippi** | (e) | 8-44 in factory, mill, cannery or workshop. | 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. in factory, mill, cannery or workshop. |
| **Missouri** | 16 | 8-40-6. | 7 p.m. (10 p.m. before non-schoolday and for minors not enrolled in school) to 7 a.m. |
| **Montana** | 18 | . . . | . . . |
| **Nebraska** | 16 | 8-48. | 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. under 14.<br>10 p.m. (beyond 10 p.m. before non-schoolday with special permit) to 6 a.m., 14 and 15. |
| **Nevada** | 17(e) | 8-48. | . . . |
| **New Hampshire** | 18 | 8 on non-schoolday, 48-hour week during vacation, if enrolled in school.<br>10-48 at manual or mechanical labor in manufacturing.<br>10¼-54 at such labor in other employment, under 16 if not enrolled in school, and 16 and 17.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-23 if enrolled in school. | 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. if enrolled in school. |

## Table 4—Continued
## SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Documentary proof of age required up to age indicated(a)* | *Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors under 16 unless other age indicated(b)* | *Nightwork prohibited for minors under 16 unless other age indicated(b)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **New Jersey** ..... | 18 | 8-40-6, under 18.<br>10-hour day, 6-day week in agriculture.<br>Schoolday: 8(f). | 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.<br>11 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16 and 17 during school term, with specified variations. |
| **New Mexico** ..... | 16 | 8-44 (48 in special cases), under 14. | 9 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 14. |
| **New York** ..... | 18 | 8-40-6.<br>8-48-6, 16 and 17.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-23, under 16.<br>4-28, 16 if attending school. | 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.<br>Midnight to 6 a.m., 16 and 17. |
| **North Carolina** ..... | 18 | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18(g). | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. before non-schoolday) to 7 a.m. |
| **North Dakota** ..... | 16 | 8-48-6, under 18.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-24 if not exempted from school attendance. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m. |
| **Ohio** ..... | 18 | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through September 1 or during school holidays of 5 days or more) to 7 a.m. |
| **Oklahoma** ..... | 16 | 8-48. | 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. in factories, factory workshops, pool halls or steam laundries. |
| **Oregon** ..... | 18 | 10-44 (emergency overtime with permit)-6.<br>44-hour week (emergency overtime with permit), 16 and 17. | 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., except with special permit. |
| **Pennsylvania** ..... | 18 | 8-44-6, under 18.<br>Schoolday/week: 4-26(g), under 16.<br>28 in schoolweek, 16 and 17 if enrolled in regular day school. | 7 p.m. (10 p.m. during vacation from June to Labor Day) to 7 a.m.<br>11 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m., 16 and 17 if enrolled in regular day school. |
| **Rhode Island** ..... | 18 | 8-40.<br>9-48, 16 and 17. | 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.<br>11:30 p.m. (1:30 a.m. before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m., 16 and 17 if regularly attending school. |
| **South Carolina** ..... | (e) | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m. |
| **South Dakota** ..... | 16 | 8-40. | After 7 p.m. in mercantile establishments, under 14. |
| **Tennessee** ..... | 18 | 8-40.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18. | 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. (9 p.m. to 6 a.m. before non-schooldays). |
| **Texas** ..... | 18(e) | 8-48. | 10 p.m. (midnight before non-school day or in summer if not enrolled in summer school) to 5 a.m. |
| **Utah** ..... | (e) | 8-40<br>Schoolday: 4. | 9:30 p.m. to 5 a.m. before schoolday. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Vermont** ..... | 16(e) | 8-48-6.<br>9-50, 16 and 17. | 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. |
| **Virginia** ..... | 16 | 8-40-6. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. before non-schoolday and June 1 to Labor Day or with special permit) to 7 a.m. |
| **Washington**..... | 18 | 8-hour day, 5-day week, under 18.<br>Schoolday/week: 3-18. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. during summer vacation) to 7 a.m.<br>After 9 p.m. on consecutive nights preceding schoolday, 16 and 17. |
| **West Virginia** ..... | 18 | 8-40-6 | 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. |
| **Wisconsin** ..... | 18 | 8-24-6 when school in session and 8-40-6 in non-schoolweek.<br>8-40-6 when school in session and 8-48-6 in non-schoolweek (voluntary overtime per day and week permitted in non-schoolweek up to 50-hour week), 16 and 17 if required to attend school. | 8 p.m. (9:30 p.m. before non-schoolday) to 7 a.m.<br>12:30 a.m. to 6 a.m., except where under direct adult supervision, and with 8 hours rest between end of work and schoolday, 16 and 17 if required to attend school. |
| **Wyoming**..... | 16 | 8-56. | 10 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday and for minors not enrolled in school) to 5 a.m.<br>Midnight to 5 a.m., girls 16 and 17. |
| **Dist. of Col.** ..... | 18 | 8-48-6, under 18. | 7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.<br>10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16 and 17. |
| **Guam**..... | 16 | 8-40-6, under 18.<br>Schoolday: 9(f), under 18. | After 10 p.m. on schoolday, under 18. |
| **Puerto Rico**..... | 18 | 8-40-6, under 18.<br>Schoolday: 8(f) | 6 p.m. to 8 a.m.<br>10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16 and 17. |

*Source:* Division of State Employment Standards Programs, Office of State Liaison and Legislative Analysis, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

(a) Many states require an employment certificate for minors under 16 and an age certificate for 16 and 17 year olds; in a few states other types of evidence are acceptable as proof of age. In most states the law provides that age certificates may be issued upon request for persons above the age indicated, or although not specified in the law, such certificates are issued in practice.

(b) State hours limitations on a schoolday and in a schoolweek usually apply only to those enrolled in school. Several states exempt high school graduates from the hours and/or nightwork or other provisions, or have less restrictive provisions for minors participating in various school-work programs. Separate nightwork standards in messenger service and street trades are common, but are not displayed in table.

(c) Not required. State age or employment certificates which show that the minor has attained the minimum age for the job are accepted under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) Students of 14 and 15 enrolled in approved Work Experience and Career Exploration programs may work during school hours up to three hours on a schoolday and 23 hours in a schoolweek.

(e) Proof of age is not mandatory under state law in Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Utah; or in Kansas for minors enrolled in secondary schools, and in Nevada and Vermont for employment outside school hours. For purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act, federal age certificates are issued upon request by the State Department of Labor in South Carolina and by Wage and Hour Offices in Mississippi and Texas. In Utah, state law directs schools to issue age certificates upon request.

(f) Combined hours of work and school.

(g) More hours are permitted when school is in session less than five days.

## Table 5
## CHANGES IN BASIC MINIMUM WAGES IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT UNDER STATE LAW: SELECTED YEARS 1965 TO 1984

| State or other jurisdiction | 1965(a) | 1968(a) | 1970(a) | 1972 | 1976(a) | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal (FLSA)** .. | $1.15 & $1.25 | $1.15 & $1.60 | $1.30 & $1.60 | $1.60 | $2.20 & $2.30 | $2.90 | $3.10 | $3.35 | $3.35 | $3.35 | $3.35 |
| **Alabama** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Alaska** ..... | 1.75 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.80 | 3.40 | 3.60 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| **Arizona** ..... | 18.72-26.40/wk.(b) | 18.72-26.40/wk.(b) | 18.72-26.40/wk.(b) | 18.72-26.40/wk.(b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Arkansas** ..... | 1.25/day(b) | 1.25/day(b) | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.90 | 2.30 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.95 | 3.05 |
| **California** ..... | 1.30(b) | 1.65(b) | 1.65(b) | 1.65(b) | 2.00 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Colorado** ..... | .60-1.00(b) | 1.00-1.25(b) | 1.00-1.25(b) | 1.00-1.25(b) | 1.00-1.25(b) | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 2.50 |
| **Connecticut** ..... | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.85 | 2.21 & 2.31 | 2.91 | 3.12 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.37 |
| **Delaware** ..... | ... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.60 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| **Florida** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Georgia** ..... | ... | ... | ... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| **Hawaii** ..... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 2.40 | 2.65 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Idaho** ..... | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| **Illinois** ..... | ... | ... | ... | 1.40 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.65 |
| **Indiana** ..... | ... | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| **Iowa** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Kansas** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| **Kentucky** ..... | .65-.75(b) | .65-.75(b) | .65-.75(b) | .65-.75(b) | 1.60 | 2.00 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| **Louisiana** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Maine** ..... | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.40-1.80 | 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Maryland** ..... | ... | 1.00 & 1.15 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 2.20 & 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Massachusetts** ..... | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.75 | 2.10 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Michigan** ..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.60 | 2.20 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Minnesota** ..... | .70-1.15(b) | .70-1.15(b) | .70-1.15(b) | .75-1.60 | 1.80 | 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Mississippi** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Missouri** ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Montana** ..... | ... | ... | ... | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| **Nebraska** ..... | ... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| **Nevada** ..... | 1.15(b) | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 2.20 & 2.30 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| **New Hampshire** .... | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1.45-1.60 | 1.60 | 2.20-2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **New Jersey** ..... | 1.00-1.50(b) | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Mexico** | .70-.80 | 1.15-1.40 | 1.30-1.60 | 1.30-1.60 | 2.00 | 2.30 | 2.65 | 2.90 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **New York** | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.85 | 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **North Carolina** | .85 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.45 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **North Dakota** | .75-.85(b) | 1.00-1.25 | 1.00-1.45 | 1.00-1.45 | 2.00-2.20 | 2.10-2.30 | 2.60-3.10 | 2.80-3.10 | 2.80-3.10 | 2.80-3.10 | 2.80-3.10 |
| **Ohio** | .70-1.00(b) | .75-1.25(b) | .75-1.25(b) | .75-1.25(b) | 1.60 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| **Oklahoma** | . . . | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.35 |
| **Oregon** | .75-1.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 2.20 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.65 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **South Carolina** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **South Dakota** | 17.00-20.00/wk.(b) | 17.00-20.00/wk. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.80 | 2.80 |
| **Tennessee** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **Texas** | . . . | . . . | . . . | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| **Utah** | .95-1.10(b) | 1.00-1.15(b) | 1.00-1.15(b) | 1.20-1.35(b) | 1.55-1.70(b) | 2.20-2.45(b) | 2.35-2.60(b) | 2.50-2.75(b) | 2.50-2.75(b) | 2.50-2.75(b) | 2.50-2.75(b) |
| **Vermont** | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 2.30 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| **Virginia** | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 2.00 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 |
| **Washington** | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 2.20-2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| **West Virginia** | . . . | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.75 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.05 |
| **Wisconsin** | 1.00-1.10(b) | 1.25(b) | 1.30(b) | 1.45(b) | 2.10 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| **Wyoming** | .75 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 40.00-46.00/wk.(b) | 1.25-1.40 | 1.60-2.00 | 1.60-2.25 | 2.25-2.75 | 2.46-3.00 | 2.50-3.50 | 2.50-3.75 | 2.50-3.90 | 2.90-3.90 | 3.50-3.90 |
| **Puerto Rico** | .35-1.25 | .43-1.60 | .43-1.60 | .65-1.60 | .76-2.50 | 1.20-2.50 | 1.20-2.50 | 1.20-3.10 | 1.20-3.35 | 1.20-3.35 | 1.20-3.35 |

*Source:* Prepared by the Division of State Employment Standards Programs, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

*Note:* Rates are for January 1 of each year, except in 1968 and 1972 which show rates as of February. The rates are per hour unless otherwise indicated. A range of rates, as in North Dakota and a few other states, reflects rates which differ by industry, occupation, geographic zone or other factors, as established under wage-board type laws or by statute.

(a) Under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the two rates shown in 1965, 1968, 1970 and 1976 reflect the former multiple-track minimum wage system in effect from 1961 to 1978. The lower rate applied to newly covered persons brought under the act by amendments, whose rates were gradually phased in. A similar dual-track system was also in effect in certain years under the laws in Connecticut, Maryland and Nevada.

(b) The law applies only to women and minors.

## Table 6
## SELECTED DATA ON STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OPERATIONS, BY STATE: CALENDAR 1982

| State or other jurisdiction | Employers subject to state law | Initial claims | Beneficiaries | Avg. weekly benefit amount paid for total unemployment | Average duration of benefits (weeks) | Total benefit payments | Actual avg. employer contribution rate during year | Funds available for benefits at end of year (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 4,833,702 | 30,291,774 | 11,648,448 | $119.34 | 15.92 | $21,529,740,547 | 2.53 | $-2,644,584 |
| **Alabama** | 65,882 | 631,506 | 239,884 | 80.24 | 12.53 | 233,960,595 | 2.33 | 9,252 |
| **Alaska** | 13,227 | 74,580 | 39,720 | 130.25 | 14.87 | 74,884,982 | 4.02 | 133,984 |
| **Arizona** | 56,414 | 246,893 | 107,506 | 100.10 | 15.61 | 166,276,136 | 1.19 | 215,257 |
| **Arkansas** | 44,037 | 335,638 | 120,896 | 96.06 | 13.34 | 146,647,998 | 2.48 | -77,042 |
| **California** | 600,524 | 3,572,604 | 1,326,992 | 99.87 | 18.10 | 2,353,965,883 | 2.80 | 2,707,650 |
| **Colorado** | 77,818 | 231,479 | 114,863 | 140.83 | 12.30 | 195,257,912 | 1.02 | -3,853 |
| **Connecticut** | 76,890 | 385,816 | 174,608 | 122.47 | 13.22 | 271,492,603 | 2.24 | -252,415 |
| **Delaware** | 13,627 | 77,832 | 31,686 | 98.04 | 14.36 | 43,214,410 | 3.42 | -34,795 |
| **Florida** | 225,234 | 556,972 | 277,294 | 95.28 | 13.21 | 344,414,910 | 0.96 | 865,621 |
| **Georgia** | 103,541 | 839,519 | 318,280 | 96.39 | 10.77 | 316,557,299 | 1.37 | 397,109 |
| **Hawaii** | 22,441 | 92,880 | 41,392 | 129.82 | 14.74 | 75,369,264 | 1.85 | 108,019 |
| **Idaho** | 22,431 | 145,543 | 58,937 | 116.45 | 15.33 | 99,599,168 | 2.07 | 28,916 |
| **Illinois** | 264,074 | 1,391,134 | 613,544 | 146.01 | 18.81 | 1,675,946,167 | 3.79 | -2,069,018 |
| **Indiana** | 93,219 | 775,648 | 307,305 | 94.24 | 13.88 | 396,511,314 | 2.73 | 62,717 |
| **Iowa** | 64,087 | 315,257 | 151,520 | 137.26 | 14.64 | 292,906,783 | 2.27 | -63,332 |
| **Kansas** | 55,269 | 219,019 | 113,728 | 128.05 | 15.19 | 217,803,266 | 2.37 | 142,188 |
| **Kentucky** | 62,095 | 506,700 | 192,431 | 116.01 | 15.86 | 339,137,190 | 3.55 | -121,396 |
| **Louisiana** | 82,735 | 422,392 | 203,967 | 144.75 | 17.17 | 495,076,418 | 1.99 | -102,343 |
| **Maine** | 30,819 | 172,856 | 51,097 | 101.40 | 15.36 | 74,516,779 | 3.08 | -3,819 |
| **Maryland** | 80,284 | 413,188 | 177,484 | 116.14 | 16.30 | 330,053,669 | 1.38 | 219,984 |
| **Massachusetts** | 120,862 | 705,299 | 285,051 | 115.36 | 16.29 | 518,600,351 | 3.22 | 436,344 |
| **Michigan** | 159,927 | 1,784,526 | 603,996 | 154.38 | 17.32 | 1,594,276,494 | 3.91 | -2,185,816 |
| **Minnesota** | 86,982 | 379,860 | 194,261 | 137.08 | 16.55 | 432,105,550 | 2.15 | -287,953 |
| **Mississippi** | 42,749 | 353,176 | 130,435 | 79.72 | 13.82 | 141,548,060 | 2.94 | 257,154 |
| **Missouri** | 113,971 | 677,530 | 237,824 | 93.72 | 13.71 | 292,152,974 | 2.65 | -64,307 |
| **Montana** | 23,346 | 83,409 | 40,788 | 122.11 | 13.85 | 64,671,544 | 2.09 | 9,216 |
| **Nebraska** | 38,463 | 102,864 | 53,947 | 96.73 | 13.40 | 67,923,237 | 1.23 | 71,531 |
| **Nevada** | 20,962 | 119,802 | 58,538 | 116.00 | 15.35 | 102,595,735 | 1.78 | 122,431 |
| **New Hampshire** | 23,645 | 95,920 | 53,992 | 95.37 | 9.31 | 46,267,437 | 1.37 | 74,817 |
| **New Jersey** | 166,580 | 827,021 | 417,986 | 120.09 | 16.66 | 813,221,220 | 3.20 | -423,357 |
| **New Mexico** | 29,208 | 92,385 | 41,805 | 105.49 | 16.50 | 72,139,308 | 1.68 | 101,427 |
| **New York** | 391,760 | 1,708,270 | 634,294 | 98.88 | 19.65 | 1,187,938,102 | 3.11 | 819,262 |
| **North Carolina** | 103,506 | 1,700,853 | 431,599 | 104.02 | 10.95 | 461,508,871 | 1.66 | 400,345 |
| **North Dakota** | 18,467 | 59,350 | 27,539 | 127.61 | 13.63 | 47,500,379 | 2.65 | 11,304 |
| **Ohio** | 196,231 | 1,641,069 | 616,139 | 143.59 | 17.77 | 1,547,753,790 | 2.83 | -1,658,127 |
| **Oklahoma** | 66,850 | 241,376 | 120,498 | 137.22 | 11.77 | 181,980,378 | 0.85 | 108,387 |
| **Oregon** | 65,885 | 468,626 | 170,731 | 117.48 | 17.89 | 352,658,267 | 2.85 | 160,561 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 201,996 | 2,154,475 | 764,904 | 146.38 | 18.47 | 1,949,535,203 | 4.58 | -2,145,252 |
| **Rhode Island** | 23,079 | 181,841 | 68,730 | 107.67 | 15.39 | 111,018,382 | 4.10 | -76,261 |
| **South Carolina** | 54,264 | 884,816 | 227,118 | 93.83 | 11.78 | 245,447,127 | 1.90 | 50,447 |
| **South Dakota** | 17,528 | 39,459 | 15,028 | 109.53 | 12.51 | 20,319,075 | 1.32 | 8,554 |
| **Tennessee** | 77,417 | 859,155 | 262,214 | 87.02 | 15.17 | 343,015,332 | 2.45 | 14,954 |
| **Texas** | 287,807 | 904,347 | 421,905 | 126.91 | 12.35 | 648,909,311 | 0.61 | -142,462 |
| **Utah** | 29,973 | 132,997 | 65,425 | 129.68 | 15.54 | 129,969,643 | 1.76 | 10,108 |
| **Vermont** | 14,273 | 70,095 | 29,901 | 107.42 | 14.94 | 45,964,034 | 3.06 | -26,879 |
| **Virginia** | 95,744 | 577,177 | 209,952 | 108.17 | 10.95 | 240,279,435 | 1.83 | 13,585 |
| **Washington** | 95,478 | 613,801 | 250,001 | 130.68 | 18.20 | 569,969,247 | 2.99 | 150,264 |
| **West Virginia** | 32,734 | 180,417 | 122,607 | 129.58 | 15.80 | 243,604,064 | 4.56 | -144,197 |
| **Wisconsin** | 87,317 | 761,525 | 311,125 | 136.62 | 15.59 | 654,791,624 | 2.59 | -412,947 |
| **Wyoming** | 16,595 | 47,526 | 29,154 | 136.56 | 13.40 | 52,440,575 | 2.25 | 46,006 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 18,598 | 44,116 | 30,994 | 141.15 | 22.86 | 98,864,999 | 2.19 | -56,662 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 54,525 | 375,350 | 52,685 | 65.92 | 29.84 | 100,730,753 | 2.95 | -46,857 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 2,332 | 7,885 | 4,148 | 87.01 | 20.32 | 7,255,300 | 3.18 | -2,890 |

