

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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Foreword

The 1996-97 edition of *The Book of the States* represents the 31st volume of this premier reference work on state government. As noted in the Foreword to the first volume produced in 1935, “your interest in this book will vary with your interest in state government.” We can assure you that if you have any interest in state government, you will have a keen interest in the essays and tables included here.

The Council of State Governments has served state government across the country for over 60 years, and we are proud that *The Book of the States* has been our flagship publication since the beginning. We trust that this volume reflects the challenges and opportunities facing states today. As states confront a greater diversity and complexity of issues presented by new global linkages and rapidly changing technologies, CSG’s mission is more important than ever. We pledge that through all of our products and services, CSG will be a partner to state governments and state leaders, a champion of excellence in their institutions, and an active participant in putting the best and newest ideas and solutions into practice.

May 1996

Daniel M. Sprague
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

*Championing state government excellence
into the 21st Century.*



CSG, the multi-branch organization of the states and U.S. territories, champions excellence in state government, working with state leaders across the nation and through its regions to put the best ideas and solutions into practice.

To this end, CSG:

- Builds leadership skills to improve decision-making;
- Advocates multistate problem-solving and partnerships;
- Interprets changing national and international conditions to prepare states for the future; and,
- Promotes the sovereignty of the states and their role in the American federal system.

Innovations, solutions, leadership, cooperation: CSG is the hub and voice of state government, directed by elected officials dedicated to excellence.

CSG is a nonpartisan organization that fosters excellence in state government. Based on the proposition that the states are the best source for insight and innovation, CSG identifies and disseminates innovative solutions to common concerns across the states.

Founded in the 1930s by Colorado Sen. Henry Toll, CSG has served the three branches

of state government for most of the 20th century through leadership education, research and information services. The Council's unique structure features four regional offices that focus on the needs, special concerns and opportunities of states in the East, South, Midwest and West. In addition, CSG maintains an office in the nation's capital to monitor federal government activities and their impact on state issues and programs.

CSG's headquarters office in Lexington, Ky., hosts numerous national associations that serve state constitutional officers and other officials. In addition, the national office houses services such as the States Information Center that provide information and publications to state government officials across the country.

The combined assets of a national network built on a regional structure, funded primarily by state government dues, enables CSG to play a dynamic role in strengthening state government.

As it has for six decades, today CSG provides state officials with the tools and strategies they need to implement effective policies and programs. The Council serves as a catalyst for state leadership, building new partnerships within government and among governing entities, promoting multistate, regional and international ventures and establishing vital links with the private sector and other civic leaders.

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“New times bring new needs in government, as in other affairs”

— Henry Toll

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The States Information Center. The SIC inquiry service provides quick, reliable and confidential inquiry and reference services on state issues. The center’s library houses more than 20,000 state legislative, executive and judicial branch documents

— Henry Toll

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Cooperation

CSG Networks. Conferences sponsored by CSG's regional offices, affiliate groups or the headquarters operation, bring state officials together and remain a

"Make no small plans."

— Henry Toll

cornerstone service of the organization. The multiple networking opportunities provided through regional and national conferences serve as the principle means of disseminating the working notes from the laboratories of democracy.

International programs. States are major players in the global marketplace, and CSG's growing presence there provides key opportunities for state officials to further their expertise in that arena. Seminars, technical assistance programs and citizen exchange are all part of CSG's international program, coordinated through the standing International Committee, which supports the expanding role of the states in international trade, economic development and other global activities.

Interstate Consulting Service. This CSG service pools the expertise and talents of officials from several states to help an individual state address important management or implementation issues.

These are just a few of the hundreds of products and services provided by CSG as it continues to pursue the vision of Henry Toll. As Toll well knew, the role of the states in the fed-

Henry Toll: The Founder's Vision

Henry Walcott Toll, founding father of The Council of State Governments, was a tireless visionary, an innovative champion of state government, a courageous opponent of racism, a spirited statesman — in other words, a leader.

The parochial narrow-mindedness of many of his colleagues led Toll to look beyond Colorado's borders and study other legislatures. Out of his research was born the dream of The Council of State Governments.

Through his tireless drive, the Council grew from a fledgling association of a handful of lawmakers to a nationwide network of state officials. He served as the Council's first executive director through 1938, and served as the organization's honorary president until his death in 1975.

Henry Wolcott Toll serves today as a model for state leaders: visionary, innovative, courageous. His vision remains the driving force behind the organization he founded as it prepares to lead the states into the 21st century.

eral system is critical. As stewards of the great cultural, social and economic diversity of the nation, states are constantly on the cutting edge of policy and program development. Through the Council's many activities, including leadership training, research and information products and regional problem-solving, CSG sparks innovation and effectiveness in state governments. Innovations, solutions, leadership, cooperation: CSG.

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*Some names may appear more than once

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Chapter One

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

The framework for state governments — includes information on the constitutions, amendment procedures, and constitutional commissions.



Table 1.1
GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
(As of January 1, 1996)

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	220,000 (a)	818 (a)	582 (a)
Alaska	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	15,988 (b)	34	25
Arizona	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	28,876	218 (c)	119 (c)
Arkansas	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	40,720	171	81 (d)
California	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	54,645	823	491
Colorado	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	45,679	265	128
Connecticut	4	1818 (e), 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	9,564	29	28
Delaware	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	19,000	(f)	127
Florida	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	25,100	97	69
Georgia	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	25,000	58 (g)	44 (g)
Hawaii	1 (h)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	20,774 (b)	110	86 (i)
Idaho	1	1889	July 3, 1890	23,239 (b)	194	114
Illinois	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	13,700	16	10
Indiana	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	10,230 (b)	70	38
Iowa	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	13,430 (b)	52	49 (j)
Kansas	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	11,900	119	91 (j)
Kentucky	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	27,234 (b)	66	33
Louisiana	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	54,112 (b)	112	72
Maine	1	1819	March 15, 1820	13,500	194	164 (k)
Maryland	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	41,349	241	207 (l)
Massachusetts	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	36,700 (m)	145	117
Michigan	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	25,246 (b)	54	20
Minnesota	1	1857	May 11, 1858	23,700	208	113
Mississippi	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	23,508	152	119
Missouri	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	42,000	139	86
Montana	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	11,866	38	21
Nebraska	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	20,048	294	198
Nevada	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	20,770	189	115 (j)
New Hampshire	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	9,200	280 (n)	143 (n)
New Jersey	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	17,800	60	47
New Mexico	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	27,200	252	127
New York	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	51,700	284	215
North Carolina	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	11,000	35	27
North Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	20,564	238 (o)	132 (o)
Ohio	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	36,900	259	157
Oklahoma	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	68,800	300 (p)	151 (p)
Oregon	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	26,090	397	201
Pennsylvania	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (n)	1968 (n)	21,675	27 (q)	21 (q)
Rhode Island	2	1842 (e)	May 2, 1843	19,026 (m)	105	59
South Carolina	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	22,500	650 (n)	465 (r)
South Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	25,000	196	101
Tennessee	3	1796, 1835, 1870	Feb. 23, 1870	15,300	55	32
Texas	5 (s)	1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876	Feb. 15, 1876	80,806 (b)	532 (t)	364
Utah	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	11,000	134	84
Vermont	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	6,880	210	52
Virginia	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	18,500	31	26
Washington	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	29,400	159	89
West Virginia	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	26,000	113	66
Wisconsin	1	1848	May 29, 1848	15,531 (b)	177	129 (j)
Wyoming	1	1889	July 10, 1890	31,800	104	62
American Samoa	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	14	7
No. Mariana Islands	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	11,000	50	47 (u,v)
Puerto Rico	1	1952	July 25, 1952	9,281	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.

CONSTITUTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS — Continued

* The constitutions referred to in this table include those Civil War documents customarily listed by the individual states.

(a) The Alabama constitution includes numerous local amendments that apply to only one county. An estimated 70 percent of all amendments are local. A 1982 amendment provides that after proposal by the legislature to which special procedures apply, only a local vote (with exceptions) is necessary to add amendments to the constitution.

(b) Computer word count.

(c) One of four proposals was adopted in 1994-95. The total number of proposals and adoptions has been reduced by one each to conform to authoritative counts of all amendments proposed and adopted since statehood.

(d) 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 proposed and adopted since statehood.

(e) Colonial charters with some alterations served as the first constitutions in Connecticut (1638, 1662) and in Rhode Island (1663).

(f) Proposed amendments are not submitted to the voters in Delaware.

(g) The Georgia constitution requires amendments to be of "general and uniform application throughout the state," thus eliminating local amendments that accounted for most of the amendments before 1982.

(h) As a kingdom and a republic, Hawaii had five constitutions.

(i) Seven amendments approved by voters in 1994 are not counted because final certification has been delayed by litigation.

(j) 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).

(k) The figure does not include one amendment approved by the voters in 1967 that is inoperative until implemented by legislation.

(l) Two sets of identical amendments were on the ballot and adopted in the Maryland 1992 election. The four amendments are counted as two in the table.

(m) The printed constitution includes many provisions that have been annulled. The length of effective provisions is an estimated 24,122 words (12,400 annulled) in Massachusetts. In Rhode Island before the "rewrite" of the constitution in 1986, it was 11,399 words long (7,627 annulled).

(n) The constitution of 1784 was extensively revised in 1792. Figures show proposals and adoptions since the constitution was adopted in 1784.

(o) 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.

(p) 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.

(q) Certain sections of the constitution were revised by the limited constitutional convention of 1967-68. Amendments proposed and adopted are since 1968.

(r) In 1981 approximately two-thirds of the 626 proposed and four-fifths of the adopted amendments were local. Since then the 24 proposed and 12 adopted amendments have been statewide propositions.

(s) The Constitution of the Republic of Texas preceded five state constitutions.

(t) The number of proposed amendments to the Texas constitution excludes three proposed by the legislature but not placed on the ballot.

(u) The 47 amendments were adopted in 1985. One amendment was proposed in 1994, but was rejected.

(v) The total excludes one amendment ruled void by a federal district court.

Table 1.2
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE
Constitutional Provisions

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislative vote required for proposal (a)</i>	<i>Consideration by two sessions required</i>	<i>Vote required for ratification</i>	<i>Limitation on the number of amendments submitted at one election</i>
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	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment (t)	None
No. Mariana Islands	3/4	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Puerto Rico	2/3 (u)	No	Majority vote on amendment	3

See footnotes at end of table.

CONSTITUTIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE — Continued

(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 to more than six articles of the constitution in the same legislative session.

(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 vote on amendment must be at least 50 percent of the total votes cast at the election (at least 35 percent in Nebraska); 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 the state are 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 vote 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 U.S. 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 1.3
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE
Constitutional Provisions

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of signatures required on initiative petition</i>	<i>Distribution of signatures</i>	<i>Referendum vote</i>
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 all candidates for secretary of state at last general 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 all candidates at last gubernatorial election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Mississippi	12% of total votes for all candidates for governor in last election.	No more than 20% from any one congressional district.	Majority vote on amendment and not less than 40% of total vote cast at election.
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 at last election at which governor was elected for four-year term.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
South Dakota	10% of total votes for governor in last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
No. Mariana Islands	50% of qualified voters of commonwealth.	In addition, 25% of qualified voters in each senatorial district.	Majority vote on amendment if legislature approved it by majority vote; if not, at least 2/3 vote in each of two senatorial districts in addition to a majority vote.

(a) Only Article IV, the Legislature, may be amended by initiative petition.

(b) Before being submitted to the electorate for ratification, initiative mea-

asures 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.

CONSTITUTIONS

Table 1.4
PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
Constitutional Provisions

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Provision for convention</i>	<i>Legislative vote for submission of convention question (a)</i>	<i>Popular vote to authorize convention</i>	<i>Periodic submission of convention question required (b)</i>	<i>Popular vote required for ratification of convention proposals</i>
Alabama	Yes	Majority	ME	No	Not specified
Alaska	Yes	No provision (c,d)	(c)	10 years (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 years (f)	MP
Delaware	Yes	2/3	MP	No	No provision
Florida	Yes	(g)	MP	No	Not specified
Georgia	Yes	(d)	No	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; 1988	MP
Indiana	No	No			
Iowa	Yes	Majority	MP	10 years; 1970	MP
Kansas	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP
Kentucky	Yes	Majority (j)	MP (k)	No	No provision
Louisiana	Yes	(d)	No	No	MP
Maine	Yes	(d)	No	No	No provision
Maryland	Yes	Majority	ME	20 years; 1970	MP
Massachusetts	No		No	Not specified	
Michigan	Yes	Majority	MP	16 years; 1978	MP
Minnesota	Yes	2/3	ME	No	3/5 voting on proposal
Mississippi	No	No			
Missouri	Yes	Majority	MP	20 years; 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 voting on proposal
New Jersey	No	No			
New Mexico	Yes	2/3	MP	No	Not specified
New York	Yes	Majority	MP	20 years; 1957	MP
North Carolina	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP
North Dakota	No	No			
Ohio	Yes	2/3	MP	20 years; 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	(p)
Tennessee	Yes (q)	Majority	MP	No	MP
Texas	No	No			
Utah	Yes	2/3	ME	No	MP
Vermont	No	No			
Virginia	Yes	(d)	No	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)	No	No	ME (s)
No. Mariana Islands	Yes	Majority (t)	2/3	No (u)	MP and at least 2/3 in each of 2 senatorial districts
Puerto Rico	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP

PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS — Continued

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 1.3) 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 1.3).

(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. Ratification by a majority of votes cast.

(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. A convention was held in 1972.

(s) If proposed amendments are approved by the voters, they must be submitted to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior for approval.

(t) The initiative may also be used to place a referendum convention call on the ballot. The petition must be signed by 25 percent of the qualified voters or at least 75 percent in a senatorial district.

(u) The legislature was required to submit the referendum no later than seven years after the effective date of the constitution. The convention was held in 1985; 45 amendments were submitted to the voters.

Table 1.5
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS
(Operative during January 1, 1994 to January 1, 1996)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of commission</i>	<i>Method and date of creation and period of operation</i>	<i>Membership: number and type</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<i>Purpose of commission</i>	<i>Proposals and action</i>
Alaska	Constitutional Revision Task Force	Legislative: House Resolution 5 (18th Leg. 1st Sess.), 1993 - Jan. 1995.	5: speaker of the House appointed three representatives and two public members and named chair.	From regular appropriations for legislature.	To study alternatives to current methods of revising the constitution and submit recommendations.	Five formal meetings: Sept. 9 - March 24. Teleconferences and other outreach methods to acquire information. Public testimony encouraged. Final report on April 1, 1994. Recommendation for a permanent seven-member statutory advisory commission on the constitution to study and submit recommendations to the legislature; recommend rule changes to create Joint Committee on the Constitution and to require a vote on advisory commission's recommendations for amendments. No legislative action taken on recommendations in 1994-95.
Arkansas	Governor's Task Force for a New Constitution	Executive Order: May 1, 1995. May 1 - January 19, 1996.	31: governor appointed 24 attorneys, four experts on English and editing, retired Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court, governor's chief legal counsel, and chair.	\$100,000 legislative appropriation; one staff member from governor's office assigned full-time to serve Task Force.	To prepare for a convention by submission of a working draft of a proposed constitution, by making arrangements for convention at the state capitol, and to assist the convention when held in 1996.	Prepared a working draft of a proposed constitution given to governor in July. Commission chair testified before joint interim legislative committee hearings on constitutional proposals in July - September. Other activities handled by legislature, Legislative Council and governor's office rather than Task Force. Defeat of the referendum on a convention call December 12, 1995 ended Task Force convention plans.
California	California Constitutional Revision Commission	Statutory: Ch. 1243, <i>Laws of California</i> , 1993. April 1994 - July 1, 1996. Act expires Jan. 1997.	23: three ex officio, 20 appointed, 10 appointed by the governor who also named chair; five by speaker of the House; five by the Senate Rules Committee; bipartisan appointments required. Ex officio - Chief Justice Legislative Analyst, Director of Finance.	Total legislative appropriations: \$1,148,000 (1993-94 \$200,000; 1994-95 \$474,000; 1995-96 \$474,000).	To study and make recommendations on budget process (including intergovernmental fiscal relations); state governmental structure; state and local governmental duties, responsibilities and relationships; and community resources and delivery systems. No lobbyist eligible. No more than one legislator appointed by each of the appointing authorities. Membership to reflect state diversity (ethnic, racial, cultural, geographic, gender).	Numerous commission meetings and workshops to study and develop recommendations for constitutional revision. Many opportunities for public involvement and access to information. Monthly newsletter ("CCRC News"). Home Page on Internet. 25 public forums co-sponsored by League of Women Voters (April - May 1995). Preliminary recommendations published and submitted to governor and legislature September 1995. Four video tele-conferences with aid of League of Women Voters and Pacific Bell and four public hearings on the preliminary report (October-December 1995). Final recommendations to the governor and legislature due in March 1996 to be followed by an explanatory report.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of commission</i>	<i>Method and date of creation and period of operation</i>	<i>Membership: number and type</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<i>Purpose of commission</i>	<i>Proposals and action</i>
New York	Temporary State Commission on Constitutional Revision	Executive: Executive Order 172. May 26, 1993 - at least May 15, 1995.	18: appointed by governor who named chair. Member non-partisan and diverse, representative of state's areas, interests, and occupations.	Funding and staff through Rockefeller Institute of Government of the State of New York.	To prepare for referendum on convention call in 1997 (or earlier call); to evaluate New York convention processes and make recommendations; to develop broad agenda on state constitutional issues and concerns; to determine New Yorker views on constitutional change; to inform New Yorkers about the state constitution.	Regular monthly meetings began Fall 1993. Three major reports published: "Delegate Selection Process," first interim report Mar. 17, 1994; "The New York State Constitution: Briefing Book;" and "Effective Government Now for the New Century," final report February 1995. Efforts to involve and inform public included six public meetings across state and production of numerous materials including newsletters, a video program, a game/map on state government, talk shows, high school curriculum on state constitution. Copies of materials available On-line through the New York State Library gopher.
Utah	Utah Constitutional Revision Commission	Statutory: Ch. 89, <i>Laws of Utah</i> , 1969; amended by Ch. 107, <i>Laws</i> 1977, which made the commission permanent as of July 1, 1977. (Codified at Ch. 54, Title 63, <i>Utah Code Annotated</i> , 1953.)	16: one ex officio, nine appointed - by the speaker of the House (3), president of Senate (3), and governor (3) no more than two of each group to be from same party; and six additional members appointed by the nine previously appointed members.	Appropriations through 1995 totaled \$1,023,000. In recent years, including 1994 and 1995, the annual appropriation has been \$55,000.	Study constitution and recommend desirable changes, including proposed drafts.	Mandated to report recommendations at least 60 days before legislature convenes. Voter action on commission recommendations referred by legislature through 1993 include: approval of revised articles on legislature, elections and rights of suffrage, revenue and taxation, executive, judicial, education, and corporations. In 1994 the voters approved rights of crime victims amendments. In 1994 the commission studied four subjects and in 1995, nine (some overlapping with 1994), including Utah exclusionary rule, jury size, attorney general, and a new look at the revenue and taxation article after the legislature rejected commission recommendations in 1994.

Note: There were no state constitutional conventions in 1994-95.

Table 1.6

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY METHOD OF INITIATION: 1988-89, 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1994-95

Method of installation	Number of states involved				Total proposals				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95
All methods	45	41	43	43	267	226	239	233	199	145	160	161‡	74.0*	63.3*	66.1*	69.7*‡
Legislative proposal	45	41	42	41	246	197	201	202	188	134	137	151‡	75.6*	67.0*	67.1*	75.7*‡
Constitutional initiative	11	10	13	13	21	29	34	31	11	11	21	10	55.0	37.9	61.7	32.2
Constitutional convention .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	...
Constitutional commission .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	66.6	...

Key:

* — In calculating these percentages, the amendments adopted in Delaware (where proposals are not submitted to the voters) are excluded.

‡ — Excludes 1994 Hawaii propositions from percentage adopted.

... — Not applicable

Table 1.7

SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN STATE CONSTITUTIONS: PROPOSED AND ADOPTED 1988-89, 1990-91, 1992-93 AND 1994-95

Subject matter	Total proposed				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95
Proposals of statewide applicability	228*	195*	211*	199*	164†	121†	139†	134†	71.6*	61.5*	64.9*	67.3*
Bill of Rights	21	13	18	26	19	8	15	19	90.5	61.5	83.3	73.0
Suffrage & elections	12	3	8†	9	8	2	8	6	66.7	66.6	100.0	66.6
Legislative branch	44	45	42	30	33	28	31	23	75.0	62.2	73.8	76.6
Executive branch	22	9	15	16	14	8	13	12	63.6	88.8	86.6	75.0
Judicial branch	18	13	12†	22	14	7	9	15‡	77.8	53.8	75.0	72.2‡
Local government	14	7	10	9	10	3	6	7	71.4	42.8	60.0	77.7
Finance & taxation	54	58	54	49	33	36	29	29‡	62.9‡	62.0	53.7	61.7 ‡
State & local debt	6	4	4	5	5	3	2	2	83.3	75.0	50.0	40.0
State functions	22	29	25	17	17	18	9	9‡	77.3	62.0	36.0	46.6‡
Amendment & revision	5	0	2	6	2	0	1	4	40.0	0.0	50.0	66.6
General revision proposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous proposals	12	15	23	10	9	9	16	8	75.0	60.0	69.5	80.0
Local amendments	39	31	28	34	35	24	21	27	89.7	74.1*	75.7	79.4

Key:

* — Excludes Delaware where proposals are not submitted to voters.

† — Includes Delaware.

‡ — Excludes Hawaii propositions approved by voters in 1994 but not finally certified pending litigation outcome.

Table 1.8
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of proposals</i>	<i>Number of adoptions</i>	<i>Percentage adopted</i>
Arizona	1	0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	0.0
California	1	0	0.0
Colorado	8	1	12.5
Florida	2	1	50.0
Illinois	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	1	0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0.0
Mississippi	1	0	0.0
Missouri	2	1	50.0
Montana	2	0	0.0
Nebraska	1	1	100.0
Nevada	(4)*	(4)*	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0.0
Ohio	1	1	100.0
Oklahoma	1	1	100.0
Oregon	10	4	40.0
South Dakota	0	0	0.0
Total	31	10	32.2

* Nevada voters approved four constitutional initiatives in 1994 in the first of two required elections for adoption. The final outcome will be determined at the general election in November 1996.

Chapter Two

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Who's who and what's what for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer and many others — includes information on terms of office, methods of selection, qualifications, salaries, and powers and duties.



Table 2.1
THE GOVERNORS, 1996

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>	<i>Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)</i>	<i>Official who succeeds governor</i>	<i>Birthdate</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
Alabama	Fob James Jr. (R)	4	01/79	01/99	1 (b)	2	No	LG	09/15/34	Ala.
Alaska	Tony Knowles (D)	4	12/94	12/98	...	2 (c)	Yes	LG	01/01/43	Okla.
Arizona	Fife Symington (R)	4	03/91 (d)	01/99	1	2 (e)	(f)	SS	08/12/45	N.Y.
Arkansas	Jim Guy Tucker (D)	4	03/92 (g)	01/99	1	2 (h)	No	LG	06/13/43	Okla.
California	Pete Wilson (R)	4	01/91	01/99	1	2	No	LG	08/23/33	Ill.
Colorado	Roy Romer (D)	4	01/87	01/99	2	2 (e)	Yes	LG	10/31/28	Kan.
Connecticut	John G. Rowland (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	...	Yes	LG	05/24/57	Conn.
Delaware	Tom Carper (D)	4	01/93	01/97	...	2 (h)	No	LG	01/23/47	W.Va.
Florida	Lawton Chiles (D)	4	01/91	01/99	1	2	Yes	LG	04/30/30	Fla.
Georgia	Zell Miller (D)	4	01/91	01/99	...	2 (c)	No	LG	02/24/32	Ga.
Hawaii	Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	4	01/86	12/94	...	2	Yes	LG	11/14/39	Hawaii
Idaho	Philip E. Batt (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	...	No	LG	03/04/27	Idaho
Illinois	Jim Edgar (R)	4	01/91	01/99	1	...	Yes	LG	07/22/46	Okla.
Indiana	Evan Bayh (D)	4	01/89	01/97	1	2 (i)	Yes	LG	12/26/55	Ind.
Iowa	Terry E. Branstad (R)	4	01/83	01/99	3	...	Yes	LG	11/17/46	Iowa
Kansas	Bill Graves (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	Yes	LG	01/09/53	Kan.
Kentucky	Paul E. Patton (D)	4	12/95	12/99	...	2	Yes	LG	05/26/37	Ky.
Louisiana	Mike Foster (R)	4	01/96	01/00	...	2	No	LG	05/11/30	La.
Maine	Angus S. King Jr. (I)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	(f)	PS	03/31/44	Va.
Maryland	Parris N. Glendening (D)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2 (c)	Yes	LG	06/11/42	N.Y.
Massachusetts	William F. Weld (R)	4	01/91	01/99	1	(j)	Yes	LG	07/31/45	N.Y.
Michigan	John Engler (R)	4	01/91	01/99	1	2	Yes	LG	10/12/48	Mich.
Minnesota	Arne H. Carlson (R)	4	01/91	01/99	1	...	Yes	LG	09/24/34	N.Y.
Mississippi	Kirk Fordice (R)	4	01/92	01/00	1	2	No	LG	02/10/34	Tenn.
Missouri	Mel Carnahan (D)	4	01/93	01/97	...	2 (h)	No	LG	02/11/34	Mo.
Montana	Marc Racicot (R)	4	01/93	01/97	...	2 (k)	Yes	LG	07/24/48	Mont.
Nebraska	E. Benjamin Nelson (D)	4	01/91	01/99	1	2 (c)	Yes	LG	05/17/41	Neb.
Nevada	Bob Miller (D)	4	01/89 (l)	01/99	2 (l)	2	No	LG	03/30/45	Ill.
New Hampshire	Stephen Merrill (R)	2	01/93	01/97	1	...	(f)	PS	06/21/46	Conn.
New Jersey	Christine T. Whitman (R)	4	01/94	01/98	...	2 (c)	(f)	PS	09/26/46	N.J.
New Mexico	Gary E. Johnson (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2 (c)	Yes	LG	01/01/53	N.D.
New York	George E. Pataki (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	...	Yes	LG	06/24/53	N.Y.
North Carolina	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	4	01/77	01/97	2 (m)	2	No	LG	05/16/37	N.C.
North Dakota	Edward T. Schafer (R)	4	01/93	01/97	...	...	Yes	LG	08/08/46	N.D.
Ohio	George V. Voinovich (R)	4	01/91	01/99	...	2 (n)	Yes	LG	07/15/36	Ohio
Oklahoma	Frank Keating (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	No	LG	02/10/44	Mo.
Oregon	John A. Kitzhaber (D)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2 (o)	(f)	SS	03/05/47	Wash.
Pennsylvania	Tom Ridge (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	Yes	LG	08/26/45	Pa.
Rhode Island	Lincoln Almond (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	No	LG	06/16/36	R.I.
South Carolina	David M. Beasley (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	No	LG	02/26/57	S.C.

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS, 1996 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>	<i>Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)</i>	<i>Official who succeeds governor</i>	<i>Birthdate</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
South Dakota	William J. Janklow (R)	4	01/79	01/99	2 (p)	2	Yes	LG	09/23/39	Ill.
Tennessee	Don Sundquist (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	No	SpS (q)	03/15/36	Ill.
Texas	George W. Bush (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	...	No	LG	07/06/46	Conn.
Utah	Mike Leavitt (R)	4	01/93	01/97	...	3 (r)	Yes	LG	02/11/51	Utah
Vermont	Howard Dean (D)	2	08/91 (s)	01/97	2	...	No	LG	11/17/48	N.Y.
Virginia	George Allen (R)	4	01/94	01/98	...	(t)	No	LG	03/08/52	Calif.
Washington	Mike Lowry (D)	4	01/93	01/97	...	(u)	No	LG	03/08/39	Wash.
West Virginia	Gaston Caperton (D)	4	01/89	01/97	1	2 (v)	(f)	PS	02/21/40	W.Va.
Wisconsin	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	4	01/87	01/99	2	...	Yes	LG	11/19/41	Wisc.
Wyoming	Jim Geringer (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2 (k)	(f)	SS	04/24/44	Wyo.
American Samoa	A.P. Lutali (D)	4	01/85	01/97	1 (w)	2 (x)	Yes	LG	12/24/19	A.S.
Guam	Carl T.C. Gutierrez (D)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2 (d)	Yes	LG	10/15/41	Guam
No. Mariana Islands	Froilan C. Tenorio (D)	4	01/94	01/98	...	2 (n)	Yes	LG	09/09/39	No. Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico	Pedro J. Rossello (D) (y)	4	01/93	01/97	...	...	(f)	SS	04/05/44	P.R.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Roy L. Schneider (I)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2 (c)	Yes	LG	05/13/39	V.I.

Sources: National Governors' Association and The Council of State Governments.

Key:

ACP — A Connecticut Party
D — Democrat
I — Independent
R — Republican
LG — Lieutenant Governor
SS — Secretary of the Senate
PS — President of the Senate
SpS — Speaker of the Senate
... — Not applicable

(a) The following also choose candidates for governor and lieutenant governor through a joint nomination process: Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, American Samoa, Guam, No. Mariana Islands and U.S. Virgin Islands.

(b) Served 1978-1982.

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

(d) Elected in runoff election February 1991 due to no one candidate receiving a majority of votes in November 1990 election.

(e) The term of office is limited to two consecutive four-year terms; however, because this provision was passed during Governor Symington's and Governor Romer's administration, they have been grandfathered from the provision. After their third term, they will not be eligible to run again.

(f) No lieutenant governor.

(g) Succeeded to governor's office March 1992 to serve remainder of unexpired term.

(h) Absolute two-term limit, but not necessarily consecutive.

(i) Prohibited from serving more than eight years out of a 12-year period.

(j) The term of office will be limited to two consecutive four-year terms beginning with the Governor elected in 1998. Governor Weld has been grandfathered from that provision and is eligible to serve one more term.

(k) Prohibited from serving more than eight years out of 16-year period.

(l) Succeeded to governor's office November 1988 to serve remainder of unexpired term.

(m) Served 1977-1981 and 1981-1985.

(n) Absolute two-term limit, but not necessarily consecutive.

(o) Prohibited from serving more than eight years out of a 12-year period.

(p) Served 1979-83 and 1983-87.

(q) Official bears the additional statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(r) The term of office is limited to three consecutive four-year terms; however, because this provision was passed during Governor Leavitt's administration, he has been grandfathered from the provision and is eligible to serve three additional terms.

(s) Succeeded to governor's office August 1991 to serve remainder of unexpired term.

(t) Successive terms forbidden.

(u) Prohibited from serving more than eight years out of 14-year period.

(v) A person who has been elected or who has served as governor during all or any part of two consecutive terms shall be ineligible for the office of governor during any part of the term immediately following the second of the two consecutive terms.

(w) Served from 1985-89.

(x) Limit is statutory.

(y) Governor Rossello also is a member of the New Progressive Party.

Table 2.2
THE GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>State citizen (years)</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>
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	...	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	30	...	...	...	4
Minnesota	25	...	★	1	...
Mississippi	30	...	20	5	...
Missouri	30	...	15	10	...
Montana (b)	25	★	★	2	...
Nebraska (c)	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 .....	...	...	★	...	★
Oklahoma	31	...	★	...	10
Oregon*	30	...	★	3	...
Pennsylvania	30	...	★	7	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	★
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	...	1	★
Wisconsin	18	...	★	...	★
Wyoming*	30	...	★	5	★
American Samoa	35	...	★	5	...
Guam*	30	...	5	5	★
No. Mariana Islands	35	...	...	10	★
Puerto Rico*	35	5	5	5	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	...	5	5	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Note: The information in this table is based on a literal reading of the state constitutions and statutes.

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

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

GOVERNORS

Table 2.3
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	\$81,151	22	★	★	★	(b)	★
Alaska	81,648	66	★	★	★	(b)	★
Arizona	75,000	41	★	★	...	(b)	...
Arkansas	60,000 (c)	48	★	...	...	(d)	★
California*	114,286 (e)	86	★	...	...	(d)	(f)
Colorado	70,000	39	★	★	...	(g)	★
Connecticut	78,000	38	★	...	...	(g)	★
Delaware	95,000	25	★	...	★	(b)	★
Florida*	97,850	264	★	★	...	(b)	★
Georgia	103,074	43	★	★	★	(g)	★
Hawaii	94,780	23 (h)	★	...	...	(g)	★
Idaho	75,000	21	★	★	...	(g)	★
Illinois	105,778 (i)	137 (j)	★	★	★	(b)	★
Indiana	77,200 (k)	35	★	★	★	0	★
Iowa	98,200	10	★	★	...	(b)	★
Kansas	80,340	25	★	★	...	(g)	★
Kentucky	86,352	40	★	★	★	(b)	★
Louisiana*	73,440	45	★	...	★	(b)	★
Maine	69,992	21	★	...	...	(g)	★
Maryland	120,000	76	★	★	★	(g)	★
Massachusetts*	75,000	80	★	★	★	(g)	...
Michigan	112,025 (l)	63	★	★	★	(b)	★
Minnesota	109,053	36	★	★	★	(g)	★
Mississippi	75,600	39 (m)	★	★	★	\$24,017 (d,g)	★
Missouri	98,345	40	★	★	...	(d)	★
Montana	55,310	25	★	★	★	(b)	★
Nebraska	65,000	18	★	★	★	(b)	★
Nevada	90,000	18	★	★	...	(d)	★
New Hampshire*	82,325 (n)	23	★	★	...	(g)	★ (o)
New Jersey*	85,000	125	★	...	★	\$61,000	★
New Mexico	90,000	40	★	★	★	\$95,300 (d)	★
New York	130,000	203	★	★	★	(b)	★
North Carolina	98,576	84.5	★	★	★	\$11,500	★
North Dakota	69,650	16	★	★	...	(g)	★
Ohio	115,752	66	★	★	★	(g)	★
Oklahoma	70,000	34	★	★	...	(g)	★
Oregon*	80,000	27	★	...	...	(g)	★
Pennsylvania	105,000	87	★	★	...	(b)	★
Rhode Island	69,900	35	★	★	★	N.A.	...
South Carolina*	103,998	22	★	★	★	(g)	★
South Dakota	82,271	17	★	★	...	(g)	★
Tennessee	85,000	40	★	★	★	(g)	★
Texas	99,122	190	★	★	★	(b)	★
Utah	82,000	23	★	★	...	\$26,000	★
Vermont	80,724	18	★	...	...	(g)	...
Virginia	110,000 (p)	36	★	★	★	(b)	★
Washington	121,000 (q)	37	★	★	...	\$120,000 (d)	★
West Virginia	72,000 (r)	42	★	★	★	(s)	★
Wisconsin	101,861	34	★	★	...	(g)	★
Wyoming*	95,000	7.5 (t)	★	★	...	(d)	★
American Samoa	50,000	23	★	...	...	\$105,000 (d)	★
Guam*	90,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	★
No. Mariana Islands	70,000	16	★	...	...	(g,u)	★
Puerto Rico*	70,000	22	★	★	★	(g)	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	80,000	17	★	...	...	(g)	★

THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

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) Reimbursed for travel expenses. Alabama—reimbursed up to \$40/day in state; actual expenses out of state. Alaska—receives per diem based on location or actual expenses if exceeds per diem. Arizona—\$26/day per diem for food; actual expenses for lodging. Delaware—reimbursed for travel expenses, \$30/day for food; actual expenses for travel/lodging. Florida—reimbursed at same rate as other state officials; in state, choice between \$50 per diem or actual expenses; out of state, actual expenses. Illinois no set allowance. Iowa limit set in annual office budget. Kentucky—mileage at same rate as other state employees. Louisiana—reimbursed for actual expenses. Michigan—\$35-50/day for in state; no state tax dollars used for out of state. Montana—reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses in state up to \$55/day, and actual lodging plus meal allowance up to \$30/day out of state (no annual limit). Nebraska—reasonable and necessary expenses. New York—reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses. Pennsylvania—reimbursed for reasonable expenses. Texas reimbursed for actual expenses.

(c) Salary adjusted every two years based on Consumer Price Index of U.S. Labor Dept.

(d) Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. Arkansas, Missouri amount not available. California—\$145,000 in state; \$36,000 out of state.

Nevada—\$21,995 in state; \$10,640 out of state. New Mexico—\$125,100 (in state \$62,700, out of state \$62,400). Wyoming—\$42,375 in state; \$36,000 out of state.

(e) Governor has taken a voluntary 5 percent cut in statutory salary.

(f) In California—provided by Governor's Residence Foundation, a non-profit organization which provides a residence for the governor of California. No rent is charged; maintenance and operational costs are provided by California Department of General Services.

(g) Travel allowance included in office budget.

(h) In Hawaii, does not include offices and commissions attached to governor's office.

(i) Effective July 1996, salary will be \$119,439.

(j) Governor's staff will decrease to 130 in July 1996.

(k) Accepts \$66,000.

(l) Salary was increased to \$110,700, but governor rejected the increase.

(m) Currently 18; budget is for 39.

(n) Governor refused a pay raise and has given 10 percent of his salary back to the state. Actual salary is \$71,587.

(o) Governor does not occupy residence.

(p) Governor returns 10 percent of his salary annually to the State Treasury.

(q) Governor has taken voluntary cut of \$31,000 in statutory salary.

(r) Effective 1997, salary will be \$90,000.

(s) Included in general expense account.

(t) Also has state planning coordinator.

(u) Governor has a "contingency account" that can be used for travel expenses and expenses in other departments or other projects.

Table 2.4
THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

State or other jurisdiction	Veto power (a)							Authorization for reorganization through executive order (b)	Other statewide elected officials (c)	
	Budget-making power		No item veto	Item veto- 2/3 legislators present to override	Item veto- majority legislators elected to override	Item veto- 3/5 legislators elected to override	Item veto- at least 2/3 legislators elected to override		Number of officials	Number of agencies
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility								
Alabama .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	9	7
Alaska .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	1	0 (d)
Arizona .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	8	6
Arkansas .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	6	6
California* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	7	7
Colorado .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
Connecticut .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	5	5
Delaware .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	1	1
Florida* .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	7	7
Georgia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	12	8
Hawaii .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	(e)	1	1
Idaho .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	6	6
Illinois .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	5	5
Indiana .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Iowa .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	7	6
Kansas .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	C	5	5
Kentucky .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	S	6	6
Louisiana* .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	★ (f)	...	7	7
Maine .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	0	0
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	3	3
Massachusetts* .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	C	5	7
Michigan	★ (g)	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	35	6 (d)
Minnesota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	5	5
Mississippi .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	7	7
Missouri .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	5	5
Montana .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	S	5	5
Nebraska .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	5	5
Nevada .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
New Hampshire* .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
New Jersey* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	0	0
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	9	7
New York .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (f)	...	3	3
North Carolina .....	...	★	(h)	...	...	...	...	C	9	9
North Dakota	★ (g)	...	(h)	C	...	...	★	...	13	16
Ohio	★ (g)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	5	5

THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Veto power (a)									
	Budget-making power		No item veto	Item veto-2/3 legislators present to override	Item veto-majority legislators elected to override	Item veto-3/5 legislators elected to override	Item veto-at least 2/3 legislators elected to override	Authorization for reorganization through executive order (b)	Other statewide elected officials (c)	
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility							Number of officials	Number of agencies
Oklahoma	★ (g)	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	10	8
Oregon*	★ (g)	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
Rhode Island	★ (g)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
South Carolina* .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	10 (i)
South Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	9	7
Tennessee	★	...	(j)	...	★	...	...	S	0	0
Texas .....	...	★	(k)	★	...	...	...	...	9 (l)	7 (m)
Utah .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	4	14
Vermont .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	S	5	5
Virginia .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	S (n)	2	2
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	8
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S; Common Law	5	6
Wisconsin .....	★	...	...	★ (o)	...	...	...	...	5	5
Wyoming* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
American Samoa .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	1	1
Guam* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	1	1
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	★	(k)	(k)	...	...	★	★	1	1
Puerto Rico* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	1	1

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Yes; provision for.

... — No; not applicable.

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

(a) In all states, except North Carolina and North Dakota, governor has the power to veto bills passed by the state legislature. The information presented here refers to the governor's power to item veto within a bill and the votes needed in the state legislature to override the item veto. For additional information on vetoes and veto overrides, as well as the number of days the governor is allowed to consider bills, see Table 3.16, "Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Overrides and Effective Date."

(b) For additional information on executive orders, see Table 2.5, "Gubernatorial Executive Orders: Authorization, Provisions, Procedures."

(c) Includes only executive branch officials who are popularly elected either on a constitutional or statutory basis (elected members of state boards of education, public utilities commissions, university regents, or other

state boards or commissions are also included); the number of agencies involving these officials is also listed.

(d) Lieutenant governor's office is part of governor's office.

(e) Implied through a broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority: no formal provision.

(f) In New York, governor has item veto over appropriations. In Louisiana, governor has item veto over appropriation bill only.

(g) Full responsibility to propose; legislature adopts or revises and governor signs or vetoes.

(h) Governor has no veto power.

(i) Divisions within governor's office.

(j) Line item veto authority over the budget bill. Simple majority override. Veto authority over legislation. Simple majority override.

(k) The governor has an item veto over appropriations only.

(l) September 1, 1996 the number of officials changes to eight.

(m) On September 1, 1996 the number of agencies changes to six.

(n) For shifting agencies between secretarial offices; all other reorganizations require legislative approval.

(o) In Wisconsin, governor has "partial" veto over appropriation bills. The partial veto is broader than item veto.

Table 2.5
GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions								Procedures		
		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	Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review
Alabama	S,I (a)	...	...	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c,d)	...	...
Alaska	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Arizona	I	(a) ★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...
Arkansas	S,I (e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
California*	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Colorado	S,I	★	★	★ (f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Connecticut	S	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (a,g)	★	...	...
Florida	C,S	★	★	★ (h)	...	★	★	★	★ (i,j)	★ (c)	...	...
Georgia	S,I (e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	(a)	...	...	★	...	...	...	★ (k)	...	...	...
Idaho	S	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	★ (c)	...	...
Illinois	C	S	...	...	★	I	...	I	...	★ (c)	...	★ (l)
Indiana	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	S	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★ (m)	★ (c,d,n)	...	...
Kentucky	S	★	...	★ (o)	★	...	★	★	★ (p,q,r)	★ (c)	...	★
Louisiana*	S (g)	S	S	...	★	...	...	...	★ (s,t,u)	★ (n)	★	★ (t,u)
Maine	S	★	...	★ (v,w)	...	C,S	...	...	...	★ (d)	...	...
Maryland	C,S	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★ (x)	★	★	★ (y)
Massachusetts*	C,I	★	★	★ (f,v)	★	★	★	★	...	★ (n)	...	...
Michigan	C,S	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★ (r)	★ (c)	★	★ (z)
Minnesota	S	★	★ (aa)	...	★	★	...	...	★ (bb)	★ (c,n)	...	★ (y)
Mississippi	S	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★ (cc,dd)	★ (c)	★	...
Missouri	C	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (y)	...	★ (y,ee)
Montana	S,I	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★ (c)	...	...
Nebraska	S	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Nevada	S,I	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	S	★	★ (a)	★	...	★	★	...	★ (q)	★	...	...
New Jersey	S	★	★	★ (ff)	(gg)	...	...	...	★ (dd)	...	...	...
New Mexico	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
New York	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	S,I	S	S	S	S,C	I	S	S	S,C	S	...	★ (y)
North Dakota	S,I	★	★	★	I	I	I	...	★	★	...	...
Ohio	C,S,I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (c)	...	(j,r,s,t,bb,dd)

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Authorization for executive orders</i>	<i>Provisions</i>								<i>Procedures</i>		
		<i>Civil defense disasters, public emergencies</i>	<i>Energy emergencies and conservation</i>	<i>Other emergencies</i>	<i>Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation</i>	<i>Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees/commissions</i>	<i>Respond to federal programs and requirements</i>	<i>State personnel administration</i>	<i>Other administration</i>	<i>Filing and publication procedures</i>	<i>Subject to administrative procedure act</i>	<i>Subject to legislative review</i>
Oklahoma	S,I	★	...	★ (v)	★	...	...	★	★ (hh)	★ (c)	★	★ (y)
Oregon*	S	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...
Pennsylvania	C,S	★	...	★ (n,v,x,ii)	...	★	★	...	★ (jj)	★ (c,n)	...	...
Rhode Island	S (a)	★	★	...	...	(a)	...	...	★ (m)	...	...	...
South Carolina*	I (e)	★ (dd)	...	★ (j,hh)	...	★	...	...	...	★ (c,d,kk)	...	...
South Dakota	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★ (t)	...	...	★
Tennessee	S,I	★	★	★	(ll)	★	★	★	★	★ (c)	★	★
Texas	S,I	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Utah	S	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	S,I	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★ (mm)	★	★ (nn)
Virginia	S,I	★	★	★ (g)	★ (oo)	★	★	★	★ (j,ii,pp)	★ (c)	...	...
Washington	S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	S,I (e)	★	...	...	S,I	S,I	★	S,I	S,I (e,i)	★ (c,n)	...	...
Wisconsin	S	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★ (q,dd,gg)	★ (c)	...	...
Wyoming*	I	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	C,S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (rr)	★ (rr)	...
Guam*	C	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	C	★	I	★	C	S,I	S	...	★	S	I	...
Puerto Rico*	I	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1996; except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

I — Implied

★ — Formal provision.

. . . — No formal provision.

(a) Broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority.

(b) To activate or veto environmental improvement authorities.

(c) Executive orders must be filed with secretary of state or other designated officer. In Idaho, must also be published in state general circulation newspaper.

(d) Governor required to keep record in office. In Maine, also sends copy to Legislative Counsel, State Law Library, and all county law libraries in state.

(e) Some or all provisions implied from constitution.

(f) To regulate distribution of necessities during shortages.

(g) Broad grant of authority.

(h) Local financial emergency, shore erosion, polluted discharge and energy shortage.

(i) To reassign state attorneys and public defenders.

(j) To suspend certain officials and/or other civil actions.

(k) Delegation of authority over real property (e.g., to counties for park purposes).

(l) Only if involves a change in statute.

(m) To transfer allocated funds.

(n) Included in state register or code.

(o) To give immediate effect to state regulation in emergencies.

(p) To control administration of state contracts and procedures.

(q) To impound or freeze certain state matching funds.

(r) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.

(s) To designate game and wildlife areas or other public areas.

(t) Appointive powers.

(u) To suspend rules and regulations of the bureaucracy.

(v) For fire emergencies.

(w) For financial institution emergencies.

(x) To control procedures for dealing with public.

(y) Reorganization plans and agency creation.

(z) Legislative appropriations committees must approve orders issued to handle a revenue shortfall.

(aa) If an energy emergency is declared by the state's Executive Council or legislature.

(bb) To assign duties to lieutenant governor, issue writ of special election.

(cc) To control prison and pardon administration.

(dd) To administer and govern the armed forces of the state.

(ee) For meeting federal program requirements.

(ff) To declare air pollution emergencies.

(gg) Relating to local governments.

(hh) To declare water, crop and refugee emergencies.

(ii) To transfer funds in an emergency.

(jj) Must be published in register if they have general applicability and legal effect.

(kk) Can reorganize, but not create.

(ll) Filed with legislature.

(mm) Only executive branch reorganization.

(nn) To shift agencies between secretarial offices; all other reorganizations require legislative approval.

(oo) To control state-owned motor vehicles and to delegate powers to secretaries and other executive branch officials.

(pp) Regarding annual reports to state agencies.

(qq) To transfer functions between agencies.

(rr) If executive order fits definition of rule.

Table 2.6
STATE CABINET SYSTEMS

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for cabinet system				Criteria for membership			Number of members in cabinet (including governor)	Frequency of cabinet meetings	Open cabinet meetings
	State statute	State constitution	Governor created	Tradition in state	Appointed to specified office (a)	Elected to specified office (a)	Gubernatorial appointment regardless of office			
Alabama .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	28	Gov.'s discretion (a)	...
Alaska .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	19	Regularly	★ (b)
Arizona .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Gov.'s discretion	...
Arkansas .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	18	Regularly	...
California*	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	12	Every two weeks	...
Colorado .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	21	Gov.'s discretion	★
Connecticut .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Gov.'s discretion	...
Delaware .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★ (c)	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Florida .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	7	Every two weeks	★
Georgia	(d)									
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Idaho	(d)									
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	★ (e)	★	...	28	Gov.'s discretion	★
Indiana	(d)									
Iowa	(e)									
Kansas .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	16	Monthly or as needed	...
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	20	Gov.'s discretion	...
Louisiana* .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	13	Monthly	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★ (c)	17	Weekly	...
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...	21	Weekly	...
Massachusetts* .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	12	Twice monthly	...
Michigan .....	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	20	Gov.'s discretion	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	26	Regularly	...
Mississippi	(d)									
Missouri .....	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	17	Bi-weekly	★
Nebraska .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	27	Monthly	...
Nevada	(d)									
New Hampshire	(d)									
New Jersey .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	20	Monthly	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	17	Weekly	...
New York .....	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	7	Gov.'s discretion	...
North Carolina (f) .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	10	Monthly	...
North Dakota (g)	(d)									
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	30	Weekly	...
Oklahoma .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	16 (h)	Gov.'s discretion	...
Oregon*	(d)									
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...	19	Weekly	★
Rhode Island	(i)									
South Carolina* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Gov.'s discretion	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	22	Gov.'s discretion	...
Tennessee .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	29	Gov.'s discretion	★
Texas	(d)									
Utah .....	...	...	★	(i)	★	...	...	23	Monthly	★
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	6	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	9	Gov.'s discretion	...
Washington .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	28	Twice monthly	...
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	9	Monthly	...
Wisconsin .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	12	Gov.'s discretion	★
Wyoming (j)* .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	14	Gov.'s discretion	★
American Samoa .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Guam* .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	79	Monthly	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Puerto Rico* .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	17	Weekly	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	16	Monthly or as needed	...

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

STATE CABINET SYSTEMS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey 1996, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Individual is a member by virtue of election or appointment to a cabinet-level position.

(b) Except when in executive session.

(c) With the consent of the senate.

(d) No formal cabinet system. In Idaho, however, sub-cabinets have been formed, by executive order; the chairmen report to the governor when requested.

(e) Sub-cabinets meet quarterly.

(f) 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.

(g) Cabinet consists of agencies, created by legislation; directors of agencies appointed by the governor.

(h) Includes secretary of state; most other cabinet members are heads of state agencies.

(i) In Rhode Island, department heads require advice and consent of the Senate. In Utah, department heads serve as cabinet; meets at discretion of governor, but when first appointed, department heads also require advice and consent of Senate.

(j) A four-year, phased-in executive reorganization is currently being implemented. The first three cabinet-level agencies went on-line in July 1990; seven in 1991; two in 1992.

Table 2.7

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION

State or other jurisdiction	Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition	Appropriation available to gov-elect	Provision for:					
			Gov-elect's participation in state budget for coming fiscal year	Gov-elect to hire staff to assist during transition	State personnel to be made available to assist gov-elect	Office space in buildings to be made available to gov-elect	Acquainting gov-elect staff with office procedures and routing office functions	Transfer of information (files records, etc.)
Alabama .....	...	...	●	(a)	●	●	●	...
Alaska .....	...	★	...	...	★	●	★	●
Arizona .....	...	...	★	...	●	●	●	●
Arkansas	★	\$ 60,000 (b)	★	★	●	●	●	●
California*	★	450,000	★	★	★	★	●	●
Colorado	★	10,000	...	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	★	25,000	●	★	●	★	...	★
Delaware	★	(c)	(d)	(e)	●	★	●	●
Florida .....	...	250,000	★	●	●	●	●	●
Georgia	★	★	●	★	★	★	●	★
Hawaii	★	100,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	★	15,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	(f)	★	★ (g)	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	40,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa	★ (h)	10,000	★	★	● (i)	●	●	★ (j)
Kansas	★	100,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana*	★	10,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine	★	5,000	★	★	★ (k)	●	★	●
Maryland	★	(l)	...	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts* .....	...	★	★	●	●	●	●	★
Michigan	★	1,000,000 (m)	●	★	★	●	★	●
Minnesota	★	35,000	★	★	★	★	●	★
Mississippi	★	30,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	100,000	★	★	●	★	●	● (n)
Montana	★	50,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska .....	...	50,000	★	★	●	★	★	★
Nevada	★	...	★	...	●	●	●	★ (h)
New Hampshire	★	5,000	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	200,000	★	★	★	★	●	★
New Mexico	★	(f)	★	★	●	★	●	●
New York .....	...	...	●	●	●	●	●	●
North Carolina	★	50,000 (o)	● (p)	★	★	★	●	●
North Dakota	●	(q)	(r)	(a)	●	...	...	★
Ohio	★	(f)	...	★	★	★	...	●
Oklahoma	★	40,000	★	★	...	●	...	...
Oregon*	★	20,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	100,000	...	★	●	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	●	★	● (a)	●	●	●	●
South Carolina*	★	50,000 (s)	...	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	●	10,000 (t)	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas .....	...	...	★	★	●	...	...	●
Utah .....	...	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	...	(c)	★ (u)	●	●	●	...	(v)
Virginia .....	...	(c)	...	★ (n)	★ (n)	★ (n)	★ (n)	★ (n)
Washington	★	Unspecified	●	●	●	●	●	●
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	●	●	...
Wisconsin	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming* .....	...	(f)	★	★	●	●	●	●
American Samoa .....	...	Unspecified	★ (w)	★	●	●	★	●
Guam* .....	...	(x)	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	★	Unspecified	...	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico* .....	...	250,000 (o)	...	●	●	●	●	●
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	(x)	...	(e)	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 1994; except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

... — No provisions or procedures.

★ — Formal provisions or procedures.

● — No formal provisions, occurs informally.

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

(b) Made available in 1983.

(c) Determined prior to each election by legislature.

(d) Can participate in budget office hearings before taking office.

(e) Subject to appropriations.

(f) Legislature required to make appropriation; no dollar amount stated in legislation. In New Mexico, \$50,000 was made available in 1990. In Wyoming, \$12,500 for transition following 1994 election. In Illinois, \$200,000 for transition following 1990 election.

(g) On a contractual basis.

(h) Pertains only to funds.

(i) Provided on irregular basis.

(j) Arrangement for transfer of criminal files.

(k) Budget personnel.

(l) Provided in annual budget in transition year.

(m) Made available in 1990.

(n) Activity is traditional and routine, although there is no specific statutory provision.

(o) Inaugural expenses are paid from this amount.

(p) New governor can submit supplemental budget.

(q) If necessary, submit request to State Emergency Commission.

(r) Responsible for submitting budget for coming biennium.

(s) Governor's executive budget recommendation for FY 94-95 is to increase this appropriation to \$150,000 for transition purposes. This will require legislative approval in the 94-95 Appropriations Bill.

(t) Made available for 1996.

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

(v) Not transferred, but use may be authorized.

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

(x) Appropriations given upon the request of governor-elect.

Table 2.8
IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment</i>	<i>Legislative body which holds power of impeachment</i>	<i>Vote required for impeachment</i>	<i>Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial</i>	<i>Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)</i>	<i>Vote required for conviction</i>	<i>Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)</i>	<i>Legislature may call special session for impeachment</i>
Alabama	★ (c)	H	...	S	★	...	LG	★
Alaska	★	S	2/3 mbrs.	H	(d)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Arizona	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	SS	★
Arkansas	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS	...
California	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Colorado	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Connecticut	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Delaware	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Florida	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Georgia	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Hawaii	★ (f)	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Idaho	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Illinois	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Indiana	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Iowa	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Kansas	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Kentucky	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Louisiana	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Maine	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	PS	★
Maryland	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Massachusetts	★	H	...	S	...	...	LG	★
Michigan	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S (g)	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Minnesota	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Mississippi	★	H	2/3 mbrs. present	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Missouri	★	H	...	(h)	(h)	(h)	LG	...
Montana	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Nebraska	★	S (i)	maj. mbrs.	(j)	(j)	(j)	LG	★
Nevada	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
New Hampshire	★	H	...	S	★	...	PS	...
New Jersey	★ (k)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS	★
New Mexico	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
New York	★	H	maj. mbrs.	(l)	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
North Carolina	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
North Dakota	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Ohio	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Oklahoma	★ (c)	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Oregon					(m)			
Pennsylvania	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Rhode Island	★	H	(n)	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
South Carolina	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...

See footnotes at end of table.

IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment</i>	<i>Legislative body which holds power of impeachment</i>	<i>Vote required for impeachment</i>	<i>Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial</i>	<i>Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)</i>	<i>Vote required for conviction</i>	<i>Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)</i>	<i>Legislature may call special session for impeachment</i>
South Dakota	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Tennessee	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. (o)	PS	★
Texas	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Utah	★ (e)	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Vermont	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Virginia	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Washington	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
West Virginia	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS	★
Wisconsin	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Wyoming	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	SS	...
Dist. of Columbia					(p)			
American Samoa	(q)	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	...	...
Guam					(p)			
No. Mariana Islands	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Puerto Rico	(r)	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	3/4 mbrs.	SS	★
U.S. Virgin Islands					(p)			

Source: State constitutions and statutes.

Note: The information in this table is based on a literal reading of the state constitutions and statutes. For information on other methods for removing state officials, see Table 4.5, "Methods for Removal of Judges and Filling of Vacancies," and Table 5.24, "State Recall Provisions: Applicability to State Officials and Petition Circulation."

Key:

★ — Yes; provision for.

... — Not specified, or no provision for.

H — House or Assembly (lower chamber).

S — Senate.

LG — Lieutenant governor.

PS — President or speaker of the Senate.

SS — Secretary of state.

(a) Presiding justice of state court of last resort. In many states, provision indicates that chief justice presides only on occasion of impeachment of governor.

(b) For provisions on official next in line on succession if governor is convicted and removed from office, refer to Table 2.1, "The Governors."

(c) Includes justices of Supreme Court. Other judicial officers not subject to impeachment.

(d) A Supreme Court justice designated by the court.

(e) With exception of certain judicial officers. In Arizona and Washington—justices of courts not of record. In Nevada, Utah and Wyoming—justices of the peace. In North Dakota and South Dakota—county judges, justices

of the peace, and police magistrates.

(f) Governor, lieutenant governor, and any appointive officer for whose removal the consent of the Senate is required.

(g) House elects three members to prosecute impeachment.

(h) All impeachments are tried before the state Supreme Court, except that the governor or a member of the Supreme Court is tried by a special commission of seven eminent jurists to be elected by the Senate. A vote of 5/7 of the court of special commission is necessary to convict.

(i) Unicameral legislature; members use the title "senator."

(j) Court of impeachment is composed of chief justice and all district court judges in the state. A vote of 2/3 of the court is necessary to convict.

(k) All state officers while in office and for two years thereafter.

(l) Court for trial of impeachment composed of president of the Senate, senators (or major part of them), and judges of Court of Appeals (or major part of them).

(m) No provision for impeachment. Public officers may be tried for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office in same manner as criminal offenses.

(n) Vote of 2/3 members required for an impeachment of the governor.

(o) Vote of 2/3 of members sworn to try the officer impeached.

(p) Removal of elected officials by recall procedure only.

(q) Governor, lieutenant governor.

(r) Governor and Supreme Court justices.

Table 2.9
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR LENGTH AND
NUMBER OF TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lt. governor</i>	<i>Secretary of state</i>	<i>Attorney general</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Auditor</i>	<i>Comptroller</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alabama	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	...	4/2 (a)	...	...
Alaska	4/2 (b)	4/-	(c)	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	4/2	(e)	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	...	4/2	...	...	...	Corporation Comm.–6/0; Mine inspector–4/(f)
Arkansas	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	(g)	...	...	...	...	Land Cmsr.–4/2
California	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	4/2	4/2	...	...	...
Colorado	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Regents of Univ. of Colo.–6/-; Bd. of Education–6/-
Connecticut	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	...	4/-	...	...	...	...
Delaware	4/2 (h)	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	4/-	
Florida	4/(i)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	(j)	
Georgia	4/2 (b)	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	Public Service Comm.–6/-
Hawaii	4/2	4/2	(c)	...	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	(k)	4/-	...	...	...
Illinois	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	...	...	...	...
Indiana	4/(l)	4/-	4/(l)	...	4/(l)	4/(l)	(k)	...	(c)	...	...
Iowa	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	4/2	4/2	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bd. of Education–4/-
Kentucky	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	(g)	...	4/2	...	...	Railroad Comm.–4/-
Louisiana	4/2	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	(m)	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	Bd. of Education–4/-; Elections Cmsr.–4/-
Maine	4/2	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	4/2 (b)	4/-	...	4/-	...	...	4/-	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	...	(g)	...	...	...	...	Bd. of Education–8/-
Minnesota	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	(g)	...	...	...	(o)	
Mississippi	4/0	4/0	4/-	4/-	4/0	4/-	(g)	...	...	...	...
Missouri	4/2 (h)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/2 (g)	4/-	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	4/(p)	4/(p)	4/(p)	4/(p)	...	4/(p)	...	4/(p)	...	...	...
Nebraska	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	...	...	...	...	...	Regents of Univ. of Neb.–6/2 (b); Bd. of Education–4/2 (b); Public Service Comm.–6/2 (b)
Nevada	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	4/2	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	2/-	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Exec. Council–2/-
New Jersey	4/2 (b)	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	(q)	...	...	...	...	Cmsr. of Public Lands–4/2 (b); Bd. of Education–4/-; Corporation Comm.–6/-
New York	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	...	(d)	4/-	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	
North Dakota	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/2	4/-	...	4/-	4/- (r)	4/- (r)	4/-	Public Service Comm.–6/-; Tax Cmsr.–4/-
Ohio	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	(q)	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	4/2	4/U	...	4/U	4/U	4/U	...	4/U	...	...	4/-	
Oregon	4/(l)	(e)	4/(l)	...	4/(l)	...	(q)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	4/2	4/2	...	4/2	4/2 (s)	4/2	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	4/2	4/2	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	Adjutant General–4/-
South Dakota	4/2	4/2	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	(k)	...	...	...	...	Cmsr. of School & Public Lands–4/-
Tennessee	4/2	(n)	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	...	...	...	...	Bd. of Education–6/-; Cmsr. of General Land Off.–4/-; Railroad Comm.–6/-
Utah	4/-	4/-	(c)	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	2/-	2/-	2/-	...	2/-	2/-	(g)	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

LENGTH AND NUMBER OF TERMS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lt. governor</i>	<i>Secretary of state</i>	<i>Attorney general</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Auditor</i>	<i>Comptroller</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Insurance</i>	<i>Other</i>
Virginia	4/0	4/-	...	4/U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	(q)	4/-	...	...	...	Cmsr. of Public Lands-4/-
West Virginia	4/2 (t)	(n)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	(k)	...	4/-	...	...
Wisconsin	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	4/-	...	...	...
Wyoming	4/-	(e)	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	(k)	4/-	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	4/- (u)	4/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chmn. of Council of Dist. of Col.-4/U
American Samoa	4/2 (v)	4/2	(c)	...	...	...	(q)	...	...	...	...
Guam	4/2 (b)	4/2	(c)	...	...	...	(w)	...	...	...	(x)	
No. Mariana Islands	4/3	4/-	...	...	...	...	(q)	...	(y)	...	(o)	
Puerto Rico	4/-	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	4/2 (b)	4/-	(c)	...	(g)	...	(g)	...	...	...	(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. Blank cells indicate no specific administrative official performs function. Footnotes specify if a position's functions are performed by an appointed official under a different title. This table reflects a literal reading of the state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

- — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

0 — Provision specifying officeholder may not succeed self.

U — 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 industries.

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

(c) Lieutenant governor performs function.

(d) Comptroller performs function.

(e) Secretary of state is next in line of succession to the governorship.

(f) No Mine Inspector shall serve more than four consecutive terms in that office.

(g) Finance administrator performs function.

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

(i) Eligible for eight consecutive years.

(j) State treasurer also serves as insurance commissioner.

(k) State auditor performs function.

(l) Eligible for eight out of 12 years.

(m) Head of administration performs function.

(n) President or speaker of the Senate is next in line of succession to the governorship. In Tennessee, speaker of the Senate has the statutory title "lieutenant governor."

(o) Commerce administrator performs function.

(p) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(q) State treasurer performs function.

(r) 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.

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

(t) A person who has been elected or who has served as governor during all or any part of two consecutive terms shall be ineligible for the office of governor during any part of the term immediately following the second of the two consecutive terms.

(u) Mayor.

(v) Limit is statutory.

(w) General services administrator performs function.

(x) Taxation administrator performs function.

(y) Natural resources administrator performs function.

Table 2.10

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Banking	Budget
Alabama	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(a-16)	CE	GS	CS
Alaska	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	(a-9)	GB	GB	AG	AG	GB
Arizona	CE	(a-2)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Arkansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(a-15)	B	BG	AG
California	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(b)	GS	GS	N.A.
Colorado	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CS	GS	GS	CS	G
Connecticut*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GE	GE	GE	CS
Delaware	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	G	GS
Florida	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	A	CE	(a-9)	G
Georgia	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	G	GS	CE	GS	G
Hawaii	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	(a-6)	GS	(a-9)	GOC	AG	GS
Idaho	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	(a-15)
Illinois	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	G
Indiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	LG	G	G
Iowa	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GD	(a-16)	CE	GS	GS
Kansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Kentucky	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	AG	CE	AG	G
Louisiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	GS	CS
Maine	CE	(q)	CL	CL	CL	G	GLS	GLS	GLS	A
Maryland	CE	CE	GS	CE	CL	G	(a-16)	GS	AG	GS
Massachusetts*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GLS	GLS	B	B	B
Michigan	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	(a-6)	B	GS	GS
Minnesota*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	(a-15)
Mississippi*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(a-15)	SE	GS	A
Missouri	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	AGS	A
Montana	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	A	G
Nebraska	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	A
Nevada	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	BA	A	(a-5)
New Hampshire	CE	(q)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC
New Jersey	CE	(q)	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-16)	BG	GS	GS
New Mexico	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	N.A.	(a-16)	N.A.	G	G
New York	CE	CE	GS	CE	AG	G	(a-16)	GS	GS	G
North Carolina	CE	CE	SE	SE	SE	G	G	SE	G	G
North Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CE	G	(gg)
Ohio	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	G	G	G	AG	G
Oklahoma	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	BG	B	(a-15)
Oregon	CE	(a-2)	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
Pennsylvania	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	GS	G
Rhode Island*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	AGS	AGS	AGS
South Carolina	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	CE	(a-4)	AB
South Dakota*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	A	(a-15)
Tennessee	CE	(vv)	CL	CT	CL	G	(a-16)	G	G	A
Texas	CE	CE	GS	CE	GS	GS	(a-16)	CE	B	GOC
Utah	SE	SE	(a-1)	SE	SE	G	G	G	G	G
Vermont	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	CL	GS	GS	GS	(a-15)
Virginia	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB
Washington*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-15)
West Virginia	CE	(q)	CE	CE	CE	G	G	SE	G	A
Wisconsin	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	GS	A
Wyoming	SE	(a-2)	SE	G	SE	G	G	G	B	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	CE	CE	(a-1)	G	G	G	G	G	(a-1)	G

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

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, 1995*, published by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

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

CE — Constitutional, elected by public.

CL — Constitutional, elected by legislature.

SE — Statutory, elected by public.

SL — Statutory, elected by legislature.

L — Selected by legislature or one of its organs

CT — Constitutional, elected by state court of last resort.

Appointed by:

G — Governor

GS — Governor

GB — Governor

GE — Governor

GC — Governor

Approved by:

Senate

Both houses

Either house

Council

Appointed by:

GD — Governor

GLS — Governor

GOC — Governor & Council

or cabinet

LG — Lieutenant Governor

LGS — Lieutenant Governor

AT — Attorney General

SS — Secretary of State

A — Agency head

AB — Agency head

AG — Agency head

AGC — Agency head

ALS — Agency head

ASH — Agency head

B — Board or commission

BG — Board

BGS — Board

BS — Board or commission

BA — Board or commission

CS — Civil Service

LS — Legislative Committee

Approved by:

Departmental board

Appropriate legislative committee & Senate

Senate

Board

Governor

Governor & Council

Appropriate legislative committee

Senate president & House speaker

Governor

Governor & Senate

Senate

Agency head

Senate

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education	Election administration	Emergency management
Alabama .....	...	G	G	CS	AT	G	(a-8)	B	CS	G
Alaska	GB	...	GB	AG	AG	GB	AG	GB	LG	AG
Arizona	AT	GS	(a-7)	A	AT	GS	(a-7)	CE	(a-2)	AG
Arkansas .....	...	(a-11)	(a-27)	(a-15)	(a-3)	B	G	BG	(a-2)	G
California	GS	GS	G	CE	GS	GS	(a-7)	CE	CS	N.A.
Colorado	CS	...	CS	CS	CS	GS	G	B	CS	CS
Connecticut*	B	...	A	CE	CS	GE	GE	B	CS	A
Delaware	G	(a-2)	...	AG	...	GS	GS	B	GS	AG
Florida	AB	GB	GB	CE	A	GB	A	CE	SS	A
Georgia	G	B	B	B	G	B	(a-7)	CE	A	G
Hawaii	B	GS	AG	GS	A	GS	GS	B	B	A
Idaho	G	G	A	CE	(a-3)	N.A.	N.A.	CE	N.A.	CS
Illinois	GS	GS	(a-7)	CE	(a-3)	GS	(a-7)	B	B	GS
Indiana	G	(a-1)	LG	CE	AT	G	LG	CE	(l)	G
Iowa	GD	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	(a-2)	G
Kansas	B	GS	A	A	AT	GS	(o)	B	SS	CS
Kentucky	B	(a-11)	G	(a-15)	(a-3)	AG	B	B	G	AG
Louisiana	N.A.	(a-11)	CS	(a-5)	GS	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Maine	G	(a-11)	...	AG	GLS	GLS	GLS	GLS	...	G
Maryland	N.A.	AG	N.A.	CE	A	AGS	GS	B	G	AG
Massachusetts*	B	(a-11)	GLS	GLS	GLS	B	GLS	B	GE	B
Michigan	B	GS	N.A.	CS	CS	GS	GS	B	(a-2)	CS
Minnesota*	GS	GS	A	(a-15)	AT	GS	A	GS	(w)	A
Mississippi* .....	...	(a-11)	A	(a-15)	(a-2)	GS	GS	BS	A	GS
Missouri	B	(a-11)	A	A	(a-3)	GS	GS	B	SS	A
Montana	B	G	CS	G	N.A.	CS	CS	CE	SS	CS
Nebraska	B	(a-11)	A	A	A	GS	GS	B	(a-2)	A
Nevada	G	G	...	CE	A	G	GD	B	SS	A
New Hampshire	CS	GC	G	AGC	(a-3)	GC	AGC	B	(a-2)	G
New Jersey	AT	GS	GS	(a-6)	AT	GS	A	GS	(ss)	AT
New Mexico	A	(a-11)	G	(a-4)	G	G	G	BG	A	G
New York	G	G	(a-2)	CE	G	GS	GS	B	G	AG
North Carolina	AG	G	AG	GC	(a-3)	G	AG	SE	G	AG
North Dakota	(a-18)	(a-11)	A	(hh)	CS	CS	G	CE	CS	A
Ohio	BG	G	AG	(a-4)	BG	G	G	B	A	AG
Oklahoma	B	G	(a-7)	A	B	B	(a-7)	CE	L	G
Oregon	A	...	G	(a-4)	...	GS	GS	SE	A	AG
Pennsylvania	BG	GS	GS	G	AT	GS	(a-7)	GS	N.A.	G
Rhode Island*	B	(a-11)	G	AGS	...	G	G	B	G	G
South Carolina	BG	GS	N.A.	CE	B	GS	(a-7)	CE	B	A
South Dakota*	CS	G	(a-11)	(a-23)	AT	G	G	G	SS	A
Tennessee	B	(a-11)	(a-11)	CL	A	G	G	G	SS	A
Texas	B	G	GS	CE	(a-3)	B	(a-7)	GS	A	A
Utah	AG	G	(xx)	N.A.	AG	G	AG	B	...	AG
Vermont	(aaa)	G	G	(a-15)	A	GS	GS	BGS	CE	A
Virginia	GB	GB	GB	GB	N.A.	GB	(bbb)	GB	GB	GB
Washington*	GS	GS	N.A.	(a-4)	A	GS	(a-7)	CE	A	A
West Virginia	G	G	N.A.	CE	AT	N.A.	(a-8)	(ddd)	(a-2)	G
Wisconsin	A	GS	A	CS	(ggg)	GS	A	CE	B	GS
Wyoming	A	G	A	SE	A	G	A	SE	SS	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	G	G	G	(a-15)	G	G	N.A.	G	B	G

(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) Administration
- (a-6) Budget
- (a-7) Commerce
- (a-8) Community affairs
- (a-9) Comptroller
- (a-10) Consumer affairs
- (a-11) Economic development
- (a-12) Education (chief state school officer)
- (a-13) Energy
- (a-14) Environmental protection
- (a-15) Finance
- (a-16) General services
- (a-17) Highways
- (a-18) Labor
- (a-19) Natural resources
- (a-20) Parks and recreation
- (a-21) Personnel

(a-22) Post-audit

- (a-23) Pre-audit
- (a-24) Public utility regulation
- (a-25) Purchasing
- (a-26) Revenue
- (a-27) Social services
- (a-28) Tourism
- (a-29) Transportation
- (a-30) Welfare

(b) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of General Services (GS); and Chief Deputy Director, same department (A).

(c) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Financial and Performance Audits, Department of Finance (CS); and Auditor General (GLS).

(d) Method not specified.

(e) Responsibilities shared between Director, Fisheries Division (CS); and Director, Wildlife Division (CS).

(f) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation (GE); and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health (GE).

(g) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Mental Health (AG); and Director, Division of Mental Retardation (GS).

(h) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Services for

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Employment services	Energy	Environment protection	Finance	Fish & wildlife	General services	Health	Higher education	Highways	Historic preservation
Alabama	CS	A	B	G	CS	CS	B	BS	G	B
Alaska	AG	AG	GB	AG	GB	AG	AG	AG	(a-29)	AG
Arizona	A	A	GS	A	B	A	GS	B	(a-29)	A
Arkansas	G	AG	BG	G	B	G	BG	B	B	A
California	GS	N.A.	GS	N.A.	GS	GS	GS	B	CS	G
Colorado	GS	G	CS	CS	CS	(a-5)	GS	G	(a-29)	(d)
Connecticut*	A	A	GE	GE	(e)	CS	GE	B	A	BG
Delaware	(a-21)	A	GS	GS	AG	(a-5)	AG	B	AG	AG
Florida	A	A	GB	A	B	GB	A	AGC	GB	SS
Georgia	A	G	BG	(A-4)	A	A	A	B	(a-29)	A
Hawaii	CS	CS	AG	(a-6)	CS	(a-25)	GS	B	CS	(a-19)
Idaho	N.A.	CS	G	G	N.A.	(a-5)	G	N.A.	(a-29)	B
Illinois	GS	(a-19)	GS	(k)	(a-19)	(a-5)	GS	B	A	GS
Indiana	G	LG	G	(a-6)	A	(a-5)	G	G	(a-29)	G
Iowa	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	GS	(n)	A	A
Kansas	GS	A	A	(p)	CS	(a-5)	G	B	(a-29)	CS
Kentucky	AG	AG	AG	G	B	(a-5)	AG	B	AG	B
Louisiana	GS	GS	GS	(a-5)	GS	(a-5)	GS	GS	(a-29)	GS
Maine	A	...	GLS	(a-5)	A	A	GLS	GS	(a-29)	BG
Maryland	N.A.	A	N.A.	N.A.	A	GS	GS	G	AG	A
Massachusetts* .....	...	B	B	(a-5)	B	(a-5)	B	GLS	B	B
Michigan	GS	...	GS	(a-6)	(v)	CS	GS	CS	(a-29)	CS
Minnesota*	A	A	A	GS	A	(a-5)	GS	B	A	N.A.
Mississippi*	BS	A	GS	GS	BS	A	BS	BS	(a-29)	BS
Missouri	A	A	A	...	(z)	A	GS	B	B	A
Montana	CS	CS	G	G	CS	CS	G	B	G	CS
Nebraska	A	A	GS	(aa)	(bb)	A	GS	B	GS	B
Nevada	A	CS	A	(a-9)	GB	(a-5)	AG	B	(a-29)	G
New Hampshire	GC	G	GC	(a-5)	BGC	(a-5)	AGC	B	(a-29)	GC
New Jersey	CS	A	GS	(a-6)	BG	G	GS	B	(a-29)	(a-19)
New Mexico	(a-18)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
New York	(a-18)	N.A.	GS	(a-9)	(a-14)	GS	GS	(a-12)	(a-29)	(a-20)
North Carolina	G	AG	AG	(a-6)	BG	(a-5)	AG	B	AG	AG
North Dakota	G	A	CS	(ii)	G	(a-6)	G	B	(a-29)	CS
Ohio	G	AG	G	(a-6)	AG	AG	G	BG	(a-29)	(kk)
Oklahoma	(mm)	G	B	G	B	(a-5)	B	B	(nn)	B
Oregon	GS	GS	B	(a-6)	B	(a-5)	AG	B	(a-29)	B
Pennsylvania	G	N.A.	G	(a-6)	(rr)	GS	GS	G	G	N.A.
Rhode Island*	G	(a-24)	G	(a-6)	AGS	(a-5)	G	B	(a-29)	N.A.
South Carolina	B	A	A	B	B	AB	BGS	B	(a-29)	A
South Dakota*	CS	G	G	G	A	(a-5)	G	B	A	A
Tennessee	G	A	A	G	B	G	G	B	(a-29)	AG
Texas	G	(a-16)	A	(a-9)	G	B	G	G	(a-29)	B
Utah	CS,B	CS	G	AB	AG	(a-5)	G	B	(a-29)	AG
Vermont	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	(a-29)	CS
Virginia	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington*	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-5)	GS	B	(a-29)	GS
West Virginia	G	N.A.	G	G	N.A.	G	(eee)	(fff)	(a-29)	G
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	(hhh)	(a-5)	A	B	A	CS
Wyoming	A	A	GS	SE	BG	(a-5)	GS	B	BG	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	(A-18)	G	G	G	N.A.	N.A.	G	CE	G	G

Children, Youth and Their Families (GS); and Secretary, Department of Health and Social Services (GS).

(i) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Licensing, Department of State (SS); and Secretary, Department of Professional Regulation (N.A.).

(j) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Director, Behavioral Health Services Administration, Department of Health (AG); and Mental Retardation Administrator, same department (CS).

(k) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of the Budget, Office of the Governor (GS); and Director, Department of Revenue (GS).

(l) Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors in Election Commission (G).

(m) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Health Professions Bureau; and Executive Director, Professional Licensing Agency (G).

(n) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Education (GS); and Executive, Board of Regents (B).

(o) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Commerce and Housing (GS); Director, Division of Existing Industry, same department (A); Director, Business Development Division, same department (A); and President, Kansas Inc. (B).

(p) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of the Budget (G); and Secretary, Department of Administration (GS).

(q) In Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia, the Presidents (or Speakers) of the Senate are next in line of succession to the

Governorship. In Tennessee, the Speaker of the Senate bears the statutory title of Lieutenant Governor.

(r) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Environmental Protection Department (GLS); and Commissioner, Department of Conservation (GLS).

(s) Responsibilities shared between Director, Mental Hygiene Administration (A); and Director, Developmental Disabilities Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (GS).

(t) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation (BA); and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services (BA).

(u) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Forests and Parks, Department of Environmental Management (BA); and Director, Recreational Facilities, Metropolitan District Commission (BA).

(v) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Wildlife Division, Department of Natural Resources (CS); and Chief, Fisheries Division, same department (CS).

(w) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); and Director, Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State (SS).

(x) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor (CE); and Legislative Auditor (L).

(y) Responsibilities shared between Bureau Director, Mental Retardation Division, Department of Mental health (A); and Executive Director, Department of Mental Health (B).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Information systems	Insurance	Labor	Licensing	Mental health & retardation	Natural resources	Parks & recreation	Personnel	Planning	Post audit
Alabama	CS	G	G	...	G	G	CS	B	A	LS
Alaska	AG	AG	GB	AG	AG	GB	AG	AG	...	L
Arizona	A	GS	B	...	A	CS	B	A	(a-6)	L
Arkansas	G	BG	G	...	BA	G	G	AG	...	L
California	G	SE	N.A.	(a-10)	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	(c)
Colorado	CS	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	CS	(a-6)	N.A.
Connecticut*	A	GE	GE	...	(f)	CS	CS	A	(a-13)	...
Delaware	GS	CE	GS	AG	(g)	(a-14)	AG	GS	G	N.A.
Florida	A	(a-4)	BGC	(i)	A	(a-14)	A	A	G	GOC
Georgia	A	CE	SE	A	A	BG	A	GS	G	SL
Hawaii	CS	A	GS	(a-7)	(j)	GS	CS	GS	GOC	CL
Idaho	(a-5)	G	G	N.A.	CS	...	N.A.	B	(a-7)	L
Illinois	(a-5)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-19)	A	N.A.	N.A.
Indiana	G	G	G	(m)	G	G	G	G	G	G
Iowa	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	(a-11)	CE
Kansas	A	SE	A	N.A.	A	(a-20)	GS	A	...	L
Kentucky	G	AG	G	AG	AG	AG	AG	G	(a-6)	AG
Louisiana	CS	CE	GS	N.A.	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	L
Maine .....	...	N.A.	GLS	N.A.	GLS	(r)	A	A	G	CL
Maryland	A	N.A.	AG	GS	(s)	GS	N.A.	GS	GS	ASH
Massachusetts*	GLS	B	B	BA	(t)	BA	(u)	GLS	(a-11)	CE
Michigan	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	B	CS	B	...	CL
Minnesota*	A	(a-7)	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	GS	(x)
Mississippi*	BS	SE	...	A	(y)	BS	A	BS	N.A.	CE
Missouri	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	G	A	CE
Montana	CS	A	G	CS	CS	G	CS	CS	(a-6)	L
Nebraska	A	GS	GS	A	CC	GS	B	A	GS	CE
Nevada	G	A	A	...	GD	G	A	G	(a-5)	L
New Hampshire .....	...	GC	GC	(a-2)	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	G	L
New Jersey	G	GS	GS	AT	AG	G	G	GS	G	G
New Mexico	G	G	G	G	(dd)	G	G	BG	...	CE
New York	(a-16)	GS	GS	(ee)	(ff)	(a-14)	GS	GS	G	(a-9)
North Carolina	AG	SE	SE	...	AG	G	AG	G	AG	SE
North Dakota	A	CE	SE	(a-2)	CS	CS	G	A	A	(jj)
Ohio	AG	G	...	...	(ll)	G	AG	AG	(a-6)	SE
Oklahoma	(oo)	CE	CE	...	(pp)	(a-28)	(a-28)	GS	...	CE
Oregon	A	GS	SE	...	AG	...	B	A	B	A
Pennsylvania	G	GS	GS	GS	(ss)	GS	A	G	G	CE
Rhode Island*	A	A	G	A	G	(a-14)	A	A	A	(tt)
South Carolina	AB	GS	GS	(a-18)	B	B	GS	AB	AB	B
South Dakota*	(a-5)	(a-7)	G	A	(uu)	G	A	G	(a-15)	L
Tennessee	A	G	G	(ww)	G	G	A	G	G	(a-9)
Texas	B	G	A	G	B	B	G	L	(a-6)	L
Utah	AG	AG	G	AG	GC	G	AG	G	(a-6)	(yy)
Vermont	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	GOC	CE
Virginia	GB	SL	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	(a-6)	SL
Washington*	GS	GS	GS	GS	A	CE	B	G	(a-15)	CE
West Virginia	G	G	G	...	G	G	N.A.	G	G	N.A.
Wisconsin	A	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	GS	(a-6)	L
Wyoming	A	G	A	A	GS	GS	A	A	G	SE
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-6)	(a-1)	G	N.A.	G	(a-19)	G	A	G	G

(z) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Division of Fisheries, Department of conservation (A); Chief, Division of Wildlife, same department (A).

(aa) Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of revenue (GS); Administrator, Budget Division, Department of Administrative Services (A); and Auditor of Public Accounts (CE).

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Wildlife Division, Game & Parks Commission (A); and Assistant Director, same commission (A).

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Community Mental Health, Department of Public Institutions (A); and Director, same department (GS).

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Director, Developmental Disabilities Division, Department of Health (A); and Director, Division of Mental Health, same department (G).

(ee) Responsibilities shared between Director, Professional Licensing, State Boards for Professions, Department of State Education; and Secretary of State (GS).

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities (GS); and Commissioner, Office of Mental Health (GS).

(gg) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Management and Budget (G); and Assistant Executive Budget Analyst, same department (CS).

(hh) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Management and

Budget (G); and Director of Fiscal Management, same department (A).

(ii) Responsibilities shared between Director of Fiscal Management, Office of Management and Budget (A); and Director, same department (G).

(jj) Responsibilities shared between Legislative Budget Analyst/Auditor, Legislative Council (A); and State Auditor (CE).

(kk) Nomination to Governor by Division of Historic Preservation, traditionally Governor favorably approves.

(ll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Mental Health; and Director, Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (G).

(mm) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Human Resources, Office of Personnel Management (G); and Executive Director, Employment Security Commission (B).

(nn) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Transportation (B); and Secretary of Transportation, Oklahoma Turnpike Authority (G).

(oo) Responsibilities shared between Director, Data Processing & Planning Division, Department of Transportation (A); and Manager, Information Services Division, Office of State Finance (A).

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (B); and Division Administrator, Developmental Disabilities Services, Department of Human Services (A).

(qq) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Transport-

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library development	Public utility regulation	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste management	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Alabama	(a-9)	B	SE	CS	G	B	CS	CS	G	CS	B
Alaska	(a-15)	AG	AG	(a-16)	GB	GB	CS	AG	AG	GB	AG
Arizona	(a-9)	A	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	A
Arkansas	AG	G	BG	AG	AG	G	AG	G	AG	(a-17)	(a-27)
California	(a-9)	N.A.	GS	G	B	N.A.	N.A.	GS	N.A.	GS	(a-27)
Colorado	N.A.	CS	G	CS	GS	GS	CS	CS	(d)	GS	G
Connecticut*	(a-9)	B	GE	(a-16)	GE	...	CS	GE	CS	GE	GE
Delaware	CE	N.A.	AG	AG	AG	(h)	B	AG	A	GS	AG
Florida	(a-26)	SS	L	A	GOC	A	A	A	A	A	A
Georgia	SL	B	SE	A	GS	A	A	BG	A	B	A
Hawaii	CS	GS	GOC	CS	GS	GS	CS	...	(a-11)	GS	CS
Idaho	CE	CS	GS	A	GS	A	CS	A	A	B	N.A.
Illinois	(a-9)	SS	G	A	GS	GS	A	GS	(a-7)	GS	GS
Indiana	CE	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	LG	G	A
Iowa	(a-26)	B	GS	CS	GS	A	CS	GD	A	GS	A
Kansas	(a-9)	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
Kentucky	G	G	G	(a-5)	G	AG	CS	G	G	G	AG
Louisiana	(a-5)	GS	B	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Maine	A	(d)	GLS	A	A	GLS	...	GLS	A	GLS	A
Maryland	CS	A	GS	A	CE	A	A	GS	A	GS	(a-27)
Massachusetts*	(a-9)	B	A	A	B	GLS	A	GLS	B	GLS	B
Michigan	CL	CL	GS	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS
Minnesota*	A	A	A	A	GS	A	A	A	N.A.	GS	A
Mississippi* .....	...	BS	SE	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	BS	N.A.
Missouri	A	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	B	(a-17)	A
Montana .....	...	B	SE	CS	G	G	CS	AT	CS	CS	G
Nebraska	A	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	(a-27)
Nevada	(a-5)	G	G	CS	G	G	(a-14)	CS	GB	BG	AG
New Hampshire	(a-9)	AGC	GC	CS	GC	GC	CS	AGC	CS	GC	AGC
New Jersey	(a-22)	B	G	G	G	GS	A	G	G	GS	A
New Mexico	G	...	G	G	G	G	CS	G	G	(a-17)	CS
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	GS	(a-16)	GS	GS	(a-14)	G	G	GS	(a-27)
North Carolina	(a-22)	AG	AG	AG	G	AG	AG	N.A.	AG	G	N.A.
North Dakota	A	CS	CE	CS	CE	G	CS	G	G	G	G
Ohio	(a-22)	B	G	AG	G	G	AG	AG	AG	G	G
Oklahoma	(a-15)	B	CE	A	G	B	A	GS	G	(qq)	B
Oregon .....	...	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	BS	AG
Pennsylvania	(a-4)	...	G	A	GS	G	A	GS	(a-7)	GS	GS
Rhode Island* .....	...	G	G	A	A	G	A	G	A	G	A
South Carolina	(a-9)	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	B	(a-27)
South Dakota*	CE	A	B	A	G	G	CS	A	G	G	(a-27)
Tennessee	A	SS	CE	A	G	A	A	G	G	G	G
Texas	(a-9)	B	B	A	(a-9)	G	A	B	A	G	G
Utah	N.A.	AG	AG	AG	G	(zz)	AS	AG	AS	G	A
Vermont	(a-15)	G	G	CS	GS	GS	CS	A	GS	GS	GS
Virginia	(a-9)	GB	SL	CS	GB	GB	(a-14)	GB	CS	GB	(a-27)
Washington*	(a-4)	(ccc)	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	B	(a-27)
West Virginia	G	G	G	G	G	G	B	G	G	G	G
Wisconsin	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	A	GS	A
Wyoming	SE	A	GS	A	GS	GS	A	B	A	GS	GS
U.S. Virgin Islands	N.A.	G	N.A.	N.A.	G	G	G	G	G	N.A.	G

tation (B); and Director, Department of Transportation (B).

(rr) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Fish Commission (BG); and Executive Director, Game Commission (BG).

(ss) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Secretary, Mental Health, Department of Public Welfare (G); and Deputy Secretary, Mental Retardation, same department (G).

(tt) Responsibilities shared between Chief General Audit Section, Office of Accounts and Control, Department of Administration, (A); and Auditor General (L).

(uu) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Mental Health, Department of Human Services (A); and Secretary same department (G).

(vv) Elected to the Senate by the public and elected Lieutenant Governor by the Senate.

(ww) Responsibilities shared between Director, Regulatory Boards, Department of Commerce & Insurance, (A); and Director, Health Related Boards (A).

(xx) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Business and Economic Development; and Lieutenant Governor (SE).

(yy) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor (AG); and Audit Manager, Office of the Legislative Auditor General (N.A.).

(zz) Department of Human Services.

(aaa) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Public Protection Division,

Office of the Attorney General (A); and Executive Director, Human Rights Commission (AB).

(bbb) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Commerce and Trade (GB); and Director, Department of Economic Development (GB).

(ccc) Responsibilities shared between State Librarian, Library Planning and Development Division, State Library (A); and State Librarian, State Library (B).

(ddd) Responsibilities shared between secretary, Department of Education and the Arts (G); and Superintendent, Department of Education (B).

(eee) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Health & Human Resources (GS); and Commissioner, Bureau of Public Health (GS).

(fff) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Education and the Arts (GS); Chancellor, State College System, Department of Education (B); and Chancellor, Board of Trustees for Higher Education, Department of Education and the Arts (B).

(ggg) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Trade and Consumer Protection Division, Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (A); and Director, Office of Consumer Protection, Department of Justice (CS).

(hhh) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of Fish Management, Division of Resource Management (CS); and Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management, same division (CS).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Table 2.11

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Banking	Budget
Alabama*	\$ 81,151	(b)	\$ 57,204	\$ 90,475	\$ 57,204	\$ 61,073	(a-16)	\$ 56,806	\$119,588 (c)	\$ 72,514 (c)
Alaska	81,648	\$ 76,188	(a-1)	83,832	(a-9)	83,832	\$83,832	67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	77,964
Arizona	75,000	(a-2)	54,600	76,440	54,600	73,706	97,920	86,401	73,706	102,000
Arkansas	60,000	29,000	37,500	50,000	37,500	70,559	94,317	63,492	84,054	71,241
California	120,000	90,000	90,000	102,000	90,000	N.A.	(e)	109,603	102,799	N.A.
Colorado	70,000	48,500	48,500	60,000	48,500	88,517	84,792	88,512	78,420	88,512
Connecticut*	78,000	55,000	49,999	60,000	50,000	67,639 (c)	78,732 (c)	67,639 (c)	67,639 (c)	83,098 (c)
Delaware	95,000	40,700	85,600	94,300	75,900	70,300	79,800	73,500	79,100	91,700
Florida	101,764	97,479	100,735	100,735	100,735	92,232	N.A.	100,735	(a-9)	94,801 (l)
Georgia	103,074	64,113	78,843	94,500	89,424	105,056	80,268	82,789	80,285	96,000
Hawaii	94,780	90,041	(a-1)	85,302	(a-6)	117,667	(a-9)	85,302	74,652	85,302
Idaho	85,000	22,500	67,500	75,000	67,500	83,200	63,003	65,000	68,994	(a-15)
Illinois	119,439	84,310	105,387	105,387	91,336	51,991	87,822	84,310	80,038	88,500
Indiana	77,199 (t)	64,000	45,999	59,202	45,994	64,138	74,900	54,756	68,843	75,000
Iowa	98,200	68,740	78,050	93,520	78,050	73,079	75,643	78,050	61,000	84,796
Kansas	80,340	81,600	62,412	71,772	62,412	68,808	81,600	76,584	61,380	78,480
Kentucky	88,645	75,361	75,361	75,361	75,361	74,235	62,962	75,361	74,235	82,000
Louisiana	73,440	63,372	60,169	66,566	60,169	101,213	69,156	60,169	75,920	57,000 (c)
Maine	69,992	(z)	57,408	66,123	66,144	46,946	70,658	70,658	73,258	68,557
Maryland	120,000	100,000	70,000	100,000	100,000	88,785	97,613	100,542	76,119	113,857
Massachusetts*	75,000	60,000	85,000	62,500	60,000	87,954	73,156	53,570	69,015	77,547
Michigan	121,166	86,844	112,000	112,000	97,000	90,000	(a-6)	93,000	79,000	97,000
Minnesota	114,506	62,980	62,980	89,454	62,980	94,440	67,500	67,500	67,500	(a-15)
Mississippi	83,160	40,800	59,400	68,400	59,400	50,400	N.A.	59,400	59,200	54,036
Missouri	98,345	59,431	78,888	85,374	78,888	65,796	85,374	75,645	64,618	71,628
Montana	59,310	43,242	40,101	54,329	56,332	56,332	56,332	56,332	45,487	56,334
Nebraska	65,000	47,000	52,000	64,500	49,500	54,701	63,716	69,965	78,032	73,053
Nevada	90,000	20,000	62,500	85,000	62,500	72,263	85,030	63,024	63,712	(a-5)
New Hampshire	86,235	(z)	53,375 (c)	76,983	53,375 (c)	57,490 (c)	76,983	45,167 (c)	57,490 (c)	53,375 (c)
New Jersey	85,000	(z)	100,225	100,225	100,225	100,225	(a-16)	100,225	100,225	95,000
New Mexico	90,000	65,000	65,000	72,500	65,000	N.A.	71,725	N.A.	54,789	65,749
New York	130,000	110,000	90,832	110,000	103,564	90,832	(a-16)	90,832	90,832	105,805
North Carolina	98,576	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000	73,200	85,000	87,000	77,365	104,780
North Dakota	69,648	57,240	52,787	59,568	52,788	93,444	72,204	52,788	55,668	(oo)
Ohio	115,762	59,861	85,516	85,516	85,516	84,344	89,003	84,364	70,158	100,568
Oklahoma	70,000	62,500	42,500	75,000	70,000	92,232	69,320	68,000	77,119	(a-15)
Oregon	80,000	(a-2)	61,500	66,000	61,500	76,332	92,760	76,332	69,180	(a-15)
Pennsylvania	105,000	83,000	72,000	84,000	84,000	72,000	80,000	72,000	72,000	87,500
Rhode Island*	69,900	52,000	52,000	55,000	52,000	63,684	83,763	51,139	58,294	82,557
South Carolina	106,078	46,545	92,007	92,007	92,007	92,007	111,296 (c)	92,007	(a-4)	72,154 (c)
South Dakota	82,700	10,899 (ww)	55,900	69,875	55,900	69,693	68,685	68,685	72,718	(a-15)
Tennessee	85,000	(z)	83,964	99,240	83,964	71,388	(a-15)	78,900	78,900	73,596
Texas	99,122	7,200	76,967	79,247	79,247	63,431	(a-16)	79,247	97,072	56,000 (c)
Utah	82,000	63,000	(a-1)	69,000	63,700	64,200	70,100	69,450	70,970	70,870
Vermont	80,724	33,654	50,793	61,027	50,793	58,572	65,499	56,513	58,364	(a-15)
Virginia	110,000	32,000	76,346	97,500	93,573	71,666	82,417	73,185	103,136	94,778
Washington	121,000 (aaa)	62,700	64,300	92,000	84,100	92,232	93,659	93,658	93,659	(a-15)
West Virginia	72,000	(z)	43,200	50,400	50,400	50,000	70,000	46,800	55,000	48,444
Wisconsin	101,861	54,795	49,719	97,756	49,719	76,615	101,859	91,893	69,691	80,795
Wyoming	95,000	(a-2)	77,000	75,000	77,000	71,514	66,201	65,662	55,272	64,399
U.S. Virgin Islands	80,000	75,000	(a-1)	65,000	60,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	(a-1)	65,000

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

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, 1995*, published by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

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

(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) Administration.

(a-6) Budget.

(a-7) Commerce.

(a-8) Community affairs.

(a-9) Comptroller.

(a-10) Consumer affairs.

(a-11) Economic development.

(a-12) Education (chief state school officer).

(a-13) Energy.

(a-14) Environmental protection.

(a-15) Finance.

(a-16) General services.

(a-17) Highways.

(a-18) Labor.

(a-19) Natural resources.

(a-20) Parks and recreation.

(a-21) Personnel.

(a-22) Post audit.

(a-23) Pre-audit.

(a-24) Public utility regulation.

(a-25) Purchasing.

(a-26) Revenue.

(a-27) Social services.

(a-28) Tourism.

(a-29) Transportation.

(a-30) Welfare.

(b) \$12/day seven days per week, \$50/session day, \$3,780/month for office expense and mileage.

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education administration	Election administration	Emergency management
Alabama*	...	\$ 91,340	\$ 61,073	\$ 62,400 (c)	\$ 51,220	\$ 78,000	(a-8)	\$130,000	\$ 29,068 (c)	\$ 61,073
Alaska	\$ 83,796	N.A.	83,832	72,468 (c)	83,928	83,832	\$ 67,800 (c)	83,832	80,772	67,800 (c)
Arizona	95,605	89,048	(a-7)	77,000	87,200	112,746	(a-7)	54,600	(a-2)	56,274
Arkansas	...	(a-11)	(a-27)	(a-15)	(a-3)	90,198	84,395	91,970	(a-2)	54,286
California	90,704	109,603	88,860	90,000	102,799	109,603	(a-7)	102,000	(f)	N.A.
Colorado	78,348	...	78,348	78,420	69,984	88,517	88,500	102,240	30,348	78,348
Connecticut*	67,639	...	67,639	50,000	67,639	78,732 (c)	72,681 (c)	78,732 (c)	54,054	60,805 (c)
Delaware	51,600	(a-2)	...	73,900	...	85,600	85,600	108,200	47,700	54,200
Florida	74,402	95,337	95,337	100,735	70,699	70,699	72,163	100,735	69,162	77,983
Georgia	67,668	93,042	93,042	(a-4)	74,784	80,280	(a-7)	84,669	74,094	82,254
Hawaii	74,712	85,302	74,880	85,302	64,260	85,302	85,302	90,041	N.A.	76,404
Idaho	50,565	(r)	41,766	67,500	(a-3)	N.A.	N.A.	67,500	N.A.	52,499
Illinois	73,069	84,310	(a-7)	91,336	(a-3)	98,474	(a-7)	124,550	82,632	56,564
Indiana	55,702	(a-1)	46,752	(a-23)	64,298	76,009	64,274	63,099	(u)	51,618
Iowa	56,925	82,997	72,467	(a-6)	74,651	75,544	93,734	82,347	(a-2)	50,572
Kansas	98,436	90,672	54,864	61,008	37,104	80,736	(x)	102,125	62,412	46,224
Kentucky	68,815	(a-11)	N.A.	(a-15)	(a-3)	65,751	124,589	137,812	65,243	N.A.
Louisiana	N.A.	(a-11)	35,496 (c)	(a-5)	75,000	60,315	60,000	95,000	60,168	51,876
Maine	52,666	(a-11)	N.A.	59,550	60,465	77,896	77,896	70,658	N.A.	55,224
Maryland	N.A.	120,790	N.A.	100,000	78,403	86,199	120,790	111,842	76,119	67,217
Massachusetts*	50,117	(a-11)	69,015	77,546	64,482	58,912	70,666	77,547	69,015	63,273
Michigan	87,600	93,300	N.A.	57,796 (c)	71,576 (c)	97,000	75,000	97,000	(a-2)	57,796 (c)
Minnesota	60,000	67,500	67,500	(a-15)	78,500	67,500	53,620	78,500	(ff)	60,030
Mississippi	...	N.A.	76,222	N.A.	...	68,312	80,939	104,287	59,107	43,600
Missouri	56,004	(a-11)	64,608	64,644	(a-3)	75,645	75,645	87,048	35,004	58,248
Montana	47,852	56,332	46,556	56,332	N.A.	56,332	55,311	47,208	37,107	40,971
Nebraska	49,992	(a-11)	46,850	75,334	48,877	69,992	85,157	91,800	(a-2)	43,680
Nevada	55,976	85,030	...	62,500	50,858	85,030	75,104	85,030	38,220	52,006
New Hampshire	41,340 (c)	76,983	62,232	47,230 (c)	(a-3)	53,375 (c)	45,176 (c)	76,983	(a-2)	61,107
New Jersey	85,000	100,225	100,225	(a-6)	92,000	100,225	77,380	100,225	65,720	89,962
New Mexico	44,513 (c)	(a-11)	53,793	(a-4)	66,468	71,725	71,725	88,531	42,251	71,725
New York	82,614	90,832	(a-2)	110,000	76,421	102,335	(a-7)	136,500	82,614	79,329 (c)
North Carolina	48,173	85,000	59,622	108,271	(a-3)	85,000	70,331	87,000	45,114	70,399
North Dakota	(a-18)	(a-11)	N.A.	(pp)	29,844 (c)	51,684	84,048	53,848	24,000	43,572
Ohio	77,792	84,364	79,955	(a-4)	90,292	94,889	95,617	126,006	66,913	54,246
Oklahoma	49,000	100,460	(a-7)	66,282	48,720	72,980	(a-7)	75,000	66,761	41,353
Oregon	62,784	...	78,600	(a-4)	...	84,096	84,096	61,500	69,180	62,784
Pennsylvania	76,440	76,000	72,000	78,950	71,335	80,000	76,000	80,000	N.A.	76,440
Rhode Island*	41,073	(a-11)	69,079	63,684	...	83,763	78,626	105,000	38,057	49,439
South Carolina	65,755 (c)	100,661	N.A.	92,007	74,378 (c)	104,328 (c)	(a-7)	92,007	54,820 (c)	40,823 (c)
South Dakota	N.A.	68,685	(a-11)	(a-23)	46,000	68,685	68,685	65,000	40,352	53,393
Tennessee	63,204	(a-11)	(a-11)	83,964	36,996	78,900	83,964	80,076	45,000	61,104
Texas	54,768	79,536	90,177	79,246	(a-3)	110,000	(a-7)	137,917	71,766	55,704
Utah	43,430	72,200	63,000	N.A.	53,700	76,090	68,700	93,300	...	61,400
Vermont	(zz)	(a-11)	(a-11)	(a-15)	53,518	62,712	54,995	61,859	50,793	47,528
Virginia	62,318	104,097	104,097	94,241	...	100,369	116,113	116,113	62,318	70,984
Washington	70,248	93,660	(a-7)	(a-4)	98,400	93,660	(a-7)	86,599	60,036	N.A.
West Virginia	40,000	87,500	N.A.	46,800	45,000	55,000	(a-8)	(bbb)	(a-2)	40,000
Wisconsin	65,494	83,326	58,000	79,158	82,242	89,893	67,196	80,984	60,739	55,359
Wyoming	38,513	66,201	52,692	77,000	40,500	65,662	52,692	77,000	21,000	45,922
U.S. Virgin Islands	37,000	65,000	65,500	(a-15)	65,000	60,000	N.A.	65,000	54,999	52,000

(c) Minimum figure in range; top of range follows:

Alabama: Banking, \$155,520; Budget, \$110,318; Comptroller, \$95,134; Elections administration, \$44,070; Employment services, \$70,720; Environmental protection, \$106,000; Fish & Wildlife, \$70,720; General services, \$65,598; Information services, \$95,134; Mental health & retardation, \$110,318; Parks & recreation, \$70,720; Purchasing, \$76,154; Solid waste management, \$70,720; State police, \$56,550; Transportation, \$51,220.

Alaska: Agriculture, \$93,588; Banking, \$93,588; Comptroller, \$100,524; Economic development, \$93,588; Emergency management, \$93,588; Employment services, \$93,588; Energy, \$93,588; Finance, \$93,588; General services, \$93,588; Health, \$93,588; Information systems, \$93,588; Insurance, \$93,588; Licensing, \$93,588; Mental health & retardation, \$93,588; Parks & recreation, \$93,588; Personnel, \$93,588; Pre-audit, \$93,588; Public library development, \$93,588; Purchasing, \$93,588; State police, \$93,588; Tourism, \$93,588; Welfare, \$93,588.

Connecticut: Adjutant general, \$81,686; Administration, \$95,155; Agriculture, \$81,686; Banking, \$81,686; Budget, \$106,745; Civil rights, \$81,686; Community affairs, \$81,686; Consumer affairs, \$81,686; Corrections, \$95,100; Economic development, \$88,034; Education, \$95,155; Elections administration, \$69,337; Emergency management, \$77,995; Employment services, \$81,686; Energy, \$81,686; Environmental protection, \$88,024; Finance, \$95,155; General services, \$91,248; Health, \$95,155; Highways, \$88,024;

Historic preservation, \$56,982; Information systems, \$94,901; Insurance, \$81,686; Labor, \$88,024; Natural resources, \$81,118; Parks & recreation, \$87,735; Personnel, \$88,024; Public library development, \$72,100; Public utility regulation, \$102,645; Revenue, \$88,024; Solid waste management, \$59,083; State police, \$95,155; Tourism, \$72,110; Transportation, \$95,155; Welfare, \$95,155.

Hawaii: Employment services, \$81,096; Energy, \$88,620; Fish & wildlife \$77,244; Highways, \$81,096; Information systems, \$86,040; Mental health & retardation, \$81,096; Parks & recreation, \$81,096; Pre-audit, \$81,096; Purchasing, \$70,056; Solid waste management, \$70,056; Welfare, \$81,096.

Kentucky: Solid waste management, \$47,808.

Louisiana: Budget, \$88,920; Community affairs, \$55,380; Information systems, \$83,124; Personnel, \$88,920; Planning, \$51,768; Purchasing, \$67,848; Solid waste management, \$67,848.

Michigan: Comptroller, \$90,352; Consumer affairs, \$96,549; Emergency management, \$84,042; General services, \$90,352; Higher education, \$90,352; Historic preservation, \$90,352; Information systems, \$90,352; Licensing, \$103,484; Parks & recreation, \$90,352; Personnel, \$103,484; Purchasing, \$90,352; Revenue, \$103,484; Solid waste management, \$90,352; Tourism, \$90,352.

Nevada: Energy, \$48,906; Historic preservation, \$56,028; Purchasing, \$58,652; State police, \$77,417.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Employment services	Energy	Environmental protection	Finance	Fish & wildlife	General services	Health	Higher education	Highway	Historic preservation
Alabama*	\$ 46,358 (c)	\$55,008	\$102,000 (c)	\$ 61,073	\$46,358 (c)	\$43,004	\$135,000	\$106,500	\$ 61,073 (d)	\$64,500
Alaska	67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	83,832	67,800 (c)	83,832	67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	89,820	93,000	65,500
Arizona	78,540	70,000	110,000	81,641	92,233	76,248	110,313	69,243	91,800	49,295
Arkansas	89,057	66,934	78,500	94,317	78,369	74,260	134,436	95,570	102,819	47,218
California	98,724	N.A.	109,603	N.A.	91,224	102,799	102,799	123,000	73,308	71,340
Colorado	(a-18)	70,884	82,824	(a-9)	84,302	(a-15)	88,517	107,000	88,517	67,500
Connecticut*	67,639 (c)	67,639 (c)	72,681 (c)	78,732 (c)	(h)	71,136 (c)	78,732 (c)	N.A.	72,681 (c)	44,426 (c)
Delaware	(a-21)	36,498	(a-19)	91,700	66,300	(a-5)	117,800	57,900	82,600	65,200
Florida	95,336 (m)	75,000	95,336	70,861	96,885	95,336	161,877	190,000	96,253	69,985
Georgia	71,928	74,880	90,312	(a-4)	75,204	78,624	133,872	175,000	(a-29)	73,362
Hawaii	59,256 (c)	64,752 (c)	76,404	(a-6)	56,424 (c)	(a-25)	85,302	156,060	59,256 (c)	(a-19)
Idaho	N.A.	59,280	73,507	63,003	N.A.	53,477	83,990	N.A.	96,699	54,558
Illinois	91,336	(a-19)	84,310	(s)	(a-19)	(a-5)	91,336	140,000	89,904	69,996
Indiana	74,022	44,183	78,226	(a-6)	59,082	(a-5)	93,450	67,600	(a-29)	38,142
Iowa	79,041	74,984	74,984	(a-6)	74,984	(a-5)	73,140	(w)	82,347	66,950
Kansas	77,628	40,008	71,592	(y)	38,003	(a-5)	77,628	111,228	(a-29)	61,428
Kentucky	50,274	55,481	63,630	74,235	66,281	(a-5)	123,480	101,091	77,955	52,240
Louisiana	51,282	55,728	68,000	(a-5)	60,320	(a-5)	75,000	104,000	(a-29)	49,000
Maine	57,138	N.A.	77,896	(a-5)	52,104	68,557	77,896	N.A.	(a-29)	60,154
Maryland	N.A.	67,631	N.A.	N.A.	58,104	(a-5)	113,857	102,351	106,664	80,754
Massachusetts*	...	63,272	66,606	(a-5)	66,606	(a-5)	77,547	80,067	73,156	63,273
Michigan	74,200	...	93,000	(a-6)	(ee)	63,037 (c)	97,000	63,037 (c)	(a-29)	63,037 (c)
Minnesota	66,460	58,401	57,650	78,500	67,046	(a-5)	67,500	67,500	78,500	N.A.
Mississippi	61,600	72,528	71,005	75,760	71,005	65,974	126,292	127,000	N.A.	58,000
Missouri	72,000	60,682	68,508	...	(hh)	60,708	92,628	97,006	88,980	39,252
Montana	59,188	43,763	56,332	56,334	46,556	42,692	56,322	102,735	56,332	41,566
Nebraska	59,673	54,563	81,545	(ii)	(jj)	61,388	96,767	98,000	83,720	70,000
Nevada	70,010	35,886 (c)	78,780	(a-9)	67,071	N.A.	70,009	165,000	(a-29)	40,932 (c)
New Hampshire	53,375 (c)	48,787	59,542 (c)	(a-5)	45,176 (c)	(a-5)	101,000	36,961 (c)	(a-29)	N.A.
New Jersey	84,500	70,119	100,225	(a-6)	76,923	85,000	100,225	95,000	100,225	82,695
New Mexico	66,828	71,725	71,725	71,725	69,732	(a-5)	71,725	76,199	71,725	52,075
New York	(a-18)	N.A.	95,635	(a-9)	79,329 (c)	95,635	102,335	(a-12)	(a-29)	(a-20)
North Carolina	77,365	54,588	74,191	(a-6)	68,108	(a-5)	100,110	158,660	101,837	56,972
North Dakota	54,060	45,420	63,936	(a-9)	61,992	(a-5)	116,328	122,400	(a-29)	40,488
Ohio	88,878	69,014	90,001	(a-6)	65,748	75,150	104,145	143,104	(a-29)	60,000
Oklahoma	(ss)	N.A.	70,800	69,491	68,900	(a-5)	95,620	155,000	83,839	55,820
Oregon	N.A.	69,180	76,332	(a-6)	76,332	(a-5)	76,332	133,668	(a-29)	71,400
Pennsylvania	77,000	N.A.	78,500	(a-6)	73,311	76,000	80,000	75,000	78,000	N.A.
Rhode Island*	80,954	(a-24)	78,626	(a-6)	55,469	(a-5)	112,593	112,289	(a-29)	N.A.
South Carolina	107,014	44,157 (c)	74,097 (c)	111,296 (c)	79,268 (c)	74,097 (c)	104,328 (c)	86,603 (c)	(a-29)	33,552 (c)
South Dakota	42,723 (c)	N.A.	(a-19)	70,000	68,685	(a-5)	65,000	110,580	68,685	31,553
Tennessee	78,900	45,780	78,900	83,964	74,244	78,900	110,000	132,960	(a-29)	43,824
Texas	82,431	62,000	82,027	(a-9)	80,204	78,000	148,683	125,106	(a-29)	63,362
Utah	52,700 (c)	46,900	76,300	50,900 (c)	63,200	70,100	91,200	89,800 (c)	(a-29)	56,700
Vermont	56,950	64,147	72,737	59,238	54,745	...	74,152	N.A.	(a-29)	51,084
Virginia	82,417	95,036	96,911	104,097	85,335	82,417	113,558	113,800	96,187	71,666
Washington	71,388	72,120	93,659	115,823	93,660	(a-5)	93,659	100,000	(a-29)	63,084
West Virginia	65,000	(a-14)	65,000	75,000	59,040	53,000	(ccc)	(ddd)	(a-29)	40,000
Wisconsin	80,223	65,699	86,301	53,772 (c)	(eee)	(a-5)	62,331 (c)	149,179	88,686	65,256
Wyoming	53,048	39,780	65,662	77,000	69,796	66,201	65,662	72,800	(a-29)	52,692
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-18)	65,000	65,000	65,000	N.A.	N.A.	65,000	Stipend	46,000	48,627

New Hampshire: Secretary of state, \$68,768; Treasurer, \$68,768; Adjutant general, \$72,888; Agriculture, \$57,487; Banking, \$72,888; Budget, \$68,768; Civil rights, \$49,315; Comptroller, \$60,571; Corrections, \$68,768; Economic development, \$57,487; Employment services, \$68,768; Environmental protection, \$74,939; Fish & wildlife, \$57,487; Higher education, \$49,000; Personnel, \$68,768; Public library development, \$57,487; Purchasing, \$45,143; Solid waste management, \$45,143; State police, \$68,768; Tourism, \$45,143; Welfare, \$57,824.

New Mexico: Civil rights, \$63,748; Mental health & retardation, \$63,748. New York: Emergency management, \$99,936; Fish & Wildlife, \$99,936; Licensing, \$90,608.