*Source:* Unemployment Insurance Service, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

## Table 7
## TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY STATE ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1976-1981

| State or other jurisdiction | Unemployment (in thousands) | | | | | | Unemployment rates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| Alabama | 102 | 117 | 104 | 119 | 147 | 178 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 10.7 |
| Alaska | 14 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| Arizona | 97 | 85 | 66 | 58 | 83 | 78 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| Arkansas | 63 | 62 | 60 | 61 | 76 | 94 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 9.1 |
| California | 906 | 852 | 775 | 702 | 790 | 872 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| Colorado | 73 | 81 | 74 | 68 | 88 | 84 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Connecticut | 136 | 105 | 78 | 80 | 94 | 98 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Delaware | 23 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Florida | 326 | 305 | 262 | 248 | 251 | 308 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Georgia | 184 | 161 | 137 | 25 | 163 | 165 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Hawaii | 40 | 31 | 32 | 26 | 21 | 24 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Idaho | 21 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 34 | 32 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| Illinois | 336 | 325 | 329 | 98 | 458 | 474 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Indiana | 149 | 142 | 147 | 169 | 252 | 263 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| Iowa | 53 | 56 | 57 | 59 | 82 | 98 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 6.9 |
| Kansas | 46 | 44 | 34 | 39 | 53 | 50 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Kentucky | 83 | 72 | 84 | 89 | 133 | 140 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 8.4 |
| Louisiana | 104 | 111 | 116 | 115 | 121 | 156 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 8.4 |
| Maine | 43 | 40 | 30 | 36 | 39 | 37 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| Maryland | 128 | 119 | 115 | 125 | 141 | 157 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| Massachusetts | 260 | 224 | 172 | 159 | 162 | 188 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Michigan | 373 | 336 | 289 | 335 | 534 | 528 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| Minnesota | 109 | 97 | 75 | 85 | 125 | 118 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Mississippi | 64 | 73 | 71 | 59 | 80 | 88 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 8.3 |
| Missouri | 133 | 131 | 114 | 104 | 167 | 178 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 |
| Montana | 20 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 |
| Nebraska | 24 | 28 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 32 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Nevada | 29 | 25 | 17 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| New Hampshire | 26 | 25 | 16 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| New Jersey | 345 | 317 | 247 | 246 | 259 | 262 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| New Mexico | 44 | 40 | 31 | 36 | 42 | 42 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| New York | 788 | 703 | 602 | 570 | 597 | 612 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| North Carolina | 163 | 159 | 120 | 134 | 187 | 188 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| North Dakota | 10 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Ohio | 370 | 312 | 268 | 298 | 426 | 490 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 9.6 |
| Oklahoma | 66 | 62 | 49 | 45 | 66 | 52 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Oregon | 104 | 85 | 74 | 85 | 107 | 131 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 9.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 407 | 401 | 367 | 370 | 425 | 458 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Rhode Island | 36 | 39 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
| South Carolina | 91 | 96 | 78 | 69 | 96 | 119 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 8.4 |
| South Dakota | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Tennessee | 112 | 123 | 113 | 119 | 152 | 192 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 9.1 |
| Texas | 327 | 318 | 299 | 273 | 352 | 373 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Utah | 30 | 29 | 22 | 26 | 40 | 43 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Vermont | 19 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| Virginia | 138 | 128 | 133 | 119 | 128 | 158 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| Washington | 140 | 148 | 124 | 131 | 156 | 189 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| West Virginia | 52 | 50 | 47 | 53 | 74 | 84 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 10.7 |
| Wisconsin | 120 | 107 | 116 | 106 | 167 | 185 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| Wyoming | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Dist. of Col. | 31 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 9.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 176 | 186 | 175 | 167 | 171 | 202 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 19.9 |

*Source:* Unemployment Insurance Service, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

# Section IX THE STATE PAGES

The following section presents information on all the states of the United States and the District of Columbia; the commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands; the territories of American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands; and the United Nations trusteeships of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Belau.*

Included are listings of executive officials, the justices of the courts of last resort and officers of the legislatures. Lists of all officials are as of early 1984. Comprehensive listings of state legislators and other state officials appear in other publications of The Council of State Governments. Concluding each state listing are population figures and other statistics provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, based on the 1980 enumeration.

Preceding the state pages are three tables. The first lists the official names of states, the state capitols with zip codes and the telephone numbers of state central switchboards. The second table presents historical data on all the states, commonwealths and territories. The third presents a compilation of selected state statistics from the state pages.

*The Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Belau (formerly Palau) have been administered by the United States since July 18, 1947, as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), a trusteeship of the United Nations. The Northern Mariana Islands separated themselves from TTPI in March 1976 and now operate under a constitutional government instituted January 9, 1978. The Federated States of Micronesia approved a constitution on July 12, 1978, which became effective May 10, 1979. The Marshall Islands approved a constitution on March 1, 1979, which became effective May 1, 1979. The Republic of Belau adopted a constitution on July 9, 1980, which became effective January 1, 1981, and changed the name from Palau to Belau.

## Table 1

# OFFICIAL NAMES OF STATES AND JURISDICTIONS, CAPITOLS, ZIP CODES AND CENTRAL SWITCHBOARDS

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of state capitol(a) | Capital | Zip code | Area code | Central switchboard |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama**, State of | State Capitol | Montgomery | 36130 | 205 | 832-6011 |
| **Alaska**, State of | State Capitol | Juneau | 99811 | 907 | 465-2111 |
| **Arizona**, State of | State Capitol | Phoenix | 85007 | 602 | 255-4900 |
| **Arkansas**, State of | State Capitol | Little Rock | 72201 | 501 | 371-3000 |
| **California**, State of | State Capitol | Sacramento | 95814 | 916 | 322-9900 |
| **Colorado**, State of | State Capitol | Denver | 80203 | 303 | 866-5000 |
| **Connecticut**, State of | State Capitol | Hartford | 06115 | 203 | 566-2211 |
| **Delaware**, State of | Legislative Hall | Dover | 19901 | 302 | 736-4000 |
| **Florida**, State of | State Capitol | Tallahassee | 32301 | 904 | 488-1234 |
| **Georgia**, State of | State Capitol | Atlanta | 30334 | 404 | 656-2000 |
| **Hawaii**, State of | State Capitol | Honolulu | 96813 | 808 | 548-2211 |
| **Idaho**, State of | State Capitol | Boise | 83720 | 208 | 334-2411 |
| **Illinois**, State of | State House | Springfield | 62706 | 217 | 782-2000 |
| **Indiana**, State of | State House | Indianapolis | 46204 | 317 | 232-3140 |
| **Iowa**, State of | State Capitol | Des Moines | 50319 | 515 | 281-5011 |
| **Kansas**, State of | State House | Topeka | 66612 | 913 | 296-0111 |
| **Kentucky**, Commonwealth of | State Capitol | Frankfort | 40601 | 502 | 564-2500 |
| **Louisiana**, State of | State Capitol | Baton Rouge | 70804 | 504 | 342-6600 |
| **Maine**, State of | State House | Augusta | 04333 | 207 | 289-1110 |
| **Maryland**, State of | State House | Annapolis | 21401 | 301 | 269-6200 |
| **Massachusetts**, Commonwealth of | State House | Boston | 02133 | 617 | 727-2121 |
| **Michigan**, State of | State Capitol | Lansing | 48909 | 517 | 373-1837 |
| **Minnesota**, State of | State Capitol | St. Paul | 55515 | 612 | 296-6013 |
| **Mississippi**, State of | New Capitol | Jackson | 39201 | 601 | 359-1000 |
| **Missouri**, State of | State Capitol | Jefferson City | 65101 | 314 | 751-2151 |
| **Montana**, State of | State Capitol | Helena | 59620 | 406 | 449-2511 |
| **Nebraska**, State of | State Capitol | Lincoln | 68509 | 402 | 471-2311 |
| **Nevada**, State of | State Capitol | Carson City | 89710 | 702 | 885-5000 |
| **New Hampshire**, State of | State House | Concord | 03301 | 603 | 271-1110 |
| **New Jersey**, State of | State House | Trenton | 08625 | 609 | 292-2121 |
| **New Mexico**, State of | State Capitol | Santa Fe | 87503 | 505 | 827-4011 |
| **New York**, State of | State Capitol | Albany | 12224 | 518 | 474-2121 |
| **North Carolina**, State of | State Capitol | Raleigh | 27611 | 919 | 733-1110 |
| **North Dakota**, State of | State Capitol | Bismarck | 58505 | 701 | 224-2000 |
| **Ohio**, State of | State House | Columbus | 43215 | 614 | 466-2000 |
| **Oklahoma**, State of | State Capitol | Oklahoma City | 73105 | 405 | 521-2011 |
| **Oregon**, State of | State Capitol | Salem | 97310 | 503 | 378-3131 |
| **Pennsylvania**, Commonwealth of | The Capitol | Harrisburg | 17120 | 717 | 787-2121 |
| **Rhode Island** and Providence Plantations, State of | State House | Providence | 02903 | 401 | 277-2000 |
| **South Carolina**, State of | State House | Columbia | 29211 | 803 | 758-0221 |
| **South Dakota**, State of | State Capitol | Pierre | 57501 | 605 | 773-3011 |
| **Tennessee**, State of | State Capitol | Nashville | 37219 | 615 | 741-3011 |
| **Texas**, State of | State Capitol | Austin | 78701 | 512 | 475-2323 |
| **Utah**, State of | State Capitol | Salt Lake City | 84114 | 801 | 533-4000 |
| **Vermont**, State of | State House | Montpelier | 05602 | 802 | 828-1110 |
| **Virginia**, Commonwealth of | State Capitol | Richmond | 23219 | 804 | 786-0000 |
| **Washington**, State of | Legislative Building | Olympia | 98504 | 206 | 753-5000 |
| **West Virginia**, State of | State Capitol | Charleston | 25305 | 304 | 348-3456 |
| **Wisconsin**, State of | State Capitol | Madison | 53702 | 608 | 266-2211 |
| **Wyoming**, State of | State Capitol | Cheyenne | 82002 | 307 | 777-7011 |
| **District of Columbia** | District Building | Washington | 20004 | 202 | 727-1000 |
| **American Samoa**, Territory of | Maota Fono | Pago Pago | 96799 | . . . | 633-4116 |
| **Federated States of Micronesia** | . . . | Kolonia | 96941 | . . . | NCS |
| **Guam**, Territory of | Congress Building | Agana | 96910 | . . . | 477-7821 |
| **Marshall Islands** | . . . | Majuro | 96960 | . . . | NCS |
| **Northern Mariana Is.**, Commonwealth of | Civic Center | Saipan | 96950 | . . . | NCS |
| **Puerto Rico**, Commonwealth of | The Capitol | San Juan | 00904 | 809 | 721-7000 |
| **Republic of Belau** | . . . | Koror | 96940 | . . . | NCS |
| **Virgin Islands**, Territory of | Government House | Charlotte Amalie | 00801 | 809 | 774-0880 |

NCS—No central switchboard.
(a) In some instances the name is not official.

## Table 2
## THE STATES OF THE UNION—HISTORICAL DATA

| *State or other jurisdiction* | *Capitol* | *Source of state lands* | *Date organized as territory* | *Date admitted to Union* | *Chronological order of admission to Union* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | Montgomery | Mississippi Territory, 1798(a) | March 3, 1817 | Dec. 14, 1819 | 22 |
| **Alaska** | Juneau | Purchased from Russia, 1867 | Aug. 24, 1912 | Jan. 3, 1959 | 49 |
| **Arizona** | Phoenix | Ceded by Mexico, 1848(b) | Feb. 24, 1863 | Feb. 14, 1912 | 48 |
| **Arkansas** | Little Rock | Louisiana Purchase, 1803 | March 2, 1819 | June 15, 1836 | 25 |
| **California** | Sacramento | Ceded by Mexico, 1848 | (c) | Sept. 9, 1850 | 31 |
| **Colorado** | Denver | Louisiana Purchase, 1803(d) | Feb. 28, 1861 | Aug. 1, 1876 | 38 |
| **Connecticut** | Hartford | Fundamental Orders, Jan. 14, 1638; Royal charter, April 23, 1662(e) | . . . | Jan. 9, 1788(f) | 5 |
| **Delaware** | Dover | Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1683(e) | . . . | Dec. 7, 1787(f) | 1 |
| **Florida** | Tallahassee | Ceded by Spain, 1819 | March 30, 1822 | March 3, 1845 | 27 |
| **Georgia** | Atlanta | Charter, 1732, from George II to Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia(e) | . . . | Jan. 2, 1788(f) | 4 |
| **Hawaii** | Honolulu | Annexed, 1898 | June 14, 1900 | Aug. 21, 1959 | 50 |
| **Idaho** | Boise | Treaty with Britain, 1846 | March 4, 1863 | July 3, 1890 | 43 |
| **Illinois** | Springfield | Northwest Territory, 1787 | Feb. 3, 1809 | Dec. 3, 1818 | 21 |
| **Indiana** | Indianapolis | Northwest Territory, 1787 | May 7, 1800 | Dec. 11, 1816 | 19 |
| **Iowa** | Des Moines | Louisiana Purchase, 1803 | June 12, 1838 | Dec. 28, 1846 | 29 |
| **Kansas** | Topeka | Louisiana Purchase, 1803(d) | May 30, 1854 | Jan. 29, 1861 | 34 |
| **Kentucky** | Frankfort | Part of Virginia until admitted as state | (c) | June 1, 1792 | 15 |
| **Louisiana** | Baton Rouge | Louisiana Purchase, 1803(g) | March 26, 1804 | April 30, 1812 | 18 |
| **Maine** | Augusta | Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state | (c) | March 15, 1820 | 23 |
| **Maryland** | Annapolis | Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert(e) | . . . | April 28, 1788(f) | 7 |
| **Massachusetts** | Boston | Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629(e) | . . . | Feb. 6, 1788(f) | 6 |
| **Michigan** | Lansing | Northwest Territory, 1787 | Jan. 11, 1805 | Jan. 26, 1837 | 26 |
| **Minnesota** | St. Paul | Northwest Territory, 1787(h) | March 3, 1849 | May 11, 1858 | 32 |
| **Mississippi** | Jackson | Mississippi Territory(i) | April 7, 1798 | Dec. 10, 1817 | 20 |
| **Missouri** | Jefferson City | Louisiana Purchase, 1803 | June 4, 1812 | Aug. 10, 1821 | 24 |
| **Montana** | Helena | Louisiana Purchase, 1803(j) | May 26, 1864 | Nov. 8, 1889 | 41 |
| **Nebraska** | Lincoln | Louisiana Purchase, 1803 | May 30, 1854 | March 1, 1867 | 37 |
| **Nevada** | Carson City | Ceded by Mexico, 1848 | March 2, 1861 | Oct. 31, 1864 | 36 |
| **New Hampshire** | Concord | Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629. Made royal province, 1679(e) | . . . | June 21, 1788(f) | 9 |
| **New Jersey** | Trenton | Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664(e) | . . . | Dec. 18, 1787(f) | 3 |
| **New Mexico** | Santa Fe | Ceded by Mexico, 1848(b) | Sept. 9, 1850 | Jan. 6, 1912 | 47 |
| **New York** | Albany | Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664(e) | . . . | July 26, 1788(f) | 11 |
| **North Carolina** | Raleigh | Charter, 1663, from Charles II(e) | . . . | Nov. 21, 1789(f) | 12 |
| **North Dakota** | Bismarck | Louisiana Purchase, 1803(k) | March 2, 1861 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 39 |
| **Ohio** | Columbus | Northwest Territory, 1787 | May 7, 1800 | March 1, 1803 | 17 |
| **Oklahoma** | Oklahoma City | Louisiana Purchase, 1803 | May 2, 1890 | Nov. 16, 1907 | 46 |
| **Oregon** | Salem | Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846 | Aug. 14, 1848 | Feb. 14, 1859 | 33 |
| **Pennsylvania** | Harrisburg | Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1681(e) | . . . | Dec. 12, 1787(f) | 2 |
| **Rhode Island** | Providence | Charter, 1663, from Charles II(e) | . . . | May 29, 1790(f) | 13 |
| **South Carolina** | Columbia | Charter, 1663, from Charles II(e) | . . . | May 23, 1788(f) | 8 |
| **South Dakota** | Pierre | Louisiana Purchase, 1803 | March 2, 1861 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 40 |
| **Tennessee** | Nashville | Part of North Carolina until land ceded to U.S. in 1789 | June 8, 1790(l) | June 1, 1796 | 16 |
| **Texas** | Austin | Republic of Texas, 1845 | (c) | Dec. 29, 1845 | 28 |
| **Utah** | Salt Lake City | Ceded by Mexico, 1848 | Sept. 9, 1850 | Jan. 4, 1896 | 45 |
| **Vermont** | Montpelier | From lands of New Hampshire and New York | (c) | March 4, 1791 | 14 |
| **Virginia** | Richmond | Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company(e) | . . . | June 25, 1788(f) | 10 |
| **Washington** | Olympia | Oregon Territory, 1848 | March 2, 1853 | Nov. 11, 1889 | 42 |
| **West Virginia** | Charleston | Part of Virginia until admitted as state | (c) | June 20, 1863 | 35 |
| **Wisconsin** | Madison | Northwest Territory, 1787 | April 20, 1836 | May 29, 1848 | 30 |
| **Wyoming** | Cheyenne | Louisiana Purchase, 1803(d,j) | July 25, 1868 | July 10, 1890 | 44 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | . . . | Maryland(m) | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| **American Samoa** | Pago Pago | Became a territory, 1900 | | | |
| **Federated States of Micronesia** | Kolonia | . . . | May 10, 1979 | . . . | . . . |
| **Guam** | Agana | Ceded by Spain, 1898 | Aug. 1, 1950 | . . . | . . . |
| **Marshall Islands** | Majuro | . . . | May 1, 1979 | . . . | . . . |
| **No. Mariana Is.** | Saipan | . . . | March 24, 1976 | . . . | . . . |
| **Puerto Rico** | San Juan | Ceded by Spain, 1898 | . . . | July 25, 1952(n) | . . . |
| **Republic of Belau** | Koror | . . . | Jan. 1, 1981 | . . . | . . . |
| **Virgin Islands** | Charlotte Amalie | Purchased from Denmark, March 31, 1917 | | | |

(a) By the Treaty of Paris, 1783, England gave up claim to the 13 original Colonies, and to all land within an area extending along the present Canadian border to the Lake of the Woods, down the Mississippi River to the 31st parallel, east to the Chattahoochie, down that river to the mouth of the Flint, east to the source of the St. Mary's, down that river to the ocean. The major part of Alabama was acquired by the Treaty of Paris, and the lower portion from Spain in 1813.

(b) Portion of land obtained by Gadsden Purchase, 1853.

(c) No territorial status before admission to Union.

(d) Portion of land ceded by Mexico, 1848.

(e) One of the original 13 Colonies.

(f) Date of ratification of U.S. Constitution.

(g) West Feliciana District (Baton Rouge) acquired from Spain, 1810; added to Louisiana, 1812.

(h) Portion of land obtained by Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

(i) See footnote (a). The lower portion of Mississippi was also acquired from Spain in 1813.

(j) Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.

(k) The northern portion of the Red River Valley were acquired by treaty with Great Britain in 1818.

(l) Date Southwest Territory (identical boundary as Tennessee's) was created.

(m) Area was originally 100 square miles, taken from Virginia and Maryland. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846. Site chosen in 1790, city incorporated 1802.

(n) On this date, Puerto Rico became a self-governing commonwealth by compact approved by the U.S. Congress and the voters of Puerto Rico as provided in U.S. Public Law 600 of 1950.

# Table 3
# STATE STATISTICS

| State or other jurisdiction | Land area in square miles | Rank in nation | Population | Rank in nation | Percentage change 1970 to 1980 | Density per square mile | No. of representatives in Congress | Capital | Population | Rank in state | Largest city | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alabama** | 50,767 | 28 | 3,893,888 | 22 | 13.1 | 76.7 | 7 | Montgomery | 177,857 | 3 | Birmingham | 284,413 |
| **Alaska** | 570,833 | 1 | 401,851 | 50 | 32.8 | 0.7 | 1 | Juneau | 19,528 | 3 | Anchorage | 174,431 |
| **Arizona** | 113,508 | 6 | 2,718,215 | 29 | 53.1 | 23.9 | 5 | Phoenix | 789,704 | 1 | Phoenix | 789,704 |
| **Arkansas** | 52,078 | 27 | 2,286,435 | 33 | 18.9 | 43.9 | 4 | Little Rock | 158,461 | 1 | Little Rock | 158,461 |
| **California** | 156,299 | 3 | 23,667,902 | 1 | 18.5 | 151.4 | 45 | Sacramento | 275,741 | 7 | Los Angeles | 2,966,850 |
| **Colorado** | 103,595 | 8 | 2,889,964 | 28 | 30.8 | 27.9 | 6 | Denver | 492,365 | 1 | Denver | 492,365 |
| **Connecticut** | 4,872 | 48 | 3,107,576 | 25 | 2.5 | 637.8 | 6 | Hartford | 136,392 | 2 | Bridgeport | 142,546 |
| **Delaware** | 1,932 | 49 | 594,338 | 47 | 8.4 | 30.76 | 1 | Dover | 23,512 | 3 | Wilmington | 70,195 |
| **Florida** | 54,153 | 26 | 9,746,324 | 7 | 43.5 | 180.0 | 19 | Tallahassee | 81,548 | 11 | Jacksonville | 540,920 |
| **Georgia** | 58,056 | 21 | 5,463,105 | 13 | 19.1 | 94.1 | 10 | Atlanta | 425,022 | 1 | Atlanta | 425,022 |
| **Hawaii** | 6,425 | 47 | 964,691 | 39 | 25.3 | 150.1 | 2 | Honolulu(a) | 762,874 | 1 | Honolulu(a) | 762,874 |
| **Idaho** | 82,412 | 11 | 943,935 | 41 | 32.4 | 11.5 | 2 | Boise | 102,451 | 1 | Boise | 102,451 |
| **Illinois** | 55,645 | 24 | 11,426,518 | 5 | 2.8 | 205.3 | 22 | Springfield | 99,637 | 4 | Chicago | 3,005,072 |
| **Indiana** | 35,932 | 38 | 5,490,224 | 12 | 5.7 | 152.8 | 10 | Indianapolis | 700,807 | 1 | Indianapolis | 700,807 |
| **Iowa** | 55,965 | 23 | 2,913,808 | 27 | 3.1 | 52.1 | 6 | Des Moines | 191,003 | 1 | Des Moines | 191,003 |
| **Kansas** | 81,778 | 13 | 2,363,679 | 32 | 5.1 | 28.9 | 5 | Topeka | 115,266 | 3 | Wichita | 275,282 |
| **Kentucky** | 39,669 | 37 | 3,660,777 | 23 | 13.7 | 92.3 | 7 | Frankfort | 25,973 | 9 | Louisville | 298,451 |
| **Louisiana** | 44,521 | 33 | 4,205,900 | 19 | 15.4 | 94.5 | 8 | Baton Rouge | 219,419 | 2 | New Orleans | 557,515 |
| **Maine** | 30,995 | 39 | 1,124,660 | 38 | 13.2 | 36.3 | 2 | Augusta | 21,819 | 6 | Portland | 61,572 |
| **Maryland** | 9,837 | 42 | 4,216,975 | 18 | 7.5 | 428.7 | 8 | Annapolis | 31,740 | 5 | Baltimore | 786,775 |
| **Massachusetts** | 7,824 | 45 | 5,737,037 | 11 | 0.8 | 733.3 | 11 | Boston | 562,994 | 1 | Boston | 562,994 |
| **Michigan** | 56,954 | 22 | 9,262,078 | 8 | 4.3 | 162.6 | 18 | Lansing | 130,414 | 5 | Detroit | 1,203,339 |
| **Minnesota** | 79,548 | 14 | 4,075,970 | 21 | 7.1 | 51.2 | 8 | St. Paul | 270,230 | 2 | Minneapolis | 370,951 |
| **Mississippi** | 47,233 | 31 | 2,520,638 | 31 | 13.7 | 53.4 | 5 | Jackson | 202,895 | 1 | Jackson | 202,895 |
| **Missouri** | 68,945 | 18 | 4,916,686 | 15 | 5.1 | 71.3 | 9 | Jefferson City | 33,619 | 12 | St. Louis | 453,085 |
| **Montana** | 145,388 | 4 | 786,690 | 44 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 2 | Helena | 23,938 | 5 | Billings | 66,798 |
| **Nebraska** | 76,644 | 15 | 1,569,825 | 35 | 5.7 | 20.5 | 3 | Lincoln | 171,932 | 2 | Omaha | 314,255 |
| **Nevada** | 109,894 | 7 | 800,493 | 43 | 63.8 | 7.3 | 2 | Carson City | 32,022 | 5 | Las Vegas | 164,674 |
| **New Hampshire** | 8,993 | 44 | 920,610 | 42 | 24.8 | 102.4 | 2 | Concord | 30,400 | 3 | Manchester | 90,936 |
| **New Jersey** | 7,468 | 46 | 7,364,823 | 9 | 2.7 | 986.2 | 14 | Trenton | 92,124 | 5 | Newark | 329,248 |
| **New Mexico** | 121,335 | 5 | 1,302,894 | 37 | 28.1 | 10.7 | 3 | Santa Fe | 48,953 | 2 | Albuquerque | 331,767 |
| **New York** | 47,377 | 30 | 17,558,072 | 2 | -3.7 | 370.6 | 34 | Albany | 101,727 | 6 | New York | 7,071,639 |
| **North Carolina** | 48,843 | 29 | 5,881,766 | 10 | 15.7 | 120.4 | 11 | Raleigh | 150,255 | 3 | Charlotte | 314,447 |
| **North Dakota** | 69,300 | 17 | 652,717 | 46 | 5.7 | 9.4 | 1 | Bismarck | 44,485 | 2 | Fargo | 61,383 |
| **Ohio** | 41,004 | 35 | 10,797,630 | 6 | 1.3 | 263.3 | 21 | Columbus | 564,871 | 2 | Cleveland | 573,822 |

| State or other jurisdiction | Land area in square miles | Rank in nation | Population | Rank in nation | Percentage change 1970 to 1980 | Density per square mile | No. of representatives in Congress | Capital | Population | Rank in state | Largest city | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma** | 68,655 | 19 | 3,025,290 | 26 | 18.2 | 44.1 | 6 | Oklahoma City | 403,213 | 1 | Oklahoma City | 403,213 |
| **Oregon** | 96,184 | 10 | 2,633,105 | 30 | 25.9 | 27.4 | 5 | Salem | 89,233 | 3 | Portland | 366,383 |
| **Pennsylvania** | 44,888 | 32 | 11,863,895 | 4 | 0.5 | 264.3 | 23 | Harrisburg | 53,264 | 10 | Philadelphia | 1,688,210 |
| **Rhode Island** | 1,055 | 50 | 947,154 | 40 | -0.3 | 897.8 | 2 | Providence | 156,804 | 1 | Providence | 156,804 |
| **South Carolina** | 30,203 | 40 | 3,121,820 | 24 | 20.5 | 103.4 | 6 | Columbia | 101,208 | 1 | Columbia | 101,208 |
| **South Dakota** | 75,952 | 16 | 690,768 | 45 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 1 | Pierre | 11,973 | 9 | Sioux Falls | 81,343 |
| **Tennessee** | 41,155 | 34 | 4,591,120 | 17 | 16.9 | 111.6 | 9 | Nashville | 455,651 | 2 | Memphis | 646,356 |
| **Texas** | 262,017 | 2 | 14,229,191 | 3 | 27.1 | 54.3 | 27 | Austin | 345,496 | 6 | Houston | 1,595,138 |
| **Utah** | 82,073 | 12 | 1,461,037 | 36 | 37.9 | 17.8 | 3 | Salt Lake City | 163,033 | 1 | Salt Lake City | 163,033 |
| **Vermont** | 9,273 | 43 | 511,456 | 48 | 15.0 | 55.2 | 1 | Montpelier | 8,241 | 5 | Burlington | 37,712 |
| **Virginia** | 39,704 | 36 | 5,346,818 | 14 | 14.9 | 134.7 | 10 | Richmond | 219,214 | 3 | Norfolk | 266,979 |
| **Washington** | 66,511 | 20 | 4,132,156 | 20 | 21.1 | 62.1 | 8 | Olympia | 27,447 | 15 | Seattle | 493,846 |
| **West Virginia** | 24,119 | 41 | 1,949,644 | 34 | 11.8 | 80.8 | 4 | Charleston | 63,968 | 1 | Charleston | 63,968 |
| **Wisconsin** | 54,426 | 25 | 4,705,767 | 16 | 6.5 | 86.5 | 9 | Madison | 170,616 | 2 | Milwaukee | 636,212 |
| **Wyoming** | 96,989 | 9 | 469,557 | 49 | 41.3 | 4.8 | 1 | Cheyenne | 47,283 | 2 | Casper | 51,016 |
| **Dist. of Col.** | 63 | | 638,333 | | -15.6 | 10,132.3 | 1(b) | . . . | 638,333 | | | . . . |
| **American Samoa** | 77 | | 32,297 | | 18.9 | 419.0 | . . . | Pago Pago | 3,075 | | Pago Pago | 3,075 |
| **Federated States of Micronesia** | 271 | | 73,160 | | . . . | . . . | . . . | Kolonia, Ponape | 5,549 | | Moen, Truk | 10,351 |
| **Guam** | 209 | | 105,979 | | 24.7 | 507.1 | 1(b) | Agana | 896 | | Tamuning | 8,862 |
| **Marshall Islands** | 70 | | 30,873 | | 34.9 | 441 | | Majuro | 11,791 | | Majuro | 11,791 |
| **Northern Mariana Islands** | 184 | | 16,780 | | 74.1 | 91.2 | | Saipan | 14,549 | | Saipan | 14,549 |
| **Puerto Rico** | 3,421 | | 3,196,520 | | 17.9 | 924.1 | 1(b) | San Juan | 424,600 | | San Juan | 424,600 |
| **Republic of Belau** | 192 | | 12,116 | | 8.1 | 63.1 | | Koror | 7,585 | | Koror | 7,585 |
| **Virgin Islands** | 132 | | 96,569 | | 54.6 | 731.6 | 1(b) | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas | 11,842 | | Charlotte Amalie | 11,842 |