North Dakota: Consumer affairs, \$46,944; Public library development, \$62,184.

Ohio: Commerce, \$86,965.

South Carolina: Administration, \$155,282; Budget, \$108,232; Civil rights, \$91,749; Commerce, \$140, 443; Consumer affairs, \$103,774; Corrections, \$145,560; Elections administration, \$76,486; Energy, \$69,249; Environmental protection, \$111,145; Finance, \$155,282; Fish & wildlife, \$110,596; General services, \$111,145; Health, \$145,560; Higher education, \$120,829; Historic preservation, \$52,617; Information systems, \$111,145; Insurance, \$103,774; Labor, \$101,642; Mental health & retardation, \$131,915; Natural resources, \$110,596; Parks & recreation, \$101,642; Personnel, \$108,232; Post-

audit, \$107,696; Public library development, \$79,162; Public utility regulation, \$85,987; Purchasing, \$69,249; Revenue, \$131,915; Social services, \$145,560; Solid waste management, \$72,016; State police, \$96,746; Tourism, \$101,642; Transportation, \$131,915.

South Dakota: Employment services, \$64,064.

Texas: Budget, \$75,000; Tourism, \$68,000.

Utah: Employment services, \$79,300; Finance, \$76,500; Higher education, \$152,800; Mental health & retardation, \$65,000; Social services, \$91,200.

Virginia: Licensing, \$76,346.

Wisconsin: Finance, \$82,064; Health, \$96,572.

(d) By merit system employee at higher rate of pay.

(e) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of General Services, \$102,799; and Chief Deputy Director, same department, \$98,652.

(f) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Political Reform, \$73,308; and Chief, Elections, \$76,740.

(g) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Financial and Performance Audits, Department of Finance, \$88,608; and Auditor General, \$88,608.

(h) Responsibilities shared between Director, Fisheries Division, \$65,768-84,357; and Director, Wildlife Division, \$65,768-84,357.

(i) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation, \$78,732-95,155; and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, \$78,732-95,155.

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Information systems	Insurance	Labor	Licensing	Mental health & retardation	Natural resources	Parks & recreation	Personnel	Planning	Post audit
Alabama*	\$62,400 (c)	\$61,073	\$61,073	...	\$ 72,514 (c)	\$ 61,073	\$ 46,358 (c)	\$ 98,525	\$55,008	\$ 90,558
Alaska	67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	83,832	\$67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	83,832	67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	N.A.	80,800
Arizona	80,000	88,547	85,910	...	76,169	57,283	85,910	84,946	(a-6)	100,858
Arkansas	85,320	72,786	77,628	...	72,761	54,525	71,935	71,000	...	95,629
California	N.A.	95,052	N.A.	(a-10)	102,799	109,603	102,799	102,799	N.A.	(g)
Colorado	78,420	82,000	88,517	88,517	71,064	93,500	84,302	74,616	(a-6)	...
Connecticut*	74,372 (c)	67,639 (c)	72,681 (c)	...	(i)	63,238 (c)	68,396 (c)	72,681 (c)	(a-13)	...
Delaware	90,800	70,000	79,800	57,900	(j)	85,600	70,100	85,600	70,100	...
Florida	69,530	(a-4)	95,336	(n)	77,000	(a-14)	79,646	70,955	94,801	99,504
Georgia	79,014	82,764	82,782	71,928	104,832	89,424	73,002	92,688	(a-6)	82,164
Hawaii	62,856	72,886	85,302	(a-7)	59,256 (c,p)	85,302	59,256 (c)	85,302	85,302	(q)
Idaho	(a-5)	75,005	60,008	N.A.	51,314	...	N.A.	71,448	(a-7)	64,501
Illinois	(a-5)	77,284	77,284	77,284	91,336	84,310	(a-19)	62,124	N.A.	N.A.
Indiana	65,328	64,490	57,946	(v)	76,388	76,117	54,025	67,600	66,572	67,167
Iowa	74,984	83,001	73,500	49,639	82,347	77,619	74,984	76,700	(a-11)	78,050
Kansas	70,116	62,412	48,540	47,352	56,184	(a-20)	68,000	69,984	N.A.	80,292
Kentucky	74,235	66,811	73,500	50,150	N.A.	N.A.	66,811	74,235	(a-6)	N.A.
Louisiana	53,280 (c)	60,169	60,329	N.A.	163,750	58,452	60,468	57,000 (c)	33,180 (c)	84,996
Maine	N.A.	N.A.	70,658	N.A.	77,896	(aa)	64,210	68,557	68,557	64,334
Maryland	80,754	N.A.	69,660	97,613	(bb)	105,423	N.A.	75,233	91,488	94,958
Massachusetts*	70,601	66,000	55,648	63,273	(cc)	77,547	(dd)	73,156	(a-11)	73,156
Michigan	63,037 (c)	79,000	93,000	73,560 (c)	97,000	93,000	63,037 (c)	73,560 (c)	...	90,350
Minnesota	67,500	(a-7)	67,500	66,649	67,568	67,500	60,803	67,500	67,500	(gg)
Mississippi	77,294	59,400	...	37,172	72,300	(a-14)	60,005	73,613	...	59,400
Missouri	64,644	75,648	75,645	60,689	80,376	75,645	64,632	60,708	71,628	78,888
Montana	55,126	40,643	56,332	46,556	47,357	56,332	46,556	51,253	(a-6)	70,285
Nebraska	71,790	67,219	58,205	60,931	(kk)	60,549	77,411	61,992	56,598	49,500
Nevada	71,427	73,525	49,667	...	79,146	85,030	65,847	71,427	(a-5)	N.A.
New Hampshire	...	N.A.	N.A.	(a-2)	N.A.	(a-7)	N.A.	53,375 (c)	(a-8)	70,839
New Jersey	88,500	100,225	100,225	92,000	87,026	100,225	79,244	100,225	85,000	95,000
New Mexico	65,520	64,881	71,725	71,725	44,513 (c,ll)	71,725	63,400	67,290	...	65,000
New York	(a-16)	90,832	95,635	71,588 (c,mm)	(nn)	(a-14)	90,832	90,832	(a-7)	(a-9)
North Carolina	106,154	87,000	87,000	...	99,708	85,000	64,173	85,000	63,113	87,000
North Dakota	67,788	52,787	52,297	(a-2)	62,172	43,464	54,186	54,000	N.A.	(qq)
Ohio	75,358	84,364	...	...	(rr)	84,364	70,990	75,171	(a-6)	85,516
Oklahoma	(tt)	82,000	58,000	...	89,482	(a-28)	(a-28)	60,461	...	70,000
Oregon	76,332	84,096	61,500	...	84,096	...	76,332	69,180	69,180	76,332
Pennsylvania	79,000	72,000	80,000	67,100	(uu)	80,000	73,233	78,950	76,000	84,000
Rhode Island*	74,236	63,676	70,922	53,516	86,328	(a-14)	59,343	72,283	79,656	(vv)
South Carolina	74,097 (c)	74,378 (c)	72,850 (c)	(a-18)	94,549 (c)	79,268 (c)	72,850 (c)	72,154 (c)	85,214	77,190 (c)
South Dakota	(a-5)	(a-7)	68,685	35,135	(xx)	68,685	56,168	68,685	(a-15)	68,685
Tennessee	76,512	78,900	78,900	(yy)	83,964	78,900	51,996	78,900	N.A.	(a-9)
Texas	80,204	150,000	57,925	62,494	93,864	90,071	80,204	74,522	(a-6)	90,176
Utah	70,490	66,500	67,700	56,700	43,300 (c)	76,900	63,200	72,900	(a-6)	78,600
Vermont	61,297	58,364	52,520	40,851	68,993	63,627	57,990	57,907	N.A.	51,792
Virginia	94,778	103,136	...	48,290 (c)	94,778	104,097	71,666	82,417	...	108,944
Washington	93,660	77,196	93,658	93,660	82,776	86,600	86,976	93,659	(a-15)	84,100
West Virginia	63,000	55,000	55,000	...	(a-27)	65,000	53,964	50,000	(a-5)	52,500
Wisconsin	84,034	83,831	96,572	70,702	53,021	95,503	71,946	85,852	(a-6)	96,752
Wyoming	61,705	54,600	49,980	57,965	65,662	65,808	52,693	50,000	55,000	(a-9)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-6)	(a-1)	65,000	(a-10)	48,459	N.A.	65,000	65,000	55,000	60,000

(j) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Mental Health, \$101,100; and Director, Division of Mental Retardation, \$81,000.

(k) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, \$86,400; and Secretary, Department of Health and Social Services, \$86,400.

(l) Combined with Planning.

(m) Combined with Labor.

(n) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Licensing, Department of State, \$65,542; and Secretary, Department of Professional Regulation, \$95,336.

(o) Combined with Welfare.

(p) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Director, Behavioral Health Services Administration, Department of Health; and Mental Retardation Administrator, same department.

(q) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor, Office of the Auditor and Chief Auditor, Division of Audit, \$85,302.

(r) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Commerce, \$68,827; and Administrator, Division of Community Development, \$41,766.

(s) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of the Budget, \$88,500; and Acting Director, Department of Revenue, \$79,992.

(t) Official Salary: In Indiana, Governor accepts \$65,988.

(u) Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors, Election Commission, \$50,500.

(v) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Health Professions Bureau, \$44,183; and Executive Director, Professional Licensing Agency, \$50,645.

(w) Responsibilities shared between Acting Director, Department of Education, \$82,347; and Executive Director, Board of Regents, \$105,986.

(x) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Commerce and Housing, \$90,672; Director Division of Existing Industry, same department, \$60,900; Director, Business Development Division, same department, \$60,708; and President, Kansas Inc., \$87,975.

(y) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of the Budget, and Secretary, Department of administration, \$81,600.

(z) In Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia, the presidents (or speakers) of the Senate are next in line of succession to the governorship. In Tennessee, the speaker of the Senate bears the statutory title of lieutenant governor.

(aa) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Environmental Protection Department, \$77,896; and Commissioner, Department of Conservation, \$77,896.

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Director, Mental Hygiene Administration, \$90,119; and Director, Developmental Disabilities Administration,

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library development	Public utility regulation	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste management	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Alabama*	(a-9)	\$66,150	\$51,482	\$49,972	\$61,073	\$95,394	\$46,358 (c)	\$37,128 (c)	\$61,073	\$33,618 (c)	(a-27)
Alaska	\$67,800 (c)	67,800 (c)	72,500	67,800 (c)	83,832	83,832	62,880	67,800 (c)	83,832	\$67,800 (c)	
Arizona	(a-9)	41,000	84,573	69,668	103,003	107,959	71,400	97,558	78,254	105,060	78,540
Arkansas	45,992	65,761	73,143	66,462	71,241	97,690	65,435	68,218	52,437	102,819	97,690
California	(a-9)	N.A.	103,178	102,799	107,939	N.A.	N.A.	109,603	N.A.	107,951	N.A.
Colorado	...	72,000	58,400	78,420	88,517	88,517	78,348	86,415	72,096	(a-17)	88,517
Connecticut*	(a-9)	56,217 (c)	80,015 (c)	(a-16)	72,681 (c)	...	48,317 (c)	78,732 (c)	56,217 (c)	78,732 (c)	78,732 (c)
Delaware	70,000	...	56,000	58,900	86,300	91,700 (k)	113,588	82,500	61,800	85,600	81,000
Florida	N.A.	75,170	94,370	72,984	96,253	95,336 (o)	79,543	82,750	71,422	95,336	95,336
Georgia	(a-22)	85,950	79,680	66,456	...	96,549	65,802	88,542	88,104	130,000	(a-27)
Hawaii	59,256 (c)	85,302	77,964	51,180 (c)	85,302	85,302	51,180 (c)	...	(a-11)	85,302	59,256 (c)
Idaho	(a-9)	45,906	69,992	53,477	54,995	66,560	54,413	60,923	51,002	(a-17)	N.A.
Illinois	(a-9)	77,064	82,623	62,496	79,992	89,195	67,620	84,310	(a-7)	91,336	91,336
Indiana	45,999	66,139	69,628	48,594	69,628	76,388	51,342	78,266	61,948	74,880	66,734
Iowa	84,481	88,390	82,997	50,481	(a-23)	82,347	53,996	71,997	73,091	88,088	65,124
Kansas	(a-9)	64,608	67,656	62,000	80,736	80,724	57,540	69,648	54,264	81,768	61,572
Kentucky	74,235	65,100	74,765	(a-5)	74,235	66,596	51,791	N.A.	73,500	74,235	65,598
Louisiana	(a-5)	64,368	64,000	43,488 (c)	70,000	60,320	43,488 (c)	N.A.	52,000	70,000	68,184
Maine	(a-9)	66,144	76,336	59,218	60,466	77,896	...	70,658	54,226	77,896	54,226
Maryland	30,848	76,119	94,191	68,428	100,000	79,813	56,523	97,613	68,428	113,815	(a-27)
Massachusetts*	(a-9)	53,570	69,015	73,156	77,547	77,547	68,048	70,776	50,117	70,666	77,547
Michigan	90,750	N.A.	79,000	63,037 (c)	73,560 (c)	97,000	63,037 (c)	93,000	63,037 (c)	94,700	(a-27)
Minnesota	74,730	69,259	54,497	67,500	78,500	67,500	67,500	76,128	N.A.	78,500	55,436
Mississippi	...	58,000	55,000	48,421	70,000	75,421	65,306	58,000	62,134	80,125	66,000
Missouri	(a-9)	62,496	75,645	60,708	85,374	78,880	36,000	70,308	60,708	(a-17)	68,532
Montana	...	47,923	44,615	48,653	56,322	56,322	57,536	49,865	45,412	49,907	(a-27)
Nebraska	75,334	59,968	44,000	(a-16)	78,327	76,316	57,200	62,714	47,278	(a-17)	(a-27)
Nevada	(a-5)	71,427	78,780	42,789 (c)	85,030	85,391	(a-14)	56,028 (c)	68,667	85,030	76,463
New Hampshire	(a-9)	45,176 (c)	76,983	37,850 (c)	N.A.	76,983	37,850 (c)	53,375 (c)	37,850 (c)	76,983	47,230
New Jersey	(a-22)	84,500	100,225	86,100	92,247	100,225	77,589	89,962	84,500	(a-17)	77,743
New Mexico	67,771	...	65,092	59,771	71,725	71,725	54,167	71,725	71,725	(a-17)	48,843
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	95,635	(a-16)	103,564	102,335	(a-14)	95,635	(a-7)	102,335	(a-27)
North Carolina	(a-22)	59,738	78,289	71,817	85,000	82,271	46,855	...	74,942	87,000	...
North Dakota	63,828	39,744 (c)	52,787	39,432	52,776	89,292	44,880	57,312	43,512	69,045	89,292
Ohio	(a-22)	62,899	85,009	70,366	84,364	100,214	62,712	78,187	59,633	98,550	100,214
Oklahoma	(a-15)	57,027	72,000	59,411	70,171	108,651	45,948	66,974	64,241	96,000	(a-27)
Oregon	...	69,180	76,332	69,180	84,096	92,760	59,808	84,096	62,784	84,096	84,096
Pennsylvania	84,000	...	97,532	51,521	76,000	75,500	71,727	76,000	76,000	80,000	80,000
Rhode Island*	...	65,789	77,165	78,191	86,142	105,383	42,724	92,915	52,189	99,159	77,306
South Carolina	(a-9)	56,738 (c)	61,631 (c)	44,157 (c)	94,549 (c)	104,328 (c)	45,922 (c)	64,498 (c)	72,850 (c)	94,549 (c)	(a-27)
South Dakota	55,900	49,261	65,187	39,046	68,685	81,958	51,453	61,800	59,482	68,685	(a-27)
Tennessee	61,500	80,388	83,964	60,468	78,900	N.A.	62,448	78,900	78,900	78,900	78,900
Texas	(a-9)	60,000	74,263	75,000	(a-9)	89,116	65,526	84,660	56,000 (c)	93,558	(a-27)
Utah	...	56,700	58,300	56,900	73,100	67,500 (c)	70,500	65,000	61,360	91,200	59,900
Vermont	59,238	59,592	72,529	49,088	58,676	68,536	N.A.	74,272	53,664	63,273	63,315
Virginia	(a-9)	76,024	103,136	82,417	94,778	94,778	(a-14)	99,323	116,113	96,187	94,778
Washington	(a-4)	86,973	86,973	66,288	105,060	111,368	63,744	93,660	66,288	105,065	(a-27)
West Virginia	(a-5)	59,500	65,000	53,600	70,000	70,000	47,016	60,000	65,000	70,000	(a-27)
Wisconsin	49,076	63,266	73,000	64,976	96,952	89,901	78,981	47,560	64,615	95,950	77,408
Wyoming	77,000	50,000	61,333	40,360	65,664	66,201	60,012	60,012	60,588	70,804	66,201
U.S. Virgin Islands ...	(a-15)	43,000	N.A.	N.A.	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	N.A.	48,000

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, \$56,523.

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation, \$77,547; and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services, \$77,547.

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Forests and Parks, Department of Environmental Management, \$70,666; and Director, Recreational Facilities, Metropolitan District Commission, \$70,666.

(ee) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Wildlife Division, Department of Natural Resources, \$63,037-90,352; and Chief, Fisheries Division, same department, \$63,037-90,352.

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$62,980; and Director, Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State, \$48,462.

(gg) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor, \$68,709; and Legislative Auditor, \$77,715.

(hh) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, \$61,656; Chief, Division of Protection, same department, \$51,960; and Chief, Division of Wildlife, same department, \$61,656.

(ii) Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of Revenue, \$78,327; Administrator, Budget Division, Department of Administrative Services, \$73,053; and Auditor of Public Accounts, \$49,500.

(jj) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Wildlife Division, Game

& Parks Commission, \$43,324; and Assistant Director, same commission, \$59,878.

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Community Mental Health, Department of Public Institution, \$56,553; and Director, same department, \$85,721.

(ll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Developmental Disabilities Division, Department of Health \$63,541; and Director, Division of Mental Health, same department, \$63,541.

(mm) Responsibilities shared between Director, Professional Licensing, Department of State Education; and Secretary of State, \$90,832.

(nn) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities, \$102,235; and Commissioner, Office of Mental Health, \$102,235.

(oo) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Management and Budget, \$72,204; and Assistant Executive Budget Analyst, same department, \$47,352.

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Management & Budget, \$72,204; and Director of Fiscal Management, same department, \$63,828.

(qq) Responsibilities shared between Legislative Budget Analyst/Auditor, Legislative Council, \$75,504; and State Auditor, \$52,787.

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

(rr) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Mental Health, \$95,617; and Director, Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$89,980.

(ss) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Human Resources, Office of Personnel Management, \$60,461; and Executive Director, Employment Security Commission, \$75,791.

(tt) Responsibilities shared between Director, Data Processing & Planning Division, Department of Transportation, \$55,333; and Manager, Information Services Division, Office of State Finance, \$69,575.

(uu) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Secretary, Mental Health, Department of Public Welfare, \$78,400; and Deputy Secretary, Mental Retardation, same department, \$78,400.

(vv) Responsibilities shared between Chief, General Audit Section, Office of Accounts and Control, Department of Administration, \$42,625; and Auditor General, \$106,508.

(ww) Annual salary for duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

(xx) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Mental Health, Department of Human Services, \$41,129; and Secretary same department, \$73,784.

(yy) Responsibilities shared between Director, Regulatory Boards, Department of Commerce & Insurance, \$55,008; and Director, Health Related Boards, \$44,208.

(zz) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Public Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, \$61,027; and Executive Director, Human Rights Commission, \$51,188.

(aaa) Annually returns \$31,000 of salary to general fund.

(bbb) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, department of Education and the Arts, \$70,000; and Superintendent, Department of Education, \$70,000.

(ccc) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Health & Human Resources, \$70,000; and Commissioner, Bureau of Public Health, \$80,508.

(ddd) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Education and the Arts, \$70,000; Chancellor, State College System, Department of Education, \$127,500; and Chancellor, Board of Trustees for Higher Education, Department of Education and the Arts, \$127,500.

(eee) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of Fish Management, Division of Resource Management, \$62,590; and Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management, same division, \$67,409.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Table 2.12

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey, January 1996, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Note: This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

(a) Some state constitutions have requirements for "state citizenship." This may be different from state residency.

(b) No lieutenant governor. In Tennessee, the speaker of the Senate, elected from Senate membership, has statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(c) Eligible for eight consecutive years.

(d) *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.

(e) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(f) Eligible for 12 consecutive years.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Table 2.13
LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES

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

See footnotes at end of table.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

(a) Appoints all standing committees. Alabama—appoints some special committees; Georgia—appoints all senate members of conference committees and all senators who serve on interim study committees; Mississippi—appoints members of conference, joint and special committees; Texas—appoints members of standing subcommittees, conference, special, joint legislative and temporary committees; Vermont—appoints all committees as a member of the Committee on Committees.

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

(c) 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.

(d) No lieutenant governor; secretary of state is next in line of succession to governorship.

(e) Constitutional duty includes President of the Board of Pardons.

(f) By statute, lieutenant governor serves as Director of Department of Commerce and Commissioner of Agriculture.

(g) No lieutenant governor; senate president or speaker is next in line of succession to governorship. In Tennessee, speaker of the senate bears the additional statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(h) Unicameral legislative body. In Guam, that body elects own presiding officer.

(i) Except on final enactments.

(j) Only in emergency situations.

(k) Member of *Council of State* per state constitution. Also sits on Governor's Cabinet, by invitation.

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

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

(n) Conference committees.

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

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

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

Table 2.14
SECRETARIES OF STATE: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>	<i>Method of selection to office</i>
Alabama	25	7	5	★	E
Alaska .....	...	...	(a)	...	...
Arizona	25	10	5	...	E
Arkansas	18	...	...	...	E
California	18	★	★	★	E
Colorado	25	★	2	25 days	E
Connecticut	18	...	...	★	E
Delaware .....	...	...	★	...	A
Florida	30	★	7	★	E
Georgia	25	10	4	★	E
Hawaii .....	...	...	(a)	...	...
Idaho	25	★	2	...	E
Illinois	25	★	3	...	E
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	E
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	E
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky	30	★	2 (b)	★	E
Louisiana	25	5	5 (b)	★	E
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	(c)
Maryland .....	...	...	(d)	...	A
Massachusetts	18	★	5	★	E
Michigan	18	★	★	★	E
Minnesota	21	★	★	★	E
Mississippi	25	5	5 (b)	5	E
Missouri .....	...	★	1	★	E
Montana (e)	25	★	2	★	E
Nebraska (f)	19	★	...	...	E
Nevada	25	★	2	★	E
New Hampshire .....	...	★	★	★	(c)
New Jersey .....	...	★	★	★	A
New Mexico	30	★	5	★	E
New York .....	...	...	...	...	A
North Carolina	21	★	★	★	E
North Dakota	25	★	★	★	E
Ohio .....	...	...	★	★	E
Oklahoma	31	★	...	10	A
Oregon	18	★	★	★	E
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	A
Rhode Island	18	★	30 days	★	E
South Carolina	21	★	★	★	E
South Dakota .....	...	...	★	...	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	(c)
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	A
Utah .....	...	...	(a)	...	...
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	E
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	A
Washington	18	★	★	★	E
West Virginia	18	★	30 days	30 days	E
Wisconsin	18	★	★	★	E
Wyoming	25	★	★	★	E
American Samoa	25	...	...	...	E
Guam .....	...	...	(a)	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	(a)	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	5	5	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	(a)	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

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 — Appointed by governor.

B — Elected by voters.

(a) No secretary of state.

(b) State citizenship requirement.

(c) Chosen by joint ballot of state senators and representatives. In Maine and New Hampshire, every two years. In Tennessee, every four years.

(d) No formal provision but customary and political tradition.

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

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

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 2.15
SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES

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

SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

N.A. — Not applicable.

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

(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor. In Hawaii, election related responsibilities have been transferred to an independent Chief Election Officer.

(c) Files certificates of election for publication purposes only; does not file certificates of nomination.

(d) Federal candidates only.

(e) Incorporated organizations only.

(f) Candidates for Congress only.

(g) Accepts disclosures of persons doing business with the state who also make political contributions.

(h) Registers trade/service marks, but trade names are registered at a different agency.

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

(j) Files certificates of national elections only; does not file certificates of nomination.

(k) Certificates of nomination are filed only for special elections or when vacancies in nominations occur.

(l) Secretary appoints state coordinator of elections.

(m) Files certificates of election for House of Representatives only.

(n) Both domestic and foreign profit; but only domestic non-profit.

(o) Effective July 1, 1996, the secretary of state is no longer responsible for this duty.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 2.16

SECRETARIES OF STATE: CUSTODIAL, PUBLICATION AND LEGISLATIVE DUTIES

State or other jurisdiction	Custodial				Publication				Legislative				
	Archives state records and regulations	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 or engrosses bills	Retains copies of bills	Registers lobbyists
Alabama .....	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Alaska (b) .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...
Arizona .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Arkansas .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
California .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Colorado .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Connecticut	★ (c)	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	S	...	...	...
Delaware .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Hawaii (b) .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	★	★
Indiana .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	...
Iowa .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Kansas .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Maine .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Maryland .....	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
Minnesota .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	...
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	★	...
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	H	...	★	...
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Nevada .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	H	...	★	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
New Jersey .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
New York .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Ohio .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Oregon .....	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Rhode Island .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
Tennessee .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	H (d)	...	★	...
Utah (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	H (d)	...	★	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin	★	★	★ (e)	★ (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★ (f)
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (b) ...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

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) The secretary of state is keeper of public records, but the state archives

is a department of the state library.

(d) Until speaker is elected.

(e) Effective July 1, 1996, the secretary of state is no longer responsible for this duty.

(f) Only groups supporting or opposing legislation which was subject to a statewide initiative or referendum within the past four years.

Table 2.17
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>	<i>Licensed attorney (years)</i>	<i>Membership in the state bar (years)</i>	<i>Method of selection to office</i>
Alabama	25	7	5	...	...	...	E
Alaska .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	A
Arizona	25	10	5	...	...	...	E
Arkansas	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
California	18	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	E
Colorado	25	★	2	...	★	(b)	E
Connecticut	18	★	★	★	10	10	E
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Florida	30	...	7	★	5	5	E
Georgia	25	10	4	...	7	7	E
Hawaii .....	...	★	1	...	(c)	...	A
Idaho	30	★	2	...	★	★	E
Illinois	25	★	3	...	...	...	E
Indiana .....	...	...	(d)	...	★	...	E
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky	30	2	2 (d)	...	8	2	E
Louisiana	25	5	5 (d)	★	5	5	E
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
Maryland .....	...	★ (f)	10 (d)	★	10	10 (c)	E
Massachusetts .....	...	...	5	...	...	★	E
Michigan	18	★	30 days	★	(a)	(a)	E
Minnesota	21	★	30 days	★	...	...	E
Mississippi	26	...	5 (d)	...	5	5	E
Missouri .....	...	★	1	...	...	...	E
Montana (g)	25	★	2	...	5	★	E
Nebraska (h) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Nevada	25	★	2 (d)	★	...	...	E
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	A
New Jersey	18 (c)	...	★	...	...	...	A
New Mexico	30	...	5	...	★	...	E
New York	30	★	5	...	(c)	...	E
North Carolina	21	...	...	★	★	(c)	E
North Dakota	25	★	★	★	...	...	E
Ohio	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
Oklahoma	31	★	10	10	...	...	E
Oregon	18	★	6 mos.	★	...	...	E
Pennsylvania	30	★	7	...	★	★	E
Rhode Island	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
South Carolina	18	★	30 days	★	...	...	E
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	E
Utah	25	...	5 (d)	★	★	★	E
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Virginia	30	★	5 (j)	...	...	5 (j)	E
Washington .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	E
West Virginia	25	★	5 (d)	★	...	...	E
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	E
Wyoming .....	...	...	★	★	4	4	A
American Samoa	25	★	1 (d)	1	★	...	A
Guam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	3	...	5	...	A
Puerto Rico	21 (c)	★	...	...	(c)	(c)	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	21	★	...	...	(k)	...	A

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

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 — Appointed by governor.

E — Elected by voters.

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

(b) Licensed attorneys are not required to belong to the bar association.

(c) Implied.

(d) State citizenship requirement.

(e) Chosen biennially by joint ballot of state senators and representatives.

(f) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md. 555, 2221A.2d431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.

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

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

(i) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.

(j) Same as qualifications of a judge of a court of record.

(k) Must be admitted to practice before highest court.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 2.18

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES

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

See footnotes at end of table.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

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) To legislative leadership.

(d) In connection with grand jury cases.

(e) No legal authority, but sometimes informally reviews laws at request of legislature.

(f) Opinion may be issued to officers of either branch of General Assembly or to chairman or minority spokesman of committees or commissions thereof.

(g) Only when requested by governor or legislature.

(h) To legislature as a whole not individual legislators.

(i) To either house of legislature, not individual legislators.

(j) Will prosecute as a matter of practice when requested.

(k) On the constitutionality of legislation.

(l) Bills, not ordinances.

(m) Only when requested by legislature.

(n) Has concurrent jurisdiction with states' attorneys.

(o) The attorney general functions as the local prosecutor.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 2.19

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES, SUBPOENA POWERS AND ANTITRUST DUTIES

State or other jurisdiction	May commence civil proceedings	May commence criminal proceedings	Represents the state before regulatory agencies (a)	Administers consumer protection programs	Handles consumer complaints	Subpoena powers (b)	Antitrust duties
Alabama	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★	★	B,C
Arizona .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	★	★	B,C
California	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D (c)
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D (d)
Connecticut	★	(e)	★	★	...	●	A,B,D
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Florida	★	★ (e)	★	★ (e)	★	★	A,B,C,D (f)
Georgia .....	★	★	★	...	...	●	B,C
Hawaii	★	★	★	★ (e,g)	(g)	★	A,B,C,D
Idaho	★	...	★	★	★	●	D
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Indiana	★	...	★	★	★	(e)	B,D
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Louisiana	★	(f)	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	★	B,C,D
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Michigan .....	★	...	...	★	★	●	B,C,D
Minnesota .....	★	...	...	★	★	●	B,C,D
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Montana	★ (h)	★ (h)	(e)	...	...	●	A,B,C,D
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	...	...	●	A,B,C,(d),D
Nevada	★	★	...	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
New Hampshire	★	★	★	...	★	●	A,B,C,D
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
New York	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
North Carolina	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
North Dakota	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Oklahoma	★	(e)	(e)	★	★	●	B,D
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	●	A (i),B (j),C (j),D
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
South Carolina	★ (a)	★ (c)	★	...	★	●	A,B,C,D
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Tennessee	★	(f)	(e)	...	...	★	A,B,C,D
Texas	★	...	★	★	...	●	A,B,D
Utah	★ (d)	★	★ (d)	...	★ (g)	●	A (k),B,C,D (k)
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Virginia	★	(e)	★	★ (g)	★ (g)	●	A,B,C,D
Washington	★	(e)	★	★	★	●	A,B,D
West Virginia	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Wisconsin	★	(e)	★	★	...	●	B,C
Wyoming .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
American Samoa .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Guam	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
No. Mariana Islands	★	★	★	★	★	★	B,C,D
Puerto Rico	★	★	★	★ (e)	★ (e)	★	A,B,C
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★ (l)	★	...	...	●	B (m),C

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

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) May represent state on behalf of: the "people" of the state; an agency of the state; or the state before a federal regulatory agency.

(b) In this column only: ★ broad powers and ● limited powers.

(c) When permitted to intervene.

(d) Attorney general has exclusive authority.

(e) To a limited extent.

(f) May commence criminal proceedings with local district attorney.

(g) Attorney general handles legal matters only with no administrative handling of complaints.

(h) Only when requested by the state department of commerce or by a county attorney.

(i) In federal courts only.

(j) For bid rigging violations only.

(k) Opinion only, since there are no controlling precedents.

(l) May prosecute in inferior courts. May prosecute in district court only by request or consent of U.S. Attorney General.

(m) May initiate damage actions on behalf of jurisdiction in district court.

Table 2.20
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

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:			Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					On behalf of agency	Against agency	Prepares or reviews legal documents			
Alabama	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Alaska	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Arizona	A,B,C	(c,d)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Arkansas	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	(b)	★	★	★	★
California	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Colorado	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	★	★
Connecticut	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	★	★
Delaware	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	★	...
Georgia	A,B,C	(b,c)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Hawaii	A,B,C	(b,c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Illinois	A,B,C	(a,b,c)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Indiana	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Iowa	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Kansas	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★ (a)
Kentucky	A,B*,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	(b)	(b)
Louisiana	A,B,C	(c)	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Maine	A,B,C	(d)	★	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	★	★
Maryland	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	A,B,C	(b,c,d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	A,B,C	(b,c,d)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Minnesota	A,B,C	(c,d)	★	★	(a)	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Montana	A,B,C (b)	★	★	★	(b)	...	(b)	...	(b)	(b)
Nebraska	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Nevada	A,B,C	★ (d)	★	★	★	...	★	(b)	★	★
New Hampshire	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	A,B,C	★ (d)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
New Mexico	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York	A,B,C	(b)	...	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	...	...
North Carolina	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	(b)	★	★
North Dakota	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Ohio	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Oklahoma	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	★	★
Oregon	A,B,C	★	(a)	★	★	(b)	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Rhode Island	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	A,B,C	★ (d)	(a)	★	★	(b)	★	...	★	★
South Dakota	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Tennessee	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	(f)	(f)	★
Texas	A,B,C	(c)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Utah	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★
Vermont	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★	★
Washington	A,B,C	(c,g)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	(g)	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Wyoming	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
American Samoa	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Guam	A,B,C	★	★	★	(d)	...	★	(b)	★	★
No. Mariana Islands	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	A,B,C (h)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

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.

★ — 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) Public Service Commission only.

(f) Consumer Advocate Division represents the public in utility rate making hearings and rule making proceedings.

(g) If authorized by the governor.

(h) Except in cases in which the U.S. Attorney is representing the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

TREASURERS

Table 2.21
TREASURERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State citizen (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>	<i>Method of selection to office</i>
Alabama	30	10	7	...	E
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...	A
Arizona	25	10	5	...	E
Arkansas	18	★	...	★	E
California	18	...	★	...	E
Colorado	25	★	2	...	E
Connecticut	21	★	...	★	E
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	E
Florida	30	...	7	★	E
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	(a)
Hawaii .....	...	★	1	...	A
Idaho	25	★	2	...	E
Illinois	25	★	3	...	E
Indiana .....	...	...	(b)	...	E
Iowa	18	...	...	...	E
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky	30	...	2 (c)	...	E
Louisiana	25	5	5	★	E
Maine .....	...	...	★	...	L
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	L
Massachusetts .....	...	...	5	...	E
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	A
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	E
Mississippi	25	★	5	★	E
Missouri .....	...	...	1	...	E
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	A
Nebraska .....	...	★	★	★	E
Nevada	25	★	2	★	E
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	L
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	A
New Mexico	30	★	5	★	E
New York .....	...	...	...	...	A
North Carolina	21	★	★	★	E
North Dakota	25	★	★	★	E
Ohio	18	★	30 days	30 days	E
Oklahoma	31	10	10	10	E
Oregon	18	★	★	...	E
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	E
Rhode Island	18	★	★	30 days	E
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	E
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	L
Texas	18	★	1	...	E
Utah	25	★	5	★	E
Vermont .....	...	...	2	...	E
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	A (d)
Washington	18	★	★	30 days	E
West Virginia	18	★	★	★	E
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	E
Wyoming	25	★	★	★	E
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...	(e)
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	A

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

Note: "Qualified Voter" provision may infer additional residency and citizenship requirements.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

A — Appointed by the governor.

E — Elected by the voters.

L — Elected by the legislature.

(a) Appointed by State Depository Board.

(b) Residency requirements while in office.

(c) State resident and citizen requirement.

(d) Subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

(e) Appointed by the mayor.

Table 2.22
TREASURERS: DUTIES OF OFFICE

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investment of excess funds</i>	<i>Investment of retirement and/or trust funds</i>	<i>Management of bonded debt</i>	<i>Bond issue</i>	<i>Debt service</i>	<i>Arbitrage rebate</i>	<i>Unclaimed property</i>	<i>Deferred compensation</i>	<i>Linked deposits</i>	<i>College savers program</i>
Alabama .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★
Arizona	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	N.A.
Colorado .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Delaware .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Florida .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Georgia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Idaho .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★
Indiana .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Kansas .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (b)	...	N.A.	★
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Maryland	★	...	★ (c)	★ (c)	...	★	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Minnesota	(d)	(d)	★	...	★	...	...	(d)	...	...
Mississippi .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Missouri	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...
Montana .....	...	...	★ (b)	★ (b)	★ (b)	★ (b)	...	★	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Nevada	★	★ (e)	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New Jersey .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
New Mexico	★	★ (f)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
New York	★ (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (h)
North Carolina .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Oklahoma .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★ (i)	...	★ (j)	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★ (a)	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★ (a)	★	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★
Tennessee .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Texas	★	★ (d)	★ (d)	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Utah .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Virginia	★	★ (k)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	N.A.
Washington .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	N.A.
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	N.A.	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Wyoming	★	★ (d)	★	★ (l)	★	★	★	★	N.A.	★ (d)
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1996.

Note: For additional information on functions of the treasurers' offices, see Tables 6.5 - 6.7.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) State treasurer does invest certain trust funds, however, retirement funds are invested by the state retirement system.

(b) Portions.

(c) General Obligation.

(d) As board member only.

(e) Except for Public Employees Retirement System.

(f) Short term.

(g) Commissioner of Taxation and Finance invests funds of a number of state entities, but does not invest the state's general fund monies. Commissioner serves as joint custodian of the general fund, but the state comptroller invests general fund monies.

(h) Not administered by Treasury.

(i) Contract out for actual services.

(j) Investment only.

(k) Short term portfolio only.

(l) With Farm Loan Board.

Chapter Three

THE LEGISLATURES

From citizen-lawmakers to full-time legislators, the legislatures run the gamut — includes information on legislative organization, operation and action, session lengths, legislative procedure, compensation, bill introductions and enactments from 1994-95, committee appointments, and a review of administrative regulations.



Table 3.1
NAMES OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CONVENING PLACES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Both bodies</i>	<i>Upper house</i>	<i>Lower house</i>	<i>Convening place</i>
Alabama	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Alaska	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arizona	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
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	The Capitol
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
Iowa	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
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
Missouri	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Montana	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Nebraska	Legislature	(a)		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 Building
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
Washington	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Building
West Virginia	Legislature	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Wisconsin	Legislature	Senate	Assembly (b)	State Capitol
Wyoming	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Dist. of Columbia	Council of the District of Columbia	(a)		District Building
American Samoa	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Maota Fono
Guam	Legislature	(a)		Congress Building
No. Mariana Islands	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Civic Center Building
Puerto Rico	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	The Capitol
U.S. Virgin Islands	Legislature	(a)		Capitol Building

(a) Unicameral legislature. Except in Dist. of Columbia, members go by the title Senator.

(b) Members of the lower house go by the title Representative.

Table 3.2
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
		Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Alabama	Annual	Jan. Apr. Feb.	2nd Tues. (b) 3rd Tues. (c, d) 1st Tues. (e)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f)	12 L in 30 C
Alaska	Annual	Jan. Jan.	2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. (g)	120 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	Yes (i)	30 C
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(j)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Arkansas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	Yes (f,k)	(k)
California	(l)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No	None
Colorado	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Connecticut	Annual (m)	Jan. Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n) 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	Feb.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 C (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (f)	20 C (h)
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i)	(s)
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (h)
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 (i)	None
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (d, t)	odd-61 L or Apr. 30; even-30 L or Mar. 15	No	No	30 L or 40 C
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(u)	By petition, 2/3 members, both houses	Yes (i)	None
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Kentucky	Biennial-even year	Jan.	Tues after 1st Mon. (d)	60 L (v)	No	No	None
Louisiana	Annual	Mar. Apr.	last Mon. (d, n) last Mon. (m, o)	odd-60 L in 85 C; even-30 L in 45 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes (i)	30 C
Maine	(l,m)	Dec. Jan.	1st Wed. (b) Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)	3rd Wed. of June (h) 3rd Wed. of April (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of of majority of members of each political party, each house	Yes (i)	None
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C (g)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.	(w)	By petition (x)	Yes	None
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed. (d)	None	No	No	None
Minnesota	(y)	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (n)	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	No	Yes	None

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (h, z); 90C (h, z)	No	No	None
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes	30 C (aa)
Montana	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon.	90 L	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd-90 L (h); even-60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members	Yes	None
Nevada	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	3rd Mon.	60 C (u)	No	No	20 C (u)
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (d)	45 L	By 2/3 vote of members, each house	Yes	15 L (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 (i)	30 C
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
North Carolina	(y)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (n)	None	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes	None
North Dakota	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	Tues. after Jan. 3, but not later than Jan. 11 (d)	80 L (bb)	No	Yes	None
Ohio	Annual	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon. (cc)	160 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Oregon	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon. after 1st Tues.	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 (h)	No	Yes	None
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd-40 L; even-35 L	No	No	None
Tennessee	Annual	Jan.	(dd)	90 L (u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (u)
Texas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C	No	No	30 C
Utah	Annual	Jan.	3rd. Mon.	45 C	No	No	30 C (ee)
Vermont	(y)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	None	No	Yes	None
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-30 C (h); even-60 C (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-105 C; even-60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C
West Virginia	Annual	Feb. Jan.	2nd Wed. (c, d) 2nd Wed. (e)	60 C (h)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (ff)	None
Wisconsin	Annual (gg)	Jan.	1st Mon. (n)	None	No	No	None

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
		Month	Day				
Wyoming	Annual (m)	Jan.	2nd Tues. (n)	odd-40 L; even-20 L	No	Yes	None
Dist. of Columbia	(hh)	Feb.	3rd Mon. (o)	None			
		Jan.	2nd day				
American Samoa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	45 L	No	No	None
		July	2nd Mon.	45 L			
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (ii)	None	No	No	None
No. Mariana Islands	Annual	(jj)	(d, jj)	90 L (jj)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	10 C
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	Apr. 30 (h)	No	No	20 C
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No	None

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

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 Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10 C sessions. 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 regular session; if the second year expires before the 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. 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. 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). 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 legislature is in session).

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

(b) General election year (quadrennial election year).

(c) Year after quadrennial election.

(d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered general election year, 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. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. Kentucky—in odd-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday in January for 10 L. Louisiana—in year after general election, second Monday in January, not to exceed 3 L. Michigan—held in odd-numbered year. New Hampshire—in even-numbered year, first Wednesday in December. North Dakota—in December. 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. No. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Following a gubernatorial election year.

(h) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Alaska—2/3 vote for 10-day extension. Arkansas—2/3 vote. Florida—3/5 vote. Hawaii—petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas—2/3 vote. Maine—2/3 vote for maximum 10 L. Maryland—3/5 vote for maximum 30 C. Mississippi—2/3 vote for 30 C extension, no limit on number of extensions. Nebraska—4/5 vote. South Carolina—2/3 vote. Virginia—2/3 vote for 30 C 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.

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

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) Second session limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. Connecticut—individual legislators may only introduce bills of a fiscal nature, emergency legislation and bills raised by committees. Louisiana—fiscal matters. 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. Wyoming—budget 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 40 L unless extended by 3/5 vote and approved by the governor, except in cases of impeachment proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (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; usually restrictions on legislator’s pay, per diem, or daily allowance.
- (v) May not extend beyond April 15.
- (w) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.
- (x) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.
- (y) 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.
- (z) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.
- (aa) 30 C if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.
- (bb) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.
- (cc) Odd number years will include a regular session commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January and recessing not later than the first Monday in February of that year. Limited constitutional duties can be performed.
- (dd) 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.
- (ee) Except in cases of impeachment.
- (ff) 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.
- (gg) 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.
- (hh) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.
- (ii) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January.
- (jj) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.3
THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS
(As of April 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Senate					Term	House					Term	Senate and House totals
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total		
All states.....	1,008	920	4	3	1,984	...	2,796	2,608	14	22	5,440	...	7,424
Alabama	23	12	...	...	35	4	73	32	...	...	105	4	140
Alaska	8	12	...	...	20	4	17	22	1 (a)	...	40	2	60
Arizona	11	19	...	...	30	2	22	38	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas	28	7	...	...	35	4	87	12	...	1	100	2	135
California	21	17	2 (b)	...	40	4	39	41	...	...	80	2	120
Colorado	16	19	...	...	35	4	24	41	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut	19	17	...	...	36	2	91	60	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware	13	8	...	...	21	4	14	27	...	...	41	2	62
Florida	18	22	...	...	40	4	63	57	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia	35	20	...	1	56	2	114	66	...	...	180	2	236
Hawaii	23	2	...	...	25	4	44	7	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	8	27	...	...	35 (c)	2	13	57	...	...	70 (c)	2	105
Illinois	26	33	...	...	59	4 (d)	54	64	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana	20	30	...	...	50	4	45	55	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa	27	23	...	...	50	4	36	64	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas	13	27	...	...	40	4	44	81	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky	21	17	...	...	38	4	61	37	...	2	100	2	138
Louisiana	26	13	...	...	39	4	78	27	...	...	105	4	144
Maine	16	18	1 (b)	...	35	2	75	75	...	1	151	2	186
Maryland	32	15	...	...	47	4	100	41	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts	30	10	...	...	40	2	121	33	1 (b)	5	160	2	200
Michigan	16	22	...	...	38	4	54	56	...	...	110	2	148
Minnesota	43 (e)	24 (f)	...	...	67	4	69 (e)	65 (f)	...	...	134	2	201
Mississippi	34	18	...	...	52	4	85	34	3 (b)	...	122	4	174
Missouri	19	15	...	...	34	4	87	76	...	...	163	2	197
Montana	19	31	...	...	50	4 (g)	33	67	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska	-----Nonpartisan election-----				49	4	-----Unicameral-----				49		
Nevada	8	13	...	...	21	4	21	21	...	...	42	2	63
New Hampshire	6	18	...	...	24	2	110	282	1 (h)	7	400	2	424
New Jersey	16	24	...	...	40	4 (i)	27	53	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico	27	15	...	...	42	4	46	24	...	...	70	2	112
New York	25	36	...	...	61	2	96	54	...	...	150	2	211
North Carolina	26	24	...	...	50	2	68	52	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota	20	29	...	...	49 (j)	4	23	75	...	...	98 (j)	2	147
Ohio	13	20	...	...	33	4	41	56	...	2	99	2	132
Oklahoma	36	12	...	...	48	4	65	36	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon	11	19	...	...	30	4	26	34	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	21	27	...	2	50	4	100	102	...	1	203	2	253
Rhode Island	40	10	...	...	50	2	84	16	...	...	100	2	150
South Carolina	26	19	1 (b)	...	46	4	54	65	4 (b)	1	124	2	170
South Dakota	16	19	...	...	35	2	24	46	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee	16	17	...	...	33	4	59	40	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	17	14	...	...	31	4	87	63	...	...	150	2	181
Utah	10	19	...	...	29	4	20	55	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont	12	18	...	...	30	2	86	61	3 (k)	...	150	2	180
Virginia	20	20	...	...	40	4	52	47	1 (b)	...	100	2	140
Washington	25	24	...	...	49	4	34	62	...	2	98	2	147
West Virginia	26	8	...	...	34	4	69	31	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin	16	17	...	...	33	4	48	51	...	...	99	2	132
Wyoming	10	20	...	...	30	4	13	47	...	...	60 (l)	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (m)	11	...	2 (n)	...	13	4	-----Unicameral-----				13		
American Samoa	-----Nonpartisan selection-----				18	4	-----Nonpartisan election-----				20	2	38
Guam	13	8	...	...	21	2	-----Unicameral-----				21		
No. Mariana Islands	2	6	...	1	9	4	2	13	2 (b)	1	18	2	27
Puerto Rico	20 (o)	8 (p)	1 (q)	...	29 (r)	4	15 (o)	37 (p)	1 (q)	...	52	4	81
U.S. Virgin Islands	8	1	6 (s)	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----				15		

THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS — Continued

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- Source:* The Council of State Governments, compiled from various sources.
- (a) Independent; Alaskan Independent.
 - (b) Independent.
 - (c) As a result of redistricting, membership of the legislature decreased: Senate—from 42 to 35 members, House—from 84 to 70 members.
 - (d) The entire Senate is up for election every 10 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.
 - (e) Democrat-Farmer-Labor.
 - (f) Independent-Republican.
 - (g) After each decennial reapportionment, lots are drawn for half of the senators to serve an initial two year term. Subsequent elections are for four year terms.
 - (h) Libertarian (1).
 - (i) Senate terms beginning in January of second year following the U.S. decennial census are for two years only.
 - (j) As a result of redistricting, membership of the legislature decreased: Senate—from 53 to 49 members, House—from 106 to 98 members.
 - (k) Independent (2); Progressive (1).
 - (l) As a result of redistricting, membership of the House decreased from 64 to 60 members.
 - (m) Council of the District of Columbia.
 - (n) Statehood (1); Independent (1).
 - (o) New Progressive Party.
 - (p) Popular Democratic Party.
 - (q) Puerto Rico Independent Party.
 - (r) As a result of redistricting, membership of the Senate increased from 27 to 29.
 - (s) Independent (4); Independent Citizens Movement (2).

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.4

MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 1994

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	37	35
Alaska	20	3	15	40	10	25
Arizona	30	10	33	60	18	30
Arkansas	35	7	20	100	28	28
California	40	7	18	80	27	34
Colorado	35	8	23	65	5	35
Connecticut	36	8	22	151	30	19
Delaware	21	5	24	41	7	20
Florida	40	4	10	120	30	18
Georgia	56	8	14	180	25	29
Hawaii	25	9	36	51	18	35
Idaho	35	7	20	70	13	19
Illinois	59	2	3	118	24	20
Indiana	50	3	6	100	18	18
Iowa	50	10	20	100	29	29
Kansas	40 (a)	22	55	125	35	28
Kentucky	38	7	18	100	19	19
Louisiana	39 (a)	4	10	105 (a)	1	0.9
Maine	35	15	43	151	68	45
Maryland	47	20	43	141	60	43
Massachusetts	40	6	15	160	27	17
Michigan	38	12	32	110	19	17
Minnesota	67	2	3	134	22	16
Mississippi	52 (a)	1	2	122 (a)	1	0.8
Missouri	34	9	26	163	36	22
Montana	50	13	26	100	38	38
Nebraska	49	7	14	----- Unicameral -----		
Nevada	21	5	24	42	19	45
New Hampshire	24	6	25	400	139	35
New Jersey	40 (a)	13	33	80 (a)	2	3
New Mexico	42 (a)	17	40	70	18	26
New York	61	3	5	150	11	7
North Carolina	50	17	34	120	38	32
North Dakota	49	10	20	98	20	20
Ohio	33	4	12	99	17	17
Oklahoma	48	2	4	101	19	19
Oregon	30	5	17	60	21	35
Pennsylvania	50	9	18	203	22	11
Rhode Island	50	11	22	100	15	15
South Carolina	46 (a)	1	2	124	11	9
South Dakota	35	9	26	70	21	30
Tennessee	33	5	15	99	24	24
Texas	31	5	16	150	20	13
Utah	29	6	21	75	16	21
Vermont	30	7	35	150	45	30
Virginia	40 (a)	15	38	100 (a)	25	25
Washington	49	10	20	98	41	42
West Virginia	34	12	35	100	35	35
Wisconsin	33	1	3	99	12	12
Wyoming	30	10	33	60	12	20

Note: Turnover calculated after 1994 legislative elections. Data were obtained from the 1995 edition of *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures*, published by The Council of State Governments.

(a) No election in 1994.

Table 3.5
THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	House					Senate				
	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)	Minimum age	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	★	2 (a)	1	...	25	★	2 (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 days	...	25	★	1	60 days	...
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	21	★	...	(b)	★	21	★	...	(b)	★
Minnesota	21	...	1	6 mo.	★	21	...	1	6 mo.	★
Mississippi	21	...	4 (a)	2	★	25	...	...	2	4
Missouri	24	...	...	1 (e)	2	30	...	...	1 (e)	3
Montana	18	...	1	6 mo. (f)	...	18	...	1	6 mo. (f)	...
Nebraska	U	U	U	U	U	21	...	...	1	★
Nevada	21	...	1 (a)	1	★	21	...	1 (a)	1	★
New Hampshire	18	...	2	★	...	30	...	7	★	...
New Jersey	21	...	2 (a)	1	★	30	...	4 (a)	1	★
New Mexico	21	...	...	★	...	25	...	...	★	...
New York	18	★	5	1 (g)	...	18	★	5	1 (g)	...
North Carolina	(h)	★	1	1	★	25	...	2 (a)	1	★
North Dakota	18	...	1	(b)	★	18	...	1	(b)	★
Ohio	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	18	...	...	...	★	18	...	...	...	★
South Carolina	21	...	...	(b)	★	25	...	...	(b)	★

See footnotes at end of table.

THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	House				Minimum age	Senate			
		U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)		U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)
South Dakota	25	★	2	(b)	★	25	★	2	(b)	★
Tennessee	21	★	3 (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	...	1	★	★	21	...	1	★	★
Washington	18	★	...	(b)	★	18	★	...	(b)	★
West Virginia	18	...	5 (a)	1	★	25	...	5 (a)	1	★
Wisconsin	18	...	1	(b)	★	18	...	1	(b)	★
Wyoming	21	★	(a)	1	...	25	★	(a)	1	...
Dist. of Columbia	U	U	U	U	U	18	...	1	★	★
American Samoa	25	★ (i)	5	1	...	30 (j)	★ (i)	5	1	...
Guam	U	U	U	U	U	25	★	5	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	21	...	3	...	★	25	...	5	...	★
Puerto Rico (k)	25	★	2	1 (l)	...	30	★	2	1 (l)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	U	U	U	U	21	★	3	...	★

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

Note: Many state constitutions have additional provisions disqualifying persons from holding office if they are convicted of a felony, bribery, perjury or other infamous crimes.

Key:

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

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

(a) State citizenship requirement.

(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) 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.

(f) 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.

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

(h) 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").

(i) Or U.S. national.

(j) Must be registered matai.

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

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

Table 3.6
SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chairman</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chairman</i>
Alabama*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arizona	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
California*	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Colorado	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Connecticut (b)	(a)	ES	EC	AT,AL/5	...	...	AT,AL	...	EC	AL/8	...	...	AL	...
Delaware	(a)	EC (c)	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida	ES	ES	AP	...	...	...	...	...	EC (d)	EC (e)	EC/2	...	...	...
Georgia	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	ES	ES (f)	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC (g)	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Idaho	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	ES (h)	...	(h)	AP/6	...	...	...	AP	EC	AL/5	...	...	...	AL
Indiana	(a)	ES	...	...	AT	AT	AT	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Iowa	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (i)	ES	ES (f)	EC	EC (j)	...	...	EC (k)	(j)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky	ES	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana*	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	ES	AP (l)	EC (m)	EC (m)	(m)	(m)	...	...	EC (m)	EC (m)	(m)	(m)	...	...
Maryland (n)	ES	ES	AP (o)	AP,AL (p)	(o)	(p)	AP,AL	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts*	EC (q)	...	AP	AP/2	...	...	...	(q)	EC (q)	AL/3	...	...	...	(q)
Michigan	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota*	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	AL/4	...	EC	EC/4	...	...	EC (r)	...
Mississippi*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC
Montana	ES	ES	...	...	ES	...	ES	...	...	...	ES	...	ES	...
Nebraska (U)	(a)	ES (s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire (t)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey (u)	ES	ES	EC	EC/3	...	...	...	...	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	...
New Mexico	(a)	ES	EC (v)	...	EC (v)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
New York* (w)	(a)	ES (x)	(x)	AT/2	...	...	AT	AT (y)	EC	AL/3	...	...	AL	AL (y)
North Carolina (z)	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	(a,aa)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (bb)	ES (q)	ES	...	...	...	...	ES	(q)	ES (q)	ES	...	...	ES	(q)
Oklahoma	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon	ES	ES	EC	AL/7	...	...	AL	(q)	EC (q)	EC	...	...	EC/4	(q)
Pennsylvania	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Rhode Island (z)	(a)	ES	EC	AL/6 (cc)	...	...	AL	...	EC	AL/2 (cc)	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...
Tennessee	ES (s)	AP (dd)	EC (dd)	...	...	...	...	EC (dd)	EC (dd)	...	...	...	...	EC (dd)
Texas	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	ES	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	(a)	ES	EC	EC (ee)	...	...	(ee)	...	EC	EC (ee)	...	...	(ee)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

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
Virginia	(a)	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Washington (ff)	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (gg)	...	EC (gg)	EC (gg)	EC (gg)	EC (gg)
West Virginia	ES	AP	AP	...	...	...	AP	...	EC	...	...	...	AL	...
Wisconsin	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	ES	ES (f)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia (U)	(hh)	(ii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)	ES (s)	ES (f)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
No. Mariana Islands	ES (h)	...	(h)	...	ES (jj)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	ES (q)	ES (f)	EC	...	EC (kk)	...	...	(q)	EC/2 (q)	...	EC (kk)	...	...	(q)
U.S. Virgin Islands (U)	ES	ES (f)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

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 — Appointed by president pro tempore.

AL — Appointed by party leader.

(U) — Unicameral legislative body.

... — 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) Additional positions include deputy president pro tem, two deputy majority leaders (EC), minority leader pro tem, and two deputy minority leaders (appointed by minority leader and approved by party caucus).

(c) Approved by Senate members.

(d) Preferred title is Republican leader.

(e) Official title is minority leader pro tempore.

(f) Official title is vice president. In Guam, vice speaker.

(g) Official title is majority caucus leader.

(h) President also serves as majority leader.

(i) Additional positions include minority caucus policy chair (EC).

(j) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority party caucus chairperson.

(k) Official title is assistant majority leader/whip.

(l) Appointed only in the president's absence.

(m) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader.

(n) Other positions include deputy majority whip and assistant deputy majority whip; both positions are appointed by president and majority leader.

(o) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader.

(p) Official title is deputy majority leader. Also serves as assistant majority floor leader.

(q) President and minority floor leader are also caucus chairmen. In Ohio and Puerto Rico, president and minority leader. In Oregon, majority leader and minority leader.

(r) Official title is assistant minority leader/minority whip.

(s) Official title is speaker. In Tennessee, official also has the statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(t) Additional positions include a Republican leader and a Democratic leader.

(u) Additional positions include deputy majority leader (EC), two deputy assistant minority leaders (EC), and minority leader pro tem (EC).

(v) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Minority leader also serves as minority floor leader.

(w) Additional positions include vice-president pro tem (AT), deputy majority leader (AT), majority program development chairman (AT), deputy minority leader (AL), senior assistant majority leader (AT), majority conference vice-chairman (AT), minority conference vice-chairman (AL), majority conference secretary (AT), deputy majority whip (AT), majority steering committee chairman (AT), minority conference secretary (AL), assistant majority whip (AT), and assistant minority whip (AL).

(x) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

(y) Majority caucus chairman: official title is majority conference chairman. Minority caucus chairman: official title is minority conference chairman.

(z) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

(aa) On the June 11, 1996 ballot, voters will decide whether to keep the lieutenant governor as president of the senate.

(bb) Additional positions include assistant president pro tempore (ES) and assistant minority whip (ES).

(cc) Assistant majority leader: official title is deputy majority leader. Assistant minority leader: official title is deputy minority leader.

(dd) President pro tem: official title is speaker pro tem. Official titles of majority party leaders: Democratic; official titles of minority party leaders: Republican.

(ee) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority whip. Assistant minority whip also serves as minority whip.

(ff) Additional positions include vice president pro tem (ES), majority assistant whip (EC), and Republican assistant whip (EC).

(gg) Customary title of minority party leaders is the party designation (Republican).

(hh) Chairman of the Council, which is an elected position.

(ii) Appointed by the chairman; official title is chairman pro tem.

(jj) Official title is floor leader.

(kk) Office title is alternate floor leader.

Table 3.7
HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chairman</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chairman</i>
Alabama*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arizona	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
California*	EH	EH	...	...	AS (a)	...	...	EC	...	...	EC	EC	AL/2 (b)	EC
Colorado	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut (c)	EH	AS/3 (d)	EC	(e)	...	...	AS	...	EC	AL/8 (e)	...	...	AL/3	...
Delaware	EC (f)	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida	EH	EH	AS	AS (g)	AS (g)	AS (g)	AS	EC	EC (g)	EC (g)	AL (g)	AL (g)	...	EC (g)
Georgia	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	EH	EH (d)	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho	EH	...	EC	ec	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	EH	...	AS	AS/6	AS/2 (h)	AS/2 (h)	...	AS (h)	EC	AL/6	AL/2 (h)	...	...	AL (h)
Indiana	EH	AS	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	(i)	(i)	(i)
Iowa	EH	EH	EC	ec	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (j)	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky	EH	EH	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	EH	AS (k)	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	(l)	...	...	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	(l)	...	...
Maryland (m)	EH	EH	AS (n)	AS (o)	(n)	AS	AS	EC	EC	AL (p)	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts*	EC (q)	...	AS	AS/2	...	...	...	(q)	EC (q)	AL	...	...	...	(q)
Michigan	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota*	EH	AS	EC (r)	EC/4	(r)	...	...	...	EC (r)	AL/7	(r)	...	...	...
Mississippi*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EH	EH	...	...	EH	...	EH	...	...	...	EH	...	EH	...
Nebraska	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire	EH	AS (d)	AS	AS	...	...	AS	...	AS (t)	AL (t)	...	...	AL	...
New Jersey (u)	EH	EH	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC (v)	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC (v)
New Mexico	EH	...	EC (n)	...	EC (n)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
New York (w)*	EH	AS	AS	AS	...	...	AS	AS (x)	EC	AL/2	...	...	AL	AL (x)
North Carolina	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (y)	EH (q)	EH	...	...	EH	EH	EH	(q)	EH (q)	EH	...	...	EH	(q)
Oklahoma (z)	EH	EH	...	...	AS	AS/7	AS/2	EC	...	...	EC	EC/3	EC/2	EC
Oregon	EH	EH	EC (aa)	AL/6	...	...	EC	(aa)	EC (aa)	AL/6	...	...	EC	(aa)
Pennsylvania	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC (bb)	...	...	...	EC (bb)	EC
Rhode Island (cc)	EH	AS (dd)	EC	EC/11 (o)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC/3 (ee)	...	...	EC	...
South Carolina (ff)*	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (gg)	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chairman</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chairman</i>
South Dakota (hh)	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC/3	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...
Tennessee	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Texas	EH	AS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah (ii)	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	EH	...	EC	EC (j)	...	...	(ij)	...	EC	EC (jj)	...	...	(ij)	...
Virginia	EH	...	EC (r)	...	(r)	...	...	EC	EC (r)	...	(r)	...	...	EC
Washington (kk)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC/2	EC (ll)	EC (mm)	EC	...	EC	EC/2	EC (nn)	EC
West Virginia	EH	AS	AS	...	...	...	AS	...	EC	AL	...	...	...	AL
Wisconsin	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	EH	EH	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia	(s)													
American Samoa	EH	EH (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	(s)													
No. Mariana Islands	EH (oo)	...	(oo)	...	EH (pp)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	EH (q)	EH (d)	EC	...	EC (qq)	...	...	(p)	(q)	...	EC (qq)	...	...	(q)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(s)													

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments’ legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

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) Appointed by speaker, after consultation with members of supporting majority.
(b) Appointed by minority floor leader.
(c) Additional positions include four deputy majority leaders (appointed by majority leader) and three deputy minority leaders (appointed by minority leader and approved by party caucus).
(d) Official title is deputy speaker. In Hawaii, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, vice speaker.
(e) Three deputy majority leaders and twelve assistant majority leaders are appointed by speaker and approved by party caucus. Deputy minority leader at large, two deputy minority leaders and eight assistant minority leaders are appointed by minority leader.
(f) Approved by house members.
(g) Official titles: assistant majority leader is deputy majority leader, majority floor leader is majority floor whip, assistant majority floor leader is freshman majority whip, assistant minority leader is Republican leader pro tem. Other titles of minority floor leaders are designated by party affiliation (Republican).
(h) Official titles: majority floor leader is deputy majority leader, majority caucus chairman is majority conference chairperson, minority floor leader is deputy minority leader, and minority caucus chairman is minority conference chairperson.
(i) Appointed by minority floor leader.
(j) Additional positions include minority agenda chair (EC) and minority policy chair (EC).
(k) Appointed only in the speaker’s absence.
(l) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader.
(m) Additional positions include 10 deputy majority whips.
(n) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader.
(o) Official title is assistant majority leader.
(p) Official title is assistant minority whip.
(q) Speaker and minority leader are also caucus chairmen.
(r) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader.

- (s) Unicameral legislature; see entries in Table 3.6, “Senate Leadership Positions — Methods of Selection.”
(t) Official titles: minority leader is Democratic leader and assistant minority leader is deputy Democratic leader.
(u) Additional positions include four deputy speakers (EC), three assistant majority whips (EC), majority budget officer (EC), minority leader pro tem (EC), and three deputy minority leaders (EC).
(v) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference leader and minority caucus chairman is conference chairman.
(w) Additional positions: deputy speaker (AS), assistant speaker (AS), assistant speaker pro tem (AS), minority leader pro tem (AL), assistant minority leader pro tem (AL), deputy majority leader (AS), deputy minority leader (AL), deputy majority whip (AS), deputy minority whip (AL), assistant majority whip (AS), assistant minority whip (AL), majority conference vice-chairman (AS), minority conference vice-chairman (AL), majority conference secretary (AS), minority conference secretary (AL), majority steering committee chairman (AS), majority steering committee vice-chairman (AS), minority steering committee chairman (AL), minority steering committee vice-chairman (AL), majority program committee chairman (AS), and minority program committee chairman (AL).
(x) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference chairman; minority caucus chairman is minority conference chairman.
(y) Additional positions include assistant majority whip (EH) and assistant minority whip (EH).
(z) Additional positions include assistant majority whip and minority caucus secretary.
(aa) Majority leader also serves as majority caucus chairman; minority leader also serves as minority caucus chairman.
(bb) Official titles: minority leader is Republican leader and minority whip is Republican whip.
(cc) Additional positions include first deputy speaker (AS).
(dd) Official title is senior speaker pro tem.
(ee) Official title is deputy minority leader.
(ff) Additional positions include two deputy majority whips, three assistant majority whips, and two freshman whips.
(gg) Official title is chief deputy majority whip.
(hh) Additional positions include three assistant majority whips (EC).
(ii) Additional positions include assistant majority whip and assistant minority whip.
(jj) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority whip; assistant minority leader also serves as minority whip.
(kk) Additional positions include three assistant minority whips, all positions are established by caucus rule and can change each biennium.
(ll) Additional positions include three assistant majority whips (EC).
(mm) Additional position is caucus vice chair (EC).
(nn) Additional positions include two assistant minority whips (EC).
(oo) Speaker also serves as majority leader.
(pp) Official title is floor leader.
(qq) Official title is alternate floor leader.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.8
METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION
(As of March 1995)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Constitution</i>	<i>Legislature</i>	<i>Compensation commission</i>	<i>Legislators' salaries tied or related to state employees' salaries</i>
Alabama	★	...	★	...
Alaska	★	★ (a)	Tied to state employees' salary schedule for non-salaried employees.
Arizona	★ (b)	...
Arkansas	★
California	★
Colorado	★	...
Connecticut	★	...
Delaware	★	★ (c)	...
Florida	★	...	Tied to average percentage increase of state career service employees for the fiscal year just concluded.
Georgia	★	...	Automatic cost-of-living increases equal to 1/2 of percentage approved for state employees.
Hawaii	★ (d)	...
Idaho	★	★ (e)	...
Illinois	★ (f)	...
Indiana	★
Iowa	★	...
Kansas	★	...	Legislators receive same margin of increase given to all state employees.
Kentucky	★	★ (g)	...
Louisiana	★
Maine (h)
Maryland	★ (i)	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...
Michigan	★ (j)	...
Minnesota	★	(k)	...
Mississippi	★
Missouri	★	...	Legislators receive all cost-of-living increases given to state employees.
Montana	★	...	Tied to state employee pay schedule.
Nebraska	★	★
Nevada	★ (l)	★	...
New Hampshire	★
New Jersey	★
New Mexico	(m)	...
New York	★
North Carolina	★	...	Amount increased equal to the average increase received by state employees.
North Dakota	★	★	...
Ohio	★
Oklahoma	★	★ (n)	...
Oregon	★
Pennsylvania	★
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★
South Dakota	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	★
Utah	★	...
Vermont	★
Virginia	★
Washington	★	...
West Virginia	★	...
Wisconsin	★ (o)	...	Tied to pay plan of classified non-represented employees.
Wyoming	★
Dist. of Columbia	★	...	Tied to salary of highest paid government official.

METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Key:

★ — Method used to set compensation.

... — Method not used to set compensation.

(a) Alaska commission makes recommendations but does not have the force of law.

(b) Arizona commission recommendations are put on ballot for a vote of the people.

(c) Delaware legislature must reject recommendations within 30 days by joint resolution or pay recommendation becomes effective.

(d) Hawaii commission recommendations effective unless legislature or governor disapproves by official action.

(e) Idaho commission recommendations adopted unless rejected by the legislature prior to 25th day.

(f) Commission's recommendations take effect unless rejected by a resolution of both the house and senate.

(g) Commission must make a continual study of all matters relating to compensation and must report on or before December 1st of the year preceding

regular session.

(h) The Statutory Compensation Commission was repealed in 1993. Currently there is no statutory provision for changing legislators' salaries.

(i) Maryland commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to General Assembly for its action.

(j) Michigan commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by two-thirds vote in each house.

(k) Compensation council makes recommendations by April 1 of odd-numbered years. These are subject to modification or rejection by a bill enacted into law.

(l) Legislature considers recommendations and may take any action deemed appropriate, except for increasing compensation for members during their present term in office.

(m) A proposed citizens' legislative compensation commission was defeated in 1992.

(n) Any change in compensation becomes effective on the 15th day following the succeeding general election.

(o) Approved by Joint Committee on Employment Relations.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS
(As of March 1995)

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries		Travel allowance (as of January 1995)			Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Cents per mile	Round trips home to capital during session	
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days				
Alabama	\$10	105C	...	(b)	One	\$2,280/m plus \$50 three times/w for committee meetings attended (V). Out-of-state travel, actual expenses.
Alaska	\$24,012	...	...	\$151 (U).
Arizona	\$15,000	29	...	\$35/C during session (\$60 during session for out-of-Maricopa Cty. member). Per diem is for every calendar day during session (U).
Arkansas*	\$12,500	29 (c)	Weekly	\$82 for members more than 50 miles from capitol. Senate (U); House (V).
California	\$72,000	18	...	\$109 (W).
Colorado	\$17,500	20	...	\$45 (\$99 for members outside Denver metro area) (V).
Connecticut	\$16,760	21	...	None.
Delaware	\$26,000	(d)	...	None.
Florida	\$23,244	(e)	...	\$75 for first 40 days up to \$3,000 (V); \$75 for last 20 days (U).
Georgia	\$10,854	21	...	\$59 (committee and session days) (U) plus \$4,800/y expense allowance (V).
Hawaii	\$32,000	...	...	\$80 for members living outside Oahu. \$130 for official business out-of-state. When in recess more than 3 days, Oahu legislators receive \$10; non-Oahu legislators, \$80 (V).
Idaho	\$12,360	(f)	...	\$75 (\$40 for legislators who do not establish a second residence in Boise and up to \$25 mileage) (U except mileage). \$500/y expense allowance (U).
Illinois	\$42,265	25	...	\$81 (U).
Indiana	\$11,600	25	...	\$105 (U); tied to federal per diem.
Iowa	\$18,800	21	...	\$60 (\$45 for Polk Cty. members) (U). Limited to 110 C in odd y; 100 C in even y.
Kansas	\$63	...	...	28	...	\$73 (U).
Kentucky*	\$100	...	...	30	...	\$75/C (U).
Louisiana	\$16,800	26	...	\$75 (U).
Maine (g)	\$9,975 (1995) \$7,500 (1996)	22	...	For legislative session days and authorized committee meetings (V): \$38 lodgings or mileage in lieu of lodging. \$32 meals.
Maryland	\$28,840	27	...	Lodging not to exceed \$76; meals cannot exceed \$30 (V).
Massachusetts	\$46,410	...	...	\$13-50 depending on distance from capitol (U) plus \$2,400/y (U) expense allowance.
Michigan	\$49,155	...	...	None
Minnesota	\$29,675	29	...	House: \$48 (U); up to \$650/m housing during session. Senate: \$50 (U); up to \$600/m housing during session.
Mississippi	\$10,000	30	...	\$83 expense allowance (V).
Missouri	\$24,313.32	26	...	\$35 (V).
Montana*	\$57.06	90L (odd y)	...	29	...	\$50 (U).
Nebraska	\$12,000	27.5	...	\$73 (\$26 if member resides within 50 miles of capitol) (V).
Nevada*	\$130/L	60C + 15 interim	...	30	...	\$66/C (V).
New Hampshire	2 yr. term	\$200	38 for first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	...	None.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries		Travel allowance (as of January 1995)		Round trips home to capital during session	Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions					
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days	Annual salary	Cents per mile		
New Jersey	\$35,000	...	...	None.
New Mexico	25	One	\$75 (V). Limit of 60 L in odd y.
New York	\$57,500	29	...	\$89 (\$130 in New York City metro area and out-of-state travel); \$45/partial L (V).
North Carolina	\$13,951	29	...	\$104 subsistence allowance (U).
North Dakota	\$90/C	...	\$2,160	20	...	\$35 housing allowance; maximum of \$600/m during session (V).
Ohio	\$42,426.90	20.5	...	None.
Oklahoma	\$32,000	20.5	...	\$35 for those unable to reside at home (U).
Oregon*	22	...	\$1,093/m; plus \$75 (U).
Pennsylvania	\$47,000	20	...	\$733/m from 11/1/95-11/30/96 and \$8,800/y from 12/1/96-11/30/97
Rhode Island	\$5	60L	...	8 (h)	One/L (V) (h)	
South Carolina	\$10,400	25.5	...	\$83 (V).
South Dakota	\$4,267 (odd y) 24 \$3,733 (even y)		...	\$75 (U).
Tennessee	\$16,500	24	...	\$90 (U).
Texas*	\$7,200	...	...	\$95 (U).
Utah	\$85	...	...	28	...	\$35 (U).
Vermont	(i)	30	...	\$50 for rent and \$37.50 for meals; commuters: \$32 for meals (U).
Virginia	Senate- \$18,000 House- \$17,640	24	(j)	\$93/C (U); subject to taxation if member lives within 50 miles of capitol.
Washington	\$25,900	28	...	\$66 (U).
West Virginia	\$15,000	28.5	...	\$85 (U); noncommuters \$45 (U).
Wisconsin	\$38,056	26	...	\$75 (U). Members must certify number of days they are in Capitol each month.
Wyoming	\$125 (k)	...	...	35	...	\$80 (U).
Dist. of Columbia	\$80,605	...	...	None.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

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 3.10, "Legislative Compensation: Interim Payments and Other Direct Payments."

* — Biennial session. In Arkansas, Oregon and Texas, legislators receive an annual salary.

Key:

C — Calendar day

L — Legislative day

(U) — Unvouchered

(V) — Vouchered

d — day

w — week

m — month

y — year

... — Not applicable

(a) Legislators paid on a per diem basis receive the same rate during a special session.

(b) Tied to state employee mileage rate.

(c) Mileage at .30/mile for legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol.

(d) Official business only.

(e) Varies - Funds come from office expense allowance.

(f) Up to \$25 during session.

(g) Legislator's salary for 1st regular session reflects a 5% decrease from statutory salary.

(h) Limit of 60 L.

(i) Annualized salary will be \$7,680 - \$8,160 depending on weeks in session in 1995.

(j) Senators also receive one round trip/w and one round trip/session at .24/mile.

(k) Includes non-business days.

Table 3.10
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of February 1995)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of January 1995)</i>
Alabama	\$40	\$1,900/m for direct expenses (U).
Alaska	\$65 (U); must work at least 4 hrs. or attend public meeting.	\$6,000/y for postage, stationary and other legislative expenses.
Arizona	\$35 (\$60 for out-of-Maricopa Cty. members plus one round trip/w at .25 1/2 mile).	None.
Arkansas	Senate: \$76 for select committee meetings + .25/mile (U); House: \$82 for committee + .29/mile (V).	\$9,000/y for legislators residing more than 50 miles from the Capitol, \$13,800/y for legislators residing within 50 miles of the Capitol.
California	\$109 for authorized travel; may receive more if lodging portion exceeds \$109.	\$n/r. Senate has an allowance for district offices. The Assembly allowance covers both Capitol and district expenses.
Colorado	\$99 plus all actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses (V).	None.
Connecticut	None.	Office allowance; Senate, \$4,500/y; House, \$3,500/y. No staffing allowance.
Delaware	None.	\$5,500/y for office expenses. No staffing allowance.
Florida	\$50 or up to actual amount for single occupancy room and meals (V).	\$1,500 to \$2,000/month for Senate; \$1,500/month for House. Covers district office expenses except for staff, computers and fax. The House provides one aide and one secretary per Representative. Senate provides three to four staff positions per Senator.
Georgia	\$59 plus .21/mile for in-state travel (V); actual expenses for out-of-state travel (V).	\$4,800/y reimbursable expense account. If the member requests and provides receipts, the member is reimbursed for personal services, office equipment, rent, supplies, transportation, telecommunications, etc.
Hawaii	\$10 on island residence; \$80 on another island; \$130 for out-of-state travel (V).	No office allowance. staff allowance of \$4,500/m for House; Senate amount depends on size and responsibility of committee.
Idaho	None.	\$500/y for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance.
Illinois	\$79 (V). Senate: two round trips/m; House: one round trip/y. Mileage at .25/mile for one additional round trip each session.	Senators, \$57,000/y and Representatives \$47,000/y for office expenses, including district offices and staffing.
Indiana	\$95 (V).	Office expense allowance of \$25/d seven days/w during interim only.
Iowa	\$60 salary (\$60 in 1995) plus .21/mile, meals and lodging if necessary.	\$125/m for postage, travel, telephone, and district constituent relations. No staffing allowance.
Kansas	\$61.50 salary; \$74 expenses + .26/mile (V).	\$600/m during interim; secretarial staff provided during session.
Kentucky	Actual expenses (V).	District office allowance of \$950/m.
Louisiana	\$75 (V).	\$625/m for rent and/or vouchered, reimbursable expenses. New legislators receive \$1,500/m with possible yearly increase up to \$2,500.
Maine	\$55 salary; \$100 salary special sessions. \$32 maximum for meals; actual mileage and tolls; actual expenses for lodging (V).	None.
Maryland	Lodging can not exceed \$76; meals can not exceed \$30. (V)	Senators \$16,765/y. Delegates \$15,507/y for office rent, supplies, postage, etc. Members must document expenses. No additional staffing allowance.
Massachusetts	\$5-50 depending on distance from capitol.	\$300/m office expenses; \$25,458 staffing allowance for one aide.
Michigan	None.	\$8,925/y for 1994.
Minnesota .....	.28/mile. House: \$48 (V), Senate: \$50 (V); meals cannot be claimed if per diem is taken.	None.
Mississippi	\$800/m (U).	None.
Missouri	None.	\$600/m to cover all office expenses, Capitol and district. \$300/m staffing allowance during interim (June to December).

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of February 1995)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of January 1995)</i>
Montana	Actual expenses (V) up to statutory limit.	None.
Nebraska	Actual expenses for travel, meals, lodging.	Two full-time staff provided to each member.
Nevada	\$130/authorized meeting day. Actual travel expenses, \$58 for in-state meetings (U); \$24 (U) plus lodging (V) for out-of-state travel.	None.
New Hampshire	None.	None.
New Jersey	Some reimbursement for authorized conference travel.	\$750/y for supplies. \$70,000/y for district office personnel.
New Mexico	\$75 + .25/mile for committee meetings.	None.
New York	\$89 (\$130 for New York City and out-of-state travel); \$45/half session d (V).	\$165,000 base allowance for Senate staff covers both district and Capitol; geographic location, seniority and leadership responsibilities will cause variations; only one district office is permitted.
North Carolina	\$13,026 annual salary and \$522/m expense allowance.	\$6,708/y (effective 1/25/95).
North Dakota	\$62.50/actual days spent on committee work. Mileage, lodging and meals: based on state employee rate.	None.
Ohio	Actual travel expenses.	None.
Oklahoma	\$25 for meeting (U); mileage for interim meetings.	\$350/y for unvouchered office supplies plus seven rolls of stamps.
Oregon	\$73 for committees and task force meetings (V). Interim expense allowance of \$400-\$500/m depending on district size.	May use \$400-\$500/m expense allowance for office expenses during interim. Staffing allowance: \$3,465/m during session; \$1,100/m during interim.
Pennsylvania	\$88 for meals and lodging (V).	District expenses: Senate, \$27,500/y; House, \$800/m for rent, equipment and utilities, \$200/m for phone and utilities, + \$10,000/y for additional district expenses. No separate staffing allowance.
Rhode Island	None.	None.
South Carolina	\$35 (V) plus mileage.	\$300/m for in-district expenses; \$500/y for postage and mailings. Senate: \$2,400/y for postage and telephone and additional \$1,000 for committee chairs. House: \$1,800/y for telephone; \$600 for postage.
South Dakota	\$75/meeting (U); travel expenses at state rates (V).	None.
Tennessee	\$90 (U in-state; V out-of-state).	District office expenses of \$525/m (U). For office assistance, telephone, postage, etc.
Texas	\$95 when in capital; limited to 10 days/m (V).	\$25,000/m Senate staffing allowance includes secretarial and other staff and interstate travel for members' staff.
Utah	\$35 (V) .28/mile from home to Capitol. (outside Salt Lake and Davis Cty. members, additional \$50 if overnight stay).	None.
Vermont	Actual expenses (V). Capped at state employee rates.	None.
Virginia	\$100 salary. Actual expenses (V).	\$750/m; Leadership receives \$1,000/m. Covers any costs related to operation of the district office. This allowance is unvouchered and subject to federal and state income taxes. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of \$18,000/y; leadership receives additional funds for staff.
Washington	\$66 (U).	Maximum \$1,350/quarter for district office, supplies and equipment not furnished by legislatures. No staffing allowance.
West Virginia	\$100, not to exceed \$3,000/y; \$85 per diem, \$45 for non-commuters (U).	None.
Wisconsin	\$73 (U); Senators \$75/m; Assemblymen \$25/m; .26/mile anytime legislature is in session fewer than three days/m.	Senators receive \$26,585 for a 2-year session. Covers district mailings, mileage, supplies, postage, etc. Senators receive \$142,230 for a 2-year session for staffing. Assembly members receive \$13,000 office account for 2-year session; covers same expenses as Senate.
Wyoming	\$125 (V); \$80 per diem (V).	None.
Dist. of Columbia	\$118 for out-of-town travel (V).	None.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.
Note: For more information on legislative compensation, see Table 3.9, "Legislative Compensation: Regular Sessions."
Key:
(U) — Unvouchered.
(V) — Vouchered.
d — day.
m — month.
w — week.
y — year.
n/r — not reported.

Table 3.11
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS
(As of March 1995)

<i>State</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alabama	(a)	0	...	...
Alaska	\$500/y	...	0	0	
Arizona	0	0	0	0	(b)
Arkansas	(a)	\$1,500/y	0	0	
California	(a)	\$14,400/y	\$7,200/y	\$7,200/y	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	(c)
Connecticut	(a)	\$6,400/y	\$5,290/y	\$5,290/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,860/y; Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr., and Cmte. Chairs: \$2,540/y.
Delaware	(a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Florida	\$9,036/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(a,d)	\$4,800/y	\$2,400	\$2,400	Admn. Floor Ldr. \$2,400; Asst. Admn. Floor Ldr. \$1,200.
Hawaii	\$5,000/y	0 (e)	0	0	
Idaho	(a)	\$3,000/y	0	0	
Illinois	\$16,720/y (f)	...	(c)	N.A.	Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$12,504/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$12,540/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$12,540/y.
Indiana	(a)	\$6,500/y	\$5,000/y	\$5,500/y	Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$4,000/y; Maj. Floor Ldr., Maj. Caucus Chair: \$500; Min. Asst. Floor Ldr., Min. Caucus Chair: \$4,500/y; Maj. and Min. Whips: \$150/y. Speaker Pro Tem: \$1,100.
Iowa	\$9,800/y	\$1,000/y	\$10,200/y	\$10,200/y	
Kansas	\$816.25/m	\$416.58/m (b)	\$751.10/m	\$751.10/m	Asst. Maj. and Min. Ldrs., Senate Vice President, and Speaker Pro Tem all: \$424.95/m.
Kentucky	\$25/d	\$15/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d.
Louisiana	\$32,000/y	0	...	...
Maine	\$14,962.50/y	0	\$12,468.75/y	\$11,221.88/yr	
Maryland	\$10,000/y	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	...	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	
Michigan	(a)	0	0	0	
Minnesota	N.A.	0	\$11,191.56/y	\$11,191.56/y	
Mississippi	(a)	0	...	...
Missouri	(a)	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	...	...
Nebraska	(a)	0	...	...
Nevada	(a)	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	
New Hampshire	\$25/y	...	0	0	
New Jersey	\$11,667/y	0	0	0	
New Mexico	(a)	0	0	0	
New York	(a)	\$30,000/y (f)	(f)	\$25,000/y	Other leadership positions: \$9,500 to \$24,500.
North Carolina	(a)	\$16,956/y	\$7,992/y	\$7,992/y	Dep. Pres. Pro Tem: \$10,032/y expense allowance.
North Dakota	(a)	0	\$10/d	\$10/d	
Ohio	\$23,706.83/y	\$17,913.80/y	...	\$17,913.80/y	Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$14,411.53/y; Maj. Whip: \$10,913.46/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$12,663.90/y; Min. Whip: \$7,415.41/y; Asst. Min. Whip: \$1,958.68/y.
Oklahoma	(a)	\$14,944/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$10,304/y
Oregon	\$1,092/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	(a)	\$26,370/y	\$21,097/y	\$21,097/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$16,011/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$9,983/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy.: \$6,593/y; Maj. Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$6,593/y; Maj. Caucus Admnr., Min. Caucus Admnr.: \$6,593/y
Rhode Island	(a)	0	0	0	
South Carolina	\$1,575/y (a)	\$7,500/y	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	0	0	0	
Tennessee	\$750/session plus \$5,700 local office expenses (a)	0	0	0	
Texas	(a)	0	...	...
Utah	\$1,000/y	...	\$500/y	\$500/y	
Vermont	\$50/wk during session (a)	0	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Virginia	(a)	0	0	0	
Washington	(a)	0	\$29,900/y	\$29,900/y	
West Virginia	\$50/d plus \$100/d for 80 days/calendar y	0	\$25/d	\$25/d	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0 (e)	0	0	

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

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

Key:

L — Legislative day.

C — Calendar day in session.

d — day.

m — month.

w — week.

y — year.

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

(a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate. In Tennessee, speaker of the Senate also has the statutory title of lieutenant governor.

(b) Leaders receive four days of per diem in a 2-week period during interim.

(c) All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at cmte. or leadership meetings.

(d) Lt. Governor receives \$59/day per diem for 40 session days.

(e) Official title is vice president.

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

Table 3.12
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS
(As of March 28, 1995)

<i>State</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alabama	\$2/d, 60 d limit	0	...	...
Alaska	\$500/y	...	0	0	
Arizona (a)	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	\$1,500/y	0	0	0	
California	\$14,400/y	0	\$7,200/y	\$7,200/y	
Colorado (b)	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	\$6,400/y	\$3,860 (c)	\$5,290/y	\$5,290/y	Dep. Maj. Ldr., Dep. Min. Ldr.: \$3,860/y; Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr., Cmte. Chairs: \$2,540/y.
Delaware	\$10,325/y	...	\$8,030/y	\$8,030/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$5,162/y.
Florida	\$9,036/y	0	0	0	Appropriations Cmte. Mbrs: \$6,433.
Georgia	\$52,941/y	\$4,800/y	\$2,400/y	\$2,400/y	Admn. Flr. Ldr.: \$2,400; Asst. Admn. Flr. Ldr.: \$1,200.
Hawaii	\$5,000/y	0 (c)	0	0	
Idaho	\$3,000/y	...	0	0	
Illinois	\$16,720/y	...	\$16,720/y	N.A.	Asst. Maj., Asst. Min., Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$12,540/y.
Indiana	\$6,500/y	0	\$5,000/y	\$5,500/y	Maj. Caucus Chair: \$5,000; Min. Caucus Chair: \$4,500; Asst. Maj., Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: \$3,500; Maj. Whip: \$3,500; Min. Whip: \$1,500.
Iowa	\$10,200/y	\$1,100/y	\$10,200/y	\$10,200/y	
Kansas	\$832.64/m	\$424.95/m	\$751.10/m	\$751.10/m	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$424.95/m.
Kentucky	\$25/d	\$15/d	\$20/d	\$20/d	Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15/d.
Louisiana	\$32,000/y	0	...	...
Maine (d)	\$14,962.50 1st regular session	0	\$12,468.75 1st regular session	\$12,468.75 1st regular session	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$11,221.87/ for 1st regular session.
Maryland	\$10,000/y	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$35,000/y	...	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	All other leaders: \$15,000/y.
Michigan	0 (e)	0	0	0	
Minnesota	\$11,191.56/y	0	\$11,191.56/y	\$11,191.56/y	
Mississippi	0	0	...	...
Missouri	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska					Unicameral Legislature
Nevada	\$900/session; \$64/special session +\$2/d in session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	\$900/session; \$64/special session	
New Hampshire	\$25/y	0 (c)	0	0	
New Jersey	\$11,667/y	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; Asst. Min. Ldr. Pro Tem: \$13,000; Maj. Whip: \$13,000; Min. Whip: \$12,000.
North Carolina	\$16,956/y	\$10,032/y	\$7,992/y	\$7,992/y	
North Dakota	\$10/d	...	\$10/d	\$10/d	
Ohio	\$23,706.83/y	0	0	\$17,913.80/y	
Oklahoma	\$14,944/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	
Oregon	\$1,092/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	\$26,370/y	...	\$21,097/y	\$21,097/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$16,011/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$9,983/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Caucus Admr., Min. Caucus Admr., Maj. Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$6,593/y.
Rhode Island	\$5/d, 60 d limit	0 (c)	0	0	
South Carolina	\$11,000/y	\$3,600/y	0	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	\$750/session plus \$5,700 local office expenses	0	0	0	
Texas	\$7,200/y	0	...	...
Utah	\$1,000/y	...	\$500/y	\$500/y	
Vermont	\$50/wk	...	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other</i>
Virginia	\$13,200/y	...	0	0	
Washington	\$33,900/y	0	\$25,900/y	\$29,900/y	
West Virginia	\$50/d plus \$100/d for 80 days/calendar y	0	\$25/d	\$25/d	
Wisconsin	\$25/m	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0	0	0	

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

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

Key:

L — Legislative day.

C — Calendar day in session.

d — day.

m — month.

w — week.

y — year.

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

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Only additional compensation for leaders is a per diem for everyday of work during interim; other members get one day of per diem per week during interim.

(b) All leaders receive \$99/d salary during interim when in attendance at cmte. or leadership matters.

(c) Official title is deputy speaker; in Hawaii, vice speaker; in Rhode Island, senior speaker pro tem.

(d) For 1st regular session.

(e) Additional expense allowance of \$5,000.

Table 3.13
STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS
(As of March 28, 1995)

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Alaska	Optional	Age 60	Employee 6.75%; employer 14.92%	Not yet vested	\$500.06	\$900.30	2% (first 10 yrs.); 2.25% (second 10 yrs.); or 2.5% (third 10 yrs.) x monthly salary avg. over highest consecutive yrs. x yrs. of service	Yes
Arizona	Mandatory	Age 65, 5+ yrs. service; age 62 & 10+ yrs. service; age 60 & 25+ yrs. service	7%	Not yet vested	\$600	\$1,000	4%/yr. of service x 3 yr. avg; maximum 80% of member's avg. yearly salary	No
Arkansas	Mandatory	Age 65 & 10 yrs. service; age 55 & 12 yrs. service; or 30 yrs. service	Non-contributory	Not eligible	\$420	\$700	\$35/mo. x yrs. service (a)	No
California (b)								
Colorado	Mandatory	Age 60 & 20 yrs. service	8% of gross salary	Not yet vested	\$350	\$729	2.5% x HAS x creditable service through 20 yrs. plus 1.5% x HAS for 21 through 40 yrs. Maximum benefit = 80% of employees HAS (c)	Yes
Connecticut	Mandatory	Age 70 & 5 yrs. service; age 62 & 10 yrs. service; age 60 & 25 yrs. service	0	Not yet vested	\$223	\$372	(.0133 x avg. annual salary) + [.005 x avg. annual salary in excess of breakpoint (specified dollar amount for each yr.)] x yrs. credited service	Yes
Delaware	Mandatory	Age 65 & 5 yrs. service; age 60 & 15 yrs. service; any age, 25 yrs. service	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(d)	No
Florida	Mandatory	Age 62 & 8 yrs. service; or any age, 30 yrs. service	23.46%	0	\$697.32	\$1,162.20	3% x yrs. service x avg. final compensation = yrly.	Yes
Georgia	Optional	Age 60 & 8 yrs. service	Employee pays 4% + \$7; employer 5% + \$7	0	\$336 (e)	\$560 (e)	\$28 x yrs. service x reduction factor = monthly benefit. Employee is penalized 5% for each yr. below age 62	No
Hawaii	Optional	No age minimum; 10 yrs. legislative service	7.8%	0	\$19,364/yr	\$26,895	.035 x avg. final compensation x yrs. service + (total contributions divided by actuarial value of member's age at retirement)	No
Idaho	Mandatory	5 yrs. service minimum; age 65 unreduced; age 55 reduced	6.97%	\$77	\$236	\$383	Avg. monthly salary for highest 42 consecutive months x .01917 x months of service divided by 12	Yes
Illinois	Optional	Age 55, 8 yrs. service; age 62, 4 yrs. service	8½% for retirement; 2% for survivors; 1% for automatic increases for 11½% total	12% of final salary	45% of final salary	85% of final salary	3% of each of 1st 4 yrs.; 3½% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4½% for next 4 yrs.; 5% for each yr. above 12	No
Indiana	Mandatory	None	Employee 5% of taxable income; employer 20%	Minimum \$966.66	Minimum \$2,900	Minimum \$4833.33	Defined contribution, paid in one lump sum at age 65	No

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Iowa	Optional	Age 55; no minimum for reduced benefits	3.7%	\$113.34	\$340	\$566.66	60% x avg of highest 3 yrs. x yrs. service divided by 30	Yes
Kansas	Optional	Age 55; 55-65, minimum 10 yrs. service	4%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3 highest yrs. x 1.75% x yrs. service divided by 12	N.A.
Kentucky	Mandatory	No age minimum and 5 yrs. as legislator; 8 yrs. if legislator and other service credit	5% of estimated gross of \$27,500	0	\$962.40	\$1,374.96	Final compensation (last 60 month avg.) x yrs. service x 2.75%	No
Louisiana	Optional	Any age, 16 yrs. service; age 55, 12 legislative yrs. service; age 60, 10 yrs. service	11.5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yrs. service x 3.5% x avg. compensation + \$300	Yes
Maine	Mandatory (f)	Age 62; any age, 25 yrs. service	Employee 7.65%; employer 11.07%	\$60	\$180	\$300	1/50 x avg. of highest 3 yrs. x yrs. service	No
Maryland	Optional	Age 50, 8 yrs. creditable service	5% of annual salary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3% x current salary x yrs. service. Maximum benefit = 2/3 annual salary (g)	No
Massachusetts	Mandatory	Age 55, 6 yrs. service	Ranges from 5% - 8%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes (h)
Michigan	Optional	Age 55, 5 yrs. service; Age + service = 70 with a minimum age of 50	9% before 12/1/94; 7% after 12/1/94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Before 12/1/94: 4% x yrs. of service x final salary with a cap at 16 yrs. thereafter becomes 1%. After 12/1/94: 3% x yrs. of service x final salary	No
Minnesota	Mandatory	Age 62 (reduced annuity available at age 60), 6 yrs. service	9%	0	\$759	\$1,645	2.5% x 5 yr. avg. salary/yr. service, except yrs. served before 1979 earn 5% up to 8 yrs.	No
Mississippi	Mandatory	Age 60, 4 yrs. membership credit	7.25% on salary to maximum of \$125,000 annually	\$187	\$562.50	\$937.50	State employees: 1.875% x 4 yr. avg. x 1st 25 yrs.; 2% x 4 yr. avg x all yrs. over 25; minimum benefit: \$10 x yrs. of service = monthly benefit. Addl. for legislators: 50% of above based solely on legislative service.	No (i)
Missouri	Mandatory	Age 55, & 3 full biennial assemblies	Non-contributory	Not yet vested	\$900	\$1,500	\$150 x number of biennial assemblies	No
Montana	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service	Employee 6.7%; employer 6.7%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1/56 x yrs. service x final avg. salary	Yes
Nevada	Mandatory	Age 60, 10 yrs. service	15% of session salary	0	\$300	\$500	\$25 x yrs. service to a maximum of 30 yrs.	No
New Jersey	Mandatory	Age 60, 10 yrs. service	5%/yr.	None	\$1,750	\$3,500	N.A.	No
New Mexico (j)	Optional	Age 60, 10+ yrs.; 64, 8+ yrs., 63, 11+ yrs., 60, 12+ yrs. or any age and 14+ yrs.	\$100 per year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	\$250 x yrs. of service (after 1959)	No

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
New York	Mandatory	Depends on tier set by date of initial membership; from between 55 to 62. Minimum 10 yrs. service	Varies (0-3%); depends on tier	0			1.66 x final 3 yr. avg. salary x yrs. service	Yes
North Carolina	Mandatory	Age 65, 5 yrs. service	36.07%	0	\$830.49	\$1,291.19	Final compensation x 4.02% x yrs. service. Monthly benefit maximum 75% of salary	No
Ohio	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service; age 55, 25 yrs. service; any age, 30 yrs. service	Employee 8½%; employer 13.31%	0	N.A.	N.A.	2.1% of final avg. salary x first 30 yrs. service and 2.5% of final avg. salary for each yr. service over 30 yrs.	Yes
Oklahoma	Optional	Age 60, 6 yrs. service	4½%-10%	\$426.68 at 10%	\$1280.04 at 10%	\$2133.40 at 10%	Avg. participating salary x yrs. service x computation factor depending on optional contributions ranging from .019 x .040	No
Oregon	Optional	Age 55, 30 yrs. service	15.11% of subject wages	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.67% x yrs. service and final avg. monthly salary	Yes
Pennsylvania	Optional	Age 50 or 21 yrs. service for those serving prior to 3/1/74. Others: age 50, 3 yrs. service	Service prior to 3/1/74: 18.75%; after 3/1/74, 5%	\$313	\$940	\$1,565	Prior to 3/1/73: 7.5% x avg. of 3 highest yrs. salary x yrs. service. All others: 2% x avg. salary of 3 highest yrs. x yrs. service	Similar
Rhode Island (k)	No							
South Carolina	Mandatory	Age 60, 30 yrs. service	10%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.82% of annual compensation x yrs. service	No
Tennessee	Optional	Age 55, 4 yrs. service	0	\$280	\$840	\$1,400	\$70 x yrs. service	No
Texas	Optional	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 50, 12 yrs. service	8%	Not eligible	\$1,704.34	\$2,840.56	2% x length of service x district judges salary.	No
Utah	Mandatory	Age 65, 4 yrs. service; age 62, 10 yrs. service	Non-contributory	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	\$10/mo. x yrs. service	No
Virginia	Mandatory	Age 55, 30 yrs. service; age 65, 5 yrs. service	9.92%	Not yet vested	\$426	\$710	1.5% of first \$13,200 of avg. final compensation + 1.65% of avg. final compensation in excess of \$13,200 x yrs. service	Yes
Washington	Optional	Age 65, 5 yrs. service; age 55, at least 20 yrs. service. Early retirement reduces benefits	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2% x service credit yrs. x avg. final compensation	No
West Virginia	Optional	Age 60, 5 minimum yrs. service; age 55 + yrs. service = 80	4.5%	Not eligible	\$300	\$500	Wages x 2% x yrs. service	Yes
Wisconsin	Mandatory	Age 57, 30 yrs. service	5.5%	\$253	\$761	\$1,268	2% x yrs. service x salary	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Dist. of Columbia	Mandatory	Age 62, 5 yrs. service	7% of wages	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Multiply high 3 yrs. average pay by indicator under applicable yrs. and months of service	Yes

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Note: The following states do not have legislative retirement benefits: Alabama, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Key:

N.A. — Not available

(a) House Speaker or Senate President Pro Tem is \$40/mo. x yrs. service.

(b) California proposition 140 (passed November 1990) terminated participation by legislators elected after January 1, 1991, in the Legislator's Retirement System.

(c) HAS = 1/12 x avg. 3 highest annual salaries earned during calendar yr. periods on which PERA contributions were paid. 15% limit applies to annual salary increases during 3 yrs. prior to retirement. Partial yr. salaries can be combined.

(d) The minimum amount of pension payable to an elected member of the General Assembly or a retired elected member of the General Assembly shall be computed by multiplying his or her years of service as an elected member of the General Assembly times the highest rate of payment being paid to any retired member of the General Assembly, such rate to be computed by dividing the monthly pension being paid to such retired

member by his or her years of service as an elected member of the General Assembly.

(e) Member is 62 with maximum benefit option. Delaware Code Ann. Tit. 29 Sec. 5527.

(f) Members may request a waiver if they can document that participation would increase their total tax liability.

(g) Current salary is established by the General Assembly compensation Commission which meets every 4 years.

(h) Plans are the same except that state employees are vested for 6 yrs.

(i) In addition to the plan covering state employees, Legislators have a supplemental plan whereby they pay a portion and the state pays a portion.

(j) New Mexico Supreme Court decided in 1995 that the legislative retirement program does not violate the state constitution.

(k) Constitution has been amended effective 1/95. Any legislator elected after this date is not eligible to join the State Retirement System, but will be compensated for \$10,000/yr. with cost of living increases to be adjusted annually.

Table 3.14
BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER

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

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER — Continued

Source: State legislative rule books and manuals.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

L — Rules generally require all bills be referred to the appropriate committee of jurisdiction.

M — Rules require specific types of bills be referred to specific committees (e.g., appropriations, local bills).

U — Unicameral legislature.

(a) Legislative rules specify all or certain bills go to committees of jurisdiction.

(b) 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, in the unicameral legislature); ... — pre-filing is not allowed in either chamber.

(c) Bills carry over from the first year of the legislature to the second (does not apply in Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas, where legislatures meet biennially). Bills generally do not carry over after an intervening legislative election.

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

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

(f) No motion to carry over all bills on the calendar to reach a certain bill shall be in order.

(g) Maximum 10 bills per member.

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

(i) 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.”

(j) Pre-filing of bills allowed; however, must formally file again when the sessions starts.

(k) House only in even-numbered years.

(l) House members may prefile bills during the first 10 days in December before the next regular legislative session.

(m) Subject to approval or disapproval. Louisiana—majority members present. Massachusetts—by presiding officer and Committee on Steering and Policy.

(n) Prior to convening of first regular session only.

(o) For the joint standing committee system. Secretary of the 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.

(p) Prior to convening of second regular session only.

(q) Any bill, joint resolution on which final action has not been taken at the conclusion of the last general-business floor period in the odd-numbered year shall be carried forward to the even-numbered year.

(r) Motion for referral can be made by any member.

(s) Senator introducing the bill endorses the name of the committee to which the bill is referred. If an objection is made, the Senate determines the committee to which the bill is referred.

(t) Also serves as majority leader.

(u) Under the supervision of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Operation.

(v) Under the direction of the speaker.

(w) By the membership of the chamber.

Table 3.15
TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION

<i>State</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
Alabama	Senate: 24th day of regular session (a). House: no limit	Majority vote after consideration by Rules Committee.
Alaska	35th C day of 2nd regular session (b).	2/3 vote of membership (concurrent resolution).
Arizona	House: 29th day of regular session; 10th day of special session. Senate: 22nd 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 of each house.
California	March 5 of odd-year sessions; Feb. 25 of even-year session (c).	Approval of Committee on Rules and 2/3 vote of membership.
Colorado	House: 22nd L day of regular session. Senate: 17th L day of regular session (d).	House, Senate Committees on Delayed Bills may extend deadline.
Connecticut	Depends on schedule set out by joint rules adopted for biennium (e).	2/3 vote of members present.
Delaware	House: no limit. Senate: no limit.	
Florida	House: noon 1st day of regular session; committee bills noon 14th day of regular session (d,f). Senate: noon 4th L day of regular session (d,g).	Committee on Rules and Calendar determines whether existence of emergency compels bill's consideration.
Georgia	House: 30th L day of regular session because of Senate ruling. Senate: 33rd L day of regular session.	House: unanimous vote. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
Hawaii	Actual dates established during session.	Majority vote of membership.
Idaho	House: 20th day of session (f); 35th day of session (h). Senate: 12th day of session (f); 35th day of session (h).	
Illinois	House: determined by speaker (d,f). Senate: determined by president.	House: rules governing limitations may not be suspended except for bills determined by a majority of members of the Rules Comm. to be an emergency bill, & appropriations bills implementing the budget.
Indiana	House: Jan. 24 1st regular session; Jan. 10 of 2nd regular session. Senate: Jan. 20 of 1st regular session; Jan. 10 of 2nd regular session.	Senate: rules may be suspended by affirmative vote of majority of members; suspensions approved by Rules Committee, adopted by majority of members present. House: 2/3 vote of membership. Senate: consent of Rules and Legislative Procedures Committee.
Iowa	House: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session (f, i, j); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session (f, i, j). Senate: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session (f, i); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session (f, i).	Constitutional majority.
Kansas	29th C day in 1995 and 1996 regular sessions; 36th day of regular session for committees (k).	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 L days of session.	Majority vote of membership of each house.
Louisiana	30th C day of odd-year session; 10th C day of even-year session.	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
Maine	1st Wednesday in December of 1st regular session; deadlines for 2nd regular session established by Legislative Council.	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 even-numbered years, preceding regular session (l). 1st Wednesday in November odd-numbered years, preceding regular session (l).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Michigan	No limit.	
Minnesota	House: Actual date established during session (f, m). Senate: no limit.	2/3 vote of members.
Mississippi	No introductions after 21st day of session (d,n).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Missouri	60th L day of regular session (d).	Majority vote of elected members each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message.
Montana	General bills & resolutions: 10th L day; revenue bills: 17th L day; committee bills and resolutions: 36th L day; committee bills implementing provisions of a general appropriation act: 75th L day; committee revenue bills: 62nd L day interim study resolutions: 75th L day (d,o).	2/3 vote of members.
Nebraska	10th L day of any session (d,p).	3/5 vote of elected membership for standing or special committees to introduce bills after 10th L day.
Nevada	15th C day of regular session (q).	Affirmative vote of majority of members elected.
New Hampshire	Actual dates established during session. 1995–House: Jan 13 (d), Senate: Jan 12 (d).	2/3 vote of members present.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
New Jersey	Assembly: No printing of bills after September 1 during 2nd session. Senate: no limit.	Majority vote of members.
New Mexico	28th C day of odd-year session (d,r); 13th C day of even-year session (d,r).	2/3 vote of membership of each house.
New York	Assembly: for unlimited introduction of bills, 1st Tuesday in March; for introduction of 10 or fewer bills, last Tuesday in March (s,t). Senate: 1st Tuesday in March (t,u).	Unanimous vote.
North Carolina	House: 3rd Wednesday in February of 1st biennial session (v). Senate: local bills May 29 for 2nd biennial session, May 30 for budget bills.	House: 2/3 of members present and voting. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
North Dakota	House: 10th L day (w). Senate: 15th L day (w); resolutions: 18th L day (x); bills requested by executive agency or Supreme Court: Dec. 10 prior to regular session.	2/3 vote or approval of majority of Committee on Delayed Bills.
Ohio	No limit.	
Oklahoma	February 2 for house of origin in 1st session (y); February 1 for 2nd session (z).	2/3 vote of membership.
Oregon	House: 36th C day of session (aa). Senate: 36th C day following election of Senate president (bb).	2/3 vote of membership.
Pennsylvania	No limit (cc).	
Rhode Island	Actual dates established during session: 1996 public bills, February 15.	House: 2/3 vote of members present. Senate: majority present and voting.
South Carolina	House: April 15 of regular session; May 1 for bills first introduced in Senate (d). Senate: May 1 of regular session for bills originating in House (d).	House: 2/3 vote of members present and voting. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
South Dakota	40-day session: 15th L day; committee bills and joint resolutions, 16th 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: 1st L day (d, dd).	2/3 vote of membership.
Tennessee	House: general bills, 10th L day of regular session (ee). Senate: general bills, 10th L day or regular session; resolutions, 40th L day (ee).	Unanimous consent of Committee on Delayed Bills, or upon motion approved by 2/3 vote of members present.
Texas	60th C day of regular session (ff).	4/5 vote of members present and voting.
Utah	42nd day of regular session (d).	2/3 vote of members.
Vermont	House, individual introductions: 1st session, March 1; 2nd session, Feb. 1. Committees: 10 days after 1st Tue. in March (gg). Senate, individual and comm: 1st session, 53rd C day; 2nd session, sponsor requests bill drafting 25th C day before session (hh).	Approval by Rules Committee.
Virginia	Deadlines may be set during session.	
Washington	(Constitutional limit) No introductions during final 10 days of regular session (d,ii).	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
West Virginia	House: 50th day of regular session (d). Senate: 41st day of regular session (d,g).	2/3 vote of members present.
Wisconsin	No limit.	
Wyoming	House: 15th L day of session (d). Senate: 12th L day of session (d).	2/3 vote of elected members of either house.

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

Source: State legislative rule books and manuals.

Key:

C — Calendar

L — Legislative

(a) Not applicable to local bills, advertised or otherwise.

(b) Not applicable to bills sponsored by any joint committees.

(c) Not applicable to constitutional amendments or bills referred to committees under Joint Rule 26.5.

(d) Not applicable to appropriations bills. In West Virginia, supplementary appropriations bills or budget 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 bills and omnibus validating act.

(f) Not applicable to standing committee bills.

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

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

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

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

(k) Not applicable to Senate Ways and Means; Federal and State Affairs and the select committees of either house; or House committees on Calendar and Printing, Appropriations and Taxation.

(l) 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.

(m) Not applicable to bills recommended by conference committee reports, Rules and Legislative Administration Committee, the Senate, or the governor.

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

(o) Not applicable to joint resolutions concerning administration.

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

(q) Requests submitted to legislative counsel for bill drafting. Does not apply to standing committees or to member who has requested bill drafting before 16th C day of session.

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

(s) 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.

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

(u) 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.

(v) Not applicable to local and public bills or bills establishing districts for Congress or state or local entities.

(w) No member other than majority and minority leaders may introduce more than five bills in House after the 5th L day; three bills in Senate after 10th L day.

(x) Not applicable to resolutions proposing amendments to U.S. Constitution or directing legislative counsel to carry out a study (deadline, 34th L day).

(y) 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.

(z) Not applicable to reapportionment bills.

(aa) Not applicable to measures approved by Committee on Legislative Rules and Reorganization or by speaker; appropriation or fiscal measures sponsored by Committees on Appropriations; true substitute measures sponsored by standing, special or joint committees; or measures drafted by legislative counsel.

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

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

(dd) Not applicable to governor's bills.

(ee) Not applicable to certain local bills.

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

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

(hh) Not applicable to Appropriations or Finance committees.

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

Table 3.16
ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

State or other jurisdiction	Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)						Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		During session			After session		
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed			
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 (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)	★	...	6 (h)	40A (h,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	60 days after adjournment
Illinois	★ (f)	...	60 (h)	60P (h)			3/5 elected (g)	(n)
Indiana .....	...	...	7	7P (h)			Majority elected	(q)
Iowa	★	★	3	(r)		(r)	2/3 elected	July 1 (n)
Kansas	★	...	10 (h)	10P			2/3 elected	Upon publication
Kentucky	★	...	10	10A			Majority elected	90 days after adjournment
Louisiana (l)	★	★	10 (h)	20P (h)			2/3 elected	Aug. 15
Maine .....	...	...	10	(m)			2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Maryland (l)	★	★	6	30P (m)			3/5 elected	June 1 (s)
Massachusetts	★ (f)	★	10			10P	2/3 present	90 days after enactment
Michigan	★ (f)	★	14 (h)			14P (h)	2/3 elected and serving	90 days after adjournment
Minnesota	★	...	3			14A	2/3 elected	Aug. 1 (t)
Mississippi	★	★	5	15P (m)			2/3 elected	60 days after enactment
Missouri	★	...	15 (h)	45P (h,m)			2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment (t,u)
Montana	★	★	10 (h)	25A (h)			2/3 present	Oct. 1 (t)
Nebraska	★ (v)	...	5	5A			3/5 elected	3 months after adjournment
Nevada .....	...	...	5	10A			2/3 elected	Oct. 1
New Hampshire .....	...	...	5			5P	2/3 elected	60 days after enactment
New Jersey	★ (f)	...	45 (h,w)	(w)		(w)	2/3 elected	July 4; other dates usually specified
New Mexico	★	...	3			20A	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment (t)
New York	★	...	10			30A	2/3 elected	20 days after enactment
North Carolina				(x)				30 days after adjournment
North Dakota	★	★	3	15A			2/3 elected	(y)
Ohio	★	★	10	10A			3/5 elected	90 days after files with secretary of state
Oklahoma	★	★	5			15A	2/3 elected (g)	90 days after adjournment
Oregon	★	★	5 (o)	30A (o)			2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Pennsylvania	★	★	10 (h)	30A (h)			2/3 elected	60 days after enactment
Rhode Island .....	...	...	6	10A (h)			3/5 present	Immediately
South Carolina	★	★	5	(m)			2/3 present	20 days after enactment

ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO,VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)			Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
			During session	After session			
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed		
	Amount	Other (b)					
South Dakota	★	★	5 (h)	15A (h)		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
Tennessee	★ (f)	...	10	10A		Majority elected	40 days after enactment
Texas	★	...	10	20A		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Utah	★	...	10	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 (z)	July 1 (aa)
Washington	★	★	5	20A		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
West Virginia	★ (f)	★	5	15A (bb)		Majority elected (g)	90 days after enactment
Wisconsin	★	★	6		60P	2/3 present	Day after publication date
Wyoming	★	★	3	15A (h)		2/3 elected	Immediately
American Samoa	★	...	10		30A	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment (cc)
Guam	★	★	10		30P	2/3 elected	Immediately (dd)
No. Mariana Islands	★	...	40 (h,ee)			2/3 elected	Immediately
Puerto Rico	(f)	★	10		30P (h)	2/3 elected	Specified in act
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	10		30P (h)	2/3 elected	Immediately

See footnotes at end of table.

ENACTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE — Continued

Sources: State constitutions and statutes.