*Source:* 1980 Bureau of the Census PC 80-1A final reports.
(a) Honolulu County.
(b) Delegate with committee voting privileges only.

# Alabama

Nickname ..... The Heart of Dixie
Motto ..... *We Dare Defend Our Rights*
Flower ..... Camellia
Bird ..... Yellowhammer
Tree ..... Southern (Longleaf) Pine
Song ..... *Alabama*
Stone ..... Marble
Mineral ..... Hematite
Fish ..... Tarpon
Entered the Union ..... December 14, 1819
Capital ..... Montgomery

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... George C. Wallace
Lieutenant Governor ..... Bill Baxley
Secretary of State ..... Don Siegelman
Attorney General ..... Charlie Graddick
Treasurer ..... Annie Laurie Gunter
Auditor ..... Jan Cook
Commr. of Agri. & Ind. ..... Albert McDonald

### SUPREME COURT

C. C. Torbert Jr., Chief Justice
Oscar W. Adams
Reneau P. Almon
Samuel A. Beatty
T. Eric Embry
James H. Faulkner
Richard L. Jones
Alva Hugh Maddox
Janie L. Shores

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Bill Baxley
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... John A. Teague
Secretary of the Senate ..... McDowell Lee
Speaker of the House ..... Tom Drake
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Roy Johnson
Clerk of the House ..... John W. Pemberton

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 50,767
  Rank in Nation ..... 28th
Population ..... 3,893,888
  Rank in Nation ..... 22nd
  Density per square mile ..... 76.7
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 7
Capital City ..... Montgomery
  Population ..... 177,857
  Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Birmingham
  Population ..... 284,413
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 40

# Alaska

Motto ..... *North to the Future*
Flower ..... Forget-me-not
Bird ..... Willow Ptarmigan
Tree ..... Sitka Spruce
Song ..... *Alaska's Flag*
Gem ..... Jade
Fish ..... King Salmon
Purchased from Russia by the United States ..... March 30, 1867
Entered the Union ..... January 3, 1959
Capital ..... Juneau

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Bill Sheffield
Lieutenant Governor ..... Stephen McAlpine
Attorney General ..... Norman C. Gorsuch

### SUPREME COURT

Edmond W. Burke, Chief Justice
Allen Compton
Warren Matthews
Daniel Moore
Jay A. Rabinowitz

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Jalmar M. Kerttula
Majority Leader ..... Bill Ray
Secretary of the Senate ..... Peggy Mulligan
Speaker of the House ..... Joe L. Hayes
Majority Leader ..... Ramona L. Barnes
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Irene Cashen

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 570,833
  Rank in Nation ..... 1st
Population ..... 401,851
  Rank in Nation ..... 50th
  Density per square mile ..... 0.7
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1
Capital City ..... Juneau
  Population ..... 19,528
  Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Anchorage
  Population ..... 174,431
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 3

# Arizona

Nickname ..... The Grand Canyon State
Motto ..... *Ditat Deus* (God Enriches)
Flower ..... Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus
Bird ..... Cactus Wren
Tree ..... Palo Verde
Song ..... *Arizona March Song*
Gemstone ..... Turquoise
Entered the Union ..... February 14, 1912
Capital ..... Phoenix

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of State ..... Rose Mofford
Attorney General ..... Bob K. Corbin
Treasurer ..... Ray Rottas
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Carolyn Warner
Mine Inspector ..... James H. McCutchan

### SUPREME COURT

Frank A. Holohan, Chief Justice
Frank X. Gordon Jr., Vice Chief Justice
James Duke Cameron
Stanley G. Feldman
Jack D. H. Hays

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Stan Turley
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Jack Taylor
Secretary of the Senate ..... Shirley Wheaton

Speaker of the House ..... Frank Kelley
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Sam A. McConnell Jr.
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Jane Richards

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 113,508
  Rank in Nation ..... 6th
Population ..... 2,718,215
  Rank in Nation ..... 29th
  Density per square mile ..... 23.9
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 5
Capital City ..... Phoenix
  Population ..... 789,704
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Phoenix
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 17

# Arkansas

Nickname ..... The Land of Opportunity
Motto ..... *Regnat Populus* (The People Rule)
Flower ..... Apple Blossom
Bird ..... Mockingbird
Tree ..... Pine
Song ..... *Arkansas*
Stone ..... Diamond
Entered the Union ..... June 15, 1836
Capital ..... Little Rock

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Bill Clinton
Lieutenant Governor ..... Winston Bryant
Secretary of State ..... Paul Riviere
Attorney General ..... Steve Clark
Treasurer ..... Jimmie Lou Fisher
Auditor ..... Julia Hughs Jones
Land Commissioner ..... Bill McCuen

### SUPREME COURT

Richard B. Adkisson, Chief Justice
Robert H. Dudley
Steele Hays
Darrell Hickman
Les Hollingsworth
John I. Purtle
George Rose Smith

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Winston Bryant
Pres. Pro Tem of the Senate .. William D. Moore Jr.
Secretary of the Senate ..... Hal Moody

Speaker of the House ..... John Paul Capps
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... B.G. Hendrix
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Mrs. Jim Childers

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 52,078
  Rank in Nation ..... 27th
Population ..... 2,286,435
  Rank in Nation ..... 33rd
  Density per square mile ..... 43.9
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 4
Capital City ..... Little Rock
  Population ..... 158,461
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Little Rock
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 29

# California

Nickname ..... The Golden State
Motto ..... *Eureka* (I Have Found It)
Flower ..... Golden Poppy
Bird ..... California Valley Quail
Tree ..... California Redwood
Reptile ..... California Desert Tortoise
Song ..... *I Love You, California*
Stone ..... Serpentine
Mineral ..... Native Gold
Animal ..... California Grizzly Bear
Fish ..... California Golden Trout
Insect ..... California Dog-Face Butterfly
Marine Mammal ..... California Gray Whale
Fossil ..... Saber-Toothed Cat
Entered the Union ..... September 9, 1850
Capital ..... Sacramento

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... George Deukmejian
Lieutenant Governor ..... Leo McCarthy
Secretary of State ..... March Fong Eu
Attorney General ..... John Van de Kamp
Treasurer ..... Jesse M. Unruh
Controller ..... Kenneth Cory
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Louis Honig

### SUPREME COURT

Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chief Justice
Allen E. Broussard
Otto M. Kaus
Anthony Kline
Stanley Mosk
Cruz Reynoso
(Vacancy)

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Leo T. McCarthy
President Pro Tem of the Senate .. David A. Roberti
Secretary of the Senate ..... Darryl R. White
Speaker of the Assembly ..... Willie L. Brown Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly ... Frank Vicencia
Chief Clerk of the Assembly ..... James D. Driscoll

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 156,299
  Rank in Nation ..... 3rd
Population ..... 23,667,902
  Rank in Nation ..... 1st
  Density per square mile ..... 151.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 45
Capital City ..... Sacramento
  Population ..... 275,741
  Rank in State ..... 7th
Largest City ..... Los Angeles
  Population ..... 2,966,850
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 256

# Colorado

Nickname ..... The Centennial State
Motto ..... *Nil Sine Numine* (Nothing Without Providence)
Flower ..... Rocky Mountain Columbine
Bird ..... Lark Bunting
Tree ..... Colorado Blue Spruce
Song ..... *Where the Columbines Grow*
Stone ..... Aquamarine
Animal ..... Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep
Entered the Union ..... August 1, 1876
Capital ..... Denver

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Richard D. Lamm
Lieutenant Governor ..... Nancy Dick
Secretary of State ..... Natalie Meyer
Attorney General ..... Duane Woodard
Treasurer ..... Roy R. Romer

### SUPREME COURT

William H. Erickson, Chief Justice
Jean Dubofsky
Howard M. Kirshbaum
George E. Lohr
William D. Neighbors
Joseph R. Quinn
Luis D. Rovira

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Ted L. Strickland
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Robert J. Allshouse
Secretary of the Senate ..... Marjorie L. Nielson

Speaker of the House ..... Carl "Bev" Bledsoe
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Lorraine F. Lombardi

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 103,595
  Rank in Nation ..... 8th
Population ..... 2,889,964
  Rank in Nation ..... 28th
  Density per square mile ..... 27.9
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6
Capital City ..... Denver
  Population ..... 492,365
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Denver
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 25

# Connecticut

Nickname ..... The Constitution State
Motto ..... *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*
(He Who Transplanted Still Sustains)
Animal ..... Sperm Whale
Flower ..... Mountain Laurel
Bird ..... American Robin
Tree ..... White Oak
Song ..... *Yankee Doodle*
Mineral ..... Garnet
Insect ..... Praying Mantis
Entered the Union ..... January 9, 1788
Capital ..... Hartford

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... William A. O'Neill
Lieutenant Governor ..... Joseph J. Fauliso
Secretary of State ..... Julia H. Tashjian
Attorney General ..... Joseph Lieberman
Treasurer ..... Henry E. Parker
Comptroller ..... J. Edward Caldwell

### SUPREME COURT

John A. Speziale, Chief Justice
Maurice J. Sponzo, Chief Court Administrator
Anthony E. Grillo
Arthur H. Healey
Leo Parskey
Ellen A. Peters
David M. Shea

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Joseph J. Fauliso
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... James J. Murphy Jr.
Clerk of the Senate ..... Mark C. Hauslaib

Speaker of the House ..... Irving J. Stolberg
Deputy Speaker of the House .... Robert F. Frankel
Clerk of the House ..... Thomas P. Sheridan

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 4,872
Rank in Nation ..... 48th
Population ..... 3,107,576
Rank in Nation ..... 25th
Density per square mile ..... 637.8
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6
Capital City ..... Hartford
Population ..... 136,392
Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Bridgeport
Population ..... 142,546
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 22

# Delaware

Nickname ..... The First State
Motto ..... *Liberty and Independence*
Flower ..... Peach Blossom
Bird ..... Blue Hen Chicken
Tree ..... American Holly
Song ..... *Our Delaware*
Entered the Union ..... December 7, 1787
Capital ..... Dover

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Pierre S. du Pont IV
Lieutenant Governor ..... Michael N. Castle
Attorney General ..... Charles M. Oberly III
Treasurer ..... Janet C. Rzewnicki
Auditor ..... Dennis E. Greenhouse
Insurance Commissioner ..... David H. Elliott

### SUPREME COURT

Daniel L. Herrmann, Chief Justice
Andrew D. Christie
Henry R. Horsey
John J. McNeilly
Andrew G.T. Moore II

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Michael N. Castle
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Richard S. Cordrey
Secretary of the Senate ..... Betty Jean Caniford

Speaker of the House ..... Orlando J. George Jr.
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Doris Dayton

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 1,932
Rank in Nation ..... 49th
Population ..... 594,338
Rank in Nation ..... 47th
Density per square mile ..... 307.6
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1
Capital City ..... Dover
Population ..... 23,512
Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Wilmington
Population ..... 70,195
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 3

# Florida

Nickname ..... The Sunshine State
Motto ..... *In God We Trust*
Flower ..... Orange Blossom
Bird ..... Mockingbird
Tree ..... Sabal Palmetto Palm
Song ..... *Old Folks at Home*
Stone ..... Agatized Coral
Gem ..... Moonstone
Saltwater Mammal ..... Dolphin
Marine Mammal ..... Manatee
Saltwater Fish ..... Atlantic Sailfish
Freshwater Fish ..... Florida Large Mouth Bass
Shell ..... Horse Conch
Animal ..... Florida Panther
Beverage ..... Orange Juice
Entered the Union ..... March 3, 1845
Capital ..... Tallahassee

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Bob Graham
Lieutenant Governor ..... Wayne Mixson
Secretary of State ..... George Firestone
Attorney General ..... Jim Smith
Treasurer/Comm. of Insurance ..... Bill Gunter
Comptroller ..... Gerald A. Lewis
Commissioner of Education ... Ralph D. Turlington
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Doyle Conner

### SUPREME COURT

James E. Alderman, Chief Justice
James C. Adkins
Joseph A. Boyd Jr.
Raymond Ehrlich
Parker Lee McDonald
Ben F. Overton
Leander J. Shaw, Jr.

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Curtis Peterson
President Pro Tem of the Senate ... Jack D. Gordon
Secretary of the Senate ..... Joe Brown

Speaker of the House ..... H. Lee Moffitt
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Steve Pajcic
Clerk of the House ..... Allen Morris

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 54,153
Rank in Nation ..... 26th
Population ..... 9,746,324
Rank in Nation ..... 7th
Density per square mile ..... 180
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 19
Capital City ..... Tallahassee
Population ..... 81,548
Rank in State ..... 11th
Largest City ..... Jacksonville
Population ..... 540,920
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 96

# Georgia

Nickname ..... The Empire State of the South*
Motto ..... *Wisdom, Justice and Moderation*
Flower ..... Cherokee Rose
Bird ..... Brown Thrasher
Tree ..... Live Oak
Song ..... *Georgia on My Mind*
Fish ..... Largemouth Bass
Entered the Union ..... January 2, 1788
Capital ..... Atlanta

***Unofficial**

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Joe Frank Harris
Lieutenant Governor ..... Zell Miller
Secretary of State ..... Max Cleland
Attorney General ..... Michael J. Bowers
Comptroller General ..... Johnnie L. Caldwell
Superintendent of Schools ..... Charles McDaniel
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Thomas T. Irvin
Commissioner of Labor ..... Sam Caldwell

### SUPREME COURT

Harold N. Hill Jr., Chief Justice
Thomas O. Marshall, Presiding Justice
Richard Bell
Harold G. Clarke
Hardy Gregory Jr.
George T. Smith
Charles L. Weltner

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Zell B. Miller
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Joe Kennedy
Secretary of the Senate .... Hamilton McWhorter Jr.

Speaker of the House ..... Thomas B. Murphy
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Jack Connell
Clerk of the House ..... Glenn W. Ellard

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 58,056
Rank in Nation ..... 21st
Population ..... 5,463,105
Rank in Nation ..... 13th
Density per square mile ..... 94.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 10
Capital City ..... Atlanta
Population ..... 425,022
Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Atlanta
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 39

# Hawaii

Nickname ..... The Aloha State
Motto ..... *Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono* (The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness)
Flower ..... Hibiscus
Bird ..... Hawaiian Goose
Tree ..... Candlenut
Song ..... *Hawaii Ponoi*
Entered the Union ..... August 21, 1959
Capital ..... Honolulu

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... George R. Ariyoshi
Lieutenant Governor ..... John Waihee

### SUPREME COURT

Herman T.F. Lum, Chief Justice
Yoshimi Hayashi
Edward Nakamura
Frank Padgett
James H. Wakatsuki

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Richard S. H. Wong
Vice President of the Senate ..... Duke T. Kawasaki
Clerk of the Senate ..... T. David Woo Jr.

Speaker of the House ..... Henry Haalilio Peters
Vice Speaker of the House ..... Daniel J. Kihano
Clerk of the House ..... George M. Takane

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 6,425
  Rank in Nation ..... 47th
Population ..... 964,691
  Rank in Nation ..... 39th
  Density per square mile ..... 150.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Honolulu
  Population (county & city) ..... 762,874
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Honolulu
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 12

# Idaho

Nickname ..... The Gem State
Motto ..... *Esto Perpetua* (Let It Be Perpetual)
Flower ..... Syringa
Bird ..... Mountain Bluebird
Tree ..... Western White Pine
Song ..... *Here We Have Idaho*
Gemstone ..... Idaho Star Garnet
Horse ..... Appaloosa
Entered the Union ..... July 3, 1890
Capital ..... Boise

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... John V. Evans
Lieutenant Governor ..... David H. Leroy
Secretary of State ..... Pete T. Cenarrusa
Attorney General ..... Jim Jones
Treasurer ..... Marjorie Ruth Moon
Auditor ..... Joe R. Williams
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Jerry L. Evans

### SUPREME COURT

Charles R. Donaldson, Chief Justice
Robert E. Bakes
Stephen Bistline
Robert G. Huntley Jr.
Allan G. Shepard

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... David H. Leroy
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... James Risch
Secretary of the Senate ..... Dorthea Baxter

Speaker of the House ..... Tom W. Stivers
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Phyllis Watson

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 82,412
  Rank in Nation ..... 11th
Population ..... 943,935
  Rank in Nation ..... 41st
  Density per square mile ..... 11.5
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Boise
  Population ..... 102,451
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Boise
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 11

# Illinois

Nickname ..... The Prairie State
Motto ..... *State Sovereignty-National Union*
Flower ..... Native Violet
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... White Oak
Song ..... *Illinois*
Mineral ..... Fluorite
Animal ..... White-tailed deer
Insect ..... Monarch Butterfly
Entered the Union ..... December 3, 1818
Capital ..... Springfield

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... James R. Thompson
Lieutenant Governor ..... George H. Ryan
Secretary of State ..... Jim Edgar
Attorney General ..... Neil F. Hartigan
Treasurer ..... James H. Donnewald
Comptroller ..... Roland W. Burris

### SUPREME COURT

Howard C. Ryan, Chief Justice
William G. Clark
Joseph H. Goldenhersh
Thomas J. Moran
Seymour Simon
Robert C. Underwood
Daniel P. Ward

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Philip J. Rock
Secretary of the Senate ..... Kenneth A. Wright

Speaker of the House ..... Michael J. Madigan
Chief Clerk of the House ..... John F. O'Brien

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 55,645
Rank in Nation ..... 24th
Population ..... 11,426,518
Rank in Nation ..... 5th
Density per square mile ..... 205.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 22
Capital City ..... Springfield
Population ..... 99,637
Rank in State ..... 4th
Largest City ..... Chicago
Population ..... 3,005,072
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 177

# Indiana

Nickname ..... The Hoosier State
Motto ..... *Crossroads of America*
Flower ..... Peony
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... Tulip Poplar
Song ..... *On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away*
Stone ..... Limestone
Entered the Union ..... December 11, 1816
Capital ..... Indianapolis

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Robert D. Orr
Lieutenant Governor ..... John M. Mutz
Secretary of State ..... Edwin J. Simcox
Attorney General ..... Linley E. Pearson
Treasurer ..... Julian L. Ridlen
Auditor ..... Otis E. Cox
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Harold H. Negley
Clerk of Supreme Ct. and Ct. of Appeals
..... Marjorie H. O'Laughlin

### SUPREME COURT

Richard M. Givan, Chief Justice
Roger O. DeBruler
Donald H. Hunter
Alfred J. Pivarnik
Dixon W. Prentice

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... John M. Mutz
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Robert Garton
Secretary of the Senate ..... Sandra B. Culp

Speaker of the House ..... J. Roberts Dailey
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .... Nelson J. Becker
Principal Clerk of the House
..... Sharon Cummins Thuma

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 35,932
Rank in Nation ..... 38th
Population ..... 5,490,224
Rank in Nation ..... 12th
Density per square mile ..... 152.8
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 10
Capital City ..... Indianapolis
Population ..... 700,807
Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Indianapolis
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 61

# Iowa

Nickname ..... The Hawkeye State
Motto ..... *Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain*
Flower ..... Wild Rose
Bird ..... Eastern Goldfinch
Tree ..... Oak
Song ..... *The Song of Iowa*
Stone ..... Geode
Entered the Union ..... December 28, 1846
Capital ..... Des Moines

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Terry E. Branstad
Lieutenant Governor ..... Robert T. Anderson
Secretary of State ..... Mary Jane Odell
Attorney General ..... Tom Miller
Treasurer ..... Michael L. Fitzgerald
Auditor ..... Richard D. Johnson
Secretary of Agriculture ..... Robert H. Lounsberry

### SUPREME COURT

W. Ward Reynoldson, Chief Justice
James H. Carter
K. David Harris
Jerry L. Larson
Mark McCormick
A. A. McGiverin
Louis W. Schultz
Harvey Uhlenhopp
Charles R. Wolle

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Robert T. Anderson
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Charles Miller
Secretary of the Senate ..... K. Marie Thayer

Speaker of the House ..... Don Avenson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... John Connors
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Joseph O'Hern

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 55,965
Rank in Nation ..... 23rd
Population ..... 2,913,808
Rank in Nation ..... 27th
Density per square mile ..... 52.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6
Capital City ..... Des Moines
Population ..... 191,003
Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Des Moines
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 29

# Kansas

Nickname ..... The Sunflower State
Motto ..... *Ad Astra per Aspera* (To the Stars through Difficulties)
Flower ..... Native Sunflower
Bird ..... Western Meadowlark
Tree ..... Cottonwood
Song ..... *Home on the Range*
Animal ..... American Buffalo
Insect ..... Honeybee
Entered the Union ..... January 29, 1861
Capital ..... Topeka

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... John Carlin
Lieutenant Governor ..... Tom Docking
Secretary of State ..... Jack H. Brier
Attorney General ..... Robert T. Stephan
Treasurer ..... Joan Finney
Commissioner of Insurance ..... Fletcher Bell

### SUPREME COURT

Alfred G. Schroeder, Chief Justice
Harold S. Herd
Richard W. Holmes
Tyler C. Lockett
Kay McFarland
Robert H. Miller
David Prager

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Ross O. Doyen
Vice President of the Senate ..... Charlie L. Angell
Secretary of the Senate ..... Lu Kenney

Speaker of the House ..... Mike Hayden
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Ben Foster
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Geneva Seward

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 81,778
Rank in Nation ..... 13th
Population ..... 2,363,679
Rank in Nation ..... 32nd
Density per square mile ..... 28.9
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 5
Capital City ..... Topeka
Population ..... 115,266
Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Wichita
Population ..... 279,272
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 34

# Kentucky

Nickname ..... The Bluegrass State
Motto ..... *United We Stand, Divided We Fall*
Flower ..... Goldenrod
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... Coffee Tree
Song ..... *My Old Kentucky Home*
Entered the Union ..... June 1, 1792
Capital ..... Frankfort

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Martha Layne Collins
Lieutenant Governor ..... Steven L. Beshear
Secretary of State ..... Drexell Davis
Attorney General ..... David Armstrong
Treasurer ..... Frances Jones Mills
Auditor of Public Accounts ..... Mary Ann Tobin
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Alice McDonald
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... David Boswell

### SUPREME COURT

Robert F. Stephens, Chief Justice
J. Calvin Aker
William Gant
Charles Leibson
James B. Stephenson
Roy Vance
Donald Wintersheimer

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Steven L. Beshear
President Pro Tem of the Senate . Joseph W. Prather
Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... Marjorie Wagoner

Speaker of the House ..... Bobby H. Richardson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ... Donald Blandford
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Evelyn Marston

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 39,669
  Rank in Nation ..... 37th
Population ..... 3,660,777
  Rank in Nation ..... 23rd
  Density per square mile ..... 92.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 7
Capital City ..... Frankfort
  Population ..... 25,973
  Rank in State ..... 9th
Largest City ..... Louisville
  Population ..... 298,451
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 30

# Louisiana

Nickname ..... The Pelican State
Motto ..... *Union, Justice and Confidence*
Flower ..... Magnolia
Bird ..... Eastern Brown Pelican
Tree ..... Bald Cypress
Songs ..... *Give Me Louisiana* and *You Are My Sunshine*
Entered the Union ..... April 30, 1812
Capital ..... Baton Rouge

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Edwin W. Edwards
Lieutenant Governor ..... Robert L. Freeman
Secretary of State ..... James H. Brown
Attorney General ..... William J. Guste Jr.
Treasurer ..... Mary Evelyn Parker
Supt. of Education ..... Thomas G. Clausen
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Bob Odom
Commissioner of Insurance .... Sherman A. Bernard
Commissioner of Elections ..... Jerry M. Fowler

### SUPREME COURT

John A. Dixon Jr., Chief Justice
Fred A. Blanche Jr.
Pascal F. Calogero Jr.
James L. Dennis
Harry T. Lemmon
Walter F. Marcus Jr.
Jack Crozier Watson

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Samuel B. Nunez Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Thomas Hudson
Secretary of the Senate ..... Michael S. Baer III

Speaker of the House ..... John Alario
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Joe Delpit
Clerk of the House ..... Alfred Speer

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 44,521
  Rank in Nation ..... 33rd
Population ..... 4,205,900
  Rank in Nation ..... 19th
  Density per square mile ..... 94.5
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 8
Capital City ..... Baton Rouge
  Population ..... 219,419
  Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... New Orleans
  Population ..... 557,515
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 34

# Maine

Nickname ..... The Pine Tree State
Motto ..... *Dirigo* (I Direct)
Flower ..... White Pine Cone and Tassel
Bird ..... Chickadee
Tree ..... Eastern White Pine
Song ..... *State of Maine Song*
Mineral ..... Tourmaline
Fish ..... Landlocked Salmon
Insect ..... Honeybee
Animal ..... Moose
Entered the Union ..... March 15, 1820
Capital ..... Augusta

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Joseph E. Brennan
Secretary of State ..... Rodney S. Quinn
Attorney General ..... James E. Tierney

### SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Vincent L. McKusick, Chief Justice
Gene Carter
Edward S. Godfrey
David A. Nichols
David G. Roberts
Elmer H. Violette
Daniel E. Wathen

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Gerard P. Conley
Secretary of the Senate ..... Joy J. O'Brien

Speaker of the House ..... John L. Martin
Clerk of the House ..... Edwin H. Pert

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 30,995
  Rank in Nation ..... 39th
Population ..... 1,124,660
  Rank in Nation ..... 38th
  Density per square mile ..... 36.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Augusta
  Population ..... 21,819
  Rank in State ..... 6th
Largest City ..... Portland
  Population ..... 61,572
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 12

# Maryland

Nickname ..... The Old Line State
Motto ..... *Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine* (Manly Deeds, Womanly Words)
Flower ..... Black-eyed Susan
Bird ..... Baltimore Oriole
Tree ..... White Oak
Song ..... *Maryland, My Maryland*
Animal ..... Chesapeake Bay Retriever
Fish ..... Striped Bass
Entered the Union ..... April 28, 1788
Capital ..... Annapolis

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Harry R. Hughes
Lieutenant Governor ..... J. Joseph Curran Jr.
Secretary of State ..... Lorraine M. Sheehan
Attorney General ..... Stephen H. Sachs
Comptroller of Treasury ..... Louis L. Golstein

### COURT OF APPEALS

Robert C. Murphy, Chief Judge
Harry A. Cole
James F. Couch Jr.
Rita C. Davidson
John C. Eldridge
Lawrence F. Rodowsky
Marvin H. Smith

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Melvin A. Steinberg
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Frederick C. Malkus Jr.
Secretary of the Senate ..... Oden Bowie

Speaker of the House ..... Benjamin L. Cardin
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Thomas B. Kernan
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Jacqueline M. Spell

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 9,837
  Rank in Nation ..... 42nd
Population ..... 4,216,975
  Rank in Nation ..... 18th
  Density per square mile ..... 428.7
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 8
Capital City ..... Annapolis
  Population ..... 31,740
  Rank in State ..... 5th
Largest City ..... Baltimore
  Population ..... 786,775
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 17

# Massachusetts

Nickname ..... The Bay State
Motto .. *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem* (By the Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only under Liberty)
Flower ..... Mayflower
Bird ..... Chickadee
Tree ..... American Elm
Song ..... *All Hail to Massachusetts*
Fish ..... Cod
Insect ..... Ladybug
Horse ..... Morgan
Dog ..... Boston Terrier
Beverage ..... Cranberry Juice
Mineral ..... Babingtonite
Entered the Union ..... February 6, 1788
Capital City ..... Boston

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Michael S. Dukakis
Lieutenant Governor ..... John F. Kerry
Secretary of the Commonwealth ..... Michael J. Connolly
Attorney General ..... Francis X. Bellotti
Treasurer ..... Robert Q. Crane
Auditor of the Commonwealth .... John J. Finnegan

### SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Edward F. Hennessey, Chief Justice
Ruth I. Abrams
Paul J. Liacos
Neil L. Lynch
Joseph R. Nolan
Francis P. O'Connor
Herbert P. Wilkins

### GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate ..... William M. Bulger
Clerk of the Senate ..... Edward B. O'Neill

Speaker of the House ..... Thomas W. McGee
Clerk of the House ..... Robert MacQueen

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 7,824
Rank in Nation ..... 45th
Population ..... 5,737,037
Rank in Nation ..... 11th
Density per square mile ..... 733.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 11
Capital City ..... Boston
Population ..... 562,994
Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Boston
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 149

# Michigan

Nickname ..... The Wolverine State
Motto ..... *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice* (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You)
Flower ..... Apple Blossom
Bird ..... Robin
Tree ..... White Pine
Song ..... *Michigan, My Michigan*
Stone ..... Petoskey Stone
Gem ..... Chlorastrolite
Fish ..... Trout
Entered the Union ..... January 26, 1837
Capital ..... Lansing

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... James Blanchard
Lieutenant Governor ..... Martha Griffiths
Secretary of State ..... Richard H. Austin
Attorney General ..... Frank J. Kelley

### SUPREME COURT

G. Mennen Williams, Chief Justice
Patricia J. Boyle
James H. Brickley
Michael F. Cavanagh
Thomas G. Kavanagh
Charles L. Levin
James L. Ryan

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Martha Griffiths
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Harry A. DeMaso
Secretary of the Senate ..... William C. Kandler

Speaker of the House ..... Gary M. Owen
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ... Matthew McNeely
Clerk of the House ..... William A. Ryan

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 56,954
Rank in Nation ..... 22nd
Population ..... 9,262,078
Rank in Nation ..... 8th
Density per square mile ..... 162.6
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 18
Capital City ..... Lansing
Population ..... 130,414
Rank in State ..... 5th
Largest City ..... Detroit
Population ..... 1,203,339
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 88