Note: Some legislatures 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 Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10-calendar day 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 regular session; if the second year expires before the 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. Utah—if two-third of the members of each house favor reconvening to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. 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). Washington—upon petition of two-third 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—three-fourth elected. Illinois—appropriations reductions, majority elected. Oklahoma—emergency bills, three-fourth vote. West Virginia—budget and supplemental appropriations, two-third elected.

(h) Sundays included.

(i) A bill presented to the governor that is not returned within 12 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) 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: Jan. 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 are returned to the legislature for reconsideration. Georgia—bills vetoed during last three days of session and not considered for overriding, and all bills vetoed after *sine die* adjournment may be considered at 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 on or after the 5th day before the last day to consider bills legislature automatically reconvenes on the first Wednesday following the second Wednesday in September not to exceed 10 calendar days. 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. Illinois—a bill passed after June 30 does not become effective prior to July 1 of the next calendar year unless legislature by a three-fifth vote provides for an earlier effective date. Iowa—if governor signs bill 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. In Oregon, except Saturdays and Sundays.

(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. 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.

(s) Bills passed over governor's veto are effective in 30 days or on date specified in bill, whichever is later.

(t) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota, Montana—July 1. Missouri, New Mexico—immediately.

(u) 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.

(v) No appropriation can be made in excess of the recommendations contained in the governor's budget except by a three-fifth vote. The excess is subject to veto by the governor.

(w) On the 45th day after the date of presentation, a bill becomes law unless the governor returns it with his objections, except that (1) if the legislature is in adjournment *sine die* on the 45th day, a special session is convened (without petition or call) for the sole purpose of acting upon bills returned by the governor; (2) any bill passed between the 45th day and the 10th day preceding the end of the second legislative year must be returned by the governor by the day preceding the end of the second legislative year; (3) any bill passed or reenacted within 10 days preceding the expiration of the second legislative year becomes law if signed prior to the seventh day following such expiration, or the governor returns it to the house of origin and two-third elected members agree to pass the bill prior to such expiration.

(x) Governor has no approval or veto power.

(y) August 1 after filed with secretary of state; if enacted between August 1 and January 1 of following year, 90 days after its filing. Appropriations and tax bills: July 1.

(z) Must include majority of elected members.

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

(bb) Five days for appropriations bills.

(cc) 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.

(dd) U.S. Congress may annul.

(ee) Twenty days for appropriations bills.

Table 3.17
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS

State or other jurisdiction	Budget document submission							Budget bill introduction		
	Legal source of deadline		Submission date relative to convening					Same time as budget document	Another time	Not until committee review of budget document
			Prior to session	Within one week	Within two weeks	Within one month	Over one month			
Alabama*	...	★	...	5th day	...	...	...	★	...	...
Alaska	...	★	Dec. 15	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Arizona	...	★	★	★
Arkansas	...	★	★
California*	★	★	★
Colorado	...	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Connecticut	...	★	...	(b)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Delaware	...	★	by Feb. 1	...	★ (c)	...	...
Florida	...	★	45 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)
Georgia	★	★	★
Hawaii	...	★	20 days	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Idaho	...	★	...	★	★
Illinois	...	★	★	...	★	...
Indiana	...	★	7 days (d)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Iowa	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	★ (c)
Kansas	...	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★	...
Kentucky	...	★	★ (b,e)	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana*	...	★	(b)	(b)	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	...
Maine	...	★	...	★ (b,e)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★ (g)	...	...
Massachusetts*	...	★	★	...	★ (h)	...	...
Michigan	...	★	★ (e)	...	★	...	...
Minnesota*	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	★
Mississippi*	...	★	...	1st day	...	...	...	...	...	★
Missouri	★	★	★	...
Montana	...	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	...	★	★ (b,e)	...	★ (c)	...	...
Nevada	...	★	★	★
New Hampshire	...	★	★ (b)	★	...	...
New Jersey	...	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★ (i)
New Mexico	...	★	(j)	...	★	...	...
New York*	★	★ (e)	...	...	★ (k)	...	...
North Carolina	(i)	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Dakota	...	★	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio	...	★	★ (e)	...	★	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	★	★
Oregon	...	★	Dec. 1 (e)	...	...	...	...	...	★ (b)	...
Pennsylvania	...	★	★ (e,m)	...	...	★
Rhode Island	...	★	★
South Carolina*	...	★	(a,b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
South Dakota	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	★ (n)	★
Tennessee	...	★	★ (b,e)	★ (b,e)	...	★	...	...
Texas	...	★	...	6th day	...	...	...	...	★	...
Utah	(o)	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	★
Virginia	...	★	...	Dec. 20	...	...	...	(p)	★ (b)	...
Washington	...	★	Dec. 20 (q)	...	...	...	...	...	(r)	...
West Virginia	★	1st day (e)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	...	★	★ (s)	...	★	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	Dec. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands	...	★	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	(t)	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	★ (u)	...	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Copies of agency budgets to be presented to the legislature by November 1. Governor's budget usually is presented in January.

(b) Specific time limitations: Connecticut—odd numbered years no later than the first session day following the third day in February, in even numbered years on the day the General Assembly convenes; Iowa—no later than February 1; Kentucky—10th legislative day; Louisiana—operating budget to Joint Budget Committee 30 days prior to session and to full legislature on first day of session; Maine—by Friday following the first Monday in January; Minnesota—fourth Monday in January during biennial session; Nebraska—by January 15; New Hampshire—by February 15; Oregon—Dec. 15 in even-numbered years; South Carolina—first Tuesday in January; South Dakota—first Tuesday after the first Monday in December; Tennessee—on or before February 1; Vermont—within three weeks; Virginia—first day of session; No. Mariana Islands—no later than 6 months before the beginning of the fiscal year.

(c) Executive budget bill is introduced and used as a working tool for committee. Delaware—after hearings on executive bill, a new bill is then introduced; the committee bill is considered by the legislature.

(d) Budget document submitted prior to session does not necessarily reflect budget message which is given sometime during the first three weeks of session.

(e) Later for first session of a new governor; Kansas—21 days; Kentucky—15th legislative day; Maine—by Friday following first Monday in February; Maryland—10 days after convening; Michigan—within 60 days; Nebraska—February 1; New Jersey—March 15; New York—February 1; Ohio—by March 15; Oregon—February 1; Pennsylvania—first full week in March; Tennessee—March 1; West Virginia—10 days, in odd-numbered years.

(f) Operating budget bills subject to general constitutional limitations controlling introduction of legislation. Preliminary capital budget submitted to legislature by March 1; submission of capital budget and bill no later than eighth legislative day.

(g) Appropriations bill 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.

(h) General appropriations bills only.

(i) By custom only. No statutory or constitutional provisions.

(j) Statutes provide for submission by the 25th legislative day; however, the executive budget is usually presented by the first day of the session.

(k) Governor has 30 days to amend or supplement the budget; he may submit any amendments to any bills or submit supplemental bills.

(l) For whole legislature. Legislative Council's Budget Section receives budget during legislature's December organizational session.

(m) Submitted by governor as soon as possible after General Assembly organizes, but not later than the first full week in February.

(n) No later than the 16th legislative day by rule.

(o) No specific deadline, but under house and senate rules only bills and joint resolutions introduced during the first 60 days of the regular session may be considered by the committees in the house or senate. After the first 60 calendar days, any bills or joint resolution requires an affirmative vote of four-fifths of those members present and voting to be introduced.

(p) Must submit to fiscal analyst 30 days prior to session.

(q) First day of session.

(r) Even-numbered years.

(s) No set time.

(t) Last Tuesday in January. A later submission date may be requested by the governor.

(u) By enacting annual appropriations legislation.

Table 3.18
FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION

State or other jurisdiction	Content						Distribution					
	Intent or purpose of bill	Cost involved	Projected future cost	Proposed source of revenue	Fiscal impact on local government	Other	Legislators					Executive budget staff
							Available on request	Bill sponsor	Appropriations committee Members	Chairman only	Fiscal staff	
Alabama*	...	★	...	★	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	★	★	★ (b)	★ (c)	★ (d)	...	...	...	★	★	★
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★	★	...	...	★	★
Arkansas	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
California*	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Delaware	...	★	★	★ (f)	...	★	...	...	★	★
Florida	...	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★	★	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	★	★	★	★
Idaho	★	★	★	...	★	★
Illinois	...	★	★	★	★	...	★ (h)	★ (h)	...	...	...	...
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa	...	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★ (i)	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	★ (i)	...	...	...
Louisiana*	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★ (k)	...	...
Maine	...	★	★	★	★	(l)	★	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	★	★	★	★	★ (i)	...	★	...	...
Massachusetts*	...	★ (m)	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	★ (o)	★	...	...	★	...
Minnesota*	...	★	★	...	★	★ (g)	...	...	★	★	★	...
Mississippi*	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Missouri	...	★	★	★	★	★
Montana	...	★	★	...	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	★	★
Nebraska	...	★	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	★	...
Nevada	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	★	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	★	★	★	...	(p)	★ (q)	...	(r)	...	★ (r)	...	...
New York*	...	★	★	...	★	★ (j)	...	★	★	...	★	...
North Carolina	...	★	★	...	★	★ (g)	★	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota (s)	★	★	★ (t)	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	...	(u)	★ (v)	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★ (w)	★	★	★ (x)	(x)	★	★
Oklahoma (y)	★	★	...	★	...	★ (f)	...	★	★	...	★	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	...	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	★	...	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island	...	★	★	...	★	★ (z)	...	★	...	★	★	★
South Carolina*	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	...	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas	...	★	★	★	★	★ (j)	...	★	★	★ (i)	...	★
Utah	...	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	★	★ (aa)	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★ (bb)	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★ (i)	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	...	★	★	★	...	★
No. Mariana Islands	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: A fiscal note is a summary of the fiscal effects of a bill on government revenues, expenditures and liabilities.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

- (a) Fiscal notes are included in bills for final passage calendar.
- (b) Contained in the bill and in the fiscal note.
- (c) Information on fiscal impact on municipalities is requested by the last committee to which the bill is referred on the day it is introduced. This provision will be repealed July 1, 1998.
- (d) Fiscal notes are attached to the bill before it is reported from the first committee of referral. Governor's bills must have fiscal note before introduction. Once fiscal notes are submitted, they are copied and available to all.
- (e) Assumptions (methodology/explanation of fiscal figures).
- (f) Relevant data and prior fiscal year cost information.
- (g) Mechanical defects in bill.
- (h) 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.
- (i) Or to the committee to which referred.
- (j) Bill proposing changes in retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note.
- (k) Prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Office; copies sent to House and Senate staff offices respectively.
- (l) distributed to chairs of committee to which bill was referred; the spon-

sor; the presiding officers of the senate and the house; the non-partisan staff of the committee to which the bill was referred; and the State Budget officer (Executive).

(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 the Senate Fiscal Agency are distributed to Senate members only; analyses prepared by the House Fiscal Agency are distributed to House members only.

(p) Occasionally.

(q) The impact of revenue bills is reviewed by the Legislative Finance Committee and executive agencies.

(r) Legislative Finance Committee staff prepare fiscal notes for Appropriations Committee chairman; other fiscal impact statements prepared by Legislative Finance Committee and executive agencies are available to anyone upon request.

(s) Notes required only if impact is about \$5,000.

(t) A four-year projection.

(u) All members of appropriations receive.

(v) Only select fiscal staff.

(w) If a bill comes up for floor consideration.

(x) Fiscal notes are prepared for bills being voted on in any standing committee and are distributed to the chairman and all committee members.

(y) Fiscal notes are prepared only in the House.

(z) Technical or mechanical defects may be noted.

(aa) The Department of Taxation prepares revenue impact notes, including the intent and revenue impact.

(bb) Distributed to appropriate fiscal and policy staff.

Table 3.19
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1994 AND 1995 REGULAR SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama*	Feb. 4-May 18, 1992	1,532	668	341	560	8	30L
	Feb. 2-May 17, 1993	1,683	712	433	679	4	30L
Alaska	Jan. 10-May 10, 1994	407	N.A.	131	44	11	121C
	Jan. 16-May 16, 1995	539	136	105	49	9	121C
Arizona	Jan. 10-April 17, 1994	1,160	60	380	17	0	98C
	Jan. 9-April 13, 1995	957	70	300	23	8	95C
Arkansas	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 9-April 28, 1995	2,023	174	1,358	115	28 (a)	89C
California*	Jan. 6-Nov. 30, 1992	2,383	209	1,374	147	334	150L
	Dec. 7, 1992-Sept. 11, 1993	3,664	282	1,307	123	240	130L
Colorado	Jan. 12-May 4, 1994	594	140	358	107	4	120C
	Jan. 9-May 8, 1995	597	114	297	83	13	120C
Connecticut	Feb. 9-May 4, 1994	1,296	161	263	144	4 (a)	85C
	Jan. 4-June 7, 1995	3,226	256	387	149	2	155C
Delaware	Jan. 10-July 1, 1995	658	157	293	0	4	49L
Florida	Feb. 8-April 15, 1994	2,447	210	380	0	15	60C
	Mar. 7-May 11, 1995	2,605	152	473	0	28	60C
Georgia	Jan. 10-Mar. 16, 1994	1,239	930	654	797	5	40L
	Jan. 9-Mar. 17, 1995	1,575	1,105	520	878	14	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 19-May 2, 1994	2,922	1,452	283	357	16	60L
	Jan. 18-May 1, 1995	4,305	1,257	243	362	83	60L
Idaho	Jan. 10-April 1, 1994	860	108	472	54	17 (a,b)	82C
	Jan. 9-Mar. 17, 1995	679	83	374	36	7 (b)	68C
Illinois	Jan. 12-July 12, 1994	1,843	N.A.	81	N.A.	N.A.	55L
	Jan. 11-May 26, 1995	2,509	55	226	26	7 (a)	61L
Indiana	Nov. 16, 1993-Mar. 4, 1994	888	24 (f)	179	2 (f)	0	30L
	Nov. 22, 1994-April 29, 1995	1,504	50 (f)	34	6 (f)	11 (a)	61L
Iowa	Jan. 10-April 20, 1994	765	17	201	1	9 (b)	101C
	Jan. 8-May 4, 1995	1,071	35	220	4	13	116C
Kansas	Jan. 10-May 23, 1994	966	35	361	14	25 (b)	92C
	Jan. 9-May 22, 1995	981	39	270	14	17 (b)	89C
Kentucky	Jan 7-April 15, 1994	1,309	263	458	54	2	60L
	No regular session in 1995						
Louisiana*	Mar. 30-June 22, 1992 (c)	3,389	679	1,137	403	32	56L
	Mar. 29-June 10, 1993	3,234	660	1,039	505	21 (a)	52L
Maine	Jan. 5-April 14, 1994	615	11	340	0	12 (a)	39L
	Dec. 7-June 30, 1995	1,586	33	607	2	1	70L
Maryland	Jan. 12-April 11, 1994	2,551	41	751	10	150	90C
	Jan. 11-April 10, 1995	2,261	33	647	10	137	90C
Massachusetts*	Jan. 8, 1992-Jan. 5, 1993	7,353	0	414	0	39 (a)	(d)
	Jan. 6, 1993-Jan. 4, 1994	7,667	0	498	0	53 (a)	(d)
Michigan	Jan. 12-Dec. 29, 1994	1,103	20	451	2	10	352 (c)
	Jan. 11-Dec. 28, 1995	2,299	43	291	2	4	352 (c)
Minnesota*	Jan. 6-April 17, 1992	2,537	12 (e)	246	10 (e)	16	42L
	Jan. 5-May 17, 1993	3,476	7	345	6	30	61L
Mississippi*	Jan. 7-May 16, 1992	2,693	535	676	221	0	125C
	Jan. 5-April 2, 1993	4,346	343	406	155	17	90C
Missouri	Jan. 5-May 13, 1994	1,256	45	180	3	6	129C
	Jan. 4-May 12, 1995	1,242	63	170	4	5	129C
Montana	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 2-April 13, 1995	1,032	64	594	49	8	86L
Nebraska	Jan. 5-April 15, 1994	519	13	224	5	7	60L
	Jan. 4-June 8, 1995	889	27	288	5	5	90L
Nevada	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 16-July 13, 1995	1,325	222	730	173	6	169C
New Hampshire	Jan. 5-June 22, 1994	786	49	412	31	11	23L
	Jan. 4-Nov. 1, 1995 (f)	750	75	304	46	6	26L

See footnotes at end of table.

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INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session*	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
New Jersey*	Jan. 14, 1992-Jan. 12, 1993	3,532	359	215	6	41 (a)	105L
	Jan. 12, 1993-Jan. 11, 1994	1,721	228	368	8	32 (a)	67L
New Mexico	Jan. 18-Feb. 17, 1994	2,065	27	154	7	6	30C
	Jan. 17-Mar. 18, 1995	2,421	37	424	0	200	60C
New York*	Jan. 8-July 30, 1992	17,667	3,731	846	3,731	51 (b)	151L
	Jan. 6-July 7, 1993	14,596	3,607	720	3,607	93 (b)	152L
North Carolina	May 24-July 17, 1994	1,005	57	215	10	0	36L
	Jan. 25-July 29, 1995	2,230	43	546	15	0	(b)
North Dakota	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 3-April 7, 1995	1,041	120	628	91	8 (a,b)	67L
Ohio	Jan. 3-Dec. 29, 1994	383	1,795	143	1,766	0	(b)
	Jan. 9-June 10, 1995	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Oklahoma	Feb. 7-Mar. 27, 1994	1,606	228	392	111	19 (a)	66L
	Jan. 3-May 26, 1995	1,720	249	358	129	55	65L
Oregon	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 9-June 10, 1995	2,727	173	809	48	52 (a,b)	153C
Pennsylvania	Jan. 4-Nov. 28, 1994	3,058	420	270	N.A.	9	66C
	Jan. 3-Dec. 13, 1995	2,286	267	128	N.A.	1	N.A.
Rhode Island	Jan. 4-July 17, 1994	3,565	(g)	959	490	38	85L
	Jan. 3-Nov. 17, 1995	3,708	(g)	445	522	24	77L
South Carolina*	Jan. 14-June 4, 1992	877	556	326	436	13	65L
	Jan. 12-June 25, 1993	1,531	609	213	410	6	67L
South Dakota	Jan. 11-Mar. 15, 1994	664	28	400	18	3	35L
	Jan. 10-Mar. 20, 1995	602	26	298	21	12 (a)	40L
Tennessee	Jan. 11-April 21, 1994	2,493	645 (h)	570	624 (h)	0	(d)
	Jan. 21-May 26, 1995	3,879	653 (h)	552	525 (h)	3	(d)
Texas	No regular session in 1994						
	Jan. 10-May 29, 1995	4,814	3,226	1,088	2,851	24	140C
Utah	Jan. 17-Mar. 2, 1994	810	79	326	26	5	45C
	Jan. 16-Mar. 1, 1995	760	61	N.A.	42	N.A.	45C
Vermont	Jan. 4-June 12, 1994	467	123	148	109	11	93L
	Jan. 4-April 21, 1995	757	68	102	78	2	63L
Virginia	Jan. 12-Mar. 12, 1994	2,025	674	995	566	32	60C
	Jan. 11-Feb. 25, 1995	1,718	552	845	440	21	46C
Washington	Jan. 1-Mar. 10, 1994	1,403	51	317	7	7 (b)	60C
	Jan. 9-April 23, 1995	3,172	92	400	12	11 (b)	105C
West Virginia	Jan.-Mar. 1994	1,293	402	333	206	7	60C
	Jan.-Mar. 1995	1,431	197	303	31	4	60C
Wisconsin	Jan. 3, 1993-Jan. 3-1995	2,147	254	491	95	8	730C
	Jan. 3, 1995 (i)	1,157 (i)	145 (i)	87 (i)	50 (i)	0 (i)	still active
Wyoming	Feb. 21-Mar. 17, 1994	303	23	102	2	3 (b)	19L
	Jan. 10-Mar. 1, 1995	525	30	212	7	2	37L
Puerto Rico	Jan. 10-June 30, 1994	3,502	1,043	29	340	N.A.	172C
	Sept. 12-Oct. 30, 1994	133	229	14	17	(j)	49C
	Jan. 9-June 30, 1995	588	1,259	73	213	0	22C
	Sept. 11-Oct. 30, 1995	141	391	13	119	(j)	50C

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

** Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see Table 3.2, "Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions."

Key:

C — Calendar day.

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

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Number of vetoes overridden: Arkansas: 1995-1; Connecticut: 1994-2; Idaho: 1994-1; Illinois: 1995-1; Indiana: 1995-3; Kansas: 1994-7 bills and 2 line items, Louisiana: 1; Maine: 1994-1; Massachusetts: 1992-7, 1993-6; New Jersey: 1992-6, 1993-6; North Dakota: 1995-1; Oklahoma: 1994-7; Oregon: 3; South Dakota: 1; U.S. Virgin Islands: 1991-1992 session 2, 1993-6.

(b) Line item or partial vetoes: Iowa-1994; includes line item vetoes; Kan-

sas-1994; 9 line item vetoes; plus 14 line items vetoed. New York—includes line item vetoes in appropriation bills. North Dakota—includes 3 line item vetoes. Oregon-1995: includes 1 line item veto. Washington-1994: includes 27 measures partially vetoed; 1995: includes 34 measures partially vetoed.

(c) In addition, an organizational session was held on January 13, 1992. Idaho 1994/1995: includes line item vetoes.

(d) Length of session: Massachusetts: 1992 Senate 37L and House 144L, 1993 Senate 49L and House 150L; North Carolina: 1995 Senate 109L and House 108L; Ohio: 1994 Senate 188L and House 89L; Tennessee: 1994 Senate 42L and 42L, 1995 Senate 48L and House 48L.

(e) Resolutions for 1991-92.

(f) November 1 was a recall session day held to consider one bill. The legislature had adjourned on June 6 and did not return until November 1.

(g) Bills and resolutions are not counted separately.

(h) Total house and senate resolutions for 1994 session.

(i) Data as of Dec. 2, 1995.

(j) 45 total vetoes for 1994; eight for 1995.

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1994 AND 1995 SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama*	Jan. 27-Feb. 3, 1992	44	56	7	45	0	8L
	Sept. 21-Oct. 1, 1992	211	138	46	127	5	7L
	Aug. 12-24, 1993	202	134	72	115	2	7L
Alaska	May 10-16, 1994	0	3	8	1	0	7C
	Sept. 26-28, 1994	4	0	2	0	0	3C
	No special session in 1995						
Arizona	March 28-30, 1994	16	0	8	0	0	3C
	June 15-17, 1994	12	2	5	2	0	3C
	March 14-16, 1995	18	0	9	0	0	3C
	March 23-28, 1995	4	0	1	0	0	6C
	Oct. 17, 1995	2	0	1	0	0	1C
Arkansas	Feb. 28-March 2, 1994	23	13	14	12	0	3C
	Aug. 15-24, 1994	89	16	70	12	3	10C
	Oct. 17-20, 1995	28	11	16	10	0	4C
California*	Jan. 6-Nov. 30, 1992	51	3	26	1	2	7L
	Oct. 8-Nov. 30, 1992	9	2	0	1	0	2L
	Jan. 4-Sept. 11, 1993	4	1	3	1	0	9L
Colorado	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Connecticut	May 6-25, 1994	7	12	6	12	0	20C
	May 24-25, 1994	2	11	2	11	0	1C
	July 6-13, 1994	2	6	2	6	0	8C
	July 13, 1994	2	5	1	5	0	1C
	Oct. 12-Nov. 28, 1994	1	26	1	26	0	48C
	November 28, 1994	5	5	4	5	0	1C
	Oct. 25-Nov. 17, 1995	1	7	0	7	0	24C
Delaware	No special session in 1994						
	Aug. 29, 1995	3	0	3	0	0	1C
Florida	June 7-9, 1994	80	1	0	0	0	2C
	No special session in 1995						
Georgia	No special session in 1994						
	Aug. 14-Sept. 12, 1995	40	139	26	128	0	20L
Hawaii	No special session in 1994						
	June 5-9, 1995	37	5	34	5	1	5L
	Sept. 20-21, 1995	1	0	1	0	0	2L
Idaho	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Illinois	July 1-July 12, 1994	1	0	1	0	0	10L
	No special session in 1995						
Indiana	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Iowa	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Kansas	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Kentucky	June 6-22, 1994	5	4	3	2	1 (d)	14L
	Sept. 26, 1994	0	2	0	0	0	1L
	Jan. 6, 1995	0	3	0	3	0	1L
	Jan. 23-27, 1995	15	67	6	54	0	4L
	July 31-Aug. 4, 1995	17	42	6	37	1	5L
Louisiana*	No special session in 1992						
	Mar. 7-26, 1993	178	73	0	52	0	15L
Maine	No special session in 1994						
	Nov 28-Nov. 30, 1995	13	0	8	0	0	3L
Maryland	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Massachusetts	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Michigan	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Minnesota*	No special session in 1992						
	May 27, 1993	10	0	6	0	1	1L
Mississippi*	Sept. 16, 1992	2	1	2	1	0	1C
	Aug. 9, 1993	2	1	2	1	0	1C
Missouri	Sept. 22-Nov. 17, 1994 (a)	0	0	0	0	0	9L
	No special session in 1995						

See footnotes at end of table.

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INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: SPECIAL SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Montana	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Nebraska	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Nevada	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
New Hampshire	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
New Jersey*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
New Mexico	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
New York*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
North Carolina	Feb. 8-March 26, 1994 No special session in 1995	404	6	28	2	0	(b)
North Dakota	June 29-July 1, 1994 No special session in 1995	1	1	1	1	0	3C
Ohio	No special session in 1994 1995 information not available						
Oklahoma	May 23-27, 1994 Oct. 3-Nov. 4, 1994 May 19, 1995-Not adjourned (c)	16 6 4	10 11 2	0 1 0	6 7 2	0 0 0	3L 5L 6L
Oregon	No special session in 1994 July 28-Aug. 4, 1995	4	2	1	1	0 (d)	8C
Pennsylvania	No special session in 1994 Jan. 23-Oct. 31, 1995	4	1	0	1	0	3L
Rhode Island	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
South Carolina*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
South Dakota	July 11-12, 1994 Sept. 9, 1994 No special session in 1995	12 25	9 0	4 16	1 0	0 2	2L 1L
Tennessee	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Texas	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Utah	April 19, 1995	13	0	11	0	0	1C
Vermont	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Virginia	April 20-Sept. 19, 1994 Sept. 19-30, 1994 No special session in 1995	19 19	55 50	10 10	54 48	0 0	153C 12C
Washington	Mar. 11-14, 1994 April 24-May 23, 1995 May 24-25, 1995 June 12-Oct. 14, 1995	0 22 4 1	1 5 2 1	10 20 18 1	2 1 0 1	0 1 5 0	4C 105C 2C 3C
West Virginia*	Mar. 14, 1992 May 16-27, 1993 Oct. 17-18, 1993	4 19 6	7 8 9	4 10 3	7 7 9	0 0 0	1C 12C 2C
Wisconsin	May 18-19, 1994 June 7-23, 1994 Jan. 4, 1995 Sept. 5-Oct. 12, 1995	6 3 1 1	1 4 1 1	3 3 1 1	1 4 1 1	0 0 0 0	2C 17C 1C 38C
Wyoming	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Puerto Rico	July 6-17, 1994 Aug. 22-Sept. 9, 1994 Nov. 28-Dec. 17, 1994 July 10-14, 1995 Aug. 17-Sept. 7, 1995 Nov. 13-22, 1995	37 83 92 21 88 61	35 100 71 38 149 87	6 62 32 3 132 14	36 77 199 19 208 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	17C 19C 20C 4C 22C 10C

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

** Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional or statutory limitations. For more information on provisions, see Table 3.2, "Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions."

Key:

C — Calendar day.

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

(a) Special session held on Impeachment proceedings.

(b) Length of session: North Carolina: 1994—Senate 31L and House 32L.

(c) Session does not formally adjourn until next session begins.

(d) Number of vetoes overridden: Oregon: 1995-2.

Table 3.21
STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House		
	Capitol			Capitol		
	Personal	Shared	District	Personal	Shared	District
Alabama*	YR	YR/2	...	...	YR/10	...
Alaska	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Arizona	...	YR/2 (a)	...	...	YR/2 (a)	...
Arkansas	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
California*	YR	YR/4 (b)	YR	YR	YR/2.7 (b)	YR
Colorado	(c)	YR (b)	...	(c)	YR (b)	...
Connecticut	YR	YR (d)	...	...	YR/4 (d)	...
Delaware	SO	YR/2	...	SO	YR/2	...
Florida	YR (e)	...	(e)	YR (e)	...	(e)
Georgia	...	YR/3 (b)	...	...	YR/5 (b)	...
Hawaii	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Idaho	...	SO/.75	...	...	SO/1.5	...
Illinois	YR	YR/2 (f)	YR (g)	YR	YR/1 (f)	YR (g)
Indiana	...	YR/3	...	...	YR/3	...
Iowa	SO	...	...	SO	...	...
Kansas	SO (b)	...	...	...	SO/3 (b)	...
Kentucky	...	YR/13	...	...	YR/21	...
Louisiana*	(h)	YR (i)	YR (h)	(h)	YR (i)	YR (h)
Maine	...	SO/15 (j)	...	...	SO/45 (k)	...
Maryland	YR	...	...	SO	SO/3	(g)
Massachusetts*	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Minnesota*	YR (l)	IO/2 (l)	...	...	YR/3	...
Mississippi*	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Missouri	YR	...	YR	YR	IO/1	...
Montana	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebbraska	YR	...	...	Unicameral		
Nevada	SO (b)	YR	...	SO (b)	YR	...
New Hampshire	...	SO	...	...	YR	...
New Jersey	YR (e)	...	(e)	YR (e)	...	(e)
New Mexico	SO	SO	...	SO	SO	...
New York*	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	YR
North Carolina	SO (b)	YR	...	SO (b)	YR	...
North Dakota	...	SO/10 (b)	...	...	SO/12 (b)	...
Ohio	YR (m)	YR (n)	(o)	YR (p)	YR (n)	(o)
Oklahoma	SO (b, c)	IO	...	SO (b,c)	IO/7	...
Oregon	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Pennsylvania	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	YR
Rhode Island	...	YR/8	...	...	YR/7	...
South Carolina*	YR	YR/(q)	...	SO	SO/1	...
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Texas	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Utah	(r)	SO/1	...	(r)	SO/1	...
Vermont	...	YR/15 (b)	...	...	YR/90 (b)	...
Virginia	SO (e)	...	(e)	YR (e)	SO/2	(e)
Washington	YR (s)	...	(t)	YR	...	(t)
West Virginia	SO	...	...	...	SO/17	...
Wisconsin	YR (u)	...	(u)	YR	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	YR (v)	(v)	...	YR (v)	(v)	...
Puerto Rico	YR (v)	...	(u)	YR (v)	...	(u)

See footnotes at end of table.

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STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: For entries under column heading "Shared," figures after slash indicated approximate number of legislators per staff person, where available.

Key:

... — Staff not provided for individual legislators.

YR — Year-round.

SO — Session only.

IO — Interim only.

(a) Includes only majority and minority policy and research staff, not secretarial staff.

(b) Secretarial staff; in North Dakota contracted with a professional secretarial service to provide a joint steno pool of 10 people.

(c) Majority and minority leadership have a year-round secretarial staff.

(d) Each senator is provided with one constituent case worker; all Senate and House members receive support from a centralized caucus staff.

(e) Personal and district staff are the same.

(f) Majority and minority offices provide staff year-round.

(g) District office expenses allocated per year from which staff may be hired.

(h) Each legislator may hire as many assistants as desired, but pay from public funds is capped at \$2,500 per month per legislator. Assistant(s) generally work in the district office but may also work at the capitol during the session.

(i) The six caucuses are assigned one full-time position each (potentially 24 legislators per one staff person).

(j) Majority and minority offices provide staff support year-round. Legislators have access to limited secretarial support during the session through

the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

(k) Majority and minority offices provide staff support year-round and additional secretarial support during the session.

(l) Each majority party senator has one year-round secretary; some minority party senators share secretarial staff (YR/2).

(m) One secretary and one legislative aide per senator. Senate president and other leaders have one or more additional staff members.

(n) Majority and Minority Caucus staff positions provide services to respective members.

(o) Some legislators have established district offices at their own expense.

(p) One secretary per house member. Members in the minority caucus share constituent aides and legislative research assistants. Speaker has Executive Assistant, Administrative Aide, and a Legislative Aide. Minority Leader has an Executive Assistant and an Administrative Aide. Other leadership positions, both Majority and Minority, have Administrative Assistants and Legislative Aides as do Committee Chairs and Vice Chairs. Some members have chosen fewer staff; other members have an Administrative Aide.

(q) One secretary per two senators for 32 of the members; one secretary per one senator for 14 of the members.

(r) Legislators are provided student interns during session.

(s) Leadership, caucus chair, and Ways and Means Committee chair have two full-time staff each. All other legislators have one full-time staff year round and one additional staff session only.

(t) Full-time staff may move to the district office during interim period.

(u) Some of personal staff may work in the district office. Total of all staff salaries for each senator must be within limits established by the Senate.

(v) Individual staffing and staff pool arrangements are at the discretion of the individual legislator.

Table 3.22
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

State or other jurisdiction	Source of staff services**											
	Committee staff assistance				Joint central agency (a)		Chamber agency (b)		Caucus or leadership		Committee or committee chairman	
	Senate		House									
	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.
Alabama*	...	★	...	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Alaska	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Arizona	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	B	...	B	B
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
California*	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	★	...	★	...	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	★ (c)	★ (c)	★ (c)	★ (c)	B (c)	...	...	...	...	B (c)	...	...
Delaware	●	★	●	★	B	...	B	...	...	B	B	B
Florida	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	★ (d)	...	★ (d)	B	...	B	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	●	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Idaho	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
Illinois	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	B	B	...	...
Indiana	★	●	★	(e)	B	...	...	S	...	S	...	...
Iowa	★	...	★	...	B	...	...	B (f)	B	...	...	B (f)
Kansas	★	★	★	★	B	B (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana*	★ (h)	★	★ (h)	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B (i)	B (i)
Maine	★ (c)	★ (c,j)	★ (c)	(c,j)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts*	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	H	B	...	B	S
Minnesota*	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	...	H	H	B	B
Mississippi*	●	★	●	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	B	B
Missouri	★	★	★	...	B	...	B	B	...	...	...	B
Montana	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	★	★	U	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	U
Nevada	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	●	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	B	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	B	B	B	...
New York*	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Carolina	★	★ (l)	★	★ (l)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (l)
North Dakota	(h)	★	(h)	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Ohio	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	B (m)	B (m)
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★ (l)	...	...	B	B	H	B	...	H
Oregon	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	B	B	B	B
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
South Carolina*	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	H	H	B	B
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	B	...	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B (n)	...	...	S	B
Texas	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	B	B
Utah	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	B	...	...	...	...
Vermont	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	...	(i)
Washington	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	B	B	B (o)	B (o)
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	...	...	...	B	B
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	B	...	B
No. Mariana Islands	★	★	★	★	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)
Puerto Rico	★	★	★	★	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)	B (p)

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

** — Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizations location of services.

Key:

★ — All committees

● — Some committees

... — Services not provided

B — Both chambers

H — House

S — Senate

U — Unicameral

(a) Includes legislative council or service agency or central management agency.

(b) Includes chamber management agency, office of clerk or secretary and House or Senate research office.

(c) Standing committees are joint House and Senate committees.

(d) Provided on a pool basis.

(e) Provided on an ad hoc basis.

(f) The Senate secretary and House clerk maintain supervision of committee clerks. During the session each committee selects its own clerk.

(g) Senators select their secretaries and notify the central administrative

services agency; all administrative employee matters handled by the agency.

(h) House and Senate Appropriations Committees have Legislative Council fiscal staff at their hearings.

(i) Staff is assigned to each committee but work under the direction of the chairman.

(j) Clerical staff hired during session only.

(k) Committees hire additional staff on a contractual basis during session only under direction of chairman.

(l) Member's personal secretary serves as a clerk to the committee or subcommittee that the member chairs.

(m) Member's personal legislative aide and secretary or administrative assistant serve as staff to the committee that the member chairs. The Majority Caucus Director of Finance also works with the House Finance and Appropriations Committee, but not exclusively. The chair of the Senate Finance Committee has one additional aide to assist with committee work.

(n) Bill clerks during session only.

(o) Each chamber has a non-partisan research staff which provides support services to committees (including chairmen).

(p) In general, the legislative service agency provides legal and staff assistance for legislative meetings and provides associated materials. Individual legislators hire personal or committee staff as their budgets provide and at their own discretion.

Table 3.23
STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Committee members appointed by:</i>		<i>Committee chairpersons appointed by:</i>		<i>Number of standing committees during regular 1995 session (a)</i>	
	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
Alabama	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	23	29
Alaska	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	9 (d)	9 (d)
Arizona	P	S	P	S	14 (d)	17 (d)
Arkansas	CC	(e)	CC	S	10 (d)	10 (d)
California	CR	CR (f)	CR	(f)	24	26 (f)
Colorado	MjL, MnL	S, MnL	MjL	S	10	10
Connecticut	PT	S	PT	S	(g)	(g)
Delaware	PT	S (h)	PT	S	24 (d)	21 (d)
Florida	P	S	P	S	17 (d)	24 (d)
Georgia	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	26	32
Hawaii	P (i)	(j)	P (i)	(j)	17	19
Idaho	PT (k)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois	P, MnL	S, MnL	P	S	16	28
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	18	20
Iowa	MjL, MnL (l)	S	MjL (l)	S	16 (d)	17 (d)
Kansas	(m)	S	(m)	S	17 (d)	17 (d)
Kentucky	CC	CC	CC	CC	10	16
Louisiana	P	S (n)	P	S	17	17
Maine	P	S	P	S	4 (g)	6 (g)
Maryland	P	S	P	S	6 (d)	7 (g)
Massachusetts	P	S, MnL	P	S	8 (g)	7 (g)
Michigan	MjL	S	MjL	S	19	21
Minnesota	(o)	S	(o)	S	17	24
Mississippi	P (b,p)	S (p)	P (b, p)	S (p)	30 (d)	27 (d)
Missouri	PT (q)	S, MnL	PT	S	23 (d)	42 (d)
Montana	CC	S	CC	S	16	16
Nebraska	CC	U	(r)	U	14	U
Nevada	(s)	S	(s)	S	9	12
New Hampshire	P (t)	S (u)	P (t)	S	16 (d)	24 (d)
New Jersey	P	S	P	S	16 (d)	20 (d)
New Mexico	CC	S	CC	S	9	15
New York	PT (v)	S	PT (v)	S	32 (d)	36 (d)
North Carolina	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	14	23
North Dakota	CC	S	CC	S	11 (d)	11 (d)
Ohio	(w)	S	(w)	S	14	20
Oklahoma	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	19 (d)	27 (d)
Oregon	P	S	P	S	11 (d)	11 (d)
Pennsylvania	PT	CC (x)	PT	S	22	22
Rhode Island	MjL	S	MjL	S	6 (d)	6 (d)
South Carolina	E (y)	S	E	E	14	11
South Dakota	(z)	S	(z)	S	13	13
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	9 (d)	11 (d)
Texas	P (b)	S (aa)	P (b)	S	10	36
Utah	P	S	P	S	11 (d)	11 (d)
Vermont	CC	S	CC	S	12 (d)	15 (d)
Virginia	E	S (bb)	(cc)	S	11	20
Washington	P (b,dd)	S (ee)	P (b,dd)	S (ff)	15	18
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	17 (d)	13 (d)
Wisconsin	(gg)	S	(gg)	S	13 (d)	28 (d)
Wyoming	P (hh)	S (hh)	P (hh)	S (hh)	12	12
Dist. of Columbia	(ii)	U	(ii)	U	11	U
No. Mariana Islands	P	S	P	S	8	7
U.S. Virgin Islands	P	U	P	U	8	U

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Sources: State legislative rules books and manuals.

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) According to a survey conducted for *State Legislative Leadership, Committees & Staff, 1995*, a publication of The Council of State Governments; and state legislative rule books.

(b) Lieutenant governor is president of the senate.

(c) Report of Committee on Committees is subject to approval by majority vote of chamber's membership.

(d) Also, joint standing committees. Alaska, 4; Arizona, 5 (joint statutory); Arkansas, 6; California; Delaware, 2; Florida, 4; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 12; Maryland, 2 (and 11 joint statutory); Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 6; New Hampshire, 73 (statutory and joint); New Jersey, 2; New York, 16 (joint commissions); North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 7; Tennessee, 3 (joint statutory); Utah, 10; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 9.

(e) Members of the standing committees shall be selected by House District Caucuses with each caucus selecting five members for each "A" standing committee and five members for each "B" standing committee.

(f) Applies only to first half of the 1995 session of the California Assembly. Party caucuses make or advise on appointments.

(g) Substantive standing committees are joint committees. Connecticut, 24; Maine, 17; Massachusetts, 21.

(h) Shall include members of both political parties.

(i) President appoints committee members and chairs; minority members on committees are nominated by minority party caucus.

(j) By resolution, with members of majority party designating the chair, vice-chairs and majority party members of committees, and members of minority party designating minority party members.

(k) Committee members appointed by the senate leadership under the direction of the president pro tempore, by and with the senate's advice.

(l) Appointments made after consultation with the president.

(m) Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules.

(n) Speaker appoints only 12 of the 19 members of the Committee on Appropriations.

(o) Subcommittee on Committees of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(p) Senate: except Rules Committee; House: except Rules and Management Committees.

(q) Membership shall be composed of majority and minority party members in the same proportion as in the total membership of the senate.

(r) Appointed by the legislature.

(s) Committee composition and leadership usually determined by party caucus.

(t) Appointments made after consultation with the minority leader.

(u) Speaker appoints minority members with advice of the minority floor leader.

(v) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

(w) Appointed by senate.

(x) Makes recommendation to the house.

(y) Seniority system is retained in process.

(z) Presiding officer announces committee membership after selection by president pro tempore, majority and minority leaders.

(aa) 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.

(bb) Unless otherwise specially directed by the house, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot and a plurality of votes shall prevail.

(cc) Senior members of the majority part on the committee is the chair.

(dd) Confirmed by the senate.

(ee) By each party caucus.

(ff) By majority caucus.

(gg) Committee on Senate Organization.

(hh) With the advice and consent of the Rules and Procedures Committee.

(ii) Chair of the Council.

Table 3.24
RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
Alabama	★	★	★	Senate: none House: at least 2 legislative days.	Senate: final vote on a bill is recorded. House: recorded vote taken upon request by a member.
Alaska	Sec. 12, Art. II "The houses of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure."	★ (b)	★ (b)	For meetings, by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thurs.; for hearings, 5 days.	Roll call vote on any measure taken upon request by any member of either house.
Arizona	★	★	★	Senate: agenda submitted to secretary 5 days prior to meeting. House: agenda submitted to clerk by 4:00 p.m. Wed. for Mon. or by 4:00 p.m. Thurs. for rest of following week.	Senate: roll call vote taken upon request. House: roll call vote required for final action on any bill.
Arkansas	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days House: 24 hours	Senate: roll call votes are recorded. House: each member's vote is recorded upon request by a member.
California	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: disposition of bills by roll call vote only. House: committee action on bills recorded by roll call vote.
Colorado	★	★	★	Senate: final action on a measure is prohibited unless notice is posted 1 calendar day prior to its consideration. House: none	Senate: final action by recorded roll call vote. House: final action by recorded roll call vote.
Connecticut	★	★	★	** 1 day	** Votes on favorable or unfavorable report recorded to show the names of members voting.
Delaware	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: agenda released the day before meetings. House: agenda for meetings released on last legislative day of preceding week.	Senate: results of any committee vote are recorded. House: results of any committee vote are recorded.
Florida	★	★	★	Senate: during session—1 day notice for first 50 days, 2 hours thereafter. House: during session—2 days notice for first 45 calendar days, 2 hours thereafter.	Senate: vote on final passage is recorded. House: vote on final passage is recorded.
Georgia	★	★	★	Senate: a list of committee meetings shall be posted by 10:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. House: none	Senate: recorded roll call taken if one-third members sustain the call for yeas and nays. House: recorded roll call taken if one-third members sustain the call for yeas and nays.
Hawaii	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: 72 hours before 1st referral committee meetings, 48 hours before subsequent referral committee meetings. House: 48 hours.	Senate: final vote is recorded. House: a record is made of a committee quorum and votes to report a bill out.
Idaho	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call.
Illinois	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 6 days House: 6 days	Senate: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded. House: votes on all legislative matters acted upon are recorded.
Indiana	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours House: none	Senate: all final votes are recorded. House: all final votes are recorded.
Iowa	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 1 legislative day	Senate: final action on any bill or resolution is by roll call. House: committee reports include the roll call vote on final disposition.
Kansas	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: vote recorded for any action on a bill upon request by a member. House: the total for and against actions are recorded.
Kentucky	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: each member's vote recorded on the disposition of each bill. House: each member's vote recorded on the disposition of each bill.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
Louisiana	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: no later than 1:00 p.m. the preceding day. House: no later than 4:00 p.m. the preceding day.	Senate: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote. House: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote.
Maine	**Implied as part of organizational session.	★	★	**public hearings must be advertised 2 weekends in advance.	**Recorded vote is required to report a bill out of committee.
Maryland	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: the final vote on any bill is recorded. House: the final vote on any bill is recorded.
Massachusetts	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: 48 hours for public hearings. House: 48 hours for public hearings.	Senate: voice vote or recorded roll call vote at the request of 2 committee members. House: recorded vote upon request by a member.
Michigan	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: committee reports include the vote of each member on any bill. House: the daily journal reports the roll call on all motions to report bills.
Minnesota	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: 3 days House: 3 days	Senate: recorded vote upon request of one member. Upon the request of 3 members, the record of a roll call vote and committee report are printed in the journal. House: recorded roll call vote upon request by a member.
Mississippi	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: none House: none	Senate: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded roll call vote.
Missouri	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 1 day	Senate: yeas and nays are reported in journal. House: bills are reported out by a recorded roll call vote.
Montana	★	★	★	Senate: 3 legislative days House: none	Senate: every vote of each member is recorded and made public. House: every vote of each member is recorded and made public.
Nebraska	U		★ (b)	public hearings, 7 calendar days.	Roll call votes are taken on final action.
Nevada	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 5 calendar days for issues of "high" importance; 24 hours for all other committee meetings.	Senate: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills. House: recorded vote is taken on any matter pertaining to bill at chair's request.
New Hampshire	★	★	★	Senate: 5 days House: 4 days	Senate: committees may report a bill out by voice or recorded roll call vote. House: committees may report a bill out by voice or recorded roll call vote.
New Jersey	★	★	★ (b)	Senate: 5 days House: 5 days	Senate: the chair reports the vote of each member present on a motion to report a bill. House: the chair reports the vote of each member present on motions with respect to bills.
New Mexico	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: the vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Reported roll call upon request when voice vote is uncertain. House: the vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Reported roll call upon request when voice vote is uncertain.
New York	(a)	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 1 week House: 1 week	Senate: each report records the vote of each Senator. House: at the conclusion of a committee meeting a roll call vote is taken on each of the bills considered.
North Carolina	(c)	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: public hearings, 5 calendar days	Senate: no roll call vote may be taken in any committee. House: roll call vote taken on any question when requested by member & sustained by one-fifth of members present.
North Dakota	★	★	★	Senate: notice posted the preceding Wed. or Thurs., depending on the committee. House: notice posted the preceding Wed. or Thurs., depending on the committee.	Senate: minutes include recorded roll call vote on each bill referred out. House: minutes include recorded roll call vote on each bill referred out.
Ohio	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days House: 5 days	Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: every member present must vote and all votes are recorded.

RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
Oklahoma	★	★	★	Senate: none House: 3 legislative days for public hearings that are requested by members.	Senate: recommendations to the Senate of legislative measures are by recorded roll call vote. House: bills may be reported out by voice vote or by signing a written report.
Oregon	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: the vote on all official actions is recorded. House: motions on measures before a committee are by recorded roll call vote.
Pennsylvania	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: none House: 5 days for public hearings.	Senate: every member, unless excused, must attend and vote on each question: absentee members may vote in writing. Votes and results are open to the public. House: all votes are recorded.
Rhode Island	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 2 days House: 3 days	Senate: "public bills" are decided by a recorded roll call vote other bills by yeas and nays. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.
South Carolina	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: no bill may be polled out unless at least 2/3 of the members are polled. Poll results are certified and published in journal. House: generally, bills can be reported out by voice vote or roll call vote.
South Dakota	★	★	★	**1 legislative day	**Final disposition of a bill requires a majority vote of the members by roll call.
Tennessee	★	★	★	Senate: 6 days House: 72 hours when House is recessed or adjourned.	Senate: aye and no votes cast by name on each question are recorded. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.
Texas	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: bills are typically reported by recorded roll call vote. House: committee reports include the record vote by which the report was adopted, including the vote of each member.
Utah	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours House: 24 hours	Senate: each member present votes on every question and all votes are recorded. House: each member present votes on every question and all votes are recorded.
Vermont	(d)	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered. House: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered.
Virginia	★	★ (b)	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: generally, a recorded vote is taken for each measure. House: vote of each member is taken and recorded for each measure.
Washington	★	★	★	Senate: 5 days House: 5 days	Senate: bills reported from a committee carry a majority report which must be signed by a majority of the committee. House: every vote to report a bill out of committee is by yeas and nays; the names of the members voting are recorded in the report.
West Virginia	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate: none House: none	Senate: each member of the committee when a ye or nay vote is taken. House: recorded vote taken on motions to report a bill.
Wisconsin	★	★	★	Senate: a list of public hearings is filed Monday of the preceding week. House: a list of public hearings is filed Monday of the preceding week.	Senate: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported."House: number of ayes and noes recorded.
Wyoming	★	★	★	Senate: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day. House: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day.	Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.

Sources: State constitutions, rule books, manuals and telephone survey.

Key:

★ — Yes

* — Notice of committee meetings may also be subject to state open meetings laws; in some cases, listed times may be subject to suspension or enforceable only to the extent "feasible" or "whenever possible."

** — Joint rules/committees.

U — Unicameral.

(a) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules and there are joint rules.

(b) Certain matters may be discussed in executive session. (Other states permit meetings to be closed for various reasons, but their rules do not specifically mention "executive session.")

(c) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules.

(d) The Senate is referenced specifically as empowered to "make its own rules."

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.25

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
Alabama	Mbrs. Legislative Council	P	35 days for action by committee.
Alaska	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Arizona	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Arkansas	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
California	-----	-----	(a) -----
Colorado (b)	Joint bipartisan	E	Every newly adopted or amended rule expires on May 15 of the following year. Each year the committee sponsors a bill before the General Assembly which extends the adopted or amended rules due to expire.
Connecticut	Joint bipartisan	P,E	65 days for action by committee.
Delaware	Registrar of Regulations, Division of Research, Legislative Council	P	...
Florida	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Georgia	Standing committee	P	The agency notifies the Legislative Counsel 30 days prior to the effective dates of proposed rules.
Hawaii	-----	-----	(a) -----
Idaho	Germane joint subcommittees	P,E	All rules expire one year after adoption and must be reauthorized through legislative action.
Illinois	Joint bipartisan	P,E	If the committee objects to a proposed rulemaking, the agency can modify, adopt or withdraw the rulemaking within 90 days. If the agency does not act within 90 days, the rulemaking is automatically withdrawn. If the committee determines a proposed rulemaking is objectionable and constitutes a threat to public interest, safety or welfare, it may prohibit adoption of the rulemaking for 180 days.
Indiana (b)	Joint bipartisan	E	The legislature is not involved in the rules review process.
Iowa	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Kansas	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Agencies must give a 60-day notice to the public and the Joint Committee of their intent to adopt or amend specific rules and regulation, a copy of which must be provided to the committee. Within the 60-day comment period, the Joint Committee must review and comment, if it feels necessary, on the proposals. Final rules and regulations are resubmitted to the committee to determine whether further expression of concern is necessary.
Kentucky	Joint bipartisan subcommittee	P	Within 45 days after publication of an administrative regulation in "The Administrative Register," or within 45 days of the receipt of a statement of consideration by the subcommittee.
Louisiana (b)	Standing committee	P,E	All proposed rules and fees are submitted to designated standing committees of the legislature. If a rule is unacceptable, the committee sends a written report to the governor. The governor has 10 days to disapprove the committee report. If both Senate and House committees fail to find the rule unacceptable, or if the governor disapproves the action of a committee within 10 days, the agency may adopt the rule change.
Maine	Jt. standing cmtes. & Executive Dir. of the Legislative Council	P,E	Proposed rules identified as major substantive must be reviewed by the legislature before they are finally adopted. The legislature may approve, approve with changes or disapprove final adoption of major substantive rules. Failure of the legislature to act permits the agency to finally adopt the rule. Any group of 100 or more registered voters, or any person directly, substantially, or adversely affected by an existing rule may file an application for review with the executive director of the Legislative Council. One-third or more of the appropriate standing committee must request a review within 15 days of receipt of the application.
Maryland (b)	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The committee has 45 days from the date the regulation is published to comment or object to the regulation.
Massachusetts (b)	Jt. standing cmtes. & Commissioner of Administration and Finance	P	Rules review applies to capitol facilities only. If the rule is not approved by the General Court and the governor within 90 days of filing, it is deemed to have been disapproved.
Michigan	Joint bipartisan	P	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules has two months (three months by vote of committee) to approve/disapprove proposed rule.
Minnesota	-----	-----	(c) -----
Mississippi	-----	-----	(a) -----
Missouri	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The committee must disapprove a final order of rulemaking within 30 days upon receipt or the order of rulemaking is deemed approved.
Montana	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Nebraska	-----	-----	(a) -----
Nevada	Joint bipartisan	P	If the committee objects to a rule, the agency has 10 days to revise it.
New Hampshire	Joint bipartisan	P	Preliminary objections must be filed with 45 days of agency filing of final proposal. Joint resolutions must be filed within 45 days of the objection response deadline.
New Jersey	The legislature	P,E	...

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
New Mexico			(a)
New York	Joint bipartisan commission	P,E	...
North Carolina	Public membership appointed by legislature	P,E	The Rules Review Commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it on or before the 20th of the month by the last day of the next month. The commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it after the 20th of the month by the last day of the second subsequent month.
North Dakota	Interim committee	P,E	The committee has 90 days from the time a rule is published to declare the rule void.
Ohio	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Proposed rules are submitted to the committee 60 days prior to adoption. The committee has 29 days to review refiled rules.
Oklahoma (b)	Standing cmte. or cmte. appointed by leadership of both houses	P,E	Generally, the legislature has 30 legislative days to approve or disapprove a rule.
Oregon	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Pennsylvania	Standing committee(s) and an independent commission	P	Standing committee has 20 days to review the final form regulation. The independent commission has 30 days to review the final form regulation.
Rhode Island			(a)
South Carolina	Standing committees	P	120 days for action by committee or legislature.
South Dakota	Joint bipartisan	P	A proposed or provisional rule can be suspended until July 1 following the next legislative session if five of the committee's six members agree.
Tennessee	Joint standing committee	P	All permanent rules take effect 75 days after filing with the secretary of state. Rules filed in a calendar year expire on June 30 of the following year unless extended by the General Assembly.
Texas			(a)
Utah	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Each rule in effect on January 1 of each year expires 60 days from the last day of that year's general legislative session unless it is reauthorized by the legislature.
Vermont	Joint bipartisan	P,E	All final proposed rules must be submitted to the committee, which has 30 days to review them. Within 14 days of receiving an objection the agency must respond in writing. If the committee still objects it may file its objections with the secretary of state.
Virginia (b)	Standing committee	P,E	Legislative review is optional. Within 21 days after the receipt of an objection, the agency shall file a response with the registrar, the objecting legislative committee and the governor. After an objection is filed, the regulation unless withdrawn by the agency shall become effective on a date specified by the agency which shall be after the 21-day extension period.
Washington (b)	Joint bipartisan	P,E	If the committee determines that a proposed rule does not comply with legislative intent, it notifies the agency, which must schedule a public hearing within 30 days of notification. The agency notifies the committee of its action within seven days after the hearing. If a hearing is not held or the agency does not amend the rule, the objection may be filed in the state register and referenced in the state code. The committee's powers, other than publication of its objections, are advisory.
West Virginia	Joint bipartisan	P	Committee reports and bills authorizing reviewed rules must be filed with the full legislature no later than 40 days before the 60th day of each regular legislative session.
Wisconsin	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The standing committee has 30 days to conduct its review.
Wyoming	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...

Source: National Conference of State Legislators; updated January 1996 by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

P — Proposed rules

E — Existing rules

... — No formal time limits

(a) No formal rule is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

(b) Review of rules is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

(c) As of December, 1995 The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) is scheduled to cease operating, effective July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) may perform the statutory functions of the the LCRAR as it deems necessary. Contact the LCC for more information.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.26

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: POWERS

State	Reviewing committee's powers:			Legislative powers:
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	Method of legislative veto of rules
Alabama .....	...	★	★	Joint resolution (b)
Alaska	(c)	(c)	...	Statute (c)
Arizona	★	N.A.	N.A.	Statute
Arkansas	(d)	N.A.	N.A.	Statute (d)
California			(e)	
Colorado .....	...	★	...	Statute (f)
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	Statute (g)
Delaware	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	★	N.A.	N.A.	(h)
Georgia .....	...	★	...	Resolution (i)
Hawaii			(e)	
Idaho .....	...	★	...	Concurrent resolution (j)
Illinois .....	...	...	★	Joint resolution
Indiana	★ (k)	...	N.A.	(l)
Iowa .....	...	★	★	Joint resolution
			proposed rules	
Kansas .....	...	N.A.	...	Statute
Kentucky .....	...	★	...	Statute
Louisiana .....	...	★	(m)	Concurrent resolution for adopted rules. For proposed rules, see footnote (m)
Maine .....	...	★	N.A.	(n)
Maryland	(o)	★	...	N.A.
Massachusetts .....	...	(p)	...	Joint resolution
Michigan .....	...	...	(q)	Concurrent resolution (r)
Minnesota			(s)	
Mississippi			(e)	
Missouri .....	...	★	★	Statute, concurrent resolutions (t)
Montana .....	★	...	...	Statute
Nebraska			(e)	
Nevada	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire	★	★	N.A.	Statute (u)
New Jersey			(v)	
New Mexico			(e)	
New York	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina .....	★	...	...	Any member of the General Assembly may introduce a bill to disapprove a rule that has been approved by the commission and that has not become effective or has become effective by executive order. (w)
North Dakota .....	...	★ (x)	★	(y)
Ohio .....	...	(z)	★	Concurrent resolution
Oklahoma	★	★	...	Joint resolution (aa)
Oregon	★ (bb)	N.A.	N.A.	(cc)
Pennsylvania	Standing committees Independent commission	★	...	Concurrent resolution (dd)
Rhode Island			(e)	
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	Joint resolution (ee)
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	Statute
Tennessee .....	...	★	★	Statute (ff)
Texas			(e)	
Utah .....	...	...	...	Statute (ff)
Vermont	★ (t)	★	N.A.	None
Virginia (e)	★ (gg)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Washington	★ (hh)	N.A.	(ii)	N.A.
West Virginia	★	...	N.A.	(jj)
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	Statute (kk)
Wyoming .....	... (ll)	N.A.	...	Statute (mm)

POWERS — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures; updated January 1996 by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) This column is defined by those legislatures or legislative committees that can only recommend changes to rules but have no power to enforce a change.

(b) A rule disapproved by the reviewing committee is reinstated at the end of the next session if a joint resolution in the legislature fails to sustain committee action.

(c) Committee powers are advisory. Veto authority of the committee was ruled unconstitutional. However, the legislature can pass legislation for presentment to the executive to annul a rule.

(d) A legislative council subcommittee reviews the rules and regulations, makes recommendations to the full Legislative Council (a committee of the General Assembly). Members of the General Assembly may submit legislation that addresses agency authority to enact or modify rules or regulations.

(e) No formal mechanism for legislative review of administrative rules. In Virginia, legislative review is optional.

(f) All newly adopted or amended rules expire on May 15 of the year following adoption or amendment. The legislature exercises sunset control over rules. Each year a bill is filed that extends all rules promulgated the previous year, except for those rules specifically designated by the committee.

(g) By February 15 of each regular session, the committee submits for study to the General Assembly a copy of all disapproved regulations. The General Assembly may by resolution sustain or reverse a vote of disapproval.

(h) Committee is required to report annually to the legislature to recommend needed legislation.

(i) The reviewing committee must introduce a resolution to override a rule within the first 30 days of the next regular session of the General Assembly. If the resolution passes by less than a two-thirds majority of either house, the governor has final authority to affirm or veto the resolution.

(j) All rules are terminated one year after adoption unless the legislature reauthorizes the rule.

(k) Governor can veto rules with or without cause.

(l) Legislature has authority to intervene only after a rule is adopted. The committee meets during the interim but can affect a rule only through recommending a change in statute.

(m) If the committee determines that a proposed rule is unacceptable, it submits a report to the governor who then has 10 days to accept or reject the report. If the governor rejects the report, the rule change may be adopted by the agency. If the governor accepts the report, the committee can block agency action.

(n) Certain proposed rules must be reviewed by the legislature before they may be adopted. The legislature must enact legislation to approve, approve with changes or disapprove final adoption. If the legislature determines an existing rule is inappropriate or unnecessary, it may direct the Office of Policy and Legal Analysis to draft legislation to amend the statutory authority of the agency to amend the rule.

(o) The committee can delay regulations for a limited time before the regulations are adopted.

(p) If a rule is not approved by the General Court and the governor within 90 days of filing, it is considered disapproved.

(q) Committee can suspend rules during interim only.

(r) Must be passed within 60 days of its introduction in the legislature.

(s) As of December, 1995 The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) is scheduled to cease operating, effective July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) may perform the Statutory functions of the LCRAR as it deems necessary. Contact the LCC for more information.

(t) The General Assembly may revoke or suspend rules or portions thereof.

(u) The committee can temporarily suspend adoption of a rule via filing a joint resolution. The legislature may permanently block regulation via legislation.

(v) Article V, Section IV of the Constitution, as amended in 1992, says the legislature may review any rule or regulation to determine whether the rule or regulation is consistent with legislative intent. The legislature transmits its objections to existing or proposed rules or regulations to the governor and relevant agency via concurrent resolutions. The legislature may invalidate or prohibit an existing or proposed rule from taking effect by a majority vote of the authorized membership of each house.

(w) If an agency does not amend a rule to address an objection of the commission, the commission may send written notice to leadership in both houses. The General Assembly may enact legislation disapproving the rule.

(x) Unless formal objections are made or the rule is declared void, rules are considered approved.

(y) The committee can void a rule.

(z) Committee does not approve rules. Committee can recommend invalidation only of all or part of a rule. Inaction on a rule is not considered approval or consent of legality of a rule.

(aa) Failure of the legislature to adopt a joint resolution within 30 legislative days results in automatic approval.

(bb) Neither the governor nor the legislature has veto authority over rules.

(cc) The committee reports to the legislature during each regular session on the review of rules by the committee.

(dd) The committee has 14 days to introduce a concurrent resolution, which then must be passed by both chambers within 10 legislative days or 30 calendar days.

(ee) Must be passed within 120-day review period and presented to the governor for signature.

(ff) The legislature exercises sunset control over rules. Each year a bill is filed that extends all rules promulgated the previous year, except for those rules specifically designated by the committee. In Tennessee, standing committees may suspend effectiveness of proposed rules.

(gg) Rules objected to become effective 21 days after receipt of objection by the Registrar of Regulations.

(hh) Objections are published in the *Washington State Register*.

(ii) By a majority vote of the committee members, the committee may request the governor to approve suspension of a rule. If the governor approves, the suspension is effective until 90 days after the end of the next regular session.

(jj) State agencies have no power to promulgate rules without first submitting proposed rules to the legislature which must enact a statute authorizing the agency to promulgate the rule. If the legislature fails to enact a statute during a regular session, the agency may not issue the rule nor take action to implement all or part of the rule unless authorized to do so.

(kk) Bills are introduced simultaneously in both houses.

(ll) Legislative Management Council can recommend action be taken by the full legislature.

(mm) Action must be taken before the end of the next succeeding legislative session to nullify a rule.

Table 3.27
SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Preliminary evaluation conducted by</i>	<i>Other legislative review</i>	<i>Other oversight mechanisms in bill</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
Alabama*	C	Select Jt. Cmte.	Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	Zero-base budgeting	180	4	One-hour time limit on floor debate on each bill.
Alaska	C	Legis. Auditor	Standing Cmte.	Perf. audit	1/y	Varies (usually 4)	...
Arizona	S	Off. of the Auditor General	Legis. Cmtes. of reference	Perf. audit	6/m	10	Jt. Legis. Audit Cmte. selects agencies for review and assigns responsibilities for hearings to the legis. cmtes. of reference.
Arkansas	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
California*	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	R	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	Jt. Legislative Sunrise Sunset Review Cmte.	...	1/y	up to 10	Advisory cmtes. are reviewed at least once after establishment; all regulatory functions of the state are reviewed.
Connecticut	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	C	Agencies under review submit reports to Del. Sunset Comm. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Comm. staff conducts separate review.	...	Per. 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 appearance in the Del. Code to complete the review schedule.
Florida	R	...	Subject area committees handle some sunset review.	Perf. audit, progress review	...	10	Automatic repeal if legislature fails to reenact legislation by a specific date.
Georgia	R	Dept. of Audits	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	1/y	1-6	A performance audit of each regulatory agency must be conducted upon the request of the Senate or House standing committee to which an agency has been assigned for oversight and review. (d)
Hawaii	R	Legis. Auditor	Consumer Protection Cmte. of each house	Perf. eval.	None	6-10	Schedules the various professional and vocational licensing programs for repeal according to a specified timetable. Proposed new regulatory measures must be referred to the Auditor for sunrise analysis.
Idaho	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	R	Bur. of the Budget	...	...	1	10	...
Indiana	C	Off. of Fiscal and Management Analysis	...	Perf. audit, Perf. eval.	...	10	...
Iowa	----- No program -----						
Kansas	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee	Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	...	...	Regulations which are rejected during the Interim will expire if not enacted into statute in the next regular session.

Key:

C — Comprehensive
 R — Regulatory
 S — Selective
 D — Discretionary

d — day
 m — month
 y — year
 ... — Not applicable

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Preliminary evaluation conducted by</i>	<i>Other legislative review</i>	<i>Other oversight mechanisms in bill</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
Louisiana*	C	Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	Zero budget review (f). Perf. eval.	1/y	Up to 9	Act provides for termination of a department and all agencies and offices in a department. Also permits committees to select particular agencies or offices for more extensive evaluation. Provides for review by Jt. Legis. Cmte. on Budget of programs that were not funded during the prior fiscal year for possible repeal.
Maine	C	Legislative Committee having jurisdiction over relevant policy area.	Selective review of major substantive rules of agencies.	...	...	Subject to review at least every 10/ys. with provisions for selected earlier reviews.	...
Maryland	R	Dept. of Fiscal Services	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	2/y	10	Sunset cycle reviews completed in 1993 and will resume again in 1999.
Massachusetts*	----- No program -----						
Michigan	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota*	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi*	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	----- No program -----						
Montana	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	R	Legis. Finance Cmte.	...	Perf. eval., Progress review	(i)	5-7	Legis. Finance Cmte. is responsible for introducing legislation to continue any agency reviewed.
New York*	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	----- No program -----						
Ohio	(k)	Sunset Review Cmte. (l)	Standing Cmtes.	(m)	(n)	...	...
Oklahoma	R,C	Jt. Cmte. on Sunset Review	Appropriations and Budget Cmte.	Prog. review	1/y	6	...
Oregon	(o)	...	(o)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania (p)	S	Legis. Budget and Finance Cmte.	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	6/m	10	...

Key:
 C — Comprehensive
 R — Regulatory
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 y — year
 ... — Not applicable

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Rhode Island	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina*	R	Legis. Audit Council	Reorganization Comm., Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	1/y	6	...
South Dakota	(r)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	C	Jt. Govt. Operations Cmte.	...	Perf. audit	1/y	1-8	Sunrise review provision 1/y after creation of entity.
Texas	S	Sunset Advisory Comm.	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	12	The Sunset Advisory Comm. chair and vice-chair rotate every two years between the House and Senate. Members can serve a total of six years and are not eligible for reappointment.
Utah	R	Interim Study Cmte.	Off. of Legis. Research & General Counsel	Interim Cmte.'s discretion	1/y	Up to maximum of 10/y	Legis. Audit Cmte. may at its discretion coordinate the audit of state agencies with the Interim Cmte.'s sunset review.
Vermont	S	Legis. Council staff	Senate and House Government Operations Cmtes.	...	None	...	Reviews only focus on the need for regulation of professions and occupations. Statutory preference is for the least restrictive form of regulation necessary to protect the public.
Virginia	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	C	Legis. Budget Cmte.	Standing Cmtes.	...	1/y	Varies	...
West Virginia	S	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations	Performance Evaluation and Research Division	Perf. audit	1/y	6	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations composed of five House members, five Senate members and five citizens appointed by governor. Agencies may be reviewed more frequently.
Wisconsin	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	(t)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

C — Comprehensive
R — Regulatory
S — Selective
D — Discretionary

d — day
m — month
y — year
... — Not applicable

(a) A one-time review of selected programs ended in 1983.
(b) While they have not enacted sunset legislation in the same sense as the other states with detailed information in this table, the legislatures in California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin have included sunset clauses in selected programs or legislation.

(c) Sunset legislation suspended in 1983. Next review cycle is scheduled for 2000.

(d) The automatic sunseting of an agency every six years was eliminated in 1992. The legislature must pass a bill in order to sunset a specific agency.

(e) Sunset legislation terminated July 1992. Legislative oversight of designated state agencies, consisting of audit, review and evaluation, continues.

(f) No longer applicable because zero-based budgeting is no longer part of the budget process.

(g) Sunset Act terminated December 31, 1984.

(h) New Hampshire's Sunset Committee was repealed July 1, 1986.

(i) Agency termination is scheduled on July 1 of the year prior to the scheduled termination of statutory

authority for that agency.

(j) North Carolina's sunset law terminated on July 30, 1981. Successor vehicle, the Legislative Committee on Agency Review, operated until June 30, 1983.

(k) Applies to certain agencies only; for example, licensing agencies, agencies that issue bonds, cabinet departments, universities and agencies of courts and the legislature are exempt.

(l) Sunset Review Committee will work only through 1996.

(m) Review of annual reports by the legislative service commission and the Department of Administrative Services.

(n) Varies, up to four years, depending on legislation creating or renewing each agency.

(o) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. Joint Legislative Audit Committee still serves as legislative review body.

(p) Sunset act terminated December 22, 1991.

(q) Sunset activity is currently inactive.

(r) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979.

(s) 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 may conduct public hearings.

(t) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.

Chapter Four

THE JUDICIARY

The fundamentals of state justice systems — includes information on state courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts and general trial courts, selection/retention and removal of judges, and compensation of judges and judicial administrators.



Table 4.1
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)		No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
		At large	By district			Method of selection	Term of service 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	Indefinite
Connecticut	S.C.	★		7	8	Legislative appointment	8 years
Delaware	S.C.	★		5	12	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	12 years
Florida	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	2 years
Georgia	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	4 years
Hawaii	S.C.	★		5	10	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	10 years
Idaho	S.C.	★		5	6	By court	4 years
Illinois	S.C.		★	7	10	By court	3 years
Indiana	S.C.	★		5	10 (f)	Judicial nominating commission appointment	5 years
Iowa	S.C.	★		9	8	By court	Remainder of term or 8 years
Kansas	S.C.	★		7	6	By seniority of service (g)	Indefinite
Kentucky	S.C.		★	7	8	By court	4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		★	8 (h)	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	Indefinite
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.	★		7	6	Popular election	6 years
Mississippi	S.C.		★	9	8	By seniority of service	Remainder of term
Missouri	S.C.	★		7	12	By court	2 years
Montana	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
Nebraska	S.C.		★ (i)	7	6 (j)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Remainder of term
Nevada	S.C.	★		5	6	Rotation by seniority (k)	1-2 years
New Hampshire	S.C.	★		5	To age 70	Appointed by governor and Council	To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	★		7	7 (l)	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	Remainder of term
New Mexico	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	2 years
New York	C.A.	★		7	14 (m)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission, with consent of Senate	14 years (m)
North Carolina	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	★		5	10	By Supreme and district court judges	5 years (n)
Ohio	S.C.	★		7	6	Popular election	6 years
Oklahoma	S.C.		★	9	6	By court	2 years
	C.C.A.		★	5	6	By court	2 years
Oregon	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	6 years
Pennsylvania	S.C.	★		7	10	Rotation by seniority	Remainder of term
Rhode Island	S.C.	★		5	Life	By legislature	Life
South Carolina	S.C.	★		5	10	By legislature	10 years

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)		No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
		At large	By district			Method of selection	Term of service as chief justice
South Dakota	S.C.		★ (o)	5	8	By court	4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	Full term
Texas	S.C.			9	6	Partisan election	6 years
	C.C.A.	★		9	6	Partisan election (p)	6 years (p)
Utah	S.C.	★		5	10 (q)	By court	4 years
Vermont	S.C.	★		5	6	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission, with consent of Senate	6 years
Virginia	S.C.	★		7	12	By seniority of service	Indefinite
Washington	S.C.	★		9	6	Justice with shortest term to serve	2 years
West Virginia	S.C.A.	★		5	12	Rotation by seniority	1 year
Wisconsin	S.C.	★		7	10	By seniority of service (r)	Remainder of term or until declined
Wyoming	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	2 years
Dist. of Columbia	C.A.	★		9	15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment	4 years
American Samoa	H.C.	★		8 (s)	(t)	Appointed by Secretary of the Interior	(q)
Puerto Rico	S.C.	★		7	To age 70	Appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate	To age 70

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1993* (released 1995), *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1992* (released 1994) and *State Court Organization 1993*; state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

S.C. — Supreme Court
 S.C.A. — Supreme Court of Appeals
 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 4.4, "Selection and Retention of Judges," for details.

(b) Number includes chief justice.

(c) The initial term may be shorter. See Table 4.4, "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) Initial two years; retention 10 years.

(g) If two or more qualify, then senior in age.

(h) Includes one assigned from courts of appeal.

(i) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.

(j) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.

(k) If two or more qualify, then determined by lot.

(l) Followed by tenure.

(m) May be reappointed to age 70.

(n) Or expiration of term, whichever is first.

(o) Initially chosen by district; retention determined statewide.

(p) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.

(q) Initial three years; retention 10 years.

(r) If two or more qualify, then justice with least number of years remaining in term.

(s) Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

(t) For good behavior.

Table 4.2

**STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS:
NUMBER OF JUDGES AND TERMS**

State or other jurisdiction	Intermediate appellate court			General 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 Court	127	6
	Court of Civil Appeals	3	6			
Alaska	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	32 (a)	6
Arizona	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior Court	126	4
Arkansas	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court	99 (b)	(b)
California	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior Court	789 (c)	6
Colorado	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	114 (d)	6
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	150	8
Delaware .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	17	12
				Court of Chancery	(e)	
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	57	6	Circuit Court	421	6
Georgia	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior Court	159	4 (f)
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit Court	25 (g)	10
Idaho	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	34 (h)	4
Illinois	Appellate Court	42 (i)	10	Circuit Court	820	6
Indiana	Court of Appeals	15 (j)	10 (k)	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	246	6
Iowa	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	332 (l)	6
Kansas	Court of Appeals	10	4	District Court	149 (m)	4
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	93	8
Louisiana	Court of Appeals	54	10	District Court	209 (n)	6
Maine .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit Court	123	15
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	14	(o)	Trial Court	320	(o)
Michigan	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit Court	208	6
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	16	6	District Court	242	6
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	Chancery Court	39	4
				Circuit Court	40	4
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	134 (p)	6
Montana .....	...	...	...	District Court	37 (q)	6
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6 (r)	District Court	50	6
Nevada .....	...	...	...	District Court	46	6
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	29 (s)	(o)
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	30	7 (t)	Superior Court	372 (u)	7 (v)
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	61	6
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	48	5 (w)	Supreme Court and County Court	597	(x)
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 (w)			
North Carolina	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	83 (y)	8
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	District Court	24	6
Ohio	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	362	6

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intermediate appellate court			General trial court		
	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)
Oklahoma	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 (z)	4
Oregon	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	92	6
				Tax Court	1	6
Pennsylvania	Superior Court	15	10	Court of Common Pleas	366	10
	Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	22 (aa)	Life
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	40 (bb)	6
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	36 (cc)	8
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	33	8
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit Court	109	8
Texas	Court of Appeals	80	6	District Court	386	4
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	10 (dd)	District Court	39	6
Vermont .....	...	...	...	Superior Court and District Court	31 (ee)	6
Virginia	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	141	8
Washington	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior Court	157	4
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	62	8
Wisconsin	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit Court	223	6
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	District Court	17	6
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	59	15
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	111	12

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1993* (released 1995) and *State Court Organization 1993*; state statutes and court administration offices.

Key:

... — Court does not exist in jurisdiction or not applicable.

(a) Plus five masters.

(b) At the general trial court level, Arkansas has three types of courts: circuit and chancery probate courts. There are 32 chancery court judges and 34 circuit court judges who serve four-year terms. Chancery probate court, a hybrid of both chancery and circuit, consists of 33 judges (20 of whom serve in the juvenile division of chancery court) who serve six-year terms.

(c) Plus 117 commissioners and 23 referees.

(d) Plus three magistrates.

(e) One chancellor and four vice-chancellors.

(f) For judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is eight years.

(g) Plus 14 district family judges.

(h) Plus 75 lawyers and three non-lawyer magistrates.

(i) Plus 12 supplemental judges.

(j) Plus one tax court judge.

(k) Two years initial; 10 years retention.

(l) Includes eight chief judges, 101 district judges, 50 district associate judges, 26 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, 135 part-time magistrates and one associate probate judge.

(m) Plus 69 district magistrates.

(n) Plus seven commissioners.

(o) To age 70.

(p) Plus 175 associate circuit judges.

(q) Plus six judges for water court and one for workers' compensation court.

(r) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.

(s) Plus 11 full-time marital masters.

(t) Followed by tenure.

(u) Plus 21 surrogates.

(v) On reapportionment till age 70.

(w) Or duration.

(x) Fourteen years for Supreme Court; 10 years for county court.

(y) Plus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.

(z) Plus 77 associate judges and 63 special judges.

(aa) Includes two masters in the Superior Court; plus 10 judges for workers' compensation court.

(bb) Plus 20 masters-in-equity.

(cc) Plus 17 law magistrates, seven part-time law magistrates, 83 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.

(dd) Three years initial; 10 years retention.

(ee) District and superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

Table 4.3

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence											
	U.S. citizenship (years)		In state		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	(d, e)	1	30	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 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	10	10	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(h)	(h)	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	(e)	(e)	★	★	...	...	10	5	(g)	(g)
Georgia	3	3	★	(a)	...	...	...	30	7	7	...	...
Hawaii	★	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...
Idaho	★	★	2	1	...	(e)	30	30	10	10	...	...
Illinois .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Indiana .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	10 (i)	★	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	30	30	★ (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Kentucky	★	★	2	2	2	2	...	...	8	8	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	5	...	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)	(h)	(f)	(f)
Maryland .....	...	...	5 (a,e)	5 (a,e)	6 mos.	6 mos.	30	30	★	★	(f)	(f)
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	(e)	...	(e)	(e)	...	...	★	★	(g)	(g)
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	★	...	(j)	(j)
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	(k)	...	(k)	...	...	10	10	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	3	3	...	★	35	35	10 (h,i)	6 (h,i)	...	...
New York .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	18	18	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	3	(e)	1	...	...	★	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	1 (a)	1 (a)	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	★	★	5 (a)	5 (a)	...	...	26	26	5	5	...	...
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★ (e)	...	...	★	★	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	5 (a)	5	...	1	35 (l)	30	★ (h)	★ (h)	...	...
Texas	★	★	(a)	(a)	(d)	2	35	...	★ (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Utah	★	★	5 (m)	3	...	★	30 (n)	25	★	★	...	...
Vermont .....	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	★ (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	5	5	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	★ (o)	★	...	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	5	★	...	...	30	30	10 (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days	...	...	5	5	...	...
Wyoming	★	★	3	2	...	...	30	28	9 (h,i)	(h)	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	90 days	90 days	5 (i)	5 (i)	...	(p)
No. Mariana Islands	★	30	...	(h)
Puerto Rico	★	★	5	25	10	★ (i)

See footnotes at end of table.

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QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES — Continued

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1993*; state constitutions and statutes.

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 general trial courts.

★ — 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 70. 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. 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 years; trial: five years.

(j) Except that record of birth is required.

(k) There are 260 restricted superior court judgeships that require residence within the county at time of appointment and reappointment. There are 144 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the Chief Justice.

(l) Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

(m) Supreme Court is five; court of appeals is three.

(n) Supreme Court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

(o) For court of appeals, admitted to practice for five years.

(p) Superior court judges must also have 5 years of legal government practice or service as law school faculty.

Table 4.4
SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
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, eight 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 nominees 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 nominees 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 retention ballot. Superior court judges in counties having population less than 250,000 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 retention 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	All nonelected judges appointed by legislature from nominations submitted by governor exclusively from candidates submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission. Judicial Review Council makes recommendations on nominations for reappointment. Probate judges elected on partisan ballots.
Delaware	All appointed by governor from list submitted by a judicial nominating commission (which is established by executive order) with consent of majority of Senate.
Florida	Supreme court and district courts of appeal 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 court of appeals 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. Judges reappointed to subsequent terms by the Judicial Selection Commission. 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. Judges run in uncontested retention elections for subsequent terms. Circuit court associate judges, once appointed by circuit judges for four-year terms, are being converted to full circuit judges.
Indiana	Supreme Court justices, court of appeals judges and tax court judges are 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 until initial one-year term 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 elected on non-partisan basis, but state has open primary which requires all candidates to appear on a single ballot.
Maine	All appointed by governor with confirmation of the senate, except probate judges who are elected on partisan ballot.

See footnotes at end of table.

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SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
Maryland	Court of Appeals and Court of 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	Nominated in party conventions, all are 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. Water court judges are appointed by chief justice; Workers' compensation judges are appointed by the governor.
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 elected 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 the governing body. Judges are reappointed by the governor (to age 70) with the advice and consent of Senate.
New Mexico	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, district and metropolitan judges appointed by governor from list submitted by a judicial nominating commission. At next general election, after appointment, judges run for full terms in partisan, contested election. The elected judge runs for subsequent terms in uncontested retention elections.
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 from list submitted by a judicial nominating commission, established by mayor's executive order.
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 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. Probate and municipal court judges appointed by city or town councils.
South Carolina	Supreme Court, court of appeals, 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 with approval of Supreme 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, circuit court and juvenile court judges appointed by governor from list of at least three nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. Judges run unopposed for retention in general election following initial three-year term; thereafter run on record for retention every 10 (Supreme Court) and six (other courts of record) years.
Vermont	Supreme Court justices, superior court and district and family 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.

SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
Virginia	All full-time judges elected by majority vote of legislature.
Washington	All elected on non-partisan ballot (municipal judges are appointed by mayor).
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.
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 Columbia	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 Islands	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
Puerto Rico	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
U.S. Virgin Islands	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of legislature.

Sources: Warrick, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd Edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society), 1993; "Judicial Selection in the States: Appellate and General Jurisdiction Courts," American Judicature Society, 1996; National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1993, 1995*; and state constitutions and statutes.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, judges included in this table are in the state courts of last resort and intermediate appellate and general trial courts.

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Table 4.5
METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
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. Judges are subject to impeachment.	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. 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. 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 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 percent of votes cast in last election for judge, may petition for judge's recall. All Supreme Court, court of appeals, and superior court judges (judges of courts of record) are subject to impeachment. 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 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. 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 250,000) are filled by the governor from judicial appointment commission lists. Vacancies on superior courts in counties of less than 250,000 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 two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. On recommendation of Judicial Discipline & Disability Commission, the Supreme Court may suspend, with or without pay, or remove a judge for conviction of any offense punishable as a felony under the laws of Arkansas or the United States; for conviction of a criminal act that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a judge in other respects; for conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation; for conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice; for a willful violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Responsibility; for willful and persistent failure to perform the duties of office; or for habitual intemperance in the use of alcohol or other drugs.	By gubernatorial appointment. Appointee serves remainder of unexpired term if it expires at next general election.
California	All judges subject to impeachment for misconduct. All judges subject to recall election. 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. Commission on Judicial Performance, 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, subject to petition to Supreme Court. The commission 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 time appointee has the right to become a candidate. Vacancies on superior 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.

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Colorado	<p>Supreme, appeals and district court judges are subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors or malfeasance in office by two-thirds vote of Senate.</p> <p>Supreme Court, on its own motion or upon petition, may remove a judge from office upon final conviction for a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on 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.</p> <p>Denver county judges are removed in accordance with charter and ordinance provisions.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (or mayoral appointment in case of Denver county court) from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission.</p>
Connecticut	<p>Supreme and superior court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>If General Assembly is in session, vacancies are filled by governor exclusively from candidates submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission and appointed by the General Assembly. Otherwise vacancies are filled temporarily by gubernatorial appointment.</p>
Delaware	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or any high crime or misdemeanor.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, with consent of majority of all members of senate, from nominees whose names are submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Florida	<p>Supreme Court, district courts of appeal and circuit court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.</p> <p>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 a 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.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment, from nominees recommended by appropriate judicial nominating commission.</p>
Georgia	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission (after investigation of alleged misconduct), the Supreme Court may retire, remove or censure any judge.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (by executive order) on nonpartisan basis from names submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission.</p>
Hawaii	<p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, intermediate court of appeals 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.</p>
Idaho	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>Upon recommendation by Judicial Council, Supreme Court (after investigation) may remove judges of Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges.</p> <p>District court judges (or judicial district sitting <i>en banc</i>), 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Illinois	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>The Judicial Inquiry Board 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.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, appellate and circuit courts are filled by appointment by supreme court until general election.</p>
Indiana	<p>Upon 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 crime involving moral turpitude. The Supreme Court may also retire, censure or remove a judge for other matters.</p> <p>The Supreme Court may also discipline or suspend without pay a non-appellate judge.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of appeals are filled by governor from list of three nominees presented by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until general election. Vacancies on most superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Iowa	<p>Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on 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.</p> <p>Judicial magistrates may be removed by a tribunal in the judicial election district of the magistrate's residence.</p>	<p>Governor fills vacancies from lists submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Kansas	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of appeals are filled on nonpartisan basis by governor from nominations submitted by Supreme Court nominating commission. 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.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.</p> <p>Retirement and Removal Commission, subject to 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.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission) 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.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for commission or conviction of felony or malfeasance or gross misconduct.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Maine	<p>Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor upon the joint address of the legislature.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability, the Supreme Judicial Court may remove, retire or discipline any judge.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, subject to review by joint standing committee on the judiciary and to Senate confirmation.</p>
Maryland	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor with advice and consent of senate, from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, with advice and consent of Executive Council, from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Michigan	Judges are subject to impeachment. With the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the legislature, the governor may remove a judge for reasonable cause insufficient for impeachment. 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. 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.	Statutory plan to fill vacancies on district courts requires governor to appoint from nominees recommended by a judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on other levels of court filled by gubernatorial appointment (no nominating commission). 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. For reasonable cause which is not sufficient for impeachment, the governor may, on joint address of legislature, remove judges of Supreme and inferior courts. 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 unexpected 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. Judges subject to impeachment for crime, misconduct, habitual drunkenness, willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, or any offense involving moral turpitude or oppression in office.	Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals, and circuit courts that have adopted commission plan are filled by governor from list of nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on other circuit courts and municipal court are filled, respectively, by special election and mayoral appointment.
Montana	All judges are subject to impeachment. 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 retire any judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties, and that is (or may become) permanent. The Court may also censure, suspend or remove any judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, violation of canons of judicial ethics adopted by the Supreme Court or habitual intemperance.	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 council 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 two-thirds concurrence required for conviction. In case of other judicial impeachments, Supreme Court sits as court of impeachment. 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 by governor from list of at least two nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission.

See footnotes at end of table.

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Nevada	All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment. Judges are also subject to removal by legislative resolution and by recall election. 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 for mental or physical disability that is (or is likely to become) permanent, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.	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. Governor, with consent of Executive Council, may remove judges upon address of both houses of legislature.	Vacancies are filled by governor and approved by majority vote of five-member Executive Council.
New Jersey	Supreme and superior court judges are subject to impeachment by the legislature. 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 <i>en banc</i> or before three justices or judges (or combination thereof) specifically designated by chief justice. 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 Court and superior court, county, district, tax, and municipal courts are filled by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
New Mexico	Judges are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission, the Supreme Court may discipline or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure or inability 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 Court, Court of Appeals and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.
New York	All judges are subject to impeachment. Court of Appeals and Supreme Court judges may be removed by two-thirds concurrence of both houses of legislature. Court of claims, county court, surrogate's court, family court, civil and criminal court (NYC) and district court judges may be removed by two-thirds vote of the Senate on recommendation of governor. 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 by governor with advice and consent of Senate, from among nominees recommended by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies in elective judgeships (outside NYC) are filled at 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 is (or is likely to become) permanent. 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.
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. All judges are subject to recall election. 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. 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. Vacancies on county courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners from names submitted by nominating commission.

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Ohio	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Judges may be removed by concurrent resolution of two-thirds members of both houses of legislature or removed for cause upon filing of a petition signed by 15 percent of electors in preceding gubernatorial election.</p> <p>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 a 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual intemperance, incompetency or any offense involving moral turpitude.</p> <p>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 drunkenness, an offense involving moral turpitude, gross partiality in office, or oppression in office. 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.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Court of Criminal Appeals are filled by governor from list of candidates submitted by judicial nominating commission. For Court of Appeals vacancies, judge is elected to fill unexpired term at next general election.</p>
Oregon	<p>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 or willful violation of rules of conduct prescribed by Supreme Court of general incompetence. A judge may also be retired for mental or physical disability after certification by Commission. Judge may appeal to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor in office.</p> <p>Upon complaint by Judicial Conduct Board, Court of Judiciary Discipline may remove a judge subject to appeal to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>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 a felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude.</p> <p>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 the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>
South Carolina	<p>Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor on address of two-thirds of each house of the legislature.</p> <p>Upon review of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation of the Board of Commissioners on Judicial Standards, the Supreme Court can discipline, suspend, remove, retire or hold in contempt a judge who has been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude, has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Conduct, persistently failed to perform his judicial duties, or is persistently incompetent or neglectful in the performance of his judicial duties or is habitually intemperate, consistently fails to timely issue his official orders, decrees, or opinions or otherwise perform his official duties without just cause or excuse, or for disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on the Supreme Court, court of appeals, and circuit court are filled by joint public vote of general assembly, from list of nominees supplied by judicial screening committee.</p>
South Dakota	<p>Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges are subject to removal by impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge from office.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by Judicial Qualifications Commission for balance of unexpired term.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Court on the Judiciary, the legislature (by concurrent resolution) may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office or physical or mental disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next biennial election.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

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METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Texas	<p>Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by joint address of both houses.</p> <p>Supreme Court may remove district judges from office. District judges may remove county judges and justices of the peace.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of removal by State Commission on Judicial Conduct, Supreme Court selects review tribunal. Decision of review tribunal may be appealed to the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Utah	<p>All judges, except justices of the peace, are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Following investigations and hearings, the Judicial Conduct Commission may order the reprimand, censure, suspension, removal or involuntary retirement of any judge for willful misconduct, final conviction of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law, willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, disability that seriously interferes with performance, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. Prior to implementation, the Supreme Court reviews the order.</p> <p>Lay justices of the peace may be removed for willful failure to participate in judicial education program.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, district and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from candidates submitted by appropriate nominating commission.</p>
Vermont	<p>Upon review of the findings of the Judicial Conduct Board, all judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Supreme Court may discipline, impose sanctions on, or suspend from duties any judge in the state.</p>	<p>If Senate is in session, vacancies on Supreme, superior, and district courts are filled by governor, with advice and consent of Senate, from list of nominees submitted by judicial nominating board. Otherwise, by governor's appointment from nominees list.</p>
Virginia	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Upon certification of charges against judge by Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge.</p>	<p>If General Assembly is in session, vacancies are filled by majority vote of both houses. Otherwise by gubernatorial appointment, with appointee serving until 30 days after commencement of next legislative session.</p>
Washington	<p>A judge of any court of record is subject to impeachment.</p> <p>After notice, hearing and recommendation by 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
West Virginia	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for maladministration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty or any crime or misdemeanor.</p> <p>Upon review of recommendations of the Judicial Hearing Board, 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.</p>	<p>Vacancies on appellate and general trial courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment. 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.</p>
Wisconsin	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court judges are subject to removal by address of both houses of legislature with two-thirds of members concurring, and by recall election.</p> <p>As judges of courts of record must be licensed to practice law in state, removal of judge may also be by disbarment.</p> <p>Upon review of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommendation of the Judicial Commission, the Supreme Court may reprimand, censure, suspend or remove for cause or disability any judge or justice for a willful violation of a rule of the Code of Judicial Ethics, willful or persistent failure to perform official duties, habitual intemperance, due to consumption of intoxicating beverages or use of dangerous drugs, which interferes with the proper performance of judicial duties, or conviction of a felony.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by nominating commission.</p>

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Wyoming	All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of Judicial Supervisory Commission, the Supreme Court may retire or remove a judge. After a hearing before the panel of three district judges, the Supreme Court may remove justices of the peace.	Vacancies are filled by governor from list of three nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on justice of peace courts are filled by appointment by county commissioners until next general election.
Dist. of Columbia	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure may remove a judge upon conviction of 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 by president of United States, with consent of U.S. Senate, from list of persons recommended by Judicial Nominating Commission.
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court justices are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or other felonies and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude. 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 (Spring 1996). Used with permission.

JUDICIARY

Table 4.6

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		General trial courts	Salary
		Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary	
Alabama	Supreme Court	\$115,695	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	\$114,615 114,615 (b)	Circuit courts \$80,615
Alaska	Supreme Court	(a, d)	Court of Appeals	98,688	Superior courts (d)
Arizona	Supreme Court	101,130 (a)	Court of Appeals	98,722	Superior courts 96,314
Arkansas	Supreme Court	100,035 (a,c,e)	Court of Appeals	96,872 (b,c,e)	Chancery courts 93,702 (c,e) Circuit courts 93,702 (c,e) Superior courts 107,390
California	Supreme Court	131,085 (a)	Court of Appeals	122,893	Superior courts 82,000 (e)
Colorado	Supreme Court	91,000 (a,e)	Court of Appeals	86,500 (b,e)	District courts 100,411 (f)
Connecticut	Supreme Court	113,042 (a,e,f)	Appellate Court	105,111 (b,e,f)	Superior courts 106,000 (b)
Delaware	Supreme Court	111,500 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 104,619
Florida	Supreme Court	116,244	District Court of Appeals	110,432	Circuit courts 82,488
Georgia	Supreme Court	114,932	Court of Appeals	114,203	Superior courts 86,780
Hawaii	Supreme Court	93,780 (a)	Intermediate Court	89,780 (b)	Circuit courts 74,214
Idaho	Supreme Court	79,183 (a)	Court of Appeals	78,183	District courts 98,909 (b)
Illinois	Supreme Court	122,892	Appellate Court	115,663	Circuit courts 85,000
Indiana	Supreme Court	105,000 (g)	Court of Appeals	95,000 (g)	Circuit courts 85,000 Superior courts 85,000 (b)
Iowa	Supreme Court	96,700 (a)	Court of Appeals	93,000 (b)	District courts (h)
Kansas	Supreme Court	90,952 (a)	Court of Appeals	87,705 (b)	District courts 82,300 (i)
Kentucky	Supreme Court	89,615 (a)	Court of Appeals	85,956 (b)	Circuit courts 84,300
Louisiana	Supreme Court	94,300 (a)	Court of Appeals	89,300 (b)	District courts Superior courts 81,198 (b)
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	85,858 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 93,600
Maryland	Court of Appeals	104,100 (a)	Court of Special Appeals	97,300 (b)	Circuit courts 95,710 (b)
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	107,730 (a)	Appeals Court	99,690 (b)	Trial court (j) 104,863 (c)
Michigan	Supreme Court	118,758	Court of Appeals	114,007	Circuit courts 83,494 (b)
Minnesota	Supreme Court	94,395 (a)	Court of Appeals	88,945 (b)	District courts Chancery courts 81,200
Mississippi	Supreme Court	90,800 (a)	...	...	Circuit courts 81,200
Missouri	Supreme Court	99,733 (a)	Court of Appeals	93,140	Circuit courts Municipal division of circuit courts up to 76,059
Montana	Supreme Court	68,874 (a)	...	...	District courts 67,513
Nebraska	Supreme Court	94,891 (c,e)	Court of Appeals	90,147 (c,e)	District courts 87,775 (c,e)
Nevada	Supreme Court	85,000 (k)	...	...	District courts 79,000 (k)
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	95,623 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 89,646 (b)
New Jersey	Supreme Court	132,250 (a)	Appellate division of Superior Court	124,200	Superior courts 115,000 (l)
New Mexico	Supreme Court	81,954 (a)	Court of Appeals	77,856 (b)	District courts 73,963
New York	Court of Appeals	125,000 (a)	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	(b,m)	Supreme courts 113,000
North Carolina	Supreme Court	96,000 (a,n)	Court of Appeals	92,000 (b,n)	Superior courts 87,000 (b,n)
North Dakota	Supreme Court	77,448 (a,c,e)	...	...	District courts 71,472 (b,c,e)
Ohio	Supreme Court	101,150 (a)	Court of Appeals	94,200	Courts of common pleas 76,150 (c)
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	87,700 (a)	Court of Appeals	78,660	District courts 75,000 (a)
Oregon	Supreme Court	89,600 (a,e)	Court of Appeals	87,600 (b,e)	Circuit courts 81,600 (e) Tax court 84,200 (e)
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	119,750 (a)	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	116,000 (b) 116,000 (b)	Courts of common pleas 104,000 (b)
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	104,403 (a,p)	...	...	Superior courts 93,997 (b,p)
South Carolina	Supreme Court	100,436 (a)	Court of Appeals	95,415 (b)	Circuit courts 95,415
South Dakota	Supreme Court	76,468 (a)	...	...	Circuit courts 71,413 (b)
Tennessee	Supreme Court	101,820	Court of Criminal Appeals	97,080	Chancery courts 92,892 Circuit courts 92,892 Criminal courts 92,892
Texas	Supreme Court	94,686 (a)	Court of Appeals	90,482 (b)	District courts 92,686
Utah	Supreme Court	94,800 (a)	Court of Appeals	90,500 (b)	District courts 86,200
Vermont	Supreme Court	80,031 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 76,021 (b) District courts 76,021 (b)
Virginia	Supreme Court	107,373 (a,q)	Court of Appeals	102,004 (b,q)	Circuit courts 99,678
Washington	Supreme Court	109,880	Court of Appeals	104,448	Superior courts 99,015
West Virginia	Supreme Court	85,000	...	...	Circuit courts 80,000
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	100,690 (a)	Court of Appeals	92,041	Circuit courts 90,661 (e)
Wyoming	Supreme Court	85,000	...	...	District courts 77,000

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General trial courts	
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary		Salary
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	141,700 (a)	...	...	Superior courts	133,600 (b)
American Samoa	High Court	74,303 (a)	...	...	(r)	(r)
Guam .....	...	...	...	...	Superior courts	100,000 (b)
No. Mariana Islands	Commonwealth Supreme Court	126,000 (a)	...	...		120,000 (b)
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	85,000 (a)	Appellate Court	72,500	Superior courts	65,000
					District courts	55,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	Territorial courts	100,000 (b)

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (January 1996).

Note: Compensation is shown according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect.

(a) These jurisdictions pay the following additional amounts to the chief justice or presiding judge of court of last resort:

Alabama—\$1,080.
 Alaska—\$516.
 Arizona—\$2,508.
 Arkansas—\$8,254 (effective July 1996).
 California—\$6,378.
 Colorado, Missouri—\$2,500 (effective July 1996).
 Connecticut—\$10,534 (effective July 1996).
 Delaware—\$4,000.
 Hawaii, Utah—\$1,000.
 Idaho—\$1,500.
 Iowa—\$3,700.
 Kansas—\$2,520.
 Kentucky—\$5,000.
 Louisiana—\$4,250.
 Maine—\$4,310.
 Maryland—\$16,800.
 Massachusetts—\$3,880.
 Minnesota—\$9,440.
 Mississippi—chief justice, \$3,200; presiding judge, \$600.
 Montana—\$1,357.
 New Hampshire—\$2,988.
 New Jersey—\$5,750.
 New Mexico—\$2,000.
 New York—\$4,000.
 North Carolina—\$2,576.
 North Dakota—\$2,184 (effective July 1996).
 Ohio—\$6,500.
 Oklahoma—\$2,800.
 Oregon—\$2,100 (effective July 1996).
 Pennsylvania—\$3,250.
 Rhode Island—\$10,440.
 South Carolina—\$5,286.
 South Dakota—\$2,000.
 Texas—\$2,784.
 Vermont—\$3,585.
 Virginia—\$7,100 (plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel expenses).
 Wisconsin—\$8,000.
 District of Columbia—\$500.
 American Samoa—plus non-foreign post differentials where applicable.
 No. Mariana Islands—\$4,000.
 Puerto Rico—\$1,500.
 (b) Additional amounts paid to various judges:
 Alabama—presiding judge, \$540.
 Arkansas—chief judge, \$1,583 (effective July 1996).
 Colorado—chief judge, \$2,500 (effective July 1996).
 Connecticut—chief judge, \$6,489 (effective July 1996).
 Delaware—presiding judge, \$4,000.
 Hawaii—chief judge, \$1,500.
 Illinois—chief judge, \$7,228.
 Iowa—chief judges of court of appeals and district court, \$3,600.
 Kansas—chief judge, \$2,392.
 Kentucky—chief judge, \$1,000.

Louisiana—chief judge, \$4,250.
 Maine—chief justice, \$4,066.
 Maryland—chief judge, \$2,600.
 Massachusetts—chief justice of appeals court, \$3,890, superior court chief justice, \$3,980.
 Minnesota—chief judge of the court of appeals, \$4,447; chief judge of district court, \$4,175.
 Missouri—chief judge, \$10,227.
 New Hampshire—chief judge, \$5,977.
 New Mexico—chief judge, \$1,900.
 New York—presiding judges of appellate divisions of supreme court, \$3,000.
 North Carolina—chief judge of court of appeals, \$1,600; senior judge of superior court, \$2,500.
 North Dakota—presiding judge, \$1,656 (effective July 1996).
 Oregon—chief judge, \$2,000 (effective July 1996).
 Pennsylvania—presiding judges of superior court and commonwealth court, \$1,750; president judges of courts of common pleas, additional amounts to \$2,500, depending on number of judges and population.
 Rhode Island—presiding judge, \$9,400.
 South Carolina—chief judge, \$4,016.
 South Dakota—presiding circuit judge, \$2,000.
 Texas—chief judge, \$3,204.
 Utah, Virginia—chief judge, \$1,000.
 Vermont—administrative judges of superior and district courts, \$4,010.
 District of Columbia—chief judge, \$500.
 Guam—presiding judge, \$25,000.
 No. Mariana Islands—presiding judge of superior court, \$3,000.
 U.S. Virgin Islands—presiding judge of territorial courts, \$10,000.
 (c) Plus local supplements, if any.
 (d) Salaries range from \$104,472 to \$105,876 for supreme court; \$96,600 to \$103,596 for superior court, depending on location and cost-of-living differentials.
 (e) Effective as of July, 1996. In Wisconsin, August, 1996.
 (f) Plus three percent semiannually after 25 or more years, three-fourth of three percent after 20-25 years, one-half of three percent after 15-20 years, and one-fourth of three percent after 10-15 years.
 (g) Plus \$3,000 subsistence allowance for associate judges; for chief judges, \$5,500.
 (h) District judge designated as administrative judge, \$79,971; district judge, \$79,069; district magistrate judge, \$37,332.
 (i) Chief regional judges receive \$72,883.
 (j) Superior court department of the trial court.
 (k) Plus six percent at seven years and an additional one percent each year thereafter for a maximum of 22 percent.
 (l) Assignment judges receive \$120,750.
 (m) Intermediate Appellate Court, Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th departments): \$119,000; Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court (1st, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th districts): \$115,000.
 (n) Plus 4.8 percent after five years, 9.6 percent after 10 years, 14.4 percent after 15 years, and 19.2 percent after 20 years.
 (o) District judges \$76,000; associate district judges paid on basis of population ranges: over 30,000—\$70,000; 10,000 to 30,000—\$62,500; under 10,000—\$58,000.
 (p) Plus five percent after five years, 10 percent after 11 years, 15 percent after 15 years, 17.5 percent after 20 years, and 20 percent after 25 years.
 (q) Plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging and other expenses.
 (r) General trial court responsibilities handled by the chief justice or associate judges of the High Court.

JUDICIARY

Table 4.7
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Appointed by (a)</i>	<i>Salary</i>
Alabama	Administrative Director of Courts (b)	1971	CJ	\$ 93,080
Alaska	Administrative Director	1959	CJ (b)	102,468
Arizona	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	101,268
Arkansas	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	73,933 (d)
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	122,893
Colorado	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	(e)
Connecticut	Chief Court Administrator (f)	1965	CJ	118,068 (d,g)
Delaware	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	76,100
Florida	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	92,975
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	83,616
Hawaii	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	85,302
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	74,313
Illinois	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	115,663
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	78,155
Iowa	Court Administrator	1971	SC	74,800 to 106,000
Kansas	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	79,069
Kentucky	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	82,300
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	89,300
Maine	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	70,005
Maryland	State court Administrator (b)	1955	CJ	93,600
Massachusetts	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	103,500
Michigan	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	112,565
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	Not to exceed 83,494
Mississippi	Court Administrator	1974	SC	81,200
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	75,645
Montana	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	55,227
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	76,898 (d)
Nevada	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	70,692
New Hampshire	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	73,468
New Jersey	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	115,000
New Mexico	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	71,029
New York	Chief Administrator of the Courts (h)	1978	CJ (i)	122,000
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	80,600 (e)
North Dakota	Court Administrator (j)	1971	CJ	64,404 (d)
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	94,702
Oklahoma	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	78,660
Oregon	Court Administrator	1971	SC	84,200 (d)
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	1968	SC	117,250
Rhode Island	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	83,856 (e)
South Carolina	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	65,000
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	67,594
Tennessee	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court	1963	SC	94,620
Texas	Administrative Director of the Courts (k)	1977	SC	85,217
Utah	Court Administrator	1973	SC	86,200
Vermont	Court Administrator (l)	1967	SC	76,021
Virginia	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	99,678
Washington	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (m)	94,064
West Virginia	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	81,000
Wisconsin	Director of State Courts	1978	SC	94,804
Wyoming	Court Coordinator	1974	SC	50,799
Dist. of Columbia	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(n)	133,600
American Samoa	Court Administrator	1977	CJ	27,092
Guam	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ (o)	82,025
Puerto Rico	Administrative Director of the Court	1952	CJ	75,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Court/Administrative Clerk	N.A.	N.A.	65,000

Source: Salary information was taken from National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (January 1996).

Key:

SC — State court of last resort.

CJ — Chief justice or chief judge of court of last resort.

JC — Judicial council.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Term of office for all court administrators is at pleasure of appointing authority.

(b) With approval of Supreme Court.

(c) With approval of Judicial Council.

(d) Effective July 1996.

(e) Set by Supreme Court.

(f) Administrator is an associate judge of the Supreme Court.

(g) Base pay supplemented by increments for length of service.

(h) If incumbent is a judge, the title is Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts.

(i) With advice and consent of Administrative Board of the Courts.

(j) Serves as executive secretary to Judicial Council.

(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.

(o) Presiding judge of Superior Court (general trial court).

Chapter Five

ELECTIONS, CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND INITIATIVES

Democracy in action — includes information on offices up for election 1996-2005, methods of nominating candidates, formulas for election dates, polling hours, voting statistics, campaign finance laws, and procedures for initiative, referenda and recalls.



Table 5.1
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 1996-2005

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Alabama*	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Alaska (a)	...	...	G,LG	...	...
Arizona	...	...	G,LG,SS,SP,T (b)	...	...
Arkansas	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (c)	...	...
California	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,SP,T (d)	...	...
Colorado (e)	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
Delaware	G,LG (d)	...	AG,A,T	...	G,LG (d)
Florida	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T	...	...
Georgia	SS	...	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,SP, (f,g)	...	(f)
Hawaii	(h)	...	G,LG (h)	...	(h)
Idaho*	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS,SP,T (i)	...	...
Illinois	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Indiana	G,LG,AG,SP	...	A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,SP
Iowa	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Kansas	(j)	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T, (j)	...	(j)
Kentucky	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (k)	...
Louisiana (l)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,T	...
Maine*	...	...	G	...	...
Maryland	...	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Michigan (m)	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS	...	...
Minnesota	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (n)	...
Missouri	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	A	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T
Montana	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP
Nebraska (o)	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Nevada	(p)	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T (p)	...	(p)
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...	G
New Jersey	...	G	...	...	...
New Mexico (q)*	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
New York*	...	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...
North Carolina	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (r)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (r)
North Dakota (s)	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T
Ohio	(t)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (t)	...	(t)
Oklahoma (u)	(v)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SP,T (u)	...	... (v)
Oregon	AG,SS,T	...	G,SP (w)	...	AG,SS,T
Pennsylvania	AG,A,T (x)	...	G,LG	...	AG,A,T (x)
Rhode Island	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T (y)	...	...

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections
 G — Governor
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 AG — Attorney General
 AR — Agriculture

A — Auditor
 C — Comptroller
 SS — Secretary of State
 SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
 T — Treasurer

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
South Dakota (z) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Tennessee (aa) .....	...	...	G	...	...
Texas (bb) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C	...	...
Utah	G,LG,AG,A,T (cc)	...	(cc)	...	G,LG,AG,A,T (cc)
Vermont*	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Virginia .....	...	G,LG,AG	...	...	...
Washington	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SPT (g)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SPT (g)
West Virginia	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Wisconsin .....	...	SP	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	G,A,SS,SPT	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	G,LG	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor	11	2	37	3	11
Lieutenant Governor	9	1	31	3	9
Attorney General	10	1	29	3	10
Agriculture	3	0	6	3	3
Auditor	8	0	15	2	8
Comptroller	0	0	9	0	0
Secretary of State	9	0	26	3	8
Supt. of Public Inst. (dd)	5	1	9	0	5
Treasurer	9	0	26	3	9

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections

G — Governor

LG — Lieutenant Governor

AG — Attorney General

AR — Agriculture

A — Auditor

C — Comptroller

SS — Secretary of State

SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)

T — Treasurer

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>
Alabama*	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Alaska (a)	...	G,LG	...	...	...
Arizona	...	G,AG,SS,SP,T (b)	...	...	...
Arkansas	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
California	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,SP,T (d)	...	...	...
Colorado (e)	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Delaware	...	AG,C,T	...	G,LG	...
Florida	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T	...	...	...
Georgia	...	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,SP (f,g)	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	G,LG	...	...	...
Idaho*	...	G,LG,AG,SS,SP,T (i)	...	...	...
Illinois	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Indiana	...	A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,SP	...
Iowa	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T,AR	...	...	...
Kansas	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T (j)	...
Kentucky	G,LG,AG,AR,A,C,SS,T	...	...
Louisiana (l)	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,T	...	...
Maine*	...	G	...	...	...
Maryland	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Michigan (m)	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...	...
Minnesota	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (n)	...	...	...
Missouri	...	A	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	A
Montana	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP	...
Nebraska (o)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Nevada	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	G	...	G	...
New Jersey	G	...	...	...	G
New Mexico (q)*	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
New York*	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...	...
North Carolina	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (r)	...
North Dakota (s)	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T	...
Ohio	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (t)	...	...	...
Oklahoma (u)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SP,T(u)	...	(v)	...
Oregon	...	G,SP (w)	...	AG,SS,T	...
Pennsylvania	...	G,LG	...	AG,A,T (x)	...
Rhode Island	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	G,LG,AG,A,C,SS,SP,T (y)	...	...	...

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections
 G — Governor
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 AG — Attorney General
 AR — Agriculture

A — Auditor
 C — Comptroller
 SS — Secretary of State
 SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
 T — Treasurer

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Dakota (z) .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Tennessee (aa) .....	...	G	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,C	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	(cc)	...	G,LG,AG,A,T	...
Vermont .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...
Virginia	G,LG,AG	...	...	...	G,LG,AG
Washington .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SPT	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Wisconsin	SP	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	SP
Wyoming .....	...	G,A,SS,SPT	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	G,LG	...	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor	2	38	2	12	3
Lieutenant Governor	1	32	2	10	2
Attorney General	1	30	2	12	2
Agriculture	0	5	2	3	1
Auditor	0	18	1	8	2
Comptroller	0	9	1	0	0
Secretary of State	0	26	2	9	1
Supt. of Public Inst. (dd)	1	9	0	5	1
Treasurer	0	27	2	10	1

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1994-95.

Note: This table shows the executive branch officials up for election in given year. Footnotes indicate other offices (e.g., commissioners of labor, insurance, public service, etc.) also up for election in a given year. The data contained in this table reflect information available at press time.

Key:

- ... — No regularly scheduled elections
 G — Governor
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 AG — Attorney General
 AR — Agriculture
 A — Auditor
 C — Comptroller
 SS — Secretary of State
 SP — Superintendent of public instruction (dd)
 T — Treasurer
- (a) Election of school boards established to maintain system of state dependent public school systems established in areas of the unorganized borough and military reservations not served by other public school systems.
 (b) Mine inspector—2 year term; corporation commissioners (e)—2 year terms.
 (c) Commissioner of state lands—4 year term.
 (d) Insurance commissioner.
 (e) State board of education (7)—6 year terms; University of Colorado regents (9)—6 year terms.
 (f) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms; 1996–2, 1998–1, 2000–2. Commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998. Special election to fill secretary of state vacancy in 1996.
 (g) Insurance commissioner, commissioner of public lands.
 (h) State board of education (13)—4 year terms; 1996–7, 1998–6, 2000–7.
 (i) Controller.
 (j) Commissioner of insurance 1998; 2004. Board of education members (10)—4 year terms, 1996–5, 1998–5, 2000–5, 2004–5.
 (k) Railroad commissioners (3).
 (l) Commissioner of elections—4 year term; commissioner of insurance—4 year term; board of elementary and secondary education (8)—4 year terms; public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms.

(m) Michigan State University trustees (8)—8 year terms; University of Michigan regents (8)—8 year terms; Wayne State University governors (8)—8 year terms; board of education (8)—8 year terms, 1996–2, 1998–2, 2000–2.