# Minnesota

Nickname ..... The North Star State
Motto ..... *L'Etoile du Nord* (The Star of the North)
Flower ..... Pink and White Lady's-Slipper
Bird ..... Common Loon
Tree ..... Red Pine
Song ..... *Hail! Minnesota*
Gemstone ..... Lake Superior Agate
Fish ..... Walleye
Grain ..... Wild Rice
Entered the Union ..... May 11, 1858
Capital ..... St. Paul

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Rudy Perpich
Lieutenant Governor ..... Marlene Johnson
Secretary of State ..... Joan Anderson Growe
Attorney General ..... Hubert H. Humphrey III
Treasurer ..... Robert W. Mattson
Auditor ..... Arne Carlson

### SUPREME COURT

Douglas K. Amdahl, Chief Justice
M. Jeanne Coyne
Glenn E. Kelley
C. Donald Peterson
George M. Scott
John E. Simonett
John J. Todd
Rosalie E. Wahl
Lawrence R. Yetka

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Jerome M. Hughes
Secretary of the Senate ..... Patrick E. Flahaven

Speaker of the House ..... Harry A. Sieben Jr.
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Edward A. Burdick

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 79,548
  Rank in Nation ..... 14th
Population ..... 4,075,970
  Rank in Nation ..... 21st
  Density per square mile ..... 51.2
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 8
Capital City ..... St. Paul
  Population ..... 270,230
  Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Minneapolis
  Population ..... 370,951
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 65

# Mississippi

Nickname ..... The Magnolia State
Motto ..... *Virtute et Armis* (By Valor and Arms)
Flower ..... Magnolia
Bird ..... Mockingbird
Tree ..... Magnolia
Song ..... *Go, Mississippi*
Entered the Union ..... December 10, 1817
Capital ..... Jackson

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... William A. Allain
Lieutenant Governor ..... Brad Dye
Secretary of State ..... Dick Molpus
Attorney General ..... Edwin Lloyd Pittman
Treasurer ..... William J. Cole III
Auditor of Public Accounts ..... Ray Mabus
Supt. of Public Education ..... Charles E. Holladay
Commissioner of Agric. and Comm. . Jim Buck Ross
Commissioner of Insurance ..... George Dale

### SUPREME COURT

Neville Patterson, Chief Justice
Vernon H. Broom, Presiding Justice
Harry Walker, Presiding Justice
Francis S. Bowling
Armis E. Hawkins
Dan M. Lee
Roy Noble Lee
Lenore L. Prather
James Robertson

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Brad Dye
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Tommy N. Brooks
Secretary of the Senate ..... Charles H. Griffin

Speaker of the House ..... C. B. Newman
Clerk of the House ..... Charles J. Jackson Jr.

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 47,233
  Rank in Nation ..... 31st
Population ..... 2,520,638
  Rank in Nation ..... 31st
  Density per square mile ..... 53.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 5
Capital City ..... Jackson
  Population ..... 202,895
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Jackson
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 27

# Missouri

Nickname ..... The Show Me State
Motto ..... *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto* (The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law)
Flower ..... Hawthorn
Bird ..... Bluebird
Tree ..... Dogwood
Song ..... *Missouri Waltz*
Stone ..... Mozarkite
Entered the Union ..... August 10, 1821
Capital ..... Jefferson City

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Christopher S. Bond
Lieutenant Governor ..... Kenneth J. Rothman
Secretary of State ..... James C. Kirkpatrick
Attorney General ..... John Ashcroft
Treasurer ..... Mel Carnahan
Auditor ..... James F. Antonio

### SUPREME COURT

Albert Rendlen, Chief Justice
William H. Billings
Charles Blackmer
Robert T. Donnelly
Andrew J. Higgins
Warren D. Welliver

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Kenneth J. Rothman
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... John E. Scott
Secretary of the Senate ..... Terry Spieler

Speaker of the House ..... Robert F. Griffin
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .... Patrick J. Hickey
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Douglas W. Burnett

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 68,945
Rank in Nation ..... 18th
Population ..... 4,916,686
Rank in Nation ..... 15th
Density per square mile ..... 71.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 9
Capital City ..... Jefferson City
Population ..... 33,619
Rank in State ..... 12th
Largest City ..... St. Louis
Population ..... 453,085
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 51

# Montana

Nickname ..... The Treasure State
Motto ..... *Oro y Plata* (Gold and Silver)
Flower ..... Bitterroot
Animal ..... Grizzley Bear
Bird ..... Western Meadowlark
Tree ..... Ponderosa Pine
Song ..... *Montana*
Stones ..... Sapphire and Agate
Fish ..... Blackspotted Cutthroat Trout
Grass ..... Bluebunch Wheatgrass
Entered the Union ..... November 8, 1889
Capital ..... Helena

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Ted Schwinden
Lieutenant Governor ..... George Turman
Secretary of State ..... Jim Waltermire
Attorney General ..... Mike Greely
Auditor ..... E.V. "Sonny" Omholt
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Ed Argenbright

### SUPREME COURT

Frank I. Haswell, Chief Justice
L.C. Gulbrandson
John C. Harrison
Frank B. Morrison
Daniel J. Shea
John C. Sheehy
Fred J. Weber

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Stan Stephens
President Pro Tem of the Senate ... Allen C. Kolstad
Secretary of the Senate ..... John W. Larson

Speaker of the House ..... Daniel Kemmis
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Joe Brand
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Jo Ann Owens

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 145,388
Rank in Nation ..... 4th
Population ..... 786,690
Rank in Nation ..... 44th
Density per square mile ..... 5.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Helena
Population ..... 23,938
Rank in State ..... 5th
Largest City ..... Billings
Population ..... 66,798
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 9

# Nebraska

Nickname ..... The Cornhusker State
Motto ..... *Equality Before the Law*
Flower ..... Goldenrod
Bird ..... Western Meadowlark
Tree ..... Western Cottonwood
Song ..... *Beautiful Nebraska*
Gemstone ..... Blue Agate
Fossil ..... Mammoth
Grass ..... Little Blue Stem
Insect ..... Honeybee
Rock ..... Prairie Agate
Entered the Union ..... March 1, 1867
Capital ..... Lincoln

## SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Robert Kerrey
Lieutenant Governor ..... Donald McGinley
Secretary of State ..... Allen J. Beermann
Attorney General ..... Paul L. Douglas
Treasurer ..... Kay Orr
Auditor of Public Accounts ..... Ray A.C. Johnson

## SUPREME COURT

Norman M. Krivosha, Chief Justice
Leslie Boslaugh
D. Nick Caporale
William C. Hastings
Hale McCown
Thomas M. Shanahan
C. Thomas White

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature ..... Donald McGinley
Speaker of the Legislature ..... William E. Nichol
Chairman of Executive Board, Legislative Council ..... Vard Johnson
Vice Chairman of Executive Board, Legislative Council ..... Shirley Marsh
Clerk of the Legislature ..... Patrick J. O'Donnell

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 76,644
  Rank in Nation ..... 15th
Population ..... 1,569,825
  Rank in Nation ..... 35th
  Density per square mile ..... 20.5
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 3
Capital City ..... Lincoln
  Population ..... 171,932
  Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Omaha
  Population ..... 314,255
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 12

# Nevada

Nickname ..... The Silver State
Motto ..... *All for Our Country*
Flower ..... Sagebrush
Bird ..... Mountain Bluebird
Tree ..... Single-leaf Pinon
Song ..... *Home Means Nevada*
Animal ..... Desert Bighorn Sheep
Metal ..... Silver
Grass ..... Indian Rice Grass
Fossil ..... Ichthyosaur
Entered the Union ..... October 31, 1864
Capital ..... Carson City

## SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Richard Bryan
Lieutenant Governor ..... Robert A. Cashell
Secretary of State ..... William D. Swackhamer
Attorney General ..... Brian McKay
Treasurer ..... Patricia Cafferata
Controller ..... Darrel R. Daines

## SUPREME COURT

Noel E. Manoukian, Chief Justice
E.M. Gunderson
John C. Mowbray
Charles E. Springer
Thomas L. Steffen

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Robert A. Cashell
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Keith Ashworth
Secretary of the Senate ..... Janice L. Thomas
Speaker of the Assembly ..... John M. Vergiels
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly ..... James W. Schofield
Chief Clerk of the Assembly ... Mouryne B. Landing

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 109,894
  Rank in Nation ..... 7th
Population ..... 800,493
  Rank in Nation ..... 43rd
  Density per square mile ..... 7.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Carson City
  Population ..... 32,022
  Rank in State ..... 5th
Largest City ..... Las Vegas
  Population ..... 164,674
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 6

# New Hampshire

Nickname ..... The Granite State
Motto ..... *Live Free or Die*
Flower ..... Purple Lilac
Bird ..... Purple Finch
Tree ..... White Birch
Song ..... *Old New Hampshire*
Insect ..... Ladybug
Entered the Union ..... June 21, 1788
Capital ..... Concord

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... John H. Sununu
Secretary of State ..... William M. Gardner
Attorney General ..... Gregory H. Smith

### SUPREME COURT

John W. King, Chief Justice
William F. Batchelder
Maurice P. Bois
David A. Brock
Charles G. Douglas III

### GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate ..... Vesta M. Roy
Vice President of the Senate
..... George E. Freese Jr.
Clerk of the Senate ..... Wilmont S. White

Speaker of the House ..... John B. Tucker
Clerk of the House ..... Carl A. Peterson

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 8,993
Rank in Nation ..... 44th
Population ..... 920,610
Rank in Nation ..... 42nd
Density per square mile ..... 102.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Concord
Population ..... 30,400
Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Manchester
Population ..... 90,936
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 12

# New Jersey

Nickname ..... The Garden State
Motto ..... *Liberty and Prosperity*
Flower ..... Purple Violet
Bird ..... Eastern Goldfinch
Tree ..... Red Oak
Insect ..... Honeybee
Animal ..... Horse
Entered the Union ..... December 18, 1787
Capital ..... Trenton

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Thomas H. Kean
Secretary of State ..... Jane Burgio
Attorney General ..... Irwin I. Kimmelman

### SUPREME COURT

Robert N. Wilentz, Chief Justice
Robert L. Clifford
Marie L. Garibaldi
Alan B. Handler
Daniel J. O'Hern
Stewart G. Pollock
Sidney M. Schreiber

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Carmen A. Orechio
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Joseph Hirkala
Secretary of the Senate ..... Robert E. Gladden

Speaker of the Assembly ..... Alan J. Karcher
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly
..... Thomas J. Deverin
Clerk of the Assembly ..... John J. Miller Jr.

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 7,468
Rank in Nation ..... 46th
Population ..... 7,364,823
Rank in Nation ..... 9th
Density per square mile ..... 986.2
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 14
Capital City ..... Trenton
Population ..... 92,124
Rank in State ..... 5th
Largest City ..... Newark
Population ..... 329,248
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 110

# New Mexico

Nickname ..... The Land of Enchantment
Motto ..... *Crescit Eundo* (It Grows As It Goes)
Flower ..... Yucca
Bird ..... Roadrunner
Tree ..... Pinon
Songs ..... *Asi es Nuevo Mexico* and *O, Fair New Mexico*
Gem ..... Turquoise
Animal ..... Black Bear
Fish ..... Cutthroat Trout
Entered the Union ..... January 6, 1912
Capital ..... Santa Fe

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Toney Anaya
Lieutenant Governor ..... Mike Runnels
Secretary of State ..... Clara P. Jones
Attorney General ..... Paul G. Bardacke
Treasurer ..... Earl E. Hartley
Auditor ..... Albert Romero
Commissioner of Public Lands ..... Jim Baca

### SUPREME COURT

William R. Federici, Chief Justice
William F. Riordan
Dan Sosa Jr.
Harry E. Stowers Jr.
Mary Walters

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Mike Runnels
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... I. M. Smalley
Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... Juanita M. Pino

Speaker of the House ..... Raymond G. Sanchez
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Steve Arias

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 121,335
  Rank in Nation ..... 5th
Population ..... 1,302,894
  Rank in Nation ..... 37th
  Density per square mile ..... 10.7
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 3
Capital City ..... Santa Fe
  Population ..... 48,953
  Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Albuquerque
  Population ..... 331,767
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 13

# New York

Nickname ..... The Empire State
Motto ..... *Excelsior* (Ever Upward)
Flower ..... Rose
Bird ..... Bluebird
Tree ..... Sugar Maple
Fruit ..... Apple
Gem ..... Garnet
Animal ..... Beaver
Fish ..... Trout
Beverage ..... Milk
Entered the Union ..... July 26, 1788
Capital ..... Albany

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Mario M. Cuomo
Lieutenant Governor ..... Alfred B. DelBello
Attorney General ..... Robert Abrams
Comptroller ..... Edward V. Regan

### COURT OF APPEALS

Lawrence H. Cooke, Chief Judge
Matthew J. Jasen
Hugh R. Jones
Judith S. Kaye
Bernard S. Meyer
Richard D. Simons
Sol Wachtler

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Alfred B. Del Bello
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Warren M. Anderson
Secretary of the Senate ..... Stephen Sloan

Speaker of the Assembly ..... Stanley Fink
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly ..... William F. Passannante
Clerk of the Assembly ..... Catherine A. Carey

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 47,377
  Rank in Nation ..... 30th
Population ..... 17,558,072
  Rank in Nation ..... 2nd
  Density per square mile ..... 370.6
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 34
Capital City ..... Albany
  Population ..... 101,727
  Rank in State ..... 6th
Largest City ..... New York
  Population ..... 7,071,639
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 86

# North Carolina

Nickname ..... The Tar Heel State
Motto ..... *Esse Quam Videri*
(To Be Rather Than to Seem)
Flower ..... Dogwood
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... Long Leaf Pine
Song ..... *The Old North State*
Mammal ..... Gray Squirrel
Gem ..... Emerald
Fish ..... Channel Bass
Insect ..... Honey Bee
Reptile ..... Turtle
Rock ..... Granite
Entered the Union ..... November 21, 1789
Capital ..... Raleigh

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... James B. Hunt Jr.
Lieutenant Governor ..... James C. Green
Secretary of State ..... Thad Eure
Attorney General ..... Rufus L. Edmisten
Treasurer ..... Harlan E. Boyles
Auditor ..... Edward Renfrow
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... A. Craig Phillips
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... James A. Graham
Commissioner of Labor ..... John C. Brooks
Commissioner of Insurance ..... John R. Ingram

### SUPREME COURT

Joseph Branch, Chief Justice
J. William Copeland
James G. Exum Jr.
Henry E. Frye
Harry C. Martin
Louis B. Meyer
Burley B. Mitchell Jr.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... James C. Green
President Pro Tem of the Senate ... W. Craig Lawing
Principal Clerk of the Senate ..... Sylvia Fink

Speaker of the House ..... Liston B. Ramsey
Speaker Pro Tem of the House
..... Allan C. Barbee
Principal Clerk of the House ..... Grace Collins

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 48,843
Rank in Nation ..... 29th
Population ..... 5,881,766
Rank in Nation ..... 10th
Density per square mile ..... 120.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 11
Capital City ..... Raleigh
Population ..... 150,255
Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Charlotte
Population ..... 314,447
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 43

# North Dakota

Nicknames ..... The Flickertail State and
The Sioux State
Motto ..... *Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable*
Flower ..... Wild Prairie Rose
Bird ..... Western Meadowlark
Tree ..... American Elm
Song ..... *North Dakota Hymn*
March ..... *Spirit of the Land*
Stone ..... Teredo Petrified Wood
Fish ..... Northern Pike
Grass ..... Western Wheatgrass
Entered the Union ..... November 2, 1889
Capital ..... Bismarck

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Allen I. Olson
Lieutenant Governor ..... Ernest Sands
Secretary of State ..... Ben Meier
Attorney General ..... Robert Wefald
Treasurer ..... John Lesmeister
Auditor ..... Robert Peterson
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Joe Crawford
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Kent Jones
Commissioner of Labor ..... Orville Hagen
Commissioner of Insurance ..... J.O. Wigen
Tax Commissioner ..... Kent Conrad

### SUPREME COURT

Ralph J. Erickstad, Chief Justice
H.F. Gierke
Vernon R. Pederson
Paul Sand
Gerald W. VandeWalle

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Ernest Sands
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Russell Thane
Secretary of the Senate ..... Leo Leidholm

Speaker of the House ..... Tish Kelly
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Charles Fleming

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 69,300
Rank in Nation ..... 17th
Population ..... 652,717
Rank in Nation ..... 46th
Density per square mile ..... 9.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1
Capital City ..... Bismarck
Population ..... 44,485
Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Fargo
Population ..... 61,383
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 9

# Ohio

Nickname ..... The Buckeye State
Motto ..... *With God, All Things Are Possible*
Flower ..... Scarlet Carnation
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... Buckeye
Song ..... *Beautiful Ohio*
Stone ..... Ohio Flint
Insect ..... Ladybug
Beverage ..... Tomato Juice
Entered the Union ..... March 1, 1803
Capital ..... Columbus

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Richard F. Celeste
Lieutenant Governor ..... Myrl H. Shoemaker
Secretary of State ..... Sherrod Brown
Attorney General ..... Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr.
Treasurer ..... Mary Ellen Withrow
Auditor ..... Thomas E. Ferguson

### SUPREME COURT

Frank D. Celebrezze, Chief Justice
Clifford F. Brown
William B. Brown
James Celebreeze
Robert E. Holmes
Ralph S. Locher
A. William Sweeney

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Harry Meshel
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Neal F. Zimmers Jr.
Clerk of the Senate ..... Thomas A. Smith

Speaker of the House ..... Vernal G. Riffe Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Barney Quilter
Legislative Clerk of the House ..... Ty Marsh
Executive Secretary of the House ..... Thomas R. Winters

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 41,004
Rank in Nation ..... 35th
Population ..... 10,797,630
Rank in Nation ..... 6th
Density per square mile ..... 263.5
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 21
Capital City ..... Columbus
Population ..... 564,871
Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Cleveland
Population ..... 573,822
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 150

# Oklahoma

Nickname ..... The Sooner State
Motto ..... *Labor Omnia Vincit* (Labor Conquers All Things)
Flower ..... Mistletoe
Bird ..... Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tree ..... Redbud
Grass ..... Indian Grass
Song ..... *Oklahoma*
Poem ..... "Howdy Folks"
Stone ..... Barite Rose (Rose Rock)
Animal ..... American Buffalo
Reptile ..... Mountain Boomer Lizard
Fish ..... White Bass
Entered the Union ..... November 16, 1907
Capital ..... Oklahoma City

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... George Nigh
Lieutenant Governor ..... Spencer Bernard
Attorney General ..... Mike Turpin
Treasurer ..... Leo Winters
Auditor and Inspector ..... Clifton Scott
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Leslie R. Fisher
Insurance Commissioner ..... Gerald Grimes

### SUPREME COURT

Don Barnes, Chief Justice
Robert D. Simms, Vice Chief Justice
John B. Doolin
Rudolph Hargrave
Ralph B. Hodges
Robert E. Lavender
Marian P. Opala
Alma Wilson
(Vacancy)

### COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

Hez J. Bussey, Presiding Judge
Tom Brett
Tom R. Cornish

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Spencer Bernard
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Marvin York
Secretary of the Senate ..... Lee Slater

Speaker of the House ..... Jim L. Barker
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Mike Murphy
Chief Clerk of the House/Administrator ..... Irene McConathy

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 68,655
Rank in Nation ..... 19th
Population ..... 3,025,290
Rank in Nation ..... 26th
Density per square mile ..... 44.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6
Capital City ..... Oklahoma City
Population ..... 403,213
Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Oklahoma City
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 33

# Oregon

Nickname ..... The Beaver State
Motto ..... *The Union*
Flower ..... Oregon Grape
Bird ..... Western Meadowlark
Tree ..... Douglas Fir
Song ..... *Oregon, My Oregon*
Stone ..... Thunderegg
Animal ..... Beaver
Fish ..... Chinook Salmon
Insect ..... Swallowtail Butterfly
Entered the Union ..... February 14, 1859
Capital ..... Salem

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Victor Atiyeh
Secretary of State ..... Norma Paulus
Attorney General ..... Dave Frohnmayer
Treasurer ..... Bill Rutherford
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Verne A. Duncan
Labor Commissioner ..... Mary Roberts

### SUPREME COURT

Edwin J. Peterson, Chief Justice
J.R. Campbell
Wallace P. Carson Jr.
Robert E. Jones
Berkeley Lent
Hans A. Linde
Betty Roberts

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Edward N. Fadeley
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... William McCoy
Secretary of the Senate ..... Maribel Cadmus

Speaker of the House ..... Grattan Kerans
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Rick Bauman
Chief Clerk of the House ..... (Vacancy)

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 96,184
  Rank in Nation ..... 10th
Population ..... 2,632,105
  Rank in Nation ..... 30th
  Density per square mile ..... 27.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 5
Capital City ..... Salem
  Population ..... 89,233
  Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Portland
  Population ..... 366,383
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 29

# Pennsylvania

Nickname ..... The Keystone State
Motto ..... *Virtue, Liberty and Independence*
Flower ..... Mountain Laurel
Game Bird ..... Ruffed Grouse
Tree ..... Hemlock
Dog ..... Great Dane
Animal ..... Whitetail Deer
Insect ..... Firefly
Fish ..... Brook Trout
Entered the Union ..... December 12, 1787
Capital ..... Harrisburg

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Richard L. Thornburgh
Lieutenant Governor ..... William W. Scranton III
Attorney General ..... Leroy S. Zimmerman
Treasurer ..... R. Budd Dwyer
Auditor General ..... Al Benedict

### SUPREME COURT

Robert N.C. Nix Jr., Chief Justice
John P. Flaherty
William D. Hutchinson
Rolf Larsen
James T. McDermott
Nicholas P. Papadakos
Stephen A. Zappala

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate .... William W. Scranton III
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Henry G. Hager
Secretary of the Senate ..... Mark R. Corrigan

Speaker of the House ..... K. Leroy Irvis
Chief Clerk of the House ..... John J. Zubeck

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 44,888
  Rank in Nation ..... 32nd
Population ..... 11,863,895
  Rank in Nation ..... 4th
  Density per square mile ..... 264.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 23
Capital City ..... Harrisburg
  Population ..... 53,264
  Rank in State ..... 10th
Largest City ..... Philadelphia
  Population ..... 1,688,210
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 83

# Rhode Island

Nickname ..... Little Rhody
Motto ..... *Hope*
Flower ..... Violet
Bird ..... Rhode Island Red
Tree ..... Red Maple
Song ..... *Rhode Island*
Rock ..... Cumberlandite
Mineral ..... Bowenite
Entered the Union ..... May 29, 1790
Capital ..... Providence

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... J. Joseph Garrahy
Lieutenant Governor ..... Thomas R. DiLuglio
Secretary of State ..... Susan L. Farmer
Attorney General ..... Dennis J. Roberts II
General Treasurer ..... Anthony J. Solomon

### SUPREME COURT

Joseph A. Bevilacqua, Chief Justice
Thomas F. Kelleher
Florence K. Murray
Donald F. Shay
Joseph R. Weisberger

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Thomas R. DiLuglio
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... William O'Neill
Secretary of the Senate ..... Susan L. Farmer

Speaker of the House ..... Matthew J. Smith
First Deputy Speaker of the House ..... Maureen E. Maigret
Reading Clerk of the House ..... Eugene J. McMahon

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 1,055
  Rank in Nation ..... 50th
Population ..... 947,154
  Rank in Nation ..... 40th
  Density per square mile ..... 897.8
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2
Capital City ..... Providence
  Population ..... 156,804
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Providence
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 27

# South Carolina

Nickname ..... The Palmetto State
Mottos ..... *Animis Opibusque Parati* (Prepared in Mind and Resources) and *Dum Spiro Spero* (While I Breathe, I Hope)
Flower ..... Carolina Jessamine
Bird ..... Carolina Wren
Tree ..... Palmetto
Song ..... *Carolina*
Stone ..... Blue Granite
Entered the Union ..... May 23, 1788
Capital ..... Columbia

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Richard W. Riley
Lieutenant Governor ..... Mike Daniel
Secretary of State ..... John T. Campbell
Attorney General ..... Travis Medlock
Treasurer ..... Grady L. Patterson Jr.
Comptroller General ..... Earle E. Morris Jr.
Supt. of Education ..... Charlie G. Williams
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Les Tindal
Adjutant General ..... Eston Marchant

### SUPREME COURT

James Woodrow Lewis, Chief Justice
George Tillman Gregory Jr.
David W. Harwell
Bruce Littlejohn
Julius B. Ness

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Mike Daniel
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Rembert Dennis
Clerk of the Senate ..... James P. Fields Jr.

Speaker of the House ..... Ramon Schwartz Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... W. Sterling Anderson
Clerk of the House ..... Lois T. Shealy

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 30,203
  Rank in Nation ..... 40th
Population ..... 3,121,820
  Rank in Nation ..... 24th
  Density per square mile ..... 103.4
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6
Capital City ..... Columbia
  Population ..... 101,208
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Columbia
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 26

# South Dakota

Nickname ..... The Coyote State
Motto ..... *Under God the People Rule*
Flower ..... Pasque Flower
Bird ..... Ringnecked Pheasant
Tree ..... Black Hills Spruce
Song ..... *Hail, South Dakota*
Mineral ..... Rose Quartz
Gem ..... Fairburn Agate
Animal ..... Coyote
Insect ..... Honey Bee
Grass ..... Western Wheat Grass
Entered the Union ..... November 2, 1889
Capital City ..... Pierre

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... William J. Janklow
Lieutenant Governor ..... Lowell C. Hansen II
Secretary of State ..... Alice Kundert
Attorney General ..... Mark Meierhenry
Treasurer ..... David L. Volk
Auditor ..... Vern Larson
Commissioner of School and Public Lands ..... David L. Volk

### SUPREME COURT

Jon Fosheim, Chief Justice
Francis G. Dunn
Frank E. Henderson
Robert E. Morgan
Roger Wollman

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Lowell C. Hansen II
President Pro Tem of the Senate .. Mary A. McClure
Secretary of the Senate ..... Joyce Hazeltine

Speaker of the House ..... Jerome B. Lammers
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Donald J. Ham
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Paul Inman

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 75,952
Rank in Nation ..... 16th
Population ..... 690,768
Rank in Nation ..... 45th
Density per square mile ..... 9.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1
Capital City ..... Pierre
Population ..... 11,973
Rank in State ..... 9th
Largest City ..... Sioux Falls
Population ..... 81,343
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 10

# Tennessee

Nickname ..... The Volunteer State
Motto ..... *Agriculture and Commerce*
Flower ..... Iris
Bird ..... Mockingbird
Tree ..... Tulip Poplar
Wildflower ..... Passion Flower
Songs ..... *When It's Iris Time in Tennessee; The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee;* and *My Tennessee*
Stone ..... Agate
Animal ..... Raccoon
Insects ..... Ladybug and Firefly
Gem ..... Tennessee Pearl
Rock ..... Limestone
Slogan ..... Tennessee—America at Its Best
Entered the Union ..... June 1, 1796
Capital City ..... Nashville

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Lamar Alexander
Lieutenant Governor ..... John S. Wilder
Secretary of State ..... Gentry Crowell
Attorney General ..... William M. Leech Jr.

### SUPREME COURT

William H.D. Fones, Chief Justice
Ray L. Brock Jr.
Robert E. Cooper
Frank F. Drowota III
William J. Harbison

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the Senate ..... John S. Wilder
Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... Clyde W. McCullough Jr.

Speaker of the House ..... Ned R. McWherter
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Harper Brewer Jr.
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Bryant Millsaps

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 41,155
Rank in Nation ..... 34th
Population ..... 4,591,120
Rank in Nation ..... 17th
Density per square mile ..... 111.6
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 9
Capital City ..... Nashville
Population ..... 455,651
Rank in State ..... 2nd
Largest City ..... Memphis
Population ..... 646,356
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 37

# Texas

Nickname ..... The Lone Star State
Motto ..... *Friendship*
Flower ..... Bluebonnet
Bird ..... Mockingbird
Tree ..... Pecan
Song ..... *Texas, Our Texas*
Stone ..... Palmwood
Gem ..... Topaz
Grass ..... Sideoats Grama
Dish ..... Chili
Entered the Union ..... December 29, 1845
Capital ..... Austin

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Mark White
Lieutenant Governor ..... William P. Hobby
Attorney General ..... Jim Mattox
Treasurer ..... Ann Richards
Comptroller of Public Accounts ..... Bob Bullock
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Jim Hightower
Commissioner of General Land Office ..... Garry Mauro

### SUPREME COURT

Jack Pope, Chief Justice

Charles W. Barrow
Robert M. Campbell
Bill Kilgarlin
Sears McGee
C.L. Ray
Ted Robertson
Franklin Spears
James P. Wallace

### COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

John F. Onion Jr., Presiding Judge

Charles F. Campbell Jr.
Sam Houston Clinton
Thomas G. Davis
Wilbur C. Davis
Michael J. McCormick
Charles Miller
Wendell Odom
Marvin O. Teague

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... William P. Hobby
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Lloyd Doggett
Secretary of the Senate ..... Betty King

Speaker of the House ..... Gibson D. Lewis
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Hugo Berlanga
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Betty Murray

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 262,017
Rank in Nation ..... 2nd
Population ..... 14,229,191
Rank in Nation ..... 3rd
Density per square mile ..... 54.3
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 27
Capital City ..... Austin
Population ..... 345,496
Rank in State ..... 6th
Largest City ..... Houston
Population ..... 1,595,138
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 151

# Utah

Nickname ..... The Beehive State
Motto ..... *Industry*
Flower ..... Sego Lily
Bird ..... Seagull
Tree ..... Blue Spruce
Song ..... *Utah, We Love Thee*
Gem ..... Topaz
Entered the Union ..... January 4, 1896
Capital ..... Salt Lake City

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Scott M. Matheson
Lieutenant Governor ..... David S. Monson
Attorney General ..... David L. Wilkinson
Treasurer ..... Edward T. Alter
Auditor ..... W. Val Oveson

### SUPREME COURT

Gordon R. Hall, Chief Justice
Christine M. Durham
Richard C. Howe
Dallin H. Oaks
I. Daniel Stewart

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Miles Ferry
Secretary of the Senate ..... Sophia C. Buckmiller

Speaker of the House ..... Norman H. Bangerter
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Allan M. Acomb

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 82,073
Rank in Nation ..... 12th
Population ..... 1,461,037
Rank in Nation ..... 36th
Density per square mile ..... 17.8
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 3
Capital City ..... Salt Lake City
Population ..... 163,033
Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Salt Lake City
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 22

# Vermont

Nickname ..... The Green Mountain State
Motto ..... *Freedom and Unity*
Flower ..... Red Clover
Bird ..... Hermit Thrush
Tree ..... Sugar Maple
Song ..... *Hail, Vermont!*
Animal ..... Morgan Horse
Insect ..... Honeybee
Entered the Union ..... March 4, 1791
Capital ..... Montpelier

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Richard A. Snelling
Lieutenant Governor ..... Peter Smith
Secretary of State ..... James H. Douglas
Attorney General ..... John J. Easton
Treasurer ..... Emory A. Hebard
Auditor of Accounts ..... Alexander V. Acebo

### SUPREME COURT

Franklin S. Billings Jr., Chief Justice
Ernest W. Gibson III
William C. Hill
Louis P. Peck
Wynn Underwood

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Peter Smith
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Robert A. Bloomer
Secretary of the Senate ..... Robert H. Gibson

Speaker of the House ..... Stephan A. Morse
Clerk of the House ..... Robert L. Picher

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 9,273
Rank in Nation ..... 43rd
Population ..... 511,456
Rank in Nation ..... 48th
Density per square mile ..... 55.2
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1
Capital City ..... Montpelier
Population ..... 8,241
Rank in State ..... 5th
Largest City ..... Burlington
Population ..... 37,712
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 3

# Virginia

Nickname ..... The Old Dominion
Motto ..... *Sic Semper Tyrannis*
(Thus Always to Tyrants)
Flower ..... Dogwood
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... Dogwood
Song ..... *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*
Animal ..... Foxhound
Shell ..... Oyster
Entered the Union ..... June 25, 1788
Capital ..... Richmond

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Charles S. Robb
Lieutenant Governor ..... Richard J. Davis
Secretary of the Commonwealth
..... Laurie Naismith
Attorney General ..... Gerald L. Baliles

### SUPREME COURT

Harry Lee Carrico, Chief Justice
George M. Cochran
A. Christian Compton
Alex M. Harman Jr.
Richard H. Poff
Charles S. Russell
Rosco B. Stephenson
John Charles Thomas
(Vacancy)

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... Richard J. Davis
President Pro Tem of the Senate
..... Edward E. Willey
Clerk of the Senate ..... Jay T. Shropshire

Speaker of the House ..... A.L. Philpott
Clerk of the House ..... Joseph H. Holleman Jr.