- (n) Commissioner of insurance, highway commissioners (3), public service commissioners (3).
 (o) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms; state board of education (8)—4 year terms; state university regents (8)—6 year terms.
 (p) State board of education (11)—4 year terms, 1996–5, 1998–6, 2000–5.
 (q) Commissioner of public lands—4 year terms, 1998; board of education (10)—6 year terms; corporation commissioners (3)—6 year terms.
 (r) Commissioner of labor; commissioner of insurance.
 (s) Commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 1998; tax commissioner—4 year term, 1998; public service commissioner (3)—6 year terms.
 (t) State board of education (19)—6 year terms, 1996–6; 1998–7; 2000–6.
 (u) Corporation commissioner (3)—6 year terms, 1996, 1998, 2000; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 1998; commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998.
 (v) In Oklahoma, 1 of 3 corporation commissioners elected for 6 year term.
 (w) Commissioner of labor and industries—4 year term.
 (x) In Pennsylvania, auditor general.
 (y) Adjutant general—4 year term.
 (z) Commissioner of school and public lands; public utility commissioners (3) 6 year terms; board of education (15)—6 year terms, 1996, 1998, 2000.
 (aa) Public service commissioners (3)—6 year terms.
 (bb) Commissioner of general land office—4 year term; railroad commissioners (3) 6 year terms; board of education (15)—6 year terms; members of State Board of Education serve staggered 4 year term (8 elected in 1996, 7 elected in 1998).
 (cc) State board of education (9)—4 year terms, 1996–8, 1998–7, 2000–8.
 (dd) Superintendent of public instruction or commissioner of education.

Table 5.2
STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1996-2005

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama*	35	105	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...
Alaska	20	40	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	35	100	17	100	...	...	18	100	...	...
California	40	80	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...
Colorado	35	65	19	65	...	...	16	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware	21	41	11	41	...	...	10	41	...	...
Florida	40	120	20	120	...	...	20	120	...	...
Georgia	56	180	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii	25	51	13	51	...	...	12	51	...	...
Idaho	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois	59 (b)	118	39	118	...	...	40	118	...	...
Indiana	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Iowa	50	100	25 (d)	100	...	...	25 (e)	100	...	...
Kansas	40	125	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...
Kentucky	38	100	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...
Louisiana	39	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105
Maine*	35	151	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland	47	141	...	...	...	...	47	141	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan	38	110	...	110	...	...	38	110	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	67	134	...	...	...	134	...	...
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	122
Missouri	34	163	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...
Montana	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	49	U	25	U	...	...	24	U	...	...
Nevada	21	42	10	42	...	...	11	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey	40	80	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	80
New Mexico	42	70	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...
New York*	61	150	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	49	98	24 (d)	98	...	...	25 (e)	98	...	...
Ohio	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Oklahoma	48	101	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...
Oregon	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania	50	203	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...
Rhode Island	50	100	50	100	...	...	50	100	...	...
South Carolina	46	124	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1996-2005 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total legislators</i>		<i>1996</i>		<i>1997</i>		<i>1998</i>		<i>1999</i>	
	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
South Dakota	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Texas	31	150	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah	29	75	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...
Vermont*	30	150	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia	40	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	40	100
Washington	49	98	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...
West Virginia	34	100	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Wyoming	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
Totals	1,999	5,440	1,209	4,787	40	180	1,136	5,033	131	407

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1996-2005 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	17	100	...	...	35	100	...	...	35	100	...	...
California	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...
Colorado	18	65	...	...	18	65	...	...	19	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware	11	41	...	...	21	41	...	...	10	41	...	...
Florida	20	120	...	...	20 (a)	120	...	...	20	120	...	...
Georgia	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii	13	51	...	...	12	51	...	...	13	51	...	...
Idaho	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois	19	118	...	...	59	118	...	...	(c)	118	...	...
Indiana	25	100	...	...	25	99	...	...	25	99	...	...
Iowa	25 (d)	100	...	...	25 (e)	100	...	...	50	100	...	...
Kansas	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	40	125	...	...
Kentucky	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105	...	...	...	...
Maine*	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan	...	110	...	...	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	122	...	...	...	...
Missouri	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...
Montana	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	25	U	...	...	24	U	...	...	25	U	...	...
Nevada	10	42	...	...	11 (f)	42	...	...	10	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	40	80	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	80
New Mexico	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	42	70	...	...
New York*	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	24 (d)	98	...	...	25 (e)	98	...	...	24	98	...	...
Ohio	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...
Oklahoma	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...
Oregon	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...
Rhode Island	50	100	...	...	50	100	...	...	38	75	...	...
South Carolina	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	46	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1996-2005 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
South Dakota	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...
Texas	15	150	...	...	31	150	...	...	15	150	...	...
Utah	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...	14	75	...	...
Vermont*	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	100	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100
Washington	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...
West Virginia	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...
Wyoming	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
Totals	1,188	4,787	40	180	1,200	5,032	171	407	1,200	4,761	0	180

Sources: State elections administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: This table shows the number of legislative seats up for election in a given year. As a result of redistricting, states may adjust some elections. The data contained in this table reflect information available at press time. See Table 3.3, "The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations," for specific information on legislative terms.

Key:

... — No regularly scheduled elections

U — Unicameral legislature

(a) In the year following reapportionment, if the Florida Legislature deems it necessary, all 40 Senate seats

may have to run—20 for two-year terms and 20 for four-year terms.

(b) The entire Senate is up for election every 10 years, beginning in 1972. Senate districts are divided into three groups. One group of senators is elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; two years, four years and four years; four years, two years and four years.

(c) After redistricting there will be a lottery for which districts in the Senate will receive the set of terms.

(d) Even-numbered Senate districts.

(e) Odd-numbered Senate districts.

(f) In Nevada, reapportionment after the census of 2000 will likely add senate and assembly districts for the 2002 elections.

Table 5.3
METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Method(s) of nominating candidates</i>
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 or independent nomination procedure.
Colorado	Assembly/primary; however, a political party may hold a pre-primary assembly (at least 65 days before the primary) for the designation of candidates. Each candidate who receives at least 30 percent of the delegates' vote of those present and voting is listed on the primary ballot, with the candidate receiving the most votes listed first. If no candidate receives at least 30 percent of the vote, a second ballot shall be taken on all candidates, and the two candidates with the highest number of votes will be the candidate placed on the primary ballot. If any candidate receives less than 10 percent of the votes from the assembly, they are precluded from petitioning further.
Connecticut	Convention/primary election. Major political parties hold state conventions (convening not earlier than the 68th day and closing not later than the 50th day before the date of the primary) for the purpose of endorsing candidates. If no one challenges the endorsed candidate, no primary election is held. However, if anyone (who received at least 15 percent of the delegate vote on any roll call at the convention) challenges the endorsed candidate, a primary election is held to determine the party nominee for the general election.
Delaware	Primary election.
Florida	Primary election.
Georgia	Primary election.
Hawaii	Primary election.
Idaho	Primary election.
Illinois	Primary election.
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 the party convention.
Kansas	Primary election; however, candidates of any political party that receive less than 5 percent but more than 1 percent of the total votes cast for statewide offices in the general election must nominate candidates by either caucus or convention.
Kentucky	Primary election. A slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor that receives the highest number of its party's votes but which number is less than 40 percent of the votes cast for all slates of candidates of that party, shall be required to participate in a runoff primary with the slate of candidates of the same party receiving the second highest number of votes.
Louisiana	Primary election. Open primary system requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. Candidate who receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary is elected to office; if no candidate receives a majority vote, a runoff election is held between the two candidates who received the most votes.
Maine*	Primary election.
Maryland	Primary election.
Massachusetts	Primary election.
Michigan	Primary election held for nomination of candidates for governor, U.S. congressional seats, state senators and representatives; court of appeals, circuit and district courts; state conventions held for nomination of candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state and attorney general. State convention also held to nominate candidates for Justice of Supreme Court, State Board of Education, Regents of University of Michigan, Trustees of Michigan State University, Governors of Wayne State University.
Minnesota	Primary election.
Mississippi	Primary election.
Missouri	Primary election.
Montana	Primary election.
Nebraska	Primary election.
Nevada	Primary election.
New Hampshire	Primary election.
New Jersey	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election.
New Mexico	Convention/primary election.
New York*	Committee meeting/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. Other candidates not receiving 25 percent of the vote may use a designating petition to put their names on the primary ballot as candidates for nomination.

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Method(s) of nominating candidates</i>
North Carolina	Primary election.
North Dakota	Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates. Endorsed candidates are automatically placed on the primary election ballot, but other candidates may also petition their name on the ballot.
Ohio	Primary election.
Oklahoma	Primary election.
Oregon	Primary election.
Pennsylvania	Primary election and nomination papers for minor political parties and political bodies.
Rhode Island	Primary election.
South Carolina	Primary election for Republicans and Democrats; party conventions held for three minor parties. All must file with proper election commission by varying dates depending on office.
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, U.S. senator, or U.S. congressman, a runoff election is held two weeks later. Constitutional officers, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and school and public lands commissioner, are nominated by party convention.
Tennessee	Primary election.
Texas	Primary election.
Utah	Convention/primary election. Delegates are elected at neighborhood caucus meetings to attend county and state conventions and select party members 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; however, executive committees may make nomination in case of certain vacancies on ballot.
Wisconsin	Primary election.
Wyoming	Primary election.
Dist. of Columbia	Primary election.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Primary election.

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of The States, 1994-95*.

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.

Table 5.4
ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS
(Formulas)

State or other jurisdiction	National			State			Local		
	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
Alabama*	June, 1st T	...	Nov., ★	June, 1st T	June, Last T	Nat.	State	State	Nat.
Alaska	Aug., 4th T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	Oct., 1st T
Arizona	8 T Prior	...	Nov., ★	8th T Prior	...	Nat.	(a)	...	Nat. (a)
Arkansas	3 wks. Prior	June, 2nd T (b)	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
California	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	V	...	Nat.
Colorado	Aug, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat. (c)	...	...	Nat.
Connecticut	56th day Prior (N)(c) 1st T in March (P)	...	Nov., ★	56th day Prior	...	Nat.	State	...	Nat. or May, 1st M (d)
Delaware	Sept., 1st S After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	(a)
Florida	9th T Prior	5th T Prior	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (c)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (c)
Georgia	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nov., ★ (c)	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat. (c)	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat. (c)
Hawaii	Sept., 2nd Last S	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Idaho	May, 4th T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Illinois	March 3rd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	February, Last T	...	April, 1st T (d)
Indiana	May, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Iowa	June, ★	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat. (c)	Nat. (e)	...	Nat. (e)
Kansas	Aug 1st T	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat. (a)	...	Nat. (a)	5 wks. Prior (f)	...	April 1st T (f)
Kentucky	May, 1st T after 4th M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	(g)	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Louisiana (h)	Oct., 1st S	...	Nov., ★	Oct., 2nd to last S	...	4th S AP	V	...	V
Maine*	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	V
Maryland	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Massachusetts	7th T Prior	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	V	...	V
Michigan	Aug., ★ (i)	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat. (c)	Nat.	...	Nat. (c)
Minnesota	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. (a)	...	Nat. (a)
Mississippi	June, 1st T (j)	3rd T AP	Nov., ★	Aug., ★ (a)	3rd T AP	Nat. (a)	May, 1st T (a)	2nd T AP	June, ★ (a)
Missouri	Aug., ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Montana	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M (a)	...	Nat. (f)
Nebraska	May, 1st T After 2nd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Nevada	Sept., 1st T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
New Hampshire	Sept, 2nd T (c)	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	Mar., 2nd T or May, 2nd T
New Jersey	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	June, ★	...	Nat.	June, ★	...	Nat.
New Mexico	June, 1st T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
New York*	April, 1st T (P)	...	Nov., ★	Sept., ★	...	Nat.	State	Sept., 2 wks AP (a)	Nat.
North Carolina	May, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	4 wks. AP	Nat.	V	V	V
North Dakota	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	April 1st T or June 2nd T
Ohio	March, 3rd T (P)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. (a)	...	Nat. (a)

Key:

★ — First Tuesday after first Monday.
M — Monday.
T — Tuesday.
TH — Thursday.
S — Saturday.
Nat. — Same date as national elections.

State — Same date as state elections.
Prior — Prior to general election.
(P) — Presidential election years.
(N) — Non-presidential election years.
AP — After primary.
V — Varies.

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	National			State			Local		
	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
Oklahoma	Aug., 4th T (k) Mar, 2nd T (P)	Sept., 3rd T	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (c)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (c)
Oregon	May, 3rd T	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Pennsylvania	May, 3rd T April, 4th T (P)(l)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Rhode Island	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
South Carolina	June, 2nd T	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (a)	Nat.	Nat. (a)
South Dakota	June, 1st T Feb., Last T (P)	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	June, 1st T	2nd T AP	Nat.	State	...	Nat. (m)
Tennessee	Aug., 1st TH (c) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat.	May, 1st T (n) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Aug 1st TH (c)
Texas	March, 2nd T	Apr., 2nd T	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Utah	June, 4th T	...	Nov., ★ (c)	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Vermont (o)*	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nat.*	...	...	March, 1st T
Virginia	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. or March, 1st T	...	Nat. or May, 1st T
Washington	Sept., 3rd T (p)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
West Virginia	May, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Wisconsin	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat. (q)	Feb., 3rd T	...	April 1st T (p)
Wyoming	Aug., 1st T After 3rd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	Sept., 2nd T	14 day AP	Nov., 1st T	Sept., 2nd T	14 days AP	Nov., 1st T

Source: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: This table describes the basic formulas for determining when national, state and local elections will be held. For specific information on a particular state, the reader is advised to contact the specific state election administration office. National elections are defined as elections for president, U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. In some cases, states have elected to provide specific data on variations between national elections in presidential and non-presidential years. Where provided, these variations have been noted.

Key:

★ — First Tuesday after first Monday.

M — Monday.

T — Tuesday.

TH — Thursday.

S — Saturday.

Nat. — Same date as national elections.

State — Same date as state elections.

Prior — Prior to general election.

(P) — Presidential election years.

(N) — Non-presidential election years.

AP — After primary.

V — Varies.

(a) In Arizona, municipalities not less than 30 days prior to general election. In Delaware, elections are determined by city charter. In Iowa, partisan election only. In Kansas, state and county elections. In Minnesota, county elections only. In Mississippi, state and county elections are held together; municipal elections are held in separate years. In Montana, municipalities only. In New York, runoff in New York City only. In Ohio, municipalities and towns in odd years and counties in even years. In South Carolina, school boards vary.

(b) In Arkansas, a general primary is scheduled for the second Tuesday in June. A preferential primary is held two weeks before the general primary; should no candidate receive a majority vote, the general (runoff) primary is held.

(c) Even years.

(d) Unless that date conflicts with Passover, then 1st Tuesday following last day of Passover.

(e) County, township offices, and city elections are held in odd-numbered years on Nov. *. School elections are held annually on Sept., 2T.

(f) Odd years.

(g) Held 35 days after the date of the May primary if necessary for governor and lieutenant governor race.

(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, that candidate 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. For national elections, the first vote is held on the first Saturday in October of even-numbered years with the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. For state elections, the election is held on the second to last Saturday in October with the runoff being held on the fourth Saturday after first election. Local elections vary depending on the location and the year.

(i) Applies to federal, state, county, and township offices. Cities may hold their primaries and elections at different times depending on charter or governing statutes. Villages generally hold primary in February and elections in March on an annual basis. Schools for the most part hold annual elections in June.

(j) Except in presidential election year when congressional races correspond to Super Tuesday.

(k) The primary election is held on the 4th Tuesday in August in each even-numbered year, including presidential election years. The presidential preferential primary is held on the 2nd Tuesday in March during presidential election years.

(l) Except the 1994 election which would have landed on a Jewish holiday. It was held on May 10, 1994.

(m) County officials.

(n) County party has the option of having a county primary in conjunction with the presidential primary in March or the regular May date.

(o) In Vermont, if there is a tie in the general election, the legislature decides the winner. In state primary runoffs, the runoff election must be proclaimed within 7 days after primary; after proclamation, election is held 15-22 days later. Local elections are held by annual town meetings which may vary depending on town charter.

(p) Other election dates for special elections include: Feb. *, March 2T, April *, May, 4T or date of presidential primary.

(q) Superintendent of public instruction, Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court justices are elected with local officials.

Table 5.5
POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
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	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Arizona	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas	7:30 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	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polls may open earlier at option of county clerk, but not earlier than 7 a.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. local time	
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. Only persons still in line at 6 p.m. may vote until 7 p.m.
Kentucky	6 a.m.	6 p.m. (prevailing time)	
Louisiana	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine*	Between 6 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	Towns with population less than 100 may close after all registered voters have voted.
Maryland	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Michigan	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Minnesota	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Municipalities of less than 500 may establish hours of no later than 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Mississippi	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Missouri	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Montana	7 a.m. noon	8 p.m. 8 p.m.	In precincts of over 200 registered voters. In precincts of less than 200 registered voters, polls may close when all registered electors have voted.
Nebraska	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST)	
	8 a.m.	8 p.m. (CST)	
Nevada	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New Hampshire	Varies 11 a.m.	Varies (cities) 7 p.m. (towns)	All polls open not later than 11 a.m. and close not earlier than 7 p.m. In cities, city council shall determine polling hours at least 30 days prior to state elections.
New Jersey	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
New Mexico	7 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 9:30 p.m., provided that all precincts in the county remain open until 9:30 p.m. In precincts where less than 75 votes were cast in previous elections, polls may open at noon.
North Dakota	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	Between 7 and 9 p.m.	
Ohio	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Oklahoma	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Oregon	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Pennsylvania	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Rhode Island	Between 6 and 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Opening hours vary across cities and towns.
South Carolina	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
South Dakota	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST)	
	8 a.m.	8 p.m. (CST)	
Tennessee	No standard opening time	7p.m. (CST) 8 p.m. (EST)	Must be open at least 10 hours and no more than 13 hours.
Texas	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Utah	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Vermont*	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	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.	8 p.m.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class cities.
	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	4th class cities, towns and villages.
Wyoming	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Dist. of Columbia	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
U.S. Virgin Islands	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from those noted.

(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.

ELECTIONS

Table 5.6
VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Mail registration allowed for all voters</i>	<i>Closing date for registration before general election (days)</i>	<i>Persons eligible for absentee registration (a)</i>	<i>Automatic cancellation of registration for failure to vote for ____ years</i>
Alabama*	...	10	M/O	—
Alaska	★	30	(b)	6
Arizona	★	29	(b)	4 (c)
Arkansas	★	30	(b)	4
California	★	29	(b)	—
Colorado	★	29	(b)	2 general elections
Connecticut	★	14 (d)	(b)	—
Delaware	★	20	(b)	4
Florida	...	29	(b)	2 general elections
Georgia	★	(e)	(b)	—
Hawaii	★	30	(b)	2 election cycles
Idaho	★	(f)	(b)	4
Illinois	★	29	M/O	—
Indiana	★	29 (g)	M/O	—
Iowa	★	10	(b)	2 general elections
Kansas	★	14	(b)	2 general elections
Kentucky	★	28	(b)	—
Louisiana	★	24	D	—
Maine*	★	Election day	(b)	—
Maryland	★	29	(b)	—
Massachusetts	★	20	(b)	—
Michigan	★	30	(b)	—
Minnesota	★	Election day (h)	(b)	4
Mississippi	★	30	(b)	4 (i)
Missouri	★	28	(b)	2 general elections
Montana	★	30	(b)	1 presidential election
Nebraska	★	(j)	(b)	—
Nevada	★	30	M/O	(k)
New Hampshire	...	10 (l)	B,D,E,R,S,T	(m)
New Jersey	★	29	(b)	—
New Mexico	★	28	T	(n)
New York*	★	25	(b)	5 (c)
North Carolina	★	25	(b)	—
North Dakota	(o)	—
Ohio	★	30	(b)	4
Oklahoma	★	24	M/O	—
Oregon	★	20	(b)	2 general elections
Pennsylvania	★	30	B,D,M/O,O,P,R,S,T	—
Rhode Island	★	30	D	(p)
South Carolina	★	30	(b)	2 general elections
South Dakota	...	15	(b)	—
Tennessee	★	30	(b)	—
Texas	★	30	(b)	—
Utah	★	5 (q)	(r)	4
Vermont*	★	17	(s)	—
Virginia	★	28	T	4
Washington	★	30	M/O	—
West Virginia	★	30	(b)	—
Wisconsin	★	Election day (q)	(b)	4 (c)
Wyoming	...	(h)	(b)	1 general election
Dist. of Columbia	★	30	(b)	—
American Samoa	★	30	M/O	2 general elections
Guam	★	10	(b)	1 general election
Puerto Rico	...	50	(b)	1 general election
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	30	(t)	2 general elections

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Mail registration allowed.

... — Mail registration not allowed.

— — No automatic cancellation.

(a) In this column: B—Absent on business; C—Senior citizen; D—Disabled persons; E—Not absent, but prevented by employment from registering; M/O—No absentee registration except military and overseas citizens as required by federal law; O—Out of state; P—Out of precinct; R—Absent for religious reasons; S—Students; T—Temporarily out of jurisdiction.

(b) All voters. See column on mail registration.

(c) In Arizona and Wisconsin, registration is suspended for failure to vote after four years and after no response to notification. In New York, suspended following a five-year period ending with a presidential election.

(d) Closing date differs for primary election. In Connecticut, 1 day; Delaware, 21 days.

(e) Fifth Monday prior to election.

(f) With county clerk, up to 24 days before an election; eligible voters may also register on election day at polling place.

(g) Absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters may be registered until the final poll list is prepared up to 10 days before election day.

(h) Minnesota—21 days or election day; Wyoming—30 days or primary election day, or general election day.

(i) Only in some counties.

(j) 2nd Friday before election day.

(k) Four years if person voted in presidential election.

(l) Also, at polls on election day.

(m) Every 10 years and 2 elections failure to vote.

(n) In New Mexico, two consecutive primary and general election cycles, plus failure to respond to confirmation mailings.

(o) No voter registration.

(p) Two federal elections.

(q) By mail: Utah, 20 days; Wisconsin, 13 days.

(r) New legislation changed criteria for absentee voting. There are several criteria including religious reasons, disabled, etc., or if the voter otherwise expects to be absent from the precinct on election day.

(s) Anyone unable to register in person.

(t) No one is eligible to register absentee.

ELECTIONS

Table 5.7
VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

State	Primary election			General election						Total votes
	Republican	Democrat	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Other	Percent	
Alabama*	122,190	741,710	863,900	633,519	52.1	582,106	47.9	625	0.1	1,216,250
Alaska (a)	24,854	24,727	116,214	87,517	40.8	87,693	41.1	38,585	18.1	213,435
Arizona	297,328	262,364	564,744	594,492	52.5	500,702	44.3	35,413	3.0	1,129,607
Arkansas	86,977	491,146	578,123	295,925	42.5	400,386	57.5	101	0.0	696,412
California	2,121,728	2,604,853	4,726,581	3,791,904	49.2	3,525,197	45.8	382,366	5.0	7,699,467
Colorado	173,298	68,722	242,020	432,042	21.3	619,205	30.4	65,060	3.2	1,116,307
Connecticut (b)	(c)	131,065	131,065	427,840	37.5	236,641	20.7	476,641	41.8	1,141,122
Delaware†	unopposed	unopposed	0	169,733	70.7	70,236	29.3	0	0.0	239,969
Florida (d)	901,237	836,414	1,737,651	2,071,068	49.2	2,135,008	50.8	583	0.0	4,206,659
Georgia	118,118	1,052,315 (e)	1,170,433	645,625	44.5	766,662	52.9	37,395	2.6	1,449,682
Hawaii (d)	54,075	201,286	255,361	107,908	29.2	134,978	36.6	126,127	34.2	369,013
Idaho (d)	118,891	57,797	176,688	216,123	52.2	181,363	43.9	15,860	3.9	413,346
Illinois (f)	767,695	unopposed	767,695	1,653,126	50.7	1,569,217	48.2	35,067	1.1	3,257,410
Indiana	457,246	390,938	848,184	822,533	36.9	1,382,151	62.0	24,432	1.1	2,229,116
Iowa (d)	311,277	128,317	439,594	556,395	56.4	414,453	42.0	16,400	1.7	987,248
Kansas	309,560	172,228	481,788	333,589	42.6	380,609	48.6	69,127	8.8	783,325
Kentucky†	164,570	506,646	673,519	237,069	42.1	616,558	48.5	20,260	0.2	873,887
Louisiana†	unopposed	unopposed	0	(g)						
Maine*	unopposed	unopposed	0	243,766	46.7	230,038	44.0	48,688	9.3	522,492
Maryland	247,500	585,190	838,602	451,256	65.0	879,842	61.0	106,232	46.0	1,437,330
Massachusetts (d)	241,338	553,987	795,325	1,533,390	68.7	611,650	27.4	87,166	3.9	2,232,206
Michigan (d)	unopposed	689,002	689,002	1,899,101	61.5	1,188,438	38.5	1,538	< 0.1	3,089,077
Minnesota (d)	482,754	382,173	864,927	1,094,165	62.0	589,344	33.4	43,885	4.7	1,765,590
Mississippi†	63,561	726,465	790,026	361,500	50.8	338,435	47.6	11,253	1.6	711,188
Missouri‡	unopposed	460,973	460,973	1,339,531	64.2	724,919	34.8	21,478	1.0	2,085,928
Montana	99,051	132,276	231,327	209,401	51.4	198,421	48.7	(h)	(h)	407,822
Nebraska	190,941	167,109	358,050	288,741	49.2	292,771	49.9	5,030	0.9	586,542
Nevada	76,028	88,297	164,325	95,789	29.9	207,878	64.8	17,076	5.3	320,743
New Hampshire (d)	81,349	35,740	117,089	218,134	70.0	79,686	25.6	13,709	4.4	311,529
New Jersey§	387,018	369,323	756,341	838,553	37.2	1,379,937	61.2	35,274	1.6	2,253,764
New Mexico	80,971	181,240	262,211	185,692	45.2	224,564	54.6	980	0.2	411,236
New York*	unopposed	unopposed	0	865,948	21.3	2,157,087	53.2	1,033,861	25.5	4,056,896
North Carolina	262,963	701,606	964,569	1,121,955	43.2	1,368,246	52.7	104,983	4.1	2,595,184
North Dakota	unopposed	unopposed	0	119,986	40.1	179,094	59.9	0	0.0	299,080
Ohio	unopposed	815,496	815,496	1,938,103	55.7	1,539,416	44.3	131	0.0	3,477,650
Oklahoma (d)	205,947	442,223	648,180	466,740	46.9	294,936	29.6	233,336	23.4	995,012
Oregon	227,867	251,838	479,705	444,646	40.0	508,749	45.7	159,452	14.3	1,112,847
Pennsylvania	589,799	820,959	1,410,758	987,516	32.3	2,065,244	67.7	0	0.0	3,052,760
Rhode Island	10,801	167,916	178,717	92,177	25.8	264,411	74.1	84	0.0	356,672
South Carolina	302,909	314,341	617,250	470,756	50.4	447,002	47.9	16,092	1.7	933,850
South Dakota (d)	105,975	52,447	158,422	172,515	55.4	126,273	40.5	12,825	4.1	311,613
Tennessee (d)	464,447	537,046	1,001,493	807,104	54.2	664,252	44.6	15,774	1.0	1,487,130
Texas	557,340 (i)	1,036,994 (i)	1,594,284	2,350,994	53.5	2,016,928	45.9	28,320	0.6	4,396,242
Utah	(c)	(c)	(c)	321,713	42.0	177,181	23.0	255,753	34.0	965,211
Vermont*	44,869	16,930	61,959 (j)	109,540	51.8	97,321	46.0	4,561 (j)	2.2	211,422
Virginia	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,045,319	58.3	733,527	40.9	14,398	0.8	1,793,916
Washington	661,124	481,678	1,142,892	1,086,216	47.8	1,184,315	52.2	0	0.0	2,270,531
West Virginia	120,519	333,327	453,856	240,390	36.6	368,302	56.0	48,873	7.4	567,565
Wisconsin	217,370	unopposed	371,343	802,321	58.2	576,280	41.8	1,126	0.1	1,379,727
Wyoming	76,076	43,473	119,549	55,471	34.6	104,638	65.4	0	0.0	160,109

Source: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Note: Figures are for 1994 except where indicated: ‡ 1988; § 1989; † 1991.

(a) The state recognizes two other political parties and one "limited" party.

(b) In 1990, Lowell P. Weicker, A Connecticut Party Candidate, polled 460,576 votes (40.4 percent of the total vote) and won the election with a 32,736 plurality.

(c) Candidate nominated by convention.

(d) Information taken from 1994 data.

(e) Total shown is for first primary. Total votes for runoff elections; Georgia, 956,027.

(f) Information taken from 1990 data.

(g) 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.

(h) Information is not available.

(i) In Texas, total is for first primary. Total votes for runoff elections: Republicans 201,439; Democrats 476,461.

(j) Includes Libertarian Party (major party) candidate for governor.

Table 5.8

VOTER TURNOUT IN NON-PRESIDENTIAL YEARS: 1986, 1990 AND 1994
(In Thousands)

State	1994			1990			1986		
	Voting age population (a)	Number registered (b)	Number voting (c)	Voting age population (a)	Number registered (b)	Number voting (c)	Voting age population (a)	Number registered (b)	Number voting (c)
Alabama*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,060	2,375	1,216	3,010	2,362	1,236
Alaska	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	381	300	198	377	292	183
Arizona	3,050	2,075	1,153	2,591*	1,860	1,095	2,241*	1,698	890
Arkansas	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,780	1,219	696	1,761	1,189	695
California	18,946	14,723	8,900	19,245	13,478	7,899	17,561	12,834	7,617
Colorado	2,685	2,033	1,173	2,475	1,922	1,022	2,489	1,822	1,061
Connecticut	2,487	1,792	1,166	2,516	1,701	1,141	2,440	1,671	994
Delaware	N.A.	348	201	514	299	180	490	296	161
Florida	10,690	6,441	1,860	10,150	6,031	3,531	9,614	5,631	3,430
Georgia	4,751	3,004	1,545	4,751	2,773	1,450	3,817	2,576	1,225
Hawaii	889	488	377	854	453	354	784	420	344
Idaho	803	625	419	698	540	321	693	550	387
Illinois	N.A.	6,119	3,219	8,682	6,032	3,420	8,550	6,004	3,322
Indiana	4,279	2,976	1,610	4,008	2,765	1,513	4,032	2,878	1,556
Iowa	N.A.	1,631	1,022	2,100	1,580	984	2,068	1,611	911
Kansas	1,889	1,314	836	1,864	1,205	805	1,829	1,173	841
Kentucky	N.A.	2,132	827	2,707*	1,854	975	2,685*	1,995	782
Louisiana	3,042	2,213	894	2,994	2,123	1,396	3,082	2,179	1,370
Maine*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	931	872	522	893	790	427
Maryland	N.A.	2,367	1,437	3,622	2,135	1,111	3,491	2,140	1,113
Massachusetts	N.A.	3,153	2,232	4,598	3,214	2,343	4,535	3,006	1,684
Michigan (d)	6,983	6,208	3,178	6,829	5,892	2,642	6,633	5,791	2,468
Minnesota	3,362	2,857	1,795	3,249	2,831	1,843	3,161	2,615	1,457
Mississippi	N.A.	1,658	621	1,877	1,593	369	1,867	1,652	524
Missouri	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,893	2,748	1,353	3,821	2,769	1,477
Montana	586	514	359	577	436	327	587	444	326
Nebraska	N.A.	919	593	1,181	891	594	1,167	850	564
Nevada	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	858	516	321	780	368	262
New Hampshire	N.A.	660	545	861	659	295	823	551	251
New Jersey	N.A.	3,859	2,131	5,986	3,718	1,938	5,943	3,777	1,554
New Mexico	N.A.	713	485	1,091	658	411	1,101	633	395
New York *	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13,582	8,202	4,057	13,480	8,071	4,294
North Carolina	5,022	3,635	1,495	5,071	3,348	2,071	4,913	3,081	1,591
North Dakota	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	473	(e)	240	464	(e)	295
Ohio	8,119	6,231	3,570	8,119	5,834	3,478	7,970	5,987	3,121
Oklahoma	2,378	2,045	995	2,357	2,011	911	2,404	2,018	910
Oregon	2,285	1,833	1,254	2,124	1,477	1,113	1,991	1,502	1,088
Pennsylvania	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9,221	5,659	3,053	9,060	5,847	3,388
Rhode Island	N.A.	552	361	771	537	364	764	525	323
South Carolina	2,665	1,499	951	2,620	1,360	794	2,475	1,304	771
South Dakota	509	431	318	497	420	260	498	428	296
Tennessee	3,660	2,683	1,519	3,660*	2,460	789 (f)	3,517*	2,446	1,210 (f)
Texas	13,075	8,641	4,396	12,156	7,701	3,893	12,270	7,287	3,441
Utah	1,233	921	532	1,094	781	458	1,051	763	445
Vermont*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	419	350	215	393	328	199
Virginia	N.A.	3,000	2,078	4,755	2,738	1,153	4,544	2,610	1,043
Washington	4,000	2,897	1,733	3,650	2,225	1,362	3,307	2,230	1,358
West Virginia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,339	885	404	1,435	946	396
Wisconsin	3,777	(e)	1,565	3,616	(e)	1,398	3,522	(e)	1,527
Wyoming	343	237	204	329	222	160	351	235	165

Sources: State election administration offices except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

(a) Estimated as of November 1 of the year indicated. Includes armed forces stationed in each state, aliens and institutional population but does not include Americans abroad.

(b) Registration figures include (nationally) about 10 percent component of those who have died or moved but are still maintained on the voter registration rolls.

(c) Number represents highest total vote cast in general election for either senatorial, gubernatorial or combined U.S. House of Representatives for that year, except where noted.

(d) This information was obtained from estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau in July 1993.

(e) No required statewide registration.

(f) In Tennessee, refers to the gubernatorial election.

ELECTIONS

Table 5.9

VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: 1984, 1988 AND 1992 (In thousands)

State	1992			1988			1984		
	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)
Alabama	2,999	2,380	1,687	3,010	2,380	1,378	2,892	2,343	1,442
Alaska	404	315	261	370	293	203	350	305	213
Arizona	2,749	1,965	1,516	2,605	1,798	1,204	2,268	1,463	1,051
Arkansas	1,768	1,318	950	1,761	1,203	828	1,607	1,268	884
California	20,864	15,101	11,374	20,875	14,004	9,887	19,181	13,074	9,505
Colorado	2,501	2,002	1,569	2,489	2,030	1,372	2,353	1,621	1,295
Connecticut	2,535	1,962	1,616	2,492	1,795	1,443	2,401	1,809	1,467
Delaware	525	340	290	490	318	250	459	314	255
Florida	10,586	6,542	5,439	9,614	6,047	4,302	8,665	5,547	4,180
Georgia	4,750	3,177	2,321	4,665	2,941	1,810	4,231	2,372	1,776
Hawaii	889	465	382	824	444	354	758	419	336
Idaho	740	611	482	701	572	409	686	582	411
Illinois	8,568	6,600	5,164	8,550	6,357	4,559	8,438	6,470	4,819
Indiana	4,108	3,180	2,347	4,068	2,866	2,169	3,993	3,050	2,233
Iowa	2,075	1,704	1,355	2,068	1,690	1,226	2,120	1,729	1,320
Kansas	1,881	1,366	1,162	1,829	1,266	993	1,798	1,291	1,022
Kentucky	2,779	2,076	1,493	2,746	2,026	1,323	2,697	2,023	1,369
Louisiana	2,992	2,247	1,790	3,010	2,232	1,628	3,069	2,212	1,707
Maine	944	975	679	893	855	555	854	811	553
Maryland	3,719	2,463	1,985	3,491	2,310	1,714	3,260	2,253	1,676
Massachusetts	4,607	3,346	2,774	4,535	3,275	2,633	4,443	3,254	2,559
Michigan	6,884	6,147	4,275	6,791	5,953	3,669	6,566	5,889	3,802
Minnesota	3,278	2,711	2,356	3,161	2,917	2,097	3,058	2,893	2,084
Mississippi	1,826	1,640	1,008	1,867	1,596	932	1,802	1,670	941
Missouri	3,858	3,057	2,391	3,281	2,942	2,094	3,708	2,969	2,123
Montana	586	530	418	586	506	379	591	527	395
Nebraska	1,167	951	744	1,167	899	661	1,172	903	652
Nevada	1,013	650	506	780	445	350	691	356	287
New Hampshire	830	661	545	823	650	451	734	544	389
New Jersey	5,943	4,060	3,344	5,943	4,011	3,100	5,687	4,073	3,218
New Mexico	1,150	707	591	1,101	675	521	1,002	651	514
New York	13,609	9,196	7,069	13,480	8,612	6,486	13,301	9,044	6,807
North Carolina	5,217	3,817	2,612	4,913	3,432	2,134	4,593	3,271	2,715
North Dakota	463	(c)	315	483	(c)	309	471	(c)	324
Ohio	8,146	6,358	5,043	7,970	6,323	4,394	7,841	6,358	4,548
Oklahoma	2,328	2,302	1,390	2,404	2,199	1,171	2,408	1,950	1,256
Oregon	2,210	1,775	1,461	2,044	1,528	1,202	1,962	1,609	1,227
Pennsylvania	9,129	5,993	4,961	9,060	5,876	4,536	8,975	6,194	4,845
Rhode Island	776	554	453	764	549	405	735	542	410
South Carolina	2,566	1,537	1,236	2,565	1,447	1,047	2,417	1,404	1,019
South Dakota	500	448	336	507	440	313	485	443	318
Tennessee	3,861	2,726	1,982	3,598	2,417	1,636	3,450	2,580	1,712
Texas	12,524	8,440	6,154	12,270	8,202	5,427	11,436	7,900	5,398
Utah	1,159	965	780	1,078	807	662	1,023	840	642
Vermont	420	383	293	407	348	247	392	322	235
Virginia	4,842	3,054	2,583	4,544	2,877	2,192	4,235	2,552	2,147
Washington	3,818	2,814	2,324	3,417	2,499	1,865	3,228	2,458	1,884
West Virginia	1,350	956	684	1,398	969	653	1,433	1,025	741
Wisconsin	3,677	(d)	2,531	3,536	(d)	2,192	3,485	(d)	2,112
Wyoming	322	235	201	351	226	177	354	240	189

Sources: 1988 and 1984 data provided by Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, with update by the state election administration offices. 1992 base data provided by state election offices, as available; remaining data provided by Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

(a) Estimated population, 18 years old and over. Includes armed forces in each state, aliens, and institutional population.

(b) Number voting is number of ballots cast in presidential race.

(c) Information not available.

(d) No statewide registration required. Excluded from totals for persons registered.

Table 5.10

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS
(As of January 1996)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Alabama	Political Committees.	Secy. of state: for statewide and judicial offices, state Senate, House of Representative and district attorney. Probate judge in counties of district: for state Senate or House of Representatives, and county offices. State Ethics Commn.; Statement of economic interests.	45 days before and between 10 and 5 days before an election; annually on January 31.
Alaska	State candidates and municipal candidates in municipalities of more than 1,000 residents; ongoing organizations; a business entity, labor organization, or municipality making a contribution or expenditure; groups and individuals contributing more than \$250 to any group or candidate.	Alaska Public Office Commission (central office).	30 days and one week before election; 10 days after election; and annually on February 15 for contributions and expenditures not reported the prior year. (a)
Arizona	Candidates and political committees.	Secy. of state: for state offices and state measures (including state legislature). Clerk of board of supervisors: for local judges seeking retention and county offices. City or town clerk: for city or town offices or measures.	In regular election year, June 30 report for period from January 1 through May 31; pre-election report not less than 12 days before the election, complete through 20 days before election; post-election report due 30 days after the election, complete through 20 days after the election. (b)
Arkansas	Candidates whose cumulative contributions exceed \$500; exploratory committees; approved political action committees.	Secy. of state and county clerk of county where candidate resides.	Generally, a monthly report due within 15 days after the end of each month; pre-election report due seven days before any election; quarterly supplemental report due within 15 days of the end of each quarter. Final monthly report 30 days after the end of the month in which the election is held.
California	Candidates, committees and elected officeholders. (c)	Secy. of state, registrar of Los Angeles and San Francisco and clerk of county of residence; legislative candidates, board of equalization, court of appeals and superior court judges file with Secy. of state, clerk of county with largest number of registered voters in the district and clerk of county of domicile. (d)	Semi-annual: July 31 and January 31 for all candidates and committees, whether or not they received contributions or made expenditures, and all elected officers, except judges, whose salary is less than \$100 or more per month, and judges file only if they received contributions or made expenditures. Periodic: for elections in June or November of even-numbered years: March 22, 12 days before June election, October 5, and 12 days before the November election. (e)
Colorado	Candidates; political committees (except those which spend or receive less than \$250 in a calendar year and are organized to support or oppose a local or statewide ballot issue); and persons making independent expenditures more than \$100.	Non-municipal elections: either Secy. of state (statewide, legislative, district, or multi-county candidates) or appropriate county clerk and recorder (other officers). Municipal elections: municipal clerk. Non-statewide multi-county issues: county clerk and recorder of each appropriate county.	11 days before and 30 days after general election. (f) Supplemental reports are required annually on the anniversary of the election until a report shows no unexpended balance or deficit.
Connecticut	Candidates, political committees, and party committees spending or receiving more than \$1,000 in any election.	Generally with Secy. of state, with local candidates and referendum committees filing with town clerks.	Generally: second Thursday of January, April, July and October; 7th day before each regular state election; 45 days after election and 30 days after primary. State central committees: January 30, April 10, July 10; 12 days before any election. Supplemental reports: seven days after distribution of surplus, or, if deficit, 90 days after primary or election, then 30 days after increase in deficit.
Delaware	Candidates and committees.	State Election Commissioner.	30 days and eight days before election; December 31 of year of election; December 31 of year after election, and annually on December 31 until contributions and expenditures are balanced and the fund is closed.
Florida	Candidates, political committees, committees of continuous existence, political party executive committees and persons making independent expenditures of \$100 or more unless no funds have been received or reportable expenditures made during reporting period.	Candidates file with officer before whom candidate qualifies, with copy to supervisor of elections in candidate's county of residence for other than statewide candidates. Statewide committees file with division of elections, while other communities file with county supervisor of elections.	Generally by the tenth day of each calendar quarter after treasurer is appointed through last day of qualifying for office and on the 4th, 18th and 32nd days preceding first and second primaries; and on the 4th and 18th days immediately preceding the general election for an opposed candidate, political committee, or committee of continuous existence. Candidates receiving public funds file on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th and 32nd days prior to first primary and general election, and on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th days prior to the second primary. Any candidate who becomes unopposed files within 90 days of that date.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Georgia	Generally, those making or accepting contributions in excess of \$500 on behalf of a candidate for election, a referendum, or recall.	Secy. of state for statewide candidates and referenda. Secy. of state with copy to superintendent of elections in county of candidate's residence for general assembly candidates. County superintendent of elections for other offices and elections.	45 days and 15 days before and ten days after primary, 15 days before general election, (6 days before general election runoff); and December 31 of election year; supplemental report due December 31 of each year in office for winning candidates.
Hawaii	Candidates, parties and committees; committees that form within ten days before an election and spend \$1,000 or more.	Original and a copy with Campaign Spending Commission. In counties of less than 200,000 voters, file original and two copies with either Commission or clerk in county where candidate resides.	Generally 25 working days before primary election, and ten working days before each election, and 30 days after a general or special election. Supplemental reports in the event of surplus or deficit over \$250 are filed in the 5th day after the last day of election year, and every six months thereafter.
Idaho	Candidates, political committees, and any person who makes an expenditure of more than \$50 other than by a contribution to a candidate or political committee.	Secy. of state.	By seven days before and 30 days after election. Supplemental reports in the event of an unexpended balance or expenditure deficit are filed annually on January 31. Measure committees file April 30 and July 30 reports.
Illinois	Treasurers of state and local political committees.	State Board of Elections for state political committees; State Board of Elections and county clerk for political committees acting as both state and local political committee.	Reports of campaign contributions: 15 days before each election. Semi-annual reports of contributions and expenditures: January 31 and July 31.
Indiana	Political committees, candidate committees, regular party committees, and political action committees. (g)	State Election Commission for most. Local candidates and committees file with county election board of each county in district. General Assembly candidates file duplicate with board of candidate's county of residence. (h)	14 days (postmarked) or 11 days (hand-delivered) before election or convention; 20 days after convention if no pre-convention report was filed; annually by third Wednesday in January (by March 1 for political party committee).
Iowa	Candidates and committees receiving contributions or making expenditures in excess of \$500 or incurring debt greater than \$500 in a calendar year.	Statewide office: Campaign Finance Disclosure Commission. County, city or school office: county election commissioner. State statutory political committee: Commission. Other statutory political committee: county election commissioner and copy to Board.	May 19, July 19, October 19, and January 19 annually, except for committees for city and school office candidates who file five days before the election and the first of the month thereafter. In years in which no primary or general is held, a state or city committee is not required to file the May and July reports. A candidate's committee is not required to file the May, July, and October reports in a year in which the candidate is not standing for election.
Kansas	Candidates, political committees, party committees, constitutional amendment committees, and persons making independent expenditures of more than \$100.	State offices elected statewide: with Secy. of state. Constitutional amendments: Kansas Commission on Governmental Standards and Conduct. State offices elected on less than statewide basis: with Secy. of state and county election officer of residence. Local offices: county election officer.	Generally, eight days before election, and January 10 each year. Constitutional amendment committees file each February 15 and 15 days before and 15 days after elections.
Kentucky	Candidates, campaign committees, permanent committees, political party executive committee fundraisers, contributing organizations (when in excess of \$100), political issues committees, inaugural committees and those making independent expenditures of \$500 or more in any one election.	Kentucky Registry of Election Finance. Duplicate reports filed with clerk in county where candidate resides.	Candidates/campaign committees: 32nd and 15th day before an election, and 30 days after an election. Candidates have five days from filing deadline to file with Registry. Party executive committees: 30 days after an election. Permanent committees: last day of each calendar quarter. Annual supplemental reports required until fund shows a zero balance.
Louisiana	Candidates for major or district office; candidates for other office who receive contributions of more than \$200 from any one source or make expenditures of more than \$5,000; political committees, persons not a candidate who make independent expenditures or accept contributions other than to or from a candidate or committee more than \$500; persons who accept contributions or make expenditures more than \$200 to support or oppose propositions.	Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure.	Candidates and committees: 180th, 90th, 30th, and tenth day before primary; tenth day before and 40th day after general election. Annual reports by February 15 for most surpluses/deficits. (i)

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Maine	Candidates, political committees, political action committees, party committees, and persons making independent expenditures in excess of \$50.	Commission on Governmental Ethics and Election Practices.	Six days before and 42 days after each election; gubernatorial candidates also file January 15 and July 15 in non-election years if they received or spent more than \$1,000 in that year, and 42 days before an election. Party committees file semi-annually and before general election.
Maryland	Candidates receiving contributions of \$300 or more; political committees; party central committees; slates.	Candidates and their noncontinuing committees and states files with the board with which candidate filed statement of candidacy. Party central committees and all continuing committees file with State Administrative Board of Election Laws. Government contractors file with Secy. of state.	Fourth Tuesday before primary, second Friday before any election, and earlier of the third Tuesday after general election or before taking office. Central and continuing committees also file annually on the date of the last general election. If there is a surplus or deficit, six months after general election, one year after general election, and annually on the election anniversary until the surplus or deficit is eliminated.
Massachusetts	Candidates and political committees.	City or town candidates and committees (except for citywide candidates in cities of 100,000 or more): with city or town clerk or election commission. Other candidates: with Director of Campaign and Political Finance.	Candidates for General Court: eight days before primary, eight days before general election, and January 20 of year after general election. Candidates for other than non-city or town offices and political committees: third business day after designating depository and January 20 of year after general election.
Michigan	Candidates, political and independent committees, party committees and ballot question committees; certain persons making independent expenditures.	Secy. of state: candidates for state elective office, judicial office and all political party committees. County clerk: candidates for local office. State Court Administrator: special report for judicial office candidates.	Candidate committees, party committees, ballot question committees: 11 days before and 30 days after election; committees other than independent committees: not later than January 31 of each year; political or independent committees (PACs) filing on state level: January 31, July 25, October 25 in odd years, and April 25, July 25, and October 25 in even years.
Minnesota	Candidates, party committees, political committees, and persons making independent expenditures of more than \$100.	Ethical Practices Board; Board files a duplicate of legislative candidate reports with the auditor in each county of the district.	Candidates for statewide, legislative, and high court offices file ten days before a primary and general election and January 31 annually. (j)
Mississippi	Candidates and political committees.	Secy. of state if candidate for statewide, state district or legislative office; circuit clerk of appropriate county; municipal clerk for municipal office.	For years other than 1995 and every fourth year thereafter: seven days before any election; January 31 to cover the entire prior calendar year. For 1995 and every fourth year thereafter, detailed reporting dates are specified.
Missouri	Committees, candidates who spend or receive more than \$1,000 or receive a single contribution of more than \$250, and persons making independent expenditures of \$500 or more.	(k)	40th and seventh day before and 30th day after election with minor exception. No later than April 20 for candidate filed/committee formed after end of previous year. (l) Supplemental reports are required each January 15 if contributions or expenditures of \$1,000 or more were made or received since the last report. A supplemental report is required if post-election report shows outstanding debts greater than \$5,000; this report must be filed until the deficit is less than \$5,000.
Montana	Candidates and political committees (except in certain school districts and special district elections).	Commissioner of Political Practices and election administrator of county where candidate is resident or political committee has headquarters.	Statewide office candidates and related political committees: pre-election year quarterly reports on the fifth day after each quarter; March 10th and September 10th in an election year; 15 and 25 days before an election; not more than 20 days after an election; March 10th and September 10th of each year following an election until closing report is filed. State district office candidates and related political committees: 12th day before election, not more than 20 days after election, and whenever closing report is filed. Other public office candidates and related political committees: same as for state district office if contributions or expenditures to campaign exceed \$500. Statewide ballot issues committee: pre-election year reports on the fifth day of each quarter; March 10th, and tenth day of subsequent month through September; 15 and 25 days before election; within 20 days after election. Independent committees: 12th day before election, not more than 20 days after election, and when closing report at the end of the calendar year is due. (m)

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Nebraska	Candidate committees, political party committees, independent committees, and ballot question committees upon raising, receiving, or spending more than \$2,000 in a calendar year.	Nebraska Accountability and Disclosure Commission. Copies to be filed with election commissioner or county clerk, as appropriate, depending on the type of committee.	By 30th day and tenth day before a primary or general election, and 40th day after primary election, and 60th day after general election. Annual statement due by January 31 for preceding year is statements not required to be filed during previous years. (n)
Nevada	State, district, county, township, and city office candidates; persons that make candidate-related independent expenditures if any contributions received (except political party) or individual/cumulative expenditures exceed \$500; ballot question advocacy persons and groups if any contributions received or individual/cumulative expenditures exceed \$500; and committees for the recall of a public officer if individual/cumulative contributions or expenditures exceed \$500. Persons include individuals, corporations, business and voluntary associations, labor unions, political action committees, and political party committees.	Secy. of state: candidate for statewide office, state senator, or assemblyman in multi-county district, or any other office with multi-county district; person making independent expenditures for a candidate elected from other than a single city or county; committee for the recall of a public officer; and ballot question advocacy group for a question voted on in other than a single county or city. County clerk: candidate for state senator or assemblyman voted on in a single county; county or township office; person making independent expenditures for a candidate elected only from the county; and ballot question advocacy group for a question voted on only in the county. City clerk: candidate for city office; person making independent expenditures for a candidate elected only from the city; and ballot question advocacy group for a question voted on only in the city.	Candidate at primary or general election: 15 days before primary, 15 days before general election, and 15th day of second month after general election. City office candidate: 15 days before city primary, 15 days before city general election, and 15th day of second month after city general election. Candidate at recall election: contributions report 30 days after election and expenses report 60 days after election. Candidate at special district office election: 15 days before election, contributions report 30 days after election, and expenses report 60 days after election. Recall committee: if petition for recall not filed, 30 days after notice of intent to circulate petition expired; if court does not order special recall election, 30 days after court decision; and if court orders special recall election, 15 days before and 30 days after election. Person making candidate-related independent expenditures and ballot question advocacy group: 15 days before general election or city general election, as appropriate; and 15th day of second month after election.
New Hampshire	Candidates for governor, councilor, state senator, representative to General Court, and county office whose expenditures exceed \$500, and political committees (including political party committees) whose receipts or expenditures exceed \$500.	Secy. of state.	Wednesday 12 weeks before primary (except political committee of candidate or political party), Wednesday 3 weeks before election, and 2nd Wednesday after election. Every 6 months after election until obligations satisfied or surplus depleted. (o)
New Jersey	Candidate committees and joint candidates committees (except periodic election fund reports not required if total amount to be expended for candidacy by all sources does not exceed \$1,000 for candidate committee, \$4,000 for joint candidates committee with two candidates, or \$6,000 for joint candidates committee with three or more candidates although aggregate contributions over \$200 from single source must be reported); political committees that raise or expend \$1,000 or more in an election; continuing political committees; political party committees; and legislative leadership committees.	New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission. In case of candidates for non-statewide office, a copy is filed with the county clerk of county where candidate seeks office, except candidates for state legislative office file in county where candidate resides.	Candidates, joint candidates committees, and political committees: 29th day and 11th day before election and 20th day after election, and if post-election report is not the final report, every 60 days thereafter until certification of winding up business (final report) is filed. Continuing political committees: by April 15th, July 15th, October 15th and January 15th of each calendar year. Aggregate contributions, expenditures, or testimonial affair or public solicitation proceeds over \$100 to be reported within 20 days after \$100 aggregate exceeded, starting with 19th day after election (p).
New Mexico	Public officials, candidates or treasurers of candidates' campaign committees (except candidates filing statements that they anticipate receiving or spending less than \$1,000 for non-statewide office or \$2,500 for statewide office in primary or general election), and treasurers of political committees.	Secy. of state: statewide elective offices, multi-county state legislative offices, judicial offices (except magistrates), multi-county district offices, and political committees. County Clerk: county elective offices, magistrates and single-county state legislative offices.	Candidates and special purpose political committees: by 10 days before and 30 days after an election, 6 months after an election if contributions remain unexpended or debts unpaid, and every 12 months after an election as long as unpaid debts remain. General purpose political committee: by 10 days before and 30 days after an election.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
New York	Candidates and political committees, however, filing is not required for candidates or their authorized political committees (1) that do not expend more than \$50 in a calendar year or \$1,000 in an election cycle, (2) before an uncontested primary election, or (3) for an election in a city, town, or village or less than 10,000 unless total receipts or expenditures exceed \$1,000.	Candidates: presidential electors, state executive or legislative offices, supreme court justices, constitutional convention delegates and multi-county party positions (if not wholly elected within New York City), with State Board of Elections; other public offices (except village offices and party positions in a single county or New York City), with city or county board of elections, as appropriate; and village offices if election not on general election day, with county board of elections. Political Committees: with State Board of Elections, except committees taking part solely in an election for a candidate required to file with a local board of elections, are also required to file with local board. County political party committees file with the county board of elections. Committees are required to file with other boards in certain instances.	Primary elections: 32nd and 11th day before and 10th day after contested primary election. Runoff primary: 4th day before and 10th day after primary. General election: 32nd day and 11th day before and 27th day after the election. Periodic statements are also required by January 15 and July 15 in each subsequent year until activities terminated. (q)
North Carolina	Candidates, political committees, referendum committees, and individuals making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100; however, municipal and county offices in municipalities and counties under 50,000 are not required to file reports. Candidates and political party committees whose contributions, expenditures and loans will not exceed \$1,000 can be exempted from reporting.	State Board of Elections: candidates, political committees, and persons making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100 with respect to candidates for state and district offices and referendum committees, with respect to statewide referenda. County Board of Elections: candidates, political committees, and persons making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100 with respect to candidates for single-county district, county and municipal offices.	Primary election: by 10th day before primary (and 10th day after primary of candidate eliminated); if there is a second primary, by the 10th day after the primary if the candidate was eliminated. General election: by 10th day after election. Annual report if contributions are received or expenditures made during the calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required, by last Friday in January of following year. Candidates and political committees in elections in municipalities over 50,000 must submit reports according to the schedule for the particular method under which the election is conducted. Individuals making independent contributions or expenditures over \$100 must report within ten days after the contribution or expenditure is made.
North Dakota	Candidates for statewide or legislative office who receive any contributions more than \$100 during a calendar year; political parties that receive contributions of more than \$100 and contribute money to a statewide or legislative office candidate of more than \$100; political committees administering PACs; and persons who solicit or accept contributions aggregating more than \$100 in a calendar year concerning statewide referenda and initiatives; and corporations, limited liability companies, or associations that spend money to promote passage or defeat of a measure.	Secy. of state: state office candidates, political parties, political committees, and statewide initiative/referendum group or person; and corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability companies, and associations. State legislative candidates file with the county auditor in the candidate's county of residence.	Pre-election statement: 12th day before election. Year-end statement: January 31 of following year (except corporations, limited liability companies, and associations.) (r)
Ohio	Campaign committees, political action committees, legislative campaign funds, and political parties.	Secy. of state: statewide and state board of education offices, state political committees, and state and national political parties. County board of elections: offices within county and multi-county district (file in county with greatest population), county political committees, and county political parties.	12th day before and 38th day after an election: annual statement on the last business day of January except in year post-general election statement is filed. Monthly statements of contributions for July, August, September of general election year required by campaign committee of statewide office candidate. From 19th day before general election through general election day, a business-day statement required if campaign committee receives contribution causing aggregate contributions from contributor to exceed \$2,500 in case of designated state executive office candidate or \$500 in case of supreme court candidate.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Oklahoma	Candidates, candidate committees, and other committees accepting contributions or making expenditures in excess of \$500 in the aggregate in a calendar year in the state.	State Ethics Commission: state and county candidates/ candidate committees and other-non-local committees. Clerk of political subdivision: municipal and school board candidates/committees and supporting/opposing committees.	State office elections: quarterly reports: January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15. Pre-election report 8 days before primary, runoff primary, and general election (report between primary and runoff primary replaces October 15 report). Candidate committee which doesn't accept contributions exceeding \$500 in aggregate may be exempted. Aggregate contribution or independent expenditure of \$500 or more after closing date for pre-election reporting period must be reported within 24 hours of receipt. County and local elections: 10th day before primary, runoff primary, and general election, and 40th day after general election.
Oregon	Candidates (or their principal campaign committees) and political committees; chief petitioners for initiative, referendum, and recall petitions.	Secy. of state: statewide, state, and congressional district office. County Clerk: non-city office within a county. County clerk in county where the chief administrative officer is located: multi-county district office. Chief city election officer: city office.	29-39 days and 5-8 days before election and 30 days after election. (s) If the post-election statement shows an unexpended balance of contributions or expenditure deficit, a post-election annual supplemental statement is required until there is no balance or deficit. Chief petitioners: 15th day after petition filing deadline; annually by September 10th if did not qualify for ballot and have surplus or deficit.
Pennsylvania	Candidates and political committees if amount received or expended or liabilities incurred exceed \$250 during a reporting period.	Report concerning candidate: office with which a candidate files nomination documents, either the Secy. of the Commonwealth or appropriate county board of elections. If report concerns both candidates who file nomination documents with the Secy. and those who file with county boards, then with the Secy. of the Commonwealth.	Statewide office candidates and political committees influencing statewide election: by 6th Tuesday and 2nd Friday before primary and general election. All other committees: 2nd Friday before primary and general election. All candidates and political committees: 30 days after election and annual report on January 31 of each year until no balance or debt; then termination report may be filed.
Rhode Island	Candidates, political action committees, and state and municipal party committees that receive contributions of over \$100 from one source in a calendar year, or spend more than \$1,000 in the aggregate on behalf of a candidate or question.	State Board of Elections.	28th and 7th day before a primary, general or special election, and 28th day after an election (final report). Political party committee must file annual report by March 1. Ongoing reports due 120 days after election and at 90-day intervals thereafter on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 until dissolution of campaign fund or completion of a committee's business regarding past election.
South Carolina	Candidates and committees.	State Ethics Commission: non-legislative candidates and non-legislative committees. State Senate or House of Representatives ethics committee, as appropriate: legislative candidates and caucus committees.	Initial report: if receipt or expenditures of contributions exceeds \$500, 10 days after threshold amount met; if \$500 threshold not met, 15 days before an election. Subsequent reports: 10 days after calendar quarter in which contributions are received or expenditures are made, whether before or after an election. (t) Independent expenditure by committee within 20 days before an election to be reported immediately if more than \$10,000 for statewide office candidate, or \$2,000 for any other candidate. Final report may be filed at any time when contributions no longer received or expenditures made or incurred.
South Dakota	State executive, state legislative, and county office candidates or candidate's committees; political action committees that participate in an election; political party committees; persons or ballot question committees involved with a question or constitutional amendment at a statewide election; and persons and political committees involved with a question at a non-statewide election.	Secy. of state: state office and legislative office candidates and candidate's committees, political party committees, political action committees, and persons involved with a statewide question. County auditor: county office candidates and candidate's committees. Person in charge of an election: persons and committees involved with a non-statewide question.	State office candidates, candidates' committees, political action committees, and political party committees: last Tuesday prior to primary and general election, and by February 1 for preceding calendar year or remainder not covered by previous report. (u) Legislative and county office candidates: by July 1 and December 31 of election year. Person or committee involved with a statewide election: by July 1 of election year and last Tuesday before election; annually thereafter by February 1. Person or committee involved with non-statewide question: 10 days before and 30 days after election.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Tennessee	Candidates and political campaign committees.	Registry of Election Finance: state office candidates and political campaign committees in state elections. Appropriate county election commission: local office candidates and committees for local elections. General Assembly candidates and their political committees file a copy with county election commission where the candidate resides.	Candidates, single-candidate political campaign committees, and single-measure political campaign committees: if political treasurer appointed more than one year before election, by February 1 each year through year of election; in election year, 7 days before and 48 days after each election. If unexpended balance, continuing obligations or expenditure deficit exists after the post-election statement is filed, a supplemental annual statement must be filed. Multi-candidate political campaign committees: within 10 days after each quarter. (v)
Texas	Candidates, officeholders and political committees (except political party county executive committees with aggregate contributions and expenditures of \$5,000 or less in a calendar year).	Texas Ethics Commission, county clerk or clerk or secretary of non-county subdivision. (w)	Candidates, officeholders and political committees: semi-annual reports by July 15 and January 31. Opposed candidates and political committees in an election year: pre-election reports by 30th and 8th day before each election day (and by 8th day before runoff election day, if applicable). General purpose political committee may elect to file monthly by 5th day of each month in lieu of semi-annual and pre-election reports. Opposed candidates and specific purpose political committees may elect to file only semi-annual reports if aggregate contributions and expenditures do not exceed \$500 in an election. Local officeholders not required to file for a reporting period in which aggregate contributions and expenditures do not exceed \$500. (x)
Utah	Candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, state senator, state representative or personal campaign committee (executive office candidate only); candidates for county office and for city offices in cities of the first or second class; political party committees, political action committees and political issues committees that receive contributions or make political expenditures of \$750 or more in a calendar year; and corporations that make political expenditures of \$750 or more in a calendar year.	Lieutenant Governor: state executive and legislative office candidates, political action committees, political issues committees, and corporations. County clerk: county office candidates. City recorder: city office candidates.	State executive/legislative office candidates: interim reports due 7 days before party convention if contest, 7 days before primary if candidate involved, 7 days before general election; summary report due December 31st of general election year; statement of dissolution and final summary report may be submitted at any time. Candidates in county, 1st class city, 2nd class city, and 3rd class city with population of 10,000 or more: if local ordinance, at least once within 2 weeks before election at least once within 2 months after election. If no election ordinance, 7 days before election and 30 days after election. Political party committees: July 10th of general election year, 7 days before primary, 7 days before general election, and December 31st of general election year. Political action committees, political issues committees and corporations: annually by December 31st, 7 days before primary, and 7 days before general election.
Vermont	State executive office candidates, state legislative, county and local office candidates who have accepted contributions or made expenditures of \$500 or more; political parties; and political committees that have accepted contributions or made expenditures of \$500 or more in a calendar year.	Secy. of state: state executive office candidates, political committees, and political parties. Officer with whom candidate files nomination papers: state legislative, county, and local office candidates.	State executive office candidates, political committees, and political parties: 40 days and 10 days before primary and general election; 10 days after general election; and July 15 and annually thereafter or when all contributions and expenditures have been accounted for and any indebtedness and surplus funds eliminated. Political committees and political parties involved in a local election also file 10 days before and 10 days after the election with the municipal clerk. State legislative and county office candidates: 10 days before primary and general election, and 30 days after the general election; annual reporting as for state executive office candidates. Local office candidates: 10 days before and 10 days after the election.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Virginia	Candidates or their campaign committees, persons and political committees (including PACs, unexempted political party committees, and organized party groups of election officials) anticipating contributions or expenditures over \$100, and inaugural fund committees. Exempted political party committees (committees other than state party committees, district party committees, county or city party committees for counties or cities with a population of more than 100,000, or organized political party groups of elected officials) report when contributions accepted or contributions or expenditures made exceed \$10,000 (or higher amount set by state board of elections) in aggregate in calendar year. Persons and political committees to report independent expenditures exceeding \$500 in a statewide election of \$100 in any other election. Earmarked contributions received by political party committee or organized party group of elected officials to be reported.	State Board of Elections: all statewide and general assembly candidates, persons, political committees, and inaugural fund committees. Electoral board where candidate resides: candidates for general assembly and local office. County, city or local district party committee also filed with local electoral board.	Candidates: all candidates for office filled at November general election: For non-election year and January 15 of following year. For election year - April 15, 8th day before June primary, July 15, September 15, October 15, 8th day before November election, 30th day after November election, January 15 of following year. Schedule followed until final report filed. Candidates: for offices at a special election not held on regular election date: 8th day before election, 30th day after election and prior to taking office, January 15 and July 15 of following years until final report filed. Persons and political committees: File in accordance with applicable schedule for (1) candidates for office filled at November general election, except political party committee not required to file report due on 30th day after November general election, or (2) candidates for local office filled at May general election, or (3) candidates for nomination or election to office filled at special election held on a date other than regularly scheduled general election. Must comply with election-year filing. Schedule for each year it seeks to influence the outcome of an election. Local office candidates in May general election: 8th day before primary and general election, June 15 and July 15 in election year, and January 15 of the next and subsequent years. Inauguration fund committees: March 15 after inauguration; July 15 of inauguration year.
Washington	Candidates and political committees except in election campaigns for federal elective office and precinct committee officer. Candidates and political committees concerning an office whose constituency covers less than an entire county and contains less than 5,000 voters and in jurisdictions with less than 1,000 voters are exempted unless the exemption is voided.	Public Disclosure Commission and auditor or elections officer of county in which the candidate resides. Continuing political committees file reports with the Public Disclosure Commission and auditor or elections office of county in which the committee maintains its office or headquarters.	At time campaign treasurer is designated; 21st and 7th day before and by the 10th day of the month following an election; 10th day of each month in which no other reports are required if a contribution is received or expenditure made in the previous month provided total contributions or expenditures since last report exceed \$200; and at time campaign fund is closed and campaign concluded (final report). Post-primary report not required for candidate whose name will appear on general election ballot, or from continuing political committee. Continuing political committees also file monthly reports by 10th day if total contributions or expenditures since last report exceed \$200. Candidates and political committees may file only post-election reports if they qualify for abbreviated campaign reporting or candidates may file only the registration statement if they qualify for mini-campaign reporting. (y)
West Virginia	Candidates, financial agents, party committee treasurers, and persons, associations or persons and organizations (including corporations) that support or oppose a candidate or issue, and their treasurers or equivalent officer.	Secy. of state: state, legislative, and multi-county political subdivision offices. Clerk of the county commission: all other offices.	Last Saturday in March or within 15 days thereafter before the primary; 7-10 days before and 25-30 days after a primary, general or special election; and annually on last Saturday in March or within 15 days thereafter if contributions or expenditures exceed \$5,000 or any loan is outstanding.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Wisconsin	Candidates and personal campaign committees, political committees, political groups, individuals and conduits that meet minimum criteria concerning contributions, disbursements, obligations, or transfers. A political committee, political group, or individual, if other than a candidate or personal campaign committee is exempted from registration and reporting if it does not make or accept contributions, make disbursements, or incur obligations of over \$25 in a calendar year. Elections for presidential elector, convention delegate, and precinct committeeman are exempted from registration and reporting. Persons, political committees and political groups (except political committees and individuals required to file a statement under oath concerning independent candidate-related disbursements) that do not anticipate aggregate contributions, disbursements, or obligations of over \$1,000 in a calendar year and receipt of single-source contributions of over \$100 in a calendar year are exempt from reporting.	State Elections Board: political party committees, state office candidates and committees, committees and individuals in both state and local office elections, and political groups and individuals involved with statewide referenda. Clerk of the most populous jurisdiction: local office candidates and committees (and duplicates of certain reports required to be filed with State Elections Board) and committees and individuals involved with local referenda only. City Clerk: city school district elections. School district clerk: other district school elections.	8-14 days before a primary or general election; continuing semi-annual reports between January 1 and 31 and July 1 and 20 until a termination report is filed. (z)
Wyoming	Candidates, candidates' campaign committees, political action committees, state and county political party central committees, and referendum/initiative organizations.	Secy. of state: statewide office candidates, state and county political party central committees, state legislative, and district judge candidates and their supporting committees. County clerk: other office candidates and supporting committees, and political party county central committees.	Candidates: within 10 days after an election. Non-party committees: within 10 days after an election; political action committees and candidates' campaign committees formed after an election to defray campaign expenses and any ongoing committees also report semi-annually on July 1 and December 31 of each odd-numbered year until committee terminates. Party committees: 10 days after general or special election. Initiative or referendum organizations: within 10 days after petition submitted. Ballot proposition organizations: within 10 days after election. PAC's supporting an initiative or referendum petition drive: 30-45 days before election.
Dist. of Columbia	Candidates spending more than \$250 in any one election; political committees; persons making independent expenditures of \$50 or more.	Director of Campaign Finance.	Each year: January 31. Election years: 10th day of March, June, August, October and December; 8 days before an election. Non-election years: July 31. (aa)

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer, *Campaign Finance Law 96* (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: This table deals with filing requirements for state and local offices in general terms. For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

- (a) Contributions exceeding \$250 made within one week before election must be reported within 24 hours.
- (b) In other years, an annual report is filed by January 31 covering activity for the entire previous year.
- (c) Short forms may be used by candidates and officeholders who raise and spend less than \$1,000 in calendar year. There are three types of committees: (1) recipient committees receive \$1,000 or more in contributions in a year; (2) independent expenditure committees make independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more in a year; and (3) major donor committees make contributions of \$10,000 or more in a year.
- (d) Statewide officers, candidates, and committees: Original and one copy with the Secy. of state, two copies with the Registrar-Recorder of Los Angeles County, two copies with the Registrar of Voters of the County of San Francisco, and two copies with the filer's county of domicile. State legislature, Board of Equalization, Appellate and Superior Court elections: Original and one copy with the Secy. of state, two copies with the county clerk with the largest number of registered voters in the district affected, and two copies with the filer's county of domicile. Other multi-county elections: original and one copy with the county clerk with the largest number of registered voters in the jurisdiction, two copies with the filer's county of domicile. County offices and municipal courts: original and one copy with the county clerk, two copies with the filer's county of domicile. City offices: original and one copy with the city clerk.
- (e) Late contributions received or made and late independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more made during the 16 days before an election must be reported by special methods within 24 hours.
- (f) Contributions received more than \$500 within 16 days before the election must be reported by the recipient within 48 hours after receipt.
- (g) Also required from corporations and labor organizations making expenditures in referenda, and of certain persons making independent expenditures. Public utilities file a special report with Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission.
- (h) Referenda reports filed with appropriate county election board and State Election Commission. Public utilities file a special report with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission.
- (i) Special report required within 48 hours after a receipt of contribution of certain amounts, or expenditures to certain persons form 20 days before election through election day.
- (j) Any contribution or loan to a statewide candidate of \$2,000, or more than \$400 to any legislative or district court candidate received between the closing date and the last pre-election report and the election must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.
- (k) As of January 1, 1993, the filing officer became the Missouri Ethics Commission. Statements filed with the Missouri Ethics Commission for statewide office candidates and committees, and candidates for the supreme or appellate courts. Candidates for legislative office, circuit court and county clerk file with the Secretary of State and election authority of the candidate's place of residence. Varied requirements for other candidates.
- (l) Contributions of more than \$1,000 received by a statewide office candidate (\$500 for any other committee) after the closing date of the last pre-election disclosure report but before election day must be reported within 48 hours after receipt.
- (m) Report required for all candidates and related political committees within 24 hours if contribution of \$500 or more received for statewide office or statewide ballot issue, within 10 days before election, or within 48 hours if contribution of \$100 or more received for state district offices within 17 days before election.
- (n) Report of contributions of \$500 or more received within 14 days before election is required to be filed within 5 days after receipt.
- (o) Notice of a contribution more than \$500 received after 2nd Wednesday before election is to be filed

within 24 hours. Report of independent expenditures to be filed within 24 hours after expenditure more than \$500 is made, and thereafter each time \$500 more is spent.

(p) Single-source contribution of over \$250 received by a continuing political committee after final day of quarterly reporting period and on or before election day to be reported within 48 hours. Single-source contributions received by a candidate or political committee between the 13th day and election day to be reported within 48 hours.

(q) Contributions of more than \$1,000 received after close of pre-election filing period must be reported within 24 hours of receipt. Political committees are to file by January 15th and July 15th of each year after statement of treasurer and depository filed.

(r) Supplemental statement for contribution of \$500 or more received in 20 day period before an election must be filed within 48 hours by statewide or legislative office candidate and by referendum/initiative group or person.

(s) If \$500 in contributions received after 9th day and before the day preceding the election, a pre-election supplemental statement is due on the day before the election.

(t) If a pre-election report is due within 30 days of the end of a quarter, a combined report is due no later than 15 days before the election.

(u) If a contribution of \$500 or more is received within 9 days prior to an election, statement must be filed within 48 hours.

(v) If large contribution, loan or transfer of funds received within 10 days of election (\$5,000 if it concerns a state office candidate; \$2,500 if it concerns a local office candidate), report must be filed within 72 hours. Any report due in December is to be filed by January 31.

(w) Texas Ethics Commission: Candidate for statewide office, district office filled by voters of more than one county, state senator or representative, or state board of education; specific purpose committee supporting or opposing candidate filing with Commission; officeholder and specific purpose political committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the Commission; specific purpose political committee involved with a statewide measure; specific purpose political committee required to file with more than one filing officer; and a general purpose political committee. County clerk: candidate for county office, precinct office, or an office filled by voters of one county; specific purpose committees supporting or opposing a candidate who files with the county clerk; officeholder and specific purpose committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the county clerk; and specific purpose committee involved with a county measure. Clerk or secretary of non-county political subdivision: candidates for local office; specific purpose committee supporting or opposing a local office candidate; officeholder and specific purpose committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the clerk/secretary; and specific purpose committee involved with a local measure.

(x) Certain large aggregate pre-election contributions or direct campaign expenditures between 9th and 2nd day before an election must be reported to Secy. of State within 48 hours.

(y) Contributions of over \$500 received by a candidate or political committee or made by a political committee after the last pre-primary report or within 21 days of the general election are to be reported within 24 hours (contribution made) or 48 hours (contribution received). From July 1 to general election, reports of bank deposits during previous 7 days due each Friday.

(z) An unreported cumulative contribution of \$500 or more by a state office candidate, committee, or individual within 15 days before an election must be reported within 24 hours of receipts. A candidate-related disbursement of more than \$20 cumulatively within 15 days before an election must be reported within 24 hours of making.

(aa) Contributions of \$200 or more received after closing date for last pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours.

Table 5.11

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS
(As of January 1996)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Alabama	Limited to \$500 to any 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 office per year. Corporations and their subsidiaries collectively limited to \$1,000 for a single candidate.	Limited to \$1,000 per office per year.	Same as labor union.	Same as labor union.	Unlimited.
Arizona	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$690 for statewide candidates and \$270 for local candidates; combined total for all PACs is \$68,670 statewide and \$6,870 local. Committees certified to give at the upper limits are limited to \$3,440 statewide and \$1,370 local.	Prohibited.	...
Arkansas (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election from approved political action committee.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$2,500 per candidate per election.
California (a)	Limits of \$1,000 per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Limits of \$5,000 for a broad-based political committee; and \$2,500 for a political committee per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Same as labor union.	Limits of \$5,000 for a broad-based political committee; \$2,500 for a political committee; and \$1,000 per person per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Limits of \$5,000 per candidate per special election or special runoff election only.
Colorado (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Connecticut (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Corporate PAC: limited to aggregate of \$100,000/election and twice individual limits per candidate. Labor PAC: limited to aggregate of \$50,000 per election and same limits per candidate as individuals.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Delaware (a)	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per nonstatewide candidate per election.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Limited by office.
Florida (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$500 per candidate; investment and law firms and their officers, directors, and employees making contributions or engaged in fundraising for state-level candidates cannot compete for business from Florida Housing Finance Agency. Food outlets and convenience stores cannot solicit or make contributions of more than \$100 to a candidate for Commissioner of agriculture and certain officials and employees of that office may not solicit contributions.	Party may not contribute to candidate for judicial office. Party limited in contributions to candidates receiving public financing. Generally, \$50,000 limit, with no more than \$25,000 in last 28 days before general election.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Hawaii (a)	Limited to \$1,000 in any election period.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in any election period.	Same as PAC	Limited to \$50,000 for governor; \$40,000 for lieutenant governor; \$25,000 for partisan mayor and prosecuting attorney; \$20,000 for state senate and partisan offices of county council; \$15,000 for state representative.
Idaho	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Illinois	Unlimited.	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; \$6,000 for other offices; \$4,000 for state legislative caucuses; and \$2,000 for other party committees.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.	No contributions to statewide candidates by major lottery vendors. Limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 for statewide candidates; an aggregate of \$5,000 for state party central committees; \$6,000 for other offices; \$4,000 for state legislative caucuses; and \$2,000 for other party committees.	Unlimited.
Iowa	Prohibited.	Unlimited if through a union PAC; up to \$500 per calendar year if there is no PAC.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for banks, insurance companies, savings & loans and credit unions, statewide notification center, and for not-for-profit organizations involved in riverboat gambling.	Unlimited.
Kansas (a)	Limited to \$2,000 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per election for Senate seats; \$500 per election for House seats, local office, district judge, district magistrate judge, district attorney and state school board.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited in uncontested primaries and general election.
Kentucky (a)	Prohibited.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited. No contributions by major lottery vendors and lottery auditors.	Limited to \$500 per slate per election.
Louisiana (a)	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other offices, per candidate, per election. During any four-year period, may not contribute greater than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other offices, per candidate, per election. During any four-year period, may not contribute greater than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee. PACs with greater than 250 members who contributed at least \$50 to the PAC during the preceding calendar year may give twice the limits. Aggregate limits from all PACs combined that candidates may receive for primary and general elections: \$50,000 for major office; \$35,000 for district office; \$10,000 for other office.	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other office, per candidate, per election. Casino license holder may not contribute to any candidate for public office.	Unlimited.
Maine	Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	...	Same as corporate.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Maryland (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Same as corporate.	Limited to an aggregate of \$6,000 per four-year election cycle per candidate or political committee.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
Massachusetts (a)	Prohibited.	Must organize as political committee if exceed aggregate contributions of \$15,000 or 10 percent of gross revenues.	Limited to \$500 per candidate, with aggregate annual limits depending upon office sought.	Prohibited. Registered lobbyists limited to \$200 per candidate per year.	State party committees limited to contributions of not more than \$3,000 per candidate, per year.
Michigan (a)	Prohibited for candidate elections.	Limited to \$3,400 for a statewide office, \$1,000 for state senate and \$500 for state representative candidates per election cycle.	Limited to \$3,400 for a statewide office, \$1,000 for state Senate and \$500 for state representative candidates per election cycle. A PAC that qualifies as an independent committee may contribute ten times these amounts. Lawyer PAC limited to \$100 per judicial candidate.	Prohibited except through a PAC.	State central: \$68,000 for governor/lt. governor, \$10,000 for Senate, \$5,000 for House, \$68,000 for all other state elective offices.
Minnesota	Prohibited.	Governor/lt. governor: limited to \$2,000 per election year and \$500 in a non-election year. Attorney general: limited to \$1,000 per election year and \$200 in a non-election year. Other statewide offices: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year. State Senate/state representative: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited; includes insurance companies.	Governor/lt. governor: limited to \$20,000 per election year and \$5,000 in a non-election year. Attorney general: limited to \$10,000 per election year and \$2,000 in a non-election year. Other statewide offices: limited to \$5,000 per election year and \$1,000 in a non-election year. State Senate/state representative: limited to \$5,000 per election year and \$1,000 in a non-election year.
Mississippi	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Generally prohibited.	Unlimited.
Missouri (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Limited to \$1,000 for statewide office candidates; \$500 for Senate candidates; \$250 for House candidates; varying limits for local office candidates.	Unlimited.	Limited to \$10,000 for a statewide office candidate; \$5,000 for a Senate candidate; \$2,500 for a House candidate and 10 times allowable individual contribution limit for other candidates.
Montana	Prohibited.	As an independent committee, limited for each contested primary and general election in a campaign to \$400 for governor/lieutenant governor, \$200 for other statewide candidates, and \$100 for all other candidates.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited.	All political committees of a political party on the ballot at most recent gubernatorial election, limited for all elections in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor/lt. governor, \$5,000 for other statewide candidates, \$2,000 for public service commissioner, \$800 for state senator, and \$500 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Nebraska (a)	State, statewide and legislative candidates are limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election years that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade or professional associations; and political parties: Governor - \$750,000; secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, auditor of public accounts - \$75,000; legislature, Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of University of Nebraska & State Board of Education - \$25,000.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.
Nevada	Statewide office: \$20,000 per election cycle. City, county, state, or judicial office: \$10,000 per election cycle.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
New Hampshire	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per election if to candidate or political committee working on behalf of a candidate who does not voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures; otherwise unlimited.	Prohibited.	Political party political committee limited to \$1,000 per election if to candidate or political committee working on behalf of a candidate who does not voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures; otherwise unlimited.
New Jersey (a)	Limited to \$1,500 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Same as corporate.	\$5,000 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Prohibited for certain bank, utility, and insurance corporations or associations; otherwise, limited to \$1,500 per nongovernor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Political party state committee limited to \$1,800 per candidate for governor per primary or general election; unlimited for candidates for non-governor office. County and municipal committees may not contribute to candidate for governor; also limited in contributions to municipal party committee (\$5,000 per year), candidates in other counties, and candidates in certain legislative districts containing county of county committee. Political party national committee limited to \$50,000 per year to state party committee; otherwise, subject to PAC limits. Unlimited as to leadership PACs.
New Mexico	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited. Solicitation by state regulatory office or candidate for the office of directly regulated entity or persons prohibited if charges for service set by or license issued by the regulatory office.	Unlimited.
New York (a)	Same maximum aggregate limit per office and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals, but limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 in political contributions and expenditures per calendar year.	Same maximum aggregate limit per office per election and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals.	Same as labor union.	Same maximum aggregate limit per office per election and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals, and, if a corporation, also limited to an aggregate of \$5,000 in contributions and expenditures per calendar year.	Prohibited in primary, unlimited in general election.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
North Carolina (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$4,000 per candidate committee or other political committee per election for that election.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
North Dakota	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Ohio (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited, except to judicial candidates.	Prohibited.	Unlimited, except to judicial candidates.
Oklahoma (a)	Prohibited.	Limited per person or family to \$5,000 to a political party committee or political action committee in a calendar year, \$5,000 to a candidate/ candidate committee for state office or municipal office in a municipality of 250,000 or more, for election campaign, and \$1,000 to any other local candidate/candidate committee.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited.	Same as labor union.
Oregon	Corporation, professional corporation or non-profit corporation may not make contributions directly or indirectly from treasury funds to any candidate or nonmeasure political committee.	Labor organization may not make contributions directly or indirectly from treasury funds to any candidate or nonmeasure political committee.	Limited to \$500 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign committee for governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, or judge of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Oregon Tax Court; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$25,000. Limited to \$100 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign for state senator or state representative; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$10,000. Political committees that are not a principal campaign committee or political committees over which a candidate exercises direction and control prohibited from making contributions to other political committees except candidate's principal committee or political committee not organized exclusively to support or oppose candidates for national or party office or measures.	Same as corporate.	Political party committees limited to aggregate contributions per election of \$25,000 to candidate or principal campaign committee for governor; \$10,000 to candidate or principal campaign committee of candidate for secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries; \$5,000 to candidate for state senator or state representative; and \$500 to candidate for judge of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or Oregon Tax Court. As a political committee, prohibited from making contributions to other political committees except a candidate's principal campaign committee or exclusively to support or oppose national or party office candidates or measures.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Pennsylvania (a)	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Rhode Island	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	\$1,000 per recipient per calendar year and maximum of \$25,000 for all recipients, except per recipient limit doubles to \$2,000 if recipient is a candidate for general office who has qualified for public funding, and an additional \$10,000 may be contributed to a political party committee for organizational and party-building activities.	Prohibited.	\$25,000 to any one party candidate (no limit on allowable in-kind contributions); unlimited for aggregate contributions to all party candidates; \$10,000 to a party committee for organizational and party-building activities.
South Carolina (a)	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year. Corporation or corporate committee may solicit contributions to the corporation or corporate committee only from shareholders, employees, and families.	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year. Organization or organization committee may solicit contributions to the organization only from members and families.	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year. Public utility may not include contributions or expenditures to influence election or operate PAC in its operating expenses. Lobbyist and contractors may not contribute.	Limited to \$50,000 per statewide candidate per election, \$5,000 per other candidate per election.
South Dakota	Prohibited.	Prohibited if union is corporation; permitted if an association but not out of dues or treasury funds.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Tennessee	Prohibited.	Limited to \$2,500 for state office candidate and \$1,000 for other candidate in aggregate per election.	Limited to \$7,500 for statewide office or state Senate and \$5,000 for other office in the aggregate per election. Candidate for statewide office limited to 50 percent of total contributions in aggregate from committees. Candidates for other office limited to \$75,000 in aggregate from all committees. Prohibited within 10 days before election.	Prohibited; public service commissioner or candidate for that office may not accept a contribution from a regulated party during contested case.	Limited to \$250,000 for statewide office, \$40,000 for state Senate, and \$20,000 for other office in aggregate per election from all party committees.
Texas (a)	Unlimited to political parties, except during 60 days before election, and to political committees to support or oppose a measure.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited, but may not be made from mandatory assessments from corporation employees or labor organization members. Contributions from an out-of-state political committee are subject to special notification and reporting requirements.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
Utah	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Insurers prohibited from making political contributions, if do not have security surplus.	Unlimited.
Vermont (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate or committee per election.	Same as corporate.	Limited to \$3,000 per candidate or committee per election.	Same as corporate.	Unlimited.
Virginia	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Pari-mutuel betting licensees cannot contribute to candidates.	Unlimited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Washington (a)	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$500 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,000 for state executive office candidate. Aggregate contributions within 21 days of a general election may not exceed \$5,000 for a campaign for other than statewide office. Aggregate contributions in calendar year to each political party state organization and to each major party county central committee or legislative district committee limited to \$2,500 and to a caucus of the state legislature limited to \$500.	Same as corporate. Labor organization may not make contributions from agency shop fees paid by nonmember without nonmember's authorization.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate. Insurer or fraternal benefit society may not contribute to insurance commissioner candidate.	Aggregate contributions per election cycle to state office candidates by a political party or a caucus of the state legislature are limited to 50¢ per voter in district (state legislative office candidate) or state (state executive office candidate) and by a major party county central committee or legislative district committee limited to 25¢ per voter in district (state legislative office candidate) or state (state executive office candidate). County central committees and legislative district committees may contribute for only those state legislative offices that include their jurisdiction. Aggregate contributions made by a single contributor other than a bona fide political party state organization within 21 days of a general election may not exceed \$50,000 for a statewide office campaign or \$5,000 for any other campaign.
West Virginia (a)	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election.	Same as labor union.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election, and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year.
Wisconsin (a)	Prohibited, except concerning a referendum.	Prohibited if labor union is a Chapter 185 association, except concerning a referendum.	Limited to 4 percent of authorized disbursement level for statewide office candidate, \$1,000 for state senator, \$500 for assembly representative, varying amounts for other offices, and \$6,000 in a calendar year for a political party.	Prohibited; also may not offer special privileges to candidates, political committees, and individuals making independent disbursements.	Unlimited; however, a political party or legislative campaign committee that files a statement under oath concerning independent candidate-related disbursements becomes subject to the limits for PACs. A candidate may not receive more than 65 percent of authorized disbursement level from all political committees. Political party may not receive more than \$150,000 in any biennium from all political committees other than political party and legislative campaign committees. Contributions from committees (other than political party or legislative campaign committees) limited to \$6,000 in a calendar year.
Wyoming	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited in primary elections; otherwise unlimited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Dist. of Columbia (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$600 per election and \$100 for mayor; \$100 for council chair; \$100 for council member at-large; \$50 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$50 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	Same as corporate.	...

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer. *Campaign Finance Law 1996*. (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference to contribution in the law.

(a) Restrictions on cash contributions. In Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland and North Carolina eliminated to \$100 or less. In California and New York, less than \$100. In Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Vermont and West Virginia, limited to \$50 or less. In Kentucky, limited to \$50 or less, but cash contribution is entirely prohibited to slate of candidates' for governor and lieutenant governor. In Missouri, must be \$25 or less. Michigan limits cash contributions to \$250 or less. In Oklahoma, individual's contribution of not more than \$50 in cash to a candidate committee permitted; otherwise prohibited. In Wisconsin,

must be \$50 or less. Contributions of over \$50 to be made by negotiable instrument or credit card. In Hawaii, contributions greater than \$100 require a receipt to the donor and a record of the transaction. In Louisiana, contributions greater than \$100 must be by written instrument and all contributions by corporations, labor organizations, and associations must be by check. In New Jersey, cash contributions prohibited unless in response to public solicitation or a written contributor statement is filed (maximum up to \$200 cumulatively). In Ohio, must be \$100 or less per election. In Pennsylvania, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate if to or for a candidate. In South Carolina, prohibited if over \$25 from an individual. In Texas, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate per each reporting period, except no limit for general purpose political committee. In Washington, must be \$50 or less if no receipt. Non-in-kind contribution of more than \$50 by individuals and any non-in-kind contribution by political committees must be made by written instrument. In District of Columbia, must be less than \$25.

Table 5.12
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS
(As of January 1996)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
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; judges and judicial employees may not solicit except for their own candidacies.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Alaska (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per office per year.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Contribution may not be required of state employees. Judges and judicial office candidates may not contribute.	Prohibited.
Arizona	Limited to \$690 per statewide candidate; \$270 per other offices; and a maximum of \$2,560 in total contributions per calendar year.	Unlimited, but may trigger new limits for opponent.	Definitions imply that spouse may contribute under candidate's unlimited aegis.	...	Prohibited.
Arkansas (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Certain state employees are prohibited from soliciting, as are certain judges (for campaigns other than their own). Contribution may not be required of state employees.	Anonymous contribution must be less than \$50 per year. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
California (a)	Limits of \$1,000 per person per candidate per special election or special runoff election only. Certain jurisdictions have local limits on contributions to candidates.	Generally unlimited.	Same as individual.	Local agency employees may not solicit employees of agency except incidentally through a large solicitation.	Anonymous contribution must not exceed \$100. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Colorado (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judges and employees subject to their direction and control should not solicit funds for a political organization or candidate. Judges and employees subject to their direction and control should not pay an assessment or contribute to a political organization or candidate (other than the specific judicial candidate).	Anonymous contribution must be maximum of \$25. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Connecticut (a)	Limit to an aggregate of \$15,000 per election and \$2,500 for governor; \$1,500 for other statewide office; \$1,000 for sheriff or local chief executive; \$500 for state senate, or probate judge; \$250 for state representative; or other local office; and \$5,000 per year to state party.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	State department heads and deputies may not solicit. Contribution may not be required. Prohibited for judges.	Anonymous contribution must be less than \$15. Contributions in the name of another prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Delaware (a)	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per non-statewide candidate per election.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	...	Prohibited.
Florida (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate. Unemancipated child under 18 limited to \$100 per candidate. Some restrictions on judges and judicial personnel.	Unlimited, except candidates accepting public financing are limited to \$25,000 to their own campaigns. Some restrictions on candidates for judge.	Limited to \$500 per candidate.	Solicitation generally prohibited for state employees during working hours, or within a building owned by a state entity. Judges may not solicit contributions. Judges should not make contributions.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Georgia	Limited to \$5,000 in the aggregate to statewide candidates in an election year, and \$1,000 in the aggregate in a non-election year. Limited to \$2,000 in the aggregate to general assembly and other candidates in an election year, and \$1,000 in the aggregate in a non-election year.	Unlimited.	Spouse and children: unlimited. Other family members: same as individual.	Prohibited for state employees to coerce another state employee.	Prohibited.
Hawaii (a)	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in an election period.	Limited to \$50,000, including the candidate's family, in any election period.	Same as candidate.	Solicitation of contributions prohibited. Contributions to other employees are prohibited.	Prohibited.
Idaho	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee. Contribution permitted.	Anonymous contribution must be \$50 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Illinois	Unlimited, but generally prohibited for judicial candidates and judicial employees.	Same as individual.	Unlimited.	Solicitation and contribution by employees prohibited under certain circumstances; generally prohibited for judges and judicial employees.	Prohibited.
Indiana	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Certain law enforcement personnel/ firefighters may not solicit on duty or in uniform; state employees cannot solicit (1) when on duty, (2) acting in official capacity, (3) from those employees known to have a business relationship with the employee's agency, and (4) from state employees directly supervised by the employee. Judges may not personally solicit. Contribution may not be required. Judges should not contribute, and their employees, are subject to the same constraints.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Iowa	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee. Prohibited for judges and certain judicial employees.	Prohibited.
Kansas (a)	Limited to \$2,000 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per election for senate seats; \$500 per election for house seats and local office, district magistrate judge, district attorney, and state school board.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Certain employees cannot compel contributions.	Anonymous contribution must be \$10 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Kentucky (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election (lower limits for school board), \$500 to a political issues committee, \$1,500 to PAC, and \$2,500 to all state/local political parties. Minors limited to \$100. No more than \$1,500 in total contributions to all permanent committees and contributing organizations in any year (but unlimited to inaugural committees).	Unlimited (direct). Loans are limited to \$50,000 per joint slate for governor and lieutenant governor; \$25,000 per statewide candidate; and \$10,000 for other candidates.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election. Minors limited to \$100.	Solicitations are generally prohibited except as part of a larger solicitation not specifically targeted at state employees. Assessments and coercion of state employees prohibited. Prohibited for judges. May not be required of state employees. School district employees may not contribute to school board candidates in their districts.	Anonymous contribution must be \$50 or less with any excess aggregating more than \$1,000 escheating to the commonwealth. Contribution in the name of another prohibited. (b)
Louisiana (a)	Limited to \$5,000 for major office candidates, \$2,500 for district office candidates, and \$1,000 for any other offices, per candidate, per election. During any four-year period, may not contribute more than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Solicitation and contribution generally prohibited.	Anonymous contribution generally prohibited. 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.	Unlimited for spouse.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee.	Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Maryland (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Unlimited.	Unlimited for spouse.	Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.
Massachusetts (a)	Limited to \$500 per candidate per year, with an aggregate limit of \$12,500 per year. Minors limited to \$25 per year.	Unlimited, except for loans, which are limited depending upon office sought.	Same as individual.	Solicitation generally prohibited. Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Michigan (a)	Limited to \$3,400 for a statewide office, \$1,000 for state senate, and \$500 for state representative candidates per election cycle; lawyers limited to \$100 for candidate for judicial office.	Unlimited, except to \$50,000 per gubernatorial campaign from candidate and family per election cycle.	Unlimited, except to \$50,000 per gubernatorial campaign per election cycle.	Prohibited for judges and employees under direction and control of a judge for that judge's candidacy. Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.
Minnesota	Governor/lt. governor: limited to \$2,000 per election year and \$500 in a non-election year. Attorney general: limited to \$1,000 per election year and \$200 in a non-election year. Other statewide offices: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year. State senate/state representative: limited to \$500 per election year and \$100 in a non-election year.	Unlimited, except limited to 10 times election year limit if accepting a public subsidy.	Same as individual.	Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. Prohibited for judges and their employees, and judicial candidates. Contribution may not be required.	Anonymous contributions must be less than \$20. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Mississippi	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Solicitation prohibited for employees of certain specified agencies. Contribution may not be required. Employees of certain specified agencies may not contribute.	...
Missouri (a)	Limited to \$1,000 for statewide office candidates; \$500 for senate candidates; \$250 for house candidates; varying limits for local office candidates.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Judge and judge's employees may not solicit for party. Merit system employees may not receive or be solicited for contributions. Members of the Missouri Ethics Commission may not contribute. Judge and judicial candidates should not contribute to party, unless judge a candidate.	Anonymous contribution must be \$25 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Montana (a)	Limited for each contested primary and general election in a campaign to \$400 for governor/ lieutenant governor, \$200 for other statewide candidates, and \$100 for all other candidates.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Solicitation by municipal government employees prohibited while on job or at place of employment.	Prohibited.
Nebraska (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited, except that candidate committee cannot contribute to another candidate committee other than in fundraising event.	Unlimited.	Contribution unlimited.	Anonymous contribution prohibited. Contribution in the name of another prohibited, except earmarked contributions permitted if disclosure requirements met.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Nevada	Statewide office: \$10,000 per election cycle. City, county, state, or judicial office: \$2,000 per election cycle.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	May not solicit funds for a political organization or candidate.	If anonymous contribution \$100 or more, must be delivered to state treasurer or donated to nonprofit entity.
New Hampshire	Limited to \$5,000 per candidate, per election, except limited to \$1,000 per election if to candidate or political committee working on behalf of a candidate who does not voluntarily agree to limit campaign expenditures.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Cannot coerce classified state employee to contribute.	Prohibited.
New Jersey (a)	Limited to \$1,500 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$1,800 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,000 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Candidate for non-governor office unlimited. Candidate for governor accepting public funds limited to \$25,000 per primary or general election from personal funds; if not accepting public funds, unlimited. \$25,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year. \$5,000 to political committee per election; \$5,000 to continuing political committee or municipal party committee per year.	Spouse of candidate for governor and presumably other family members limited to \$1,800 per primary or general election; unlimited for spouse, child, parent, or sibling residing in same household of candidate for non-governor office.	Prohibited to demand from other public employees.	Prohibited.
New Mexico (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Elected office, public officer or employee with regulatory office, candidate for regulatory office, or agent of candidate may not solicit contributions from regulated entities and persons. Non-probationary state employees cannot be dismissed for failure to contribute.	Anonymous contributions prohibited if over \$100. Aggregate anonymous contributions received during primary or general election limited to \$2,000 for statewide races and \$500 for other races. Excess over limit must be donated to general fund or to a Section 170(b)(1)(A) organization. In the name of another person prohibited if recipient knows contribution is from third person that directed that contribution not be publicly reported.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
New York (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$150,000 per year and maximum aggregate per office. Statewide office: primary - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state x \$0.05, but not less than \$4,500 or more than \$13,400; general election - \$28,000. State senator: primary - \$4,500; general election - \$7,000. Member of assembly: primary - \$2,800; general election - \$2,800. New York City mayor, public advocate, comptroller: primary election - greater of \$4,500 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in city x \$.05, but not more than \$13,400; general election - \$28,000. Other public office: primary - greater of \$1,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.05, but not more than \$50,000. Election to party position - greater of \$1,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.05, but not more than \$50,000. Party or constituted committee - limited to aggregate of \$62,500 per year.	Unlimited to own campaign.	Candidate's spouse - unlimited. Other family members (candidate's child, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, and their spouses together) limited to maximum aggregate per office. Statewide office: primary - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state x \$.025; general election - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in state x \$.025; state senator: primary - greater of \$20,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party district multiplied by \$.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election - greater of \$20,000 or product of number of registered voters in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000. Member of assembly: primary - greater of \$12,500 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election - greater of \$12,500 or product of number of registered voters in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election - greater of \$1,250 or product of number of enrolled voters in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000. Election to party position - product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district x \$.25, but not more than \$100,000.	Solicitation prohibited for police force members and judicial candidates. Contribution permitted, but may not be required.	Anonymous prohibited. In the name of another prohibited, except contributions of not more than \$2,500 in name of partnership does not violate prohibition.
North Carolina (a)	Limited to \$4,000 per committee or candidate per election for that election.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judge or judicial candidate may not solicit contributions. No person may coerce a state employee or applicant for a state position subject to the Personnel Act to make a contribution by threatening adverse or preferential personnel actions.	Prohibited.
North Dakota	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Full-time judges and judicial candidates may not solicit contributions. Full-time judges and judicial candidates may not make contributions to political organizations and candidates. State officers and employees may not solicit campaign funds while on duty or in uniform. Political subdivision may extend prohibition to local public employees.	Prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Ohio (a)	Unlimited, except to judicial candidates.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	May not solicit or be solicited if in classified service or public employee. Judge may not solicit or receive campaign funds.	Prohibited.
Oklahoma (a)	Limited per person or family to \$5,000 to a political party committee or political action committee in a calendar year, \$5,000 to a candidate/candidate committee for state office or municipal office in a municipality of 250,000 or more for election campaign, and \$1,000 to any other local candidate/candidate committee for election campaign.	Unlimited to own campaign; otherwise subject to limits for individuals. Candidate committee may not contribute or make independent expenditure for another candidate.	Same as individual.	State officials and employees may not solicit or receive contributions. Judges should not solicit. Classified employees may not solicit. Contribution prohibited for state highway patrol members and supernumerary tax consultants. Judges should not contribute.	Anonymous contributions prohibited in excess of \$50. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Oregon	Limited to \$500 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign committee for governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of the bureau of labor and industries, or judge of supreme court, court of appeals; or Oregon tax court; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$25,000. Limited to \$100 in aggregate per election to candidate or principal campaign for state senator or state representative; however, limitations on contributions to a candidate do not apply if aggregate amount from opponent's contributions and loans from personal funds and family contributions to opponent's campaign exceeds \$10,000. If under 18, limited to \$25 in aggregate per candidate per election. Prohibited from contributing more than \$100 in calendar year to any one political committee (except candidate's principal campaign committee or political committee organized exclusively to support or oppose candidates for national or political party office or measures) or \$1,000 to any one political committee.	Unlimited in personal funds contributed to the candidate or candidate's principal campaign committee. Candidate's principal campaign committee, and political committee over which candidate exercises direction or control prohibited from contributing other than candidate's personal funds to another candidate or principal campaign committee for other than national or political party office or to any other political committee not organized exclusively to support or oppose national or party office candidates or measures. Otherwise, subject to same limitations as individuals.	Same as individual.	Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. Contribution may not be demanded to pay a political assessment.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Pennsylvania (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Public officers and employees may not demand a political assessment. Judges should not solicit funds. State classified service, state crime commission, public utility commission, community action agency, and county board of health personnel may not solicit. Workplace contributions by state classified service employees are restricted. Judges and judicial candidates should not make candidate contributions.	Prohibited.
Rhode Island (a)	\$1,000 per recipient per calendar year and maximum of \$10,000 for all recipients, except per-recipient limit doubles to \$2,000 if recipient is a candidate for general office who has qualified to receive public funding, and an additional \$10,000 may be contributed to a political party committee for organizational and party-building activities.	To own campaign, generally unlimited; however, a candidate for general office who has qualified and elected to receive public funding, contributions (and loans) by the candidate may not exceed 5 percent of the total the candidate is permitted to spend in the campaign.	Same as individual.	State classified employees may not solicit. State or municipal officials may not solicit contribution with understanding that official will be influenced. Full-time judge or candidate for judicial office should not solicit. State classified employees may not be solicited.	Prohibited. Must be returned to donor if identity can be ascertained; if it cannot, escheats to state.
South Carolina (a)	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	Unlimited.	Same as individual.	Employer cannot give preference to employees who contribute; must inform them of right to refuse without penalty. No one may solicit uniformed law enforcement officer, judge, judicial candidate, solicitor and staff, and attorney general and staff except for own campaign. Judge and judicial candidate should not solicit. Contribution prohibited by state ethics commission personnel; judges and judicial candidates should not contribute, except in elective office may contribute to a political party or organization. Employees and officers of the Judicial Department may not coerce or command political contributions from state officers and employees.	Anonymous contribution prohibited generally. Must give to children's trust fund.
South Dakota	Limited to any calendar year to \$1,000 for a statewide office candidate; \$250 for a legislative or county office candidate; and \$3,000 to a political party.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judge or judicial candidate may not solicit. Judge or judicial candidate may not contribute to a political organization or candidate.	...

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Tennessee	Limited to \$2,500 for state office candidate and \$1,000 for other candidate in aggregate per election.	Limited to \$250,000 for statewide office, \$40,000 for state senate, or \$20,000 for other office, in aggregate per election.	Same as individual.	Prohibited for state government superiors to solicit their employees. Prohibited to solicit persons who receive government benefits. State career service employees may not solicit. Judges should not solicit. Employees of sheriff's department under civil service law may not solicit. Judges expressly permitted to contribute only to political party or candidate.	...
Texas (a)	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	...	Contribution in the name of another prohibited, unless there is disclosure.
Utah	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited to solicit executive branch employees during hours of employment. Judges should not solicit funds. Judges are not permitted to make contributions to a political party or organization.	...
Vermont (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate or committee per primary or general election.	Unlimited, except federal office candidate limited to \$1,000 to another candidate or committee per election.	Unlimited.	Solicitation prohibited.	...
Virginia	Unlimited.	Unlimited	Unlimited.	Contribution by judges prohibited.	...
Washington (a)	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$500 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,000 for state executive office candidate. Aggregate contributions within 21 days of a general election may not exceed \$5,000 for a campaign for other than statewide office.	Unlimited using their own personal funds or portion of jointly held funds, but may not make aggregate contributions within 21 days of a general election to own campaign exceeding \$50,000 for statewide office. Candidates for state office may not accept aggregate contributions per election cycle from all political party county central committees and legislative district committees combined that exceed 25¢ per voter in district (state legislative office candidate) or state (state executive office candidate). Candidates may not accept contributions that exceed limits. Otherwise, same as for individuals.	Same as individual.	Solicitation on government property is prohibited. State or local official or official's agent may not solicit from employees in officials agency. Judges may not solicit. Contribution prohibited if city with commission form of government. Judges may not contribute to a political party, political organization, or non-judicial candidate.	Contribution may not be made so as to conceal the source. Anonymous contribution limited to greater of one percent of total accumulated contributions received or \$300. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
West Virginia (a)	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	State classified service employees and judges and judicial candidates may not solicit. Non-elective salaried government employees may not be solicited.	Anonymous contribution prohibited. Contributor disclosure required for contribution in the name of another.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Candidate's family member</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Wisconsin (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 in a calendar year. Limits for campaign: \$10,000 for statewide office, \$1,000 for state senator, \$500 for state representative, \$2,500 or \$3,000 for court of appeals judge (depending on population of district), \$1,000 or \$3,000 for circuit judge (depending on population of circuit), and for local office, the greater of \$250 or 1¢ x number of inhabitants (\$3,000 maximum).	Unlimited as to candidate's own personal funds and property or personal funds and property owned jointly or as marital property with spouse. State office candidate who receives election campaign fund grant is limited to 200 percent of the amount that an individual may contribute.	Limited to same amounts as individual, except in the case of property and personal funds owned jointly or as marital property by a candidate and spouse.	Solicitation and contribution prohibited during hours of employment or while engaged in official duties. Judges may not solicit or contribute for political party.	Anonymous contribution must be \$10 or less. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Wyoming	Limited to an aggregate of \$25,000 and to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary, general, or special election in any general election year and the preceding year.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Judges may not solicit funds for candidates.	...
Dist. of Columbia (a)	Limited to an aggregate of \$600 per election and \$100 for mayor; \$100 for council chair; \$100 for council member at-large; \$50 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$50 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Same as individual.	Same as individual.	Contribution permitted but employees may not solicit or collect political contributions.	Anonymous contributions prohibited.

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer *Campaign Finance Law* 96. (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference to contributions in the law.

(a) Restrictions on cash contributions. In Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland and North Carolina limited to \$100 or less. In California and New York, less than \$100. In Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Vermont and West Virginia, limited to \$50 or less. In Kentucky, must be \$50 or less, but cash contribution is entirely prohibited to slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. Michigan limits cash contributions to \$20 or less. In Missouri and District of Columbia, must be \$25 or less. In Montana, recipient must maintain receipt for cash contributions over \$25. New Mexico limits unidentifiable cash contributions received at special events up to \$1,000 are not subject to anonymous contribution limits. Excess over \$1,000 after expenses must be donated to general fund or to a Section 170(b)(1)(A) organization.

In Wisconsin, must be \$10 or less. Oklahoma individual's contribution of not more than \$50 in cash to a candidate committee is permitted; otherwise, prohibited. In Washington, must be \$50 or less if no receipt. Non-in-kind contribution by more than \$50 by individuals and any non-in-kind contribution by political committees must be made by written instrument. Hawaii requires a receipt to the donor and a record of the transaction for any contributions greater than \$100. In Louisiana, contributions greater than \$100 must be by written instrument. All contributions by corporations, labor organizations, and associations must be by check. Cash contributions in New Jersey are prohibited unless in response to public solicitation or a written contributor statement is filed (maximum up to \$200 cumulatively). In Ohio, must be \$100 or less per election. In Pennsylvania, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate if to or for a candidate. In Rhode Island and South Carolina, prohibited if over \$25 from an individual. In Texas, must be \$100 or less in the aggregate per each reporting period, except no limit for general purpose political committee.

(b) Language has been held to be unconstitutionally vague.

Table 5.13
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES
(As of January 1996)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Alabama	Only committee named and designated by candidate.	...	...	...	Unlimited as to officeholder expenses, contributions to charity, transfers to another committee, donations to state agencies or funds, or uses for other non-personal lawful purposes.
Alaska	Candidate, treasurer, or deputy treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted before filing date except for personal travel expenses and public opinion polls/surveys.	...	May be given to charity, used to repay contributors, spent on a future campaign, used to repay candidate or used as income, contributed to another committee, or transferred to office allowance fund. Surplus funds may be taken as income by candidate.
Arizona	Treasurer or authorized agent.	...	...	...	May be retained for a future campaign; returned to contributors; donated to a party committee, certain charitable organizations, political organizations within limits or other candidate (after 12/31/92 may not be donated to another candidate's committee or used for candidate's personal use).
Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	After setting aside any funds needed to pay debts, and an amount equal to the yearly salary for the office sought, surplus funds must either be turned over to the state treasurer for the benefit of the general revenue fund, to an organized political party, or to contributors to the candidate's campaign (b).
California	Candidate or treasurer.	...	...	Must be directly related to political, legislative, or governmental purpose if candidate or elected officer receives substantial personal benefit. Certain expenditures must be directly related regardless of benefit received.	May be used for debts or charitable contributions; contributed to a political party, candidate for federal office or ballot measure committee; contributed to an out-of-state campaign, or used to defray certain legal or professional expenses associated with the election and aftermath; or used to purchase home or office security system subject to restrictions. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Colorado .....	...	...	...	Must be reasonably related to an election, voter registration, or political education. May not be used to encourage another candidate's withdrawal from race.	May be contributed to a nonprofit or charitable organization whose purposes are not political in nature, or to the state or a political subdivision of the state. Surplus on behalf of a partisan candidate may be given to a political party or to a candidate.
Connecticut	Treasurer or those authorized by treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted until treasurer and campaign depository have been designated.	Polls, meeting halls, rally expenses, printing and advertising, professional service fees, travel, staff salaries, rent, supplies, voter transportation, communications, petition-related expenses, and other expenses permitted by the commission.	May be donated to another committee (except one established to further the candidate's future campaigns), distributed pro rata to contributors, or used for transition expenses. Ballot question committees may also distribute surplus to government agencies or tax-exempt organizations. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Delaware	Candidate committee.	...	...	Staff salaries, travel expenses, filing fees, communications and printing, food, office supplies, voter lists and canvasses, poll watchers, rent, advertising, rallies, legal counsel.	May be contributed to a tax-exempt, religious, charitable, educational, or scientific organization, volunteer fire department, or a successful committee.
Florida	Only campaign treasurers or deputy treasurers.	Publicly financed candidates and those agreeing to voluntary limits: \$5 million for governor and lt. governor; \$2 million for cabinet. Limits may be increased under certain circumstances.	...	Expenditures may only be used to influence the results of an election.	Funds remaining after an election are to be used to pay remaining obligations incurred prior to or on election day. Surplus funds may be used to reimburse a candidate for candidate's contributions; transferred to a public officeholder account in various amounts dependent upon office; returned pro rata to contributors; given to a candidate's political party; donated to a nonprofit or charitable organization; or given to the state for the general fund or the election campaign financing trust fund (by a state candidate) or political subdivision (by a local candidate). Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Georgia	Candidate, chair, treasurer, or designated agents.	...	...	May only be used to defray ordinary and necessary campaign expenses incurred in connection with the candidate's campaign for elective office, or the public officer's fulfillment or retention of that office.	May be donated to any charitable organization and nonprofit organization; transferred to any future campaign for elective office for which they were received; used for repayment of any prior campaign obligation incurred as a candidate; or transferred to any national, state, or local committee of any political party or to any candidate. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Hawaii	Only campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer.	Voluntary election year limits: governor - \$2.50 x qualified voters; lt. governor - \$1.40 x qualified voters; mayor - \$2.00 x qualified voters; House/Senate/council prosecutor - \$1.40 x qualified voters; others - 20¢ x qualified voters.	...	Must be related to a campaign purpose, including donations to community, youth, social or recreational organizations; reports, surveys, and polls.	May be used for fundraising; candidate-sponsored, politically related activity; ordinary and necessary office-holder expenses; donations to any community service, scientific, education, youth, recreation, charitable, or literary organization. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Idaho .....	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	Must be authorized by chair, treasurer, or their designated agents.	...	...	Only for nomination, election or retention of a person in public office, or in connection with a public policy question.	...

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Indiana	Only treasurer may make expenditures.	...	...	Must be used for campaign, for continuing political activity, activity related to service in an elected office, or contributions to party committees or other candidate committees.	May be transferred to candidate committees, political committees, or state election commission, political parties, certain tax-exempt organizations, used for continuing political activity or officeholder expenses reasonably related to the expenses of holding elective office, or returned pro rata to contributors. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Iowa	Must be through sale depository accounts.	...	Initial report must account for all funds raised and spent for current election back to beginning of activity, even if in different calendar year.	Generally prohibited. Public checkoff funds may only be used for legitimate campaign purposes in general elections, including salaries, rent, advertising, supplies, travel, campaign paraphernalia, contributions to other candidates or committees, and the like. Candidate campaign funds may only be used for legitimate campaign purposes, including salaries, rent, advertising, supplies, travel, campaign paraphernalia, or for constituency services or office-holder expenses.	Public checkoff funds may not be used to lease or purchase any item whose benefits extend beyond the time in which the funds must be spent. Candidates' campaign funds may not generally be used to pay civil/criminal penalties; personal debts or expenses; for personal services unrelated to the campaign; most motor vehicle leases and payments; professional organization and most service organization memberships; mortgage or rental payments for the candidate; meals, groceries, and other food not for campaign uses; payments clearly in excess of the fair market value of the service or item. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Kansas	Must be by or through treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted until registration form properly filed.	Must be for legitimate campaign or officeholding expenses.	Residual funds must be contributed to a charitable organization, a party committee, to the state general fund, or returned in whole or pro rata to contributors. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Kentucky	Treasurer must make or authorize all expenditures on behalf of a candidate.	Candidates accepting public financing limited to \$1.8 million in a primary election; \$300,000 in a primary runoff election; and \$1.8 million in a general election.	No expenditures permitted until primary campaign depository is designated.	Political parties receiving tax money may use these funds to support their party's candidates in a general election, and for administrative costs of maintaining a party headquarters.	Any unexpended balance may be returned pro rata to all contributors, transferred to the candidate's party executive committee, retained for election to the same office, be donated to a Section 501(c)(3) charity, or escheat to the state treasury. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Louisiana	Any person, upon proper notification to treasurer.	...	No expenditures aggregating in excess of \$500 may be made by a political committee until statement of organization is properly filed.	Must be related to a political campaign or holding of office.	May be returned pro rata to contributors; given to a charitable organization; spent for or against a candidate, political party, or a proposition; used in future political campaigns; or activity related to a future campaign. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited except to replace items stolen, lost, or damaged in connection with a campaign.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Maine .....	...	PAC is limited to expenditures of \$5,000 per candidate or political committee per election.	...	...	Returned pro rata to contributors, used for the candidate's future campaigns or transferred to other committees, unrestricted gift to the state; gift to charitable or educational organization; loan repayment or debt retirement of campaign expenses; or payment for expenses incurred in performance of office to which elected.
Maryland	Public funds may only be spent upon authority of candidate or treasurer. Other expenditures must be made through treasurer.	Publicly financed candidates for governor/lt. governor limited to 30¢ x qualified voters, adjusted annually beginning January 1, 1997.	No expenditures permitted until registration form is properly filed.	Public contributions may only be used to further the candidate's nomination or election, for legal purposes, and for expenses not incurred later than 30 days after the election.	Public funds must be repaid not later than 60 days after the election for which the funds are granted. Other surplus funds must be returned on a pro rata basis to contributors; paid to a party central committee; donated to a local board of education, recognized non-profit educational or charitable organization; or given to a higher education institution for scholarships.
Massachusetts	Candidate, committee treasurer, or designee.	...	No committee expenditures permitted until committee is properly organized.	Public financing funds must be spent for expenses directly related to campaign. Other candidates may make expenditures for enhancement of their political future.	Public financing funds must be repaid within 10 days following primary or state election. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Michigan	An expenditure may only be made with the authorization of the treasurer or the treasurer's designee.	Gubernatorial candidates who accept public funds limited to \$2 million per election; additional expenditures are authorized in response to editorials, endorsements, etc.	...	Public funds may only be spent on services, facilities, materials, or other things of value to further the candidate's election during the election year.	Public funds must be promptly repaid and may not be used in a subsequent election. Other funds may be transferred to another committee of same candidate (with restrictions), party, or tax-exempt charitable institution or returned to contributors. Public funds cannot be used to pay a candidate. Judicial candidate surplus funds must be returned to contributors or donated to state bar.
Minnesota	Must be authorized by treasurer or deputy treasurer of the committee or fund.	Candidates accepting public subsidies are limited as follows in election years (to be adjusted each election year based on Consumer Price Index; 1994 figures shown): governor/lt. governor: \$1,725,920; attorney general: \$287,655; other statewide office: \$143,829; state senate: \$43,150 (1992 figure); state representative: \$21,576. Limits in non-election years are 20 percent of election year limits. Under certain conditions, expenditures may increase.	...	Limited to salaries, wages, and fees; communications, mailing, and transportation and travel; advertising and printing; office space and furnishings; supplies; and other expenses reasonably related to the election.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Missouri	All expenditures must be made by or through the treasurer.	Voluntary limitations ruled unconstitutional.	...	...	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Montana	Campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer.	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	Treasurers or assistant treasurers; however, candidates and their agents are also permitted to make expenditures.	...	Expenditure may not be made by a committee raising, receiving, or disbursing more than \$2,000 in a calendar year until it files a statement of organization and has a treasurer.	A committee other than a political party may not expend or transfer funds except for goods, materials, services, or facilities to assist or oppose a candidate for a ballot question.	After an election, a committee may expend or transfer funds for continued operation of campaign offices; social events for workers, volunteers, and constituents; obtaining public input and opinion; repayment of campaign loans; newsletters and other political communications; gifts of acknowledgment; and office-holder related meals, lodging and travel. After termination of a candidate committee, unexpended funds may be transferred to another candidate committee, a political party committee, a tax-exempt charitable organization, the Campaign Finance Limitation Act Cash Fund; the state or certain political subdivisions; or returned to contributors. A committee may not make expenditures for the payment of a candidate's clothes, or medical or dental expenses; mortgage or rental payments for the candidate's permanent residence; installment payments for an auto owned by the candidate; satisfaction of personal debts (excluding reportable campaign loans); or personal services (such as legal or accounting services).
Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	Elected and defeated candidates and non-candidate officeholders are required to dispose of unspent contributions in a statutorily authorized manner, including return to contributors, contribution for political purpose, and donation to tax-exempt nonprofit entity. Elected candidates may use for present or future campaign expenses or public office expenses. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
New Hampshire	Candidates or candidate's fiscal agent.	Candidate may agree to limit campaign expenditures made by candidate and by committees, political party and immediate family on candidate's behalf in a primary or general election in accordance with a maximum expenditure schedule.	Before non-party political committee may make expenditures, a registration statement must be filed, and if the political committee is organized to support a candidate, written consent of the candidate or candidate's fiscal agent must have been secured and filed. Political committee making independent expenditures must declare in registration statement it will abide by \$1,000 expenditure limit per candidate per election.	...	Contributions may be used after general or special election for fundraising or other politically related activity sponsored by the candidate, or for donations to charitable organizations.
New Jersey	Treasurer or deputy treasurer of a candidate, political party committee, political committee, and continuing political committee.	Maximum amount to aid candidate for governor (excluding travel expenses) in 1993 primary: \$2.6 million; in 1989 general election: \$5.9 million. Spending limits are subject to adjustment prior to election year to reflect changes in campaign costs. Gubernatorial candidate receiving public funding is limited to \$25,000 in primary and \$25,000 in general election from candidate's personal funds.	...	Contributions may be used for the payment of campaign expenses; contributions to any charitable organization described in Section 170(c) of Internal Revenue Code, or non-profit organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; transmittal to another candidate, candidate committee, or joint candidates committee or to a political committee continuing political committee, legislative leadership committee, or political party committee for the lawful use by such other candidate or committee; the payment of the overhead and administrative expenses related to the operation of the candidate committee or joint candidates committee of a candidate or a legislative leadership committee; the pro-rata repayment of contributors; or the payment of ordinary and necessary expenses of holding public office. Gubernatorial candidates limited as to use of public funds.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
New Mexico	Treasurer of candidate or political committee.	Treasurer must be appointed and separate bank account established before candidate or political committee may make an expenditure.	...	...	Judicial candidates must return unused funds to contributors or donate to charitable organization. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
New York	Candidate or treasurer of candidate or political committee.	...	Expenditures may not be made by a political committee until the designation of a treasurer and depository have been filed.	Contributions may be expended for any lawful purpose.	May be used for any lawful purpose, including transfer to political party committee, return to donor, or holding for use in subsequent campaign. Contributions may not be converted to personal use of candidate not related to political campaign or holding public office or party position.
North Carolina	Except for independent expenditures, candidate-related expenditures may be made only through the treasurer or assistant treasurer of a candidate or political committee.	Candidates for state constitutional office in general election who qualify for and receive public matching funds are subject to expenditure limit depending on office involved.	Except for independent expenditures, candidate-related expenditures may not be made until a treasurer is appointed and certified.	...	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	For a campaign committee, only the campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer.	...	Candidate must designate a treasurer before candidate's campaign committee may receive contributions or make expenditures.	Candidate expenditures must be legitimate, verifiable, ordinary, and necessary.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Oklahoma	Treasurer and deputy treasurer of candidate committees and other committees.	...	...	Candidates may use contributions only to defray campaign expenditures or ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with duties of public officeholder.	Funds of state candidate/candidate committee may be disposed of by return to contributors, donation to charitable organization, retention for a future campaign, deposit with the state, defense of campaign legal actions, community activity, political activity, or transfer to political party committee. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Oregon	Expenditures must be made by or through the treasurer of a political committee.	Candidates for statewide or state legislative office may agree to limit expenditures to the statutory maximum limit in a primary or general election by filing a declaration of limitation on expenditures, but are not bound by the declaration: if an opposing candidate has not filed the declaration or has filed the declaration but has made expenditures exceeding the applicable limit.	...	...	A candidate or candidate's principal campaign committee may dispose of excess contributions by using them to defray any ordinary and necessary expenses incurred with duties as an officeholder; transferring them to a political committee of a political party; contributing them to a charitable organization; or using them for any other lawful purpose.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Pennsylvania	For a political committee, the treasurer, or appointed assistant treasurer.	...	No expenditure may be made by a political committee until a chair and treasurer have been appointed.	No candidate, political committee chair, or treasurer may make an expenditure except as provided by law.	After financial activity is terminated, residual funds may be used for lawful expenditures, or returned pro rata to contributors. Judicial candidate should not use contributions for private benefit.
Rhode Island	Campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer.	Unlimited, except for candidate for general office who accepts public funding.	No expenditures may be made before the appointment of a treasurer and the filing of such designation.	Contributions may not be used to repay more than \$200,000 during an election cycle of any cumulative personal loans to campaign by the candidate.	Campaign funds not used to pay for the expenses of gaining or holding public office may be maintained in campaign accounts; be donated to a candidate public office, a political organization, or a PAC, subject to the statutory limitations on contributions; be transferred in whole or in part to a newly established PAC; be donated to a tax-exempt charitable organization; be donated to the state; or be returned to the donor. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
South Carolina	Candidates or duly authorized officer of a committee.	...	...	...	Disposition of excess funds of a candidate or committee is restricted to specific recipients and uses. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	Necessary expenditure of money for ordinary or usual expense of conducting a political campaign unless expressly forbidden.	Judicial office candidate should not use for private benefit.
Tennessee	Political treasurer of candidate and political campaign committee.	...	Candidate and political committee are required to certify name and address of political treasurer before making an expenditure in an election.	Clerical/office force; dissemination of literature; public speakers; newspaper announcements of candidacy; and transportation of voters unable to go to the polls.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Texas	Candidate for candidate's own election; political committee; campaign treasurer or assistant campaign treasurer acting in an official capacity; and an individual who makes independent, unreimbursed expenditures.	Voluntary limits on aggregate expenditures per election for judicial candidates; statewide judicial office - \$2 million; office or chief justice of the court of appeals - \$500,000 if the population of the judicial district is more than one million, or \$350,000 if the population of the judicial district is one million or less; and other non-statewide judicial offices - \$350,000 if the population of the judicial district is more than one million, \$200,000 if the population of the judicial district is 250,000 to one million, and \$100,000 if the population of the judicial district is less than 250,000.	Candidates may not make or authorize expenditures before filing a campaign treasurer appointment. Specific-purpose political committees may not make expenditures that exceed \$500 without filing a campaign treasurer appointment. Specific-purpose and general-purpose political committees, other than political party county executive committees, may not make expenditures totaling more than \$500 to support or oppose a candidate for statewide office, state legislature, state board of education, or multi-county district office unless a campaign treasurer appointment was filed at least 30 days before the election. General purpose political committees, other than political party county executive, may not make expenditures exceeding \$500 unless a campaign treasurer appointment was filed at least 60 days before the expenditures and the committee has accepted contribution from at least 10 persons.	Use of public funds for political advertising prohibited. Payment from contributions for personal services of candidate, officeholder, or family restricted. Reimbursement of personal funds for expenditures by and repayment of loans made to an aggregate of \$500,000 per election for governor and \$250,000 per election for other statewide office.	Contributions may not be converted to the personal use of a candidate or officeholder. Specific purpose political committee also may not convert contributions to the personal use of a former candidate or officeholder. Expenditures from personal funds may be reimbursed from contributions.
Utah	Candidate and the secretary of a personal campaign committee in the case of a candidate for state executive office. A committee member may not make an expenditure over \$1,000 without written authorization by candidate or committee secretary.	...	State office candidate must file a statement of appointment of personal campaign committee before the committee may make expenditures.	Expenditures prohibited by law may not be made.	Judicial candidates may not use contributions for candidate's private benefit.
Vermont	Designated treasurer.	...	...	Existing surplus may be contributed and existing debts assigned to new fund.	Conversion of surplus funds to personal use of candidate is prohibited, but the candidate may use such funds to reduce personal campaign debts.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Virginia .....	...	...	Candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer not later than upon acceptance of a contribution.	Prohibited.	After filing of final report, surplus funds may be used in a succeeding election; returned to contributors; donated to a Section 170 organization; contributed to other candidates or committees, including a political party committee; or used to defray unreimbursable elective office expenses of candidate. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited.
Washington	Campaign treasurer, candidate, or person on authority of campaign treasurer or candidate.	...	...	...	May be disposed of by return to the contributors in an amount not to exceed the original contributions, transfer to the candidate's personal account for reimbursement for lost earnings during the campaign, donation to a registered charitable organization, transmittal to the state, retention for a future campaign for the same office, transferred to a political party or caucus political committee, or payment of non-reimbursed public office-related expenses. Contributions may be transferred to the personal account of a candidate or expended for candidate's personal use for reimbursement for loans to cover lost earnings while campaigning or performing services for the political committee and for direct out-of-pocket expenses for repayment of loans made to political committee. Candidate may not be reimbursed more than \$3,000 per election for loans made to their own campaigns.
West Virginia	Candidates, financial agents and political committee treasurers.	...	No person may act as treasurer or financial agent before filing designation. Political party may not disburse money for election expenses unless treasurer is appointed.	Generally, lawful payments for political expenses; rent, maintenance, and furnishing of political headquarters or office; payment of support staff; political advertising and advertising agency services; public meeting-related expenses; travel, lodging and administrative expenses; nominating petition costs; prevention of unlawful registration of voters; voter transportation; and public polls; and non-cash post-election expressions of appreciation. Judicial candidates may not use or permit use of contributions for private benefit.	Excess campaign assets may be disposed of by transfer to new candidate committee; contribution to political party committee or candidate; or returned to contributors on a pro rata basis. Per statute, excess funds may be transferred by a terminating political committee to another committee for the same candidate. Per statute, excess contributions may be used in connection with duties as a public officeholder; contributed to a charitable organization; or transferred to a political party committee. Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited, except for reimbursement of election expenses. Use of excess campaign assets for personal economic benefit is prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures prior to first filing</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Use of surplus funds (a)</i>
Wisconsin	Treasurer of a candidate, political committee, political group, or individual.	State office candidates who receive election campaign fund grant may not expend more for a campaign than amount specified in the authorized disbursement schedule unless opponents not accepting grant do not agree to comply with the limit voluntarily.	Disbursements may not be made by candidate or personal campaign committee, political group, or individual before registration statement is filed and campaign depository account established.	Expenditures may be made for any lawful purpose. Contributions must be used for a political purpose.	Residual funds may be used for any political purpose not prohibited by law, returned to the donor, or donated to a charitable organization or the common school fund.
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	Candidate for judicial office may not use contributions for private benefit of candidate.
Dist. of Columbia	Only the chair, treasurer, or designated agents may make an expenditure.	...	...	...	May be donated to a political party for political purposes; returned to donors; transferred to a scientific, technical, or literacy or educational organization; or used for constituent services with certain limits.

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer. *Campaign Finance Law* 96. (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference in the law.

(a) Post election.

(b) Unopposed candidate may not take any campaign funds for personal use or for income for spouse or dependent children after the filing deadline (or if opposed in the primary but not in the general election, after the date of winning the nomination).

Table 5.14
FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS: TAX PROVISIONS AND PUBLIC FINANCING
(As of January 1996)

State	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
Arizona	\$100 (a). Money designated as surcharge is deductible.	...	\$2, \$5, or \$10 (b)	Surcharge and donated amounts.	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Arkansas
California	\$1, \$5, \$10, or \$25 (c)	Surcharge and an equal amount matched by state.	To political parties for party activities and distribution to statewide general election candidates.
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida	\$5 (d)	Direct appropriations; assessments on contributions received by certain political committees (e); candidate filing fees; donated surplus funds; and voluntary surcharge on intangibles tax returns, motor vehicle registrations, driver's license applications, boat registrations and annual reports for corporations.	To candidates for governor and lieutenant governor and members of the cabinet.
Georgia
Hawaii	\$100 for contributions to central or county party committees, or \$500 for contributions to candidates who abide by expenditure limits, with deductible maximum of \$100 of a total contribution to a single candidate.	\$2 (a)	...	Checkoff, appropriated funds, other moneys.	To candidates for all non-federal elective offices.
Idaho	\$1	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Illinois
Indiana	Revenues from personalized motor vehicle plates.	Percentage divided equally between the qualified political parties for state and county party use.
Iowa	\$1.50 (a)	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer or divided among qualified parties as specified by taxpayer.
Kansas
Kentucky	\$2 (a)	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer for party activities and distribution to general election candidates.
Louisiana
Maine	Any amount	Surcharge	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Maryland	Add-on not to exceed \$500 per tax filer.	Direct appropriations; fines; and tax add-ons.	To candidates for governor and lieutenant governor only.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS — Continued

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
Massachusetts	\$1 (a)	...	Checkoff	To candidates abiding by expenditure limits and raising qualifying contributions in statewide primary and general elections.
Michigan	\$3 (a)	...	Checkoff	To candidates in gubernatorial primaries and candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in general election.
Minnesota	Refund up to \$50 for contributions to political parties and qualified candidates. (a)	...	\$5 (a)	...	Direct appropriations, checkoff excess anonymous contributions.	To qualifying candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, other statewide offices, state senator and state representative after primary and general elections; to the state committee of a political party for multi-candidate expenditures; and to state general fund for administrative purposes.
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana	\$100 (a)	...	\$2 of income tax refund.	...	...
Nebraska	Direct appropriations, taxpayer contribution of income tax refund, and amounts repaid to campaign finance limitation cash fund by candidates.	If highest estimated maximum expenditure of opponents not agreeing to abide by the statutory spending limitation for the office is greater than the spending limitation, to otherwise qualified candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, auditor of public accounts, legislature, public service commission, board of regents of the University of Nebraska, and state board of education who agree to abide by the statutory spending limitation.
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey	\$1 (a)	...	Direct appropriations and checkoff.	To qualified gubernatorial candidates.
New Mexico	\$2 (a)	...	Checkoff	To political party designated by taxpayer.
New York
North Carolina	\$25 for political contribution to newsletter fund contribution. Income tax surcharge for candidates is intended to be deductible.	\$1 (a)	Up to amount of income tax refund due.	Checkoff for political parties fund; surcharge for candidates fund.	Political parties' fund divided among political parties according to registration. In non-general election years, not more than 50 percent in election campaign fund to state party and 50 percent in presidential election year candidates' fund. In general election year, 100 percent in election campaign fund to state party (with 50 percent to special party committee). If presidential election year, 100 percent in presidential election year candidates' fund to state party (with 50 percent to special party committee). Candidates' fund divided among opposed candidates for governor who agree to abide by the expenditure limit and raise matching funds equal to 5 percent of expenditure limit. Matching funds are provided on a one-to-one basis for general election campaign.
North Dakota
Ohio	\$50 for contributions to statewide candidates. (a)	...	\$1 (a)	...	Checkoff	Divided equally among major political parties each calendar quarter. Party allocation divided: 50 percent to state executive committee of party, and 50 percent to county executive committees of party according to proportion of income from tax return checkoffs in each county to total checkoff income.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS — Continued

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
Oklahoma	\$100	...	...	...	...
Oregon	Lessor of (1) total contributions with a maximum of \$50 (a), or (2) the taxpayers' liability. No credit for contributions to statewide and state legislative candidates who do not file declaration of limitation on expenditures.	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	\$5 (a)	...	Checkoff ("credit")	First \$2 (\$4 for a joint return) of checkoff allocated to major political parties. Distributed to eligible political party designated by taxpayer. If a party is not designated, 5 percent of the amount is allocated to each party for each state officer elected, and the remainder to each party in proportion to the votes its candidate for governor received in previous election. Maximum of \$200,000 allocated to all political parties. Remainder to qualifying candidates in general election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, and general treasurer, as state matching funds (maximum for 1994 was \$750,000 for governor and \$187,500 for all other candidates).
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah	\$1	...	Checkoff (although funds actually are revenue from sales and use taxes).	To political party designated by taxpayer: 50 percent to state central committee, and 50 percent to county central committee in proportion to the number of taxpayers designating the party in each county to the total number of taxpayers in the state who designate the party.
Vermont
Virginia	\$25 (a) of income tax refund.	Surcharge	To designated political party.
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin	\$1 (a)	...	Checkoff	According to formula, to state executive office, state legislative office and state Supreme Court candidates in a spring, general, or special election. (f)
Wyoming

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum and James A. Palmer, *Campaign Finance Law 1996* (Washington, D.C., National Clearinghouse on Election Administration, Federal Election Commission, 1996).

Note: Table details 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 statutes for further details.

Key:

... — No provision.

(a) For joint returns, amount indicated may be doubled.

(b) Additional amounts may be donated.

(c) And a separate designation of \$1, \$5, \$10, or \$25.

(d) On intangibles tax return.

(e) Declared unconstitutional and no longer collected.

(f) Candidates must meet certain qualifications.

Table 5.15
STATEWIDE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

State	Changes to constitution			Changes to statutes			
	Initiative		Referendum	Initiative		Referendum	
	Direct (a)	Indirect (a)	Legislative (b)	Direct (c)	Indirect (c)	Legislative	Citizen petition (d)
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	★	...	★	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	★	...	★	★	★

Sources: State election administration offices, state constitutions and statutes, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1994-95.

Note: This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referenda. *Initiatives* may propose constitutional amendments or develop state legislation and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The *direct initiative* allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a citizen petition. The *indirect initiative* must be submitted to the legislature for a decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition and prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.

Referendum refers to the process whereby a state law or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect. Three forms of referenda exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation which has been con-

sidered by the legislature; (2) submission by the legislature (designated in table as "Legislative"), whereby the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters for their approval; and (3) constitutional requirement, whereby the state constitution may require that certain questions be submitted to the voters.

Key:

★ — State Provision.

... — No state provision.

(a) See Table 1.3, "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative," for more detail.

(b) See Table 1.2, "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature," for more detail.

(c) See Tables 5.16 through 5.19 on *State Initiatives*, for more detail.

(d) See Tables 5.20 through 5.23 on *State Referenda*, for more detail.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

Table 5.16

STATE INITIATIVES: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Applied to (a)		Signatures required to request a petition (b)		Request submitted to	Request form furnished by (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposits required (f)
	Const. amd.	Statute	Const. amd.	Statute				Title	Summary		
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	I	...	100	LG	SP	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	D	D	15% (g)	10% (g)	SS	ST	N	...	...	Y	...
Arkansas	D	D	10%	8%	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
California	D	D	...	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	\$200
Colorado	D	D	...	...	...	...	N	(h)	(h)	Y	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	D	...	...	...	SS	SP	N	P	P	Y	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	D	...	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Illinois	D	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	...	I	...	5 (i)	...	SP	Y	P	P	Y	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	I	I	10	10	AG	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan	D	I	...	...	...	...	Y	P	P	Y	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	I	...	...	...	SS	...	Y	AG	AG	Y	...
Missouri	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	SS,AG	...	Y	...
Montana	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y (j)	...
Nebraska	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nevada	D	I	...	...	SS	SP	Y	P	P	N	N
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	D	D	25	25 (k)	SS	SP	N	SS,AG	SS,AG	Y (e)	...
Ohio	D	I	...	...	SS	SP	Y	...	AG	Y	...
Oklahoma (l)	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Oregon	D	D	25	25	SS	SS	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	N	P	...	Y	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	I,D	...	5	LG	SP	N	SP	...	Y (m)	N
Vermont*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	I,D	...	1	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	D	...	100	SS	SS	Y	AG,SS	AG,SS	Y	\$500
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	D	...	10% EV	...	...	Y	AG	AG	N	...

Source: State election administration offices, state constitutions and statutes, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable
D — Direct initiative
I — Indirect initiative
EV — Eligible voters
LG — Lieutenant Governor
SS — Secretary of State
AG — Attorney General
P — Proponent
ST — State
SP — Sponsor
Y — Yes
N — No

(a) An initiative may provide a constitutional amendment or develop a new statute, and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a petition. The indirect initiative must first be submitted to the legislature for decision after the required number of signatures have been secured on a petition, prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which an initiative may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of

state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety, and health. In Illinois, amendments are restricted to "structural and procedural subjects contained in" the legislative article.

(e) In some states, a list of financial contributors and the amount of their contributions must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, if over \$100 in aggregate for calendar year.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) The total number of votes cast for governor in last election.

(h) Title Setting Board—secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.

(i) The name and address of five voters.

(j) Contributions reported to Commissioner of Political Practices; petitions filed with Secretary of State.

(k) Petition needs 25 people who act as a sponsoring committee. Their names and addresses appear on the front of the petition.

(l) In Oklahoma, a person is not required to obtain permission to circulate a petition. Information provided by Oklahoma refers to procedural requirements for filing a petition only.

(m) Political issues committees must report if contributions or expenditures exceed \$750 in a calendar year.

Table 5.17
STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. amdt.	Statute				Const. amdt.	Statute
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	10% TV from 2/3 ED	1 yr.	Y	(c)	...	...
Arizona	15% VG	10% VG	2 yr.	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Arkansas	10% VG	8% VG	6 mos.	N	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
California	8% VG	5% VG	150 days	Y	SS (d)	131 days	131 days
Colorado	5% VSS	5% VSS	6 mos.	Y	SS	3 mos.	3 mos.
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	8% VEP, 8% from 1/2 CD	...	4 yr.	...	SS	91 days	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	10% VG	...	...	SS	...	4 mos.
Illinois	8% VG	...	2 yr.	Y	SS	6 mos.	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	...	10% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county (e)	...	Y	SS	...	...
Michigan	10% VG	8% VG	(f)	...	SS	(g)	(g)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	12% VG	...	1 yr.	...	SS (d)	90 days prior to LS	...
Missouri	8% VG, 8% each from 2/3 CD	5% VG, 5% each from 2/3 CD	20 mos.	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Montana	10% VG, 10% each from 2/5 SLD	5% VG, 5% each from 1/3 SLD	1 yr.	Y	SS	(h)	(h)
Nebraska	10% EV, 5% each from 2/5 counties	7% EV, 5% each from 2/5 counties	...	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Nevada	10% TV, 10% each from 3/4 counties	10% TV, 10% each from 3/4 counties	(i)	...	SS	90 days	30 days prior to LS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	4% resident population	2% resident population	1 yr.	N (j)	SS	90 days	90 days
Ohio	10% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties	3% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties (j)	...	...	SS	90 days	90 days
Oklahoma	15% VH	8% VH	90 days	N	SS	...	...
Oregon	8% VG	6% VG	...	N (k)	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. amdt.	Statute				Const. amdt.	Statute
South Dakota	10% VG	5% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	1 yr.	182 days
Tennessee
Texas
Utah	10% VG, 10% each from 1/2 counties	...	Y	LG	...	June 1
Vermont*
Virginia
Washington	8% VG	(j)	Y	SS	...	(l)
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 counties	18 mos.	Y	SS	...	120 days
U.S. Virgin Islands	10 % ED	...	...	LS	...	...

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.
 VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
 EV — Eligible voters.
 VH — Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.
 TV — Total voters in last election.
 VSS — Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.
 VEP — Total votes cast in the state as a whole on the last presidential election.
 ED — Election district.
 CD — Congressional district.
 SLD — State legislative district.
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 SS — Secretary of State
 LS — Legislative session
 Y — Yes
 N — No

(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) Director of elections.

(d) Petitions first must be submitted to county circuit clerks for signature certification.

(e) First Wednesday in December.

(f) In Michigan, signatures dated more than 180 days prior to the filing date are ruled invalid.

(g) Constitutional amendment—not less than 120 days prior to the next general election; statute—approximately 160 days prior to the next general election.

(h) Second Friday of the fourth month prior to election (3 months).

(i) Constitutional amendment—276 days; Amend or create a statute—291 days.

(j) Direct—6 months; Indirect—10 months.

(k) Not after petition has been filed.

(l) Direct—4 months; Indirect—2 weeks prior to legislative session.

Table 5.18

STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT

State	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Director of elections	60 days	...	30 days	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona	County recorder	10 days	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas	SS	30 days	30 days	15 days	\$50-\$100, 1-5 yrs.	SS
California	Clerk or registrar of voters	50 days	...	...	...	SS
Colorado	SS	30 days	15 days	...	(e)	SS
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Supervisor of elections	...	...	...	...	SS
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	...	...	10 days	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois	SBE and election authority	14 days	...	...	...	SBE
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	Registrar of voters	25 days	...	...	SS	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Local board of registrar	2 weeks	4 weeks (f)	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Michigan	City & township clerks	...	...	...	...	BSC
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Circuit clerk	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Missouri	SS, local election authority	...	Prior to filing deadline	...	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County clerk and recorder	4 weeks	...	...	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	County clerk or election commissioner	40 days	...	10 days	Class IV felony	SS
Nevada	County clerk or registrar	20-50 days	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	SS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	35 days	20 days	...	...	SS
Ohio	County board of elections	...	10 days	...	\$1,000, 6 mos.	SS
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	...
Oregon	SS, county elections official	15 days	(g)	...	Class C felony (possible)	SS
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT — Continued

State	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
South Dakota	SS	...	...	...	...	SS
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	County clerk	...	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	LG
Vermont* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	(h)	...	10 days (i)	...	SS
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60 days	30 days	30 days	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
U.S. Virgin Islands	Supervisor of elections	60 days	...	...	...	SBE

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

SS — Secretary of State.

LG — Lieutenant Governor.

BSC — Board of State Canvassers.

SBE — State Board of Elections.

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the initiative is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures is submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures has not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the initiative is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) No more than \$500, one year in county jail, or both.

(f) Applies to statutory initiatives.

(g) If an initiative petition is submitted not less than 165 days before the election and if the secretary of state determines there are insufficient signatures, but the deadline for filing the signatures has not passed, the petitioners may submit additional signatures.

(h) Direct—no specific limit; Indirect—45 days.

(i) In Washington, a petition that is not accepted may be appealed within 10 days.

Table 5.19
STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where initiative voted on	Effective date of approved initiative (b)		Days to contest election results (c)	Can an approved initiative be:			Can a defeated initiative be refiled?
	Title by:	Summary by:		Const. amd.	Statute		Amended?	Vetoed?	Repealed?	
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	LG	...	(d)	...	90 days (e)	5	Y	N	after 2 yrs.	Y
Arizona	...	...	GE	IM (f)	IM (f)	5	Y (g)	N (f)	Y (g)	Y
Arkansas	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	20	Y	N	N	...
California	AG	AG	GE,PR or SP	1 day (b)	IM (b)	5	Y (h)	N	Y	Y
Colorado	SS,AG,LSS	SS,AG,LSS	(i)	30 days	30 days	...	...	N	...	Y
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	P,AG	P,AG	GE	(j)	...	10	Y	N	N	Y
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	AG	AG	GE	...	30 days	20	Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois	(k)	(k)	GE	20 days	...	15	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	...	...	REG or SP	...	30 days (f)	...	N	N	N	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	AG	AG	GE	30 days (b)	30 days (b)	10	Y	Y	Y	after 2 biennial elections
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	45 days (b)	10 days (b)	2 (l)	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	AG	AG	GE	30 days	...	...	Y	N	Y	after 2 yrs.
Missouri	SS	LC	GE or SP	30 days	IM	30	Y (m)	N	Y (n)	Y
Montana	...	AG	GE	July 1	Oct. 1	...	...	N	...	after 3 yrs.
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE 4 mos. after filing	10 days (b)	10 days (b)	40	...	N	...	Y
Nevada	SS,AG	SS,AG	GE	10 days (o)	10 days (o)	14 (p)	N	N	N	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	AG,SS	AG,SS	PR,SP or GE	30 days	30 days	14	w/i 7 yrs. (q)	N	w/i 7 yrs. (q)	Y
Ohio	SS	Ohio Ballot Board	(r)	30 days	30 days	15	...	N	...	Y
Oklahoma	P,AG	P,AG	REG or SP	IM	IM	...	...	N	Y	after 3 yrs.
Oregon	AG	AG	GE even yrs.	30 days	30 days	40	N	N	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	AG	AG	GE	1 day	1 day	10	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	LC	LC	GE	...	5 days (s)	40	Y	N	Y	Y
Vermont*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	AG	AG	GE	...	IM	3	after 2 yrs.	...	after 2 yrs.	Y
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	SS,AG	GE 120 days after LS	...	90 days	...	Y	N	after 2 yrs.	after 5 yrs.
U.S. Virgin Islands	LC	AG	...	IM	IM	30	Y	N	N	Y

See footnotes at end of table.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE — Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.	PR — Primary election.
LG — Lieutenant Governor.	GE — General election.
SS — Secretary of State.	REG — Regular election.
AG — Attorney General.	SP — Special election.
P — Proponent.	IM — Immediately.
LC — Legislative Council.	LS — Legislative session.
LSS — Legislative Legal Services.	Y — Yes.
BSC — Board of State Canvassers.	N — No.
SBE — State Board of Elections.	w/i — Within.

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure. In Massachusetts and Nebraska, apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the measure must receive, respectively, 30% and 35% of the total votes cast in favor. An initiative approved by the voters may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed. In California and Nebraska, the measure may specify an enacting date. In Nebraska, 10 days after completion of canvass by the State Board of Canvassers.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on an initiative within a

certain number of days after the election including the measure proposed.

(d) First statewide election at least 120 days after the legislative session.

(e) After certification of election.

(f) Upon governor's proclamation.

(g) Unless measure was approved by a majority vote of qualified electors.

(h) As specified.

(i) Ballot issues shall be decided in a state general election, biennial local district election or on the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years.

(j) First Tuesday after the first Monday in January following the general election.

(k) Title and summary provided in petition or, if initiated by General Assembly, in the legislation.

(l) After election is certified.

(m) By vote of people for constitutional change.

(n) By legislative act.

(o) Fourth Wednesday in November.

(p) After election; if a recount is done, contest must be filed within five days of recount.

(q) Except by a two-thirds vote by both houses of the legislature.

(r) General election at least 90 days after filing.

(s) Effective date may be written in the initiative, otherwise it takes place within five days.

Table 5.20

STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Citizen petition (a)	Signatures required to request a petition (b)	Request submitted to:	Request forms furnished by: (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposit required (f)
						Title	Summary		
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Y	100	LG	SP	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	Y	5% VG	SS	ST	N	Y	Y	Y	...
Arkansas	Y	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
California	Y	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Colorado	Y	...	...	...	N	(g)	(g)	Y	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	Y	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Illinois	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	Y	...	SS	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	Y	5 (h)	SS	SP	Y	SS	SS	Y	...
Maryland	Y	...	SS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Y	10	SS	SS	...	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan	Y	...	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	SS,AG	...	Y	...
Montana	Y	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska	Y	5% EV	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nevada	Y	...	SS	SP	N	P	P	(i)	N
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	Y	...	SS	...	...	SS	SS	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	Y	25 EV	SS	SP	N	SS,AG	SS,AG	Y (e)	N
Ohio	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	...	AG	Y	N
Oklahoma (j)	Y	...	SS	SP	N	SP,AG	SP,AG	Y	...
Oregon	Y	...	SS	SS	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	P	...	Y	N
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	Y	5	LG	SP	N	SP	...	Y (k)	...
Vermont*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	Y	1	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	Y	100	SS	SS	Y	SS	SS	Y	\$500
U.S. Virgin Islands	N	...	L	Y	...	...	...	N	N

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.
 EV — Eligible voters.
 VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
 LG — Lieutenant governor.
 SS — Secretary of state.
 AG — Attorney general.
 P — Proponent.
 ST — State.
 SP — Sponsor.
 Y — Yes.
 N — No.

(a) Three forms of referendum exist: citizen petition, submission by the legislature, and constitutional requirement. This table outlines the steps necessary to enact a citizen's petition.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer. Some states require such signatures to only be those of eligible voters.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which a referendum may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of

state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety and health. In Kentucky, referenda are only permitted for the establishment of soil and water and watershed conservation districts.

(e) In some states, a list of individuals who contribute financially to the referendum campaign must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, if over \$100 in aggregate for calendar year.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) Title Setting Board secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.

(h) The name and address of five voters.

(i) Expenditures advocating defeat or passage of the question in excess of \$500 must be reported.

(j) In Oklahoma, a person is not required to receive permission to circulate a petition. The individual must, however, file the petition with the secretary of state. The circulation period is 90 days.

(k) If more than \$750 is spent to influence the vote.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

Table 5.21

STATE REFERENDUMS: CIRCULATING THE CITIZEN PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures	Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed:	
				With	Days after legislative session
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	10% TV, from 2/3 ED	w/i 90 days of LS	Y	LG	90 days
Arizona	5% VG	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
Arkansas	6% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
California	5% VG	90 days	Y	SS	90 days
Colorado	5% VSS	6 mos.	...	SS	90 days
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	10% VG	w/i 60 days after LS	...	SS	60 days
Illinois	10% EV	24 mos. prior to election	...	SBE	6 mos. before election
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	5% VG	...	...	SS	4 mos.
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	10% VG	90 days of LS (c)	...	SS	90 days
Maryland	3 % VG	...	...	SS	...
Massachusetts	3% VG	90 days	...	SS	90 days after signed by governor
Michigan	5% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	5% VG, from 2/3 ED	...	Y	SS	90 days
Montana	5% VG, from 1/3 ED	1 yr.	Y	SS	6 mos.
Nebraska	5% VG, from 2/5 county	...	...	SS	90 days
Nevada	10% EV last GE	approx. 6 mos.	...	SS	120 prior to next GE
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	10% EV last GE, from 3/4 county	...	...	...	4 mos. prior to next GE
New York*	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	2% total population	90 days	...	SS	90 days after receiving
Ohio	6% VG, 3% each from 1/2 county	...	...	SS	90 days
Oklahoma	5% VH	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Oregon	4% VG	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	5% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	10% VG	...	Y	LG	60 days
Vermont*	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	4% VG	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 county	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
U.S. Virgin Islands	10% EV,D	...	Y	...	60 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

EV — Eligible voters.

TV — Total voters in the last general election.

VH — Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.

VSS — Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.

ED — Election district.

GE — General election.

LS — Legislative session.

LG — Lieutenant governor.

SS — Secretary of state.

Y — Yes

N — No

w/i — Within

(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to or by the sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) Request for petition must be submitted within 10 days of adjournment of legislative session.

Table 5.22

**STATE REFERENDUMS: PREPARING THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM
TO BE PLACED ON BALLOT**

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	No. of days to amend/appeal petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)		
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Director of elections	60	10 (e)	30 days	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona	SS, county recorder	20 (f)	...	10	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas	SS	...	30	15	\$50-\$100, 1-5 yrs.	SS
California	County clerk or registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	SS
Colorado	SS	30	...	...	(g)	SS
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	...	...	10	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	SS, registrars of voters	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	County board of elections	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Local boards of registrars	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 year	SS
Michigan	City and township clerks	...	...	...	...	BSC
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS, local election authorities	...	...	...	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County clerk, recorder	28	...	...	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	S, county clerk, election commr.	40	...	...	Class IV felony	SS
Nevada	County clerk, registrar	20-50	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	SS
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	30	15	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	35	20 (h)	...	...	SS
Ohio	County board of elections	...	10	...	\$1,000, 6 mos.	SS
Oklahoma	(i)	...	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	...
Oregon	SS, county elections officials	15	...	...	Class C felony (possible)	SS
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	SS	...	...	...	...	SS
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	County clerks	60	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	LG
Vermont*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	(j)	...	10 (k)	...	SS
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60	60	60	\$1,000, 1 yr.	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Legislature	60	30	30	...	(l)

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

SS — Secretary of State.

LG — Lieutenant Governor.

BSC — Board of State Canvassers.

SBE — State Board of Elections.

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the referendum is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such

cases, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the referendum is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures have been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) If within 90 days of the legislative session.

(f) In Arizona, the secretary of state has 48 hours to count signatures and 15 days to complete random sample; the county recorder then has 10 days to verify signatures.

(g) Not more than \$500 or one year in city jail, or both.

(h) No additional signatures may be added. Sponsors have 20 days to correct insufficient signatures which already have been gathered.

(j) No specified time.

(k) In Washington, a petition that is not accepted may be appealed in 10 days.

(l) Legislature.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

Table 5.23

STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where referendum voted on	Effective date of approved referendum (b)	Days to contest election results (c)
	Title by:	Summary by:			
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	LG, AG	LG, AG	1st statewide election 180 days after LS	30 days	5
Arizona	...	...	GE	IM	5
Arkansas	AG	AG	GE or SP	30 days	60
California	AG	AG	GE or SP 31 days after LS	IM	...
Colorado	SS, AG, LSS	SS, AG, LSS	(d)	30 days	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	AG	AG	Biennial or REG	30 days	20 (e)
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	...	...	GE or SP more than 60 days but less than 6 mos. after LS	30 days	...
Maryland	SS, AG	LSS	GE	30 days	...
Massachusetts	...	...	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	...
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	10 days	2 (e)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS	LC	GE or SP called by legislation	IM	30
Montana	AG	AG	GE	Oct. 1 (f)	...
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE not less than 30 days after filing	10 days	40
Nevada	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	Nov., 4th Wed.	19 (g)
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	SS	...	GE	IM	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS, AG	SS, AG	PR, SP or GE	30 days	14 (e)
Ohio	...	Ohio Ballot Bd.	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	15
Oklahoma	SS	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Oregon	AG	AG	GE (h)	30 days	40
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	AG	AG	GE	1 day	10
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	LC	LC	GE	5 days (f)	40
Vermont*	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	AG	AG	GE	IM	3
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	SS, AG	GE more than 120 days after LS	30 days	30
U.S. Virgin Islands	LG	AG	GE	IM	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

LG — Lieutenant Governor.

AG — Attorney General.

SS — Secretary of State.

BSC — Board of State Canvassers.

LC — Legislative Counsel.

LSS — Legislative Legal Services.

SBE — State Elections Board.

GE — General election.

PR — Primary election.

REG — Regular election.

SP — Special election.

IM — Immediately.

LS — Legislative session.

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure in every state. In Arizona, a referendum approved by the voters becomes effective upon the governor's proclamation. In Nebraska, a referendum may be put

into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers and upon the governor's proclamation. In Massachusetts the measure must also receive at least 30 percent of the total ballots cast in the last election.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a referendum within a certain number of days after the election including this matter. In Alaska, five days to request recount with appeal to the court within five days after recount.

(d) In Colorado, ballot issues shall be decided in state general election, biennial local district election or on the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years.

(e) After election is certified.

(f) Unless otherwise specified.

(g) In Nevada, 14 days after election or 5 days after recount.

(h) In Oregon, a state referendum initiated by citizen petition can only be voted on in a general election. A referral by the legislature can be voted on in a general election, a primary, or on any date determined necessary.

Table 5.24

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	All but judicial officers	...	120 days	180 days	25% VO	25% VO	...
Arizona	All	(d)	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	25% VO	25% VO	120 days
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	All	(e)	No limit	...	12% VO, 1% from 5 counties	20% VO	160 days
Colorado	All	(f)	6 mos./5 days general assembly	...	25% VO	25% VO	60 days
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	All	...	180 days	180 days	15% EV (g), 1/15 from each congressional district	30% EV (g)	90 days
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	All but judicial officers	(d)	90 days	...	20% EVg	20% EV	60 days
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	All but judicial officers	1 time	120 days	200 days	40% VO	40% VO	90 days
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	All but judicial officers of records	(h)	...	6 mos.	33 1/3% EV (i)	33 1/3% EV (i)	180 days
Maine*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	All but judicial officers of records	...	6 mos.	6 mos.	25% VG	25% VG	(j)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	All public officers elected or appt.	(d)	2 mos.	...	10% EV	(k)	3 mos.
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	All public officers	(d)	6 mos. (l)	...	25% EV in given jurisdiction	25% EV in given jurisdiction	60 days
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	All elected officials	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	All but U.S. Congress	1 time	...	...	25% EVg	25% EVg	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	All but U.S. Congress	(d)	6 mos./5 days general assembly	...	15% (m)	15% (m)	90 days
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	G,LG,SS,AG,T	...	6 mos.	1 yr.	15% (n)	...	90 days
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
South Dakota	Municipal only (1st and 2nd class)	...	...	...	...	15% EV	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	All but judges of courts of records	...	IM	180 days	25% VO	35% VO	(o)
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	All	1 time	1 yr. (p)	...	25% VG (q)	25% VP (r)	60 days (s)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	All	...	1 yr.	1 yr.	30% VO	30% VO	...

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

All — All elective officials.

VO — Number of votes cast in the last election for the office or official being recalled.

EVg — Number of eligible voters in the last general election for governor.

EV — Eligible voters.

VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

VP — Total votes cast for position of president in last presidential election.

IM — Immediately.

(a) An elective official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the recalled official'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.

(b) Signature requirements for recall of those other than state elective officials are based on votes in the jurisdiction to which the said official has been elected.

(c) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(d) Additional recall attempts can be made provided that the state treasury is reimbursed the cost of the previous recall attempt(s).

(e) Must wait until 6 months after the first recall attempt.

(f) If signatures are obtained at least equal in number to 50% of those voting in the last general election.

(g) Eligible voters for office at last general election to fill office.

(h) Must wait at least until 18 months after the first recall attempt.

(i) Basis for signatures 33 1/3% if over 1,000 EV; 40% if under EV.

(j) In Michigan, signatures dated more than 90 days prior to the filing deadline are ruled invalid.

(k) 15% EV for district or county officials, 10% EV for municipal or school officials.

(l) Six months or 10 days after legislative session begins for legislators.

(m) 15% of the total votes cast in the public officer's electoral district for all candidates for governor at the election next preceding the filing of the petition at which a candidate for governor was elected for a four-year term.

(n) In Rhode Island, a recall may be instituted by filing with the state board of elections an application for issuance of a recall petition against said general officer which is signed by duly qualified electors equal to three percent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for that office. If, upon verification, the application is determined to contain signatures of the required number of electors, the state board of elections shall issue a recall petition for circulation amongst the electors of the state. Within 90 days of issuance, recall petitions containing the signatures of duly qualified electors consisting of 15% of the total number of votes cast in the last preceding general election for said office must be filed with the state elections board.

(o) Statewide officials 270 days; others 180 days.

(p) Petition may be filed after official has been in office one year.

(q) State, congressional, judicial, legislative and county offices.

(r) For city, village, town and school district elected officials.

(s) For statewide offices, 30 days for local offices (city, town and village).

Table 5.25

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
Alabama*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Director of elections	20	30	Class B misdemeanor	30	...	60-90 days after cert.	SP, GE or PR	5
Arizona	SS, county recorder	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	75	5	100-120 days after cert.	SP	5
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	County clerk/registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	...	60-80 days after cert.	SP	...
Colorado	SS	60	...	\$1,000/1 yr.	30-60	5	60-90 days after cert.	SP OR GE	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	Election Supervisor	Not allowed	10	\$1,000, 12 mos.	30-45	...	30-45 days after cert.	SP, PR or GE	5
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	30	10	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	10	5	45+ days after cert. (h)	SP or GE (h)	20 (i)
Illinois	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	County election officer	...	...	Class B misdemeanor	30	...	60-90 days after cert.	SP or GE	30
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	Registrar of voters	...	...	\$100-1,000, 30-90 days	10	...	(j)	SP	30
Maine*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	City and township clerks (k)	...	...	...	35	...	w/i 60 days after cert.	SP	2 (i)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	County clerk, recorder	20	...	\$500, 6 mos.	30	5	3 mos. after cert.	SP or GE	...
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	County clerk, registrar	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	20-50	5	(l)	SP	10
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	20 (m)	...	...	35	10 (n)	...	SP, GE or PR	14 (o)
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	SS or county clerk	...	...	Class C felony (possible)	10	5	w/i 40 days after cert.	SP	40
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
South Dakota	Municipal finance officer	...	...	...	...	...	(l)	SP	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS, county auditor	...	10 (p)	Felony	w/i 10	IM	45-50 days after cert.	SP	3
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	Filing offices (q)	5	7 (r)	Not more than \$10,000, not more than 3 yrs. or both.	31	10	6 weeks after cert.	SP (s)	3 (t)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	GE	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1994-95*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

SS — Secretary of State.

SP — Special election.

GE — General election.

PR — Primary election.

IM — Immediate and automatic removal from office.

w/i — Within

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the recall is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. When this is declared, the recall is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) The official to whom a recall is proposed has a certain number of days to step down from his position before a recall election is initiated, if he desires to do so.

(f) A majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official in each state.

(g) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a recall within a certain number of days after the results

are certified. In Alaska, an appeal to courts must be filed within five days of the recount.

(h) In Idaho, the dates on which elections may be conducted are the first Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in August, or the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. In addition, an emergency election may be called upon motion of the governing board of a political subdivision. Recall elections conducted by any political subdivision shall be held on the nearest of these dates which falls more than 45 days after the clerk of the political subdivision orders that the recall election shall be held.

(i) After election is certified.

(j) The election must be held on the next available date of six dates per year allowed by the election committee.

(k) In Michigan, all petition signatures are verified by the city and township clerks. The Board of State Canvassers certifies the petition as having adequate number of valid signatures. Both of these procedures fall under the auspices of the secretary of state.

(l) In Nevada, a recall election is held 10-20 days after the court determines a recall election is to be held. In South Dakota, a recall election is held 30-50 days after the governing board orders a recall election. The governing board must meet within 10 days after the petition is filed.

(m) Only signatures already collected can be amended such as adding addresses or correcting some other flaw which makes the signatures unverifiable.

(n) After petition is filed with the secretary of state.

(o) Fourteen days after the canvas board has certified the results.

(p) In Washington, a petition that is not accepted may be appealed in 10 days.

(q) Where declaration of candidacy is filed.

(r) After certificate.

(s) May be held on general election but is still considered special election.

(t) Business days.

Chapter Six

STATE FINANCES

With significant changes in fiscal federalism anticipated and new responsibilities devolving from Washington to the states, the importance of state finances has rarely been so critical — includes information on state budgetary procedures and fund management, revenues and expenditures, state debt, taxes, federal government grants and payments to states, and federal program spending by state.



Table 6.1
STATE BUDGETARY CALENDARS

<i>State</i>	<i>Budget guidelines to agencies</i>	<i>Agency requests submitted to governor</i>	<i>Agency hearings held</i>	<i>Governor's budget sent to legislature</i>	<i>Legislature adopts budget</i>	<i>Fiscal year begins</i>	<i>Frequency of legislative/ budget cycles</i>
Alabama	September	Nov/Dec	January	February	Feb/May	October	Annual/Annual
Alaska	July	October	November	December	May	July	Annual/Annual
Arizona	June 1	September 1	Nov/Dec	January	Jan/April	July	Annual/Annual (a)
Arkansas	March	July	August	Sept/Dec	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
California	July/Nov	Aug/Sept	August/Nov	January 10	June 15	July	Annual/Annual
Colorado	June	August 1-15	August/Sept	January 15	May	July	Annual/Annual
Connecticut	July	September	February	February	May/June (b)	July	Annual/Biennial
Delaware	August	Oct/Nov	Oct/Nov	January	June 30	July	Annual/Annual
Florida	June	September	November	December	March	July	Annual/Annual
Georgia	May	September	Nov/Dec	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Hawaii	July/Aug	September	November	December	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Idaho	June	September	...	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Illinois	September	Nov/Dec	Nov/Dec	March	June	July	Annual/Annual
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	July	Annual/Biennial
Iowa	June	September	Nov/Dec	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Kansas	June	September	November	January	May	July	Annual/Annual (c)
Kentucky	July	October	...	January	April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Louisiana	September	November	February	February	June	July	Annual/Annual
Maine	July	September	Oct/Dec	January	June	July	Biennial/Biennial
Maryland	June	August 31	Oct/Nov	January	April	July	Annual/Annual
Massachusetts	August	October	October	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
Michigan	October	November	December	(d)	July	October	Annual/Annual
Minnesota	May/June	October 15	Sept/Oct	January (e)	May	July	Annual/Biennial
Mississippi	June	August	...	November 11	...	July	Annual/Annual
Missouri	July	October	...	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual (f)
Montana	Dec/August	May/Oct	May/Oct	January	April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Nebraska	July	September	Jan/Feb	January	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Nevada	May/June	September	Sept/Dec	January	June	July	Biennial/Biennial
New Hampshire	August	October	November	February	May	July	Annual/Biennial
New Jersey	July/August	October	...	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
New Mexico	July	September	Sept/Dec	January	Feb/March	July	Annual/Annual
New York	July	September	Oct/Nov	January	March	April	Annual/Annual
North Carolina	January	August	Sept/Nov	February	June	July	Biennial/Biennial
North Dakota	March	June/July	July/Oct	December	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Ohio	July	Sept/Oct	Oct/Nov	February (g)	June	July	Annual/Biennial
Oklahoma	July	October	Oct/Dec	February (h)	May (i)	July	Annual/Annual
Oregon	Jan/June	September	Sept/Nov	January	Jan/June	July	Biennial/Biennial
Pennsylvania	August	October	Dec/Jan	February (j)	June	July	Annual/Annual
Rhode Island	July	October	Nov/Dec	February	June	July	Annual/Annual
South Carolina	August	September	...	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
South Dakota	June/July	September	Sept/Oct	December	March	July	Annual/Annual
Tennessee	August	October	November	January (j)	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Texas	March	July/Nov	July/Sept	January	May	September	Biennial/Biennial
Utah	July	September	Oct/Nov	December	February	July	Annual/Annual
Vermont	September	October	Nov/Dec	January	May	July	Annual/Annual (k)
Virginia	April/August	June/Sept	Sept/Oct	December	March/April	July	Annual/Biennial
Washington	April	September	October	December	May	July	Annual/Biennial
West Virginia	July	September	Oct/Nov	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Wisconsin	June	September	...	January	June/July	July	Biennial/Biennial
Wyoming	May 15	September	November	December	March	July	Annual/Biennial

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budgetary Processes in the States* (February 1995).

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Agencies are divided into major budget units and other budget units. Major budget units submit annual budget requests. Other budget units submit biennial budget requests.

(b) Legislature adopts budget during June of odd years, May of even years.

(c) Twenty agencies are on a biennial budget cycle. The rest are still on an annual cycle.

(d) Within 30 days after legislature convenes in regular session, except when a newly elected governor is inaugurated when presentation must occur within 60 days after legislature convenes.

(e) Fourth Tuesday.

(f) There is a constitutional authority to do annual and biennial budgeting. Beginning in Fiscal 1994, the operating budget has been on an annual basis while the capital budget has been on a biennial basis.

(g) Budget submission delayed to mid-March for new governors.

(h) First Monday.

(i) Last Friday.

(j) Budget is submitted in March when governor has been elected for first full term. In Tennessee, budget may be submitted by March 1 during the first year of a governor's term.

(k) State Constitution prescribes a biennial legislature; in practice, legislature meets annually, in regular and adjourned sessions.

BUDGET

Table 6.2

OFFICIALS OR AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR BUDGET PREPARATION, REVIEW AND CONTROLS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official/agency responsible for preparing budget document</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Agency(ies) responsible for budgetary and related accounting controls</i>
Alabama	State Budget Off., Dept. of Finance	Legislative Fiscal Off.	Dept. of Finance
Alaska	Director, Off. of Mgt. & Budget	Div. of Legislative Audit; Div. of Legislative Finance; Legislative Affairs Agcy.	Div. of Finance, Dept. of Admn.
Arizona	Director, Off. of Strategic Planning & Budgeting	Jt. Legislative Budget Cmte.	Finance Div., Dept. of Admn.
Arkansas	Administrator, Off. of Budget, Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Fiscal & Tax Research Services, Bur. of Legislative Research	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
California	Director, Dept. of Finance	Senate Cmte. on Budget & Fiscal Review; Assembly Cmte. on Budget; Off. of Legislative Analyst	Dept. of Finance
Colorado	Director, Off. of State Planning & Budgeting	Jt. Budget Cmte.	Div. of Accounts & Control, Dept. of Admn.
Connecticut	Assistant Executive Budget Officer, Budget & Finance Div., Off. of Policy & Mgt.	Off. of Fiscal Analysis	Off. of Policy & Mgt.
Delaware	Director, Off. of the Budget	Off. of Controller General	Dept. of Finance
Florida	Director, Off. of Planning & Budgeting, Off. of the Governor	Senate Ways & Means Cmte.; House Appropriations Cmte.	Finance Div., Dept. of Banking & Finance
Georgia	Director, Off. of Planning & Budget	Legislative Budget Analyst, Legislative Budget Off.	Off. of Treasury & Fiscal Services
Hawaii	Director, Dept. of Budget & Finance	Senate Ways & Means Cmte.; House Finance Cmte.; Off. of the Auditor	Dept. of Budget & Finance
Idaho	Administrator, Div. of Financial Mgt., Off. of the Governor	Budget & Policy Analysis; Jt. Finance — Appropriations Cmte.	Div. of Financial Mgt., Off. of the Governor
Illinois	Director, Bur. of the Budget, Off. of the Governor	Economic & Fiscal Comm.	Dept. of Revenue; Bur. of the Budget, Off. of the Governor
Indiana	Director, Budget Agcy.	Senate Finance Cmte.; House Ways & Means Cmte.; Off. of Fiscal & Mgt. Analysis, Legislative Services Agcy.	Budget Agcy.
Iowa	Director, Dept. of Mgt.	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Dept. of Mgt.
Kansas	Director, Div. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Research Dept.	Dept. of Admn.
Kentucky	State Budget Director, Off. of the Governor	Budget Review Off., Legislative Research Comm.	Finance & Admn. Cabinet
Louisiana	Budget Director, Div. of Admn., Off. of the Governor	Legislative Fiscal Off.; Off. of Economic & Budget Policy	Div. of Admn.
Maine	State Budget Officer, Bur. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn. & Financial Services	Off. of Fiscal & Program Review, Legislative Council	Dept. of Admn. & Financial Services
Maryland	Secretary, Dept. of Budget & Fiscal Planning	Dept. of Fiscal Services	Dept. of Budget & Fiscal Planning
Massachusetts	Director, Executive Off. for Admn. & Finance	Senate, House Ways & Means Cmtes.	Executive Off. for Admn. & Finance
Michigan	Director, Dept. of Mgt. & Budget	Senate, House Fiscal Agencies	Dept. of Mgt. & Budget
Minnesota	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance	Legislative Coordinating Comm.; House Fiscal Analysis	Dept. of Finance
Mississippi	Executive Director, Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Jt. Legislative Budget Off.	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
Missouri	Deputy Commissioner, Div. of Budget & Planning, Off. of Admn.	Senate, House Appropriations Cmte.; Oversight Div.	Off. of Admn.
Montana	Director, Budget & Program Planning Off.	Off. of Legislative Fiscal Analyst	Budget & Program Planning Off.
Nebraska	Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Administrative Services	Legislative Fiscal Off.	Budget Div., Dept. of Administrative Services; Auditor of Public Accounts; Dept. of Revenue

BUDGET OFFICIALS OR AGENCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official/agency responsible for preparing budget document</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Agency(ies) responsible for budgetary and related accounting controls</i>
Nevada	Director, Budget Div., Dept. of Admn.	Fiscal Analyst Div., Legislative Counsel Bur.	Controller
New Hampshire	Commissioner, Dept. of Administrative Services; Asst. Commissioner/Budget Officer, Dept. of Admn. Services	Legislative Budget Assistant's Off.	Dept. of Administrative Services
New Jersey	Director, Off. of Mgt. & Budget; Dept. of Treasury	Legislative Budget & Finance Off.; Central Mgt. Unit., Off. of Legislative Services	Dept. of Treasury
New Mexico	Director, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Legislative Finance Cmte.	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
New York	Director, Div. of Budget, Executive Dept.	Senate Finance Cmte.	Off. of the State Comptroller
North Carolina	State Budget Officer, Off. of State Budget	Fiscal Research Div., Legislative Services Off.	Off. of State Budget
North Dakota	Director, Off. of Mgt. & Budget; Asst. Executive Budget Analyst, Off. of Mgt. & Budget	Legislative Budget Analyst & Auditor, Legislative Council	Off. of Mgt. & Budget
Ohio	Director, Off. of Budget & Mgt.	Legislative Budget Off.	Off. of Budget & Mgt.
Oklahoma	Director, Off. of State Finance	House of Rep., Research, Legal & Fiscal Div.; Senate Fiscal Staff	Off. of State Finance
Oregon	Budget Director, Dept. of Admn. Services	Legislative Fiscal Off.	Dept. of Admn. Services
Pennsylvania	Secretary, Budget Dept.	Senate, House Appropriations Cmtes.; Legislative Budget & Finance Cmte.	Budget Dept.
Rhode Island	Associate Director of Finance, Budget Officer, Off. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.	Senate, House Fiscal Advisory Staffs	Dept. of Admn.
South Carolina	Director, Off. of State Budget, Budget & Control Bd.	Senate Finance Cmte.; House Ways and Means Cmte.; State Budget & Control Bd.	Budget & Control Bd.
South Dakota	Commissioner, Bur. of Finance & Mgt.	Legislative Research Council	Bur. of Finance & Mgt.
Tennessee	Assistant Commissioner, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Fiscal Review Cmte.	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
Texas	Director, Governor's Off. of Budget & Planning	Legislative Budget Bd.	Comptroller of Public Accounts
Utah	Director, Off. of Planning & Budget	Off. of Legislative Fiscal Analyst	Div. of Finance, Dept. of Admn. Services
Vermont	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance & Mgt.; Agency of Admn.	Jt. Fiscal Cmte.	Dept. of Finance & Mgt., Agency of Admn.
Virginia	Director, Dept. of Planning & Budget	Senate Finance Cmte.; House Appropriations Cmte.	Secretary of Finance, Governor's Cabinet
Washington	Director, Off. of Financial Mgt.	House Appropriations Cmte.; Legislative Budget Cmte.	Off. of Financial Mgt.
West Virginia	Director, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Senate, House Finance Cmte.; Off. of Legislative Auditor	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
Wisconsin	Administrator, State Executive Budget & Planning, Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Div. of Technical Mgt., Dept. of Admn.
Wyoming	Administrator, Budget Div.	Legislative Services Off.	Off. of State Auditor
Dist. of Columbia	Director, Off. of the Budget	Budget Off., Cmte. of the Whole	Financial Mgt.
American Samoa	Director, Program Planning & Budget	Legislative Financial Off.	Dept. of Treasury
Guam	Director, Bur. of Budget & Mgt. Research	Fiscal Off.	Dept. of Admn.
No. Mariana Islands	Special Asst. for Mgt. & Budget, Off. of the Governor	Senate Fiscal Affairs Cmte.; House Ways & Means Cmte.	Finance & Accounting Dept.
Puerto Rico	Director, Off. of Budget & Mgt.	Off. of Legislative Services	Off. of Budget & Mgt.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Director, Off. of Mgt. & Budget	Post Audit Div.	Dept. of Finance

Sources: The Council of State Governments, *State Legislative Leadership, Committees and Staff: 1995* and *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function: 1995*.

Table 6.3
STATE BALANCED BUDGETS: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS,
GUBERNATORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

State or other jurisdiction	Constitutional and Statutory Provisions				Gubernatorial Authority			Legislative Authority		
	Governor must submit a balanced budget	Legislature must pass a balanced budget	Governor must sign a balanced budget	May carry over deficit	Governor has line item veto	Can reduce budget without legislative approval	Restrictions on budget reductions	Votes required to override gubernatorial veto	Votes required to pass revenue increase	Votes required to pass budget
Alabama	C,S	S	...	...	(a)	★	ATB	Majority in each chamber	Majority	Majority
Alaska	S	S	S	...	★	...	...	2/3 elected (b)	Majority	Majority
Arizona	C,S	C,S	C,S	★ (c)	★	★	(d)	2/3 elected	2/3 elected (e)	Majority
Arkansas	S	S	S	...	★	...	...	Majority elected	3/4 elected	3/4 elected
California	C	...	...	★	★	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	2/3 elected
Colorado	C	C	C	...	★	★	...	2/3 both chambers	Majority (f)	Majority
Connecticut	S	C,S	C	...	★	★	MR	2/3 both chambers	Majority (g)	Majority (g)
Delaware	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	★ (h)	★	2/3 elected	3/5 elected	Majority
Florida	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	★ (i)	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Georgia	C	C	C	...	★	★	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Hawaii	C,S	...	C,S	...	★	★ (j)	...	2/3 of members	Majority	Majority elected (k)
Idaho .....	...	C (l)	...	...	★	★ (m)	★ (m)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Illinois	C,S	C	...	★	★	...	...	Majority 3/5 (n)	Majority	Majority 3/5 (n)
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	Majority	Majority	Majority
Iowa	C,S	S	...	...	★	★	ATB	2/3 vote	Majority	Majority
Kansas	S	C,S	...	...	★	...	ATB (o)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Kentucky	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	...	...	Majority	2/3 elected	Majority
Louisiana	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	(p)	Majority
Maine	C,S	C	C,S	...	...	...	ATB (q)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority (r)
Maryland	C	C	...	★	...	★	★	(s)	Majority	Majority
Massachusetts	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	★	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority (t)
Michigan	C,S	C	C,S	★	★	...	(u)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Minnesota	S	S	C,S	...	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Mississippi	S	S	...	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	3/5	Majority
Missouri	C	...	C	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Montana	S	C	...	...	★	★ (v)	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Nebraska	C	S	...	...	★	...	★	3/5 elected	Majority	3/5 elected
Nevada	S	C	C	...	...	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Hampshire	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Jersey	C	C	C	...	★	★ (w)	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Mexico	C	C	C	...	★	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New York	C	...	...	...	★	★ (x)	(x)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
North Carolina	C,S	S	...	...	...	★ (y)	...	...	Majority	Majority
North Dakota	C	C	C	...	...	★	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority (z)	Majority (z)
Ohio	C	C	C	...	★ (aa)	★	★	(bb)	Majority	Majority
Oklahoma	S	C	C	★	★	★ (cc)	★	2/3 elected (dd)	3/4 elected	Majority
Oregon	C	C	C	★	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Pennsylvania	C,S	...	C	...	★	★ (ee)	...	2/3 elected	Majority elected	Majority elected
Rhode Island	C	C	S	...	...	★	★	3/5 present	Majority	2/3 both houses
South Carolina	C	C	C	...	★	★ (ff)	★	2/3 present	Majority	Majority

STATE BALANCED BUDGETS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Constitutional and Statutory Provisions				Gubernatorial Authority			Legislative Authority		
	Governor must submit a balanced budget	Legislature must pass a balanced budget	Governor must sign a balanced budget	May carry over deficit	Governor has line item veto	Can reduce budget without legislative approval	Restrictions on budget reductions	Votes required to override gubernatorial veto	Votes required to pass revenue increase	Votes required to pass budget
South Dakota	C	C	C	★	★	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	Majority
Tennessee	C	C	C	...	★	★	...	Majority	Majority	Majority
Texas .....	...	C,S	...	...	★	★	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
Utah	C,S	C,S	...	...	★	★	ATB (gg)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Vermont .....	...	...	...	★	...	(hh)	★	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Virginia	(ii)	...	...	...	★	★	MR (jj)	2/3 members present (kk)	Majority	Majority
Washington	S	...	...	...	...	★	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
West Virginia .....	...	C	C	...	...	★ (ll)	★	2/3	Majority	Majority
Wisconsin	C	C	...	★	★	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Puerto Rico	C	C	C	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority

Sources: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budgetary Processes in the States* (February 1995); updated April 1996 by The Council of State Governments. Update reflects literal reading of state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

ATB — Across the board

MR — Maximum reduction dictated

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) The governor may return a bill without limit for recommended amendments for amount and language, as long as the legislature is still in session.

(b) Joint session.

(c) May carry over “casual deficits,” i.e., not anticipated.

(d) Governor may reduce budgets of administration-appointed agencies only.

(e) If the Governor vetoes the increase, it requires a vote of three-fourths of elected members to override the veto.

(f) All tax increases must be approved by a vote of the people.

(g) Must have quorum.

(h) Budget reductions are limited to executive branch only.

(i) The elected cabinet (administrative commission) for the Executive Branch and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Judicial Branch are authorized to resolve deficits under \$300 million. Deficits over \$300 million shall be resolved by the legislature.

(j) The Governor’s authority to reduce budgets can be done only pursuant to existing statutes.

(k) If general fund expenditure ceiling is exceeded, two-thirds vote required; otherwise majority of elected members.

(l) Although the constitution requires that the legislature pass a balanced budget, there are no sanctions if they do not.

(m) The Governor’s authority to reduce budgets is temporary. The State Board of Examiners (Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State) have permanent appropriation reduction authority.

(n) If the Governor vetoes a bill or an item of appropriation entirely, the legislature can override him with a three-fifths vote in each house. If the Governor amendatorily vetoes language or reduces an item of appropriation, the legislature can accept the amendatory changes or restore the item or appropriation to its original amount with a majority vote in each house. Appropriations require a majority vote in each house if passed prior to midnight on June 30th of each year and require a three-fifths vote in each house if passed after that point.

(o) Reductions allowed only to get back to a balanced budget.

(p) 2/3 elected (tax), majority (fee).

(q) Governor may expend funds up to one year. Certain restrictions apply to ATB reductions.

(r) For emergency enactment, two-thirds votes required.

(s) Governor has no veto power over the budget bill.

(t) For capital budget, two-thirds votes required.

(u) There are both statutory and constitutional restrictions on executive branch authority to make budget reductions, involving approval by both House and Senate appropriations committees.

(v) May reduce appropriations by 15 percent except debt service, legislative and judicial branch appropriations, school foundation programs and salaries of elected officials.

(w) May not reduce debt service.

(x) May reduce budget without approval only for state operations; only restriction on reductions is that reductions in aid to localities cannot be made without legislative approval.

(y) Except for certain block grants.

(z) Emergency measures and measures that amend a statute that has been referred or enacted through an initiated measure within the last seven years must pass both houses by a two-thirds majority.

(aa) Line item veto in appropriation act only.

(bb) Two-thirds if appropriation or tax, three-fifths for all others.

(cc) Would require agreement of agency governing boards and or CEO.

(dd) Emergency measures require a three-fourths vote for passage.

(ee) The governor may reduce budgets selectively; he must provide 10 days prior notice and the reasons for so doing before lapsing current year grant and subsidy money.

(ff) The Budget and Control Board can authorize an across-the-board agency reduction when there is a revenue shortfall. When in session, the General Assembly has five statewide session days to take action to prevent the reduction.

(gg) Some restrictions, i.e. cannot cut debt services.

(hh) The Governor may reduce expenditures but not appropriations.

(ii) Requirement applies only to budget execution. The governor is required to insure that actual expenditures do not exceed actual revenues.

(jj) The Governor has power to withhold allotments of appropriations, but cannot reduce legislative appropriations.

(kk) Two-thirds of members present includes a majority of the members elected. The revenue stabilization fund was approved by voters in November of 1992.

(ll) May reduce spending authority.

BUDGET

Table 6.4
REVENUE ESTIMATING PRACTICES

State or other jurisdiction	Primary authority for revenue estimate	Estimates bind the budget	Frequency of estimates updates	Multi-year forecasting	Economic Advisory Boards
Alabama	C	★	As necessary	CY + 1	(a)
Alaska	E	...	Semi-annual	CY + 20	...
Arizona	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 2	...
Arkansas	E	★	Quarterly	CY + 2	Council of Economic Advisors
California	E	...	Semi-annual	CY + 1	Dept. of Finance Semi-annual Review Conference
Colorado	L	...	Quarterly	CY + 4	Governor's Revenue Estimating Advisory Group
Connecticut	E	★	Monthly	CY + 4	Economic Conference Board
Delaware	C	★ (b)	Bi-monthly	CY + 4	...
Florida	C	★	Semi-annual, or as needed	CY + 1 or 9	...
Georgia	E	★	Semi-annual, or as needed	CY + 1	House and Senate Appropriations Committees
Hawaii	C	...	Quarterly	CY + 6	Council on Revenues
Idaho	E	...	Semi-annual	CY + 1	...
Illinois	E	★	Quarterly	CY + 1	Legislature's Economic and Fiscal Commission
Indiana*	C	...	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Economic Forum; Revenue Technical Forecast Committee
Iowa	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 1	Economic Forecasting Council
Kansas	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 1	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group
Kentucky	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 2	Consensus Forecasting Group
Louisiana	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 4	Revenue Estimating Conference; Economic Estimating Conference
Maine*	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission
Maryland	E	...	Semi-annual, or as needed	CY + 5	Business Advisory Panel
Massachusetts*	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	...
Michigan	C	...	Semi-annual	CY + 1	Governor's Council of Economic Advisors
Minnesota	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 4 or 5	Council of Economic Advisors
Mississippi	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 10 (c)	...
Missouri*	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 4	...
Montana	L	★	As necessary	CY + 4	...
Nebraska	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Economic Forecasting Advisory Board
Nevada*	E	...	As necessary	CY + 2	...
New Hampshire	L	★	Quarterly	CY + 6	...
New Jersey	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 1	State Revenue and Forecasting Advisory Commission
New Mexico	C	...	Semi-annual	CY + 1	...
New York	E	★	Quarterly	CY + 2	...
North Carolina	L	★	Quarterly	CY + 4	...
North Dakota	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Advisory Council on Revenue Forecasting
Ohio	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	The Economic Advisory Council to the Governor
Oklahoma	E	★	Informal semi-annual revision	CY + 1	...
Oregon	E	★	Quarterly	CY + 5	Governor's Council of Economic Advisors
Pennsylvania	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 5	...
Rhode Island	C	★	Three times a year	CY + 1	...
South Carolina	E	★	Quarterly	CY + 1	Board of Economic Advisors
South Dakota	L	★	(d)	CY + 2	The Governor's Council of Economic Advisors
Tennessee	E	★	Semi-annual or as needed	CY + 1	...
Texas	I (e)	★	As necessary	CY + 2	...
Utah	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 10	The Economic Coordinating Committee
Vermont	E	...	Semi-annual	CY + 1	...
Virginia	E	★	Varies, 2 or 3 times per FY	CY + 2 or 3	Governor's Advisory Board of Economists; Governor's Advisory Council on Revenue Estimates
Washington	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 4	Governor's Council of Economic Advisors
West Virginia	E	★	Annual (f)	CY + 3	Center for Economic Research; Bureau of Employment Programs; West Virginia Research League; West Virginia Development Office
Wisconsin*	(g)	★	Annual	CY + 3	(h)
Wyoming	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 5	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group
Dist. of Columbia	E	★	Three times a year	CY + 5	...
Puerto Rico	E	★	Three times a year	CY + 4	Planning Board

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1994-95*.

Key:

★ — Yes.

... — No.

C — Consensus

E — Executive

L — Legislative

I — Independent

CY — Current year

(a) Various groups advise the Consensus Committee.

(b) There is no formal statute which obligates the legislature to use Delaware Economic & Financial Advisory Council estimates. However, since its

inception, DEFAC estimates have been used exclusively.

(c) University Research Center forecasts 10 years out. Office of Policy Development forecasts 12 quarters out.

(d) Semi-annual by executive, annual by legislature.

(e) Texas vests authority for revenue estimation in an independently elected comptroller.

(f) Unofficial estimates revised quarterly.

(g) The executive branch is required by statute to prepare revenue estimates. The Legislature's Joint Committee on Finances has final approval of revenue estimates used in the state budget.

(h) A technical forecast advisory group consisting of economists from various state agencies reviews national and state economic forecasts. It does not review revenue estimating.

Table 6.5
ALLOWABLE STATE INVESTMENTS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Certificates of deposits (in state)</i>	<i>Certificates of deposits (nationally)</i>	<i>Other time deposits</i>	<i>Bankers acceptance</i>	<i>Commercial paper</i>	<i>Corporate notes/bonds</i>	<i>Mutuals</i>	<i>State and local government obligations</i>	<i>U.S. Treasury obligations</i>	<i>U.S. agency obligations</i>	<i>Eurodollars (CDs or TDs)</i>	<i>Repurchase agreements</i>
Alabama	★	★	★	...	★
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona	★	★	...	★	★	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
California	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Colorado	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Illinois	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Indiana	★	★	★	...	★
Iowa	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kentucky	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Louisiana	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Maine	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Maryland	★	★	...	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
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	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

ALLOWABLE STATE INVESTMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Certificates of deposits (in state)</i>	<i>Certificates of deposits (nationally)</i>	<i>Other time deposits</i>	<i>Bankers acceptance</i>	<i>Commercial paper</i>	<i>Corporate notes/bonds</i>	<i>Mutuals</i>	<i>State and local government obligations</i>	<i>U.S. Treasury obligations</i>	<i>U.S. agency obligations</i>	<i>Eurodollars (CDs or TDs)</i>	<i>Repurchase agreements</i>
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★ (c)	★	★	★	★	...	★
Tennessee .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Texas .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Utah	★	★ (d)	...	★	★ (d)	★	★ (e)	★	★	★ (d)	...	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	...	★ (f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Washington	★ (g)	...	...	★ (b)	★ (b)	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
West Virginia (h) .....	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Puerto Rico .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...

Source: National Association of State Treasurers' survey, Spring 1996, except where noted by * where data are from 1993.

Key:

★ — Investment allowed.

... — Investment not allowed.

(a) Only 100 percent full faith and credit of U.S. Government.

(b) Five percent limit.

(c) Above triple B only.

(d) Limited.

(e) Money market mutual funds, only.

(f) Within state.

(g) Collateralized.

(h) Treasurer's office does not have investment function.

Table 6.6

CASH MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

State or other jurisdiction	Reviews of cash management programs				Agency preparing cash management services					
	Banking relations		Investment practices		Lock boxes	Wire transfers	Zero balance accounts	Information services	Account reconciliation services	Automated clearinghouse
	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review						
Alabama	SE	(a)	SE	(a)	OF	OF	N.A.	IH	N.A.	OF
Alaska	SE	5 years	SE	5 years	OF	N.A.	OF	IH	IH	OF
Arizona	SE	Annually	SE	Ongoing	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Arkansas	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	N.A.	IH	N.A.	IH	IH	IH
California	SE	Biannually	SE/OF	Ongoing	OF	IH,OF	OF	N.A.	IH,OF	OF
Colorado	SE	Monthly	SE/OF	2-3 years	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF
Connecticut	SE/OF	Biannually	SE/OF	Weekly	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Delaware	SE	Quarterly	(b)	Annually	OF	OF	OF	OF	IH	OF
Florida	SE	Ongoing	OF	Occasional	IH,OF	OF	OF	N.A.	IH,OF	*
Georgia	SE	Annually	SE/OF	Quarterly	IH,OF	IH,OF	N.A.	IH	N.A.	IH
Hawaii	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	OF
Idaho	SE	Monthly	SE	Daily	N.A.	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH	OF
Illinois	SE	1-2 years	SE/OF	Monthly	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH
Indiana	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	N.A.	N.A.	OF
Iowa	SE	4 years	OF	N.A.	OF	IH	OF	N.A.	N.A.	IH
Kansas	SE	3 years	SE/OF	Annually	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	IH,OF
Kentucky	SE	2 years	SE	(c)	IH	IH	OF	IH	OF	OF
Louisiana	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	OF
Maine	SE	2 years	SE	Quarterly	OF	OF	N.A.	N.A.	IH	IH
Maryland	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Massachusetts*	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF
Michigan	SE	Annually	SE	Quarterly	OF	OF	OF	N.A.	N.A.	OF
Minnesota	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	OF	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF
Mississippi	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	N.A.	IH	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	OF
Missouri	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	N.A.	IH	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH
Montana	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	N.A.	IH,OF	N.A.	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF
Nebraska	SE	Monthly	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	OF	IH	N.A.	N.A.	IH,OF
Nevada	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	IH
New Hampshire	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	OF	IH	OF	IH	N.A.	IH,OF
New Jersey	SE/OF	Ongoing	SE	Annually/Ongoing	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
New Mexico*	SE	Daily	SE	Monthly	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	IH
New York*	SE	N.A.	SE	Annually (d)	OF	OF	OF	N.A.	IH,OF	N.A.
North Carolina	SE	Ongoing	SE	Quarterly	N.A.	IH	OF	IH	IH	OF
North Dakota	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	N.A.	OF	OF	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ohio	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	IH,OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF
Oklahoma	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	IH,OF
Oregon	SE	Ongoing	OF	Annually	OF	IH	OF	IH	IH,OF	IH,OF
Pennsylvania	SE/OF	Annually	SE/OF	Daily	OF	IH,OF	OF	...	IH,OF	IH,OF
Rhode Island	SE	Quarterly	SE	Annually	IH	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
South Carolina	SE	Annually	SE	Quarterly	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF	OF

See footnotes at end of table.

CASH MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Reviews of cash management programs				Agency preparing cash management services					
	Banking relations		Investment practices		Lock boxes	Wire transfers	Zero balance accounts	Information services	Account reconciliation services	Automated clearinghouse
	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review						
South Dakota	SE	(c)	SE	(f)	OF	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Tennessee	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	IH	IH,OF	IH	IH	IH	IH
Texas	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	IH	IH,OF	OF	OF	IH	OF
Utah	SE	Biannual	SE	Biannual	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Vermont	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF
Virginia	SE	Ongoing	OF	Annually	OF	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Washington	SE	Annually	SE	Semiannual	OF	OF	IH	IH	IH	OF
West Virginia	N.A.	N.A.	SE	Annually	IH,OF	OF	OF	N.A.	IH,OF	IH,OF
Wisconsin	SE	Annually	SE/OF	Monthly	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Wyoming	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	N.A.	IH,OF	IH	N.A.	IH	OF
Dist. of Columbia	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	N.A.	IH,OF	OF
Puerto Rico	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	N.A.	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF

Source: National Association of State Treasurers' survey, Spring 1996, except where noted by * where data are from 1993.

Key:

SE — State employee or board.
 OF — Outside firm.
 IH — Within treasurer's office.
 . . . — Service not utilized.
 N.A. — Not available.

(a) No formal review, but ongoing informal.

(b) Cash management policy board.

(c) Annually by State Auditor, quarterly by State Investment Commission.

(d) Sooner if required by changing conditions.

(e) Daily by Treasurer, Quarterly by Treasurer & Finance Office and Annually by Treasurer & Department of Legislative Audit.

(f) Quarterly by Investment Council, Annually by Legislative Audit and daily by Treasurer & Investment Office.

Table 6.7
DEMAND DEPOSITS

State or other jurisdiction	Method for selecting depository							Selection of depository made by	Compensation for demand deposits		Collateralization required above the federal insurance level	Percentage requiring collateral
	Competitive bid	Application	Negotiation	Depositor's convenience	Compensating balances	Agency's convenience	Agencies request		Procedure used	Method for determining compensation		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	Treasurer (a)	Account analysis	CB	Yes	100
Alaska	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid, account analysis	CB	Yes	100
Arizona .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer, Board	Competitive bid	CB,FS	Yes	102
Arkansas .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	Treasurer	Annual negotiation, account analysis	CB	Yes	N.A.
California .....	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	Treasurer	Annual negotiation	CB	Yes	110
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid	CB,FS	Yes	100
Connecticut .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid	CB,FS	Yes	(b)
Delaware .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	Treasurer, Board	Account analysis	(c)	No	(d)
Florida .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid	FS	Yes	25-200
Georgia .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	Board	Negotiation, account analysis	FS	No	0
Hawaii	★ (e)	...	★	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid	FS	Yes	99
Idaho .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Annual negotiation	CB,FS	Yes	N.A.
Illinois .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	(f)	Account analysis	FS	Yes	(g)
Indiana .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB	No	0
Iowa .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	FS (h)	Yes	10
Kansas .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	Board	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	100
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)	Competitive bid	FS	Yes	100
Louisiana .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid	FS	Yes	102
Maine .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	Treasurer	Annual negotiation	MB	Yes	90
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid	FS	Yes	100
Massachusetts	★ (j)	...	...	★	...	★	...	Treasurer and agency	Annual negotiation, competitive bid, account analysis	CB,FS,MB	No	0
Michigan .....	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	Treasurer	Annual negotiation, account analysis	CB	Yes	100
Minnesota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dept. of Finance	Competitive bid, account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	110
Mississippi .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	105
Missouri .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	Treasurer, Governor, State Auditor	Competitive bid	CB	Yes	100
Montana .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	50
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB	Yes	110
Nevada .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid, account analysis	CB	Yes	100
New Hampshire .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB,FS	No	0
New Jersey .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	Treasurer	Competitive bid, account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

DEMAND DEPOSITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Method for selecting depository							Selection of depository made by	Compensation for demand deposits		Collateralization required above the federal insurance level	Percentage requiring collateral
	Competitive bid	Application	Negotiation	Depositor's convenience	Compensating balances	Agency's convenience	Agencies request		Procedure used	Method for determining compensation		
New Mexico*	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	Treasurer, Board	Competitive bid	CB,FS	Yes	50-100
New York*	★	...	★	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	100
North Carolina	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB	Yes	100
North Dakota	...	★	(k)	Account analysis	FS	No	N.A.
Ohio	...	★	★	Board	Biennial negotiation	CB,FS	Yes	N.A.
Oklahoma	★	★	...	★	...	Treasurer	Account analysis (l)	CB,FS	Yes	100
Oregon	★	Treasurer	Negotiation	CB,FS	Yes	25 (m)
Pennsylvania	...	★	Treasurer, Bd. of Finance/Revenue	Account analysis	(n)	Yes	100
Rhode Island	★	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB	No (o)	0
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB	Yes	110
South Dakota	★	★	Treasurer	Competitive bid	CB,FS (p)	Yes	110
Tennessee	...	★	Treasurer	Account analysis	FS	Yes	N.A.
Texas	...	★	Board	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	105 (q)
Utah	★	★	...	Treasurer	Negotiation, competitive bid, account analysis	CB,FS	No	0
Vermont	★	Treasurer	Competitive bid	FS	Yes	102
Virginia	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	Treasurer	Account analysis	(c)	Yes	(r)
Washington	★	★	...	★	...	Treasurer, state agencies	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	10
West Virginia	★	★	...	★	...	Board	Competitive bid, account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	88.6
Wisconsin	★	★	...	Board	Account analysis	CB,FS	No	N.A.
Wyoming	★	★	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	100
Dist. of Columbia	★	Treasurer	Competitive bid	CB	Yes	102
Puerto Rico	...	★	Treasurer	Account analysis	CB,FS	Yes	100

Source: National Association of State Treasurers' survey, Spring 1996, except where noted by * where data are from 1993.

Key:

★ — Method utilized.

... — Method not utilized.

N.A. — Not available.

CB — Compensating balances.

FS — Fee for service.

MB — Minimum balance.

(a) Any state agency can make deposits directly into any state depository.

(b) Depends upon Risk Based Capital Ratio.

(c) Combination of Fees and Balances.

(d) Banks must meet certain financial criteria. If they do not meet the criteria they must collateralize to 102 percent MTM.

(e) For state primary depository and drawee bank only. Others by negotiation.

(f) Authorized investment staff make deposits in institutions based on criteria set by policy committee and the institutions rating.

(g) Demand deposits require a range from 102 percent 110 percent above the FDIC insurance level based on the collateral pledged.

(h) Set up a C.D. that will generate earnings to the bank to cover fee.

(i) Finance Cabinet Division of Purchases (based on valuation committee recommendation for primary depository).

(j) And Treasurer's approval.

(k) State owned bank.

(l) Bank services will be competitively selected in the future.

(m) 110 percent if notified by state treasurer.

(n) Non-interest bearing time deposit.

(o) Except under certain conditions.

(p) Daily account analysis with earnings credit determination; no charge for overdrafts if month-to-date collected balance at month-end is a positive balance; interest earned based on month's average collected balance; fees paid per bank service unit charges according to volume of services and negotiated price per contract; bank has option to raise unit charges two percent per year.

(q) Requires 125 percent if mortgage backed securities are pledged.

(r) Graduated scale based on financial ratings of institution.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 6.8
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1993
(In millions of dollars)

State	Revenue				Expenditure				Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year	Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year
	Total	General	Utilities and liquor store	Insurance trust	Total	General	Utilities and liquor store	Insurance trust		
United States	\$805,231	\$653,462	\$6,746	\$145,023	\$743,542	\$647,116	\$9,376	\$87,050	\$387,712	\$1,147,844
Alabama	11,389	9,688	130	1,571	10,242	9,340	141	762	4,170	15,506
Alaska	7,358	6,160	28	1,171	5,423	4,934	61	428	4,427	26,904
Arizona	10,843	8,808	17	2,018	9,783	8,782	23	978	3,053	15,551
Arkansas	6,446	5,627	0	819	6,015	5,555	0	460	1,919	7,992
California	108,222	84,409	173	23,641	104,567	89,037	95	15,435	41,295	141,913
Colorado	10,028	7,840	0	2,187	8,673	7,472	3	1,198	3,117	17,441
Connecticut	12,744	11,011	18	1,714	12,507	10,582	166	1,759	12,848	15,981
Delaware	2,876	2,532	4	340	2,557	2,320	21	216	3,490	5,822
Florida	33,216	27,654	5	5,557	30,103	27,689	31	2,383	13,635	44,973
Georgia	16,565	14,077	0	2,488	15,308	14,061	0	1,247	4,519	22,485
Hawaii	5,543	4,838	0	706	5,606	5,088	0	518	5,023	8,948
Idaho	3,409	2,747	46	617	2,776	2,442	36	297	1,290	4,473
Illinois	30,351	24,971	0	5,380	28,126	24,675	0	3,450	19,893	39,188
Indiana	14,673	13,485	0	1,188	14,136	13,480	0	657	5,458	17,526
Iowa	8,224	7,123	84	1,017	7,767	7,199	58	510	1,837	9,360
Kansas	6,757	5,863	0	894	5,742	5,275	0	468	935	6,545
Kentucky	11,333	9,687	0	1,646	10,543	9,550	6	987	6,820	14,729
Louisiana	13,348	11,636	0	1,712	12,893	11,726	0	1,167	9,585	19,113
Maine	3,926	3,428	73	424	3,889	3,405	51	432	2,999	4,958
Maryland	14,842	12,071	71	2,700	13,537	11,406	316	1,815	8,731	21,314
Massachusetts	21,584	19,343	62	2,179	21,557	19,107	111	2,338	25,415	23,657
Michigan	28,449	24,327	455	3,667	27,051	23,358	374	3,319	8,849	30,874
Minnesota	16,245	13,397	0	2,848	14,295	13,003	0	1,292	4,145	22,835
Mississippi	7,205	6,031	124	1,050	6,235	5,585	100	550	1,659	9,439
Missouri	12,559	10,335	0	2,224	10,894	9,902	0	991	6,516	19,345
Montana	3,023	2,408	37	578	2,663	2,283	34	346	1,749	4,996
Nebraska	3,890	3,712	0	178	3,823	3,717	0	106	1,587	4,284
Nevada	4,500	3,185	70	1,245	4,051	3,151	73	826	1,653	7,191
New Hampshire	3,011	2,550	210	251	2,970	2,584	166	221	5,242	6,332
New Jersey	29,611	23,813	375	5,423	28,923	23,630	979	4,313	21,779	47,051
New Mexico	6,303	5,376	0	927	5,599	5,190	0	410	1,597	13,501
New York	78,209	62,986	2,077	13,147	74,280	61,558	3,927	8,795	59,219	116,672
North Carolina	19,374	16,367	0	3,007	16,916	15,495	0	1,421	4,002	28,998
North Dakota	2,288	2,010	0	278	2,120	1,910	0	210	830	2,883
Ohio	38,341	24,483	371	13,487	31,665	25,038	268	6,358	12,486	66,654
Oklahoma	8,610	7,206	221	1,183	8,272	7,058	236	978	3,919	11,216
Oregon	10,826	7,772	172	2,882	9,013	7,685	105	1,223	5,821	16,578
Pennsylvania	37,842	29,974	672	7,196	34,359	28,705	633	5,021	12,989	49,037
Rhode Island	3,765	3,018	7	740	4,176	3,539	39	598	5,147	6,277
South Carolina	10,637	8,429	547	1,661	10,388	8,793	719	876	4,901	17,443
South Dakota	1,942	1,591	0	351	1,686	1,604	0	83	1,818	4,040
Tennessee	12,305	10,576	0	1,729	11,028	10,288	2	738	2,624	12,201
Texas	42,019	35,688	0	6,331	39,091	35,111	0	3,980	8,684	61,558
Utah	5,348	4,437	72	839	4,834	4,370	54	409	2,193	7,813
Vermont	1,953	1,742	29	182	1,849	1,696	30	123	1,419	2,211
Virginia	16,307	13,973	253	2,081	14,721	13,398	215	1,108	7,438	24,436
Washington	20,087	14,603	264	5,219	18,439	15,577	228	2,634	7,848	27,728
West Virginia	6,047	5,016	46	985	5,943	4,833	43	1,067	2,684	5,901
Wisconsin	18,677	13,610	0	5,067	14,621	13,272	0	1,348	7,674	30,519
Wyoming	2,181	1,851	32	298	1,887	1,657	29	201	781	5,454

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data presented are statistical in nature and do not represent an accounting statement. Therefore, a difference between an individual government's total revenues and expenditures does not necessarily indicate a budget surplus or deficit.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 6.9

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1994 (In millions of dollars)

State	Revenue				Expenditure				Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year	Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year
	Total	General	Utilities and liquor store	Insurance trust	Total	General	Utilities and liquor store	Insurance trust		
United States	\$844,897	\$693,083	\$6,834	\$144,978	\$779,931	\$686,678	\$9,708	\$83,541	\$410,998	\$1,256,820
Alabama	11,599	10,014	130	1,455	10,815	9,922	130	763	3,854	16,206
Alaska	6,203	5,279	28	896	5,752	5,256	46	449	3,585	26,396
Arizona	11,749	9,707	18	2,023	10,522	9,530	23	969	3,170	16,738
Arkansas	6,870	5,983	0	887	6,078	5,642	0	436	1,812	8,611
California	115,228	89,752	136	25,340	106,275	91,822	90	14,364	48,121	146,242
Colorado	10,425	8,035	0	2,391	8,903	7,652	4	1,247	3,263	19,471
Connecticut	11,995	11,288	20	687	12,964	11,207	195	1,561	13,599	15,014
Delaware	3,237	2,824	5	408	2,617	2,389	19	209	3,397	6,023
Florida	34,805	29,484	5	5,315	32,284	29,991	39	2,253	14,565	49,713
Georgia	18,265	15,530	0	2,735	16,823	15,643	0	1,180	5,174	25,582
Hawaii	5,698	5,057	0	641	5,806	5,261	0	544	5,146	9,789
Idaho	3,628	2,845	45	739	2,989	2,650	28	312	1,281	5,039
Illinois	31,897	26,595	0	5,302	29,449	26,058	0	3,391	20,355	41,917
Indiana	15,813	14,486	0	1,327	15,048	14,337	0	711	5,572	20,523
Iowa	8,961	7,619	84	1,258	8,101	7,539	58	504	1,990	10,743
Kansas	7,474	6,463	0	1,011	6,654	6,092	0	562	1,103	6,762
Kentucky	11,730	10,099	0	1,631	10,541	9,559	5	978	6,744	15,680
Louisiana	13,524	11,847	0	1,678	12,936	11,786	0	1,150	8,782	20,627
Maine	4,098	3,534	71	492	3,902	3,450	49	403	2,993	6,472
Maryland	14,695	12,870	90	1,735	14,203	11,800	311	2,092	9,130	23,459
Massachusetts	22,298	20,346	66	1,887	22,454	20,428	92	1,934	26,681	21,843
Michigan	31,814	27,050	452	4,312	29,305	25,862	358	3,085	11,505	36,296
Minnesota	17,182	14,212	0	2,969	15,278	13,952	0	1,327	4,351	25,794
Mississippi	7,697	6,607	129	960	6,796	6,177	104	515	2,066	11,687
Missouri	13,359	11,345	0	2,014	11,549	10,590	0	959	6,512	20,947
Montana	3,166	2,518	37	611	2,778	2,393	34	351	2,108	5,849
Nebraska	4,446	4,027	0	420	3,991	3,887	0	104	1,468	4,332
Nevada	4,767	3,460	77	1,229	4,203	3,404	84	715	1,685	7,673
New Hampshire	3,081	2,649	211	220	3,179	2,797	167	215	5,651	6,081
New Jersey	29,808	24,029	408	5,371	29,606	24,432	1,114	4,059	22,894	48,968
New Mexico	6,709	5,799	0	910	5,995	5,570	0	426	1,735	15,242
New York	82,202	66,587	2,095	13,519	76,872	64,802	4,146	7,923	65,078	124,654
North Carolina	21,051	17,959	0	3,092	19,040	17,642	0	1,397	4,538	32,213
North Dakota	2,289	2,010	0	279	2,083	1,886	0	198	757	2,780
Ohio	40,836	27,052	366	13,419	33,422	26,869	263	6,289	12,117	89,454
Oklahoma	9,184	7,467	238	1,478	8,493	7,221	239	1,032	3,873	11,824
Oregon	10,886	8,511	175	2,200	9,104	7,817	106	1,181	5,645	17,128
Pennsylvania	38,252	30,462	667	7,123	37,818	32,579	619	4,620	13,671	53,609
Rhode Island	4,025	3,076	7	941	3,682	3,071	36	575	5,544	7,216
South Carolina	11,268	9,020	589	1,659	11,209	9,563	751	894	4,972	18,190
South Dakota	2,041	1,741	0	300	1,826	1,739	0	87	1,680	4,196
Tennessee	12,725	10,940	0	1,785	11,940	11,195	4	742	2,627	12,544
Texas	45,035	38,031	0	7,004	40,967	37,324	0	3,643	9,378	70,084
Utah	5,907	4,809	76	1,023	5,132	4,689	57	386	2,103	8,494
Vermont	2,026	1,782	28	217	1,913	1,770	27	116	1,570	2,466
Virginia	17,295	14,817	246	2,232	15,523	14,263	211	1,048	7,912	26,603
Washington	19,379	15,662	256	3,461	19,577	16,345	226	3,006	8,266	31,052
West Virginia	6,349	5,333	47	970	6,281	5,250	45	986	2,525	6,166
Wisconsin	19,617	14,467	0	5,150	15,281	13,823	0	1,458	7,748	36,721
Wyoming	2,308	2,004	32	271	1,975	1,752	28	194	702	5,707

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data presented are statistical in nature and do not represent an accounting statement. Therefore, a difference between an individual government's total revenues and expenditures does not necessarily indicate a budget surplus or deficit.

Table 6.10

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1982-94

Item	Amount (in millions)											Percentage change 1993 to 1994	Percentage change 1992 to 1993	Per capita 1994	Per capita 1993
	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1984	1982				
Revenue total	\$844,897	\$805,231	\$745,211	\$661,192	\$632,462	\$586,931	\$541,426	\$516,793	\$481,307	\$397,087	\$330,899	4.9	8.1	\$3,252.47	\$3,129.23
General revenue	693,083	653,462	608,692	551,722	517,720	482,721	445,138	419,063	393,503	330,740	275,111	6.1	7.4	2,668.05	2,539.43
Taxes	373,824	353,526	327,822	310,561	300,779	284,413	264,146	246,510	228,082	196,795	162,607	5.7	6.7	1,439.05	1,373.84
Intergovernmental revenue	204,897	188,560	169,902	143,534	126,329	115,765	107,241	102,381	98,574	81,450	69,166	8.7	11.0	788.76	732.77
From Federal Government	191,829	177,577	159,041	134,926	118,353	108,235	100,478	95,463	92,666	76,140	66,026	8.0	11.7	738.45	690.09
Public welfare	110,522	101,765	91,091	71,961	59,397	51,934	47,908	44,828	41,802	35,423	31,510	8.6	11.7	425.46	395.47
Education	30,186	28,164	25,867	23,337	21,271	19,547	17,970	16,883	16,523	13,975	13,149	7.2	8.9	116.20	109.45
Highways	17,767	16,475	14,367	14,098	13,931	14,404	13,467	12,963	13,855	10,380	8,304	7.8	14.7	68.39	64.02
Employment security administration	4,024	3,958	3,747	3,235	3,013	2,968	2,896	2,794	2,790	2,606	2,352	1.7	5.6	15.49	15.38
Other	29,331	27,214	23,696	22,295	20,742	19,384	18,237	17,993	17,696	13,757	10,711	7.8	13.5	112.91	105.76
From local governments	13,067	10,983	10,861	8,607	7,976	7,530	6,763	6,918	5,908	5,310	3,139	19.0	1.1	50.30	42.68
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	114,361	111,376	107,610	97,627	90,612	82,543	73,751	70,173	66,848	52,495	43,338	2.7	3.5	440.24	432.82
Liquor stores revenue	3,052	3,070	3,067	3,013	2,907	2,788	2,767	2,833	2,807	2,759	2,854	-0.6	0.1	11.75	11.93
Utility revenue	3,784	3,675	3,512	3,460	3,305	3,248	3,030	2,964	2,907	2,638	2,085	3.0	4.6	14.57	14.28
Insurance trust revenue	144,978	145,023	129,940	102,996	108,530	98,174	90,491	91,933	82,090	60,950	50,848	-0.0	11.6	558.10	563.58
Unemployment compensation	29,707	34,442	26,921	17,952	18,370	19,640	17,187	18,839	18,173	16,671	16,854	-13.7	27.9	114.36	133.85
Employee retirement	98,550	94,347	88,281	72,356	78,898	67,964	63,556	64,660	56,820	38,564	29,035	4.5	-8.3	379.37	366.64
Other	16,721	16,234	14,738	12,688	11,262	10,571	9,749	8,435	7,097	5,715	4,959	3.0	10.2	64.37	63.09
Expenditure and debt redemption	841,275	805,882	736,095	650,460	592,213	546,254	505,507	476,116	439,810	361,546	316,844	4.4	9.5	3,238.53	3,131.76
Debt redemption	61,344	62,140	35,201	21,656	19,895	21,177	20,840	20,416	15,577	10,364	6,715	-1.3	76.5	236.15	241.48
Expenditure total	779,931	743,542	700,894	628,804	572,318	525,077	484,667	455,700	424,233	351,182	310,129	4.9	6.1	3,002.38	2,889.49
General expenditure	686,681	647,116	611,922	554,901	508,284	469,269	432,179	403,942	376,457	309,775	269,327	6.1	5.8	2,643.41	2,514.77
Education	230,791	221,547	211,570	196,648	184,935	173,184	159,500	149,901	140,189	116,058	102,984	4.2	4.7	888.44	860.96
Intergovernmental expenditure	135,861	131,180	124,920	116,180	109,438	104,601	95,391	88,253	81,929	67,458	60,684	3.6	5.0	523.00	509.78
State institutions of higher education	77,162	73,969	70,904	65,560	60,978	55,988	52,410	50,710	47,928	40,016	34,296	4.3	4.3	297.04	287.45
Other education	17,768	16,399	13,524	12,911	12,720	11,177	10,302	9,636	9,173	7,599	6,951	8.3	21.3	68.40	63.73
Public welfare	185,125	168,416	156,364	124,456	104,971	92,750	84,235	78,454	72,464	62,749	55,257	9.9	7.7	712.65	654.48
Intergovernmental expenditure	34,189	31,340	29,512	24,341	21,635	19,614	17,665	17,184	16,298	13,628	13,744	9.1	6.2	131.61	121.79
Cash assistance, categorical program	14,664	14,505	28,295	25,306	22,643	21,103	20,759	20,320	19,715	17,748	15,549	1.1	(48.7)	56.45	56.37
Cash assistance, other	1,457	1,259	1,269	1,376	1,299	1,256	1,153	1,140	1,161	1,154	875	15.7	(0.8)	5.61	4.89
Other public welfare	134,815	121,313	112,070	86,773	71,364	61,956	55,614	50,540	45,728	39,671	33,301	11.1	8.2	516.98	471.44
Highways	53,849	51,355	48,747	47,038	44,249	42,694	40,681	38,273	36,661	28,840	25,131	4.9	5.4	207.29	199.57
Regular state highway facilities	40,926	38,959	37,193	36,179	34,121	33,039	31,509	29,713	28,598	21,874	19,078	5.0	4.7	157.55	151.40
State toll highway facilities	3,300	3,097	3,073	2,733	2,344	2,279	2,222	1,776	1,593	1,278	1,025	6.6	0.8	12.70	12.04
Intergovernmental expenditure	9,623	9,299	8,481	8,126	7,784	7,376	6,949	6,785	6,470	5,687	5,028	3.5	9.6	37.04	36.14
Health and hospitals	56,995	53,311	48,123	45,878	42,666	38,602	34,872	32,131	30,160	24,982	22,121	6.9	10.8	219.40	207.17
State hospitals and institutions															
for handicapped	27,719	27,333	25,904	24,279	22,445	21,206	19,489	17,862	16,990	15,068	13,681	1.4	5.5	106.71	106.22
Other	29,276	25,978	21,998	21,412	20,029	17,188	15,202	14,083	12,980	9,704	8,183	12.7	18.1	112.70	100.95
Natural resources	11,878	11,213	10,521	10,256	9,909	9,070	8,310	7,816	7,312	5,945	5,485	5.9	6.6	45.72	43.58
Corrections	23,135	20,803	20,120	19,240	17,266	15,018	13,303	11,704	10,771	7,732	5,889	11.2	3.4	89.06	80.84
Financial administration	11,376	10,542	9,751	9,101	8,616	7,672	6,969	6,459	5,855	4,517	3,735	7.9	8.1	43.79	40.97
Employment security administration	4,056	3,930	3,702	3,238	3,003	2,937	2,842	2,741	2,697	2,546	2,278	3.2	6.2	15.61	15.27
Police protection	6,000	5,603	5,489	5,506	5,166	4,756	4,508	4,048	3,714	3,140	2,730	7.1	2.1	23.10	21.77
Interest on general debt	23,719	23,990	24,622	23,393	21,532	20,355	19,367	18,587	16,876	13,137	9,015	-1.1	(2.6)	91.31	93.23
Veterans' services	179	165	170	157	152	146	134	129	122	99	64	8.5	(2.9)	0.69	0.64
Utility expenditure	7,214	6,817	7,036	7,217	7,131	6,410	6,229	5,971	5,530	4,817	3,730	5.8	(3.1)	27.77	26.49
Insurance trust expenditure	83,541	87,050	79,359	64,182	54,452	46,995	43,881	43,316	39,828	34,277	34,664	-4.0	9.7	321.59	338.29
Employee retirement	43,901	40,117	35,628	32,264	29,562	26,966	24,196	22,189	19,878	16,112	13,133	9.4	12.6	169.00	155.90
Unemployment compensation	28,466	35,197	32,761	22,017	16,423	12,791	13,024	15,174	14,821	13,987	18,027	-19.1	7.4	109.58	136.78
Other	11,173	11,735	10,969	9,902	8,467	7,237	6,661	5,952	5,131	4,178	3,503	-4.8	7.0	43.01	45.60

See footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1982-94 — Continued

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Item	Amount (in millions)											Percentage change 1993 to 1994	Percentage change 1992 to 1993	Per capita 1994	Per capita 1993
	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1984	1982				
Total expenditure by character and object	779,931	743,542	701,931	628,804	572,319	525,076	484,667	455,700	424,233	351,182	310,129	4.9	5.9	3,002.38	2,889.49
Direct expenditure	554,321	529,447	499,104	442,264	397,291	359,661	333,005	314,421	292,267	242,809	211,386	4.7	6.1	2,133.88	2,057.50
Current operation	370,257	345,469	323,090	287,079	258,046	232,964	213,249	199,806	186,098	156,922	133,152	7.2	6.9	1,425.32	1,342.53
Capital outlay	52,929	50,152	50,126	47,937	45,524	43,121	40,667	37,209	34,578	25,486	23,303	5.5	0.1	203.75	194.90
Construction	41,649	39,604	39,001	37,647	34,803	33,612	31,421	28,174	26,557	19,507	19,397	5.2	1.5	160.33	153.91
Purchase of land and existing structures ...	3,001	3,121	3,822	3,401	3,471	2,715	3,082	2,594	2,205	1,883	1,316	-3.8	-18.3	11.55	12.13
Equipment	8,279	7,427	7,303	6,889	7,250	6,795	6,164	6,440	5,816	4,096	2,590	11.5	1.7	31.87	28.86
Assistance and subsidies	23,101	21,976	20,511	18,876	16,902	15,421	15,000	14,705	14,162	12,386	10,867	5.1	7.1	88.93	85.40
Interest on debt	24,494	24,800	25,482	24,189	22,367	21,160	20,208	19,385	17,601	13,738	9,400	-1.2	-2.7	94.29	96.38
Insurance benefits and repayments	83,541	87,050	79,895	64,182	54,452	46,995	43,881	43,316	39,828	34,277	34,664	-4.0	9.0	321.59	338.29
Intergovernmental expenditure	225,610	214,095	202,827	186,540	175,028	165,415	151,662	141,279	131,966	108,373	98,743	5.4	5.8	868.80	832.00
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year	1,256,819	1,147,844	1,085,274	1,018,480	963,342	880,994	783,362	697,390	611,023	443,366	338,274	9.5	5.8	4,838.18	4,460.66
Unemployment fund balance in U.S.	28,882	26,999	27,390	33,088	37,167	34,342	27,398	22,431	18,019	5,708	6,789	7.0	-1.4	111.18	104.92
Securities, total by purpose	860,439	770,509	656,761	611,774	565,641	505,664	434,870	403,895	341,867	255,697	191,926	11.7	6.6	3,312.30	2,994.29
Insurance trust .....	...	...	216,528	201,759	189,966	175,028	166,624	120,827	116,990	81,527	56,655	-0.7	-1.8	790.30	803.46
Debt offsets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

... — Not available.

Table 6.11
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1993
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Taxes										Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	
		Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle					
United States	\$653,461,782	\$353,525,901	\$174,736,541	\$114,929,398	\$23,568,474	\$23,246,974	\$11,501,886	\$112,242,604	\$24,207,836	\$188,559,917	\$111,375,964
Alabama	9,688,246	4,639,784	2,514,799	1,190,189	435,568	377,723	150,950	1,332,878	189,506	2,965,310	2,083,152
Alaska	6,159,665	2,227,283	99,239	0	40,743	62,951	23,959	0	872,260	904,620	3,027,762
Arizona	8,808,186	5,281,816	2,991,846	2,255,743	387,235	297,468	208,286	1,380,653	244,856	2,425,897	1,100,473
Arkansas	5,626,556	2,942,581	1,649,027	1,118,773	305,346	184,515	87,757	905,150	153,926	1,832,046	851,929
California	84,408,527	48,738,484	21,574,684	16,671,614	2,556,060	2,489,623	1,419,237	17,200,000	4,727,879	25,478,358	10,191,685
Colorado	7,840,311	3,788,634	1,582,428	998,033	379,729	238,961	109,711	1,764,736	137,748	2,136,402	1,915,275
Connecticut	11,011,362	6,674,848	3,096,872	2,056,219	397,807	308,173	188,360	2,253,951	713,381	2,385,135	1,951,379
Delaware	2,532,084	1,339,527	198,118	0	75,873	439,109	20,434	513,138	113,748	445,215	747,342
Florida	27,653,930	16,407,214	12,720,388	9,295,283	1,185,515	1,265,419	733,574	0	755,900	7,233,647	4,013,069
Georgia	14,076,759	8,150,457	3,855,472	2,979,769	468,366	329,972	146,070	3,389,921	470,710	4,392,661	1,533,641
Hawaii	4,837,650	2,748,134	1,684,170	1,302,919	73,973	72,393	57,573	922,912	53,127	1,011,419	1,078,097
Idaho	2,746,519	1,559,927	703,242	486,159	140,500	127,132	52,234	609,262	83,551	687,606	498,986
Illinois	24,971,077	14,499,812	7,325,853	4,370,488	1,063,547	847,282	649,572	4,814,510	1,097,305	6,460,059	4,011,206
Indiana	13,485,006	6,915,288	3,148,217	2,300,233	572,488	198,129	132,848	2,806,780	656,228	3,823,145	2,746,573
Iowa	7,123,434	3,901,719	1,806,547	1,251,900	337,949	377,423	241,776	1,467,019	167,046	1,888,764	1,332,951
Kansas	5,863,061	3,302,928	1,668,240	1,191,466	264,032	181,004	113,737	1,040,385	219,074	1,648,886	911,247
Kentucky	9,686,768	5,331,520	2,394,854	1,465,634	374,778	318,919	166,538	1,733,415	254,775	2,828,192	1,527,056
Louisiana	11,635,787	4,365,992	2,222,159	1,332,435	471,012	432,650	95,974	929,706	245,273	4,329,914	2,939,881
Maine	3,428,499	1,763,941	911,459	641,580	146,446	103,102	50,776	614,939	74,933	1,045,864	618,694
Maryland	12,070,672	7,175,001	3,054,533	1,718,152	559,104	380,066	241,535	3,079,664	260,401	2,794,369	2,101,302
Massachusetts	19,343,370	10,383,445	3,297,371	2,124,164	557,180	449,249	274,501	5,374,911	959,332	5,066,717	3,893,208
Michigan	24,327,143	12,865,907	4,837,636	3,467,303	783,426	764,939	538,065	4,890,708	1,843,420	6,621,344	4,839,892
Minnesota	13,396,723	8,137,307	3,570,273	2,374,195	469,258	623,093	429,247	3,321,955	509,534	3,247,265	2,012,151
Mississippi	6,030,790	2,983,438	1,966,951	1,414,346	308,468	185,070	76,942	587,589	171,049	2,296,460	750,892
Missouri	10,334,735	5,479,884	2,766,842	2,016,876	443,822	439,361	214,769	2,006,279	192,718	3,220,673	1,634,178
Montana	2,407,806	1,129,966	200,143	0	116,296	125,738	43,831	356,987	85,054	769,582	508,258
Nebraska	3,712,109	1,981,288	1,041,064	694,880	222,383	129,260	59,234	685,066	102,755	967,907	762,914
Nevada	3,185,186	2,207,038	1,811,425	1,033,952	156,406	288,331	81,275	0	0	636,669	341,479
New Hampshire	2,550,473	993,285	673,355	0	96,503	107,453	52,370	35,784	126,169	850,168	707,020
New Jersey	23,812,593	13,021,982	6,774,514	3,651,123	419,333	603,985	320,064	4,350,485	946,641	5,917,526	4,873,085
New Mexico	5,375,922	2,776,572	1,665,355	1,319,095	200,361	142,677	109,048	526,935	90,428	1,256,712	1,342,638
New York	62,985,784	31,291,336	11,309,933	6,283,883	525,250	959,161	559,011	15,300,000	2,637,556	23,604,891	8,089,557
North Carolina	16,366,721	9,753,838	4,211,669	2,353,722	869,244	613,995	289,528	3,992,016	710,658	4,685,579	1,927,304
North Dakota	2,009,521	876,600	490,361	288,760	78,442	71,103	43,650	125,687	54,174	646,128	486,793
Ohio	24,483,360	12,788,355	6,403,692	3,970,741	1,121,757	887,842	442,505	4,721,854	677,183	7,142,038	4,552,967

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1993 — Continued

State	Taxes										Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses					
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle	Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	
Oklahoma	7,205,620	4,097,434	1,647,646	1,014,159	355,362	540,918	433,994	1,299,583	142,023	1,861,921	1,246,265
Oregon	7,771,877	3,658,245	478,006	0	312,233	463,419	253,406	2,383,214	205,031	2,339,167	1,774,465
Pennsylvania	29,974,280	16,662,962	7,790,328	4,828,823	742,193	1,757,030	459,051	4,657,926	1,469,962	8,076,161	5,235,157
Rhode Island	3,017,865	1,432,977	762,934	413,000	99,049	77,169	47,589	497,235	69,846	973,528	611,360
South Carolina	8,429,365	4,288,976	2,201,405	1,556,680	295,263	373,769	79,305	1,494,799	176,339	2,563,112	1,577,277
South Dakota	1,590,669	589,069	470,554	306,253	83,251	61,792	26,419	0	28,142	585,113	416,487
Tennessee	10,575,966	5,558,473	4,432,251	2,853,022	642,787	521,550	169,711	94,894	365,323	3,626,942	1,390,551
Texas	35,688,184	18,240,773	14,503,510	9,142,262	2,085,524	2,417,117	709,844	0	0	10,825,621	6,621,790
Utah	4,437,144	2,211,541	1,178,521	894,127	185,541	79,096	49,248	842,098	83,936	1,255,283	970,320
Vermont	1,741,693	792,812	374,506	161,310	55,746	61,224	39,067	285,822	32,572	563,180	385,701
Virginia	13,972,671	7,571,798	3,012,956	1,665,826	651,148	409,892	266,805	3,584,765	365,340	2,883,041	3,517,832
Washington	14,603,405	8,903,856	6,638,186	5,304,518	608,375	436,530	207,950	0	0	3,526,159	2,173,390
West Virginia	5,016,409	2,474,727	1,335,463	714,369	220,718	134,603	80,147	621,174	179,009	1,787,178	754,504
Wisconsin	13,609,610	7,955,528	3,436,229	2,260,563	590,333	422,741	217,778	3,445,819	492,015	3,349,001	2,305,081
Wyoming	1,850,689	661,599	251,315	194,857	36,751	66,853	36,631	0	0	697,342	491,748

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Total general revenue equals total taxes plus intergovernmental revenue plus charges and miscellaneous revenue.