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 39,704
Rank in Nation ..... 36th
Population ..... 5,346,818
Rank in Nation ..... 14th
Density per square mile ..... 134.7
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 10
Capital City ..... Richmond
Population ..... 219,214
Rank in State ..... 3rd
Largest City ..... Norfolk
Population ..... 266,979
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 33

# Washington

Nickname ..... The Evergreen State
Motto ..... *Alki* (By and By)
Flower ..... Western Rhododendron
Bird ..... Willow Goldfinch
Tree ..... Western Hemlock
Song ..... *Washington, My Home*
Dance ..... Square Dance
Gem ..... Petrified Wood
Fish ..... Steelhead Trout
Entered the Union ..... November 11, 1889
Capital ..... Olympia

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... John Spellman
Lieutenant Governor ..... John A. Cherberg
Secretary of State ..... Ralph Munro
Attorney General ..... Kenneth O. Eikenberry
Treasurer ..... Robert S. O'Brien
Auditor ..... Robert V. Graham
Supt. of Public Instruction ..... Frank Brouillet
Insurance Commissioner ..... Richard G. Marquardt
Commissioner of Public Lands ..... Brian J. Boyle

### SUPREME COURT

Robert F. Brachtenbach, Chief Justice

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolyn R. Dimmick | Hugh J. Rosellini |
| James M. Dolliver | Charles F. Stafford |
| Fred H. Dore | Robert F. Utter |
| Vermon R. Pearson | William H. Williams |

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... John A. Cherberg
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Barney Goltz
Secretary of the Senate ..... Sidney R. Snyder

Speaker of the House ..... Wayne Ehlers
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... John L. O'Brien
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Dean R. Foster

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 66,511
  Rank in Nation ..... 20th
Population ..... 4,132,156
  Rank in Nation ..... 20th
  Density per square mile ..... 62.1
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 8
Capital City ..... Olympia
  Population ..... 27,447
  Rank in State ..... 15th
Largest City ..... Seattle
  Population ..... 493,846
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 36

# West Virginia

Nickname ..... The Mountain State
Motto ..... *Montani Semper Liberi* (Mountaineers Are Always Free)
Flower ..... Big Rhododendron
Bird ..... Cardinal
Tree ..... Sugar Maple
Songs ..... *West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home; The West Virginia Hills;* and *This Is My West Virginia*
Animal ..... Black Bear
Fish ..... Brook Trout
Entered the Union ..... June 20, 1863
Capital ..... Charleston

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... John D. Rockefeller IV
Secretary of State ..... A. James Manchin
Attorney General ..... Chauncey H. Browning
Treasurer ..... Larrie Bailey
Auditor ..... Glen B. Gainer Jr.
Commissioner of Agriculture ..... Gus R. Douglass

### SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Thomas E. McHugh, Chief Justice
Sam R. Harshbarger
Darrell V. McGraw Jr.
Thomas B. Miller
Richard Neely

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Warren R. McGraw
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... James L. Davis
Clerk of the Senate ..... Todd C. Willis

Speaker of the House ..... Clyde M. See Jr.
Clerk of the House ..... Donald L. Kopp

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 24,119
  Rank in Nation ..... 41st
Population ..... 1,949,644
  Rank in Nation ..... 34th
  Density per square mile ..... 80.8
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 4
Capital City ..... Charleston
  Population ..... 63,968
  Rank in State ..... 1st
Largest City ..... Charleston
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 15

# Wisconsin

| | |
|---|---|
| Nickname | The Badger State |
| Motto | *Forward* |
| Flower | Wood Violet |
| Bird | Robin |
| Tree | Sugar Maple |
| Song | *On, Wisconsin!* |
| Rock | Red Granite |
| Mineral | Galena |
| Animal | Badger |
| Wildlife Animal | White-tailed Deer |
| Domestic Animal | Dairy Cow |
| Fish | Muskellunge |
| Symbol of Peace | Mourning Dove |
| Insect | Honey Bee |
| Soil | Antigo Silt Loam |
| Entered the Union | May 29, 1848 |
| Capital | Madison |

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor | Anthony S. Earl |
| Lieutenant Governor | James T. Flynn |
| Secretary of State | Douglas La Follette |
| Attorney General | Bronson C. La Follette |
| Treasurer | Charles P. Smith |
| Supt. of Public Instruction | Herbert J. Grover |

### SUPREME COURT

Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice
Shirley S. Abrahamson
William A. Bablitch
William G. Callow
Louis J. Ceci
Roland B. Day
Donald W. Steinmetz

### LEGISLATURE

| | |
|---|---|
| President of the Senate | Fred A. Risser |
| Chief Clerk of the Senate | Donald J. Schneider |
| Speaker of the Assembly | Thomas A. Loftus |
| Assembly Speaker Pro Tempore | David E. Clarenbach |
| Chief Clerk of the Assembly | Joanne Duren |

### STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Land Area (square miles) | 54,426 |
| Rank in Nation | 25th |
| Population | 4,705,767 |
| Rank in Nation | 16th |
| Density per square mile | 86.5 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress | 9 |
| Capital City | Madison |
| Population | 170,616 |
| Rank in State | 2nd |
| Largest City | Milwaukee |
| Population | 636,212 |
| Number of Places over 10,000 Population | 55 |

# Wyoming

| | |
|---|---|
| Nickname | The Equality State |
| Motto | *Equal Rights* |
| Flower | Indian Paintbrush |
| Bird | Meadowlark |
| Tree | Cottonwood |
| Song | *Wyoming* |
| Stone | Jade |
| Entered the Union | July 10, 1890 |
| Capital | Cheyenne |

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Governor | Ed Herschler |
| Secretary of State | Thyra Thomson |
| Treasurer | Stan Smith |
| Auditor | Jim Griffith |
| Supt. of Public Instruction | Lynn Simmons |

### SUPREME COURT

John J. Rooney, Chief Justice
C. Stuart Brown
G. Joseph Cardine
Robert R. Rose Jr.
Richard V. Thomas

### LEGISLATURE

| | |
|---|---|
| President of the Senate | Edward D. Moore |
| Vice President of the Senate | John F. Turner |
| Chief Clerk of the Senate | Ed Wren Jr. |
| Speaker of the House | Russ Donley |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House | Jack Sidi |
| Chief Clerk of the House | Herbert D. Pownall |

### STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Land Area (square miles) | 96,989 |
| Rank in Nation | 9th |
| Population | 469,557 |
| Rank in Nation | 49th |
| Density per square mile | 4.8 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress | 1 |
| Capital City | Cheyenne |
| Population | 47,283 |
| Rank in State | 2nd |
| Largest City | Casper |
| Population | 51,016 |
| Number of Places over 10,000 Population | 8 |

# District of Columbia

Motto ..... *Justitia Omnibus* (Justice for All)
Flower ..... American Beauty Rose
Bird ..... Wood Thrush
Tree ..... Scarlet Oak
Became U.S. Capital ..... December 1, 1800

### OFFICERS

Mayor ..... Marion S. Barry Jr.
City Administrator ..... Thomas Downs
Secretary ..... Dwight Cropp
Corporation Counsel ..... Inez Reid

### U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge ..... J. Skelly Wright

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge ..... Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

### U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge ..... William B. Bryant
U.S. Attorney ..... Joseph E. DiGenova

### THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge ..... H. Carl Moultrie

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL

Chairman ..... David Clarke
Chairman Pro Tem ..... Nadine P. Winter

### STATISTICS*

Land Area (square miles) ..... 63
Population ..... 638,333
Density per square mile ..... 10,132.3
Delegate to Congress* ..... 1

*Committee voting privileges only.

# American Samoa

Motto ..... *Samoa-Muamua le Atua* (Samoa, God Is First)
Flower ..... Paogo
Plant ..... Ava
Song ..... *Amerika Samoa*
Became a Territory of the United States ..... 1900
Capital ..... Pago Pago

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Peter T. Coleman
Lieutenant Governor ..... Tufele Li'a
Attorney General ..... Aviata Fa'alevao

### HIGH COURT

Robert Garder, Chief Justice
Thomas W. Murphy, Associate Judge
Tauan'u Faisiota, Chief Judge

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Galea'i P. Poumele
President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Mulitauaopele Tamotu
Secretary of the Senate ..... Mrs. Salilo K. Levi

Speaker of the House ..... Tuanaitau F. Tuia
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... Muasau S. Savali
Chief Clerk of the House ..... Wally Utu

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 76
Population ..... 32,395
Density per square mile ..... 426.3
Capital City ..... Pago Pago
Population ..... 3,075
Largest City ..... Pago Pago
Number of Villages ..... 76

# Guam

Nickname ..... Pearl of the Pacific
Flower ..... *Puti Tai Nobio* (Bougainvillea)
Bird ..... *Toto* (Fruit Dove)
Tree ..... *Ifit* (Intsiabijuga)
Song ..... *Stand Ye Guamanians*
Stone ..... Latte
Slogan ..... Where America's Day Begins
Animal ..... Iguana
Ceded to the United States by Spain ..... December 10, 1898
Created a Territory ..... August 1, 1950
Capital ..... Agana

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Ricardo J. Bordallo
Lieutenant Governor ..... Eduardo Reyes
Attorney General ..... Richard Opper

### DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

Judge ..... Cristobal C. Duenas

### SUPERIOR COURT OF GUAM

Presiding Judge ..... Paul J. Abbate

### LEGISLATURE

Speaker ..... Carl Gutierrez
Vice Speaker ..... Joe T. San Agustin
Legislative Secretary ..... Elizabeth P. Arriola

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 209
Population ..... 105,816
Density per square mile ..... 506.3
Delegate to Congress* ..... 1
Capital City ..... Agana
Population ..... 896
Largest City ..... Tamuning
Population ..... 8,862

# Puerto Rico

Nickname ..... Island of Enchantment
Motto ..... *Joannes Est Nomen Ejus* (John Is Thy Name)
Song ..... *La Borinquena*
Animal ..... Coqui
Became a Territory of the United States ..... December 10, 1898
Became a self-governing commonwealth ..... July 25, 1952
Capital ..... San Juan

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Secretary of State ..... Carlos S. Quiros
Secretary of Justice ..... Nelson Martinez-Acosta

### SUPREME COURT

Jose Trias-Monge, Chief Justice
Carlos V. Davila
Jorge Diaz-Cruz
Carlos J. Irizarry-Yunque
Antonio Negron Garcia
Francisco Rebollo-Lopez
Hiram Torres-Rigual

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ... Miguel Hernandez-Agosto
Vice President of the Senate ..... Sergio Pena-Clos
Secretary of the Senate ..... Hipolito Marcano
Speaker of the House ... Severo E. Colberg-Ramirez
Vice President of the House ..... Presby Santiago-Garcia
Secretary of the House ..... Julio M. Garcia-Passalacqua

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 3,421
Population ..... 3,187,570
Density per square mile ..... 931.8
Delegate to Congress* ..... 1
Capital City ..... San Juan
Population ..... 424,600
Largest City ..... San Juan
Number of Places over 10,000 Population ..... 31

*Committee voting privileges only.

# Virgin Islands

Flower ..... Yellow Elder or Ginger Thomas
Bird ..... Yellow Breast or Bananaquit
Song ..... *Virgin Islands March*
Purchased from Denmark ..... March 31, 1917
Capital ..... Charlotte Amalie

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Juan F. Luis
Lieutenant Governor ..... Juilo A. Brady
Attorney General (Acting) ..... J'Ada Finch-Sheen

### DISTRICT COURT

Chief Judge ..... Almeric L. Christian
Judge ..... David O'Brien

### LEGISLATURE

President ..... Hugo Dennis D. Roebuck
Vice President ..... Bent Lawaetz
Legislative Secretary ..... Cleone C. Maynard
Executive Secretary ..... Eric Dawson

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 132
St. Croix (square miles) ..... 80
St. John (square miles) ..... 20
St. Thomas (square miles) ..... 32
Population ..... 95,591
St. Croix ..... 49,013
St. John ..... 2,360
St. Thomas ..... 44,218
Density per square mile ..... 724.2
Delegate to Congress* ..... 1
Capital City ..... Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Population ..... 11,842

*Committee voting privileges only.

# Northern Mariana Islands

Tree ..... Flame Tree
Flower ..... Plumeria
Administered by the United States as a trusteeship for the United Nations ..... July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution ..... June 1975
U.S. President signed covenant agreeing to commonwealth status for the islands ..... March 1976
Became a self-governing commonwealth ..... January 9, 1978
Capital ..... Saipan

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor ..... Pedro P. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor ..... Pedro A. Tenorio

### U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Judge ..... Alfred Laureta

### COMMONWEALTH TRIAL COURT

Robert A. Hefner, Chief Judge
Herbert Sohl
Thomas Moore

### LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... Olympia T. Borja
Vice President of the Senate ..... Benjamin T. Manglona
Speaker of the House ..... Benigno R. Fitial
Vice Speaker of the House .... Francisco T. Cabrera

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 184
Population ..... 16,780
Density per square mile ..... 91.1
Capital City ..... Saipan
Population ..... 14,549
Largest City ..... Saipan

# Federated States of Micronesia

Administered by the United States as a trusteeship for the United Nations ..... July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution ..... July 12, 1978
Effective date of constitution ..... May 10, 1979
Capital ..... Kolonia, Ponape

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

President* ..... Tosiwo Nakayama
Vice President* ..... Bailey Olter
Attorney General ..... David Nevitt

### CONGRESS

Speaker ..... Bethwel Henry
Vice Speaker ..... Joab Sigrah
Chief Clerk ..... Nishima Siron

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 271
  Kosrae District ..... 42
  Ponape District ..... 134
  Truk District ..... 49
  Yap District ..... 46
Population ..... 73,160
  Kosrae District ..... 5,491
  Ponape District ..... 22,081
  Truk District ..... 37,488
  Yap District ..... 8,100
Capital City ..... Kolonia, Ponape
  Population ..... 5,549
Largest City ..... Moen, Truk
  Population ..... 10,351

*Selected by the elected unicameral congress from among its own members.

# Marshall Islands

Administered by the United States as a trusteeship for the United Nations ..... July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution ..... March 1, 1979
Effective date of constitution ..... May 1, 1979
Capital ..... Majuro

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

President ..... Amata Kabua

### MARSHALL ISLANDS HIGH COURT

John C. Lanham, Chief Justice

### LEGISLATURE (Nitijela)

Speaker ..... Atlan Anien
Vice Speaker ..... Andrew Hisaiah

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 70
Population ..... 31,042
  Density per square mile ..... 443.5
Capital City ..... Majuro
  Population ..... 8,667
Largest City ..... Majuro

# Republic of Belau

Administered by the United States as a trusteeship for the United Nations ..... July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution ..... July 9, 1980
Effective date of constitution ..... January 1981

### SELECTED OFFICIALS

President ..... Haruo I. Remeliik
Vice President ..... Alfonso R. Oiterong

### SUPREME COURT

Mamoru Nakamura, Chief Justice

### SENATE

President ..... Kaleb Udui

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 192
Population ..... 12,177
  Density per square mile ..... 63.4
Capital City ..... Koror
  Population ..... 6,222
Largest City ..... Koror

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**Note:** Individual states or other jurisdictions are not listed separately by name. There are several hundred references to each in this book. Nearly all the tables present data on 50 states and at least some other jurisdictions.

For a quick, basic reference to state statistics and elected officials, consult Section IX, The State Pages, beginning on p. 506.

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