(b) Total includes other taxes not shown separately in this table.

Table 6.12
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Taxes										Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	
		Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle					
United States	\$693,082,192	\$373,823,968	\$185,852,578	\$123,297,594	\$24,520,347	\$24,203,421	\$11,946,281	\$117,726,427	\$25,497,599	\$204,896,745	\$114,361,479
Alabama	10,014,415	4,767,108	2,559,992	1,279,245	445,279	386,771	157,861	1,367,622	218,131	3,077,084	2,170,223
Alaska	5,279,241	1,240,275	99,654	0	40,507	73,785	24,289	0	176,070	919,487	3,119,479
Arizona	9,706,807	5,656,858	3,269,399	2,494,391	423,061	321,227	225,722	1,408,535	303,239	2,829,890	1,220,059
Arkansas	5,982,514	3,175,976	1,785,652	1,211,806	320,905	193,897	89,632	958,302	184,281	1,917,370	889,168
California	89,751,813	49,695,396	21,465,527	16,871,660	2,526,231	2,471,486	1,422,013	17,547,763	4,633,449	29,698,401	10,358,016
Colorado	8,034,742	4,154,450	1,775,608	1,125,265	405,952	249,542	112,787	1,925,168	146,042	2,183,970	1,696,322
Connecticut	11,288,011	6,788,492	3,262,305	2,184,089	405,748	303,333	184,660	2,236,725	701,942	2,628,354	1,871,165
Delaware	2,823,768	1,444,083	211,112	0	75,874	469,337	20,422	546,856	155,070	495,521	884,164
Florida	29,483,899	17,808,222	13,551,787	10,042,360	1,252,347	1,301,092	762,437	0	950,235	7,406,684	4,268,993
Georgia	15,529,788	8,784,065	4,151,459	3,266,812	490,883	390,981	203,731	3,580,714	521,399	4,614,047	2,131,676
Hawaii	5,056,910	2,993,378	1,851,798	1,332,248	76,374	74,892	57,961	962,217	68,429	1,096,421	967,111
Idaho	2,845,137	1,616,901	775,847	544,145	152,231	151,600	60,211	563,351	87,933	706,960	521,276
Illinois	26,595,038	15,471,781	7,869,905	4,660,572	1,096,031	914,650	711,801	5,049,815	1,229,274	7,175,426	3,947,831
Indiana	14,486,178	7,283,449	3,353,790	2,505,874	599,025	205,670	137,645	3,015,729	606,169	4,238,375	2,964,354
Iowa	7,619,377	4,130,450	1,965,098	1,388,742	354,145	385,897	249,609	1,509,125	174,285	2,038,830	1,450,097
Kansas	6,462,587	3,674,816	1,810,463	1,297,170	284,490	186,119	113,630	1,194,328	254,892	1,714,555	1,073,216
Kentucky	10,098,826	5,692,730	2,720,527	1,560,091	380,406	323,517	156,876	1,729,182	269,067	2,860,061	1,546,035
Louisiana	11,846,512	4,382,693	2,281,396	1,379,112	465,940	432,683	95,928	977,593	219,190	4,702,918	2,760,901
Maine	3,534,461	1,764,588	890,696	617,008	149,826	106,498	53,987	614,442	91,955	1,098,979	670,894
Maryland	12,870,416	7,582,734	3,273,739	1,814,949	587,845	351,983	185,676	3,225,341	320,068	2,966,060	2,321,622
Massachusetts	20,345,556	11,016,505	3,538,812	2,303,139	562,584	401,099	236,694	5,689,768	1,062,930	5,442,566	3,886,485
Michigan	27,049,926	15,419,391	6,081,009	4,538,124	794,603	816,635	576,090	5,553,342	2,174,644	7,139,231	4,491,304
Minnesota	14,212,231	8,650,998	3,828,984	2,516,191	486,797	664,057	449,866	3,449,331	551,822	3,472,473	2,088,760
Mississippi	6,607,121	3,325,387	2,242,360	1,586,879	340,587	210,330	102,289	637,637	167,873	2,494,417	787,317
Missouri	11,345,021	5,909,982	2,985,727	2,195,890	472,024	460,153	217,777	2,141,522	252,392	3,718,513	1,716,526
Montana	2,518,229	1,160,867	242,219	0	157,743	132,624	42,560	345,644	68,872	839,586	517,776
Nebraska	4,026,566	2,143,628	1,148,823	746,975	256,014	144,678	65,618	715,590	113,142	1,078,254	804,684
Nevada	3,460,261	2,380,709	1,968,546	1,184,850	171,967	286,709	82,896	0	0	719,125	360,427
New Hampshire	2,649,303	837,002	484,915	0	97,912	105,250	49,795	35,980	144,157	1,027,308	784,993
New Jersey	24,028,565	13,494,043	6,941,845	3,778,427	446,284	614,423	314,169	4,475,079	1,085,055	5,246,012	5,288,510
New Mexico	5,798,622	3,020,921	1,803,333	1,430,498	196,439	141,853	105,166	577,069	122,528	1,331,968	1,445,733
New York	66,587,242	32,816,619	11,595,814	6,364,937	490,283	940,811	612,820	16,033,524	3,120,034	25,725,554	8,045,069
North Carolina	17,959,184	10,518,600	4,597,688	2,589,005	908,553	646,871	307,522	4,288,148	737,260	5,298,351	2,142,233
North Dakota	2,009,594	884,714	496,733	256,203	83,158	63,632	33,664	136,944	71,461	657,988	466,892
Ohio	27,051,863	14,188,451	7,151,105	4,479,907	1,242,480	1,165,990	529,242	5,110,016	652,543	8,217,789	4,645,623

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1994 — Continued

State	Taxes										Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses					
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle	Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	
Oklahoma	7,467,428	4,262,983	1,773,873	1,090,876	378,255	552,166	446,105	1,315,068	162,214	1,978,006	1,226,439
Oregon	8,511,185	4,039,416	543,362	0	354,578	511,152	265,461	2,583,527	263,682	2,625,971	1,845,798
Pennsylvania	30,461,740	17,141,998	8,118,911	5,134,300	751,182	1,752,101	464,508	4,735,861	1,486,299	8,363,935	4,955,807
Rhode Island	3,076,493	1,436,125	722,267	412,820	119,641	85,954	54,976	528,089	79,320	1,032,301	608,067
South Carolina	9,020,192	4,501,767	2,322,079	1,673,303	303,918	370,074	88,940	1,530,996	219,052	2,830,146	1,688,279
South Dakota	1,741,167	659,225	512,173	339,039	87,326	79,798	25,888	0	36,540	662,285	419,657
Tennessee	10,939,645	5,733,262	4,501,624	3,081,250	684,479	562,847	177,350	99,108	421,960	3,717,569	1,488,814
Texas	38,030,908	19,465,331	15,867,612	9,926,287	2,171,338	2,526,066	744,896	0	0	11,737,018	6,828,559
Utah	4,808,737	2,415,880	1,256,881	984,287	187,377	81,743	49,893	925,004	125,191	1,355,119	1,037,738
Vermont	1,781,957	832,515	400,461	175,974	59,680	68,174	41,560	286,108	34,932	619,218	330,224
Virginia	14,816,948	8,037,069	3,253,135	1,780,604	670,770	413,997	267,968	3,811,860	306,667	3,091,748	3,688,131
Washington	15,661,772	9,700,847	7,238,336	5,797,770	632,262	458,364	222,233	0	0	3,673,043	2,287,882
West Virginia	5,332,980	2,554,198	1,385,645	727,192	204,654	145,273	86,127	669,694	184,625	1,927,209	851,573
Wisconsin	14,466,854	8,427,695	3,662,615	2,427,900	634,631	435,365	219,736	3,638,710	541,284	3,699,608	2,339,551
Wyoming	2,004,462	739,395	259,937	199,428	39,728	70,272	37,594	0	0	805,041	460,026

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Total general revenue equals total taxes plus intergovernmental revenue plus charges and miscellaneous revenue.

(b) Total includes other taxes not shown separately in this table.

Table 6.13
STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1993
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Direct expenditures										
	Intergovernmental 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				
United States	\$214,094,882	\$529,447,432	\$345,469,183	\$50,152,233	\$39,603,947	\$3,121,919	\$7,426,367	\$21,975,757	\$24,799,992	\$87,050,267	\$115,253,139
Alabama	2,211,563	8,030,811	5,913,144	781,952	554,340	96,734	130,878	306,485	267,648	761,582	2,220,916
Alaska	1,086,346	4,336,662	2,919,195	428,896	336,220	9,907	82,769	135,960	424,719	427,892	898,530
Arizona	3,219,572	6,563,153	4,318,570	565,627	420,371	44,769	100,487	489,606	211,542	977,808	1,278,841
Arkansas	1,505,645	4,509,083	3,291,669	497,233	404,748	20,275	72,210	138,326	122,133	459,722	1,186,322
California	44,176,628	60,390,858	37,815,307	3,857,935	2,792,381	410,270	655,284	747,242	2,535,341	15,435,033	11,967,508
Colorado	2,378,157	6,294,729	4,257,833	531,899	372,707	58,649	100,543	62,302	244,985	1,197,710	1,857,853
Connecticut	2,112,048	10,395,241	6,347,494	1,016,248	896,774	37,265	82,209	505,404	767,568	1,758,527	2,182,845
Delaware	410,182	2,146,788	1,347,212	280,445	232,479	22,070	25,896	66,284	237,131	215,716	594,087
Florida	9,303,312	20,799,884	13,882,902	2,442,620	1,700,461	473,675	268,484	1,308,986	782,334	2,383,042	5,399,225
Georgia	4,120,627	11,187,411	7,758,811	1,350,311	1,117,071	101,996	131,244	514,147	317,188	1,246,954	2,684,196
Hawaii	132,570	5,473,118	3,385,961	1,122,922	626,382	378,122	118,418	175,336	271,002	517,897	1,518,237
Idaho	806,396	1,969,141	1,267,588	262,722	208,419	11,024	43,279	42,946	98,652	297,233	485,403
Illinois	7,139,225	20,986,425	12,840,447	1,951,992	1,665,295	50,301	236,396	1,452,802	1,290,939	3,450,245	3,687,309
Indiana	4,385,769	9,750,574	7,539,094	1,046,810	851,525	6,933	188,352	175,481	332,951	656,238	2,310,515
Iowa	2,287,463	5,479,455	3,879,796	692,624	569,217	21,114	102,293	274,481	122,371	510,183	1,729,159
Kansas	1,670,354	4,072,111	2,886,685	467,173	352,993	16,596	97,584	205,240	45,326	467,687	1,243,754
Kentucky	2,521,244	8,021,968	5,282,924	1,040,068	892,993	14,132	132,943	298,234	413,539	987,203	2,023,402
Louisiana	2,806,110	10,087,126	7,277,911	758,012	605,009	28,235	124,768	255,909	628,056	1,167,238	2,540,180
Maine	772,595	3,115,942	2,142,396	177,138	132,808	6,803	37,527	172,707	191,714	431,987	586,100
Maryland	2,707,134	10,830,190	7,054,400	939,627	769,671	50,940	119,016	520,798	499,922	1,815,443	2,338,467
Massachusetts	4,286,839	17,269,736	10,594,354	1,865,585	1,651,511	93,201	120,873	995,016	1,476,465	2,338,316	2,832,063
Michigan	7,693,539	19,356,988	12,769,892	1,186,649	956,513	54,610	175,526	1,431,157	650,698	3,318,592	4,523,488
Minnesota	4,803,732	9,491,349	6,330,310	873,314	674,222	29,797	169,295	688,145	307,617	1,291,963	2,367,737
Mississippi	1,946,210	4,288,676	3,019,856	498,350	386,247	22,008	90,095	110,321	110,133	550,016	980,624
Missouri	2,909,208	7,984,349	5,349,078	867,289	505,840	233,616	127,833	348,308	428,267	991,407	1,913,598
Montana	659,613	2,003,476	1,235,667	236,771	210,166	1,881	24,724	65,660	119,214	346,164	452,253
Nebraska	1,029,811	2,793,164	2,075,995	391,972	322,439	9,755	59,778	95,895	123,541	105,761	886,421
Nevada	1,165,679	2,884,863	1,527,321	345,492	301,525	8,953	35,014	54,612	131,218	826,220	658,643
New Hampshire	301,281	2,669,001	1,849,141	179,173	131,894	22,264	25,015	92,571	327,442	220,674	490,506
New Jersey	8,099,029	20,823,723	13,152,732	1,874,448	1,589,375	55,034	230,039	235,968	1,247,395	4,313,180	4,211,272
New Mexico	1,666,350	3,933,149	2,789,086	492,601	430,344	8,967	53,290	151,537	90,348	409,577	932,450
New York	23,848,129	50,431,755	32,608,843	4,426,985	3,900,522	24,424	502,039	843,683	3,757,476	8,794,768	9,589,780
North Carolina	5,419,109	11,496,558	7,866,160	1,318,483	1,063,043	10,606	244,834	609,701	281,190	1,421,024	2,806,400
North Dakota	411,268	1,708,521	1,211,468	177,399	151,802	471	25,126	44,641	65,368	209,645	399,318
Ohio	8,314,711	23,350,098	12,410,843	2,120,638	1,617,209	30,182	473,247	1,642,406	817,858	6,358,353	4,368,568

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1993 — Continued

Direct expenditures											
State	Intergovernmental 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				
Oklahoma	2,254,815	6,017,522	4,053,419	496,360	339,367	39,730	117,263	242,334	247,345	978,064	1,604,787
Oregon	2,258,239	6,754,504	4,269,207	533,761	402,295	6,658	124,808	301,330	427,098	1,223,108	1,531,560
Pennsylvania	8,378,102	25,981,174	16,906,542	1,419,461	1,129,062	54,360	236,039	1,670,537	963,465	5,021,169	4,403,077
Rhode Island	483,816	3,692,356	2,233,681	401,279	353,356	14,534	33,389	167,427	291,531	598,438	652,146
South Carolina	2,098,883	8,289,399	5,753,283	1,090,592	801,896	72,708	215,988	232,569	336,736	876,219	2,242,897
South Dakota	299,323	1,387,103	948,991	193,853	156,266	5,856	31,731	33,825	127,551	82,883	351,185
Tennessee	2,774,218	8,253,776	6,008,259	963,392	781,347	62,037	120,008	356,981	187,203	737,941	2,024,540
Texas	10,373,354	28,717,859	19,945,020	2,905,169	2,138,106	267,985	499,078	1,333,549	554,228	3,979,893	5,464,871
Utah	1,213,729	3,619,993	2,511,368	417,119	289,856	764	126,499	139,085	143,028	409,393	1,004,000
Vermont	302,695	1,546,717	1,093,706	124,131	96,707	1,849	25,575	102,622	102,797	123,461	370,536
Virginia	3,749,296	10,971,766	7,766,297	1,026,494	801,206	16,690	208,598	602,055	468,999	1,107,921	3,131,744
Washington	4,730,035	13,709,386	7,971,766	1,858,592	1,566,913	92,272	199,407	794,859	450,472	2,633,697	3,062,846
West Virginia	1,226,379	4,716,720	2,945,310	402,476	333,097	1,180	68,199	146,791	154,583	1,067,560	743,756
Wisconsin	5,005,878	9,614,998	6,170,041	1,008,758	809,251	13,687	185,820	549,320	538,439	1,348,440	2,162,141
Wyoming	638,672	1,248,083	692,208	243,393	210,706	6,030	26,657	44,176	67,226	201,080	357,083

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 6.14
STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Direct expenditures										
	Intergovernmental 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				
United States	225,610,354	554,536,091	370,256,599	52,928,988	41,648,940	3,001,198	8,278,850	23,100,864	24,493,580	83,756,060	119,932,800
Alabama	2,349,153	8,466,067	6,370,171	767,100	488,812	104,512	173,776	315,344	250,642	762,810	2,334,706
Alaska	1,246,725	4,504,792	3,057,576	502,363	350,894	60,942	90,527	143,001	352,454	449,398	897,081
Arizona	3,577,730	6,944,581	4,672,164	622,055	434,866	49,297	137,892	491,150	190,138	969,074	1,515,012
Arkansas	1,547,294	4,530,455	3,359,776	470,275	374,070	15,512	80,693	149,108	115,728	435,568	1,238,798
California	44,546,355	61,860,919	39,986,730	3,982,609	2,961,600	410,823	610,186	959,852	2,435,947	14,495,781	12,351,581
Colorado	2,553,610	6,350,561	4,148,417	634,161	469,543	51,165	113,453	68,219	251,346	1,248,418	1,751,510
Connecticut	2,256,866	10,707,179	6,766,984	996,203	832,613	29,069	134,521	625,847	756,744	1,561,401	2,387,777
Delaware	419,704	2,197,449	1,440,255	255,160	204,811	29,477	20,872	69,355	223,422	209,257	627,553
Florida	10,236,796	22,046,946	14,751,388	2,818,265	2,004,007	527,768	286,490	1,360,237	863,974	2,253,082	5,622,214
Georgia	4,473,816	12,349,025	8,766,555	1,462,043	1,116,414	109,872	235,757	564,739	375,609	1,180,079	2,722,462
Hawaii	142,404	5,663,245	3,529,771	1,107,253	778,000	213,955	115,298	205,283	276,546	544,392	1,652,092
Idaho	858,750	2,130,573	1,351,073	323,080	252,251	7,837	62,992	53,348	91,005	312,067	503,023
Illinois	7,412,264	22,036,247	13,768,719	2,011,593	1,693,891	96,806	220,896	1,562,899	1,302,461	3,390,575	3,908,454
Indiana	4,594,808	10,453,212	8,307,158	957,049	733,856	30,004	193,189	173,986	303,681	711,338	2,282,401
Iowa	2,461,697	5,639,366	4,042,168	678,442	544,994	23,049	110,399	286,869	128,150	503,737	1,873,808
Kansas	2,114,401	4,539,791	3,148,967	567,756	457,885	17,297	92,574	200,811	60,017	562,240	1,307,038
Kentucky	2,581,409	7,960,023	5,401,576	903,458	748,615	25,273	129,570	307,530	369,661	977,798	2,022,107
Louisiana	2,844,099	10,091,521	7,172,705	866,917	655,053	45,867	165,997	261,977	640,359	1,149,563	2,699,930
Maine	738,961	3,162,794	2,204,161	197,894	159,885	9,358	28,651	173,173	184,287	403,279	573,658
Maryland	2,804,841	11,446,024	7,353,354	917,809	748,424	43,682	125,703	555,303	479,519	2,140,039	2,289,094
Massachusetts	4,451,132	18,002,886	11,434,247	2,167,758	1,935,734	114,485	117,539	1,010,305	1,456,263	1,934,313	2,982,413
Michigan	8,864,360	20,440,740	13,842,941	1,523,926	1,171,775	68,229	283,922	1,369,068	619,812	3,084,993	4,693,825
Minnesota	5,378,559	9,899,701	6,809,833	780,302	552,435	54,686	173,181	715,311	267,712	1,326,543	2,401,961
Mississippi	2,070,637	4,725,711	3,399,050	546,155	389,748	55,759	100,648	145,187	119,962	515,357	1,049,703
Missouri	3,250,024	8,298,971	5,772,480	747,704	557,243	62,614	127,847	427,402	392,246	959,139	1,999,395
Montana	675,772	2,101,903	1,298,898	279,055	245,023	2,307	31,725	72,219	100,846	350,885	452,796
Nebraska	1,087,419	2,903,508	2,183,143	412,106	339,986	10,525	61,595	96,971	107,186	104,102	899,423
Nevada	1,277,353	2,925,221	1,630,019	415,928	377,979	7,335	30,614	60,981	103,647	714,646	700,971
New Hampshire	368,587	2,810,148	1,963,923	169,947	127,340	6,725	35,882	101,810	359,853	214,615	511,456
New Jersey	8,269,624	21,363,835	13,579,873	2,145,616	1,793,368	63,721	288,527	245,836	1,305,764	4,086,746	4,365,222
New Mexico	1,821,635	4,173,722	3,095,888	359,236	267,912	9,436	81,888	193,976	98,956	425,666	1,012,932
New York	24,641,493	52,230,081	34,617,221	5,124,042	4,143,336	46,506	934,200	862,409	3,703,638	7,922,771	9,888,134
North Carolina	6,589,994	12,449,791	8,802,517	1,381,304	1,094,977	7,651	278,676	627,337	241,319	1,397,314	2,985,696
North Dakota	422,452	1,660,978	1,180,047	188,302	159,861	28,309	132	37,207	57,706	197,716	398
Ohio	8,531,560	24,890,015	13,999,726	2,122,026	1,684,287	62,425	375,314	1,719,047	760,164	6,289,052	4,909,810

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1994 — Continued

<i>Direct expenditures</i>											
<i>Capital outlay</i>											
<i>State</i>	<i>Intergovernmental expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Current operation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Land and existing structures</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Assistance and subsidies</i>	<i>Interest on debt</i>	<i>Insurance benefits and repayments</i>	<i>Exhibit: Total salaries and wages</i>
Oklahoma	2,388,001	6,104,552	4,090,657	495,462	355,367	26,790	113,305	237,815	248,730	1,031,888	1,584,458
Oregon	2,261,202	6,843,124	4,476,503	518,642	401,650	4,583	112,409	294,478	372,712	1,180,789	1,577,200
Pennsylvania	8,683,499	29,134,494	20,073,928	1,588,460	1,232,948	66,738	288,774	1,707,587	1,144,616	4,619,903	4,634,621
Rhode Island	444,141	3,243,148	1,867,353	333,282	302,432	9,612	21,238	166,176	296,120	580,217	674,363
South Carolina	2,203,683	9,005,372	6,503,401	1,012,402	772,410	72,014	167,978	246,454	348,683	894,432	2,268,124
South Dakota	300,224	1,525,416	1,050,597	236,284	192,178	5,910	38,196	37,731	114,258	86,546	351,833
Tennessee	2,998,831	8,941,413	6,551,529	1,078,046	917,311	67,263	93,472	385,146	185,148	741,544	2,067,260
Texas	11,091,281	29,875,370	20,975,602	3,288,347	2,585,312	172,471	530,564	1,436,344	532,298	3,642,779	5,835,237
Utah	1,302,964	3,829,489	2,716,759	453,641	320,495	3,540	129,606	145,057	127,660	386,372	1,128,000
Vermont	301,624	1,611,279	1,162,259	139,770	99,404	4,858	35,508	101,080	92,644	115,526	372,472
Virginia	3,861,915	11,660,840	8,362,736	1,140,287	895,752	7,172	237,363	633,831	475,815	1,048,171	3,367,101
Washington	5,049,189	14,527,484	8,699,787	1,602,582	1,370,711	37,090	194,781	766,171	453,355	3,005,589	3,288,220
West Virginia	1,249,440	5,031,440	3,203,872	538,948	464,422	482	74,044	150,035	152,933	985,652	818,731
Wisconsin	5,327,881	9,953,987	6,563,973	843,192	661,562	18,354	163,276	537,151	550,847	1,458,824	2,241,372
Wyoming	684,195	1,290,702	748,169	254,751	225,498	2,043	27,210	42,711	50,997	194,074	309,374

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 6.15
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1993
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total general expenditure (a)</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Public welfare</i>	<i>Highways</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Natural resources</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Financial administration</i>	<i>Employment security administration</i>	<i>Police</i>
United States	\$647,116,311	\$221,547,224	\$168,416,448	\$51,354,624	\$27,534,515	\$11,212,522	\$25,776,486	\$20,803,459	\$10,541,853	\$3,930,349	\$5,603,484
Alabama	9,339,796	3,663,465	2,016,935	856,228	887,835	156,698	412,456	182,217	110,288	68,014	78,320
Alaska	4,933,907	1,266,638	563,876	586,378	35,341	232,631	173,336	135,224	111,369	35,701	53,474
Arizona	8,782,381	3,016,961	2,159,415	920,713	71,652	142,141	459,287	345,378	208,489	40,879	99,278
Arkansas	5,555,006	2,247,834	1,311,510	608,359	304,906	129,631	200,595	119,390	81,100	36,642	41,441
California	89,037,012	31,281,571	25,118,234	4,592,900	2,818,232	1,604,926	4,391,129	3,050,401	1,653,895	450,829	825,796
Colorado	7,471,882	3,131,906	1,837,012	719,213	179,713	151,814	220,766	266,446	121,534	35,516	43,153
Connecticut	10,582,334	2,523,990	2,776,367	753,476	799,554	70,021	329,967	443,979	198,474	82,982	84,362
Delaware	2,319,842	811,426	318,723	265,000	43,635	30,217	122,143	89,881	58,327	8,768	36,308
Florida	27,688,696	9,362,284	6,135,088	2,368,954	457,908	972,537	1,968,067	1,072,612	410,216	58,625	199,571
Georgia	14,061,084	5,745,687	3,683,934	1,030,699	569,756	277,915	517,091	604,649	119,283	101,730	108,951
Hawaii	5,087,791	1,446,756	651,418	361,406	203,306	113,031	275,777	112,541	58,470	21,776	12,540
Idaho	2,441,966	1,023,423	428,492	291,599	33,217	101,386	62,893	64,781	38,079	13,558	30,320
Illinois	24,675,405	7,540,365	6,862,324	2,488,804	706,963	247,116	982,710	654,805	380,769	229,655	239,031
Indiana	13,480,105	5,138,552	3,390,152	1,369,779	506,971	142,751	334,833	321,107	179,217	88,009	110,190
Iowa	7,198,836	2,816,042	1,513,737	915,617	509,271	179,591	150,963	157,922	105,698	52,756	48,375
Kansas	5,274,778	2,270,450	981,751	653,777	306,831	127,839	154,432	178,540	99,889	18,773	38,941
Kentucky	9,550,437	3,716,072	2,564,736	932,924	295,982	261,915	219,051	210,403	178,613	42,251	103,603
Louisiana	11,725,998	3,835,792	3,095,197	828,627	1,024,526	253,904	345,153	299,551	125,546	64,948	124,351
Maine	3,405,338	1,039,388	1,107,131	310,987	61,439	73,905	123,166	52,834	52,330	28,138	24,008
Maryland	11,406,315	3,711,509	2,682,465	984,898	322,539	250,390	615,986	592,323	243,062	32,490	181,928
Massachusetts	19,106,929	3,543,558	5,424,970	1,256,283	760,360	131,578	974,112	681,066	426,468	108,396	172,431
Michigan	23,357,795	7,952,268	6,192,088	1,635,383	1,097,617	341,293	1,470,953	909,743	266,551	183,132	201,056
Minnesota	13,003,118	4,641,905	3,259,495	1,204,389	551,989	298,797	429,462	205,105	198,458	91,316	103,791
Mississippi	5,585,172	2,041,912	1,349,248	570,838	265,741	212,936	155,442	91,438	41,431	42,387	36,713
Missouri	9,902,150	3,700,500	2,498,383	938,015	400,882	201,863	388,672	208,022	137,986	69,224	104,283
Montana	2,283,275	848,597	406,227	284,546	35,289	97,319	96,446	39,912	65,915	9,147	24,820
Nebraska	3,717,214	1,299,879	807,373	480,835	250,434	111,524	150,157	83,767	45,586	25,760	38,488
Nevada	3,150,967	1,164,708	512,777	302,190	48,913	52,647	60,614	153,530	97,491	28,534	30,524
New Hampshire	2,583,651	517,573	918,863	223,465	38,164	33,340	101,686	49,681	38,467	21,229	26,201
New Jersey	23,630,213	7,116,917	5,740,766	1,615,224	935,136	188,557	521,286	678,673	298,788	96,622	284,514
New Mexico	5,189,922	1,976,767	757,627	822,852	257,522	80,261	207,734	137,281	71,862	44,065	46,868
New York	61,557,640	16,661,431	21,975,191	2,297,014	3,484,401	347,909	1,935,065	2,075,580	934,010	425,763	298,824
North Carolina	15,494,643	6,439,684	3,198,211	1,554,923	691,506	292,837	615,288	606,274	144,316	62,867	158,837
North Dakota	1,910,144	686,004	411,281	215,013	60,297	87,479	46,037	16,499	25,819	5,217	7,295
Ohio	25,037,974	8,760,384	7,021,167	2,140,896	1,183,524	233,277	815,642	755,297	547,667	180,925	169,454
Oklahoma	7,057,834	3,052,425	1,574,576	697,160	328,749	98,342	279,002	202,068	172,450	43,557	47,065
Oregon	7,684,558	2,493,333	1,471,544	799,620	447,585	263,657	357,204	199,917	304,048	40,038	73,284
Pennsylvania	28,704,733	8,688,571	8,959,035	2,302,727	1,363,708	367,231	1,228,100	627,350	459,331	167,627	310,447
Rhode Island	3,539,123	845,448	885,603	209,084	75,568	27,999	176,159	107,217	47,507	28,383	28,396
South Carolina	8,793,206	3,138,343	2,064,155	616,226	607,963	151,884	467,952	331,370	145,009	58,720	87,757

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1993 — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Total general expenditure (a)</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Public welfare</i>	<i>Highways</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Natural resources</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Financial administration</i>	<i>Employment security administration</i>	<i>Police</i>
South Dakota	1,603,543	481,005	318,785	229,329	43,872	64,600	50,627	33,559	30,621	14,782	14,229
Tennessee	10,287,797	3,524,871	3,073,225	1,067,360	462,828	116,075	360,592	366,011	95,415	72,674	69,444
Texas	35,111,320	14,777,150	8,983,902	2,991,251	1,650,577	555,427	1,024,134	1,562,203	531,487	255,984	212,293
Utah	4,370,101	2,076,472	741,577	360,270	267,195	98,394	122,069	105,777	83,499	31,675	37,336
Vermont	1,696,410	572,086	404,600	184,717	20,596	45,271	36,007	41,809	24,880	11,340	26,705
Virginia	13,398,381	5,265,246	2,448,596	1,380,737	998,622	163,660	473,415	642,137	287,706	81,871	265,394
Washington	15,577,458	6,827,423	3,211,139	1,231,978	527,856	452,491	548,802	482,216	193,640	101,330	156,817
West Virginia	4,832,665	1,870,421	1,394,431	584,337	93,704	94,940	102,208	37,450	91,719	25,472	23,540
Wisconsin	13,272,436	4,395,640	3,001,695	1,064,589	410,249	404,408	456,485	390,273	168,556	77,925	51,824
Wyoming	1,657,030	596,592	211,421	253,035	34,091	76,167	65,333	27,250	30,522	12,347	10,913

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Does not represent some of detail.

Table 6.16
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total general expenditure (a)</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Public welfare</i>	<i>Highways</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Natural resources</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Financial administration</i>	<i>Employment security administration</i>	<i>Police</i>
United States	\$686,681,030	\$230,790,998	\$185,124,759	\$53,849,443	\$27,946,498	\$11,878,197	\$29,048,718	\$23,134,735	\$11,376,181	\$4,056,438	\$6,000,330
Alabama	9,922,352	3,969,277	2,167,799	883,852	823,194	169,019	487,044	216,691	109,481	67,145	86,839
Alaska	5,256,168	1,278,065	633,407	564,753	32,710	347,771	169,672	142,174	121,310	31,933	54,946
Arizona	9,529,970	3,306,759	2,318,661	1,053,985	89,071	142,034	467,729	383,997	182,211	46,473	98,449
Arkansas	5,642,181	2,216,940	1,387,240	598,765	311,251	118,622	211,719	132,299	89,011	37,237	44,492
California	91,821,751	28,114,516	28,567,428	4,658,401	2,706,385	1,687,892	5,314,026	3,499,370	1,839,396	456,627	868,550
Colorado	7,652,127	3,357,760	1,615,926	820,949	159,124	154,100	232,482	289,364	111,018	40,194	50,283
Connecticut	11,207,223	2,664,903	2,980,050	792,774	913,523	67,869	261,998	465,293	204,328	90,739	99,854
Delaware	2,388,519	828,267	352,390	249,979	47,186	32,408	131,628	84,344	67,918	8,157	37,631
Florida	29,991,369	10,231,108	6,725,033	2,710,990	250,118	1,074,889	2,078,849	1,246,607	451,538	60,061	219,897
Georgia	15,642,762	6,482,888	4,181,488	977,971	582,056	321,205	545,525	670,459	214,069	100,494	117,140
Hawaii	5,260,983	1,495,992	717,577	369,981	211,429	113,101	310,655	109,208	56,600	21,078	11,127
Idaho	2,649,688	1,111,705	453,576	312,551	37,919	104,721	74,583	69,823	42,208	18,369	35,189
Illinois	26,057,936	7,967,623	7,320,900	2,474,219	753,353	268,407	1,081,918	739,784	416,329	222,131	245,168
Indiana	14,336,682	5,449,388	3,910,612	1,347,306	530,071	137,639	346,970	329,663	188,230	88,269	115,189
Iowa	7,539,444	3,028,246	1,532,381	912,849	492,096	197,165	165,327	163,190	109,573	50,160	51,218
Kansas	6,091,952	2,733,678	1,095,207	763,618	328,245	135,275	185,118	181,112	98,864	19,481	40,692
Kentucky	9,558,836	3,845,626	2,517,724	867,033	336,167	238,043	239,723	206,827	180,608	39,616	104,819
Louisiana	11,786,057	3,968,097	2,860,209	861,036	1,081,007	299,540	350,956	326,698	119,998	67,266	121,458
Maine	3,449,931	1,041,019	1,172,921	280,845	57,032	76,458	129,853	55,693	62,774	27,604	27,112
Maryland	11,799,886	3,758,706	2,750,883	1,028,389	315,884	260,380	643,814	689,323	233,528	59,165	203,783
Massachusetts	20,427,602	3,716,150	5,864,987	1,485,057	783,985	157,697	1,090,006	632,872	467,737	92,211	198,704
Michigan	25,862,008	8,740,829	6,858,489	1,715,245	1,240,203	438,273	1,935,439	1,029,221	274,148	144,814	211,747
Minnesota	13,951,717	5,231,085	3,618,154	1,054,185	552,902	324,005	412,413	234,109	217,530	97,788	110,064
Mississippi	6,177,031	2,284,893	1,593,556	560,284	278,084	149,779	184,112	103,383	45,726	49,053	42,014
Missouri	10,589,856	3,942,657	2,665,909	1,110,567	423,349	208,465	435,920	221,697	159,290	82,067	116,245
Montana	2,393,009	895,905	416,541	301,859	30,469	93,639	108,807	40,586	74,917	8,667	26,548
Nebraska	3,886,825	1,353,593	872,253	517,242	251,019	118,214	160,238	79,018	54,737	25,703	39,074
Nevada	3,403,989	1,240,035	563,418	399,142	53,750	47,982	61,974	135,892	96,211	30,362	32,836
New Hampshire	2,797,452	535,244	1,081,516	214,106	36,748	32,961	107,480	53,490	39,830	19,741	25,256
New Jersey	24,432,409	7,614,241	5,889,885	1,779,672	977,660	208,640	546,514	702,214	317,407	94,355	278,813
New Mexico	5,569,691	2,158,452	908,656	719,298	286,573	87,321	231,036	143,392	79,429	28,974	51,015
New York	64,802,431	17,270,575	24,008,547	2,693,551	3,614,675	370,434	2,231,831	2,060,013	984,534	400,185	336,293
North Carolina	17,642,471	7,670,250	3,603,210	1,713,492	712,761	338,274	700,800	720,414	161,308	73,439	189,367
North Dakota	1,885,714	722,355	365,385	236,317	54,260	78,060	47,546	17,389	24,611	5,473	6,668
Ohio	26,869,123	8,867,242	7,951,812	2,295,655	1,246,280	231,907	961,763	885,083	589,740	196,621	172,346
Oklahoma	7,221,225	3,215,728	1,573,445	685,082	303,930	124,135	270,886	212,174	154,092	41,910	47,825
Oregon	7,817,263	2,617,186	1,643,681	784,638	405,462	223,519	330,954	217,770	347,669	43,977	100,839
Pennsylvania	32,579,199	9,170,144	11,785,875	2,341,523	1,362,603	412,698	1,140,809	799,605	474,419	176,912	319,922
Rhode Island	3,071,409	814,869	795,198	211,949	62,854	28,369	166,400	104,160	54,444	32,447	25,934
South Carolina	9,563,160	3,318,830	2,343,976	603,010	616,077	158,455	739,644	307,319	140,404	65,847	106,201

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Total general expenditure (a)</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Public welfare</i>	<i>Highways</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Natural resources</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Financial administration</i>	<i>Employment security administration</i>	<i>Police</i>
South Dakota	1,739,094	516,773	357,829	266,477	46,247	72,179	55,038	41,866	34,979	16,286	15,756
Tennessee	11,195,029	3,890,747	3,279,239	1,097,471	465,331	156,242	466,221	396,447	86,242	75,628	78,292
Texas	37,323,872	15,505,486	9,473,754	2,921,372	1,721,518	558,884	1,182,271	2,242,749	601,941	332,807	231,667
Utah	4,689,087	2,251,246	819,403	367,109	271,616	103,053	146,947	114,362	89,461	31,237	38,108
Vermont	1,770,242	569,230	454,343	194,577	14,433	50,769	50,889	30,243	40,143	9,523	24,858
Virginia	14,263,339	5,564,861	2,531,379	1,639,221	1,030,289	172,587	514,780	684,093	298,788	86,933	280,759
Washington	16,345,395	7,017,952	3,619,591	1,334,793	517,518	396,996	659,122	442,070	244,549	122,687	160,774
West Virginia	5,250,197	1,929,342	1,543,919	702,583	79,598	129,397	124,332	56,811	115,576	23,893	33,456
Wisconsin	13,823,044	4,660,014	3,154,452	1,098,316	415,416	374,895	480,406	393,602	173,357	79,306	53,130
Wyoming	1,752,330	654,521	224,945	275,404	33,067	83,830	74,551	30,772	33,970	15,393	11,983

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Does not represent sum of state figures because total includes miscellaneous expenditures not shown.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 6.17

STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 1993

(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	Nonguaranteed		Total	Full faith and credit
United States	\$387,712,400	\$1,506.70	\$383,842,416	\$103,666,843	\$280,175,573	\$3,869,984	\$177,090,730	\$93,076,620
Alabama	4,170,084	995.96	4,169,007	1,205,924	2,963,083	1,077	1,943,582	1,160,040
Alaska	4,426,963	7,390.59	4,423,963	455,500	3,968,463	3,000	921,432	433,606
Arizona	3,052,565	775.55	3,052,565	0	3,052,565	0	2,371,436	0
Arkansas	1,918,960	791.65	1,918,242	168,392	1,749,850	718	414,372	168,392
California	41,294,944	1,323.09	39,283,973	13,425,871	25,858,102	2,010,971	21,448,502	13,339,256
Colorado	3,116,813	874.04	3,116,665	22,491	3,094,174	148	274,734	22,491
Connecticut	12,848,096	3,920.69	12,842,496	7,394,080	5,448,416	5,600	6,862,362	6,322,741
Delaware	3,490,392	4,986.27	3,479,783	569,227	2,910,556	10,609	1,125,176	523,781
Florida	13,634,806	996.77	13,634,262	1,338,900	12,295,362	544	7,356,763	627,989
Georgia	4,518,709	653.28	4,518,709	2,975,175	1,543,534	0	3,123,935	2,956,111
Hawaii	5,023,176	4,285.99	4,973,212	2,767,691	2,205,521	49,964	3,946,231	2,755,753
Idaho	1,289,747	1,173.56	1,289,662	0	1,289,662	85	187,476	0
Illinois	19,892,834	1,700.68	19,886,049	5,971,459	13,914,590	6,785	7,262,194	5,664,708
Indiana	5,458,015	955.37	5,446,943	0	5,446,943	11,072	1,654,021	708
Iowa	1,837,018	652.81	1,824,807	0	1,824,807	12,211	633,515	0
Kansas	935,488	369.61	934,920	0	934,920	568	916,134	0
Kentucky	6,820,146	1,799.99	6,820,146	30,020	6,790,126	0	4,249,471	0
Louisiana	9,585,046	2,231.68	9,524,024	3,405,984	6,118,040	61,022	4,176,295	2,947,393
Maine	2,999,353	2,420.79	2,999,353	544,705	2,454,648	0	583,089	543,915
Maryland	8,731,054	1,758.52	8,731,054	2,284,185	6,446,869	0	4,258,617	2,271,431
Massachusetts	25,415,253	4,227.42	25,047,835	11,391,335	13,656,500	367,418	11,997,545	11,147,733
Michigan	8,849,355	933.67	8,845,242	1,175,400	7,669,842	4,113	3,430,159	1,175,400
Minnesota	4,144,533	917.54	4,143,588	1,710,910	2,432,678	945	1,808,536	1,444,980
Mississippi	1,659,010	627.70	1,659,010	712,673	946,337	0	649,526	590,234
Missouri	6,516,158	1,244.97	6,440,048	839,245	5,600,803	76,110	1,094,212	746,319
Montana	1,749,316	2,085.00	1,740,783	192,060	1,548,723	8,533	421,504	182,250
Nebraska	1,587,317	987.75	1,587,163	0	1,587,163	154	38,661	0
Nevada	1,653,407	1,190.36	1,651,726	768,150	883,576	1,681	960,437	743,590
New Hampshire	5,242,056	4,659.61	5,242,056	743,690	4,498,366	0	845,486	595,570
New Jersey	21,778,675	2,764.14	21,761,618	3,594,841	18,166,777	17,057	11,167,514	3,592,129
New Mexico	1,597,465	988.53	1,595,385	153,942	1,441,443	2,080	576,291	153,942
New York	59,218,591	3,254.31	58,794,591	9,612,181	49,182,410	424,000	28,767,568	7,498,782
North Carolina	4,001,678	576.20	4,001,678	584,905	3,416,773	0	1,009,651	583,060
North Dakota	829,832	1,306.82	829,832	0	829,832	0	35,634	0
Ohio	12,485,771	1,125.76	12,394,120	2,875,075	9,519,045	91,651	5,359,643	2,875,075
Oklahoma	3,919,153	1,212.98	3,918,899	259,705	3,659,194	254	2,289,890	259,705
Oregon	5,820,850	1,919.81	5,820,850	4,895,547	925,303	0	2,199,682	1,914,159
Pennsylvania	12,989,361	1,078.13	12,590,487	4,973,428	7,617,059	398,874	7,016,432	4,959,084
Rhode Island	5,147,293	5,147.29	5,108,458	1,348,426	3,760,032	38,835	2,015,939	1,348,426
South Carolina	4,900,522	1,345.19	4,778,772	884,213	3,894,559	121,750	3,086,605	884,213
South Dakota	1,818,438	2,543.27	1,818,217	0	1,818,217	221	204,711	0
Tennessee	2,623,708	514.55	2,497,754	652,744	1,845,010	125,954	894,356	648,518
Texas	8,683,525	481.59	8,683,216	4,239,491	4,443,725	309	5,482,742	2,539,137
Utah	2,192,941	1,179.00	2,178,779	378,290	1,800,489	14,162	521,356	361,069
Vermont	1,418,969	2,463.49	1,418,787	369,495	1,049,292	182	441,265	369,495
Virginia	7,438,406	1,145.96	7,438,406	600,213	6,838,193	0	1,801,479	600,213
Washington	7,847,752	1,493.39	7,846,425	4,924,430	2,921,995	1,327	4,999,250	4,910,858
West Virginia	2,683,982	1,474.72	2,683,982	327,685	2,356,297	0	1,190,325	323,172
Wisconsin	7,674,173	1,523.26	7,674,173	2,899,165	4,775,008	0	2,994,049	2,891,900
Wyoming	780,701	1,661.07	780,701	0	780,701	0	80,945	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 6.18

STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 1994

(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	Nonguaranteed		Total	Full faith and credit
United States	\$410,998,326	\$1,582.16	\$406,085,867	\$112,474,867	\$293,611,000	\$4,912,459	\$200,784,954	\$103,006,524
Alabama	3,853,804	913.44	3,850,214	1,243,117	2,607,097	3,590	2,022,074	1,172,380
Alaska	3,585,262	5,916.27	3,582,362	344,912	3,237,450	2,900	817,468	338,959
Arizona	3,170,472	778.03	3,170,472	365,240	2,805,232	0	2,678,100	365,240
Arkansas	1,812,006	738.69	1,810,111	166,478	1,643,633	1,895	414,183	166,478
California	48,120,610	1,530.99	44,840,409	15,596,289	29,244,120	3,280,201	27,874,161	15,546,778
Colorado	3,262,891	892.48	3,262,775	2,507	3,260,268	116	285,089	2,507
Connecticut	13,599,243	4,152.44	13,594,043	9,214,500	4,379,543	5,200	8,512,328	7,996,351
Delaware	3,397,475	4,812.29	3,387,500	584,658	2,802,842	9,975	1,244,729	565,333
Florida	14,565,270	1,043.88	14,564,482	1,060,150	13,504,332	788	8,793,942	608,655
Georgia	5,173,997	733.38	5,173,997	3,766,355	1,407,642	0	3,899,399	3,747,291
Hawaii	5,145,799	4,364.55	5,103,614	2,872,488	2,231,126	42,185	4,126,735	2,865,500
Idaho	1,280,743	1,130.40	1,280,743	0	1,280,743	0	176,409	0
Illinois	20,355,305	1,732.07	20,349,663	6,309,815	14,039,848	5,642	7,533,058	5,949,402
Indiana	5,572,485	968.79	5,566,909	0	5,566,909	5,576	1,754,995	0
Iowa	1,990,295	703.53	1,975,142	0	1,975,142	15,153	699,022	0
Kansas	1,103,280	431.98	1,102,920	0	1,102,920	360	1,070,033	0
Kentucky	6,743,654	1,762.13	6,743,654	15,270	6,728,384	0	4,280,541	15,270
Louisiana	8,781,953	2,035.22	8,779,660	3,286,571	5,493,089	2,293	3,709,514	2,885,894
Maine	2,992,749	2,413.51	2,992,749	529,285	2,463,464	0	566,677	526,786
Maryland	9,129,956	1,823.80	9,129,956	2,508,799	6,621,157	0	4,474,068	2,489,118
Massachusetts	26,680,560	4,416.58	26,326,612	11,831,856	14,494,756	353,948	12,659,524	11,574,015
Michigan	11,505,325	1,211.60	11,500,502	1,320,400	10,180,102	4,823	3,648,625	1,320,400
Minnesota	4,351,489	952.81	4,351,489	1,783,591	2,567,898	0	1,878,298	1,476,907
Mississippi	2,066,203	774.15	2,066,203	864,349	1,201,854	0	804,979	744,056
Missouri	6,511,570	1,233.72	6,502,070	862,435	5,639,635	9,500	1,142,157	777,185
Montana	2,107,542	2,462.08	2,099,760	244,446	1,855,314	7,782	495,735	234,835
Nebraska	1,468,413	904.75	1,468,202	0	1,468,202	211	349,480	0
Nevada	1,684,543	1,156.17	1,682,797	967,880	714,917	1,746	1,153,223	941,819
New Hampshire	5,650,805	4,969.93	5,650,805	748,485	4,902,320	0	969,344	592,955
New Jersey	22,894,179	2,896.53	22,885,138	3,591,316	19,293,822	9,041	12,109,962	3,589,448
New Mexico	1,735,172	1,049.08	1,731,464	180,965	1,550,499	3,708	590,711	180,965
New York	65,077,504	3,581.79	64,723,504	10,287,833	54,435,671	354,000	34,250,924	8,641,972
North Carolina	4,537,505	641.80	4,537,505	1,026,560	3,510,945	0	1,529,819	1,024,314
North Dakota	756,667	1,186.00	756,667	0	756,667	0	36,853	0
Ohio	12,117,371	1,091.46	11,999,829	3,086,953	8,912,876	117,542	5,866,656	3,086,953
Oklahoma	3,872,603	1,188.64	3,872,497	355,035	3,517,462	106	2,483,611	355,035
Oregon	5,645,164	1,829.28	5,645,164	4,601,335	1,043,829	0	2,539,784	2,186,103
Pennsylvania	13,670,944	1,134.33	13,248,389	5,076,787	8,171,602	422,555	7,430,512	5,048,129
Rhode Island	5,543,852	5,560.53	5,535,417	1,325,164	4,210,253	8,435	2,398,133	1,325,164
South Carolina	4,972,412	1,357.10	4,864,162	929,759	3,934,403	108,250	3,396,336	929,759
South Dakota	1,680,487	2,330.77	1,680,090	0	1,680,090	397	242,922	0
Tennessee	2,627,396	507.71	2,511,296	762,653	1,748,643	116,100	994,794	759,716
Texas	9,377,851	510.28	9,377,427	4,827,474	4,549,953	424	6,258,816	3,124,336
Utah	2,102,833	1,102.11	2,085,610	394,325	1,691,285	17,223	539,944	376,165
Vermont	1,569,887	2,706.70	1,569,762	480,220	1,089,542	125	544,904	480,220
Virginia	7,912,014	1,207.57	7,912,014	499,070	7,412,944	0	1,927,487	499,070
Washington	8,265,639	1,547.00	8,264,970	5,310,513	2,954,457	669	5,411,072	5,257,979
West Virginia	2,525,138	1,385.92	2,525,138	279,955	2,245,183	0	1,121,947	275,273
Wisconsin	7,747,539	1,524.51	7,747,539	2,969,074	4,778,465	0	2,997,208	2,961,809
Wyoming	702,470	1,475.78	702,470	0	702,470	0	78,669	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

Table 6.19
AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES
(As of January 1996)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Gasoline</i>	<i>Motor vehicle</i>
Alabama	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Alaska	Dept. of Revenue	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Public Safety
Arizona	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Transportation	Dept. of Transportation
Arkansas	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.
California	Franchise Tax Bd.	Bd. of Equalization	Bd. of Equalization	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Colorado	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Connecticut	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Delaware	Div. of Revenue	...	Dept. of Public Safety	Dept. of Public Safety
Florida	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Georgia	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Hawaii	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	County Treasurer
Idaho	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Transportation
Illinois	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Secretary of State
Indiana	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Bur. of Motor Vehicles
Iowa	Dept. of Revenue & Finance	Dept. of Revenue & Finance	Dept. of Revenue & Finance	Local (a)
Kansas	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Local (a)
Kentucky	Revenue Cabinet	Revenue Cabinet	Revenue Cabinet	Transportation Cabinet
Louisiana	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Public Safety
Maine	Bur. of Taxation	Bur. of Taxation	Bur. of Taxation	Secretary of State
Maryland	Comptroller	Comptroller	Comptroller	Dept. of Transportation
Massachusetts	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Reg. of Motor Vehicles
Michigan	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	Secretary of State
Minnesota	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Public Safety
Mississippi	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.
Missouri	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Montana	Dept. of Revenue	...	Dept. of Revenue	Local (a)
Nebraska	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Nevada .....	...	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
New Hampshire	Dept. of Revenue Admin.	...	Dept. of Safety	Dept. of Safety
New Jersey	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Law & Public Safety
New Mexico	Tax & Revenue Dept.	Tax & Revenue Dept.	Tax & Revenue Dept.	Tax & Revenue Dept.
New York	Dept. of Tax. & Finance	Dept. of Tax. & Finance	Dept. of Tax. & Finance	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
North Carolina	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Transportation
North Dakota	Tax Commr.	Tax Commr.	Tax Commr.	Dept. of Transportation
Ohio	Dept. of Taxation	State Treasurer	Dept. of Taxation	Bur. of Motor Vehicles
Oklahoma	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.
Oregon	Dept. of Revenue	...	Dept. of Transportation	Dept. of Transportation
Pennsylvania	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Transportation
Rhode Island	Dept. of Administration	Dept. of Administration	Dept. of Administration	Dept. of Transportation
South Carolina	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
South Dakota .....	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Tennessee	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Texas .....	...	Comptroller	Comptroller	Dept. of Hwys. & Public Trans.
Utah	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.
Vermont	Commr. of Taxes	Commr. of Taxes	Commr. of Motor Vehicles	Commr. of Motor Vehicles
Virginia	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Washington .....	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Licensing	Dept. of Licensing
West Virginia	Dept. of Tax & Revenue	Dept. of Tax & Revenue	Dept. of Tax & Revenue	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Wisconsin	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Transportation
Wyoming .....	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Dist. of Columbia	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Alcoholic beverage</i>	<i>Number of agencies administering taxes</i>
Alabama	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Alcoh. Bev. Control Bd.	2
Alaska	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Arizona	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Arkansas	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	1
California	Bd. of Equalization	Controller	Bd. of Equalization	4
Colorado	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
Connecticut	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	2
Delaware	Div. of Revenue	Div. of Revenue	Div. of Revenue	2
Florida	Dept. of Business Reg.	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Business Reg.	3
Georgia	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
Hawaii	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	2
Idaho	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	2
Illinois	Dept. of Revenue	Attorney General	Dept. of Revenue	3
Indiana	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Iowa	Dept. of Revenue & Finance	Dept. of Revenue & Finance	Dept. of Revenue & Finance	2
Kansas	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Kentucky	Revenue Cabinet	Revenue Cabinet	Revenue Cabinet	2
Louisiana	Dept. of Revenue & Tax	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	Dept. of Revenue & Tax.	2
Maine	Bur. of Taxation	Bur. of Taxation	Liquor Comm.	3
Maryland	Comptroller	Local	Comptroller	3
Massachusetts	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Michigan	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	Liquor Control Comm.	3
Minnesota	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Mississippi	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	1
Missouri	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
Montana	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Nebraska	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Liquor Control Comm.	3
Nevada	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	2
New Hampshire	Dept. of Revenue Admin.	Dept. of Revenue Admin.	Liquor Comm.	3
New Jersey	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	Dept. of Treasury	2
New Mexico	Tax & Revenue Dept.	Tax & Revenue Dept.	Tax & Revenue Dept.	1
New York	Dept. of Tax. & Finance	Dept. of Tax. & Finance	Dept. of Tax & Finance	2
North Carolina	Dept. Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
North Dakota	Tax Commr.	Tax Commr.	Treasurer	3
Ohio	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	State Treasurer	3
Oklahoma	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	1
Oregon	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Liquor Control Comm.	3
Pennsylvania	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Rhode Island	Dept. of Administration	Dept. of Administration	Dept. of Administration	2
South Carolina	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
South Dakota	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Tennessee	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
Texas	State Treasurer	Comptroller	State Treasurer	3
Utah	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	1
Vermont	Commr. of Taxes	Commr. of Taxes	Commr. of Taxes	2
Virginia	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Alcoh. Bev. Control	3
Washington	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Liquor Control Board	3
West Virginia	Dept. of Tax & Revenue	Dept. of Tax & Revenue	Dept. of Tax & Revenue	2
Wisconsin	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Wyoming	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Liquor Comm.	2
Dist. of Columbia	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue	Dept. of Fin. & Revenue	1

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

Key:

. . . — Not applicable

(a) Joint state and local administration. State level functions are performed by the Department of Transportation in Iowa and Montana, and the Department of Revenue in Kansas.

Table 6.20
STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS
November 22, 1982 - Present

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Amnesty period</i>	<i>Legislative authorization</i>	<i>Major taxes covered</i>	<i>Accounts receivable included</i>	<i>Collections (\$ millions) (a)</i>	<i>Installment arrangements permitted (b)</i>
Alabama	01/20/84 - 04/01/84	No (c)	All	No	3.2	No
Arizona	11/22/82 - 01/20/83	No (c)	All	No	6.0	Yes
Arkansas	09/01/87 - 11/30/87	Yes	All	No	1.7	Yes
California	12/10/84 - 03/15/85	Yes	Individual income Sales	Yes	154.0	Yes
		Yes		No	43.0	Yes
Colorado	09/16/85 - 11/15/85	Yes	All	No	6.4	Yes
Connecticut	09/01/90 - 11/30/90	Yes	All	Yes	54.0	Yes
	09/01/95 - 11/30/95	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
Florida	01/01/87 - 06/30/87	Yes	Intangibles All	No	13.0	No
	01/01/88 - 06/30/88	Yes (d)		No	8.4 (d)	No
Georgia	10/01/92 - 12/05/92	Yes	All	Yes	51.3	No
Idaho	05/20/83 - 08/30/83	No (c)	Individual income	No	0.3	No
Illinois	10/01/84 - 11/30/84	Yes	All	Yes	160.5	No
Iowa	09/02/86 - 10/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	35.1	N.A.
Kansas	07/01/84 - 09/30/84	Yes	All	No	0.6	No
Kentucky	09/15/88 - 09/30/88	Yes (c)	All	No	61.1	No
Louisiana	10/01/85 - 12/31/85	Yes	All	No	1.2	Yes (e)
	10/01/87 - 12/15/87	Yes	All	No	0.3	Yes (e)
Maine	11/01/90 - 12/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	29.0	Yes
Maryland	09/01/87 - 11/02/87	Yes	All	Yes	34.6 (f)	No
Massachusetts	10/17/83 - 01/17/84	Yes	All	Yes	86.5	Yes (g)
Michigan	05/12/86 - 06/30/86	Yes	All	Yes	109.8	No
Minnesota	08/01/84 - 10/31/84	Yes	All	Yes	12.1	No
Mississippi	09/01/86 - 11/30/86	Yes	All	No	1.0	No
Missouri	09/01/83 - 10/31/83	No (c)	All	No	0.9	No
New Jersey	09/10/87 - 12/08/87	Yes	All	Yes	186.5	Yes
New Mexico	08/15/85 - 11/13/85	Yes	All (h)	No	13.6	Yes
New York	11/01/85 - 01/31/86	Yes	All (i)	Yes	401.3	Yes
North Carolina	09/01/89 - 12/01/89	Yes	All (j)	Yes	37.6	No
North Dakota	09/01/83 - 11/30/83	No (c)	All	No	0.2	Yes
Oklahoma	07/01/84 - 12/31/84	Yes	Income, Sales	Yes	13.9	No (k)
Pennsylvania	10/13/95 - 01/10/96	Yes		Yes	N.A.	No
Rhode Island	10/15/86 - 01/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
South Carolina	09/01/85 - 11/30/85	Yes	All	Yes	7.1	Yes
Texas	02/01/84 - 02/29/84	No (c)	All (l)	No	0.5	No
Vermont	05/15/90 - 06/25/90	Yes	All	Yes	1.0 (m)	No
Virginia	02/01/90 - 03/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	32.2	No
West Virginia	10/01/86 - 12/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	15.9	Yes
Wisconsin	09/15/85 - 11/22/85	Yes	All	Yes (n)	27.3	Yes
Dist. of Columbia	07/01/87 - 09/30/87	Yes	All	Yes	24.3	Yes
	07/10/95 - 08/31/95	Yes	All	N.A.	19.5	N.A.

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

Key:

N.A. — Not available

(a) Where applicable, figure indicates local portions of certain taxes collected under the state tax amnesty program.

(b) "No" indicates requirement of full payment by the expiration of the amnesty period. "Yes" indicates allowance of full payment after the expiration of the amnesty period.

(c) Authority for amnesty derived from pre-existing statutory powers permitting the waiver of tax penalties.

(d) Does not include intangibles tax and drug taxes. Gross collections totaled \$22.1 million, with \$13.7 million in penalties withdrawn.

(e) Amnesty taxpayers were billed for the interest owed, with payment due within 30 days of notification.

(f) Figure includes \$1.1 million for the separate program conducted by the Department of Natural Resources for the boat excise tax.

(g) The amnesty statute was construed to extend the amnesty to those who applied to the department before the end of the amnesty period, and permitted

them to file overdue returns and pay back taxes and interest at a later date.

(h) The severance taxes, including the six oil and gas severance taxes, the resources excise tax, the corporate franchise tax, and the special fuels tax were not subject to amnesty.

(i) Availability of amnesty for the corporation tax, the oil company taxes, the transportation and transmissions companies tax, the gross receipts oil tax and the unincorporated business tax restricted to entities with 500 or fewer employees in the United States on the date of application. In addition, a taxpayer principally engaged in aviation, or a utility subject to the supervision of the State Department of Public Service was also ineligible.

(j) Local taxes and real property taxes were not included.

(k) Full payment of tax liability required before the end of the amnesty period to avoid civil penalties.

(l) Texas does not impose a corporate or individual income tax. In practical effect, the amnesty was limited to the sales tax and other excises.

(m) Preliminary figure.

(n) Waiver terms varied depending upon the date the tax liability was accessed.

TAXES

Table 6.21
STATE EXCISE TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	General sales and gross receipts tax (percent)	Cigarettes (cents per pack of 20)	Distilled spirits (a) (\$ per gallon)	Motor fuel (b) (cents per gallon)	
				Gasoline	Diesel
Alabama	4	16.5	...	16	17
Alaska .....	...	29	5.60	8	8
Arizona	5	58	3.00	18	18
Arkansas	4.5	31.5	2.50 (c)	18.5	18.5
California	6 (d)	37	3.30	18	18
Colorado	3	20	2.28	22	20.5
Connecticut	6	50	4.50	35	18
Delaware .....	...	24	5.46	23	22
Florida	6	33.9	6.50 (e)	4 (f)	4 (f)
Georgia	4	12	3.79	7.5	7.5
Hawaii	4	60	5.81	16	16
Idaho	5	28	...	22	22
Illinois	6.25 (g)	44	2.00	19	21.5
Indiana	5	15.5	2.68	15	16
Iowa	5	36	...	20	22.5
Kansas	4.9	24	2.50 (h)	18	20
Kentucky	6	3 (i)	1.92 (j)	15	12
Louisiana	4	20	2.50	20	20
Maine	6	39	...	19	20
Maryland	5	36	1.50	23.5	24.25
Massachusetts	5	51	4.05	21	21
Michigan	6	75	...	15	15
Minnesota	6.5 (g)	48	5.03 (k)	20	20
Mississippi	7	18	...	18	18
Missouri	4.225	17	2.00	15	15
Montana .....	...	18	...	27	24.75
Nebraska	5	34	3.00	25.1	25.1
Nevada	6.5 (l)	35	2.05	24	27
New Hampshire .....	...	25	...	18	18
New Jersey	6	40	4.40	10.5	13.5
New Mexico	5	21	6.06	17	18
New York	4	56	6.44	8	8
North Carolina	4	5	...	21.6	21.6
North Dakota	5	44	2.50	20	20
Ohio	5	24	...	22	22
Oklahoma	4.5	23	5.56 (m)	17	14
Oregon .....	...	38	...	24	24
Pennsylvania	6	31	...	12	12
Rhode Island	7	61	3.75	28	28
South Carolina	5	7	2.72 (n)	16	16
South Dakota	4	33	3.93 (o)	18	18
Tennessee	6	13 (p)	4.00 (q)	21	18
Texas	6.25	41	2.40 (r)	20	20
Utah	4.875	26.5	...	19	19
Vermont	5	44	...	15	16
Virginia	3.5	2.5	...	17.5	16
Washington	6.5	81.5	...	23	23
West Virginia	6	17	...	20.5	20.5
Wisconsin	5	44	3.25	23.4	23.4
Wyoming	4	12	...	9	9
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	65	1.50	20	20

STATE EXCISE TAX RATES — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, compiled from various sources.

Key:

... — Tax is not applicable.

(a) Eighteen states have liquor monopoly systems. In Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming, the state operates retail/wholesale liquor outlets. In North Carolina, liquor stores are operated by county boards. Tax rates in these states cannot be compared to others, since revenue is generated from various taxes, fees and net liquor profits. Only gallonage taxes imposed by states with a license system are reported in the table.

(b) In some states, different tax rates apply to liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas and gasohol. Several states have variable-rate motor fuel taxes, under which the motor fuel tax rate is changed periodically by administrative action according to a statutory formula. Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania have gross receipts or franchise taxes on oil companies, which are not covered in this table.

(c) Additional 20 cents per case and 3 percent off-premise or 14 percent on-premise sales taxes are imposed.

(d) Includes a 0.5 percent temporary tax pending a judicial ruling on school finance.

(e) An additional 10 cents per ounce on-premise tax is imposed.

(f) The amount of the 6 percent sales tax is determined by the Department of Revenue based on average retail price, and is in addition to the gallonage

rate reported in the table. An additional transportation tax is imposed at two-thirds the total local rate up to 6 cents per gallon.

(g) 1.25 percent of the tax in Illinois and 0.5 percent in Minnesota are distributed to local governments.

(h) Plus two additional taxes: an 8 percent enforcement tax on all sales and a 10 percent gross receipts tax.

(i) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1 cent per pack.

(j) Additional 5 cents per case and 9 percent wholesale taxes are imposed.

(k) An additional one cent per bottle tax is imposed on all liquor except miniatures.

(l) Includes mandatory, statewide, state-collected 3.75 percent county and school sales tax.

(m) Additional \$1.00 per bottle and 12 percent gross receipts taxes are imposed on all on-premise sales.

(n) Additional \$5.36 per case tax and a 9 percent surtax are imposed on all liquor sales.

(o) An additional 2 percent wholesale tax is imposed.

(p) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.05 cents per pack.

(q) Additional 15 cents per case and 15 percent (on-premise sales) taxes are imposed.

(r) Additional 14 percent (on-premise sales) and 5 cents per drink (airline sales) taxes are also imposed.

TAXES

Table 6.22
FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
(As of January 1, 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percentage)	Exemptions		
		Food (a)	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs
Alabama	4	...	★	...
Alaska	none	...	...	...
Arizona	5	★	★	...
Arkansas	4.5	...	★	...
California	6 (b)	★	★	...
Colorado	3	★	★	...
Connecticut	6	★	★	...
Delaware	none	...	...	...
Florida	6	★	★	★
Georgia	4	...	★	...
Hawaii	4	...	★	...
Idaho	5	...	★	...
Illinois	6.25 (c)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indiana	5	★	★	...
Iowa	5	★	★	...
Kansas	4.9	...	★	...
Kentucky	6	★	★	...
Louisiana	4	...	★	...
Maine	6	...	★	...
Maryland	5	★	★	★
Massachusetts	5	★	★	...
Michigan	6	★	★	...
Minnesota	6.5 (c)	★	★	★
Mississippi	7	...	★	...
Missouri	4.225	...	★	...
Montana	none	...	...	...
Nebraska	5	★	★	...
Nevada	6.5	★	★	...
New Hampshire	none	...	...	...
New Jersey	6	★	★	★
New Mexico	5	...	...	...
New York	4	★	★	★
North Carolina	4	...	★	...
North Dakota	5	★	★	...
Ohio	5	★	★	...
Oklahoma	4.5	...	★	...
Oregon	none	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	6	★	★	★
Rhode Island	7	★	★	★
South Carolina	5	...	★	...
South Dakota	4	...	★	...
Tennessee	6	...	★	...
Texas	6.25	★	★	...
Utah	4.875	...	★	...
Vermont	5	★	★	...
Virginia	3.5	...	★	(e)
Washington	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia	6	...	★	...
Wisconsin	5	★	★	...
Wyoming	4 (f)	...	★	...
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	★	★	★

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, compiled from various sources.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Some states tax food, but allow an (income) tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

(b) Includes a 0.5 percent temporary tax pending a judicial ruling on school finance.

(c) 1.25 percent of the tax in Illinois and 0.5 percent in Minnesota is distributed to local governments.

(d) Not fully implemented but taxable at 1 percent.

(e) Fully exempt after June 30, 1996.

(f) The tax rate may be adjusted annually based on a formula using balances in the unappropriated general funds and the school foundation fund.

Table 6.23
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
(As of January 1, 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate range (in percents)		Number of brackets	Income brackets		Personal exemptions			Federal income tax deductible
	Low	High		Lowest	Highest	Single	Married	Dependents	
Alabama	2.0	- 5.0	3	500 (a)	- 3,000 (a)	1,500	3,000	300	★
Alaska	(b)								
Arizona	3.0	- 5.6	5	10,000 (a)	- 150,000 (a)	2,300	4,600	2,300	
Arkansas	1.0	- 7.0 (c)	6	3,000	- 25,000	20 (d)	40 (d)	20 (d)	
California (e)	1.0	- 11.0	8	4,831 (a)	- 219,872 (a)	66 (d)	132 (d)	66 (d)	
Colorado	5.0		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			
Connecticut	3.0	- 4.5	2	2,250 (a)	- 2,250 (a)	12,000 (f)	24,000 (f)	0	
Delaware	0.0	- 7.1	7	2,000	- 40,000	100	200	100 (c)	
Florida	(b)								
Georgia	1.0	- 6.0	6	750 (g)	- 7,000 (g)	1,500	3,000	1,500	
Hawaii	2.0	- 10.0	8	1,500 (a)	- 20,500 (a)	1,040	2,080	1,040	
Idaho	2.0	- 8.2	8	1,000 (h)	- 20,000 (h)	2,550 (i)	5,100 (i)	2,550 (i)	
Illinois	3.0		1	-----Flat rate-----		1,000	2,000	1,000	
Indiana	3.4		1	-----Flat rate-----		1,000	2,000	1,000	
Iowa (e)	0.4	- 9.98	9	1,060	- 48,195	20 (d)	40 (d)	15 (d)	★
Kansas	4.4	- 7.75	3	20,000 (j)	- 30,000 (j)	2,000	4,000	2,000	
Kentucky	2.0	- 6.0	5	3,000	- 8,000	20 (d)	40 (d)	20 (d)	
Louisiana	2.0	- 6.0	3	10,000 (a)	- 50,000 (a)	4,500 (k)	9,000 (k)	1,000 (k)	★
Maine (e)	2.0	- 8.5	5	4,150 (a)	- 16,500 (a)	2,100	4,200	2,100	
Maryland	2.0	- 5.0	5	1,000	- 3,000	1,200	2,400	1,200	
Massachusetts	5.95 (l)		1	-----Flat rate-----		2,200	4,400	1,000	
Michigan (e)	4.4		1	-----Flat rate-----		2,400	4,800	2,400	
Minnesota (e)	6.0	- 8.5	3	15,750 (m)	- 52,790 (m)	2,550 (i)	5,100 (i)	2,550 (i)	
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	★ (n)
Montana (e)	2.0	- 11.0	10	1,800	- 64,600	1,480	2,960	1,480	★
Nebraska (e)	2.62	- 6.99	4	2,400 (o)	- 26,500 (o)	69 (d)	138 (d)	69 (d)	
Nevada	(b)								
New Hampshire	(p)								
New Jersey	1.4	- 6.35	5	20,000 (q)	- 75,000 (q)	1,000	2,000	1,500	
New Mexico	1.7	- 8.5	7	5,200 (r)	- 41,600 (r)	2,550 (i)	5,100 (i)	2,550 (i)	
New York	4.0	- 7.875 (s)	5	5,500 (a)	- 13,000 (a)	0	0	1,000	
North Carolina	6.0	- 7.75	3	12,750 (t)	- 60,000 (t)	2,550 (i)	5,100 (i)	2,550 (i)	
North Dakota	2.67	- 12.0 (u)	8	3,000	- 50,000	2,550 (i)	5,100 (i)	2,550 (i)	★ (u)
Ohio	0.743-	7.5	9	5,000	- 200,000	750 (v)	1,500 (v)	750 (v)	
Oklahoma	0.5	- 7.0 (w)	8	1,000	- 10,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	★ (w)
Oregon (e)	5.0	- 9.0	3	2,150 (a)	- 5,400 (a)	120 (d)	240 (d)	120 (d)	★ (x)
Pennsylvania	2.8		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			
Rhode Island	---27.5% Federal tax liability---								
South Carolina (e)	2.5	- 7.0	6	2,250	- 11,250	2,550 (i)	5,100 (i)	2,550 (i)	
South Dakota	(b)								
Tennessee	(p)								
Texas	(b)								
Utah	2.55	- 7.2	6	750 (a)	- 3,750 (a)	1,913 (i)	3,825 (i)	1,913 (i)	★ (y)
Vermont	---25% Federal tax liability (z)---								
Virginia	2.0	- 5.75	4	3,000	- 17,000	800	1,600	800	
Washington	(b)								
West Virginia	3.0	- 6.5	5	10,000 (a)	- 60,000 (a)	2,000	4,000	2,000	
Wisconsin	4.9	- 6.93 (aa)	3	7,500	- 15,000	0	0	50 (d)	
Wyoming	(b)								
Dist. of Columbia	6.0	- 9.5	3	10,000	- 20,000	1,370	2,740	1,370	

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

- (a) For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income.
- (b) No state income tax.
- (c) A special tax table is available for low income taxpayers reducing their tax payments.
- (d) Tax credits.
- (e) Seven states have statutory provision for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemption or standard deductions to the rate of inflation. Nebraska indexes the personal exemption amounts only. After 1996, the Michigan personal exemption amounts increase to \$2,500 and are indexed for inflation.
- (f) Combined personal exemptions and standard deduction. An additional tax credit is allowed ranging from 75 percent to 0 percent based on state adjusted gross income. Exemption amounts are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over \$71,000. For tax years beginning after 1996, the tax bracket amount increases to \$4,500.
- (g) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals and married households filing jointly. For married households filing separately, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$500 to \$5,000.
- (h) For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. A \$10 filing fee is charged for each return and a \$15 credit is allowed for each exemption.
- (i) These states allow personal exemption or standard deductions as provided in the IRC. Utah allows a personal exemption equal to three-fourths the federal exemptions. Amounts reported include the 1996 index adjustment.
- (j) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals and married households filing separately. For married households filing jointly, the rates range from 3.5 percent for income under \$30,000 to 6.45 percent for income over \$60,000.
- (k) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.
- (l) A 12 percent tax rate applies to interest, dividends and capital gains.
- (m) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals and married taxpayers filing separately. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$23,490 to \$93,340. An additional 0.5 percent tax is applied to certain income levels.
- (n) Limited to \$10,000 for joint returns and \$5,000 for individuals.
- (o) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples, the tax rates range from 2.62 percent for incomes under \$4,000 to 6.99 percent for incomes over \$46,750.
- (p) State income tax is limited to dividends and interest income only.
- (q) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. A separate schedule is provided for married households filing jointly which ranges from 1.4 percent under \$20,000 to 6.37 percent for incomes over \$150,000.
- (r) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married individuals, the rate ranges from 2.2 percent under \$8,000 to 8.5 percent over \$64,000. Married households filing separately pay twice the tax imposed on half the income.
- (s) Effective April 1, 1996, the top tax bracket is scheduled to fall to 7.0 percent. A blend rate of 7.125 percent is used for the entire year.
- (t) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$21,250 to \$100,000. An additional middle income tax credit is allowed.
- (u) Taxpayers have the option of paying 14 percent of the adjusted federal income tax liability, without a deduction of federal taxes. An additional \$300 personal exemption is allowed for joint returns or unmarried heads of households.
- (v) Plus an additional \$20 per exemption tax credit. After 1996, the personal exemption amounts will increase to \$850.
- (w) The rate range reported is for single persons not deducting federal income tax. For married persons filing jointly, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$2,000 to \$21,000. Separate schedules, with rates ranging from 0.5 percent to 10 percent, apply to taxpayers deducting federal income taxes.
- (x) Limited to \$3,000.
- (y) One half of the federal income taxes are deductible.
- (z) If Vermont tax liability for any taxable year exceeds the tax liability determinable under federal tax law in effect on December 31, 1994, the taxpayer will be entitled to a credit of 106 percent of the excess tax.
- (aa) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Table 6.24
STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES: FEDERAL STARTING POINTS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Relation to Internal Revenue Code</i>	<i>Tax base</i>
Alabama .....	...	...
Alaska	(a)	...
Arizona	01/01/95	Federal adjusted gross income
Arkansas .....	...	...
California	01/01/93	Federal adjusted gross income
Colorado	Current	Federal taxable income
Connecticut	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Delaware	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Florida	(a)	...
Georgia	01/01/95	Federal adjusted gross income
Hawaii	12/31/94	Federal taxable income
Idaho	01/01/95	Federal taxable income
Illinois	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Indiana	01/01/94	Federal adjusted gross income
Iowa	01/01/95	Federal adjusted gross income
Kansas	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Kentucky	12/31/93	Federal adjusted gross income
Louisiana	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Maine	12/31/94	Federal adjusted gross income
Maryland	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Massachusetts	01/01/88	Federal adjusted gross income
Michigan	Current (b)	Federal adjusted gross income
Minnesota	12/31/94	Federal taxable income
Mississippi .....	...	...
Missouri	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Montana	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Nebraska	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Nevada	(a)	...
New Hampshire	(c)	...
New Jersey .....	...	...
New Mexico	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
New York	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
North Carolina	01/01/95	Federal taxable income
North Dakota	Current	Federal liability (d)
Ohio	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Oklahoma	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Oregon	Current	Federal taxable income
Pennsylvania .....	...	...
Rhode Island	Current	Federal liability
South Carolina	12/31/94	Federal taxable income
South Dakota	(a)	...
Tennessee	(c)	...
Texas	(a)	...
Utah	Current	Federal taxable income
Vermont	Current (e)	Federal liability
Virginia	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Washington	(a)	...
West Virginia	01/01/95	Federal adjusted gross income
Wisconsin	12/31/94	Federal adjusted gross income
Wyoming	(a)	...
Dist. of Columbia	08/10/93	Federal adjusted gross income

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, compiled from various sources.

Key:

... — State does not employ a federal starting point.

Current — State has adopted Internal Revenue Code as currently in effect.
 Dates indicate state has adopted IRC as amended to that date.

(a) No state income tax.

(b) Or 1/1/87, taxpayer's option.

(c) On interest and dividends only.

(d) Or federal taxable income based on current Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Not to exceed tax computed using Internal Revenue Code as of 12/31/95.

TAXES

Table 6.25

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES

(As of January 1, 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percent)	Tax brackets		Number of brackets	Tax rate (a) (percent) financial institution	Federal income tax deductible
		Lowest	Highest			
Alabama	5.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.0	★
Alaska	1.0 - 9.4	10,000	90,000	10	1.0 - 9.4	...
Arizona	9.0 (b)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	9.0 (b)	...
Arkansas	1.0 - 6.5	3,000	100,000	6	1.0 - 6.5	...
California	9.3 (c)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	10.668 (c)	...
Colorado	5.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	5.0	...
Connecticut	10.75 (d)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	10.75 (d)	...
Delaware	8.7	-----Flat Rate-----		1	8.7 - 2.7 (e)	...
Florida	5.5 (f)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	5.5 (f)	...
Georgia	6.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.0	...
Hawaii	4.4 - 6.4 (g)	25,000	100,000	3	7.92 (g)	...
Idaho	8.0 (h)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	8.0 (h)	...
Illinois	7.3 (i)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.3 (i)	...
Indiana	7.9 (j)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.9 (j)	...
Iowa	6.0 - 12.0	25,000	250,000	4	5.0	★ (k)
Kansas	4.0 (l)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	4.5 (l)	...
Kentucky	4.0 - 8.25	25,000	250,000	5	(a)	...
Louisiana	4.0 - 8.0	25,000	200,000	5	(a)	★
Maine	3.5 - 8.93 (m)	25,000	250,000	4	1.0	...
Maryland	7.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.0	...
Massachusetts	9.5 (n)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	11.72 (n)	...
Michigan		(o)				
Minnesota	9.8 (p)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	9.8 (p)	...
Mississippi	3.0 - 5.0	5,000	10,000	3	(a)	...
Missouri	6.25	-----Flat Rate-----		3	7.0	★ (k)
Montana	6.75 (q)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.75 (q)	...
Nebraska	5.58 - 7.81	50,000		2	(a)	...
Nevada		(r)				
New Hampshire	7.0 (s)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.0 (s)	...
New Jersey	7.5 (t)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	3.0 (t)	...
New Mexico	4.8 - 7.6	500,000	1 million	3	4.8 - 7.6	...
New York	9.0 (u)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	9.0 (u)	...
North Carolina	7.75 (v)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.75 (v)	...
North Dakota	3.0 - 10.5 (w)	3,000	50,000	6	7.0 (w)	★
Ohio	5.1 - 8.9 (x)	50,000		2	(x)	...
Oklahoma	6.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.0	...
Oregon	6.6 (b)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.6 (b)	...
Pennsylvania	9.99 (y)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	(a)	...
Rhode Island	9.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	8.0 (z)	...
South Carolina	5.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	4.5 (aa)	...
South Dakota .....	...	...		...	6.0 - 1.0 (b)	...
Tennessee	6.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.0	...
Texas	(bb)					
Utah	5.0 (b)	-----Flat Rate-----		...	5.0 (b)	...
Vermont	5.5 - 8.25 (b)	10,000	250,000	4	5.5 - 8.25 (b)	...
Virginia	6.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.0 (cc)	...
Washington		(r)				
West Virginia	9.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	9.0	...
Wisconsin	7.9 (dd)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.9	...
Wyoming		(r)				
Dist. of Columbia	9.5 (ee)	-----Flat Rate-----			9.5 (ee)	...

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, compiled from various sources.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Rates listed include the corporate tax rate applied to financial institutions or excise taxes based on income. Some states have other taxes based upon the value of deposits or shares.

(b) Minimum tax is \$50 in Arizona, \$10 in Oregon, \$250 in Rhode Island, \$200 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah and \$150 in Vermont.

(c) Minimum tax is \$800. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.5 percent (4.67 percent for banks).

(d) Or 3.1 mills per dollar of capital stock and surplus (maximum tax \$1 million) or \$250. Tax rate is scheduled to fall to 10.5 percent in 1997, 9.5 percent in 1998, 8.5 percent in 1999, and 7.5 percent after 1999.

(e) The marginal rate decreases over 4 brackets ranging from 20 million to 30 million in taxable income. Building and loan associations are taxed at a flat 8.7 percent.

(f) Or 3.3 percent Alternative Minimum Tax. An exemption of \$5,000 is allowed.

(g) Capital gains are taxed at 4 percent.

(h) Minimum tax is \$20. An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(i) Includes a 2.5 percent personal property replacement tax.

(j) Consists of 3.4 percent on income from sources within the state plus a 4.5 percent supplemental income tax.

(k) Fifty percent of the federal income tax is deductible.

(l) Plus a surtax of 3.35 percent (2.125 percent for banks) taxable income in excess of \$50,000 (\$25,000).

(m) Or a 27 percent tax on Federal Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.

(n) Rate includes a 14 percent surtax, as does the following: an additional tax of \$2.60 per \$1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to state, for intangible property corporations); minimum tax of \$456. The bank rate will decrease to 11.32 percent in 1997, 10.91 percent in 1998, and 10.50 percent after 1998.

(o) Michigan imposes a single business tax (sometimes described as a business activities tax or value added tax) of 2.3 percent on the sum of federal taxable income of the business, compensation paid to employees, dividends, interest, royalties paid and other items.

(p) Plus a 5.8 percent tax on any Alternative Minimum Taxable Income

over the base tax.

(q) A 7 percent tax on taxpayers using water's edge combination. Minimum tax is \$50; for small business corporations, \$10.

(r) No state corporate income tax.

(s) Plus a 0.25 percent tax on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid). Business profits tax imposed on both corporations and unincorporated associations.

(t) The rate reported in the table is the business franchise tax rate; there is also a net worth tax at rates ranging from 0.2 to 2 mills. The minimum tax is \$200. Corporations not subject to the franchise tax are subject to a 7.25 percent income tax. Banks other than savings institutions are subject to the franchise tax. S-Corporations are subject to an entity level tax of 1.13 percent.

(u) For tax years beginning before July 1, 1995, a 12.5 percent surcharge is applied. For tax years beginning after June 30, 1995 but before July 1, 1996, a 7.5 percent surcharge is applied. Or 1.78 (0.1 for banks) mills per dollar of capital (up to \$350,000); or 5 percent (3 percent for banks) of the minimum taxable income; or a minimum of \$1,500 to \$325 depending on payroll size (\$250 plus 2.5 percent surtax for banks); if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income. An addition tax of 0.9 mills per dollar of subsidiary capital is imposed on corporations.

(v) Plus a 1 percent surtax. Financial institutions are also subject to a Franchise tax equal to \$30 per one million in assets.

(w) Or 6 percent Alternative Minimum Tax. The bank tax rate includes a 2 percent privilege tax. Minimum tax is \$50.

(x) Or 5.82 mills time the value of the taxpayer's issued and outstanding share of stock; minimum tax \$50. An additional litter tax is imposed equal to 0.11 percent on the first \$25,000 of taxable 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.

(y) Includes a 0.49 percent surtax, which is being phased out through 1997.

(z) For banks, the alternative tax is \$2.50 per \$10,000 of capital stock (\$100 minimum).

(aa) Savings and loans are taxed at a 6 percent rate.

(bb) Texas imposes a franchise tax of 4.5 percent of earned surplus.

(cc) State and national banks subject to the state's franchise tax on net capital is exempt from the income tax.

(dd) Plus a surtax set annually by the Department of Revenue to finance a special recycling fund.

(ee) A 5.0 percent surtax is also imposed. Minimum tax is \$100.

TAXES

Table 6.26

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 1995

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Alabama	Iron Ore Mining Tax	\$.03/ton
	Forest Products Severance Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use.
	Oil and Gas Conservation & Regulation of Production Tax	2% of gross value at point of production.
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	8% of gross value at point of production; 4% of gross value at point of incremental production resulting from a qualified enhanced recovery project; 4% if wells produce 25 bbl. or less oil per day or 200,000 cu. ft. or less gas per day; 6% of gross value at point of production for certain on-shore and off-shore wells; 2% of gross value of occluded natural gas from coal seams at point of production for well's first five years.
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.135/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.
	Fishery Resource Landing Tax	3.3% of the value of the fishery resource at the place of landing.
	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 \$.00125/bbl. of oil and \$.00125/50,000 cu. ft. of gas (oil and gas conservation tax).
	Salmon Marketing Tax	1% of the value of salmon that is removed or transferred.
Arizona	Severance Tax (b)	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. (c)
California	Oil and Gas Production Tax	Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation. (d)
Colorado	Severance Tax (e)	Separate rate for each substance.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 1.5 mills/\$1 of market value at wellhead. (f)
Florida	Oil, Gas and Sulfur Production Tax	5% of gross value for small well oil and 8% of gross value for all other; additional 12.5% for escaped oil and \$12.8/mcf of gas produced and sold or used during the month. \$2.34/long-ton produced or recovered sulfur.
	Solid Minerals Tax (g)	6% of market value at point of severance (h), except \$1.35/ton phosphate rock and \$.84/ton heavy minerals times the change in the producer price index.
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. (c)
	Additional Oil and Gas Production Tax	2% of market value at site of production.
Illinois	Timber Fee	4% of purchase price (i)
Indiana	Petroleum Production Tax (j)	1% of value
Kansas	Severance Tax (k)	8% of gross value of oil and gas; \$1/ton of coal.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	21 mills/bbl. crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month; 5.5 mills/1,000 cu. ft. of gas sold or marketed each month.
	Mined-Land Conservation & Reclamation Tax	\$50, plus per ton fee of between \$.03 and \$.10.
Kentucky	Oil Production Tax	4.5% of market value
	Coal Severance Tax	4.5% of gross value
	Natural Resource Severance Tax (l)	4.5% of gross value, less transportation expenses
Louisiana	Natural Resources Severance Tax	Rate varies according to substance.
	Oil Field Site Restoration Fee	Rate varies according to type of well, condition of site and production.
Maine	Mining Excise Tax	The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds.
Maryland	Mine Reclamation Surcharge	\$.09/ton (as per state authority) and \$.06/ton (as per county authority) of coal removed by open-pit or strip method.
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.30/ton of surface-mined coal (as county authority).
Michigan	Gas and Oil Severance Tax	5% (gas), 6.6% (oil) and 4% (oil from stripper wells and marginal properties) of gross cash market value of the total production. Maximum additional fee of 1% of gross cash market value on all oil and gas produced in state in previous year.
Minnesota	Taconite, Iron Sulphides and Agglomerate Taxes	\$2.054/ton (\$.05/ton for agglomerates)
	Semi-Taconite Tax	\$.10/ton (\$.05/ton if agglomerated or sintered in state), plus \$.001/ton depending on percentage of iron content.
	(m)	

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Mississippi	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	6% of value at point of gas production; 3.5% of gross value of occluded natural gas from coal seams at point of production for well's first five years; also, maximum 30 mills/bbl. oil or 4 mills/1,000 cu. ft. gas (Oil and Gas Board maintenance tax). 6% of value at point of oil production; 3% of value at production when enhanced oil recovery method used.
	Timber Severance Tax	Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use.
	Salt Severance Tax	3% of value of entire production in state.
Missouri	Assessment on Surface Coal Mining Permittees	\$.45/ton for first 50,000 tons sold, shipped or otherwise disposed of in calendar year, and \$.30/ton for next 50,000 tons. Whenever Coal Mine Land Reclamation Fund balance is less than \$7 million, \$.25/ton for first 50,000 tons and \$.15/ton for second 50,000 tons. Whenever Fund is less than \$2 million, \$.30/ton for first 50,000 tons and \$.20 for the second 50,000 tons.
Montana	Coal Severance Tax	Varies by quality of coal and type of mine.
	Metalliferous Mines License Tax (n)	Progressive rate, taxed on amounts in excess of \$250,000. For concentrate shipped to smelter, mill or reduction work, 1.81%. Gold, silver or any platinum group metal shipped to refinery, 1.6%.
	Oil or Gas Producers' Severance Tax	5% of total gross value of petroleum and other mineral or crude oil (o), and 2.65% of total gross value of natural gas.
	Micaceous Minerals License Tax	\$.05/ton
	Cement License Tax (p)	\$.22/ton of cement, \$.05/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products.
	Mineral Mining Tax	\$.25 plus 0.5% of gross value over \$5,000. \$.25 plus 0.4% of gross value for talc.
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. (c)
	Uranium Tax	2% of gross value over \$5 million.
Nevada	Minerals Extraction Tax	Minimum 2%, maximum 5%. Based on ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds of whole operation.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	\$.50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas. \$.50 for drilling each well.
New Hampshire	Refined Petroleum Products Tax	0.1% of fair market value
New Mexico	Resources Excise Tax (q)	Varies according to substance.
	Severance Tax (q)	Varies according to substance.
	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.75% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide.
	Oil and Gas Privilege Tax	3.15% of value; 4% of value of natural gas.
	Natural Gas Processor's Tax	0.45% of value of products.
	Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax	Varies, based on property tax in district of production.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (r)	0.19% of value.
North Carolina	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 0.5 mill/1,000 cu. ft. of gas. \$.50 for drilling well; \$.15 for each well abandoned or dry hole plugged.
	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	\$.75/ton plus \$.02/ton. (s)
	Oil Extraction Tax	6.5% of gross value at well (with exceptions due to price and date of well completion).
Ohio	Resource Severance Tax	\$.10/bbl. of oil; \$.025/1,000 cu. ft. of natural gas; \$.04/ton of salt; \$.02/ton of sand, gravel, limestone and dolomite; \$.07/ton of coal.
Oklahoma	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax (t)	Separate rate for each substance.
	Natural Gas and Casinghead Gas Conservation Excise Tax	\$.07/1,000 cu. ft., less 7% of gross value of each 1,000 cu. ft. of gas.
Oregon	Forest Products Harvest Tax	\$.05/1,000 board ft. (privilege tax); \$.50/1,000 board ft. (harvest tax).
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	6% of gross value at well.
	Privilege Tax on Eastern Oregon Timber	5.61% of immediate harvest value on reforestation land; 1.8% from privately owned land.
	Privilege Tax on Western Oregon Timber	3.2% of stumpage value on reforested land; 3.2% from privately owned land.
South Dakota	Precious Metals Severance Tax	\$4 per ounce of gold severed plus additional tax depending on price of gold; 10% on net profits or royalties from sale of precious 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	\$.20/ton
	(u)	

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Texas	Gas Production Tax	7.5% of market value.
	Oil Production Tax	The greater of 4.6% of market value or \$.046/bbl.
	Sulphur Production Tax	\$1.03/long ton or fraction thereof.
	Cement Production Tax	\$.0275/100 lbs. or fraction thereof.
	Oil-Field Cleanup Regulatory Fees	5/16 of \$.01/barrel; 1/30 of \$.01/1000 cubic feet of gas. (v)
Utah	Metalliferous Minerals Tax	2.6% of gross value for metals.
	Oil and Gas Tax	3% of the value of the well for the first \$13 per barrel of oil, 5% from \$13.01 and above; 3% of the value at the well for first \$1.50/mcf, 5% from \$1.51 and above.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	\$.02 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.
	Oil Severance Tax (w)	0.5% of gross receipts from sale.
Washington	Uranium and Thorium Milling Tax	\$.05/lb
	Enhanced Food Fish Tax	0.08% to 5.25% of value (depending on species) at point of landing.
West Virginia	Natural Resource Severance Tax	Coal, 5% plus 0.35% for counties and municipalities. Timber, 3.22%; 5% on limestone or sandstone quarried or mined; 5% on oil; 5% on natural gas; 4.5% on other natural resources.
Wisconsin	Mining Net Proceeds Tax	Progressive net proceeds tax from 3% to 15%.
	Oil and Gas Severance	7% of market value.
Wyoming	Oil and Gas Production Tax	Maximum 0.8 mill/\$1 of value at wellhead. (c,x)
	Mining Excise and Severance Taxes	Varies by substance from 1.5% to 3.75% of value; some additional excise taxes of 2% to 3%.

Source: Commerce Clearing House Inc., *All States Tax Guide*.

(a) Application of tax is same as that of title unless otherwise indicated by a footnote.

(b) Timber, metalliferous minerals.

(c) Actual rate set by administrative actions.

(d) For 1994, \$.03186/bbl of oil per 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas.

(e) Metallic minerals, molybdenum ore, coal, oil shale, oil and gas.

(f) Currently set at 1.1 mill.

(g) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.

(h) 7% beginning July 1, 1996, 8% beginning July 1, 1997, and thereafter.

(i) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Conservation.

(j) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons.

(k) Coal, salt, oil and gas.

(l) Coal and oil excepted.

(m) State also has two related taxes; Mining Occupation Tax and Net Proceeds Tax. Also selected counties must impose an Aggregate Materials Tax of \$.10/cubic yard or \$.07/ton on materials produced in the county.

(n) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems.

(o) Except 2 percent of gross value of incremental petroleum and other mineral or crude oil produced in tertiary recovery projects.

(p) Cement and gypsum or allied products.

(q) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.

(r) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.

(s) Rate reduced by 50 percent if burned in cogeneration facility using renewable resources as fuel to generate at least 10 percent of its energy output.

(t) Asphalt, oil, gas, uranium and metals.

(u) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone and a privilege tax on nuclear materials.

(v) Fees will not be collected when fund reaches \$10 million, but will again be collected when fund falls below \$6 million.

(w) May be levied by counties and cities, until July 1, 1995.

(x) Currently, rate is .6 mill/\$1.

Table 6.27
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE,
BY TYPE OF TAX: 1992 TO 1994

Tax source	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Percent distribution, 1994	Per capita, 1994 (in dollars)
	1994	1993	1992	1993 to 1994	1992 to 1993		
Total collections	\$373,823,968	\$353,525,901	\$331,179,823	6.7%	6.7%	100.0%	\$1,439.00
Sales and gross receipts	185,852,578	174,736,541	164,135,284	6.4	6.5	49.7	715.45
General	123,297,594	114,929,398	108,712,128	7.3	5.7	33.0	474.64
Selective	62,554,984	59,807,143	55,423,156	4.6	7.9	16.7	240.81
Motor fuels	24,520,347	23,568,474	22,252,877	4.0	5.9	6.6	94.39
Public utilities	8,509,861	8,268,479	7,764,969	2.9	6.5	2.3	32.76
Insurance	8,610,074	7,953,769	7,834,971	8.3	1.5	2.3	33.14
Tobacco products	6,605,100	6,231,502	6,118,679	6.0	1.8	1.8	25.43
Alcoholic beverages	3,614,874	3,583,730	3,590,510	0.9	-0.2	1.0	13.92
Other	10,694,728	10,201,189	7,861,150	4.8	29.8	2.9	41.12
Licenses	24,203,421	23,246,974	21,593,489	4.1	7.7	6.5	93.17
Motor vehicles	11,946,281	11,501,886	10,652,964	3.9	8.0	3.2	45.99
Corporations in general	4,504,882	4,331,700	4,104,183	4.0	5.5	1.2	17.34
Motor vehicle operators	1,053,435	1,017,229	1,006,263	3.6	1.1	0.3	4.06
Hunting and fishing	945,431	893,752	884,301	5.8	1.1	0.3	3.64
Alcoholic beverages	299,087	274,965	259,997	8.8	5.8	0.1	1.15
Other	5,454,305	5,227,442	4,685,781	4.3	11.6	1.4	21.00
Individual income	117,726,427	112,242,604	104,994,892	4.9	6.9	31.5	453.19
Corporation net income	25,497,599	24,207,836	21,851,236	5.3	10.8	6.8	98.15
Severance	4,298,003	4,907,971	4,647,479	-12.4	5.6	1.1	16.55
Property	8,386,108	7,116,818	7,363,812	17.8	-3.4	2.2	32.28
Death and gift	5,042,437	4,658,957	4,455,707	8.2	4.6	1.3	19.41
Other	2,817,395	2,408,200	2,137,924	17.0	12.6	0.8	10.84

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Population figures as of July 1, 1994 were used to calculate per capita amounts; see Table 6.32.

TAXES

Table 6.28

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY STATE: 1992 TO 1994

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Per capita, 1994 (in dollars)
	1994	1993	1992	1993 to 1994	1992 to 1993	
United States	\$373,823,968	\$353,525,901	\$331,179,823	5.7%	6.7%	\$1,439.05
Alabama	4,767,108	4,639,784	4,217,916	2.7	10.0	1,129.91
Alaska	1,240,275	2,227,283	1,602,937	-44.3	39.0	2,046.66
Arizona	5,656,858	5,281,816	4,826,755	7.1	9.4	1,388.19
Arkansas	3,175,976	2,942,581	2,748,292	7.9	7.1	1,294.73
California	49,695,396	48,738,484	47,972,949	2.0	1.6	1,581.09
Colorado	4,154,450	3,788,634	3,531,698	9.7	7.3	1,136.34
Connecticut	6,788,492	6,674,848	6,059,339	1.7	10.2	2,072.82
Delaware	1,444,083	1,339,527	1,341,005	7.8	-0.1	2,045.44
Florida	17,808,222	16,407,214	14,504,207	8.5	13.1	1,276.30
Georgia	8,784,065	8,150,457	7,266,981	7.8	12.2	1,245.08
Hawaii	2,993,378	2,748,134	2,709,518	8.9	1.4	2,538.91
Idaho	1,616,901	1,559,927	1,396,013	3.7	11.7	1,427.10
Illinois	15,471,781	14,499,812	13,463,435	6.7	7.7	1,316.52
Indiana	7,283,449	6,915,288	6,963,139	5.3	-0.7	1,266.25
Iowa	4,130,450	3,901,719	3,616,444	5.9	7.9	1,460.04
Kansas	3,674,816	3,302,928	2,801,692	11.3	17.9	1,438.85
Kentucky	5,692,730	5,331,520	5,080,971	6.8	4.9	1,487.52
Louisiana	4,382,693	4,365,992	4,250,245	0.4	2.7	1,015.69
Maine	1,764,588	1,763,941	1,670,488	0.0	5.6	1,423.05
Maryland	7,582,734	7,175,001	6,502,494	5.7	10.3	1,514.73
Massachusetts	11,016,505	10,383,445	9,903,246	6.1	4.8	1,823.62
Michigan	15,419,391	12,865,907	11,279,170	19.8	14.1	1,623.78
Minnesota	8,650,998	8,137,307	7,449,787	6.3	9.2	1,894.24
Mississippi	3,325,387	2,983,438	2,494,392	11.5	19.6	1,245.93
Missouri	5,909,982	5,479,884	5,131,360	7.8	6.8	1,119.74
Montana	1,160,867	1,129,966	1,034,876	2.7	9.2	1,356.15
Nebraska	2,143,628	1,981,288	1,889,877	8.2	4.8	1,320.78
Nevada	2,380,709	2,207,038	1,823,376	7.9	21.0	1,633.98
New Hampshire	837,002	993,285	985,415	-15.7	0.8	736.15
New Jersey	13,494,043	13,021,982	12,802,662	3.6	1.7	1,707.24
New Mexico	3,020,921	2,776,572	2,237,656	8.8	24.1	1,826.43
New York	32,816,619	31,291,336	30,113,133	4.9	3.9	1,806.19
North Carolina	10,518,600	9,753,838	9,009,742	7.8	8.3	1,487.78
North Dakota	884,714	876,600	693,007	0.9	26.5	1,386.70
Ohio	14,188,451	12,788,355	12,114,788	10.9	5.6	1,278.01
Oklahoma	4,262,983	4,097,434	3,765,272	4.0	8.8	1,308.47
Oregon	4,039,416	3,658,245	3,322,287	10.4	10.1	1,308.95
Pennsylvania	17,141,998	16,662,962	16,269,988	2.9	2.4	1,422.34
Rhode Island	1,436,125	1,432,977	1,307,111	0.2	9.6	1,440.45
South Carolina	4,501,767	4,288,976	3,935,500	5.0	9.0	1,228.65
South Dakota	659,225	589,069	565,032	11.9	4.3	914.32
Tennessee	5,733,262	5,558,473	4,858,098	3.1	14.4	1,107.88
Texas	19,465,331	18,240,773	17,024,494	6.7	7.1	1,059.16
Utah	2,415,880	2,211,541	1,987,793	9.2	11.3	1,266.18
Vermont	832,515	792,812	765,972	5.0	3.5	1,435.37
Virginia	8,037,069	7,571,798	7,025,345	6.1	7.8	1,226.66
Washington	9,700,847	8,903,856	8,476,932	9.0	5.0	1,815.62
West Virginia	2,554,198	2,474,727	2,351,858	3.2	5.2	1,401.86
Wisconsin	8,427,695	7,955,528	7,389,207	5.9	7.7	1,658.34
Wyoming	739,395	661,599	645,929	11.8	2.4	1,553.35

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.29

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sales and gross receipts</i>	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Individual income</i>	<i>Corporation net income</i>	<i>Severance</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Death and gift</i>	<i>Documentary and stock transfer</i>	<i>Other</i>
Number of states using tax	50	50	50	43	46	33	41	50	31	18
United States	\$373,823,968	\$185,852,578	\$24,203,421	\$117,726,427	\$25,497,599	\$4,298,003	\$8,386,108	\$5,042,437	\$2,538,708	\$278,687
Alabama	4,767,108	2,559,992	386,771	1,367,622	218,131	70,892	112,596	30,176	20,928	0
Alaska	1,240,275	99,654	73,785	0	176,070	827,522	61,612	1,616	0	16
Arizona	5,656,858	3,269,399	321,227	1,408,535	303,239	0	313,841	40,617	0	0
Arkansas	3,175,976	1,785,652	193,897	958,302	184,281	12,922	5,708	11,425	10,479	13,310
California	49,695,396	21,465,527	2,471,486	17,547,763	4,633,449	46,373	2,999,953	530,845	0	0
Colorado	4,154,450	1,775,608	249,542	1,925,168	146,042	15,409	8,597	33,866	0	218
Connecticut	6,788,492	3,262,305	303,333	2,236,725	701,942	0	15	223,187	60,985	0
Delaware	1,444,083	211,112	469,337	546,856	155,070	0	0	23,240	36,723	1,745
Florida	17,808,222	13,551,787	1,301,092	0	950,235	54,362	681,484	347,052	922,210	0
Georgia	8,784,065	4,151,459	390,981	3,580,714	521,399	0	33,779	87,672	127	17,934
Hawaii	2,993,378	1,851,798	74,892	962,217	68,429	0	0	28,120	7,922	0
Idaho	1,616,901	775,847	151,600	563,351	87,933	2,560	108	6,845	0	28,657
Illinois	15,471,781	7,869,905	914,650	5,049,815	1,229,274	0	217,726	155,254	35,157	0
Indiana	7,283,449	3,353,790	205,670	3,015,729	606,169	696	3,020	98,375	0	0
Iowa	4,130,450	1,965,098	385,897	1,509,125	174,285	0	0	88,146	7,899	0
Kansas	3,674,816	1,810,463	186,119	1,194,328	254,892	105,663	35,759	87,592	0	0
Kentucky	5,692,730	2,720,527	323,517	1,729,182	269,067	199,261	370,782	76,135	4,259	0
Louisiana	4,382,693	2,281,396	432,683	977,593	219,190	370,439	48,815	52,577	0	0
Maine	1,764,588	890,696	106,498	614,442	91,955	0	41,625	10,080	9,292	0
Maryland	7,582,734	3,273,739	351,983	3,225,341	320,068	0	219,142	81,646	73,791	37,024
Massachusetts	11,016,505	3,538,812	401,099	5,689,768	1,062,930	0	310	277,533	46,053	0
Michigan	15,419,391	6,081,009	816,635	5,553,342	2,174,644	33,483	692,835	56,981	0	10,462
Minnesota	8,650,998	3,828,984	664,057	3,449,331	551,822	2,720	8,200	43,732	102,152	0
Mississippi	3,325,387	2,242,360	210,330	637,637	167,873	34,214	22,731	10,242	0	0
Missouri	5,909,982	2,985,727	460,153	2,141,522	252,392	61	13,607	54,308	0	2,212
Montana	1,160,867	242,219	132,624	345,644	68,872	90,893	226,373	10,886	0	43,356
Nebraska	2,143,628	1,148,823	144,678	715,590	113,142	1,628	3,407	11,981	4,379	0
Nevada	2,380,709	1,968,546	286,709	0	0	44,176	55,595	23,608	2,075	0
New Hampshire	837,002	484,915	105,250	35,980	144,157	0	743	33,218	30,882	1,857
New Jersey	13,494,043	6,941,845	614,423	4,475,079	1,085,055	0	11,332	304,770	61,539	0
New Mexico	3,020,921	1,803,333	141,853	577,069	122,528	330,669	33,269	12,200	0	0
New York	32,816,619	11,595,814	940,811	16,033,524	3,120,034	0	0	799,405	327,031	0
North Carolina	10,518,600	4,597,688	646,871	4,288,148	737,260	1,863	127,087	119,683	0	0
North Dakota	884,714	496,733	63,632	136,944	71,461	110,396	1,953	3,595	0	0
Ohio	14,188,451	7,151,105	1,165,990	5,110,016	652,543	9,060	13,239	86,498	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1994 — Continued

TAXES

<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sales and gross receipts</i>	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Individual income</i>	<i>Corporation net income</i>	<i>Severance</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Death and gift</i>	<i>Documentary and stock transfer</i>	<i>Other</i>
Oklahoma	4,262,983	1,773,873	552,166	1,315,068	162,214	372,464	0	59,210	6,352	21,636
Oregon	4,039,416	543,362	511,152	2,583,527	263,682	74,744	90	45,341	17,518	0
Pennsylvania	17,141,998	8,118,911	1,752,101	4,735,861	1,486,299	0	230,255	593,992	208,999	15,580
Rhode Island	1,436,125	722,267	85,954	528,089	79,320	0	7,414	9,477	3,515	89
South Carolina	4,501,767	2,322,079	370,074	1,530,996	219,052	0	12,331	27,192	20,043	0
South Dakota	659,225	512,173	79,798	0	36,540	7,007	0	23,591	116	0
Tennessee	5,733,262	4,501,624	562,847	99,108	421,960	951	0	44,483	78,824	23,465
Texas	19,465,331	15,867,612	2,526,066	0	0	919,299	0	152,354	0	0
Utah	2,415,880	1,256,881	81,743	925,004	125,191	18,872	0	8,189	0	0
Vermont	832,515	400,461	68,174	286,108	34,932	0	9,664	8,705	12,723	11,748
Virginia	8,037,069	3,253,135	413,997	3,811,860	306,667	1,678	15,721	82,996	114,296	36,719
Washington	9,700,847	7,238,336	458,364	0	0	84,031	1,606,396	35,239	278,481	0
West Virginia	2,554,198	1,385,645	145,273	669,694	184,625	152,945	2,038	9,321	4,657	0
Wisconsin	8,427,695	3,662,615	435,365	3,638,710	541,284	1,881	52,678	53,202	29,301	12,659
Wyoming	739,395	259,937	70,272	0	0	298,869	84,278	26,039	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.30
STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

Selective sales and gross receipts											
		General sales or gross receipts									
State	Total		Total	Motor fuels	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Insurance	Alcoholic beverages	Parimutuels	Amusements	Other
Number of states using tax	50	45	50	50	41	50	50	50	36	32	39
United States	\$185,852,578	\$123,297,594	\$62,554,984	\$24,520,347	\$8,509,861	\$6,605,100	\$8,610,074	\$3,614,874	\$543,612	\$1,251,841	\$8,899,275
Alabama	2,559,992	1,279,245	1,280,747	445,279	376,822	68,116	166,346	112,043	5,180	91	106,870
Alaska	99,654	...	99,654	40,507	2,609	16,788	26,109	11,956	...	1,685	...
Arizona	3,269,399	2,494,391	775,008	423,061	112,214	53,076	134,971	42,263	8,506	917	...
Arkansas	1,785,652	1,211,806	573,846	320,905	...	89,134	62,942	27,618	14,676	989	57,582
California	21,465,527	16,871,660	4,593,867	2,526,231	39,955	622,313	977,529	279,556	119,159	...	29,124
Colorado	1,775,608	1,125,265	650,343	405,952	5,866	62,490	103,191	22,915	8,414	1,248	40,267
Connecticut	3,262,305	2,184,089	1,078,216	405,748	147,141	124,795	167,845	41,747	40,500	51,020	99,420
Delaware	211,112	...	211,112	75,874	24,652	20,669	50,009	11,892	118	...	27,898
Florida	13,551,787	10,042,360	3,509,427	1,252,347	459,376	438,864	378,461	534,793	93,376	397	351,813
Georgia	4,151,459	3,266,812	884,647	490,883	...	80,620	198,773	114,371	...	...	...
Hawaii	1,851,798	1,332,248	519,550	76,374	92,292	32,658	174,515	38,997	...	...	104,714
Idaho	775,847	544,145	231,702	152,231	2,125	19,269	48,464	4,561	1,549	...	3,503
Illinois	7,869,905	4,660,572	3,209,333	1,096,031	798,604	304,800	141,426	59,457	46,896	206,892	555,227
Indiana	3,353,790	2,505,874	847,916	599,025	4,139	79,653	132,472	32,367	...	...	260
Iowa	1,965,098	1,388,742	576,356	354,145	...	96,202	103,327	12,478	1,696	8,508	...
Kansas	1,810,463	1,297,170	513,293	284,490	806	54,097	95,619	58,217	8,299	1,077	10,688
Kentucky	2,720,527	1,560,091	1,160,436	380,406	...	17,151	260,391	57,007	15,548	240	429,693
Louisiana	2,281,396	1,379,112	902,284	465,940	19,513	81,910	246,250	50,056	5,544	1,862	31,209
Maine	890,696	617,008	273,688	149,826	1,112	46,132	40,341	34,656	1,621	...	...
Maryland	3,273,739	1,814,949	1,458,790	587,845	137,723	139,767	147,489	24,094	2,993	5,173	413,706
Massachusetts	3,538,812	2,303,139	1,235,673	562,584	...	237,307	290,189	60,998	13,426	8,350	62,819
Michigan	6,081,009	4,538,124	1,542,885	794,603	...	395,792	201,094	122,503	17,415	...	11,478
Minnesota	3,828,984	2,516,191	1,312,793	486,797	788	169,681	150,069	55,930	217	57,507	391,804
Mississippi	2,242,360	1,586,879	655,481	340,587	...	54,204	97,296	36,453	...	126,941	...
Missouri	2,985,727	2,195,890	789,837	472,024	346	99,091	195,004	23,372	...	...	...
Montana	242,219	...	242,219	157,743	13,457	13,825	32,506	14,853	190	...	9,645
Nebraska	1,148,823	746,975	401,848	256,014	2,233	46,292	40,494	15,693	854	10,821	29,447
Nevada	1,968,546	1,184,850	783,696	171,967	4,930	47,943	77,279	13,143	...	426,694	41,740
New Hampshire	484,915	...	484,915	97,912	50,390	42,850	40,037	10,920	6,180	2,480	234,146
New Jersey	6,941,845	3,778,427	3,163,418	446,284	1,612,339	255,568	257,910	76,316	4,707	287,154	223,140
New Mexico	1,803,333	1,430,498	372,835	196,439	8,875	23,899	34,929	28,246	1,153	966	78,328
New York	11,595,814	6,364,937	5,230,877	490,283	1,750,317	704,853	688,284	217,962	67,069	662	1,311,447
North Carolina	4,597,688	2,589,005	2,008,683	908,553	279,467	37,925	225,408	158,015	...	...	399,315
North Dakota	496,733	256,203	240,530	83,158	25,961	23,966	17,311	5,197	...	11,354	73,583
Ohio	7,151,105	4,479,907	2,671,198	1,242,480	662,691	287,042	325,865	79,695	14,089	...	59,336

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1994 — Continued

General sales			Selective sales and gross receipts								
		or		Motor	Public	Tobacco	Insurance	Alcoholic	Parimutuels	Amusements	Other
State	Total	gross receipts	Total	fuels	utilities	products		beverages			
Oklahoma	1,773,873	1,090,876	682,997	378,255	14,637	73,067	134,882	57,736	3,601	12,399	8,420
Oregon	543,362	...	543,362	354,578	6,435	104,699	64,295	10,577	2,698	80	...
Pennsylvania	8,118,911	5,134,300	2,984,611	751,182	649,913	307,679	433,370	146,278	15,669	361	680,159
Rhode Island	722,267	412,820	309,447	119,641	68,944	41,125	36,844	8,403	7,286	...	27,204
South Carolina	2,322,079	1,673,303	648,776	303,918	38,827	29,166	69,666	111,862	...	18,318	77,019
South Dakota	512,173	339,039	173,134	87,326	781	14,248	29,746	9,670	374	37	30,952
Tennessee	4,501,624	3,081,250	1,420,374	684,479	5,596	81,420	171,340	64,704	...	...	412,835
Texas	15,867,612	9,926,287	5,941,325	2,171,338	263,277	573,337	754,674	400,466	...	7,034	1,771,199
Utah	1,256,881	984,287	272,594	187,377	...	27,649	39,959	17,609	...	...	...
Vermont	400,461	175,974	224,487	59,680	16,074	14,227	17,931	13,330	103	...	103,142
Virginia	3,253,135	1,780,604	1,472,531	670,770	114,236	15,039	196,416	107,046	...	61	368,963
Washington	7,238,336	5,797,770	1,440,566	632,262	202,422	215,284	146,309	128,602	3,790	14	111,883
West Virginia	1,385,645	727,192	658,453	204,654	223,738	33,596	66,813	7,855	2,500	...	119,297
Wisconsin	3,662,615	2,427,900	1,234,715	634,631	268,238	180,171	103,806	39,396	7,964	509	...
Wyoming	259,937	199,428	60,509	39,728	...	5,651	13,878	1,000	252	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

Table 6.31
STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Motor vehicle</i>	<i>Motor vehicle operators</i>	<i>Corporations in general</i>	<i>Occupations and businesses, n.e.c.</i>	<i>Hunting and fishing</i>	<i>Alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Public utilities</i>	<i>Amusements</i>	<i>Other</i>
Number of states using tax	50	50	49	48	50	50	47	29	39	48
United States	\$24,203,421	\$11,946,281	\$1,053,435	\$4,504,882	\$4,490,442	\$945,431	\$299,087	\$362,225	\$239,217	\$362,421
Alabama	386,771	157,861	13,877	94,207	92,241	17,320	2,698	8,412	...	155
Alaska	73,785	24,289	2,352	1,001	27,641	16,201	1,883	322	96	...
Arizona	321,227	225,722	9,580	4,415	38,141	14,979	3,037	...	28	25,325
Arkansas	193,897	89,632	11,418	8,670	48,594	17,189	1,391	8,873	4,494	3,636
California	2,471,486	1,422,013	105,722	96,538	655,188	67,335	36,746	81,057	...	6,887
Colorado	249,542	112,787	4,114	3,508	61,071	55,339	3,493	...	2,135	7,095
Connecticut	303,333	184,660	25,036	12,050	66,379	4,005	5,888	...	250	5,065
Delaware	469,337	20,422	129	307,008	136,492	871	599	2,585	66	1,165
Florida	1,301,092	762,437	95,747	117,592	230,785	14,454	38,286	23,961	10,090	7,740
Georgia	390,981	203,731	37,869	25,065	57,923	20,552	4,704	...	...	41,137
Hawaii	74,892	57,961	272	1,475	11,464	252	...	3,293	...	175
Idaho	151,600	60,211	3,547	613	33,895	20,957	1,000	29,670	...	1,707
Illinois	914,650	711,801	41,638	90,494	44,055	18,747	4,283	...	867	2,765
Indiana	205,670	137,645	...	4,146	38,445	13,995	7,564	...	3,352	523
Iowa	385,897	249,609	6,667	37,184	58,198	14,439	8,332	7,622	2,017	1,829
Kansas	186,119	113,630	7,865	17,307	27,667	10,720	2,724	3,715	207	2,284
Kentucky	323,517	156,876	9,198	82,226	47,991	15,912	2,125	6,353	361	2,475
Louisiana	432,683	95,928	9,824	260,744	42,744	12,584	...	7,562	2,229	1,068
Maine	106,498	53,987	9,587	2,367	27,532	9,050	2,941	...	506	528
Maryland	351,983	185,676	19,689	13,490	120,389	10,486	493	...	13	1,747
Massachusetts	401,099	236,694	60,002	18,286	55,912	4,369	1,127	...	938	23,771
Michigan	816,635	576,090	32,814	18,669	99,696	38,901	11,797	17,633	629	20,406
Minnesota	664,057	449,866	22,355	2,183	141,019	37,482	779	...	351	10,022
Mississippi	210,330	102,289	7,361	50,490	35,901	11,239	2,948	...	...	102
Missouri	460,153	217,777	15,195	69,015	106,454	20,667	3,332	15,656	1,455	10,602
Montana	132,624	42,560	3,151	928	22,844	26,377	1,390	1,222	33,456	696
Nebraska	144,678	65,618	4,647	6,617	44,775	8,488	241	...	...	14,292
Nevada	286,709	82,896	9,650	10,486	100,763	4,596	...	...	74,535	3,783
New Hampshire	105,250	49,795	7,185	3,848	27,879	6,233	3,035	4,399	492	2,384
New Jersey	614,423	314,169	26,464	124,061	76,951	12,051	4,880	3,317	49,946	2,584
New Mexico	141,853	105,166	5,714	2,143	13,267	11,325	3,347	72	170	649
New York	940,811	612,820	91,925	37,514	82,209	35,589	27,685	49,641	239	3,189
North Carolina	646,871	307,522	52,827	164,406	93,601	14,737	5,758	...	5,854	2,166
North Dakota	63,632	33,664	2,924	...	19,989	6,495	240	...	320	...
Ohio	1,165,990	529,242	27,425	310,468	246,249	23,491	24,680	648	...	3,787

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1994 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Motor vehicle</i>	<i>Motor vehicle operators</i>	<i>Corporations in general</i>	<i>Occupations and businesses, n.e.c.</i>	<i>Hunting and fishing</i>	<i>Alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Public utilities</i>	<i>Amusements</i>	<i>Other</i>
Oklahoma	552,166	446,105	6,358	34,494	43,899	14,038	2,354	4	4,561	353
Oregon	511,152	265,461	14,781	7,468	180,798	30,248	1,738	7,622	786	2,250
Pennsylvania	1,752,101	464,508	47,247	893,118	242,528	42,624	14,072	39,928	44	8,032
Rhode Island	85,954	54,976	424	10,190	17,890	1,390	241	...	180	663
South Carolina	370,074	88,940	13,020	28,920	91,326	12,414	9,649	...	31,186	94,619
South Dakota	79,798	25,888	1,670	748	35,374	10,735	257	...	163	4,963
Tennessee	562,847	177,350	35,964	249,682	68,721	22,424	1,677	5,151	...	1,878
Texas	2,526,066	744,896	69,218	1,228,233	384,103	46,665	25,705	8,212	5,365	13,669
Utah	81,743	49,893	7,746	...	9,695	13,135	700	...	...	574
Vermont	68,174	41,560	3,253	1,837	13,260	5,087	408	...	176	2,593
Virginia	413,997	267,968	22,363	24,814	70,089	18,393	6,193	...	9	4,168
Washington	458,364	222,233	20,616	9,170	150,701	28,956	8,371	14,188	681	3,448
West Virginia	145,273	86,127	4,230	4,484	18,275	14,149	8,051	9,527	5	425
Wisconsin	435,365	219,736	20,623	8,631	126,742	45,736	238	13	965	12,681
Wyoming	70,272	37,594	2,152	3,879	2,697	22,010	7	1,567	...	366

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

Table 6.32
FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 1994	Total population (excluding armed forces overseas) (in thousands)			Personal income, calendar year 1993 (a)	
		July 1, 1994 (b)	July 1, 1993 (b)	July 1, 1992 (b)	Amount (in millions)	Per capita (in dollars)
United States .....	...	259,771	257,326	254,442	\$5,342,330	\$20,781
Alabama	September 30	4,219	4,187	4,136	71,620	17,106
Alaska	June 30	606	599	587	13,785	23,008
Arizona	June 30	4,075	3,936	3,832	71,317	18,119
Arkansas	June 30	2,453	2,424	2,399	38,776	15,994
California	June 30	31,431	31,211	30,867	683,002	21,884
Colorado	June 30	3,656	3,566	3,470	76,581	21,475
Connecticut	June 30	3,275	3,277	3,281	91,625	27,957
Delaware	June 30	706	700	689	15,220	21,735
Florida	June 30	13,953	13,679	13,488	283,297	20,710
Georgia	June 30	7,055	6,917	6,751	132,832	19,203
Hawaii	June 30	1,179	1,172	1,160	27,389	23,378
Idaho	June 30	1,133	1,099	1,067	19,279	17,540
Illinois	June 30	11,752	11,697	11,631	263,591	22,534
Indiana	June 30	5,752	5,713	5,662	109,465	19,161
Iowa	June 30	2,829	2,814	2,812	51,564	18,324
Kansas	June 30	2,554	2,531	2,523	50,295	19,874
Kentucky	June 30	3,827	3,789	3,755	64,237	16,954
Louisiana	June 30	4,315	4,295	4,287	71,252	16,588
Maine	June 30	1,240	1,239	1,235	23,271	18,775
Maryland	June 30	5,006	4,965	4,908	118,759	23,920
Massachusetts	June 30	6,041	6,012	5,998	147,148	24,475
Michigan	September 30	9,496	9,478	9,437	194,687	20,542
Minnesota	June 30	4,567	4,517	4,480	94,942	21,017
Mississippi	June 30	2,669	2,643	2,614	38,869	14,708
Missouri	June 30	5,278	5,234	5,193	102,369	19,559
Montana	June 30	856	839	824	14,617	17,413
Nebraska	June 30	1,623	1,607	1,606	31,754	19,757
Nevada	June 30	1,457	1,389	1,327	31,593	22,747
New Hampshire	June 30	1,137	1,125	1,111	24,947	22,169
New Jersey	June 30	7,904	7,879	7,789	210,622	26,732
New Mexico	June 30	1,654	1,616	1,581	26,402	16,333
New York	March 31	18,169	18,197	18,119	450,754	24,771
North Carolina	June 30	7,070	6,945	6,843	129,790	18,688
North Dakota	June 30	638	635	636	10,872	17,123
Ohio	June 30	11,102	11,091	11,016	217,693	19,627
Oklahoma	June 30	3,258	3,231	3,212	55,047	17,035
Oregon	June 30	3,086	3,032	2,977	58,962	19,447
Pennsylvania	June 30	12,052	12,048	12,009	255,921	21,241
Rhode Island	June 30	997	1,000	1,005	21,204	21,203
South Carolina	June 30	3,664	3,643	3,603	61,236	16,810
South Dakota	June 30	721	715	711	12,860	17,977
Tennessee	June 30	5,175	5,099	5,024	93,894	18,415
Texas	August 31	18,378	18,031	17,656	345,009	19,134
Utah	June 30	1,908	1,860	1,813	30,010	16,138
Vermont	June 30	580	576	570	11,193	19,442
Virginia	June 30	6,552	6,491	6,377	139,831	21,544
Washington	June 30	5,343	5,255	5,136	114,422	21,773
West Virginia	June 30	1,822	1,820	1,812	29,392	16,148
Wisconsin	June 30	5,082	5,038	5,007	99,860	19,822
Wyoming	June 30	476	470	466	9,275	19,724

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1994.

(b) Represents resident U.S. population (50 states) as of July 1993, 1994 and 1995 from the Bureau of the Census.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.33

**SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY:
FISCAL YEAR 1994
(In millions of dollars)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grants to state and local governments</i>	<i>Salaries and wages</i>	<i>Direct payments for individuals</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Other programs</i>
United States	\$1,320,132	\$214,239	\$168,951	\$691,666	\$197,959	\$47,317
Alabama	22,280	3,209	3,125	11,996	3,364	585
Alaska	4,640	1,063	1,367	924	1,007	278
Arizona	19,011	2,996	2,269	10,558	2,679	510
Arkansas	11,376	1,966	1,020	7,298	596	496
California	155,391	26,219	18,830	75,466	30,416	4,460
Colorado	18,989	2,102	3,540	7,987	4,472	888
Connecticut	16,591	3,028	1,405	8,902	2,751	506
Delaware	2,950	472	455	1,784	167	72
Florida	71,092	8,018	7,263	46,381	8,306	1,124
Georgia	32,067	5,028	5,945	15,486	4,799	809
Hawaii	7,603	1,088	2,498	2,898	905	213
Idaho	4,965	778	611	2,520	844	212
Illinois	49,936	8,506	5,402	31,367	3,222	1,440
Indiana	22,104	3,553	2,101	13,804	1,674	971
Iowa	12,979	2,015	954	7,590	637	1,783
Kansas	12,506	1,666	1,892	6,914	1,151	883
Kentucky	17,504	3,096	2,608	10,068	1,322	410
Louisiana	21,672	5,233	2,136	10,656	3,037	611
Maine	6,708	1,269	773	3,518	1,023	125
Maryland	36,576	3,637	7,414	13,600	8,228	3,695
Massachusetts	35,374	6,261	3,112	17,672	6,609	1,720
Michigan	38,975	7,117	2,887	25,535	2,479	956
Minnesota	18,797	3,515	1,617	10,113	1,798	1,753
Mississippi	14,072	2,507	1,539	7,308	2,295	424
Missouri	31,766	3,971	3,332	14,889	7,455	2,119
Montana	4,638	906	611	2,250	204	666
Nebraska	7,439	1,114	971	4,178	561	615
Nevada	6,104	797	763	3,409	1,045	90
New Hampshire	4,636	956	432	2,648	487	113
New Jersey	37,328	6,163	3,739	22,685	4,218	524
New Mexico	11,274	1,714	1,590	4,041	3,596	333
New York	90,346	22,445	7,428	51,909	6,142	2,422
North Carolina	28,858	4,862	4,833	16,481	1,897	786
North Dakota	3,909	702	566	1,704	210	727
Ohio	48,023	8,366	4,467	29,488	4,775	926
Oklahoma	15,718	2,359	2,627	8,943	1,142	648
Oregon	13,057	2,355	1,419	8,275	493	516
Pennsylvania	61,025	9,705	5,802	39,193	4,525	1,800
Rhode Island	5,473	1,100	641	3,109	499	123
South Carolina	17,097	2,726	2,503	8,839	2,721	308
South Dakota	3,814	724	541	1,848	197	503
Tennessee	25,056	3,940	2,669	13,461	4,478	508
Texas	79,308	12,669	9,999	41,079	12,842	2,719
Utah	7,594	1,209	1,479	3,444	1,190	271
Vermont	2,411	546	268	1,435	109	53
Virginia	45,890	3,180	12,147	17,168	11,689	1,705
Washington	26,644	3,924	4,187	13,381	4,086	1,065
West Virginia	9,550	2,166	788	6,003	445	148
Wisconsin	19,670	3,450	1,396	12,616	1,282	925
Wyoming	2,344	714	358	1,070	121	81
Dist. of Columbia	21,766	2,222	11,415	2,523	4,103	1,503
American Samoa	111	67	3	31	11	0
Guam	1,048	154	457	139	276	22
No. Mariana Islands	61	52	2	4	3	0
Puerto Rico	9,315	3,388	695	4,744	316	172
U.S. Virgin Islands	385	191	35	137	17	4
Adjustments or undistributed to states	24,318	1,059	23	193	23,043	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. For additional information on categories and distributions shown, see footnotes to Tables 6.34 through 6.38.

Table 6.34

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY AGENCY AND FOR
SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1994**
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Child nutrition programs</i>	<i>Food Stamp administration (a)</i>	<i>Special supplemental food program (WIC)</i>	<i>Special milk program</i>	<i>State and private forestry</i>	<i>Economic development administration</i>	<i>Corporation for public broadcasting</i>	<i>National Guard centers -construction</i>
United States (c)	\$214,238,801	\$6,827,963	\$3,351,484	\$3,150,181	\$17,422	\$75,886	\$236,754	\$289,424	\$207,341
Alabama	3,209,413	144,026	54,355	58,935	34	5,205	4,893	1,735	8,325
Alaska	1,063,354	19,513	9,506	9,088	6	996	3,027	4,050	2,272
Arizona	2,995,682	123,939	19,180	57,112	172	961	1,694	3,222	9,280
Arkansas	1,966,315	87,073	13,435	37,172	23	660	4,442	1,017	2,283
California	26,218,739	843,593	348,893	411,417	884	4,936	16,304	19,304	5,856
Colorado	2,102,430	74,413	13,973	32,199	78	1,406	2,905	4,280	87
Connecticut	3,027,597	52,813	18,433	36,691	507	267	648	1,909	0
Delaware	472,150	20,370	4,059	7,624	0	510	215	0	66
Florida	8,018,036	362,310	74,689	130,975	138	1,650	6,573	9,404	3,330
Georgia	5,028,414	217,048	50,366	99,481	22	2,405	5,869	2,742	1,847
Hawaii	1,088,000	28,076	8,634	19,578	7	1,039	889	1,665	724
Idaho	777,759	27,860	4,065	17,827	205	759	5,860	1,392	10,682
Illinois	8,505,540	253,335	44,280	112,474	2,790	2,112	7,827	7,794	950
Indiana	3,553,262	105,844	26,417	58,545	361	698	2,461	4,468	1,680
Iowa	2,015,274	61,934	9,738	28,643	213	1,388	4,719	2,159	10,743
Kansas	1,666,440	88,749	7,309	28,070	161	902	1,862	2,238	5,371
Kentucky	3,096,169	116,070	25,762	56,442	123	1,277	7,413	3,351	992
Louisiana	5,232,732	217,733	38,373	64,014	69	3,067	3,080	2,617	7,373
Maine	1,269,065	28,541	5,503	12,630	119	912	2,918	1,778	199
Maryland	3,637,395	98,245	366,650	38,517	425	2,783	2,672	2,635	3,411
Massachusetts	6,261,443	114,660	22,142	49,491	521	435	5,198	11,672	679
Michigan	7,117,036	167,824	54,603	103,571	1,216	2,087	8,806	6,342	1,381
Minnesota	3,514,597	129,548	76,161	41,606	847	1,081	3,814	14,714	11,429
Mississippi	2,506,590	138,434	18,046	43,558	7	1,580	2,990	1,205	7,440
Missouri	3,970,851	122,773	25,705	58,210	436	1,186	9,658	3,267	2,570
Montana	906,271	23,278	4,485	10,885	59	841	2,124	622	2,835
Nebraska	1,114,016	49,450	4,196	17,056	230	622	756	4,567	4,198
Nevada	796,770	21,891	5,772	12,325	108	351	457	1,288	1,359
New Hampshire	955,616	14,556	2,708	9,111	232	1,394	146	1,289	0
New Jersey	6,162,785	127,929	75,730	60,122	967	380	3,650	1,865	0
New Mexico	1,714,352	81,847	75,760	25,992	9	873	1,200	1,999	9,755
New York	22,445,396	457,406	150,344	226,823	1,469	453	11,333	25,985	499
North Carolina	4,862,166	194,451	33,015	77,268	125	1,488	7,306	3,420	1,600
North Dakota	702,001	23,080	3,325	9,877	65	740	2,007	1,365	8,209
Ohio	8,366,287	207,694	98,365	111,351	1,009	2,615	6,516	8,091	648
Oklahoma	2,358,690	105,538	17,814	49,340	102	162	5,052	1,947	932
Oregon	2,354,826	72,648	23,631	33,863	239	1,592	4,160	2,779	4,389
Pennsylvania	9,704,968	208,168	93,427	123,080	816	1,825	9,183	10,760	615
Rhode Island	1,099,961	16,018	5,813	10,851	102	346	305	508	20
South Carolina	2,726,377	122,547	17,116	52,984	0	3,904	4,719	4,678	3,108
South Dakota	724,219	24,911	4,294	11,859	50	797	1,407	1,395	2,591
Tennessee	3,939,516	136,817	22,055	61,915	50	3,177	3,423	3,680	7,25
Texas	12,668,889	664,137	142,165	258,369	121	2,368	20,572	8,366	26,289
Utah	1,208,744	60,129	13,567	25,518	51	969	642	2,586	4,514
Vermont	546,422	12,432	8,597	7,485	126	912	141	799	10
Virginia	3,180,376	101,726	41,050	62,836	55	2,914	4,403	31,672	2,043
West Virginia	2,165,790	52,299	6,090	26,065	39	2,224	6,495	1,698	3,488
Wisconsin	3,449,739	88,277	24,722	53,755	1,720	1,707	3,870	4,396	10,233
Wyoming	714,290	12,671	1,369	6,516	15	647	189	481	4,068
Dist. of Columbia	2,221,772	20,780	8,648	10,219	17	98	6,030	6,692	15
American Samoa	66,571	4,427	0	0	0	0	3,359	331	0
No. Mariana Islands	51,631	3,839	4,903	0	0	253	519	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,388,207	150,615	1,083,040	119,520	0	270	5,637	1,767	900
U.S. Virgin Islands	191,159	4,845	3,164	6,035	2	113	1,286	423	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>School improvement programs</i>	<i>Construction of wastewater treatment facilities</i>	<i>FEMA-disaster relief</i>	<i>Support payments (AFDC)</i>	<i>Low income home energy assistance</i>	<i>Medicaid</i>	<i>Supplemental security income</i>	<i>Section 8 housing assistance grants (b)</i>
United States (c)	\$1,358,046	\$1,971,463	\$2,021,899	\$16,635,326	\$2,206,275	\$82,033,657	\$30,457	\$9,794,218
Alabama	23,266	23,950	20,823	116,989	16,964	1,287,374	768	101,800
Alaska	6,687	8,804	881	68,362	10,749	175,948	47	17,994
Arizona	18,621	9,381	21,488	291,223	8,325	1,103,268	402	85,541
Arkansas	13,506	15,005	7,773	86,450	13,434	833,595	118	75,357
California	148,272	144,015	1,102,743	4,137,867	78,777	7,861,310	3,560	1,407,328
Colorado	16,303	6,793	27	92,519	34,985	648,692	174	112,500
Connecticut	14,643	23,902	582	302,289	50,458	1,175,083	388	196,626
Delaware	6,681	9,116	3,369	34,664	5,923	152,581	58	13,407
Florida	58,652	80,617	118,196	554,590	17,268	2,945,408	637	350,380
Georgia	35,923	19,130	31,831	459,462	21,682	2,079,808	311	180,323
Hawaii	6,721	7,146	37,140	117,739	2,657	242,711	88	65,953
Idaho	6,735	10,109	46	32,485	11,139	234,651	183	26,724
Illinois	60,162	105,893	95,602	575,996	114,702	2,780,473	1,000	482,140
Indiana	27,973	31,020	1,819	133,229	56,739	1,591,290	1,086	155,281
Iowa	14,037	24,472	78,669	123,416	41,577	693,308	231	79,004
Kansas	12,679	16,254	34,916	105,146	16,851	601,972	1	52,974
Kentucky	20,621	14,031	5,791	181,980	30,890	1,330,415	649	125,615
Louisiana	26,700	13,402	11,448	53,992	15,072	3,255,603	749	127,935
Maine	6,769	10,520	6,587	86,834	33,706	604,137	357	69,526
Maryland	22,986	51,924	9,313	257,115	39,856	1,190,803	315	184,412
Massachusetts	27,336	194,859	6,178	611,077	101,674	2,104,363	1,787	508,237
Michigan	50,400	107,733	3,669	806,661	137,014	2,913,905	992	259,392
Minnesota	22,128	9,747	15,138	295,652	100,733	1,389,527	325	172,001
Mississippi	17,586	14,069	47,512	84,699	28,299	1,067,514	183	82,025
Missouri	26,188	41,224	103,897	234,948	47,971	1,577,329	605	162,948
Montana	6,728	8,754	53	46,532	14,363	246,683	134	25,281
Nebraska	8,361	6,405	45,711	32,678	17,186	389,284	66	36,511
Nevada	6,721	9,815	19	51,916	3,458	191,561	154	39,056
New Hampshire	6,704	10,510	109	55,027	18,635	496,026	52	46,527
New Jersey	37,402	81,685	5,338	441,272	85,347	2,431,107	441	429,693
New Mexico	9,336	14,701	737	139,765	10,785	531,106	104	48,247
New York	97,084	110,139	20,252	1,798,948	276,582	11,323,034	3,645	1,086,837
North Carolina	32,717	40,553	2,396	348,405	39,618	2,098,144	758	184,182
North Dakota	6,677	7,200	7,998	25,673	16,547	200,884	134	23,703
Ohio	55,496	123,520	473	725,625	118,272	3,503,649	2,908	404,447
Oklahoma	16,577	14,005	4,084	204,943	16,550	781,563	215	93,010
Oregon	14,304	22,053	4,696	179,926	40,383	754,789	279	109,479
Pennsylvania	58,570	66,902	62,543	641,004	151,741	3,998,232	1,641	498,554
Rhode Island	6,724	6,686	1,119	60,823	12,309	445,038	106	93,598
South Carolina	19,178	23,277	4,505	105,636	11,882	1,328,662	92	99,804
South Dakota	6,695	9,746	9,610	22,238	13,314	205,963	93	24,459
Tennessee	16,631	34,864	34,451	145,384	23,297	1,802,843	190	136,042
Texas	96,610	137,046	4,732	648,968	33,670	5,386,193	2,044	448,574
Utah	11,496	14,851	159	86,555	13,655	405,664	82	31,269
Vermont	6,671	4,189	314	58,462	15,504	187,036	72	31,728
Virginia	29,420	48,339	4,286	134,629	40,420	1,005,807	413	177,530
Washington	23,952	39,724	9,292	324,919	80,556	1,441,362	552	154,997
West Virginia	9,824	26,029	1,166	111,705	20,647	988,836	205	82,211
Wisconsin	25,302	60,583	13,499	166,253	78,477	1,426,611	983	140,359
Wyoming	6,662	4,908	31	24,725	5,666	98,407	0	13,193
Dist. of Columbia	6,715	16,679	2,453	105,647	6,805	395,288	80	55,191
American Samoa	1,918	0	26	0	0	1,698	0	1,040
Guam	4,474	418	40	7,360	0	3,169	0	10,164
No. Mariana Islands	1,107	2,176	0	0	21	1,332	0	0
Puerto Rico	30,111	15,134	4,674	92,000	3,140	118,931	0	173,109
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,693	240	11,014	2,924	0	3,687	0	0

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Public housing grants	Office of Justice Assistance-justice programs	State unemployment insurance & services	Highway trust fund	State justice institute grants	FAA-airport trust fund	Federal transit administration	All other grants
United States (c)	\$3,453,356	\$688,422	\$3,345,813	\$18,622,632	\$9,254	\$1,619,615	\$3,933,912	\$52,358,001
Alabama	66,473	9,656	41,700	272,066	3	18,904	17,028	914,141
Alaska	69,883	2,622	28,433	224,514	60	84,890	2,591	312,431
Arizona	66,211	16,597	37,398	270,612	69	28,451	25,288	797,247
Arkansas	22,708	4,862	27,286	184,900	9	6,310	6,149	522,748
California	164,930	97,460	540,370	2,015,086	353	135,880	565,691	6,163,910
Colorado	32,991	10,547	38,926	256,573	278	63,114	51,073	607,594
Connecticut	62,813	9,296	68,714	393,444	36	11,208	73,018	533,829
Delaware	9,058	3,308	8,806	53,404	80	286	2,495	136,070
Florida	123,381	38,518	108,490	794,581	144	104,486	110,966	2,022,653
Georgia	100,184	15,043	60,270	384,075	109	36,860	80,883	1,142,740
Hawaii	22,018	4,348	17,391	221,540	2	25,869	15,787	240,278
Idaho	10,433	3,928	21,567	115,109	76	8,862	2,095	224,967
Illinois	267,538	27,543	149,540	728,486	31	85,295	337,344	2,262,233
Indiana	44,561	10,391	49,346	353,347	13	16,786	25,536	854,371
Iowa	12,850	7,259	27,017	246,864	46	18,947	12,327	515,713
Kansas	11,939	5,752	22,902	215,398	6	14,885	6,859	413,244
Kentucky	54,588	8,646	32,190	239,057	23	26,957	20,125	793,161
Louisiana	61,972	9,099	35,127	262,476	22	24,132	27,898	970,779
Maine	12,785	4,391	18,521	88,277	103	8,481	5,137	260,334
Maryland	58,441	10,356	59,573	298,070	85	13,081	95,521	830,206
Massachusetts	88,153	14,194	87,233	962,806	82	16,914	131,975	1,199,777
Michigan	70,067	16,911	130,477	416,889	339	39,805	59,168	1,757,784
Minnesota	56,936	10,279	53,540	292,865	118	31,638	32,937	751,833
Mississippi	33,828	5,159	25,665	173,451	53	5,405	8,021	699,861
Missouri	46,488	14,916	62,892	438,576	22	38,715	37,825	912,502
Montana	30,920	3,197	12,932	165,449	15	11,185	3,005	285,911
Nebraska	24,405	4,602	18,067	150,480	36	12,525	6,173	280,451
Nevada	23,568	4,009	26,272	125,477	106	30,131	5,247	235,709
New Hampshire	8,026	4,541	14,317	69,129	132	13,724	3,132	179,589
New Jersey	135,803	24,353	123,058	510,287	45	21,318	262,382	1,302,611
New Mexico	24,486	6,352	18,742	148,374	237	13,545	6,161	544,239
New York	367,508	43,769	234,488	779,927	285	84,037	776,656	4,567,893
North Carolina	66,168	14,190	66,740	473,082	295	47,304	23,026	1,105,915
North Dakota	12,643	3,116	13,381	105,195	14	9,311	2,448	218,409
Ohio	188,943	23,056	98,656	704,537	292	36,252	90,522	1,853,350
Oklahoma	70,196	8,281	28,797	248,890	13	17,300	10,707	662,672
Oregon	17,712	8,648	43,628	202,684	28	16,102	102,762	694,052
Pennsylvania	212,279	28,081	180,931	757,344	53	51,653	251,325	2,296,241
Rhode Island	33,846	1,899	20,835	136,487	0	13,821	13,381	219,138
South Carolina	30,224	12,771	39,762	231,876	80	19,917	10,788	578,867
South Dakota	30,974	3,364	10,876	133,979	0	3,868	2,516	199,220
Tennessee	72,655	15,779	45,506	284,012	91	38,152	27,557	1,023,688
Texas	125,570	48,363	160,834	1,070,890	50	128,573	187,159	3,067,226
Utah	9,887	6,037	33,226	110,242	29	22,406	9,023	346,187
Vermont	1,835	2,737	10,245	48,299	1	3,380	478	144,875
Virginia	58,928	14,564	60,344	306,763	269	64,993	25,963	961,009
Washington	67,903	15,079	83,778	461,587	93	37,963	29,492	934,765
West Virginia	18,276	4,834	18,028	172,130	49	7,701	8,418	597,333
Wisconsin	48,682	11,211	62,707	338,805	243	20,176	26,301	840,867
Wyoming	4,835	1,738	11,030	114,351	9	7,947	1,351	393,481
Dist. of Columbia	19,148	3,382	16,793	72,220	0	151	269,090	1,199,631
American Samoa	0	709	0	3,707	0	1,685	20	47,651
Guam	1,006	868	636	16,960	0	4,232	331	94,084
No. Mariana Islands	0	648	0	3,237	0	4,356	0	29,240
Puerto Rico	152,418	5,923	24,624	60,423	26	6,381	12,940	1,326,624
U.S. Virgin Islands	22,276	1,235	3,736	9,917	0	3,270	0	113,299

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. All amounts in this table represent actual expenditures of the federal government during the fiscal year.

(a) For Puerto Rico, amounts shown is for nutritional assistance grant program. All other amounts are grant payments for food stamp administration.

(b) Section 8 payments to public agencies; Section 8 payments to non-public agencies are included in Table 6.36.

(c) Includes undistributed monies: \$65,336 for corporation for public broadcasting, \$144,766 for state unemployment insurance & services, \$167,410 for the highway trust fund, and \$211,744 for other programs.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.35

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1994 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Department of Defense						Postal service	All other federal agencies
	Military							
	Total	Total	Total	Active	Inactive	Civilian		
United States	\$168,951,181	\$73,470,136	\$43,255,327	\$38,027,245	\$5,228,082	\$30,214,809	\$40,945,198	\$54,535,847
Alabama	3,124,963	1,700,599	783,845	577,355	206,490	916,754	492,143	932,221
Alaska	1,367,420	843,409	637,441	606,289	31,152	205,968	108,258	415,753
Arizona	2,268,568	924,473	602,975	531,308	71,667	321,498	521,767	822,328
Arkansas	1,019,962	356,997	224,987	159,246	65,741	132,010	319,589	343,376
California	18,829,975	9,911,821	5,976,272	5,623,613	352,659	3,935,549	4,558,379	4,359,775
Colorado	3,540,058	1,537,565	1,089,223	966,702	122,521	448,342	699,732	1,302,761
Connecticut	1,404,522	458,073	287,590	237,690	49,900	170,483	621,097	325,352
Delaware	455,420	197,861	144,685	109,543	35,142	53,176	195,189	62,370
Florida	7,262,593	3,426,832	2,349,439	2,192,854	156,585	1,077,393	2,130,262	1,705,499
Georgia	5,944,727	3,336,998	2,197,814	1,989,987	207,827	1,139,184	994,928	1,612,801
Hawaii	2,498,305	2,178,525	1,527,640	1,475,729	51,911	650,885	143,923	175,857
Idaho	611,479	189,453	142,970	109,461	33,509	46,483	127,376	294,650
Illinois	5,402,257	1,447,268	820,356	678,406	141,950	626,912	2,299,299	1,655,690
Indiana	2,100,938	895,524	357,040	129,479	227,561	538,484	748,473	456,941
Iowa	953,878	130,985	83,225	16,032	67,193	47,760	528,575	294,318
Kansas	1,892,117	1,006,155	803,002	701,805	101,197	203,153	438,262	447,700
Kentucky	2,607,970	1,587,763	1,192,515	1,116,100	76,415	395,248	447,596	572,611
Louisiana	2,135,549	994,584	719,310	591,520	127,790	275,274	511,396	629,569
Maine	772,946	430,366	186,283	145,250	41,033	244,083	208,084	134,496
Maryland	7,414,466	2,596,255	1,070,900	941,705	129,195	1,525,355	858,760	3,959,451
Massachusetts	3,112,100	763,582	373,927	242,331	131,596	389,655	1,246,568	1,101,950
Michigan	2,886,704	633,885	240,669	110,585	130,084	393,216	1,490,453	762,366
Minnesota	1,617,440	236,559	137,491	32,622	104,869	99,068	813,941	566,940
Mississippi	1,538,504	917,009	558,398	444,683	113,715	358,611	263,904	357,591
Missouri	3,331,943	1,218,607	597,529	460,365	137,164	621,078	1,002,998	1,110,338
Montana	610,638	175,240	135,562	105,681	29,881	39,678	125,121	310,277
Nebraska	971,440	441,486	313,227	273,193	40,034	128,259	285,186	244,768
Nevada	762,978	309,213	241,266	220,458	20,808	67,947	190,545	263,220
New Hampshire	432,384	97,078	44,533	22,610	21,923	52,545	208,490	126,816
New Jersey	3,738,702	1,336,362	418,358	314,199	104,159	918,004	1,596,682	805,658
New Mexico	1,590,247	760,937	448,450	414,946	33,504	312,487	205,199	624,111
New York	7,427,713	1,491,994	940,496	752,727	187,769	551,498	3,329,621	2,606,098
North Carolina	4,832,860	3,214,871	2,699,857	2,585,791	114,066	515,014	924,544	693,445
North Dakota	566,230	305,461	248,462	214,314	34,148	56,999	110,107	150,662
Ohio	4,466,688	1,727,108	496,929	352,646	144,283	1,230,179	1,669,410	1,070,170
Oklahoma	2,626,762	1,604,263	954,569	860,602	93,967	649,694	438,307	584,192
Oregon	1,418,829	209,439	101,983	31,948	70,035	107,456	426,179	783,211
Pennsylvania	5,802,343	1,965,567	522,129	260,765	261,364	1,443,438	2,138,197	1,698,579
Rhode Island	641,400	338,259	178,767	150,978	27,789	159,492	206,732	96,409
South Carolina	2,502,954	1,810,597	1,315,383	1,186,602	128,781	495,214	372,433	319,924
South Dakota	541,339	192,732	151,724	126,750	24,974	41,008	113,128	235,479
Tennessee	2,669,391	531,740	327,965	202,959	125,006	203,775	758,753	1,378,898
Texas	9,999,144	4,523,373	2,829,086	2,585,447	243,639	1,694,287	2,483,577	2,992,194
Utah	1,479,163	763,608	221,512	151,998	69,514	542,096	236,896	478,659
Vermont	267,897	53,696	34,057	5,651	28,406	19,639	111,144	103,057
Virginia	12,147,347	8,912,192	4,871,417	4,771,560	99,857	4,040,775	1,008,274	2,226,881
Washington	4,186,920	2,391,354	1,421,626	1,293,938	127,688	969,728	733,639	1,061,927
West Virginia	787,820	121,620	64,021	16,538	47,483	57,599	253,940	412,260
Wisconsin	1,395,848	236,923	136,483	30,260	106,223	100,440	702,482	456,443
Wyoming	357,727	134,486	104,817	89,337	15,480	29,669	64,792	158,449
Dist. of Columbia	11,415,021	1,199,525	518,884	480,677	38,207	680,641	288,072	9,927,424
American Samoa	2,954	640	604	0	604	36	451	1,863
Guam	457,499	438,120	255,017	253,595	1,422	183,103	6,718	12,661
No. Mariana Islands	2,347	0	0	0	0	0	496	1,851
Puerto Rico	695,207	256,322	152,001	79,986	72,015	104,321	170,886	267,999
U.S. Virgin Islands	35,344	4,782	616	429	187	4,166	14,248	16,314

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. U.S. total includes \$20.4 million undistributed monies for all other federal agencies.

Table 6.36

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS BY PROGRAM,
STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1994**
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Social Security				Medicare		Federal retirement & disability payments		Payments for unemployment compensation
	Total	Retirement insurance payments	Survivors insurance payments	Disability insurance payments	Hospital insurance payments	Supplementary medical insurance payments	Civilian	Military	
United States (a)	\$691,665,546	\$211,953,205	\$63,247,942	\$38,458,440	\$120,751,892	\$61,246,676	\$36,808,137	\$26,478,356	\$25,604,395
Alabama	11,996,267	3,109,163	1,230,241	836,268	1,888,761	834,667	876,187	674,986	206,530
Alaska	923,855	183,643	65,759	47,473	69,233	34,208	116,677	93,293	149,608
Arizona	10,558,274	3,580,992	879,554	610,020	1,388,782	835,880	712,912	707,759	190,185
Arkansas	7,297,516	2,048,854	703,588	576,807	1,155,273	643,015	341,125	331,709	180,150
California	75,466,316	20,622,375	5,488,820	3,559,940	12,947,862	8,359,464	3,556,378	3,412,605	4,329,938
Colorado	7,987,002	2,286,680	686,433	506,379	1,161,988	533,072	648,729	715,180	218,458
Connecticut	8,901,598	3,404,441	777,021	407,206	1,685,593	871,264	229,869	150,572	599,758
Delaware	1,784,144	634,032	171,889	96,720	267,727	144,996	92,334	85,657	69,747
Florida	46,381,263	15,787,970	3,729,640	2,063,831	7,756,931	4,746,271	2,736,109	2,789,503	856,755
Georgia	15,486,498	4,199,429	1,482,570	1,135,086	2,061,830	1,203,024	1,027,394	987,168	313,750
Hawaii	2,897,916	888,024	182,341	92,740	313,648	191,793	416,561	218,405	200,860
Idaho	2,519,518	856,338	239,255	145,278	338,578	173,029	162,376	133,958	89,562
Illinois	31,366,917	9,875,752	2,981,531	1,542,695	6,838,332	2,799,649	973,979	401,018	1,293,281
Indiana	13,804,465	5,055,960	1,550,624	901,637	2,441,365	1,081,925	466,414	246,902	167,732
Iowa	7,590,340	2,805,664	840,395	368,549	1,490,988	621,280	278,298	107,822	171,355
Kansas	6,913,854	2,290,234	665,936	303,212	1,394,156	537,403	331,909	253,804	199,790
Kentucky	10,068,024	2,691,082	1,097,299	917,083	1,702,490	546,905	416,120	283,306	266,264
Louisiana	10,656,384	2,623,634	1,286,486	800,510	1,829,964	682,932	366,662	375,383	174,534
Maine	3,518,408	1,065,430	304,890	216,133	644,242	263,687	194,708	144,486	140,167
Maryland	13,600,349	3,427,922	1,056,558	509,686	2,167,563	1,067,639	2,516,933	704,417	404,159
Massachusetts	17,671,744	5,451,002	1,405,901	951,914	3,902,036	1,856,178	740,576	272,116	928,969
Michigan	25,535,487	8,343,269	2,622,221	1,601,624	5,156,629	2,669,894	567,389	284,201	1,053,106
Minnesota	10,112,759	3,630,577	1,026,137	508,198	1,813,634	828,168	373,735	169,064	384,096
Mississippi	7,308,269	1,782,000	706,265	602,724	1,159,995	517,616	327,971	302,691	110,426
Missouri	14,889,070	4,681,022	1,444,068	888,243	3,217,369	992,400	745,417	417,404	357,045
Montana	2,250,410	702,926	216,426	141,410	346,573	164,802	155,289	86,807	65,821
Nebraska	4,178,248	1,431,990	423,146	184,990	808,760	325,971	194,524	174,897	43,092
Nevada	3,409,112	1,165,049	261,797	206,913	384,572	220,168	253,251	331,965	145,724
New Hampshire	2,648,014	969,746	229,005	151,853	443,115	191,511	176,146	138,855	47,200
New Jersey	22,684,624	7,706,586	1,946,925	1,043,058	4,479,848	2,316,804	928,168	307,335	1,491,055
New Mexico	4,040,562	1,080,472	350,160	242,227	475,014	276,932	375,685	313,446	73,952
New York	51,909,373	16,360,685	4,284,997	2,815,624	10,318,342	5,812,409	1,499,207	401,747	2,449,802
North Carolina	16,480,546	5,490,594	1,587,277	1,278,361	2,207,301	1,155,541	793,111	915,397	337,039
North Dakota	1,703,683	525,704	184,137	69,358	397,399	148,078	77,129	38,392	30,966
Ohio	29,488,445	9,419,260	3,270,957	1,705,621	5,566,915	2,530,246	1,182,901	492,037	857,169
Oklahoma	8,943,111	2,623,230	884,906	482,060	1,566,054	633,747	717,110	431,806	134,001
Oregon	8,275,019	2,884,552	722,742	419,281	1,371,256	590,632	484,000	283,688	422,955
Pennsylvania	39,192,955	12,551,060	3,796,057	1,622,832	8,069,021	3,964,281	1,640,060	572,464	1,890,599
Rhode Island	3,108,772	1,024,210	229,546	159,701	526,274	288,375	148,634	87,660	246,114
South Carolina	8,839,171	2,674,695	841,589	705,171	1,128,773	476,413	531,952	683,349	213,167
South Dakota	1,848,296	611,118	196,148	89,220	350,704	132,377	114,065	60,406	12,062
Tennessee	13,461,058	3,898,832	1,355,040	1,004,968	2,208,835	965,274	652,518	529,336	290,974
Texas	41,079,000	11,013,493	4,108,310	2,003,002	6,478,134	3,564,161	2,151,223	2,620,711	1,236,493
Utah	3,444,053	1,103,159	310,127	175,822	347,056	204,951	499,472	152,426	76,304
Vermont	1,434,866	476,808	133,777	87,414	250,998	103,419	59,079	39,667	61,369
Virginia	17,168,101	4,267,155	1,364,435	894,794	2,145,569	1,081,606	2,538,636	2,097,719	272,247
Washington	13,381,007	4,209,827	1,081,103	679,527	1,663,501	932,647	981,582	978,096	1,061,230
West Virginia	6,003,229	1,595,972	700,023	491,851	1,014,392	400,113	196,697	111,582	160,107
Wisconsin	12,616,430	4,693,782	1,288,025	702,298	2,412,836	1,121,817	332,343	168,183	426,371
Wyoming	1,069,678	349,151	103,143	61,848	155,737	69,383	72,786	51,511	28,922
Dist. of Columbia	2,522,946	333,056	106,396	65,971	496,380	239,324	705,891	50,428	133,553
American Samoa	30,798	5,724	5,803	4,070	0	0	55	8,736	0
Guam	139,256	28,422	15,652	5,335	4,022	3,094	29,483	16,209	0
No. Mariana Islands ..	4,026	0	0	0	0	0	17	379	0
Puerto Rico	4,743,891	1,386,927	610,065	764,742	330,739	291,071	94,993	67,795	320,178
U.S. Virgin Islands	137,337	43,532	14,807	9,163	8,805	5,170	5,373	1,918	19,705

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT PAYMENTS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Veterans benefits programs	Supplemental security income payments	Food stamps	Housing assistance	Pell grants	Excess earned income tax credit	National guaranteed student loan interest subsidies	Federal workers compensation payments	All other
United States (a)	\$17,570,266	\$26,010,116	\$22,926,610	\$7,576,334	\$6,001,950	\$12,036,947	\$1,296,078	\$1,851,483	\$11,846,719
Alabama	411,165	652,452	453,354	76,768	125,385	348,570	8,172	46,890	216,708
Alaska	47,828	24,125	53,072	8,572	6,861	10,244	38	8,577	4,644
Arizona	337,949	306,591	417,658	38,028	93,149	226,583	13,470	57,299	161,463
Arkansas	315,928	355,322	212,035	39,963	61,349	165,745	5,258	21,219	140,176
California	1,377,260	3,742,737	2,389,984	2,080,126	687,429	1,882,985	76,301	257,817	694,295
Colorado	272,570	236,623	223,690	70,292	77,143	127,410	24,755	35,277	162,323
Connecticut	140,999	188,491	152,201	111,244	34,972	51,439	1,427	14,506	80,595
Delaware	43,459	43,641	47,890	9,248	8,956	29,479	1,005	3,986	33,378
Florida	1,278,788	1,374,384	1,323,717	211,575	246,251	738,436	11,226	123,642	606,234
Georgia	567,117	773,986	695,207	120,985	145,230	460,608	7,399	54,284	251,431
Hawaii	72,669	77,134	153,172	23,943	9,991	23,747	1,244	20,005	11,639
Idaho	76,172	65,851	57,195	17,566	29,821	47,377	6,113	8,531	72,518
Illinois	410,060	1,315,327	1,069,488	414,785	230,217	486,822	33,840	32,200	667,941
Indiana	277,260	391,330	414,782	95,692	128,345	208,124	35,607	20,451	320,315
Iowa	152,599	160,966	145,623	69,306	72,930	76,510	23,599	7,863	196,593
Kansas	168,427	148,556	145,916	41,300	64,494	80,773	66,879	9,693	211,372
Kentucky	322,650	644,560	416,301	91,469	82,524	170,648	11,019	28,955	379,349
Louisiana	333,376	788,183	642,373	78,066	134,808	348,506	10,290	25,074	155,603
Maine	145,808	93,802	110,689	40,838	21,617	36,095	5,978	8,762	81,076
Maryland	289,414	356,139	466,384	100,462	73,360	185,852	6,957	58,252	208,652
Massachusetts	453,249	571,039	330,322	296,489	127,424	113,149	63,437	40,958	166,985
Michigan	441,255	943,960	834,132	183,688	206,746	276,257	28,862	23,957	298,297
Minnesota	256,603	250,300	241,822	106,826	109,333	100,531	7,806	17,193	288,736
Mississippi	267,781	546,354	397,215	70,149	86,182	288,756	10,214	20,543	111,387
Missouri	370,486	461,286	482,794	148,867	112,751	218,109	20,120	18,193	313,496
Montana	75,147	55,840	55,937	17,250	23,385	31,919	6,913	8,643	95,322
Nebraska	120,030	85,464	79,285	40,807	37,725	53,177	20,982	4,471	148,937
Nevada	110,607	80,074	87,812	21,122	11,009	62,920	103	15,492	50,534
New Hampshire	94,894	40,004	45,677	31,205	18,745	25,308	2,116	8,528	34,106
New Jersey	361,301	604,167	502,768	282,864	113,771	282,768	15,502	80,230	221,474
New Mexico	162,128	170,377	217,879	25,016	50,699	107,499	7,813	21,183	90,080
New York	884,637	2,386,478	1,944,955	747,030	592,729	657,736	124,857	84,132	544,006
North Carolina	596,660	713,439	490,478	104,192	125,808	436,912	11,945	37,371	199,120
North Dakota	41,080	31,869	34,085	20,415	19,530	18,440	8,176	2,359	56,566
Ohio	625,867	1,129,965	1,083,214	253,041	239,414	353,809	47,393	47,943	682,693
Oklahoma	424,262	290,400	304,693	42,343	96,921	162,194	5,780	44,833	98,771
Oregon	241,571	195,707	241,058	55,357	65,923	114,441	3,120	25,180	153,556
Pennsylvania	721,104	1,081,350	1,006,972	356,299	225,294	332,620	75,668	84,683	1,202,591
Rhode Island	81,875	82,578	75,833	64,435	26,172	28,155	9,017	5,674	24,519
South Carolina	300,169	427,269	303,152	65,147	75,711	267,620	13,952	21,891	109,151
South Dakota	65,837	51,408	41,151	17,531	22,510	26,707	22,383	4,246	30,423
Tennessee	426,050	704,738	599,976	112,334	107,041	296,643	9,736	59,624	239,139
Texas	1,372,110	1,529,662	2,319,622	218,974	356,391	1,294,367	134,346	124,408	553,593
Utah	87,114	88,600	94,479	20,012	67,022	63,067	30,635	19,034	104,773
Vermont	42,578	44,130	44,220	23,346	12,650	15,018	6,692	3,594	30,107
Virginia	551,526	514,208	448,189	135,499	113,232	267,043	18,190	66,141	391,912
Washington	425,100	390,858	388,601	68,985	106,647	160,746	4,490	51,505	196,562
West Virginia	186,865	283,167	261,325	54,385	43,328	75,506	2,803	11,840	413,273
Wisconsin	283,967	401,216	220,424	90,603	88,761	128,351	34,537	15,023	207,893
Wyoming	32,156	21,545	27,250	9,621	13,089	17,320	1,631	3,901	50,684
Dist. of Columbia	55,009	89,597	86,198	39,998	14,042	42,172	15,401	22,088	27,442
American Samoa	2,039	0	0	3,162	1,114	0	0	76	19
Guam	5,010	0	21,815	7,031	1,411	0	0	1,047	725
No. Mariana Islands	278	2,868	0	0	453	0	0	0	31
Puerto Rico	360,503	0	0	102,080	352,878	0	1,475	12,086	48,359
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,925	0	22,547	0	1,279	0	6	132	2,975

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts represent actual expenditures during the fiscal year.

(a) Includes undistributed monies amounting to \$206 million.

Table 6.37

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS—VALUE OF AWARDS,
BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1994**
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Department of Defense</i>	<i>Postal service</i>	<i>All other federal agencies</i>
United States	\$197,959,409	\$125,982,520	\$8,846,398	\$63,130,491
Alabama	3,364,002	1,665,341	106,330	1,592,331
Alaska	1,006,522	626,502	23,390	356,630
Arizona	2,678,911	1,969,216	112,730	596,965
Arkansas	596,422	373,953	69,049	153,420
California	30,415,651	22,615,104	984,859	6,815,688
Colorado	4,471,955	2,625,789	151,180	1,694,986
Connecticut	2,751,492	2,424,100	134,191	193,201
Delaware	166,825	107,575	42,171	17,079
Florida	8,306,106	5,884,127	460,253	1,961,726
Georgia	4,798,781	4,116,175	214,959	467,647
Hawaii	905,447	789,794	31,095	84,558
Idaho	843,790	65,956	27,520	750,314
Illinois	3,221,553	1,261,545	496,774	1,463,234
Indiana	1,674,325	1,311,514	161,711	201,100
Iowa	637,179	309,262	114,201	213,716
Kansas	1,150,865	805,698	94,689	250,478
Kentucky	1,321,804	743,717	96,705	481,382
Louisiana	3,036,532	2,142,171	110,489	783,872
Maine	1,022,606	923,922	44,958	53,726
Maryland	8,228,452	4,196,742	185,539	3,846,171
Massachusetts	6,609,253	5,118,209	269,327	1,221,717
Michigan	2,479,396	1,603,173	322,019	554,204
Minnesota	1,798,284	1,132,721	175,856	489,707
Mississippi	2,294,930	1,856,440	57,018	381,472
Missouri	7,454,585	6,146,448	216,702	1,091,435
Montana	204,449	63,384	27,033	114,032
Nebraska	560,719	310,958	61,616	188,145
Nevada	1,044,963	273,945	41,168	729,850
New Hampshire	487,320	369,039	45,045	73,236
New Jersey	4,217,738	3,048,933	344,970	823,835
New Mexico	3,596,002	659,563	44,334	2,892,105
New York	6,142,267	3,574,345	719,380	1,848,542
North Carolina	1,897,140	1,158,075	199,752	539,313
North Dakota	209,976	119,982	23,789	66,205
Ohio	4,775,362	2,946,411	360,684	1,468,267
Oklahoma	1,141,586	755,602	94,698	291,286
Oregon	492,880	128,150	92,078	272,652
Pennsylvania	4,525,091	2,738,166	461,967	1,324,958
Rhode Island	499,319	409,821	44,665	44,833
South Carolina	2,720,612	990,104	80,466	1,650,042
South Dakota	196,767	74,508	24,442	97,817
Tennessee	4,477,718	1,189,573	163,932	3,124,213
Texas	12,841,822	8,248,335	536,588	4,056,899
Utah	1,190,193	524,001	51,182	615,010
Vermont	108,851	60,725	24,013	24,113
Virginia	11,688,840	7,972,557	217,842	3,498,441
Washington	4,086,471	1,614,855	158,506	2,313,110
West Virginia	445,011	177,191	54,865	212,955
Wisconsin	1,282,320	764,936	151,775	365,609
Wyoming	121,229	56,356	13,999	50,874
Dist. of Columbia	4,103,030	1,007,729	62,239	3,033,062
American Samoa	10,643	7,568	97	2,978
Guam	276,064	271,687	1,452	2,925
No. Mariana Islands	2,646	1,823	107	716
Puerto Rico	316,335	215,290	36,921	64,124
U.S. Virgin Islands	16,984	11,074	3,078	2,832

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: United States total includes undistributed funds of \$24.4 billion with \$16.9 billion occurring in the Department of Defense and \$7.5 billion in all other federal agencies.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.38
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS,
BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Grants								
	Total	Total	Department of Health & Human Service research grants	National Science Foundation	NASA-space program research grants	National Endowment for the Arts		ACTION (a)	All other programs
						Arts	Humanities		
United States (b)	\$47,317,236	\$17,652,877	\$8,769,336	\$2,667,575	\$632,154	\$169,606	\$153,932	\$134,762	\$5,125,512
Alabama	585,305	261,017	134,556	16,542	18,923	974	863	3,393	85,766
Alaska	278,447	251,120	139,916	8,205	3,445	1,076	616	612	97,250
Arizona	510,000	285,230	109,371	101,273	14,216	1,641	1,248	1,429	56,052
Arkansas	496,056	56,384	14,459	7,256	1,467	722	1,144	2,141	29,195
California	4,459,972	2,390,016	1,203,618	376,532	124,117	19,394	14,118	8,367	643,870
Colorado	887,866	398,591	148,690	140,709	18,257	1,679	2,263	1,856	85,137
Connecticut	505,502	304,901	183,700	35,335	1,750	2,620	3,735	2,064	75,697
Delaware	71,857	42,072	3,849	12,493	1,981	943	1,762	696	20,348
Florida	1,123,518	441,645	120,682	61,439	21,250	1,819	1,415	6,479	228,561
Georgia	808,710	249,451	120,978	35,114	11,001	3,241	2,314	3,256	73,547
Hawaii	213,133	66,485	23,150	16,910	4,647	1,179	1,336	693	18,570
Idaho	212,286	32,619	6,700	6,649	371	731	565	1,206	16,397
Illinois	1,440,232	553,996	250,955	151,547	11,103	5,388	8,858	4,736	121,409
Indiana	971,156	199,794	79,608	51,642	4,971	1,211	2,890	2,656	56,816
Iowa	1,782,620	150,111	80,666	19,770	4,677	1,091	996	2,400	40,511
Kansas	882,642	76,499	31,528	10,417	2,754	922	1,016	2,188	27,674
Kentucky	410,148	85,632	34,499	12,881	1,590	2,103	605	2,225	31,729
Louisiana	610,614	159,593	56,888	18,307	3,679	980	1,092	2,519	76,128
Maine	124,717	67,792	29,590	9,962	671	948	1,874	1,034	23,713
Maryland	3,694,929	879,877	603,851	65,939	35,027	3,027	3,510	2,045	166,478
Massachusetts	1,719,522	1,358,188	872,691	180,559	33,376	6,822	13,296	3,315	248,129
Michigan	956,275	608,279	250,359	110,128	15,552	2,283	3,878	3,974	222,105
Minnesota	1,753,437	326,112	193,471	35,450	1,955	6,476	2,853	2,052	83,855
Mississippi	423,692	76,300	22,924	9,962	3,349	1,085	1,006	2,054	35,920
Missouri	2,119,237	285,431	189,805	21,900	4,760	2,784	1,655	3,296	61,231
Montana	665,842	64,305	29,673	15,084	1,128	1,085	1,029	1,243	15,063
Nebraska	614,731	63,231	32,854	10,895	1,681	1,089	1,297	1,541	13,874
Nevada	89,915	51,235	14,065	8,480	537	893	492	1,118	25,650
New Hampshire	112,811	64,805	32,645	9,672	6,039	1,246	1,250	971	12,982
New Jersey	523,942	272,252	92,124	64,253	6,623	2,521	3,659	3,155	99,917
New Mexico	333,013	170,187	47,012	12,013	6,898	3,517	1,873	1,353	97,521
New York	2,421,570	1,496,626	841,047	254,952	22,908	38,791	22,395	9,293	307,240
North Carolina	785,557	507,465	335,741	50,735	7,426	1,983	3,108	3,699	104,773
North Dakota	726,866	52,288	12,262	4,336	437	658	717	662	33,216
Ohio	925,820	459,834	236,064	48,163	44,116	6,240	3,569	5,377	116,305
Oklahoma	647,891	140,077	90,895	14,710	1,661	1,221	910	2,069	28,611
Oregon	515,863	209,251	102,134	34,369	7,886	1,872	2,344	2,010	58,636
Pennsylvania	1,800,038	912,207	455,204	162,324	18,033	6,879	5,390	5,852	258,525
Rhode Island	123,219	73,395	34,111	13,821	3,551	1,072	2,046	935	17,859
South Carolina	307,643	124,797	30,341	17,016	1,487	1,176	1,625	1,785	71,367
South Dakota	502,966	48,796	23,442	4,229	2,029	766	463	931	16,936
Tennessee	507,821	234,725	140,591	16,542	14,544	1,123	1,789	3,341	56,795
Texas	2,719,272	843,983	433,344	97,593	40,771	5,836	4,461	6,470	255,508
Utah	271,348	144,595	61,137	22,806	13,481	1,126	1,266	1,448	43,331
Vermont	52,823	37,376	23,470	3,587	313	1,272	1,063	1,089	6,582
Virginia	1,705,080	362,482	143,681	68,629	22,925	1,898	4,952	2,471	117,926
Washington	1,064,901	502,186	324,442	58,222	11,991	3,357	2,370	2,474	99,330
West Virginia	148,296	100,659	10,168	36,642	25,027	701	773	1,757	25,591
Wisconsin	925,491	361,885	174,188	55,705	10,685	1,866	2,026	2,609	114,806
Wyoming	80,705	27,780	2,378	6,817	1,090	1,144	451	723	15,177
Dist. of Columbia	1,503,024	644,690	119,356	49,729	11,454	7,075	6,339	1,107	449,630
American Samoa	395	409	15	0	0	277	30	0	87
Guam	21,942	2,450	476	130	0	261	243	0	1,340
No. Mariana Islands	491	447	0	0	0	200	247	0	0
Puerto Rico	171,771	68,211	19,297	9,183	2,541	979	541	2,388	33,282
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,398	3,209	648	15	0	377	324	211	1,634

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

Direct payments – other than for individuals							
State or other jurisdiction	Total	Department of Agriculture					All other programs
		Feed grain production stabilization payments	Conservation reserve program	Crop insurance claims & payments	Wheat production stabilization payments	Other agricultural programs	
United States (b)	\$29,664,359	\$1,522,706	\$1,743,521	\$1,835,581	\$1,692,505	\$5,162,085	\$17,707,961
Alabama	324,288	2,582	23,915	1,807	3,808	88,648	203,528
Alaska	27,327	140	937	0	0	4,987	21,263
Arizona	224,770	1,776	1	0	4,960	76,036	141,997
Arkansas	439,672	4,058	12,302	519	30,971	333,567	58,255
California	2,069,956	9,360	8,718	487	27,213	375,597	1,648,581
Colorado	489,275	23,422	79,513	1,417	64,995	48,579	271,349
Connecticut	200,601	349	0	37,942	0	2,429	159,881
Delaware	29,785	1,212	61	242	499	6,080	21,691
Florida	681,873	1,431	5,398	6,627	647	96,075	571,695
Georgia	559,259	7,974	26,339	27,701	13,583	173,844	309,818
Hawaii	146,648	0	7	0	0	3,829	142,812
Idaho	179,667	18,465	38,820	654	65,483	28,539	27,706
Illinois	886,236	189,312	62,156	30,080	29,338	88,749	486,601
Indiana	771,362	84,355	34,009	542	14,168	16,222	622,066
Iowa	1,632,509	244,277	178,943	689,132	291	424,605	95,261
Kansas	806,143	83,254	152,242	98,306	293,471	102,316	76,554
Kentucky	324,516	17,062	25,981	974	7,706	10,540	262,253
Louisiana	451,021	3,220	6,404	645	4,292	217,755	218,705
Maine	56,925	313	1,756	647	2	14,091	40,116
Maryland	2,815,052	4,860	1,438	34	2,184	12,624	2,793,912
Massachusetts	361,334	154	1	186	0	5,762	355,231
Michigan	347,996	40,720	20,094	191	15,440	34,249	237,302
Minnesota	1,427,325	130,962	101,355	368,218	77,017	512,049	237,724
Mississippi	347,392	2,290	35,133	1,190	7,549	217,215	84,015
Missouri	1,833,806	39,717	108,337	19,704	36,331	201,813	1,427,904
Montana	601,537	38,867	104,697	266,220	131,598	29,508	30,647
Nebraska	551,500	170,256	76,613	5,093	62,743	112,209	124,586
Nevada	38,680	211	100	50	659	3,085	34,575
New Hampshire	48,006	130	0	17	0	1,443	46,416
New Jersey	251,690	1,131	38	221	412	6,174	243,714
New Mexico	162,826	5,367	18,329	133	7,892	39,786	91,319
New York	924,944	13,338	3,278	2,385	3,630	26,226	876,087
North Carolina	278,092	13,379	6,542	7,222	7,288	92,061	151,600
North Dakota	674,578	71,217	107,003	80,573	254,427	140,816	20,542
Ohio	465,986	54,044	26,910	598	25,338	31,620	327,476
Oklahoma	507,814	5,533	49,743	37,964	149,941	86,090	178,543
Oregon	306,612	4,508	25,813	0	37,412	19,859	219,020
Pennsylvania	887,831	8,132	5,951	876	1,198	31,143	840,531
Rhode Island	49,824	1	0	10	0	430	49,383
South Carolina	182,846	6,969	11,333	1,328	8,043	65,580	89,593
South Dakota	454,170	54,347	70,786	54,589	74,310	183,880	16,258
Tennessee	273,096	7,387	23,581	513	8,103	74,637	158,875
Texas	1,875,289	72,274	161,420	12,287	103,370	757,798	768,140
Utah	126,753	2,655	9,051	55	5,120	17,129	92,743
Vermont	15,447	334	12	46	1	2,719	12,335
Virginia	1,342,598	6,237	3,948	189	4,169	39,024	1,289,031
Washington	562,715	20,066	52,939	619	99,454	84,677	304,960
West Virginia	47,637	749	29	2	96	6,556	40,205
Wisconsin	563,606	52,032	47,274	76,896	2,220	163,040	222,144
Wyoming	52,925	2,274	9,747	162	5,131	24,891	10,720
Dist. of Columbia	858,334	0	4,492	0	0	24,127	829,715
American Samoa	14	0	0	0	0	22	8
Guam	19,492	0	0	0	0	103	19,389
No. Mariana Islands	44	0	0	0	0	36	8
Puerto Rico	103,560	0	29	287	0	1,189	102,055
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,189	0	0	0	0	70	1,119

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts represent a mix of value of awards and actual expenditures during the fiscal year. Grant amounts are other than those for state and local governments which are shown in Table 6.34.

(a) ACTION grants include the following federal domestic assistance pro-

grams: the Foster Grandparent Program; Retired Senior Volunteer Program; Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); Student Community Service Program; Senior Companion Program; Mini-Grant Program; Volunteer Demonstration Program; Drug Alliance; and Literacy Corps.

(b) Includes undistributed monies.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.39

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1994 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Direct loans				
	Total	Commodity loans-price supports	Farmers Home Administration rural housing loans	Water & waste disposal system loans	Housing for the elderly or handicapped
United States	\$15,649,248	\$6,298,804	\$3,792,165	\$715,500	\$133,915
Alabama	155,849	53,446	70,647	12,100	1,450
Alaska	19,867	39	16,306	0	409
Arizona	81,032	23,027	47,218	4,502	1,779
Arkansas	355,553	224,242	104,031	17,600	1,397
California	4,630,638	801,023	197,559	18,153	15,772
Colorado	78,820	40,031	31,460	2,873	482
Connecticut	43,348	30	20,864	4,485	7,437
Delaware	19,835	895	12,973	2,915	2
Florida	449,749	250,287	139,171	9,139	3,740
Georgia	410,711	50,300	161,798	22,676	2,268
Hawaii	28,887	260	9,814	788	11,198
Idaho	101,695	57,028	38,453	3,904	0
Illinois	485,398	267,005	102,174	14,325	3,115
Indiana	277,314	164,382	84,750	21,946	343
Iowa	480,850	265,399	135,443	13,254	3,289
Kansas	182,307	99,950	57,986	2,957	744
Kentucky	490,462	352,186	89,253	33,252	836
Louisiana	377,562	254,071	85,967	19,221	4,697
Maine	101,839	121	65,525	17,213	818
Maryland	93,545	6,718	63,395	8,379	2,974
Massachusetts	104,900	144	57,363	27,292	4,901
Michigan	206,724	52,242	114,810	17,901	8,651
Minnesota	543,606	333,645	147,650	13,944	2,140
Mississippi	603,600	482,976	95,394	17,242	673
Missouri	371,265	114,914	93,149	11,332	1,474
Montana	163,685	138,112	18,818	3,073	0
Nebraska	276,824	199,817	56,421	6,206	28
Nevada	22,324	59	12,313	5,530	0
New Hampshire	47,028	0	33,463	11,433	342
New Jersey	51,911	2,046	26,277	12,839	845
New Mexico	44,234	6,159	34,370	2,940	0
New York	175,656	22,853	85,956	30,261	12,659
North Carolina	701,208	492,665	145,308	41,913	2,804
North Dakota	202,446	145,924	31,277	6,043	0
Ohio	253,579	88,138	113,625	31,967	9,096
Oklahoma	106,857	25,453	54,188	13,736	734
Oregon	108,512	17,956	50,938	11,111	1,535
Pennsylvania	224,522	10,174	123,656	35,735	9,143
Rhode Island	11,334	0	10,265	220	0
South Carolina	112,204	6,319	82,169	17,984	309
South Dakota	199,741	125,002	52,064	6,486	98
Tennessee	421,754	265,348	115,830	23,408	1,475
Texas	855,009	579,113	221,462	24,408	4,308
Utah	180,942	142,388	28,486	2,017	0
Vermont	43,446	54	30,671	6,006	0
Virginia	166,980	20,135	94,452	23,289	3,962
Washington	172,981	81,242	64,568	15,481	2,645
West Virginia	76,407	414	54,217	16,405	90
Wisconsin	149,928	33,539	91,078	13,283	208
Wyoming	25,549	1,532	21,580	1,111	0
Dist. of Columbia	2,624	0	0	0	1,770
American Samoa	238	0	0	0	0
Guam	15,869	0	8,574	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	1,502	0	1,168	0	0
Puerto Rico	125,812	0	75,409	35,228	1,275
U.S. Virgin Islands	12,812	0	10,419	0	0

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Guaranteed loans								
	Total	Mortgage insurance for homes	Guaranteed student loans	Veterans housing guaranteed & insured loans (a)	Mortgage insurance condominiums	Farmers Home Administration programs	Small business loans	Other guaranteed loans	Total insurance
United States	\$158,977,068	\$92,678,173	\$23,101,135	\$18,299,125	\$7,856,970	\$2,128,549	\$6,266,685	\$8,620,665	\$293,136,911
Alabama	1,696,277	906,562	133,244	307,613	21,588	16,968	106,941	203,361	2,085,927
Alaska	793,079	620,123	0	77,201	20,638	1,206	46,188	27,723	182,052
Arizona	5,554,100	4,242,705	415,776	602,984	138,952	3,768	75,467	74,448	1,538,468
Arkansas	1,222,039	671,992	120,416	171,855	4,683	47,785	75,822	129,486	602,883
California	20,445,672	11,738,913	1,912,806	3,088,609	1,961,032	41,157	1,011,335	691,820	24,445,667
Colorado	6,194,020	4,211,984	323,424	615,351	418,131	34,661	174,740	415,729	1,001,326
Connecticut	1,765,210	756,980	167,180	102,761	184,623	7,507	109,872	436,287	2,437,092
Delaware	327,605	197,550	34,403	63,872	1,378	5,285	19,589	5,528	1,177,956
Florida	8,508,780	5,688,200	521,648	1,544,618	319,654	23,936	217,746	192,978	119,672,275
Georgia	5,127,937	3,503,758	322,104	705,738	113,239	63,275	231,334	188,489	4,370,808
Hawaii	576,137	105,777	34,688	46,991	361,410	67	10,141	17,063	2,258,291
Idaho	954,522	582,917	23,745	115,531	4,861	22,354	51,492	153,622	269,927
Illinois	5,633,834	3,550,215	709,643	423,103	445,577	81,911	185,841	237,544	3,871,071
Indiana	6,747,148	1,578,984	4,647,309	246,002	33,730	39,809	61,018	140,296	1,556,886
Iowa	1,029,725	274,678	335,908	82,718	3,386	179,288	100,049	53,698	2,502,034
Kansas	1,173,215	748,041	0	171,596	8,610	61,576	103,421	79,971	1,061,363
Kentucky	1,240,991	653,931	233,206	151,524	16,629	41,255	39,640	104,806	981,306
Louisiana	1,796,581	1,136,716	162,448	201,881	9,595	107,149	103,581	75,211	21,735,130
Maine	446,487	181,622	120,933	66,819	4,271	15,499	40,830	16,513	502,381
Maryland	6,736,774	4,620,097	203,613	660,616	854,929	8,652	56,115	332,752	3,293,827
Massachusetts	2,430,914	746,292	1,099,450	202,727	83,806	17,465	104,587	176,587	
Michigan	3,128,453	1,883,487	550,402	258,851	49,894	64,605	98,884	210,435	1,452,179
Minnesota	6,235,464	4,295,220	794,410	329,019	265,536	154,460	109,861	286,958	1,919,836
Mississippi	1,120,067	615,667	168,518	119,430	809	69,183	91,017	55,443	2,475,319
Missouri	3,046,277	1,979,054	306,729	233,663	64,882	73,890	157,785	230,274	1,446,661
Montana	679,729	380,783	94,333	46,286	6,553	19,198	87,194	45,382	376,844
Nebraska	1,109,229	395,166	378,434	125,805	1,689	95,331	40,365	72,439	1,683,215
Nevada	2,127,742	1,468,042	0	438,353	115,091	3,233	31,788	71,235	731,407
New Hampshire	638,665	289,301	117,458	80,936	35,865	711	81,528	32,866	
New Jersey	2,676,637	1,607,788	345,723	244,475	265,387	4,373	103,258	105,633	15,146,591
New Mexico	919,772	488,588	96,575	208,382	10,674	18,394	63,248	33,911	480,476
New York	6,235,932	2,882,298	1,667,124	185,683	28,398	52,653	347,013	1,072,763	8,595,106
North Carolina	3,125,122	1,933,610	195,810	631,936	89,768	62,314	77,384	134,300	6,290,586
North Dakota	662,127	313,553	70,197	24,445	9,351	53,200	35,576	155,805	1,078,984
Ohio	3,628,496	2,224,632	551,351	390,155	101,068	23,055	132,099	206,136	1,597,730
Oklahoma	1,811,001	1,105,519	238,322	231,326	15,485	62,194	75,691	82,464	1,022,802
Oregon	1,338,756	788,701	184,449	140,977	14,379	10,310	87,816	112,124	896,123
Pennsylvania	4,294,862	1,834,333	1,747,274	279,672	92,051	33,756	145,843	148,061	4,020,817
Rhode Island	511,182	236,495	125,684	48,647	17,676	1,046	30,942	50,692	919,203
South Carolina	1,308,041	654,151	195,112	261,726	24,178	21,099	53,546	98,229	9,129,495
South Dakota	436,729	151,203	102,790	33,611	556	69,620	49,145	29,804	607,402
Tennessee	3,447,145	2,489,163	282,089	391,148	69,476	31,868	91,922	91,479	782,676
Texas	12,212,090	8,228,925	1,067,232	1,349,768	103,423	161,211	631,135	670,396	23,496,375
Utah	2,479,209	1,808,092	178,293	151,107	97,542	5,050	67,560	171,565	101,741
Vermont	238,849	39,608	99,115	19,496	3,253	19,617	50,468	7,292	157,575
Virginia	6,747,909	3,662,811	423,699	1,366,920	941,601	9,859	79,339	263,680	5,258,604
Washington	3,972,733	2,284,817	396,544	733,867	194,764	23,916	183,693	155,132	1,477,136
West Virginia	197,003	82,628	0	36,276	399	42,300	19,744	15,656	649,751
Wisconsin	2,101,888	296,553	1,197,292	183,837	6,776	92,568	177,271	147,591	821,662
Wyoming	302,626	183,257	0	38,117	815	19,731	29,067	31,639	125,113
Dist. of Columbia	248,058	136,619	0	14,125	31,947	0	6,142	59,225	44,381
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,965
Guam	2,066	0	0	435	0	0	631	1,000	12,659
No. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,575,138	1,213,649	2,964	50,147	184,381	9,235	99,743	15,019	1,191,566
U.S. Virgin Islands	17,041	6,426	1,267	395	2,582	0	4,237	2,134	181,756

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts represent dollar volume of direct loans made and loans guaranteed, or the face value of insurance coverage provided during the fiscal year.

(a) Represents only the federal government's contingent liability which is the lesser of \$36,000 or 40 percent of the loan (minimum \$22,500). Amount shown does not represent the full value of closed loans, as shown in the federal budget.

Chapter Seven

MANAGEMENT, REGULATION AND PERSONNEL

Staffing the states — includes information on personnel systems, information resource management, and regulatory activities. Also: statistics on employment, payrolls and retirement systems, and tables on licensing and regulation of selected non-health occupations and professions.



Table 7.1
THE OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE:
SELECTION, PLACEMENT AND STRUCTURE

State or other jurisdiction	Method of selection	Reports to:			Directs departmental employees	Legal basis for personnel department	Organizational status	
		Governor	Personnel board	Other			Separate agency	Part of a larger agency
Alabama	B	...	★	...	★	S	★	...
Alaska	D (a)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Arizona	D	...	...	★ (c)	★	S	...	★
Arkansas	D	★	...	★ (d)	★	S	...	★
California								
State Personnel Bd.	B	...	★	...	★	C	...	★
Dept. of Personnel								
Admin.	G	★	...	...	★ (e)	S	★	...
Colorado	G	★	...	...	...	C	...	★
Connecticut	D (f)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Delaware	G	★	...	...	★	S	...	★
Florida	D	...	...	★ (g)	★	C,S	...	★
Georgia	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Hawaii	G (h)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Idaho	B	...	★	...	★	S	...	★
Illinois	D	...	...	★ (i)	★	S	...	★
Indiana	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Iowa	G (h)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Kansas	D	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Kentucky	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Louisiana	B	...	★	...	★	C	★	...
Maine	D (j)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Maryland	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Massachusetts*	G	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	★	...
Michigan	B (k)	...	★	...	★	C	...	...
Minnesota	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Mississippi	B	...	★	...	★	S	★	...
Missouri	G	...	...	★ (b)	★	C,S,E	...	★
Montana	D	...	...	★ (c)	★	S	...	★
Nebraska	G	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Nevada	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
New Hampshire	G	★	...	...	★	S	...	★
New Jersey	G	★	...	...	★	C,S	★	...
New Mexico	B (l)	★	★	...	★	S (m)	...	★
New York	G	★	...	...	★	C	★	...
North Carolina	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
North Dakota	D	...	...	★ (n)	★	S	...	★
Ohio	D	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Oklahoma	G (o)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Oregon	D (p)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Pennsylvania*	G	...	...	★ (b)	★	E	...	★
Rhode Island	D	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
South Carolina	(q)	...	...	★ (r)	★	S	...	★
South Dakota*	G	★	...	...	...	S	...	★
Tennessee	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Texas					(s)			
Utah	G (t)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Vermont	G	★	...	...	★	S	...	★
Virginia	G	...	...	★ (u)	★	S	★	...
Washington	G (t)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
West Virginia	D	★	★	(v)	★	S	...	★
Wisconsin	G (t)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Wyoming*	D	...	...	★ (w)	...	S	...	★
Puerto Rico	G (t)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

THE OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE — Continued

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions, Third Edition, 1996*, except where noted by * where data is from *Second Edition, 1992*.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

B — Appointment by personnel board.

D — Appointment by department head.

G — Appointment by governor.

C — Constitution.

S — Statute.

E — Executive Order.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Appointed by Department Head with the approval of the Governor.

(b) Head of administration/administrative services. Alaska: Commissioner, Administrative Services; Connecticut: Commissioner, Administrative Services; Kansas: Secretary of Administration; Maine: Commissioner, Administrative & Financial Services; Massachusetts: Secretary, Administration and Finance; Missouri: Commissioner; Nebraska: Director, Administrative Services; Ohio: Director, Administrative Services; Oregon: Director, Administrative Services; Pennsylvania: Secretary of Administration; Rhode Island: Director, Administration.

(c) Reports to Director of Administration.

(d) Department head (Finance and Administration).

(e) Only those employees in the Department of Personnel Administration.

(f) The Commissioner of Administrative Services of which the Bureau of Personnel is a part of is appointed by the Governor. There are two Deputy

Commissioners, technically the State Personnel Executive is appointed by the Commissioner (Department Head).

(g) Agency Head of Management Services.

(h) Appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

(i) Assistant Director of Central Management Services.

(j) Director makes decision after consultation with the Policy Review Board (an eight-member advisory board to the Bureau of Human Resources comprised of five Commissioners of other state Departments, a representative from the Governor's office, and two private sector members).

(k) Civil Service Commission appointed by Governor for eight-year terms. No more than two can be members of the same political party. Executive is appointed after competitive exam.

(l) Appointed by the State Personnel Board with the approval of the Governor.

(m) Director only.

(n) Reports to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(o) Appointed by the Governor with the approval of the legislature.

(p) Appointed by the Director of the Executive Department with the approval of the Governor.

(q) Appointed by the State Budget and Control Board which includes the following: the Governor, Comptroller General, State Treasurer, Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee and the Chairman, Senate Finance Committee.

(r) Reports to the Executive Director of the Budget and Control Board.

(s) Texas does not have a centralized personnel system.

(t) Appointed by the Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

(u) Reports to the Cabinet Secretary for Administration.

(v) Department of Administration Secretary.

(w) Reports to the Cabinet-level agency director.

Table 7.2
STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Administers merit tests (a)</i>	<i>Establishes qualifications</i>	<i>Provides human resource information system (a)</i>	<i>Human resource planning</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Position allocation</i>	<i>Compensation (a)</i>	<i>Recruitment</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Performance evaluation (a)</i>	<i>Position audits</i>	<i>Other personnel function audits</i>	<i>Employee promotion</i>	<i>Employee assistance & counseling</i>	<i>Human resource development</i>
Alabama	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	O	DA
Alaska	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
Arizona*	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR		
Arkansas	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	DA	CPO	DA	DA	DA	SR
California															
State Personnel Bd.	DA	DA	CPO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dept. of Personnel Admin.	DA	DA	...	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	DA	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	SR
Colorado	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	DA	CPO	SR
Connecticut	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPO	DA	DA	SR
Delaware	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	...	DA	CPO	CPO
Florida .....	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPO	DA	DA	DA
Georgia	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	DA	DA
Hawaii .....	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	CPO	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	SR	CPO
Idaho	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	CPO
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	CPO	...	CPO	SR	DA	DA	SR	...	DA	CPO	SR
Iowa	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO
Kansas	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR
Kentucky	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	O	SR	SR	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	SR
Louisiana	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	DA	DA	CPO	SR	DA	DA	SR
Maine	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	CPO	...	DA	DA	DA
Maryland	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	...	CPO	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	SR
Massachusetts	SR	CPO	O	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	SR (c)	SR	SR	...	SR		
Michigan	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	SR
Minnesota	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	O	SR
Mississippi	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	SR
Missouri	CPO	CPO	SR	DA	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	DA	SR
Montana .....	...	DA	SR	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	DA	DA	SR	...	DA	CPO	SR
Nebraska	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	...	DA	...	SR
Nevada	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO/(f)	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
New Hampshire	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	SR
New Jersey	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO
New Mexico	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO
New York	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	SR	CPO	DA	SR
North Carolina .....	...	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	SR	CPO	DA	DA	DA	SR	CPO	DA	SR	SR
North Dakota	DA	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	DA	DA	DA	CPO	SR	DA	DA	SR
Ohio	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	DA	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	...	SR

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS — Continued

PERSONNEL

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Administers merit tests (a)</i>	<i>Establishes qualifications</i>	<i>Provides human resource information system (a)</i>	<i>Human resource planning</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Position allocation</i>	<i>Compensation (a)</i>	<i>Recruitment</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Performance evaluation (a)</i>	<i>Position audits</i>	<i>Other personnel function audits</i>	<i>Employee promotion</i>	<i>Employee assistance & counseling</i>	<i>Human resource development</i>
Oklahoma	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	DA	DA	CPO	DA	DA	SR	SR
Oregon	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	SR
Pennsylvania*	O	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	O	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO		
Rhode Island	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	SR	SR
South Carolina	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR
South Dakota*	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	...	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR		
Tennessee	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	O	SR
Texas .....	...	DA	O	DA	DA	O	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA
Utah	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	DA
Vermont	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	SR	SR	SR	DA	CPO	...	SR	...	SR
Virginia .....	...	SR	CPO	...	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Washington	SR	SR	CPO	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	SR
West Virginia	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO
Wisconsin	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	O	CPO	SR	SR	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR
Wyoming*	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	SR	CPO	DA	...	CPO		
Puerto Rico	SR	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	CPO

Key:

CPO — Functions performed in centralized personnel office.

O — Functions performed in other centralized agency.

DA — Functions performed in a decentralized agency.

SR — Functions are a shared responsibility.

... — Not applicable.

STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Employee health & wellness program</i>	<i>Affirmative action</i>	<i>Labor & employee relations</i>	<i>Collective bargaining/labor negotiations</i>	<i>Grievance & appeals</i>	<i>Retirement</i>	<i>Employee incentive</i>	<i>Productivity system</i>	<i>Employee attitude survey</i>	<i>Child care/elder care</i>	<i>Workers compensation</i>	<i>Group health insurance</i>	<i>Deferred compensation</i>	<i>Drug testing</i>	<i>Budget recommendations to legislature</i>
Alabama	DA	DA	...	...	SR	O	DA	...	DA	...	O	O	O	DA	...
Alaska	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	O	CPO	...	...	...	O	O	O	SR	CPO
Arizona*	CPO	O	...	...	SR	SR	CPO	...	SR	O	CPO	O	...	CPO (b)	...
Arkansas	CPO	SR	CPO	...	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO
California															
State Personnel Bd. ...	...	CPO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CPO	CPO
Dept. of Personnel Admin.	SR	...	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	DA	SR	DA	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO
Colorado	SR	SR	SR	...	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO
Connecticut	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	...	...	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	DA
Delaware	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	CPO	...	...	...	CPO	...	SR	SR	SR
Florida	DA	SR	SR	CPO	SR	O	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA
Georgia	SR	DA	SR	...	SR	...	DA	SR	SR	...	DA	CPO	CPO	SR	SR
Hawaii	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	O	CPO	...	SR	DA	SR	O	CPO	CPO	O
Idaho	DA	CPO	CPO	...	CPO	DA	DA	...	...	...	DA	DA	DA	...	CPO
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	O	SR	...	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	O	DA	CPO
Iowa	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	SR	...	DA	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO
Kansas	CPO	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	...	SR	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO
Kentucky	CPO	SR	...	...	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	SR
Louisiana	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	O	DA	SR	...	...	O	O	O	DA	CPO
Maine	CPO	CPO	DA	O	DA	O	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA
Maryland	CPO	SR	SR	...	SR	O	SR	...	SR	...	DA	...	...	SR	CPO
Massachusetts*	O	SR	O	O	(d)	O	CPO	...	O	O	O	...	...	CPO	...
Michigan	CPO	SR	SR	DA	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	DA	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	SR
Minnesota	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	O	...	...	...	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO
Mississippi	DA	SR	SR	...	SR	O	SR	DA	SR	...	O	O	O	DA	CPO
Missouri	DA	DA	SR	...	SR	DA	CPO	SR	SR	...	DA	DA	DA	SR	CPO
Montana	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	DA	SR	DA	...	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO
Nebraska	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	...	...	...	...	O	CPO	(e)	DA	SR
Nevada	O	SR	SR	SR	SR	O	SR	DA	SR	...	DA	O	O	DA	SR
New Hampshire .....	...	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	DA	CPO	...	...	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO
New Jersey	CPO	SR	SR	O	SR	O	CPO	CPO	DA	DA	O	O	O	DA	O
New Mexico .....	...	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	...	CPO	...	...	DA	DA	DA	CPO	SR
New York	SR	SR	SR	O	DA	O	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO
North Carolina	DA	SR	...	...	SR	...	...	DA	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR
North Dakota	DA	DA	DA	...	SR	O	DA	DA	...	...	DA	O	O	DA	CPO
Ohio .....	...	...	SR	SR	SR	...	SR	...	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	SR	SR

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS—Continued

PERSONNEL

State or other jurisdiction	Employee health & wellness program	Affirmative action	Labor & employee relations	Collective bargaining/labor negotiations	Grievance & appeals	Retirement	Employee incentive	Productivity system	Employee attitude survey	Child care/elder care	Workers compensation	Group health insurance	Deferred compensation	Drug testing	Budget recommendations to legislature
Oklahoma	DA	SR	DA	...	SR	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	DA	SR
Oregon	SR	SR	SR	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	SR	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO
Pennsylvania*	CPO	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR (g)	O	CPO	CPO	CPO	O	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	
Rhode Island	CPO	SR	SR	SR	SR	O	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
South Carolina	DA	DA	SR	...	SR	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	DA
South Dakota*	O	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	O	CPO	CPO	...	O	CPO	O	CPO	CPO	
Tennessee	O	SR	SR	...	CPO	O	SR	SR	CPO	O	O	O	O	O	SR
Texas	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	DA
Utah	CPO	SR	SR	...	SR	CPO	SR	...	SR	...	O	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO
Vermont	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	O	...	...	...	SR	O	CPO	O	...	...
Virginia	SR	SR	...	...	SR	SR	SR	...	...	...	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR
Washington	DA	SR	SR	DA	SR	O	DA	...	SR	SR	O	O	O	DA	CPO
West Virginia	SR	SR	CPO	...	O	O	O	...	SR	O	O	O	O	O	SR
Wisconsin	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	SR
Wyoming* .....	...	DA	CPO	...	CPO	O	...	...	...	O	O	O	...	O	
Puerto Rico	DA	DA	DA	...	DA	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	CPO

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions*, Third Edition, 1996, except where noted by * where data are from Second Edition, 1992.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

CPO — Functions performed in centralized personnel office.

O — Functions performed in other centralized agency.

DA — Functions performed in a decentralized agency.

SR — Functions are a shared responsibility.

... — Not applicable.

(a) These functions have been computerized in the following states. **Testing Certification:** Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Vermont; **Human Resource Information System:** Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North

Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington West Virginia; **Payroll:** Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin; **Fringe Benefits Summaries:** Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah.

(b) For adjustments to the salary and benefits plan only.

(c) Management positions only.

(d) Department of Personnel Administration handles appeals of classification and civil service issues; grievances and other types of appeals handled by Office of Employee Relations; cases denied may be appealed to the Civil Service Commission.

(e) Private vendor.

(f) Legislature.

(g) Grievances only.

Table 7.3
CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legal basis for classification</i>	<i>Current number of classifications in state</i>	<i>Requirement for periodic comprehensive classification review plan</i>	<i>Date of most recent comprehensive review of classification</i>	<i>Legal basis for compensation plan</i>	<i>Compensation schedules determined by:</i>
Alabama	S	1,481	★	(a)	S	P
Alaska	S	1,000	...	1960	S,CB	P,L (b)
Arizona	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	L
Arkansas	S	1,854	★	1989-1990	S	L
California						
Dept. of Personnel						
Admin.	C,S,R,CB	4,500	...	Ongoing	S,R,CB	P
Colorado	C,S,R	951	...	1993-1995	C,S,R	P
Connecticut	S	4,060	★	Ongoing	S,CB	P,L
Delaware	S	1,300	...	1987	S	L
Florida	S	3,100	...	N.A.	S	P
Georgia	S,R	1,500	(c)	(d)	S,R	P
Hawaii	S	1,719	...	1961	S,CB	P
Idaho	S	1,633	★	1993	S	L
Illinois	S,R,CB	1,039	...	1969	S,R,CB	P (b)
Indiana	S,R	1,501	...	1976	S	P
Iowa	S	851	...	1993	S,CB	P (b)
Kansas	S	762	★	Dec. 1994	S	P
Kentucky	S,R	1,700	★	1982	S,R	P,L
Louisiana	C	N.A.	★	Ongoing	C	P
Maine	S,R	1,300	★	1976-1977	S,R,CB	P,L (b)
Maryland	S,R	2,389	...	1984 (e)	S,R	P,L
Massachusetts*	S	1,150 (approx.)	...	1980	N.A.	P (f),L (g), (h)
Michigan	C	1,691	...	(i)	C	(b,j)
Minnesota	S	2,269	...	1992-1993	S,CB	P (a)
Mississippi	S	2,500	...	(i)	S	L
Missouri	S,R	1,307	...	N.A.	S,R	P,L
Montana	S,R	1,350	...	1992	S,R,CB	L
Nebraska	S	1,460	...	1973	S,CB	P
Nevada	S,R	1,300	★	Ongoing (k)	S,R	P,L
New Hampshire	S,R	1,251	...	1991	S,R	L (b)
New Jersey	S	6,169	...	Ongoing	S	P (l)
New Mexico	S,R	1,200	...	1989-1990	S,R	P
New York	S	5,950	...	N.A.	S	L (b)
North Carolina .....	...	3,500	...	1995	S	(m)
North Dakota	S,R	980	...	1988	S,R	(n)
Ohio	S,CB	2,000	★	1990	S,CB	P,L (b)
Oklahoma	S	1,407	...	1981	S	P,L
Oregon	S	815	...	1989	S,CB	P (b)
Pennsylvania*	S	2,782	...	1989	S	P
Rhode Island	S	1,500	...	1985 (i)	S,CB	P
South Carolina	S,R	2,298	★	(i)	S,R	L
South Dakota*	S	551	...	1985-1986	S	P
Tennessee .....	...	1,680	...	1984	S	P
Texas	S (o)	1,148	★	1994	S (o)	L
Utah	S	2,200	...	1986	S	P,L
Vermont	S,R,CB	1,300	...	1986	S,R,CB	P (b)
Virginia	S	1,800	★	N.A.	S	P,L
Washington	S,R	1,750	★	Ongoing	S,R	P,L
West Virginia	S,R	750	...	1990-1994	S,R	P,L
Wisconsin	S,R	2,800	...	Ongoing	S,R	P,L (b)
Wyoming*	S	774	★	1989	S	P
Puerto Rico	S	N.A.	★	(i)	S	P,L

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS — Continued

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions, Third Edition, 1996*, except where noted by * where data is from *Second Edition, 1992*.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

C — Constitution.

L — Legislature.

P — Personnel Department.

S — Statute.

R — Regulation.

CB — Collective Bargaining.

EO — Executive Order.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Review one-fifth of all positions on a yearly basis.

(b) Collective bargaining.

(c) Currently under redesign.

(d) Under development; implementation begins October 1996.

(e) Not completed.

(f) Management compensation schedules.

(g) All department compensation schedules approved by legislation.

(h) Office of Employee Relations determines non-management compensation schedules.

(i) Currently in progress.

(j) Coordinated comp procedure.

(k) Each occupation reviewed every 10 years.

(l) Labor negotiated contracts.

(m) State Personnel Commission (with funding from the legislature).

(n) The Personnel Division recommends schedules within legislative appropriations. The State Personnel Board has approval authority.

(o) Appropriations Act.

Table 7.4
SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES

State or other jurisdiction	Annual leave			Sick leave			Leave used for other purposes (a)	Leave bank/ program offered	Parental leave treated as	Child care on-site
	Accrual (in days/year)			Accrual (in days/year)	Carryover allowed	Leave used for other purposes (a)				
	One year	Five years	Carryover allowed							
Alabama	13	16	★	13	★ (b)	★	I	A,S,U	...	
Alaska	15	21	★	15	★	★	I,B	A,S,U	...	
Arizona*	12	15	★ (c)	12	★	★ (d)	I	(e)	★	
Arkansas	12	15	★	12	★	★	B	M	...	
California	11	15	★	12	★	★	I	U	★	
Colorado	12	15	★	10	★	★	I,B	(f)	★	
Connecticut	12	15	★	15	★	★	I,B	(g)	★	
Delaware	15	15	★	15	★	★	...	A	...	
Florida	13	16.25	★	13	★	★	I,B	...	★	
Georgia	15	18	★	15	★	★	...	...	...
Hawaii	21	21	★	21	★	★	I,B	U	★	
Idaho	12	15	★	12	★	★	...	A,S,U	...	
Illinois	10	10	★	12	★	★	B	M	★	
Indiana	12	15	★	N.A.	★	★	...	A,S,L	...	
Iowa	10	15	★	18	★	★ (h)	I	A,S,U,L	...	
Kansas	12.025	15.275	★	Unlimited	★	★	I	L	...	
Kentucky	12	15	★	12	★	★	I	L	...	
Louisiana	12	18	★	Unlimited	★	★	...	U	Unlimited	
Maine	12	15	★	12	★	★	...	(i)	★	
Maryland	10	10	★	15	★	★	I,B	(j)	...	
Massachusetts*	10	15	★	15	★	★	...	U (k)	★ (l)	
Michigan	15	17	★	13	★	★	I,B	M (m)	...	
Minnesota	13	27	★	13	★	★	I	M (m)	...	
Mississippi	18	21	★	12	★	...	...	L	...
Missouri	15	15	★	15	★	★	B	S,U	...	
Montana	15	15	★	12	★	★	I,B	S	...	
Nebraska	12	12	★	21	★	★	I	M	...	
Nevada	15	15	★	15	★	★	I,B	A,S,L	...	
New Hampshire	12	15	★	15	★	★	...	...	★
New Jersey	12	15	★	15	★	★	I	U	★	
New Mexico	3.08	3.69	★	12	★	★	I	U,L	...	
New York	14	18	★	10.5	★	★	I	(n)	★	
North Carolina	11.75	16.75	★	Unlimited	★	★	I	(o)	...	
North Dakota	12	15	★	12	★	★	I	A,U	...	
Ohio	10	15	★	10	★	★	I	L	★	
Oklahoma	15	18	★	15	★	★	I	L	★	
Oregon	12	15	★	12	★	★	I	(p)	★	
Pennsylvania*	5.5	10.4	★	13	★	★	...	(q)	★	
Rhode Island	10	15	★	15	★	★	...	L	★	
South Carolina	15	15	★	15	★	★ (r)	B	L	...	
South Dakota*	15	15	★	14	★	★ (s)	I	M (t)	...	
Tennessee	12	18	★	12	★	★	I,B	A,S	★	
Texas	10.5	13.5	★	12	★	★	B	L	(u)	
Utah	13	16.25	★	Unlimited	★	★	I,B	A,S,L	★	
Vermont	12	15	★	(v)	★	★	B	(w)	...	
Virginia	12	12	★	15	★	★	I	A,S,U	★	
Washington	12	15	★	12	★	★	I	U	★	
West Virginia	15	15	★	18	★	★	I	A,U	★	
Wisconsin	10	15	★	13	★	★	I	U	...	
Wyoming*	12	15	★	12	★	★	I	(e)	★	
Puerto Rico	30	30	★	18	★	...	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES — Continued

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions, Third Edition, 1996*, except where noted by * where data are from *Second Edition, 1992*.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

★ — Yes

. . . — No

A — Annual leave with pay.

B — Donation to a leave bank.

I — Donation of leave directly to individual.

L — Leave without pay.

U — Annual and/or sick leave without pay.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Purposes vary across the states and individual jurisdictions should be consulted for specifics. However, sick leave typically may be used for family illness in these cases. Other purposes include medical appointments, funeral/bereavement leave, births, adoption and workers' compensation disability.

(b) Up to 150 days.

(c) Up to 30 days. Any additional carryover must be approved by Dept. of Administration director.

(d) Industrial disability, parental leave and limit of 40 hours for family member's illness.

(e) Annual leave, sick leave, compensatory credits or leave without pay.

(f) Employee may use annual leave or sick leave with pay, remainder of family leave is annual leave and leave without pay.

(g) Three days may be charged to sick leave in most cases.

(h) Family care.

(i) Pregnancy disability for up to six-eight weeks may be charged to accrued sick leave.

(j) Special leave category without pay or annual leave with pay.

(k) Up to eight weeks without pay.

(l) Child care program is privately owned and operates facility on state-owned property.

(m) Unpaid leave for adoption.

(n) May use leave credits other than sick leave, otherwise unpaid leave.

(o) May use sick leave to care for mother during period of disability, may use paid vacation without pay at other times.

(p) Any accrued leave must be used before going on leave without pay.

(q) Up to 183 days childbirth leave without pay with benefits.

(r) Eight days for illness in immediate family; FMLA leave of twelve weeks.

(s) 40 hours maximum.

(t) Father may use annual leave or 40 hours of personal leave.

(u) Varies by agency.

(v) Depends on seniority.

(w) Parental leave without pay.

Table 7.5
STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS*

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Major holidays (a)</i>	<i>Martin Luther King's Birthday (b)</i>	<i>Lincoln's Birthday</i>	<i>President's Day (c)</i>	<i>Washington's Birthday (c)</i>	<i>Good Friday</i>	<i>Memorial Day (d)</i>	<i>Columbus Day (e)</i>	<i>Veteran's Day</i>	<i>Day after Thanksgiving</i>	<i>Day before or after Christmas</i>	<i>Day before or after New Year's</i>	<i>Election Day (f)</i>	<i>Other (g)</i>
Alabama	★	★ (h)	...	...	★ (i)	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Alaska	★	★	(j)	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Arizona (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	Before	...	...	★
California	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado (l)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Connecticut (k)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida (k)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Georgia (k)	★	★	(m)	...	★	★	★	(m)	(m)	...	...	★
Hawaii	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Idaho	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	(n)	...	(n,l)	★	★	★	★	(n)	(n)	...	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	...	★	★	★ (o)	★ (o)	...	★
Kentucky (k)	★	★	...	★	...	★ (p)	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...
Louisiana	★	(o)	...	...	...	★	★ (o)	...	★	★ (o)	★ (o)	★ (o)	★	★
Maine (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	(j)	...	★	(j)	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Before	Before	...	...
Minnesota	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Mississippi (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(o)	...	...	...	★
Montana (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Nebraska (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(o)	...	...	★	...
New Mexico	★	★	...	(q)	...	(o)	★	★	★	(q)	...	...	...	★
New York	★	★	(j)	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	(j)	...
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
North Dakota (k)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	(r)	...	...	...
Ohio (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS* — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Major holidays (a)</i>	<i>Martin Luther King's Birthday (b)</i>	<i>Lincoln's Birthday</i>	<i>President's Day (c)</i>	<i>Washington's Birthday (c)</i>	<i>Good Friday</i>	<i>Memorial Day (d)</i>	<i>Columbus Day (e)</i>	<i>Veteran's Day</i>	<i>Day after Thanksgiving</i>	<i>Day before or after Christmas</i>	<i>Day before or after New Year's</i>	<i>Election Day (f)</i>	<i>Other (g)</i>
Oklahoma	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	(s)	★	★	...	...
Oregon (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	(o)	(o)	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	After	After	★	★
South Carolina (k)	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	(o)	...	★ (t)	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	(u)	★	(u)	...	...	...	...
Texas (v)	★	★	★	(w)	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Utah	★	★ (x)	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont (k)	★	(j)	...	...	★	...	★	(j)	★	(o)	...	...	...	★
Virginia	★	★ (y)	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	(o)	(o)	...	...
Washington	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	(z)	(z)	★ (aa)	★
Wisconsin (bb)	★	★	★ (p)	★	Before	Before
Wyoming	★	★ (cc)	...	★	★	...	★
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	★	...	★	★	★

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STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS* — Continued

* Holidays in addition to any other authorized paid personal leave granted state employees.
Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel offices, March 1996.
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. Dates are given for 1996 and may change slightly for 1997. If a holiday falls on a weekend, generally employees get the day preceding or following.

Key:
 ★ — Paid holiday granted.
 . . . — Paid holiday not granted.

(a) New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.
 (b) Third Monday in January.
 (c) Generally, third Monday in February; Washington's Birthday or President's Day. In some states the holiday is called President's Day or Washington-Lincoln Day. Most frequently, this day recognizes George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.
 (d) Last Monday in May in all states indicated, except New Hampshire and Vermont where holiday is observed on May 30. Generally, states follow the federal government's observance (last Monday in May) rather than the traditional Memorial Day (May 30).
 (e) Second Monday in October.
 (f) General election day only, unless otherwise indicated. In Indiana, primary and general election days.
 (g) Additional holidays:

Alabama—Mardi Gras Day (day before Ash Wednesday) in Baldwin and Mobile Counties only; in other counties, state employees receive one floating holiday. Confederate Memorial Day (fourth Monday in April), Jefferson Davis' Birthday (first Monday in June).
 Alaska—Seward's Day (last Monday in March), Alaska Day (October 18). Employee's birthday may be taken as a floating holiday under one collective bargaining agreement.
 Arkansas—Employee's birthday.
 California—One personal day.
 Delaware—Return Day, after 12 noon (Thursday after a general election) in Sussex County only.
 Florida—One personal day.
 Georgia—Confederate Memorial Day (April 26).
 Hawaii—Prince Johan Kuhio Kalaniana'ole Day (March 26), King Kamehameha I Day (June 11), Admissions Day (third Friday in August).
 Iowa—Two floating holidays.
 Kansas—Discretionary day (taken whenever employee chooses with supervisor's approval).
 Louisiana—Mardi Gras Day (day before Ash Wednesday), Inauguration Day (every four years, in Baton Rouge only).
 Maine—Patriot's Day (third Monday in April).
 Maryland—Maryland Day (March 25) and Defender's Day (September 12) are floating holidays; state offices remain open.
 Massachusetts—Patriot's Day (third Monday in April), Evacuation Day (March 17) and Bunker Hill Day (June 17).
 Minnesota—One floating holiday.
 Mississippi—Confederate's Memorial Day (last Monday in April).
 Missouri—Harry Truman's Birthday (May 8).
 Nebraska—Arbor Day (last Friday in April).

Nevada—Nevada Day (October 31).
 New Mexico—One personal holiday to permanent incumbents who have completed the one year probationary period.
 Oregon—Two discretionary days.
 Rhode Island—Victory Day (second Monday in August).
 South Carolina—One floating holiday.
 South Dakota—Native American's Day (second Monday in October).
 Texas—Confederate Heroes Day (January 19), Texas Independence Day (March 2), San Jacinto Day (April 21), Emancipation Day (June 19) and Lyndon Johnson's Birthday (August 27). A state employee may observe Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur and Good Friday in lieu of any state holiday on which the employee's agency is required to be open.
 Utah—Pioneer Day (July 24).
 Vermont—Town Meeting Day (first Tuesday in March), Battle of Bennington Day (August 16).
 Washington—One floating holiday.
 West Virginia—West Virginia Day (June 20).
 District of Columbia—Inauguration Day (January 20, every four years).
 (h) Also for Robert E. Lee's Birthday.
 (i) Also for Thomas Jefferson's Birthday.
 (j) Floating holiday; employee may take the holiday on another day. State offices are open.
 (k) If a holiday falls on a Saturday, it is observed on the Friday before. If it falls on a Sunday, observed on the following Monday. In Oregon, it is rescheduled if it falls on someone's scheduled day off.
 (l) In Colorado, agencies have the discretion to observe an alternate holiday schedule in lieu of statutory holidays.
 (m) In Georgia, Robert E. Lee's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's birthday is observed the day after Christmas.
 (n) In Indiana, Lincoln's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's birthday is observed the day before Christmas.
 (o) At the discretion of the governor. In South Carolina, the day after Christmas is an established holiday.
 (p) Half day.
 (q) In New Mexico, President's Day is observed on the day after Thanksgiving.
 (r) In North Dakota, if the day before Christmas is a weekday, state offices close at noon.
 (s) Legislation is pending to establish the Thursday after Thanksgiving as a statutory holiday.
 (t) In South Carolina, election day is a holiday in even-numbered years.
 (u) In Tennessee, state employees have selected by ballot to observe Columbus Day on the day after Thanksgiving during the past few years.
 (v) In Texas, a holiday is not observed if it falls on Saturday or Sunday.
 (w) In Texas, a state employee may observe Good Friday in lieu of any state holiday on which the employee's agency is required to be open.
 (x) Called Human Rights Day; celebrates Martin Luther King, Jr. and others who worked for human rights.
 (y) Called Lee/Jackson/King Day, after Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Martin Luther King, Jr.
 (z) Half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve if they fall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.
 (aa) In West Virginia, both general and primary elections are holidays.
 (bb) Any holiday that falls on a Saturday is a floating holiday. A holiday that falls on a Sunday is observed on the following Monday.
 (cc) Called Martin Luther King, Jr./Wyoming Equality Day.

PERSONNEL

Table 7.6
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE STATES

State or other jurisdiction	Extent of reform	Initiator of reform	Personnel functions under reform or considered for reform									
			Merit testing	Classification	Compensation	Recruitment	Selection	Performance evaluation	Training	Employee relations	Benefits	Layoffs
Alabama	I	P	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska	I	N.A.	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Arizona	I	G (a)	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	I	G	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
California	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Colorado	I	G,L,P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	I	L,P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Delaware						(b)						
Florida	W	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia	I	N.A.	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	I	P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Idaho	I	(a)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	(c)	G	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Iowa	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Kansas	I	N.A.	W	...	...	...	W	I	I	...	...	...
Kentucky	I	G,L,P	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana						(b)						
Maine	I	G,L,P	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	W	G,L,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	W	G,P (a)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	W	PL	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	N.A.	P	...	★	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Missouri	N.A.	G	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Montana	I	N.A.	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	I	P	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire						(d)						
New Jersey	W	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico						(e)						
New York	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	I	G,P	N.A.	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	I	G,P	...	H	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	W	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	W	G	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	I	N.A.	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	I	G	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	W	G,L,P (a)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota						No reform underway/planned						
Tennessee	I	N.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas						(f)						
Utah	I	P	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	I	P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	I	P	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	I	N.A.	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	I	P	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	I	G,P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming						No reform underway/planned						
Dist. of Columbia	I	G	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	W	P	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, 1996.

Key:

★ — Function is being reformed or considered for reform.

... — No reform.

I — Incremental reform.

W — Wholesale reform.

G — Governor.

L — Legislature.

P — Personnel agency.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Other initiators: Arizona, Idaho—various state agencies; Massachusetts—various groups dedicated to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the

delivery of state government services; Minnesota—Governor's Commission on Reform and Efficiency.

(b) Reform is being planned or under consideration by the state personnel executives in Delaware, Louisiana and North Carolina; no further information available.

(c) Extent of reform unknown until review process has been completed.

(d) Division of Personnel instituted a Certified Public Manager Program in 1996.

(e) Streamlining classification and compensation system to include class consolidation and wider salary grades.

(f) Data not available.

Table 7.7
ALTERNATIVE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

<i>State</i>	<i>Flextime</i>	<i>Share leave</i>	<i>Telecommute</i>	<i>Job sharing</i>	<i>Incentives/credits for not using sick leave</i>
Alabama .....	★	★	...	...	...
Alaska	★	★	★	★	...
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	★	★	N.A.	★	N.A.
California	★	★	★	★	...
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	★	★	...	★	...
Delaware .....	★	...	...	...	...
Florida	★	★	★	★	...
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho .....	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	...	★	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	...	★	...
Kentucky	★	★	N.A.	N.A.	★
Louisiana	★	...	★	★	...
Maine .....	★	...	...	★	...
Maryland	★	★	...	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	N.A.	★	N.A.	★	★
Minnesota	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mississippi .....	★	...	...	...	...
Missouri	★	★	...	★	...
Montana	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	★	...	★	★	...
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	★	...	...	★	★
New Jersey	(a)				
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	★	N.A.	★	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	★	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island	★	...	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota .....	★	★	...	...	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	★	...	★	★	...
Utah .....	...	...	N.A.	...	...
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	...	★	★	★
Wisconsin .....	...	N.A.	...	...	...
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	...

Source: Oklahoma Office of Personnel Management survey, *Workforce Policies: State Activity and Innovations*, July 1995, which updates information originally in the National Association of State Budget Officers, March 1995.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Information not available.

INFORMATION/RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Table 7.8

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICERS

State	Chief information officer's title and division (a)	Officer's decisions are binding	Has authority to approve:			
			State IRM plans	State IRM policies	State IRM standards	State-level IRM acquisitions
Alabama	Director, Data Systems Management Division	★	★	★	N.A.	★
Alaska	Commissioner, Department of Administration	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	Assistant Director, Department of Administration	N.A.	★	★	...	★
Arkansas	Director, Department of Computer Services	★	...	★	★	★
California	Director, Office of Information Technology	★	...	★	★	★
Colorado	Staff Director, Commission on Information Management	...	...	★	...	...
Connecticut	No chief information officer					
Delaware	Executive Director, Office of Information Systems	★	★	★	...	★
Florida	Executive Administrator, Information Resource Commission	★	★	★	★	...
Georgia	No chief information officer					
Hawaii	Director of Finance	★	★	★	N.A.	...
Idaho	Director, Department of Administration	...	...	★	★	...
Illinois	Director, Department of Central Management Services	★	★	★	...	★
Indiana (b)	No chief information officer					
Iowa	No chief information officer					
Kansas	Director, Division of Information Systems & Telecommunications	★	★	★	...	★
Kentucky	Commissioner, Department of Information Systems	...	...	★	★	★
Louisiana	No chief information officer					
Maine	Director, Bureau of Information Services	★ (c)	★	★	★	★
Maryland	Chief of Information Technology	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	Director, Office of Management Information Systems	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	Chief Information Officer, Department of Management & Budget	★	★	★	...	★
Minnesota	Assistant Commissioner	★	★	★	...	★
Mississippi	Executive Director, Central Data Processing Authority	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	No chief information officer					
Montana	Administrator, Information Services Division	N.A.	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	Acting Administrator, Central Data Processing	(d)	...	...	...	...
Nevada	Director, Department of Information Services	★	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire	Director, Information Technology Management	★	★	★	...	...
New Jersey	Administrator, Office of Telecommunications and Information Systems	★	...	★	...	★
New Mexico	Director, Information Systems Division	★ (d)	★	★	★	...
New York	No chief information officer					
North Carolina	Deputy State Controller for IRM	(d)	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	Director, Information Systems Division	(d)	★	★	★	★
Ohio	Director, Department of Administrative Services, delegated to the Director of Computer Services	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	No chief information officer					
Oregon	Chief Information Officer	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	Special Assistant to the Governor for Telecommunications & Technology Systems	★	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island	No chief information officer					
South Carolina	Assistant Director, Office of Information Technology Policy & Management	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	Commissioner, Bureau of Information & Telecommunications	(d)	★	★	N.A.	★
Tennessee	Chief of Information Systems	★	★	★	...	★
Texas	Executive Director, Department of Information Resources	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	No chief information officer					
Vermont	Chief Information Officer	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Virginia	Director, Department of Information Technology	★	...	...	★	★
West Virginia	Director, Council on Information Management	★	★	★	★	...
Washington	Director, Department of Information Services	★ (e)	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	No chief information officer					
Wisconsin	Division Administrator, Department of Administration	...	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	Administrator, Office of Computer Technology	...	...	★	N.A.	★

Source: National Association of State Information Resource Executives, *State Information Resource Management Organizational Structures: 1994 NASIRE Biennial Report, 1994*.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not available

(a) The state's chief information officer is the individual with the highest level of authority for managing information resources and services.

(b) Basic functions of CIO fulfilled by Data Processing Oversight Commission. However, each large agency may have a Director who fulfills

certain CIO functions.

(c) Advisory only.

(d) Decisions are binding in some cases, but not in others. In Nebraska, typically for hardware acquisition purposes. In New Mexico, there are six departments in the executive branch that are statutorily exempt from this provision. In North Carolina, the CIO has authority to the extent that it has been specified or delegated by the commission.

(e) The enforcement mechanism is delegated acquisition authority; failure to comply with policy may result in loss of authority to purchase goods and services.

Table 7.9
INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: STATE COMMISSIONS,
CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BUDGETS

State	State commissions		Central IRM organization (b)	IRM budget as a percentage of total state budget (c)
	IRM commission (a)	Authority to approve:		
Alabama	★	N.A.
Alaska	★	A,B,C,D	★	N.A.
Arizona	★	1.6
Arkansas	★	N.A.
California	1.4
Colorado	★	A,B,C	...	1.3 (d,e)
Connecticut	N.A.
Delaware	★	B	★	7.5 (d)
Florida	★	A,B,C,D	★	0.8 (d)
Georgia	★	B	★	0.2
Hawaii	★	1.0
Idaho	★	A, B,C, D	★	1.6 (d,e)
Illinois	★	N.A.
Indiana	★	D	★	0.7
Iowa	1.3 (d)
Kansas	★	...	★	6.6 (d,e)
Kentucky	★	A,B,C	★	1.7 (d,e)
Louisiana	N.A.
Maine	★	A,B,C	★	0.8 (d)
Maryland	★	A,B (f)	★	2.0 (d,e)
Massachusetts	0.9
Michigan	★	1.5
Minnesota	(g)	★	N.A.
Mississippi	★	A,B,C,D	★	1.7 (e)
Missouri	★	1.1
Montana	★	none	★	2.4 (d)
Nebraska	★	N.A.
Nevada	★	none	★	N.A.
New Hampshire	★	N.A.	...	N.A.
New Jersey	1.4
New Mexico	★	A,B,C,D	★	N.A.
New York	0.9
North Carolina	★	A,B,C	★	0.8
North Dakota	★	N.A.
Ohio	0.7 (d,e)
Oklahoma	★	2.8
Oregon	★	A,B,C	★	2.0 (e)
Pennsylvania	★	1.1
Rhode Island	★	N.A.
South Carolina	2.5 (d,e)
South Dakota	★	9.0 (d,e)
Tennessee	★	A,B	★	0.6 (d)
Texas	★	A,B,C (h)	★	1.9 (d,e)
Utah	N.A.
Vermont	★	B,C,D	...	N.A.
Virginia	★	A,B,C	★	3.0 (e)
Washington	★	A,B,C,D	★	2.7 (d,e)
West Virginia	N.A.
Wisconsin	★	A,B,C	★	1.4 (e)
Wyoming	★	2.8 (d)

Source: National Association of State Information Resource Executives, *State Information Resource Management Organizational Structures: 1994 NASIRE; Biennial Report, 1994*.

Key:

- ★ — Organization exists in the state
- ... — Organization does not exist in the state
- A — State IRM plans
- B — State IRM policies
- C — State IRM standards
- D — State-level IRM acquisitions
- N.A. — Not available

(a) Formal board, commission, committee or authority established for the purpose of directing or managing the planning and implementation of information processing resources, policies, standards and services within the state.

(b) A department or agency with state-level authority over information

management; usually sets policy and standards; possibly subject to approval of an IRM commission; and may have influence over day-to-day IRM operations.

(c) Budget includes information for the executive department only, except in Connecticut and where noted.

(d) In addition to the executive department, budget includes information for the legislative and judicial branches, except in South Dakota and Tennessee — legislative only; Washington, Florida and Texas — judicial only.

(e) In addition to the executive department, budget includes information for university.

(f) Reviews and recommends.

(g) Has review authority only.

(h) Approves state-level IRM acquisitions except for telecommunication operations of the General Services commission.

INFORMATION/RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Table 7.10
STATE AID FOR LIBRARIES
(Fiscal Year 1994)

State	Number of public libraries (a)	Individual public libraries	Public library systems	Public library construction	Multitype library systems	Other	Total aid
Alabama	208	\$ 4,772,000	\$ 946,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 0	\$ 5,976,000
Alaska	85	1,276,000	0	0	0	57,000	1,333,000
Arizona	39	1,211,000	0	317,000	0	164,000	1,691,000
Arkansas	36	1,908,000	1,038,000	214,000	0	131,000	3,292,000
California	169	23,323,000	2,125,000	1,397,000	3,160,000	3,299,000	33,306,000
Colorado	120	673,000	0	210,000	1,636,000	1,255,000	3,774,000
Connecticut	194	1,362,000	10,000	2,191,000	1,004,000	134,000	4,700,000
Delaware	29	861,000	2,000	1,119,000	0	86,000	2,068,000
Florida	100	25,436,000	0	1,167,000	1,577,000	0	28,180,000
Georgia	54	27,873,000	0	6,831,000	0	53,000	34,756,000
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	107	601,000	0	116,000	0	0	717,000
Illinois	606	15,029,000	0	10,204,000	20,481,000	4,454,000	50,168,000
Indiana	238	1,386,000	0	653,000	2,721,000	97,000	4,857,000
Iowa	517	181,000	0	146,000	0	50,000	377,000
Kansas	320	2,167,000	1,137,000	303,000	0	769,000	4,376,000
Kentucky	116	4,247,000	0	1,282,000	0	0	5,528,000
Louisiana	65	184,000	0	468,000	0	0	652,000
Maine	225	40,000	0	158,000	210,000	0	408,000
Maryland	24	16,474,000	0	330,000	1,269,000	3,929,000	22,003,000
Massachusetts	374	7,700,000	7,975,000	1,144,000	1,423,000	6,458,000	24,701,000
Michigan	377	14,497,000	4,881,000	951,000	736,000	110,000	21,176,000
Minnesota	132	2,635,000	5,770,000	310,000	865,000	702,000	10,281,000
Mississippi	47	0	3,558,000	138,000	0	5,000	3,701,000
Missouri	148	2,103,000	0	245,000	0	435,000	2,782,000
Montana	83	19,000	279,000	121,000	0	264,000	683,000
Nebraska	269	476,000	0	112,000	596,000	163,000	1,346,000
Nevada	26	412,000	0	97,000	0	177,000	687,000
New Hampshire	229	0	0	217,000	80,000	80,000	297,000
New Jersey	310	8,729,000	86,000	0	3,125,000	1,323,000	13,262,000
New Mexico	69	280,000	0	52,000	0	55,000	387,000
New York	758	38,019,000	25,169,000	1,561,000	5,275,000	10,605,000	80,629,000
North Carolina	74	12,519,000	0	570,000	0	269,000	13,359,000
North Dakota	78	451,000	0	103,000	50,000	72,000	675,000
Ohio	250	263,000	844,000	500,000	789,000	2,474,000	4,869,000
Oklahoma	110	616,000	1,232,000	275,000	28,000	86,000	2,236,000
Oregon	124	172,000	299,000	304,000	0	256,000	1,031,000
Pennsylvania	448	18,768,000	1,770,000	0	6,992,000	5,983,000	33,513,000
Rhode Island	51	384,000	0	1,844,000	0	869,000	3,097,000
South Carolina	40	4,203,000	0	230,000	0	82,000	4,515,000
South Dakota	113	9,000	0	112,000	0	48,000	169,000
Tennessee	137	1,833,000	4,642,000	381,000	0	0	6,856,000
Texas	498	709,000	9,621,000	841,000	0	0	11,171,000
Utah	69	812,000	0	144,000	0	933,000	1,890,000
Vermont	201	11,000	0	151,000	0	1,000	162,000
Virginia	90	11,046,000	0	10,000	0	617,000	11,674,000
Washington	70	547,000	123,000	120,000	0	422,000	1,212,000
West Virginia	97	4,679,000	1,346,000	162,000	0	171,000	6,359,000
Wisconsin	380	534,000	11,792,000	418,000	60,000	1,158,000	13,961,000
Wyoming	23	12,000	0	32,000	0	23,000	67,000

Source: Chief Officers of State Library Agencies. Data are state funds, excluding Federal funds, and excluding state funds used to administer a state library agency.

(a) Source for this column: *Public Libraries in the United States: 1993*, National Center for Education Statistics, 1995.

Table 7.11

STATE PURCHASING: BUY-AMERICAN LAWS AND OTHER PRACTICES

State	Buy-American laws affecting public procurement	Preference to specified products				
		Small business	Recycled plastic	Recycled paper	Other products with recycled content	Other
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	...	...	★	★	...
Arizona .....	...	★	...	★	...	...
Arkansas .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
California	★ (a)	★	...	★	★	...
Colorado .....	...	...	★	★	...	...
Connecticut	★ (b)	★	★	★	★	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	★	★	...	★	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Hawaii	★ (c)	...	...	...	...	★ (d)
Idaho .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	★ (e)	★	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	★	★	★	★	★ (f)
Iowa	★ (a)	...	...	★	...	...
Kansas	★ (g)	...	...	★	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	★	★	★	★	...
Louisiana	★ (a)	...	★	★	★	★ (h)
Maine .....	...	...	...	★	...	★ (h)
Maryland	★ (e)	★	★	★	★	...
Massachusetts .....	...	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan .....	...	...	★	★	★	★ (h)
Minnesota	★ (i)	★	★	★	★	...
Mississippi	★ (j)	...	★	★	★	...
Missouri	★	...	★	★	★	...
Montana .....	...	★	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Nevada .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
New Jersey	★ (k)	★	★	★	★	...
New Mexico	★ (a)	...	★	★	★	...
New York	★ (e)	...	★	★	★	★ (h)
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	★ (c)	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon .....	...	...	★	★	★	★ (h)
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island	★ (e)	...	...	★	...	...
South Carolina	★	...	★	★	★	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	★ (l)	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	★	...	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★ (m)	...	...	...	...	★ (h)
Wyoming	★ (n)	...	...	★	★	...

Source: National Association of State Purchasing Officials, *State and Local Government Purchasing*, 4th Edition (1994).

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Automobiles only.

(b) Textiles only.

(c) The law is too vague to apply.

(d) Hawaiian products, printing, software.

(e) Steel. In Illinois, domestically produced products receive a 10 percent preference for steel used in public works projects. In Maryland, 10,000 pounds or more for public works projects. In New York, steel for public works projects only.

(f) Five percent price preference to Indiana businesses.

(g) The law is permissive, not mandatory.

(h) Products or services of sheltered or rehabilitation workshops. Also in Michigan, prison industries. Also in New York, products of the special employment program of the state office of mental health.

(i) Five percent preference to American-made products and services.

(j) Specifications shall be written so as not to exclude comparable equipment of domestic manufacturer.

(k) Materials used in conjunction with public works contracts.

(l) Only in tie bids for products/services.

(m) The state will purchase materials that are manufactured to the greatest extent in the United States in case of tie bids.

(n) Beef.

STATE PURCHASING

Table 7.12
STATE PURCHASING OF RECYCLED PRODUCTS

State	Purchases of recycled products required by law	State purchases				Restrictions on purchasing	
		Recycled oil	Recycled fuel	Alternative fuel vehicles	Soybean ink	Foam cups and plates	Products with CFCs
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	(a)	★	...	...
Washington	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	...	★
Wyoming	★

Source: National Association of State Purchasing Officials, *State and Local Government Purchasing*, 4th Edition (1994).

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Used in test vehicles only.

Table 7.13
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1953-1993

Year (October)	Employment (in thousands)						Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Average monthly earnings of full-time employees		
	Total, full-time and part-time			Full-time equivalent								
	All	Education	Other	All	Education	Other	All	Education	Other	All	Education	Other
1953	1,082	294	788	966	211	755	\$ 278.6	\$ 73.5	\$ 205.1	\$ 289	\$ 320	\$ 278
1954	1,149	310	839	1,024	222	802	300.7	78.9	221.8	294	325	283
1955	1,199	333	866	1,081	244	837	325.9	88.5	237.4	302	334	290
1956	1,268	353	915	1,136	250	886	366.5	108.8	257.7	321	358	309
1957 (April) ...	1,300	375	925	1,153	257	896	372.5	106.1	266.4	320	355	309
1958	1,408	406	1,002	1,259	284	975	446.5	123.4	323.1	355	416	333
1959	1,454	443	1,011	1,302	318	984	485.4	136.0	349.4	373	427	352
1960	1,527	474	1,053	1,353	332	1,021	524.1	167.7	356.4	386	439	365
1961	1,625	518	1,107	1,435	367	1,068	586.2	192.4	393.8	409	482	383
1962	1,680	555	1,126	1,478	389	1,088	634.6	201.8	432.8	429	518	397
1963	1,775	602	1,173	1,558	422	1,136	696.4	230.1	466.3	447	545	410
1964	1,873	656	1,217	1,639	460	1,179	761.1	257.5	503.6	464	560	427
1965	2,028	739	1,289	1,751	508	1,243	849.2	290.1	559.1	484	571	450
1966	2,211	866	1,344	1,864	575	1,289	975.2	353.0	622.2	522	614	483
1967	2,335	940	1,395	1,946	620	1,326	1,105.5	406.3	699.3	567	666	526
1968	2,495	1,037	1,458	2,085	694	1,391	1,256.7	477.1	779.6	602	687	544
1969	2,614	1,112	1,501	2,179	746	1,433	1,430.5	554.5	876.1	655	743	597
1970	2,755	1,182	1,573	2,302	803	1,499	1,612.2	630.3	981.9	700	797	605
1971	2,832	1,223	1,609	2,384	841	1,544	1,741.7	681.5	1,060.2	731	826	686
1972	2,957	1,267	1,690	2,487	867	1,619	1,936.6	746.9	1,189.7	778	871	734
1973	3,013	1,280	1,733	2,547	887	1,660	2,158.2	822.2	1,336.0	843	952	805
1974	3,155	1,357	1,798	2,653	929	1,725	2,409.5	932.7	1,476.9	906	1,023	855
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1983	3,816	1,666	2,150	3,116	1,072	2,044	5,345.5	1,989.0	3,357.0	1,711	1,850	1,640
1984	3,898	1,708	2,190	3,177	1,091	2,086	5,814.9	2,178.0	3,637.0	1,825	1,991	1,740
1985	3,984	1,764	2,220	3,290	945	2,046	6,328.6	2,433.7	3,884.9	1,935	2,155	1,834
1986	4,068	1,800	2,267	3,437	1,256	2,181	6,801.4	2,583.4	4,226.9	2,052	2,263	1,956
1987	4,115	1,804	2,310	3,491	1,264	2,227	7,297.8	2,758.3	4,539.5	2,161	2,396	2,056
1988	4,236	1,854	2,381	3,606	1,309	2,297	7,842.3	2,928.6	4,913.7	2,260	2,490	2,158
1989	4,365	1,925	2,440	3,709	1,360	2,349	8,443.1	3,175.0	5,268.1	2,372	2,627	2,259
1990	4,503	1,984	2,519	3,840	1,418	2,432	9,083.0	3,426.0	5,657.0	2,472	2,732	2,359
1991	4,521	1,999	2,522	3,829	1,375	2,454	9,437.0	3,550.0	5,887.0	2,479	2,530	2,433
1992	4,595	2,050	2,545	3,856	1,384	2,472	9,828.0	3,774.0	6,054.0	2,562	2,607	2,521
1993	4,673	2,112	2,562	3,891	1,436	2,455	10,288.2	3,999.3	6,288.9	2,722	3,034	2,578

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.14

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1992**

<i>Functions</i>	<i>All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands)</i>			<i>October payrolls (in millions of dollars)</i>			<i>Average October earnings of full-time employees</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>State governments</i>	<i>Local governments</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>State governments</i>	<i>Local governments</i>	
All functions	15,698	4,595	11,103	\$33,183	\$9,828	\$23,355	\$2,562
Education:							
Higher Education	2,356	1,909	447	4,155	3,457	698	2,959
Instructional personnel only	841	623	218	2,094	1,695	400	4,108
Elementary/Secondary schools	5,762	35	5,727	12,124	75	12,049	2,522
Instructional personnel only	3,859	25	3,825	9,557	61	9,496	2,838
Libraries	132	1	131	178	1	177	2,057
Other education	106	106	0	242	242	0	2,496
Selected functions:							
Highways	561	261	300	1,252	626	626	2,326
Public welfare	496	215	281	1,015	471	544	2,179
Hospitals	1,163	555	608	2,518	1,224	1,294	2,327
Police protection	770	87	683	2,061	247	1,814	2,947
Police officers only	558	55	503	1,698	177	1,521	3,179
Fire protection	344	0	344	825	0	825	3,260
Firefighters only	319	0	319	776	0	776	3,297
Natural resources	204	164	40	431	355	76	2,436
Correction	543	348	194	1,308	844	464	2,454
Social insurance administration	118	118	0	275	275	0	2,433
Financial administration	355	151	205	751	351	400	2,320
Judicial & legal administration	323	114	209	832	350	482	2,765
Other government administration ..	370	52	318	568	125	443	2,491
Utilities	459	29	430	1,293	105	1,188	2,951

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.15

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1993**

Functions	All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands)			October payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Average October earnings of full-time employees
	Total	State governments	Local governments	Total	State governments	Local governments	
All functions	15,824	4,673	11,151	\$34,540	\$10,288	\$24,252	\$2,654
Education:							
Higher Education	2,410	1,961	450	4,413	3,663	750	3,092
Instructional personnel only	850	630	220	2,166	1,740	426	4,244
Elementary/Secondary schools	5,834	37	5,797	12,703	82	12,621	2,621
Instructional personnel only	3,891	26	3,864	10,009	66	9,942	2,937
Libraries	135	1	134	185	1,314	184	2,117
Other education	114	114	0	255	255	0	2,600
Selected functions:							
Highways	556	262	294	1,279	648	631	2,389
Public welfare	507	224	283	1,054	496	559	2,212
Hospitals	1,124	541	583	2,549	1,251	1,298	2,452
Police protection	776	87	689	2,143	256	1,887	3,032
Police officers only	561	53	508	1,764	176	1,588	3,279
Fire protection	330	0	330	848	0	848	2,385
Firefighters only	306	0	306	800	0	800	3,430
Natural resources	203	167	36	437	369	68	2,489
Correction	561	367	194	1,369	898	472	2,491
Social insurance administration	113	113	0	271	271	0	2,521
Financial administration	360	159	201	801	387	415	2,429
Judicial & legal administration	326	117	208	873	368	505	2,867
Other government administration ..	340	52	288	578	130	448	2,546
Utilities	450	28	422	1,286	106	1,180	3,013

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.16

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1992

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	4,594,635	11,103,221	13,365,686	3,856,222	9,509,464	524	151	373
Alabama	94,907	170,062	235,412	81,101	154,311	569	196	373
Alaska	27,485	26,134	46,027	24,246	21,781	784	413	371
Arizona	64,804	163,044	199,138	54,064	145,074	520	141	379
Arkansas	53,364	95,854	128,584	46,596	81,988	536	194	342
California	385,807	1,326,155	1,429,841	321,860	1,107,981	463	104	359
Colorado	72,424	159,020	185,140	53,004	132,136	534	153	381
Connecticut	63,843	110,133	151,167	54,154	97,013	461	165	296
Delaware	24,385	19,025	37,687	20,179	17,508	547	293	254
Florida	187,813	577,289	664,070	164,501	499,569	492	122	370
Georgia	127,075	309,546	397,053	114,464	282,589	588	170	419
Hawaii	61,786	15,196	64,539	50,657	13,882	556	437	120
Idaho	25,586	50,122	60,096	20,250	39,846	563	190	373
Illinois	164,182	525,396	567,178	136,623	430,555	488	117	370
Indiana	115,618	238,414	297,585	95,157	202,428	526	168	358
Iowa	60,418	140,176	155,793	47,354	108,439	554	168	386
Kansas	56,168	138,701	157,064	47,882	109,182	623	190	433
Kentucky	85,605	132,719	197,016	76,254	120,762	525	203	322
Louisiana	103,048	178,632	249,344	88,767	160,577	582	207	375
Maine	26,961	54,298	65,148	22,006	43,142	528	178	349
Maryland	97,529	179,538	239,627	82,072	157,555	488	167	321
Massachusetts	101,646	218,173	277,246	84,983	192,263	462	142	321
Michigan	172,502	407,519	460,471	137,853	322,618	488	146	342
Minnesota	83,922	226,558	239,943	67,332	172,611	536	150	385
Mississippi	55,388	121,253	155,159	47,433	107,726	594	181	412
Missouri	90,424	206,132	247,711	74,049	173,662	477	143	334
Montana	23,693	47,017	54,229	17,095	37,134	658	207	451
Nebraska	34,545	87,827	99,631	28,746	70,885	620	179	441
Nevada	20,961	52,264	66,001	19,142	46,859	497	144	353
New Hampshire	21,328	43,207	51,803	16,296	35,507	466	147	320
New Jersey	131,841	337,996	417,409	115,770	301,639	536	149	387
New Mexico	53,317	67,036	102,368	42,159	60,209	647	267	381
New York	290,433	988,512	1,147,540	267,429	880,111	633	148	486
North Carolina	127,279	301,532	368,847	109,046	259,801	539	159	380
North Dakota	21,964	34,088	37,515	16,468	21,047	590	259	331
Ohio	176,781	484,789	539,719	140,305	399,414	490	127	363
Oklahoma	79,346	141,272	187,811	67,071	120,740	585	209	376
Oregon	63,229	131,854	155,211	49,704	105,507	521	167	354
Pennsylvania	173,030	422,212	510,169	143,438	366,731	425	119	305
Rhode Island	24,225	30,851	47,629	19,890	27,739	474	198	276
South Carolina	90,504	137,661	201,698	77,754	123,944	560	216	344
South Dakota	17,631	39,549	39,172	13,517	25,655	551	190	361
Tennessee	90,593	196,760	253,944	75,930	178,014	505	151	354
Texas	278,281	820,720	987,993	239,702	748,291	560	136	424
Utah	46,491	70,398	92,955	39,618	53,337	513	219	294
Vermont	14,474	22,923	30,546	12,923	17,623	536	227	309
Virginia	141,664	259,277	344,975	115,817	229,158	541	182	359
Washington	120,368	201,393	275,419	98,016	177,403	536	191	345
West Virginia	40,280	64,927	92,232	33,597	58,635	509	185	324
Wisconsin	96,533	242,206	261,595	72,674	188,921	522	145	377
Wyoming	13,154	31,442	36,581	11,274	25,307	785	242	543
Dist. of Columbia	0	56,419	54,655	0	54,655	928	0	928

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.17
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1993

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	4,673,387	11,151,015	13,442,930	3,890,662	9,552,282	522	151	371
Alabama	95,555	169,769	239,479	82,886	156,593	572	198	374
Alaska	25,561	27,530	43,865	21,829	22,050	732	364	368
Arizona	70,003	167,749	205,402	56,683	148,719	522	144	378
Arkansas	53,411	97,669	131,067	46,655	84,412	540	192	348
California	410,951	1,308,206	1,428,718	343,781	1,084,937	458	110	348
Colorado	74,096	158,008	187,098	54,542	132,556	525	153	372
Connecticut	70,185	109,311	154,946	59,991	94,955	473	183	290
Delaware	24,924	19,720	38,006	20,425	17,581	543	292	251
Florida	190,603	574,819	665,128	167,056	498,072	486	122	364
Georgia	135,675	319,871	411,389	118,527	292,862	594	171	423
Hawaii	63,297	15,205	66,125	51,787	14,338	564	442	122
Idaho	26,204	50,390	61,557	20,555	41,002	560	187	373
Illinois	163,957	523,065	562,496	131,878	430,618	481	113	368
Indiana	113,161	236,816	291,306	87,843	203,463	510	154	356
Iowa	62,489	144,283	163,627	51,018	112,609	581	181	400
Kansas	56,671	142,848	162,598	47,709	114,889	642	188	454
Kentucky	84,577	134,378	193,775	71,725	122,050	511	189	322
Louisiana	106,976	174,926	250,218	90,417	159,801	583	211	372
Maine	26,225	52,115	63,598	21,285	42,313	513	172	342
Maryland	101,693	182,852	244,679	83,871	160,808	493	169	324
Massachusetts	96,238	230,423	282,672	80,524	202,148	470	134	336
Michigan	169,662	408,940	462,025	135,864	326,161	487	143	344
Minnesota	84,354	231,730	243,580	67,059	176,521	539	148	391
Mississippi	53,901	119,799	154,479	47,746	106,733	584	180	404
Missouri	94,944	204,678	255,348	78,829	176,519	488	151	337
Montana	22,877	44,430	52,228	17,343	34,885	623	207	416
Nebraska	35,038	88,744	99,830	29,158	70,672	621	181	440
Nevada	20,865	52,755	65,194	19,059	46,135	469	137	332
New Hampshire	21,886	41,240	51,898	16,902	34,996	461	150	311
New Jersey	124,519	347,907	413,886	110,176	303,710	525	140	385
New Mexico	53,199	69,204	105,631	42,862	62,769	653	265	388
New York	291,446	978,133	1,122,240	267,359	854,881	617	147	470
North Carolina	128,912	325,001	389,294	110,640	278,654	560	159	401
North Dakota	20,956	32,302	38,307	15,684	22,623	603	247	356
Ohio	177,437	459,516	530,820	141,286	389,534	478	127	351
Oklahoma	82,399	139,659	189,753	68,207	121,546	587	211	376
Oregon	63,031	133,525	154,853	47,160	107,693	511	156	355
Pennsylvania	175,874	423,107	512,320	144,945	367,375	425	120	305
Rhode Island	24,159	30,305	47,485	19,834	27,651	475	198	277
South Carolina	91,821	138,336	202,505	77,885	124,620	556	214	342
South Dakota	17,950	37,949	40,049	13,895	26,154	560	194	366
Tennessee	92,559	203,745	258,750	77,223	181,527	507	151	356
Texas	283,089	842,497	1,015,088	247,494	767,594	562	137	426
Utah	48,972	71,825	97,883	42,031	55,852	526	226	300
Vermont	14,433	27,290	34,696	12,686	22,010	602	220	382
Virginia	145,726	264,699	352,000	118,071	233,929	542	182	360
Washington	126,194	207,646	267,847	96,414	171,433	509	183	326
West Virginia	40,270	63,172	90,573	33,412	57,161	498	184	314
Wisconsin	95,799	238,945	259,463	69,577	189,886	515	138	377
Wyoming	18,663	30,942	35,781	10,874	24,907	761	231	530
District of Columbia	0	53,041	51,375	0	51,375	888	0	888

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.18
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1992

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 government	All	Education employees	Other
United States	\$33,011,649	\$9,828,247	\$23,183,402	30	70	\$2,562	\$2,607	\$2,521
Alabama	456,438	176,929	279,510	40	60	1,968	1,979	1,958
Alaska	151,925	76,792	75,133	50	50	3,413	3,227	3,555
Arizona	472,557	121,955	350,602	30	70	2,504	2,569	2,446
Arkansas	237,404	99,385	138,019	40	60	1,892	1,990	1,777
California	4,510,316	1,062,204	3,448,111	20	80	3,312	3,271	3,340
Colorado	476,398	165,021	311,377	30	70	2,592	2,616	2,589
Connecticut	469,559	174,518	295,042	40	60	3,205	3,304	3,107
Delaware	94,727	49,451	45,276	50	50	2,562	2,845	2,309
Florida	1,483,639	354,591	1,129,048	20	80	2,272	2,173	2,346
Georgia	783,123	233,831	549,292	30	70	1,998	2,035	1,966
Hawaii	172,235	130,808	41,427	80	20	2,661	2,677	2,650
Idaho	118,412	43,387	75,025	40	60	2,050	2,022	2,080
Illinois	1,448,754	346,998	1,101,756	20	80	2,665	2,707	2,627
Indiana	654,036	227,829	426,207	30	70	2,290	2,618	1,926
Iowa	359,657	136,016	223,642	40	60	2,393	2,463	2,312
Kansas	325,583	100,811	224,772	30	70	2,151	2,191	2,103
Kentucky	399,197	166,307	232,889	40	60	2,113	2,233	1,963
Louisiana	476,862	190,313	286,548	40	60	1,947	2,032	1,861
Maine	139,395	51,870	87,525	40	60	2,216	2,207	2,226
Maryland	662,057	223,037	439,021	30	70	2,834	3,146	2,568
Massachusetts	740,776	223,416	517,360	30	70	2,736	2,760	2,716
Michigan	1,276,871	401,837	875,034	30	70	2,971	3,157	2,745
Minnesota	626,869	190,889	435,980	30	70	2,785	2,881	2,688
Mississippi	263,839	93,589	170,250	40	60	1,725	1,744	1,703
Missouri	512,505	153,212	359,293	30	70	2,115	2,243	1,992
Montana	108,117	37,577	70,540	30	70	2,090	2,170	1,981
Nebraska	209,200	59,849	149,351	30	70	2,195	2,210	2,180
Nevada	176,095	49,783	126,311	30	70	2,762	2,575	2,908
New Hampshire	121,667	38,410	83,257	30	70	2,444	2,529	2,347
New Jersey	1,249,578	351,750	897,829	30	70	3,073	3,370	2,796
New Mexico	198,785	88,128	110,657	40	60	2,011	1,998	2,024
New York	3,521,278	832,608	2,688,671	20	80	3,146	3,324	3,036
North Carolina	788,619	257,507	531,112	30	70	2,185	2,304	2,064
North Dakota	78,779	33,979	44,801	40	60	2,253	2,524	1,955
Ohio	1,279,873	352,935	926,939	30	70	2,485	2,606	2,370
Oklahoma	358,012	133,413	224,600	40	60	1,951	2,008	1,890
Oregon	391,572	130,410	261,162	30	70	2,601	2,636	2,569
Pennsylvania	1,323,316	400,895	922,421	30	70	2,642	2,876	2,409
Rhode Island	130,637	54,871	75,767	40	60	2,826	3,028	2,636
South Carolina	395,952	157,742	238,209	40	60	2,018	2,155	1,884
South Dakota	73,412	28,512	44,901	40	60	1,950	2,000	1,888
Tennessee	512,752	160,337	352,415	30	70	2,047	2,120	1,986
Texas	2,101,154	552,537	1,548,616	30	70	2,165	2,158	2,172
Utah	191,647	80,955	110,692	40	60	2,158	2,091	2,246
Vermont	69,051	31,270	37,781	50	50	2,357	2,360	2,353
Virginia	769,247	252,987	516,260	30	70	2,305	2,356	2,254
Washington	719,780	249,095	470,685	30	70	2,746	2,627	2,843
West Virginia	180,767	64,883	115,884	40	60	1,990	2,191	1,709
Wisconsin	674,175	210,669	463,507	30	70	2,754	2,942	2,538
Wyoming	75,046	22,149	52,897	30	70	2,156	2,312	2,008
Dist. of Columbia	171,441	0	171,441	0	100	3,175	3,000	3,225

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.19
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1993

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 government	All	Education employees	Other
United States	\$34,539,710	\$10,288,176	\$24,251,534	29.8	70.2	\$2,654	\$2,714	\$2,599
Alabama	479,556	184,112	295,444	38.4	61.6	2,041	2,074	2,008
Alaska	156,083	78,961	77,121	50.6	49.4	3,633	3,662	3,614
Arizona	506,486	130,576	375,910	25.8	74.2	2,621	2,712	2,538
Arkansas	247,084	102,153	144,931	41.3	58.7	1,931	2,002	1,843
California	4,688,794	1,188,550	3,500,244	25.3	74.7	3,450	3,471	3,435
Colorado	489,190	166,483	322,706	34.0	66.0	2,661	2,706	2,617
Connecticut	499,282	196,127	303,155	39.3	60.7	3,328	3,491	3,166
Delaware	95,073	48,965	46,108	51.5	48.5	2,585	2,908	2,305
Florida	1,518,154	368,805	1,149,348	24.3	75.7	2,334	2,262	2,390
Georgia	858,666	264,387	594,278	30.7	69.3	2,124	2,157	2,094
Hawaii	177,668	136,626	41,042	76.9	23.1	2,689	2,770	2,631
Idaho	123,505	44,276	79,229	35.8	64.2	2,091	2,046	2,139
Illinois	1,509,506	359,580	1,149,925	23.8	76.2	2,808	2,810	2,806
Indiana	669,400	228,903	440,497	34.2	65.8	2,381	2,699	2,021
Iowa	380,594	145,124	235,471	38.1	61.9	2,436	2,497	2,364
Kansas	353,889	107,314	246,575	30.3	69.7	2,245	2,305	2,170
Kentucky	397,152	158,377	238,775	39.8	60.2	2,102	2,193	1,979
Louisiana	487,001	196,068	290,933	40.3	59.7	1,983	2,035	1,932
Maine	139,483	50,599	88,884	36.3	63.7	2,270	2,272	2,267
Maryland	689,894	228,754	461,140	33.2	66.8	2,898	3,218	2,626
Massachusetts	778,104	225,497	552,608	29.0	71.0	2,844	2,779	2,902
Michigan	1,338,476	407,201	931,275	30.4	69.6	3,110	3,358	2,823
Minnesota	656,127	194,503	461,624	29.6	70.4	2,894	2,987	2,792
Mississippi	273,873	101,459	172,414	37.0	63.0	1,799	1,805	1,792
Missouri	538,881	165,678	373,203	30.7	69.3	2,167	2,313	2,028
Montana	108,670	38,339	70,330	35.3	64.7	2,211	2,316	2,078
Nebraska	216,714	61,807	154,907	28.5	71.5	2,269	2,300	2,241
Nevada	180,318	50,605	129,713	28.0	72.0	2,876	2,742	2,975
New Hampshire	125,863	40,772	85,091	32.4	67.6	2,543	2,624	2,456
New Jersey	1,315,332	361,419	953,913	27.5	72.5	3,255	3,585	2,954
New Mexico	212,975	90,755	122,220	42.6	57.4	2,075	2,044	2,110
New York	3,613,658	879,776	2,733,882	24.3	75.7	3,326	3,621	3,147
North Carolina	853,732	261,603	592,129	30.6	69.4	2,240	2,355	2,123
North Dakota	82,629	33,769	48,860	40.9	59.1	2,346	2,594	2,053
Ohio	1,305,119	369,660	935,459	28.3	71.7	2,573	2,664	2,490
Oklahoma	358,387	126,489	231,898	35.3	64.7	1,931	2,076	1,777
Oregon	409,488	136,829	272,659	33.4	66.6	2,693	2,689	2,696
Pennsylvania	1,351,740	397,724	954,015	29.4	70.6	2,739	3,003	2,470
Rhode Island	135,356	56,605	78,751	41.8	58.2	2,956	3,168	2,763
South Carolina	407,696	159,447	248,249	39.1	60.9	2,057	2,185	1,934
South Dakota	77,741	29,991	47,750	38.6	61.4	2,036	2,087	1,973
Tennessee	538,887	169,074	369,813	31.4	68.6	2,111	2,175	2,058
Texas	2,208,181	593,951	1,614,229	26.9	73.1	2,208	2,221	2,194
Utah	208,010	89,201	118,810	42.9	57.1	2,232	2,150	2,345
Vermont	80,059	30,862	49,197	38.5	61.5	2,407	2,413	2,396
Virginia	810,259	268,627	541,632	33.2	66.8	2,373	2,413	2,332
Washington	784,643	281,028	503,615	35.8	64.2	3,084	3,207	3,003
West Virginia	185,989	66,260	119,729	35.6	64.4	2,086	2,302	1,795
Wisconsin	673,185	192,481	480,703	28.6	71.4	2,747	2,943	2,525
Wyoming	75,346	22,021	53,325	29.2	70.8	2,212	2,343	2,085
Dist. Of Columbia	167,812	0	167,812	0.0	100.0	3,315	3,011	3,383

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.20
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT),
FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1992

State	Education			Selected functions							
	All functions	Higher education	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		(a)	(b)								
United States	3,856,222	1,285,659	126,655	256,830	211,548	525,441	344,793	86,027	147,294	193,697	110,664
Alabama	81,101	30,109	3,964	4,269	4,510	12,784	3,911	1,073	3,186	3,091	2,629
Alaska	24,246	5,874	3,458	2,978	1,698	382	1,216	431	2,658	1,369	1,100
Arizona	54,064	18,826	2,649	3,190	4,963	988	6,232	1,670	2,285	3,422	1,032
Arkansas	46,596	14,873	2,650	4,028	3,602	5,008	2,812	870	2,579	2,390	327
California	321,860	106,617	4,494	19,304	3,098	35,803	34,870	11,085	13,252	16,817	2,429
Colorado	53,004	27,328	1,423	3,055	1,254	4,740	3,448	1,017	1,662	2,474	2,670
Connecticut	54,154	12,444	2,676	3,691	4,239	10,550	5,418	1,509	626	3,611	3,115
Delaware	20,179	6,439	231	1,390	1,577	2,179	1,675	735	464	878	1,185
Florida	164,501	36,746	2,557	10,882	9,692	15,757	29,080	3,791	6,874	9,694	8,976
Georgia	114,464	32,774	4,694	6,188	7,525	15,172	14,040	2,051	4,429	3,464	1,163
Hawaii	50,657	7,064	21,858	859	1,208	2,804	2,026	0	1,534	1,639	2,159
Idaho	20,250	7,138	685	1,767	1,562	1,013	1,139	433	1,660	1,412	363
Illinois	136,623	46,518	2,926	8,873	12,605	20,885	11,806	3,750	3,327	8,778	2,496
Indiana	95,157	45,153	4,970	4,842	5,372	11,690	6,470	1,800	2,700	4,837	925
Iowa	47,354	18,485	1,165	2,764	3,289	8,508	2,092	807	2,866	1,898	2,104
Kansas	47,882	19,906	665	3,671	1,699	7,558	3,558	988	1,983	2,010	1,846
Kentucky	76,254	28,113	4,189	5,752	4,945	5,989	5,093	1,701	3,739	3,990	3,638
Louisiana	88,767	27,355	3,687	5,622	5,865	18,666	6,617	1,077	4,772	3,639	1,334
Maine	22,006	5,652	1,415	2,794	1,868	1,875	1,251	587	1,405	1,523	533
Maryland	82,072	20,164	1,970	5,052	7,105	7,443	8,812	2,276	2,310	5,111	3,685
Massachusetts	84,983	20,694	803	4,651	7,338	17,398	5,311	1,991	2,057	5,956	5,326
Michigan	137,853	65,263	1,970	3,875	12,796	13,037	14,965	3,105	3,757	3,677	2,683
Minnesota	67,332	33,190	1,634	5,110	1,651	7,435	2,455	835	3,496	3,180	1,262
Mississippi	47,433	14,496	1,363	3,481	3,233	7,932	2,965	913	3,979	1,477	469
Missouri	74,049	20,518	2,021	6,329	6,797	13,076	6,280	1,925	2,532	3,548	2,701
Montana	17,095	5,573	731	1,890	1,171	1,310	943	370	1,460	1,297	154
Nebraska	28,746	9,919	742	2,391	2,584	4,184	1,751	673	1,834	959	636
Nevada	19,142	5,985	266	1,449	1,017	939	2,252	499	1,104	1,272	405
New Hampshire	16,296	5,169	308	1,948	1,114	982	900	435	475	725	755
New Jersey	115,770	27,343	6,520	8,272	5,893	19,155	9,791	3,651	2,086	7,691	4,751
New Mexico	42,159	16,735	857	2,725	1,950	5,363	2,628	570	1,641	2,709	1,670
New York	267,429	42,684	5,661	14,897	7,396	62,749	33,083	5,481	3,484	17,045	16,414
North Carolina	109,046	38,758	3,041	12,084	1,156	15,534	12,367	3,107	4,066	3,434	4,945
North Dakota	16,468	6,790	339	1,074	198	1,922	487	224	1,410	611	328
Ohio	140,305	65,959	2,296	8,903	2,137	18,701	10,794	2,289	3,810	5,841	2,112
Oklahoma	67,071	23,633	1,926	3,542	7,944	8,309	4,823	1,730	2,050	2,770	1,726
Oregon	49,704	14,137	1,148	3,851	4,439	6,163	2,709	1,092	2,976	3,912	2,225
Pennsylvania	143,438	48,157	2,658	12,682	9,797	23,246	8,688	5,288	5,346	9,716	2,319
Rhode Island	19,890	5,762	927	977	1,593	1,447	1,821	258	665	1,374	924
South Carolina	77,754	26,103	2,925	5,218	4,966	10,031	7,321	1,773	2,809	3,504	545
South Dakota	13,517	4,280	436	1,257	1,114	1,533	582	282	880	718	555
Tennessee	75,930	28,594	2,009	4,793	4,699	10,061	6,409	1,544	3,576	3,101	1,542
Texas	239,702	81,947	4,763	14,339	15,535	41,208	29,397	3,037	11,232	9,940	3,639
Utah	39,618	19,190	836	1,792	2,556	4,434	2,194	648	1,404	1,620	994
Vermont	12,923	4,454	336	1,096	1,144	554	697	475	652	815	491
Virginia	115,817	42,527	3,123	11,281	2,411	19,210	8,836	2,372	3,350	4,772	2,768
Washington	98,016	39,319	1,667	6,212	7,490	7,203	6,095	1,898	5,532	3,587	1,414
West Virginia	33,597	11,477	1,527	5,764	2,264	2,388	786	811	1,815	1,295	975
Wisconsin	72,674	36,251	1,344	2,114	1,189	8,514	5,422	852	2,690	4,525	1,865
Wyoming	11,274	3,174	152	1,862	300	1,629	475	248	815	579	362

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.21
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT),
FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1993

State	Selected functions												
	All functions	Education		Highways						Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)		Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections						
United States	3,890,662	1,306,350	129,589	258,060	220,126	509,815	362,689	85,856	149,156	201,317	114,264		
Alabama	82,886	31,503	4,027	4,344	4,598	13,097	4,240	1,042	3,021	2,615	2,764		
Alaska	21,829	3,410	3,536	2,910	1,707	393	1,234	415	2,492	1,334	1,128		
Arizona	56,683	21,259	2,548	3,308	5,535	888	6,350	1,577	2,419	3,277	1,097		
Arkansas	46,655	15,185	2,683	3,967	3,437	5,035	2,868	863	2,597	2,230	338		
California	343,781	123,797	4,414	19,306	3,360	35,117	37,341	10,962	16,567	20,153	2,575		
Colorado	54,542	28,896	1,043	3,123	1,265	4,696	3,769	1,017	1,586	2,497	2,661		
Connecticut	59,991	14,807	2,899	3,752	4,613	12,073	6,186	1,538	569	3,331	3,297		
Delaware	20,425	6,421	239	1,392	1,791	2,211	1,481	699	508	883	1,191		
Florida	167,056	38,419	3,206	11,257	10,165	16,153	29,069	3,717	7,036	9,430	9,118		
Georgia	118,527	35,434	5,171	6,098	8,195	15,247	14,835	2,129	4,834	3,704	1,002		
Hawaii	51,787	7,064	22,504	864	1,152	3,010	2,121	0	1,571	1,599	2,200		
Idaho	20,555	6,963	700	1,767	1,765	1,032	1,194	435	1,872	1,413	390		
Illinois	131,878	47,460	2,984	8,846	12,222	14,384	12,669	3,585	3,449	8,795	2,987		
Indiana	87,843	38,923	4,813	4,842	5,205	11,139	6,233	1,992	2,872	4,605	929		
Iowa	51,018	20,857	1,129	2,860	3,339	9,298	2,184	848	2,828	1,704	2,015		
Kansas	47,709	20,096	751	3,645	1,701	6,980	3,460	982	1,878	2,076	1,859		
Kentucky	71,725	24,718	4,067	5,619	4,720	5,937	5,026	1,683	3,617	3,880	3,681		
Louisiana	90,417	27,069	3,729	5,641	5,788	20,196	6,585	1,077	4,642	3,745	1,503		
Maine	21,285	5,588	1,255	2,756	1,871	1,781	1,110	458	1,379	1,515	560		
Maryland	83,871	21,308	1,989	5,030	7,523	7,162	9,421	2,291	2,435	5,089	3,730		
Massachusetts	80,524	22,768	688	4,637	6,428	12,975	5,719	1,913	1,392	6,123	5,504		
Michigan	135,864	64,832	1,924	3,777	12,969	12,412	15,114	3,105	3,739	4,907	2,663		
Minnesota	67,059	32,273	1,651	5,046	1,673	7,319	2,585	868	3,442	3,315	1,542		
Mississippi	47,746	14,775	1,375	3,435	3,335	8,390	3,131	913	3,218	1,449	418		
Missouri	78,829	23,359	2,097	6,455	7,086	12,564	6,593	1,922	2,529	3,606	3,239		
Montana	17,343	6,473	697	1,799	1,178	1,017	781	400	1,399	1,293	172		
Nebraska	29,158	9,909	703	2,412	2,843	4,366	1,766	660	1,844	969	683		
Nevada	19,059	5,985	251	1,444	1,040	810	2,120	578	973	1,298	376		
New Hampshire	16,902	5,202	342	2,025	1,302	1,041	988	402	478	744	758		
New Jersey	110,176	27,339	7,728	8,196	5,764	18,042	9,405	3,566	2,380	7,196	3,989		
New Mexico	42,862	17,263	817	2,673	1,434	5,562	3,795	567	1,409	2,088	1,714		
New York	267,359	43,861	5,547	15,069	8,055	60,556	34,147	5,495	3,573	17,240	16,789		
North Carolina	110,640	38,909	3,055	12,961	1,156	15,370	12,367	3,298	4,197	4,149	5,203		
North Dakota	15,684	6,677	327	1,070	202	1,415	499	218	1,344	594	336		
Ohio	141,286	66,737	2,305	8,997	2,042	18,466	11,261	2,451	3,587	9,513	2,158		
Oklahoma	68,207	22,518	2,578	4,230	6,763	8,137	6,389	1,605	2,173	3,151	1,380		
Oregon	47,160	12,771	916	3,428	4,356	5,878	2,675	1,106	3,113	4,001	2,211		
Pennsylvania	144,945	49,149	2,840	12,828	10,224	21,031	9,562	5,176	5,321	10,419	2,295		
Rhode Island	19,834	5,762	970	969	1,601	1,293	1,814	250	475	1,469	1,066		
South Carolina	77,885	24,888	2,930	5,174	4,770	10,487	7,423	1,834	2,661	3,533	591		
South Dakota	13,895	4,479	489	1,295	1,122	1,510	641	287	944	757	538		
Tennessee	77,223	30,133	2,120	4,821	4,476	10,195	6,892	1,549	3,171	3,107	1,635		
Texas	247,494	79,292	4,565	13,653	22,877	41,010	31,632	3,065	11,551	9,637	4,782		
Utah	42,031	20,892	893	1,843	2,660	4,922	2,157	677	1,356	1,596	1,152		
Vermont	12,686	4,404	337	1,088	1,204	317	737	464	650	842	481		
Virginia	118,071	43,116	3,124	11,281	2,368	19,455	10,790	2,418	3,345	4,963	2,752		
Washington	96,414	34,929	1,636	6,359	7,181	8,187	7,415	1,850	5,502	3,627	1,460		
West Virginia	33,412	11,435	1,520	5,699	2,511	2,165	801	811	1,815	1,303	1,031		
Wisconsin	69,577	33,869	1,328	2,191	1,247	7,873	5,641	860	2,693	3,959	1,963		
Wyoming	10,874	3,174	149	1,878	307	1,221	473	238	710	594	358		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.22
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: OCTOBER 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Selected functions										
	Education			Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
	All functions	Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States	\$9,828,247	\$3,456,791	\$317,070	\$625,915	\$471,050	\$1,224,262	\$843,513	\$246,947	\$354,739	\$475,727	\$349,876
Alabama	176,929	70,607	9,158	8,795	9,246	23,537	8,513	3,325	6,982	7,125	6,990
Alaska	76,792	13,592	11,043	11,481	5,054	1,186	4,524	1,741	8,763	4,692	4,109
Arizona	121,955	45,213	5,836	7,220	11,113	1,728	11,855	4,826	4,964	6,744	3,295
Arkansas	99,385	36,638	5,629	8,737	5,960	9,705	4,883	2,105	5,150	4,544	1,265
California	1,062,204	367,157	13,364	65,484	9,230	107,782	125,368	32,370	40,456	47,414	10,181
Colorado	165,021	93,297	3,233	8,877	3,654	11,754	9,449	2,954	4,949	6,928	8,232
Connecticut	174,518	41,971	7,749	11,146	13,015	33,955	18,123	5,326	1,983	10,712	10,094
Delaware	49,451	18,803	709	2,822	3,315	4,187	3,685	2,289	1,039	1,901	3,125
Florida	354,591	90,574	5,534	23,565	13,763	29,980	55,225	9,913	14,838	21,439	26,065
Georgia	233,831	78,618	11,459	12,536	15,275	27,456	19,635	4,971	9,663	7,742	3,611
Hawaii	130,808	25,480	52,576	2,127	2,703	6,543	4,581	0	4,230	4,635	6,061
Idaho	43,387	14,650	1,436	3,977	3,244	2,058	2,366	1,142	3,550	3,079	1,293
Illinois	346,998	117,762	7,628	24,836	30,518	45,039	30,101	11,973	9,115	21,014	10,462
Indiana	227,829	128,320	8,257	9,003	8,916	26,362	11,982	4,117	6,196	8,415	3,438
Iowa	136,016	61,367	3,134	6,975	7,778	20,940	5,472	2,906	7,274	4,788	5,885
Kansas	100,811	38,982	1,448	8,277	3,949	14,729	8,263	2,396	4,652	4,250	4,390
Kentucky	166,307	68,274	9,724	11,959	9,589	11,932	9,608	4,076	7,653	7,928	7,450
Louisiana	190,313	66,139	8,485	11,460	12,681	33,527	12,988	2,487	9,789	7,547	4,229
Maine	51,870	13,588	3,401	6,060	4,019	4,004	2,957	1,585	3,243	3,550	1,551
Maryland	223,037	68,489	5,276	12,050	15,140	16,900	22,117	6,943	5,990	12,419	11,422
Massachusetts	223,416	57,012	2,109	13,945	18,733	39,062	14,284	7,091	5,369	16,334	14,966
Michigan	401,837	179,588	6,407	12,514	36,414	41,671	46,433	10,435	10,628	11,424	9,323
Minnesota	190,889	93,619	4,967	15,253	4,538	19,280	7,019	2,650	9,317	9,082	4,890
Mississippi	93,589	34,634	2,764	5,522	5,097	14,531	4,485	1,865	7,066	3,107	1,694
Missouri	153,212	52,096	4,076	13,747	10,644	23,171	10,538	4,729	5,067	6,406	6,254
Montana	37,577	12,853	1,649	4,554	2,345	2,198	1,922	856	3,306	2,664	542
Nebraska	59,849	20,928	1,814	5,243	4,763	7,784	3,395	1,606	3,277	2,284	1,812
Nevada	49,783	14,213	778	4,001	2,528	2,301	6,153	1,546	2,853	3,308	1,497
New Hampshire	38,410	12,812	726	4,127	2,785	2,265	2,334	1,158	975	1,675	1,895
New Jersey	351,750	89,437	23,154	26,392	16,692	45,324	30,537	12,849	6,647	21,951	18,330
New Mexico	88,128	34,934	1,857	5,509	3,991	10,598	5,289	1,355	3,475	5,632	4,121
New York	832,608	141,165	17,179	41,466	22,321	167,560	106,705	18,687	10,603	46,847	62,851
North Carolina	257,507	100,845	7,349	24,729	2,950	33,554	24,984	7,953	9,356	8,467	12,514
North Dakota	33,979	15,129	642	2,074	336	3,434	926	550	2,767	1,165	866
Ohio	352,935	158,997	6,575	23,595	5,808	46,298	28,106	6,730	9,018	15,213	6,682
Oklahoma	133,413	49,790	4,095	6,359	14,489	15,058	8,470	3,633	3,650	5,724	4,681
Oregon	130,410	42,780	2,890	8,075	10,744	14,714	7,055	3,648	6,913	9,777	5,959
Pennsylvania	400,895	142,989	6,505	28,379	23,555	80,314	20,093	15,338	13,654	23,698	8,781
Rhode Island	54,871	15,378	2,546	2,382	4,912	2,990	5,973	988	1,602	3,479	2,869
South Carolina	157,742	59,094	6,487	7,835	9,229	15,350	12,895	3,667	6,258	7,204	1,618
South Dakota	28,512	10,253	844	2,658	1,960	2,538	1,056	617	1,771	1,577	1,318
Tennessee	160,337	65,199	4,220	9,029	9,560	19,936	11,947	3,537	6,928	6,535	4,647
Texas	552,537	209,704	10,651	31,913	28,411	88,447	57,895	8,341	25,581	24,177	11,712
Utah	80,955	36,450	1,863	4,327	5,372	8,179	4,588	1,664	3,337	3,324	2,662
Vermont	31,270	11,029	868	2,699	2,449	1,143	1,643	1,473	1,679	1,777	1,365
Virginia	252,987	100,640	7,360	21,768	5,068	35,207	16,637	6,156	7,304	10,818	7,647
Washington	249,095	92,913	4,343	19,666	20,481	16,436	15,439	5,653	13,947	10,097	5,284
West Virginia	64,883	26,217	3,184	10,395	3,343	3,380	1,153	1,844	3,756	2,267	2,041
Wisconsin	210,669	110,291	3,749	6,549	2,786	25,628	13,039	2,358	6,454	11,526	7,007
Wyoming	22,149	6,281	339	3,819	584	2,605	810	524	1,698	1,320	900

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

Table 7.23
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: OCTOBER 1993
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Selected functions										
	Education			Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
	All functions	Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States	\$10,288,176	\$3,662,954	\$336,344	\$648,267	\$495,529	\$1,251,037	\$897,697	\$256,453	\$369,018	\$516,199	\$368,244
Alabama	184,112	76,082	9,256	9,028	9,671	24,042	9,056	2,683	7,064	6,414	7,573
Alaska	78,961	13,697	11,762	11,452	5,102	1,216	4,677	1,868	8,690	4,656	4,265
Arizona	130,576	54,553	5,166	7,318	10,088	1,767	12,750	4,664	5,541	7,014	3,519
Arkansas	102,153	37,531	5,873	9,121	6,502	9,703	5,281	2,134	5,260	4,660	1,456
California	1,188,550	455,585	14,291	65,496	8,713	111,769	126,567	34,392	49,604	55,809	10,720
Colorado	166,483	92,918	3,354	9,083	3,742	11,767	10,096	2,954	5,055	7,121	8,222
Connecticut	196,127	54,929	10,265	12,089	13,457	37,646	20,107	5,454	1,948	9,888	9,397
Delaware	48,965	17,994	778	2,813	3,470	4,228	3,330	2,327	1,158	1,953	3,139
Florida	368,805	98,602	7,972	23,376	15,470	30,883	55,256	9,870	16,307	21,634	26,824
Georgia	264,387	88,405	13,602	16,845	16,734	28,057	28,654	5,085	10,587	8,924	3,706
Hawaii	136,626	25,480	56,144	2,161	2,636	7,054	4,863	0	4,356	4,649	6,312
Idaho	44,276	13,948	1,506	3,977	3,437	2,024	2,488	1,718	3,940	3,136	1,433
Illinois	359,580	121,760	8,393	27,302	32,231	39,118	34,354	11,158	9,549	22,335	12,266
Indiana	228,903	125,192	8,383	9,003	8,973	27,694	13,280	4,773	6,191	9,139	3,470
Iowa	145,124	66,267	3,148	6,766	8,022	23,336	5,832	3,053	7,228	4,558	5,779
Kansas	107,314	42,564	1,669	8,645	3,972	15,107	8,642	2,479	4,921	4,485	4,501
Kentucky	158,377	61,820	9,504	11,703	9,008	12,216	9,589	4,038	7,280	7,999	7,609
Louisiana	196,068	63,651	8,462	11,584	12,615	38,632	13,243	2,489	9,755	7,936	4,687
Maine	50,599	13,769	3,057	6,564	4,030	3,672	2,832	1,160	3,401	3,109	1,626
Maryland	228,754	71,793	5,445	11,987	15,946	16,226	24,231	6,558	6,528	12,635	9,630
Massachusetts	225,497	60,020	2,175	15,284	18,915	32,928	16,669	6,810	4,446	16,983	16,284
Michigan	407,201	180,904	6,657	12,632	38,340	41,123	47,862	10,435	11,279	15,534	9,751
Minnesota	194,503	94,237	5,111	15,035	4,680	19,107	7,450	2,879	9,345	9,610	5,775
Mississippi	101,459	37,459	3,063	6,104	5,704	16,763	5,101	1,865	6,351	3,266	1,532
Missouri	165,678	57,201	3,766	15,359	11,460	23,208	11,175	4,726	4,919	7,197	8,036
Montana	38,339	13,923	1,636	4,347	2,571	1,990	1,749	907	3,283	2,539	666
Nebraska	61,807	20,902	1,693	5,327	5,654	8,693	3,685	1,599	3,368	2,224	1,882
Nevada	50,605	14,213	756	4,178	2,639	2,109	6,077	1,910	2,371	3,428	1,486
New Hampshire	40,772	12,884	800	5,466	2,986	2,102	2,532	1,261	1,030	1,785	1,912
New Jersey	361,419	96,763	25,949	28,756	17,271	47,580	31,632	14,228	8,063	21,835	16,745
New Mexico	90,755	35,950	1,807	5,689	2,807	11,193	7,637	1,349	2,852	4,691	4,385
New York	879,776	146,840	17,021	41,337	22,906	199,933	105,990	19,753	11,552	49,414	66,607
North Carolina	261,603	101,815	7,494	24,494	2,950	35,057	24,984	8,189	10,107	10,016	13,246
North Dakota	33,769	15,173	642	2,241	348	2,497	1,003	506	2,710	1,211	915
Ohio	369,660	162,373	6,984	25,550	6,023	47,856	31,306	7,657	9,445	26,427	6,941
Oklahoma	126,489	48,279	5,000	6,745	9,429	14,164	8,829	3,466	3,806	6,062	3,345
Oregon	136,829	44,986	2,424	8,318	11,203	15,830	7,297	3,747	7,633	10,860	6,309
Pennsylvania	397,724	152,069	7,483	31,066	26,247	48,496	24,192	15,907	14,382	26,886	9,723
Rhode Island	56,605	15,378	2,632	2,474	4,032	4,096	6,382	998	1,229	3,795	3,407
South Carolina	159,447	57,217	6,511	7,752	8,951	16,383	13,072	4,255	4,788	7,829	1,908
South Dakota	29,991	10,841	1,008	2,889	2,058	2,613	1,236	680	1,958	1,726	1,304
Tennessee	169,074	69,326	4,625	9,568	9,479	20,477	13,267	3,855	6,609	7,222	5,250
Texas	593,951	221,519	11,237	30,679	44,139	92,231	63,940	8,434	24,873	24,098	15,911
Utah	89,201	40,988	2,126	4,601	5,664	9,811	4,675	1,742	3,312	3,705	3,170
Vermont	30,862	10,618	920	2,638	2,637	751	1,736	1,647	1,671	1,793	1,377
Virginia	268,627	109,004	7,040	21,769	5,460	37,052	20,411	8,223	7,460	11,630	7,859
Washington	281,028	103,854	4,332	20,727	19,693	26,492	16,784	5,840	14,453	12,481	5,574
West Virginia	66,260	26,769	3,101	10,332	3,894	3,174	1,260	1,863	3,855	2,318	2,248
Wisconsin	192,481	98,628	4,006	6,751	3,004	18,797	13,803	2,376	5,970	10,272	7,625
Wyoming	22,021	6,281	317	3,849	564	2,372	834	491	1,533	1,310	943

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.24

**NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND MONTHLY BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: 1990-91 THROUGH 1992-93**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Number of systems	N.A.	209	203
Membership, last month of fiscal year:			
Total members	11,875,650	11,908,482	11,653,035
Active members	10,401,884	10,411,555	10,102,942
Other	1,473,766	1,496,927	1,560,093
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Active members	87.6	87.4	86.7
Other	12.4	12.6	13.4
Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefits:			
Total number	3,654,532	3,513,819	3,357,002
Persons retired on account of age or length of service	3,192,442	3,092,069	2,886,903
Persons retired on account of disability	191,026	184,062	220,052
Survivors of deceased former members	271,064	243,572	250,047
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons retired on account of age or length of service	87.4	88.0	86.0
Persons retired on account of disability	5.2	5.2	6.6
Survivors of deceased former members	7.4	6.9	7.4
Recurrent benefit payments for last month of fiscal year:			
Total amount (in thousands)	\$2,891,404	\$2,793,268	\$2,436,907
To persons retired on account of age or length of service	\$2,588,705	\$2,508,760	\$2,157,306
To persons retired on account of disability	\$163,724	\$159,960	\$170,723
To survivors of deceased former members	\$138,975	\$124,549	\$108,878
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
For persons retired on account of age or length of service	89.5	89.8	88.5
For persons retired on account of disability	5.7	5.7	7.0
For survivors of deceased former members	4.8	4.5	4.5
Average monthly payment for beneficiaries:			
Average for all beneficiaries (in dollars)	\$791	\$795	\$726
For persons retired on account of age or length of service	\$811	\$811	\$747
For persons retired on account of disability	\$857	\$869	\$776
For survivors of deceased former members	\$513	\$511	\$435

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

N.A. — Not available.

Table 7.25

**NATIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE
RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: SELECTED YEARS, 1989-1993**

	<i>Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>					<i>Percentage distribution</i>		
	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Receipts	\$109,646	\$100,026	\$85,576	\$89,165	\$81,090	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions	13,786	13,326	12,563	11,648	10,813	12.6	13.3	14.7
Government contributions	28,170	24,932	26,007	25,505	24,357	25.7	24.9	30.4
From State Government	15,251	13,930	14,455	13,968	13,155	13.9	13.9	16.9
From Local Government	12,919	11,002	11,553	11,537	11,202	11.8	11.0	13.5
Earnings on investments	67,690	61,768	47,006	53,012	45,919	61.7	61.8	54.9
Payments	41,349	36,929	33,297	30,512	25,277	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits	37,967	33,762	30,157	27,538	24,861	91.8	91.4	90.6
Withdrawals	2,150	2,001	2,156	2,041	1,702	5.2	5.4	6.5
Other	1,232	1,166	974	933	725	3.0	3.2	2.9
Amount of Cash FY	732,410	703,968	630,551	575,466	503,074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and Deposits	48,453	38,279	36,806	39,323	39,927	6.6	5.4	5.8
Cash and Demand Deposits	4,247	2,838	2,589	2,744	1,527	0.6	0.4	0.4
Time or Savings Deposits	44,206	35,441	34,217	36,579	38,445	6.0	5.0	5.4
Securities	619,444	598,492	548,585	494,469	438,246	84.6	85.0	87.0
Governmental	168,249	152,633	155,469	140,062	128,438	23.0	21.7	24.7
Federal Government	168,093	152,432	155,360	139,956	128,294	23.0	21.7	24.6
U.S. Treasury	135,891	113,579	121,290	109,029	97,295	18.6	16.1	19.2
Federal Agency	32,202	38,853	34,071	30,927	31,000	4.4	5.5	5.4
State and Local Governments	156	201	109	106	143	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nongovernmental	451,195	445,858	393,116	354,407	309,809	61.6	63.3	62.3
Corporate Bonds	141,052	141,025	131,050	119,799	109,706	19.3	20.0	20.8
Corporate Stocks	232,160	201,879	190,830	170,536	153,476	31.7	28.7	30.3
Mortgages	18,595	24,541	22,459	26,699	16,739	2.5	3.5	3.6
Funds held in trust	22,324	18,091	19,614	14,095	12,303	3.0	2.6	3.1
Other securities	37,063	60,322	29,164	23,307	17,585	5.1	8.6	4.6
Other investments	64,512	67,198	45,160	41,657	24,856	8.8	9.5	7.2
Real Property	25,544	34,510	16,081	14,083	8,869	3.5	4.9	2.6
Miscellaneous Investments	38,969	32,688	29,079	26,689	15,961	5.3	4.6	4.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.26

**MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
LAST MONTH OF FISCAL YEAR 1991-92**

State	Membership, last month of the fiscal year	Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year							
		Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments				Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)			
		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)	Total (a)	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	To survivors of deceased former members
United States	11,844,340	3,414,299	2,992,401	178,074	243,824	2,566,152	2,312,671	140,260	112,491
Alabama	183,663	49,692	49,393	279	20	38,914	38,715	191	8
Alaska	49,288	12,627	11,512	342	773	16,254	15,147	614	493
Arizona	164,388	40,607	28,387	1,074	11,146	39,848	25,745	4,774	9,329
Arkansas	121,653	24,370	21,173	2,062	1,135	14,560	13,021	1,059	480
California	1,173,027	424,214	336,948	40,058	47,208	402,573	356,190	39,436	6,947
Colorado	151,479	39,183	32,438	4,998	1,747	38,713	30,291	4,649	3,773
Connecticut	112,062	45,024	40,153	2,348	2,523	52,509	48,811	2,040	1,658
Delaware	31,694	14,266	10,868	1,449	1,949	9,638	8,561	582	495
Florida	566,144	119,741	100,618	6,796	12,327	77,323	68,647	2,956	5,720
Georgia	292,589	57,912	47,651	3,981	6,280	53,767	47,121	3,127	3,519
Hawaii	57,401	21,779	20,244	952	583	20,802	19,985	733	84
Idaho	59,541	18,563	18,550	1	12	8,539	8,402	1	5
Illinois	460,414	160,561	129,423	4,864	26,274	112,681	101,022	3,767	7,892
Indiana	230,553	71,967	63,037	2,633	6,297	35,884	30,807	620	4,456
Iowa	157,455	51,827	51,655	62	110	16,924	16,736	110	78
Kansas	120,570	38,300	36,016	0	2,284	13,832	13,318	0	515
Kentucky	190,874	51,770	49,795	1,068	907	37,076	35,471	1,025	579
Louisiana	271,860	72,550	63,536	3,060	5,954	29,960	24,759	1,812	3,390
Maine	49,899	24,613	19,827	1,258	3,528	17,321	14,501	1,251	1,570
Maryland	166,539	53,784	53,780	0	4	53,187	53,180	0	7
Massachusetts	177,708	70,322	59,256	3,832	7,234	57,959	49,127	3,059	5,773
Michigan	449,464	140,087	125,220	6,940	7,927	114,679	102,763	5,731	6,185
Minnesota	277,212	70,404	60,646	1,988	7,770	49,828	45,976	1,199	2,653
Mississippi	189,981	34,616	29,016	2,080	3,520	18,592	15,638	1,107	1,847
Missouri	164,341	45,344	40,033	1,652	3,659	30,678	28,770	844	1,063
Montana	57,780	18,499	16,540	1,306	633	11,259	10,191	701	367
Nebraska	38,610	6,914	6,470	146	298	2,459	2,280	59	121
Nevada	56,992	13,518	11,947	715	856	11,651	10,059	478	514
New Hampshire	39,838	9,415	9,415	0	0	4,971	4,971	0	0
New Jersey	434,130	130,229	115,952	2,086	12,191	125,774	112,837	2,397	10,539
New Mexico	116,542	25,434	22,740	1,137	1,557	21,071	19,603	601	867
New York	877,958	327,003	322,277	1,565	3,161	258,813	256,120	1,187	1,506
North Carolina	399,942	97,103	79,321	8,682	9,100	65,863	56,105	5,589	4,170
North Dakota	26,872	7,527	6,795	149	583	3,611	3,316	51	244
Ohio	806,164	243,168	199,318	20,978	22,872	202,682	168,864	23,088	10,730

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1991-92 — Continued

State	Membership, last month of the fiscal year	Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year							
		Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments				Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)			
		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)	Total (a)	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	To survivors of deceased former members
Oklahoma	139,772	49,777	41,309	2,164	6,304	43,634	36,845	1,941	4,848
Oregon	161,617	58,751	55,212	3,539	0	33,520	31,479	2,041	0
Pennsylvania	364,483	183,689	164,482	8,285	10,922	114,381	106,519	4,270	3,591
Rhode Island	32,046	13,616	13,391	0	225	17,154	17,022	0	132
South Carolina	311,312	47,519	38,106	5,238	4,175	36,384	30,736	3,303	2,346
South Dakota	35,474	10,885	9,173	263	1,449	4,797	4,263	123	411
Tennessee	166,121	54,789	49,113	2,355	3,321	27,000	24,200	1,200	1,600
Texas	817,272	59,490	48,257	10,744	489	23,492	22,749	730	13
Utah	104,093	20,047	19,387	660	0	14,076	13,662	413	0
Vermont	24,080	5,850	5,041	377	432	3,282	2,890	192	200
Virginia	306,383	69,609	59,858	8,688	1,063	51,798	45,755	5,671	372
Washington	260,555	79,621	79,588	11	22	28,373	28,344	9	19
West Virginia	72,418	38,476	36,355	735	1,386	20,917	19,521	512	884
Wisconsin	290,347	79,091	73,023	4,474	1,594	71,627	66,111	5,018	498
Wyoming	33,740	10,156	10,156	0	0	5,525	5,525	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.27

**MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
LAST MONTH OF FISCAL YEAR 1992-93**

State	Membership, last month of the fiscal year	Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year							
		Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments				Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)			
		Total (a)	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	Survivors of deceased former members	Total (a)	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	Survivors of deceased former members
United States	11,875,650	3,654,532	3,192,442	191,026	271,064	2,891,404	2,588,705	163,724	138,975
Alabama	183,659	49,723	49,421	282	20	37,939	37,739	192	8
Alaska	50,348	13,145	11,937	364	844	17,301	16,148	588	564
Arizona	178,395	48,959	35,956	1,980	11,023	62,719	39,270	14,055	9,395
Arkansas	134,314	24,724	21,266	1,964	1,494	16,066	14,487	1,021	558
California	1,180,428	451,115	343,345	49,532	58,238	288,871	230,776	43,434	14,661
Colorado	132,311	41,423	34,264	5,365	1,794	44,780	35,034	5,443	4,303
Connecticut	109,974	47,043	42,027	2,430	2,586	58,738	54,884	2,108	1,745
Delaware	32,724	14,442	11,093	1,392	1,957	9,623	8,480	606	537
Florida	573,755	126,763	106,866	7,008	12,889	87,756	78,214	3,216	6,325
Georgia	303,284	60,396	49,699	4,182	6,515	59,044	51,880	3,300	3,864
Hawaii	59,518	25,892	23,879	1,657	356	24,227	23,485	695	47
Idaho	55,889	18,303	17,321	342	640	9,629	9,114	180	335
Illinois	485,251	163,879	140,920	4,210	18,749	125,841	113,921	3,107	8,813
Indiana	250,168	69,053	59,770	2,844	6,439	36,168	30,954	729	4,485
Iowa	157,610	54,970	53,492	692	786	19,508	18,248	628	631
Kansas	120,570	38,300	36,016	0	2,284	13,832	13,318	0	515
Kentucky	195,296	54,487	52,456	1,123	908	40,653	38,861	1,183	609
Louisiana	156,524	73,654	66,353	4,094	3,207	69,097	63,936	2,810	2,351
Maine	91,379	24,413	19,827	1,258	3,328	17,321	14,501	1,251	1,570
Maryland	189,473	59,021	59,021	0	0	62,541	62,541	0	0
Massachusetts	167,093	71,193	60,000	3,900	7,293	60,334	51,209	3,198	5,927
Michigan	416,638	132,712	112,448	6,298	13,966	120,566	102,576	5,625	12,364
Minnesota	284,484	74,077	63,734	2,123	8,220	55,176	50,554	1,356	3,266
Mississippi	193,849	40,308	32,968	2,464	4,876	24,829	21,821	1,277	1,731
Missouri	166,934	49,105	42,140	1,641	5,324	36,418	33,543	872	2,003
Montana	59,521	19,203	17,086	1,385	732	11,907	10,745	773	389
Nebraska	41,581	7,739	7,443	250	46	3,121	2,972	115	33
Nevada	61,861	12,572	11,677	755	140	16,170	14,108	675	1,387
New Hampshire	39,838	9,415	9,415	0	0	4,971	4,971	0	0
New Jersey	440,294	135,069	122,369	0	12,700	140,613	127,365	0	13,248
New Mexico	190,343	27,312	24,542	1,277	1,493	24,921	23,278	674	969
New York	830,035	337,669	332,889	1,572	3,208	284,110	281,509	1,000	1,601
North Carolina	410,706	100,939	82,753	8,604	9,582	74,124	63,495	5,957	4,672
North Dakota	26,832	7,781	6,997	159	625	4,041	3,689	55	296
Ohio	753,169	253,133	208,407	21,966	22,760	210,194	174,880	24,593	10,720

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1992-93 — Continued

State	Membership, last month of the fiscal year	Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year							
		Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments				Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)			
		Total (a)	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	Survivors of deceased former members	Total (a)	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	Survivors of deceased former members
Oklahoma	148,894	51,373	43,790	2,348	5,235	45,294	39,637	2,202	3,456
Oregon	166,736	60,437	56,850	3,587	0	43,725	41,252	2,473	0
Pennsylvania	367,998	187,464	167,926	8,383	11,155	158,381	149,412	4,864	4,105
Rhode Island	31,958	14,190	13,958	0	232	17,886	17,752	0	134
South Carolina	317,157	49,834	39,838	5,547	4,449	40,278	33,978	3,651	2,649
South Dakota	36,957	11,663	9,756	271	1,636	4,997	4,437	125	435
Tennessee	182,182	50,541	44,034	2,588	3,919	26,994	23,521	1,428	2,045
Texas	881,381	182,384	157,852	9,746	14,786	143,717	133,501	6,025	4,191
Utah	110,777	20,531	19,855	676	0	14,645	14,208	437	0
Vermont	20,965	6,004	5,159	327	518	3,550	3,122	173	255
Virginia	309,392	71,283	60,953	9,220	1,110	54,194	47,723	6,089	382
Washington	270,392	82,506	82,473	11	22	65,746	65,718	9	19
West Virginia	79,721	38,476	36,355	735	1,386	20,917	19,521	512	884
Wisconsin	290,347	79,091	73,023	4,474	1,594	71,627	66,111	5,018	498
Wyoming	36,745	10,823	10,823	0	0	6,307	6,307	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
(a) Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.28

FINANCES OF STATE—ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL 1992-93 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Receipts during fiscal year								
	Total	Employee contributions	Government contributions			Payments during fiscal year			
			From states	From local governments	Earnings on investments	Total	Benefits	Withdrawals	Other
United States	\$109,646,128	\$13,785,501	\$15,250,879	\$12,919,464	\$67,690,284	\$41,349,332	\$37,966,841	\$2,150,475	\$1,232,016
Alabama	1,573,897	225,007	294,140	52,951	1,001,799	504,800	455,380	39,216	10,204
Alaska	1,101,294	128,153	102,566	102,838	767,737	276,403	246,731	13,970	15,702
Arizona	1,388,457	52,124	24,256	89,512	1,222,565	535,583	494,958	23,797	16,828
Arkansas	740,867	40,076	188,852	26,548	485,391	219,056	199,853	5,244	13,959
California	15,379,338	2,404,666	1,404,985	1,900,218	9,669,469	6,182,308	5,674,204	330,357	177,74
Colorado	1,591,453	285,462	157,004	272,125	876,862	618,139	565,738	33,398	19,003
Connecticut	1,125,734	187,123	411,945	24,156	502,510	736,931	721,064	15,084	783
Delaware	298,180	19,280	60,396	895	217,609	128,193	117,546	1,561	9,086
Florida	4,926,935	22,853	636,288	1,908,608	2,359,186	1,099,220	1,025,029	2,051	72,140
Georgia	2,477,619	308,468	602,002	153,306	1,413,843	776,350	716,052	33,282	27,016
Hawaii	871,467	66,378	312,983	0	492,106	330,468	269,790	39,455	21,223
Idaho	413,538	73,744	42,210	84,209	213,375	139,401	115,586	11,009	12,806
Illinois	4,197,521	777,357	543,497	355,121	2,521,546	1,755,431	1,564,751	73,376	117,304
Indiana	1,210,832	169,369	298,247	142,609	600,607	484,081	449,761	25,102	9,218
Iowa	784,829	122,602	46,519	151,752	463,956	284,755	238,085	24,356	22,314
Kansas	599,398	115,408	78,284	13,263	392,443	187,827	150,809	19,266	17,752
Kentucky	1,540,339	307,986	379,398	110,683	742,272	567,702	531,861	18,905	16,936
Louisiana	1,971,599	336,820	594,268	51,565	988,946	941,158	826,337	50,592	64,229
Maine	452,175	78,482	232,136	0	141,557	235,703	219,001	11,648	5,054
Maryland	2,272,179	100,745	625,081	26,604	1,519,749	897,183	750,465	125,683	21,035
Massachusetts	1,455,154	360,969	722,894	14,400	356,891	907,571	724,317	181,371	1,883
Michigan	2,599,523	234,012	766,771	344,775	1,253,965	1,490,891	1,446,788	6,698	37,405
Minnesota	2,325,843	292,762	95,815	303,907	1,633,359	712,816	658,279	31,747	22,790
Mississippi	949,245	192,942	114,633	169,905	471,765	389,779	334,792	40,613	14,374
Missouri	1,879,537	188,916	195,514	217,818	1,277,289	492,102	435,775	32,213	24,114
Montana	347,811	74,588	28,255	57,992	186,976	159,881	144,908	13,064	1,909
Nebraska	155,636	46,824	9,227	45,318	54,267	49,584	39,167	6,684	3,733
Nevada	715,270	25,033	78,472	281,725	330,040	203,567	190,338	3,919	9,310
New Hampshire	166,198	54,512	29,151	14,168	68,367	74,646	59,650	12,638	2,358
New Jersey	3,682,087	651,030	568,087	324,555	2,138,415	1,749,222	1,687,109	62,077	36
New Mexico	869,715	167,515	71,010	139,764	491,426	315,762	281,093	33,039	1,630
New York	7,614,887	371,413	109,721	892,739	6,241,014	3,659,740	3,510,223	82,053	67,464
North Carolina	2,843,796	491,451	467,801	115,368	1,769,176	928,461	847,417	77,408	3,63
North Dakota	132,740	29,782	9,835	20,694	72,429	54,547	43,809	5,367	5,371
Ohio	9,551,662	1,372,559	611,470	1,723,464	5,844,169	3,363,015	3,169,352	123,177	70,486
Oklahoma	1,028,540	194,898	310,226	73,630	449,786	599,032	552,931	24,242	21,859
Oregon	2,290,535	262,195	139,130	292,467	1,596,743	648,203	537,938	32,687	77,578
Pennsylvania	4,992,155	603,488	800,683	503,917	3,084,067	2,230,828	2,158,450	22,809	49,569
Rhode Island	407,623	79,520	62,418	52,570	213,115	225,048	213,294	4,519	7,235
South Carolina	1,563,994	287,291	286,230	72,543	917,930	533,338	484,670	41,521	7,147
South Dakota	349,494	41,478	16,158	23,409	268,449	69,202	59,486	6,097	3,619
Tennessee	1,564,814	108,059	282,907	36,382	1,137,466	341,069	323,928	17,141	0
Texas	5,913,401	1,196,973	1,142,832	316,245	3,257,351	2,251,860	1,957,324	256,867	37,669
Utah	622,653	31,381	72,063	143,962	375,247	202,646	182,495	13,594	6,557
Vermont	141,354	17,949	42,705	2,895	77,805	51,002	42,028	722	8,252
Virginia	1,877,536	47,391	225,436	445,778	1,158,931	764,648	667,971	35,541	61,136
Washington	3,319,764	430,962	538,210	211,102	2,139,490	826,646	789,691	35,985	970
West Virginia	420,381	83,670	162,721	18,837	155,153	266,841	252,296	12,599	1,946
Wisconsin	4,677,499	14,910	221,591	542,593	3,898,405	799,689	764,600	27,536	7,553
Wyoming	269,630	8,925	33,856	49,579	177,270	87,004	73,721	9,195	4,088

RETIREMENT

FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL 1992-93—Continued

Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year							
Governmental securities							
Federal securities							
State	Total	Cash and deposits	Total	U.S. Treasury	Federal agency	State and local	Nongovernmental securities
United States	\$732,409,567	\$48,453,358	\$168,093,363	\$135,890,967	\$32,202,396	\$155,630	\$515,707,216
Alabama	10,986,404	1,547,277	177,577	177,577	0	0	9,261,550
Alaska	5,841,020	180,341	1,628,859	1,543,273	85,586	0	4,031,820
Arizona	11,758,417	1,115,102	3,967,807	3,624,127	343,680	0	6,675,508
Arkansas	5,247,250	576,787	1,314,028	1,113,019	201,009	12,574	3,343,861
California	111,031,544	6,009,993	25,016,488	22,251,494	2,764,994	0	80,005,063
Colorado	12,276,645	547,639	1,287,935	1,234,828	53,107	29,740	10,411,331
Connecticut	8,638,739	534,986	789,272	755,788	33,484	17,714	7,296,767
Delaware	2,075,035	139,984	279,257	279,257	0	0	1,655,794
Florida	29,138,635	2,334,936	3,152,615	2,979,533	173,082	0	23,651,084
Georgia	17,491,921	675,736	5,980,567	5,957,685	22,882	0	10,835,618
Hawaii	5,036,156	458,877	396,228	396,228	0	0	4,181,051
Idaho	2,182,423	129,454	585,079	585,079	0	0	1,467,890
Illinois	24,442,898	1,461,810	2,048,171	1,218,137	830,034	0	20,932,917
Indiana	7,823,617	276,735	4,787,955	3,023,281	1,764,674	0	2,758,927
Iowa	6,484,147	137,040	175,130	163,961	11,169	0	6,171,977
Kansas	3,741,428	51,769	547,774	96,757	451,017	0	3,141,885
Kentucky	9,332,586	1,155,953	2,115,973	2,063,125	52,848	0	6,060,660
Louisiana	10,349,350	1,111,919	2,814,875	2,394,541	420,334	728	6,421,828
Maine	2,306,026	180,077	136,133	136,133	0	0	1,989,816
Maryland	14,056,499	287,578	0	0	0	0	13,768,921
Massachusetts	8,451,218	93,302	61,890	51,244	10,646	1,228	8,294,798
Michigan	21,298,947	4,160,063	3,457,585	3,457,585	0	0	13,681,299
Minnesota	16,039,611	237,996	295,306	292,298	3,008	0	15,506,309
Mississippi	6,791,708	1,124,052	2,686,343	2,686,343	0	63,191	2,918,122
Missouri	12,344,235	635,621	1,958,954	1,036,452	922,502	4,925	9,744,735
Montana	2,180,916	52,342	83,722	83,722	0	0	2,044,852
Nebraska	2,471,703	75,737	472,789	197,094	275,695	0	1,923,177
Nevada	4,894,013	276,225	1,408,525	1,260,570	147,955	0	3,209,263
New Hampshire	1,303,637	119,903	156,887	156,887	0	0	1,026,847
New Jersey	27,216,175	1,582	120,486	0	120,486	0	27,094,107
New Mexico	5,600,442	391,511	2,039,770	1,420,579	619,191	0	3,169,161
New York	73,406,760	1,670,364	18,077,243	17,557,857	519,386	0	53,659,153
North Carolina	21,177,677	6,078,808	6,052,254	6,052,254	0	0	9,046,615
North Dakota	1,128,631	16,564	155,060	138,285	16,775	0	957,007
Ohio	47,741,990	3,409,789	19,168,053	16,153,136	3,014,917	1,895	25,162,253
Oklahoma	6,019,037	787,958	1,708,605	866,810	841,795	0	3,522,474
Oregon	8,645,914	893,482	1,518,885	1,417,647	101,238	0	6,233,547
Pennsylvania	35,263,387	1,294,619	9,499,688	6,529,145	2,970,543	0	24,469,080
Rhode Island	2,617,772	6,958	1,644,840	1,644,840	0	0	965,974
South Carolina	14,037,320	2,978,585	8,610,628	4,567,741	4,042,887	0	2,448,107
South Dakota	1,811,817	287,382	377,107	274,254	102,853	0	1,147,328
Tennessee	8,661,037	1,061	2,663,145	62,256	2,600,889	0	5,996,831
Texas	40,127,920	1,975,597	15,736,815	8,825,229	6,911,586	0	22,415,508
Utah	4,593,990	206,639	1,038,816	760,590	278,226	0	3,348,535
Vermont	863,987	74,351	77,895	72,270	5,625	0	711,741
Virginia	13,856,950	1,580,609	1,426,411	1,426,411	0	0	10,849,930
Washington	16,249,313	936,064	4,443,520	4,419,833	23,687	0	10,869,729
West Virginia	1,817,538	45,435	1,591,559	835,993	755,566	0	180,544
Wisconsin	23,634,666	118,173	4,017,893	3,308,853	709,040	23,635	19,474,965
Wyoming	1,920,516	8,593	340,966	340,966	0	0	1,570,957

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.29
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
FISCAL 1991-92

State	Percent of receipts paid by			Annual benefit payments as a percentage of		Average benefit payments (a)	Investments earnings as a percentage of cash and security holdings	Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings			
	Employee contribution	State government	Local government	Annual receipts	Cash and investments			Governmental securities			Nongovernmental securities and other investments
								Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local	
United States	13.3	13.9	11.0	33.8	4.8	\$ 795	8.8	5.4	21.7	0.0	72.8
Alabama	13.9	19.9	3.6	27.4	4.3	783	9.9	11.4	1.6	0.0	87.0
Alaska	13.1	12.4	10.7	24.8	4.6	1,287	11.7	0.4	26	0.0	73.5
Arizona	9.6	2.2	8.0	35.6	3.3	981	7.5	8.2	37.9	0.0	53.8
Arkansas	5.9	24.7	3.6	28.5	3.9	597	8.9	8.4	24.7	0.3	66.6
California	17.4	5.8	8.1	35.5	4.5	949	9.2	4.5	19.1	0.0	76.4
Colorado	15.6	12.9	16.4	29.6	4.3	988	8.4	3.0	8.2	0.3	88.5
Connecticut	15.1	35.7	2.1	55.8	7.4	1,166	6.3	6.6	9.2	0.2	84.1
Delaware	6.4	23.8	0.3	43.9	6.5	676	10.3	8.1	10.1	0.0	81.9
Florida	0.5	13.5	40.5	21.0	4.2	646	9.0	3.3	26.4	0.0	70.3
Georgia	12.0	24.1	5.9	26.3	4.1	928	9.0	2.5	35.3	0.0	62.2
Hawaii	9.1	10.6	5.9	34.3	5.5	955	11.8	8.5	14.5	0.0	76.9
Idaho	24.4	42.1	0.0	...	...	739	4.7	5.1	39.7	0.0	65.2
Illinois	20.1	12.4	8.6	36.5	6.4	702	10.3	6.5	9.0	0.0	84.4
Indiana	12.7	24.0	9.7	34.0	6.2	499	9.8	10.8	52.5	0.0	36.6
Iowa	15.9	5.9	18.4	28.7	3.5	327	7.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	98.1
Kansas	19.3	13.1	2.2	25.2	4.0	361	10.5	1.4	14.6	0.0	83.9
Kentucky	20.8	26.8	6.4	34.9	5.7	716	7.6	13.4	21.7	0.0	65.0
Louisiana	30.0	22.6	4.7	71.3	7.9	867	4.7	8.4	17.8	0.0	73.8
Maine	20.2	44.3	0.0	52.0	9.7	704	6.6	7.3	6.0	0.0	86.8
Maryland	5.3	30.0	1.2	30.8	5.1	989	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7
Massachusetts	26.5	52.4	1.1	52.5	8.8	824	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	98.2
Michigan	8.9	24.7	15.4	53.4	6.7	819	6.2	19.1	16.6	0.0	64.3
Minnesota	12.2	4.0	12.4	25.7	4.1	708	11.4	0.8	1.8	0.0	97.3
Mississippi	18.9	28.7	14.5	27.8	4.7	537	6.4	15.2	42.8	0.0	41.9
Missouri	12.0	11.6	13.5	24.5	3.4	677	8.8	10.0	31.1	0.1	58.9
Montana	22.5	7.8	17.7	40.6	7.0	609	9.0	2.6	2.0	0.0	95.4
Nebraska	43.7	8.6	42.3	36.6	...	444	0.4	2.9	18.3	0.0	78.8
Nevada	2.4	12.1	31.9	21.9	3.9	864	9.5	5.9	33.8	0.0	60.3
New Hampshire	32.8	17.5	8.5	35.9	4.6	528	5.2	9.2	12.0	0.0	78.8
New Jersey	18.9	13.8	8.6	44.1	5.8	966	7.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	96.7
New Mexico	20.3	8.4	16.8	31.3	5.2	828	9.1	5.1	32.9	0.0	62.0
New York	4.3	.3	9.5	40.1	4.7	791	10.0	2.2	24.8	0.0	72.9
North Carolina	17.7	15.7	4.1	28.8	4.0	678	8.7	28.3	28.7	0.0	43.0
North Dakota	19.1	6.3	14.1	27.6	4.1	480	9.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7
Ohio	14.9	14.9	14.6	39.1	3.9	998	5.3	2.5	17.0	0.0	80.5

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL 1991-92 — Continued

								Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings			
State	Percent of receipts paid by			Annual benefit payments as a percentage of		Average benefit payments (a)	Investments earnings as a percentage of cash and security holdings	Governmental securities			
	Employee contribution	State government	Local government	Annual receipts	Cash and investments			Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local	Nongovernmental securities and other investments
Oklahoma	16.7	24.1	5.7	46.7	9.6	877	11.0	8.3	28.5	2.0	61.1
Oregon	11.0	6.7	13.4	22.0	5.8	571	18.0	10.2	16.0	0.0	73.8
Pennsylvania	11.1	17.4	9.9	33.3	5.8	623	10.7	4.3	29.7	0.0	66.1
Rhode Island	17.0	4.6	11.9	45.1	8.4	1,066	12.4	1.5	61.4	0.0	37.2
South Carolina	19.2	18.7	4.6	30.3	3.4	766	6.5	12.1	68.0	0.0	19.8
South Dakota	16.4	6.3	9.3	22.9	3.3	441	9.7	15.0	22.1	0.0	62.9
Tennessee	7.2	18.5	2.4	24.2	3.4	493	10.2	6.4	27.9	0.0	65.7
Texas	21.8	23.5	2.2	30.3	4.1	897	7.1	1.7	39.1	0.0	59.2
Utah	5.4	11.2	22.5	28.2	3.9	702	8.5	6.4	25.6	0.0	68.0
Vermont	9.9	23.7	2.0	28.6	5.2	561	11.8	12.0	10.7	0.0	77.3
Virginia	3.1	12.7	24.1	31.6	4.7	744	9.0	9.6	10.8	0.0	79.6
Washington	17.2	11.3	20.1	32.2	4.6	759	7.4	5.1	23.9	0.0	71.0
West Virginia	19.9	38.7	4.5	60.0	13.9	544	8.5	2.5	87.6	0.0	9.9
Wisconsin	0.3	4.7	11.6	16.3	3.2	906	16.5	0.5	17.0	0.1	82.4
Wyoming	4.1	13.1	18.4	25.9	3.8	544	9.4	1.0	16.9	0.0	82.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

... — Not available.

(a) Average benefit payment for the last month of fiscal year.

Table 7.30
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
FISCAL 1992-93

State	Percent of receipts paid by			Annual benefit payments as a percentage of		Average benefit payments (a)	Investments earnings as a percentage of cash and security holdings	Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings			
	Employee contribution	State government	Local government	Annual receipts	Cash and security holdings			Governmental securities			Nongovernmental securities and other investments
								Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local	
United States	12.57	13.91	11.78	34.63	5.18	\$ 791	9.2	6.6	23.0	0.0	70.4
Alabama	14.30	18.69	3.36	28.93	4.14	763	9.1	14.1	1.6	0.0	84.3
Alaska	11.64	9.31	9.34	22.40	4.22	1,316	13.1	3.1	27.9	0.0	69.0
Arizona	3.75	1.75	6.45	35.65	4.21	1,281	10.4	9.5	33.7	0.0	56.8
Arkansas	5.41	25.49	3.58	26.98	3.81	650	9.3	11.0	25.0	0.2	63.7
California	15.64	9.14	12.36	36.89	5.11	640	8.7	5.4	22.5	0.0	72.1
Colorado	17.94	9.87	17.10	35.55	4.61	1,081	7.1	4.5	10.5	0.2	84.8
Connecticut	16.62	36.59	2.15	64.05	8.35	1,249	5.8	6.2	9.1	0.2	84.5
Delaware	6.47	20.25	0.30	39.42	5.66	666	10.5	6.7	13.5	0.0	79.8
Florida	0.46	12.91	38.74	20.80	3.52	692	8.1	8.0	10.8	0.0	81.2
Georgia	12.45	24.30	6.19	28.90	4.09	978	8.1	3.9	34.2	0.0	61.9
Hawaii	7.62	35.91	0.00	30.96	5.36	936	9.8	9.1	7.9	0.0	83.0
Idaho	17.83	10.21	20.36	27.95	5.30	526	9.8	5.9	26.8	0.0	67.3
Illinois	18.52	12.95	8.46	37.27	6.40	768	10.3	6.0	8.4	0.0	85.6
Indiana	13.99	24.63	11.78	37.14	5.75	524	7.7	3.5	61.2	0.0	35.3
Iowa	15.62	5.93	19.34	30.34	3.67	355	7.2	2.1	2.7	0.0	95.2
Kansas	19.25	13.06	2.21	25.16	4.03	361	10.5	1.4	14.6	0.0	84.0
Kentucky	19.99	24.63	7.19	34.53	5.70	746	8.0	12.4	22.7	0.0	64.9
Louisiana	17.00	30.00	2.60	41.71	7.98	938	9.6	10.7	27.2	0.0	62.1
Maine	17.36	51.34	0.00	48.43	9.50	710	6.1	7.8	5.9	0.0	86.3
Maryland	4.43	27.51	1.17	33.03	5.34	1,060	10.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	98.0
Massachusetts	24.81	49.68	0.99	49.78	8.57	847	4.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	98.1
Michigan	9.00	29.50	13.26	55.66	6.79	908	5.9	19.5	16.2	0.0	64.2
Minnesota	12.59	4.12	13.07	28.30	4.10	745	10.2	1.5	1.8	0.0	96.7
Mississippi	20.33	12.08	17.90	35.27	4.93	616	6.9	16.6	39.6	0.9	43.0
Missouri	10.05	10.40	11.59	23.19	3.53	742	10.3	5.1	15.9	0.0	78.9
Montana	21.44	8.12	16.67	41.66	6.64	620	8.6	2.4	3.8	0.0	93.8
Nebraska	43.60	8.59	42.19	36.47	1.58	403	2.2	3.1	19.1	0.0	77.8
Nevada	3.50	10.97	39.39	26.61	3.89	1,286	6.7	5.6	28.8	0.0	65.6
New Hampshire	32.80	17.54	8.52	35.89	4.58	528	5.2	9.2	12.0	0.0	78.8
New Jersey	17.68	15.43	8.81	45.82	6.20	1,041	7.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6
New Mexico	19.26	8.16	16.07	32.32	5.02	912	8.8	7.0	36.4	0.0	56.6
New York	4.88	1.44	11.72	46.10	4.78	841	8.5	2.3	24.6	0.0	73.1
North Carolina	17.28	16.45	4.06	29.80	4.00	734	8.4	28.7	28.6	0.0	42.7
North Dakota	22.44	7.41	15.59	33.00	3.88	519	6.4	1.5	13.7	0.0	84.8
Ohio	14.37	6.40	18.04	33.18	6.64	830	12.2	7.1	40.1	0.0	52.7

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL 1991-92 — Continued

								Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings			
State	Percent of receipts paid by			Annual benefit payments as a percentage of		Average benefit payments (a)	Investments earnings as a percentage of cash and security holdings	Governmental securities			Nongovernmental securities and other investments
	Employee contribution	State government	Local government	Annual receipts	Cash and security holdings			Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local	
Oklahoma	18.95	30.16	7.16	53.76	9.19	882	7.5	13.1	28.4	0.0	58.5
Oregon	11.45	6.07	12.77	23.49	6.22	723	18.5	10.3	17.6	0.0	72.1
Pennsylvania	12.09	16.04	10.09	43.24	6.12	845	8.7	3.7	26.9	0.0	69.4
Rhode Island	19.51	15.31	12.90	52.33	8.15	1,260	8.1	0.3	62.8	0.0	36.9
South Carolina	18.37	18.30	4.64	30.99	3.45	808	6.5	21.2	61.3	0.0	17.4
South Dakota	11.87	4.62	6.70	17.02	3.28	428	14.8	15.9	20.8	0.0	63.3
Tennessee	6.91	18.08	2.33	20.70	3.74	534	13.1	0.0	30.7	0.0	69.2
Texas	20.14	19.23	5.32	32.93	4.88	788	8.1	4.9	39.2	0.0	55.9
Utah	5.04	11.57	23.12	29.31	3.97	713	8.2	4.5	22.6	0.0	72.9
Vermont	12.70	30.21	2.05	29.73	4.86	591	9.0	8.6	9.0	0.0	82.4
Virginia	2.52	12.01	23.74	35.58	4.82	760	8.4	11.4	10.3	0.0	78.3
Washington	12.98	16.21	6.36	23.79	4.86	797	13.2	5.8	27.3	0.0	66.9
West Virginia	19.90	38.71	4.48	60.02	13.88	544	8.5	2.5	87.6	0.0	9.9
Wisconsin	0.32	4.74	11.60	16.35	3.24	906	16.5	0.5	17.0	0.1	82.4
Wyoming	3.31	12.56	18.39	27.34	3.84	583	9.2	0.4	17.8	0.0	81.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
(a) Average benefit payment for the last month of fiscal year.

LICENSURE/REGULATION

Table 7.31
STATE REGULATION OF SELECTED NON-HEALTH OCCUPATIONS
AND PROFESSIONS: 1993

State or other jurisdiction	Accountant, Certified Public	Architect	Auctioneer	Barber	Cosmetologist	Embalmer (a)	Engineer, Professional (b)	Funeral Director	Insurance Agent	Insurance Broker	Landscape Architect	Polygraph Examiner	Real Estate Agent	Real Estate Broker	Surveyor, Land
Alabama	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Alaska	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L
Arizona	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L
Arkansas	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
California	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Colorado	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	L	L
Connecticut	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C	...	L	L	L
Delaware	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Florida	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Georgia	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Hawaii	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Idaho	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Illinois	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L
Indiana	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Iowa	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	C	L	L	L	L
Kansas	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Kentucky	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Louisiana	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C
Maine	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Maryland	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Massachusetts	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Michigan	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	C	L	L	L	L
Minnesota	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Mississippi	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Missouri	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C	...	L	L	L
Montana	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Nebraska	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Nevada	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
New Hampshire	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L
New Jersey	L	L	...	...	L	...	L	L	L	...	C	...	L	L	L
New Mexico	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
New York	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
North Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C	L	L	L	L
North Dakota	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Ohio	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Oklahoma	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Oregon	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Pennsylvania	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Rhode Island	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
South Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
South Dakota	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Tennessee	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Texas	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Utah	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Vermont	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Virginia	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	C	L	L	L	L
Washington	L	L	R	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	C	...	L	L	L
West Virginia	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Wisconsin	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L
Wyoming	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Dist. of Columbia	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	...

Source: Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation, *Issues in Professional Regulation*, 1993, and various national associations of state boards.

Key:

C — Certification

L — Licensure

R — Regulation

(a) In some states, embalmers are not licensed separately from funeral directors; embalming is part of the funeral director's job.

(b) In addition to licensing professional engineers, some states regulate engineers by specific areas of expertise, such as civil engineers.

Table 7.32
STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1993

<i>State and other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Acupuncturist</i>	<i>Chiropractor</i>	<i>Counselor, Professional</i>	<i>Counselor, Alcoholism</i>	<i>Counselor, Drug</i>	<i>Counselor, Pastoral</i>	<i>Counselor, Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Dentist</i>	<i>Dental Assistant</i>	<i>Dental Hygienist</i>	<i>Denturist</i>	<i>Dietitian</i>	<i>Emergency Medical Technician (a)</i>	<i>Hearing Aid Dealer & Fitter</i>
Alabama .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Alaska	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Arizona .....	...	L	C	...	...	...	C	L	C	L	L	...	L	L
Arkansas .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	R	L	...	L	L	L
California	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	C	L	L
Colorado	R	L	L	C	C	...	L	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Connecticut .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Delaware .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Florida	L	L	...	C	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Georgia	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	C	L	L
Hawaii	L	L	...	...	...	...	C	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Idaho .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	L	...	L	L
Illinois .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Indiana .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Iowa .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Kansas .....	...	L	C	...	...	...	C	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Kentucky .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	C	L	L
Louisiana	L	L	L	...	C	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Maine	L	L	L	...	R	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Maryland	L	L	C	...	L	...	...	L	R	L	...	L	L	L
Massachusetts	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	...
Michigan .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	...	L	L
Minnesota .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	C	L	...	...	L	L
Mississippi .....	...	L	L	...	C	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Missouri .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Montana	L	L	L	...	...	...	C	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Nebraska .....	...	L	C	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Nevada	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
New Hampshire .....	...	L	...	...	...	C	C	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
New Jersey	L	L	...	...	...	...	C	L	R	L	...	...	L	L
New Mexico	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
New York	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
North Carolina .....	...	L	C	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
North Dakota .....	...	L	...	...	L	...	L	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Ohio .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L

Key:
C — Certification
L — Licensure
R — Regulation
* — Enabling legislation
... — Not regulated

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1993 — Continued

<i>State and other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Acupuncturist</i>	<i>Chiropractor</i>	<i>Counselor, Professional</i>	<i>Counselor, Alcoholism</i>	<i>Counselor, Drug</i>	<i>Counselor, Pastoral</i>	<i>Counselor, Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Dentist</i>	<i>Dental Assistant</i>	<i>Dental Hygienist</i>	<i>Denturist</i>	<i>Dietitian</i>	<i>Emergency Medical Technician (a)</i>	<i>Hearing Aid Dealer & Fitter</i>
Oklahoma .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	C	L	...	L	L	L
Oregon	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Pennsylvania	R	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Rhode Island	L	L	...	...	...	...	C	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
South Carolina .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
South Dakota .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	R	L	...	...	L	L
Tennessee .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Texas	L	L	L	...	L	...	...	L	...	L	...	C	L	L
Utah	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Vermont	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	...	L	...
Virginia	L	L	L	C	C	...	C	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Washington	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
West Virginia .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Wisconsin	L	L	C	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Wyoming .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Dist. of Columbia	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	L	L	...

Key:

C — Certification

L — Licensure

R — Regulation

* — Enabling legislation

... — Not regulated

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1993 — Continued

State and other jurisdiction	Homeopath	Massage Therapist	Nurse, Licensed Practical	Nurse Midwife	Nurse Practitioner	Nurse, Registered	Nursing Home Administrator	Occupational Therapist	Occupational Therapy Assistant	Optician	Optometrist	Osteopath	Pharmacist	Physical Therapist
Alabama	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Alaska	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Arizona	L	...	L	...	C	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Arkansas	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
California	L	L	L	L	...	...	C	L	L	L	L
Colorado	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	L
Connecticut	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Delaware	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Florida	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Georgia	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hawaii	L	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
Idaho	L	...	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
Illinois	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Indiana	L	C	...	L	... (b)	C	C	...	L	L	L	L
Iowa	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Kansas	L	L	L	L	L	C	C	...	L	L	L	C
Kentucky	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Louisiana	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Maine	R	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Maryland	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L
Massachusetts	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Michigan	L	C	C	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	L
Minnesota	L	...	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	C
Mississippi	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Missouri	L	...	...	L	L	C	...	...	L	L	L	L
Montana	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Nebraska	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Nevada	L	...	L	...	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	L
New Hampshire	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	R	L	L	L	L
New Jersey	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
New Mexico	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
New York	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
North Carolina	L	C	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
North Dakota	L	L	...	...	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	L
Ohio	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Key:
 C — Certification
 L — Licensure
 R — Regulation
 * — Enabling legislation
 ... — Not regulated

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1993 — Continued

LICENSURE/REGULATION

<i>State and other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Homeopath</i>	<i>Massage Therapist</i>	<i>Nurse, Licensed Practical</i>	<i>Nurse Midwife</i>	<i>Nurse Practitioner</i>	<i>Nurse, Registered</i>	<i>Nursing Home Administrator</i>	<i>Occupational Therapist</i>	<i>Occupational Therapy Assistant</i>	<i>Optician</i>	<i>Optometrist</i>	<i>Osteopath</i>	<i>Pharmacist</i>	<i>Physical Therapist</i>
Oklahoma	L	C	C	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Oregon	L	L	C	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Pennsylvania	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Rhode Island	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
South Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
South Dakota	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Tennessee	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Texas	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Utah	L	L	L	L	L	... (b)	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Vermont	L	...	...	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
Virginia	L	L	L	L	L	C	...	L	L	L	L	L
Washington	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
West Virginia	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	L
Wisconsin	L	L	...	L	L	C	C	...	L	L	L	L
Wyoming	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Dist. of Columbia	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Puerto Rico	L	L	L	L	... (b)	L	L	L	L	...	L	L

Key:

C — Certification

L — Licensure

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... — Not regulated

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1993 — Continued

<i>State and other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Physical Therapy Assistant</i>	<i>Physician</i>	<i>Physician Assistant</i>	<i>Podiatrist</i>	<i>Psychologist</i>	<i>Radiologic Technologist</i>	<i>Radiation Therapist</i>	<i>Respiratory Therapist</i>	<i>Sanitarian</i>	<i>Social Worker</i>	<i>Speech-Language Pathologist & Aud.</i>	<i>Therapist, Marriage & Family</i>	<i>Veterinarian</i>	<i>Veterinary Technician</i>
Alabama	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	...	L	L
Alaska	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	L
Arizona .....	...	L	C	L	L	C	C	...	...	C	...	C	L	L
Arkansas	L	L	C	L	L	...	...	L	R	L	L	...	L	L
California	L	L	L	L	L	C	L	L	...	...	L	...	L	R
Colorado .....	...	L	C	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	L	...
Connecticut .....	...	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...
Delaware	R	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	...	L	...
Florida	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	...
Georgia	L	L	C	L	L	...	...	L	...	...	L	L	L	L
Hawaii .....	...	L	C	L	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	...	L	...
Idaho .....	...	L	C	L	L	...	...	R	L	L	...	...	L	...
Illinois	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
Indiana	L	L	C	L	C	...	*	C	R	L	L	L	L	L
Iowa	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Kansas	R	L	C	L	L	...	...	C	...	L	L	C	L	L
Kentucky	L	L	L	L	L	L	*	L	L	L	L	...	L	L
Louisiana	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	...
Maine	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
Maryland	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	C	L	L	L	...	L	L
Massachusetts	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...
Michigan .....	...	L	L	L	L	*	...	...	C	C	...	...	L	L
Minnesota .....	...	L	C	L	L	...	...	C	C	L	C	L	L	L
Mississippi	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	...
Missouri .....	...	L	L	L	L	...	...	C	C	...	L	...	L	L
Montana .....	...	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	...
Nebraska	C	L	C	L	L	...	...	L	R	L	L	...	L	L
Nevada .....	...	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	L	L
New Hampshire	C	L	L	L	C	...	...	L	...	C	...	C	L	...
New Jersey	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	...
New Mexico	L	L	L	L	L	C	...	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
New York	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	C	L	...	L	L
North Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	C	L	C	L	L
North Dakota	L	L	R	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L
Ohio	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	L	L

Key:
 C — Certification
 L — Licensure
 R — Regulation
 * — Enabling legislation
 . . . — Not regulated

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1993 — Continued

State and other jurisdiction	Physical Therapy Assistant	Physician	Physician Assistant	Podiatrist	Psychologist	Radiologic Technologist	Radiation Therapist	Respiratory Therapist	Sanitarian	Social Worker	Speech-Language Pathologist & Aud.	Therapist, Marriage & Family	Veterinarian	Veterinary Technician
Oklahoma	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	L	L	L
Oregon	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Pennsylvania	R	L	C	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	...	L	R
Rhode Island	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	...	L	L	L	...
South Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	...	L	L	L	L	L
South Dakota	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	...	L	L
Tennessee	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	C	L	L	L	L	...
Texas	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...
Utah .....	...	L	L	L	L	*	L	...	L	L	L	L	L	...
Vermont	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	...
Virginia	L	L	L	L	L	C	...	C	...	L	L	...	L	L
Washington .....	...	L	L	L	L	C	...	L	...	L	...	L	L	...
West Virginia	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	L	L	L	...	L	L
Wisconsin .....	...	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	L	C	L	C	L	L
Wyoming .....	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	L	...
Dist. of Columbia	L	L	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	...
Puerto Rico	L	L	...	L	L	L	...	...	...	L	L	...	L	...

Source: Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation, *Issues in Professional Regulation*, 1993, and various national associations of state boards.

Key:

C — Certification

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R — Regulation

* — Enabling legislation

... — Not regulated

(a) There are eight categories of emergency medical technicians, from basic to paramedic to task-specific certifications. No state regulates all categories, but every state regulates at least one category.

(b) In Indiana, Utah and Puerto Rico, nursing home administrators are not licensed as such, but they are licensed more broadly as health facility administrators.

Table 7.33
STATUS OF MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION
FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS: 1995

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Architects</i>	<i>Certified Public Accountants</i>	<i>Dentists</i>	<i>Engineer Professional</i>	<i>Lawyers</i>	<i>Nurses</i>	<i>Nursing Home Administrator</i>	<i>Optometry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Physical Therapist</i>	<i>Physicians</i>	<i>Psychology</i>	<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Social Work</i>	<i>Veterinary Medicine</i>
Alabama	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona .....	...	★	...	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	E	★	★	★	★
California .....	...	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...
Colorado .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Delaware .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Idaho .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	E	★
Illinois .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Indiana .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	E	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	E	★	★	...	★
Louisiana .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Maine .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Massachusetts .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Michigan	E	★	★	E	...	E	★	★	★	E	★	E	★	...	E
Minnesota	E	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	E
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Missouri .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	E	...
Montana	E	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	E	...	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	E	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	E	...	★	★	★
Nevada	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	E	★	★	★	...	★
New Jersey .....	...	★	★	...	S	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	E	...
New Mexico .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	E	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	E	★	★	★
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Ohio	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	S	★
Oregon .....	...	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	S	...	★	E	★
Rhode Island .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
South Dakota	E	★	★	E	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Tennessee	E	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
Texas	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	E	★	...	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	★
Vermont .....	...	★	...	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Virginia .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	S	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	E	★
West Virginia	★	★	E	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	S	...	...	★	...	★	E	...
Wyoming .....	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	E	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	E	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	E	★	★	E	★

Source: Louis Phillips & Associates, Greenville, S.C.

Key:

★ — Required.

E — Enabling legislation.

S — Under certain circumstances.

... — No requirements.

MINIMUM AGE

Table 7.34
MINIMUM AGE FOR SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age for marriage with consent (b)			Minimum age for making a will	Minimum age for buying alcohol	Minimum age for serving on a jury	Minimum age for leaving school (c)
	Age of majority (a)	Male	Female				
Alabama	19	14 (d,e)	14 (d,e)	19 (f)	21	19	16
Alaska	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18 (h)	21	18	16
Arizona	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16
Arkansas	18	17 (g,i)	16 (g,i)	18 (j)	21	18	17
California	18	(k)	(k)	18 (l)	21	18	18
Colorado	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16
Connecticut	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16
Delaware	18	18 (i)	16 (i)	18	21	18	16
Florida	18	16 (d,i)	16 (d,i)	18	21	18	16
Georgia	18	16 (i)	16 (i)	18 (h)	21	18	16
Hawaii	18	15 (g)	15 (g)	18	21	18	18
Idaho	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16
Illinois	18	16 (m)	16 (m)	18 (j)	21	18	16
Indiana	18	17 (i)	17 (i)	18	21	18	16 (n)
Iowa	18 (o)	18 (g)	18 (g)	18	21	18	16
Kansas	18 (p)	18 (g)	18 (g)	18 (h,j)	21	18	16
Kentucky	18	18 (g,i)	18 (g,i)	18	21	18	16 (n)
Louisiana	18	18 (g)	18 (g)	18 (j,q)	21	18	17
Maine	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	17
Maryland	18	16 (i,r)	16 (i,r)	18	21	18	16
Massachusetts	18	14 (s)	12 (s)	18	21	18	16
Michigan	18	16	16	18 (j,l)	21	18	16
Minnesota	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16 (t)
Mississippi	21	(k,s)	(k,s)	18	21	21	16
Missouri	18	15 (u)	15 (u)	18	21	21	16
Montana	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16 (v)
Nebraska	19	17	17	18	21	19	16
Nevada	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	17
New Hampshire	18	14 (s)	13 (s)	18	21	18	16
New Jersey	18	16 (g,i)	16 (g,i)	18	21	18	16
New Mexico	18	16 (i,u)	16 (i,u)	18 (l)	21	18	16
New York	18	16 (s)	16 (s)	18	21	18	16 (w)
North Carolina	18	16 (i)	16 (i)	18	21	18	16
North Dakota	18	16	16	18 (l)	21	18	16
Ohio	18	18 (g,i)	16 (g,i)	18	21	18	18
Oklahoma	18	16 (g,i)	16 (g,i)	18	21	18	18
Oregon	18	17 (x)	17 (x)	18	21	18	18
Pennsylvania	21	16 (u)	16 (u)	18	21	18	17
Rhode Island	18	18 (u)	16 (u)	18	21	18	16
South Carolina	18	16 (i)	14 (i)	18	21	18	17
South Dakota	18	16 (i)	16 (i)	18	21	18	16 (v)
Tennessee	18	16 (u)	16 (u)	18	21	18	18
Texas	18	14 (s)	14 (s)	18	21	18	17
Utah	18	14 (d)	14 (d)	18	21	18	18
Vermont	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18	16
Virginia	18	16 (d,i)	16 (d,i)	18	21	18	18
Washington	18	17 (u)	17 (u)	18	21	18	18 (y)
West Virginia	18	18 (i)	18 (i)	18	21	18	16
Wisconsin	18	16 (e)	16 (e)	18	21	18	18
Wyoming	18	16 (u)	16 (u)	19	21	18	16
Dist. of Columbia	18	16 (d)	16 (d)	18	21	18	17

MINIMUM AGE FOR SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES — Continued

Sources: Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc.; Education Commission of the States; National Center for State Courts; National Center for Youth Law; Gary Skoloff, Skoloff & Wolfe.

(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 in Mississippi where the minimum age is 21.

(c) Without graduating.

(d) Parental consent not required if minor was previously married.

(e) Other statutory requirements apply.

(f) All married persons, widows and widowers over 18.

(g) Younger persons may marry with parental consent and/or permission of judge. In Connecticut, judicial approval.

(h) Married persons 16 and over.

(i) Younger persons may obtain license in case of pregnancy or birth of child.

(j) Court may authorize minors to transact business.

(k) No age limits.

(l) 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, or on active duty in the military.

(m) Judicial consent may be given when parents refuse to consent.

(n) In Indiana, students between 16 and 18 must submit to an exit interview and have written parental approval before leaving school. In Kentucky, must have parental signature for leaving school between 16 and 18.

(o) A married minor, or a minor tried and convicted to the department of corrections, is also deemed to have reached majority.

(p) Married minors age 16 and over are deemed to have reached majority for most purposes.

(q) Parents may declare emancipation of minor at age 15.

(r) If under 16, proof of age and the consent of parents in person is required. If a parent is ill, an affidavit by the incapacitated parent and a physician's affidavit to the effect required.

(s) Parental consent and/or permission of judge required. In Texas, below age of consent, need parental consent and permission of judge.

(t) Age 18, beginning in year 2000.

(u) Younger persons may obtain license in special circumstances.

(v) Or completion of eighth grade, whichever is earlier.

(w) Age 17 in New York City and Buffalo.

(x) If a party has no parent residing within state, and one party has residence within state for six months, no permission required.

(y) Can leave if age 15 and have completed grade eight, has a useful occupation, has met graduation requirements, or has certificate of education competency.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.35
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: 1994

State or other jurisdiction	Automobiles (a)	Motorcycles (a)	Buses (a,b)	Trucks (a)	Total registrations		Percentage change
					1993	1994	
United States	133,929,662	3,718,127	670,423	63,445,280	194,063,482	198,045,365	2.1
Alabama	1,947,961	38,707	8,401	1,220,199	3,390,365	3,176,560	-6.3
Alaska	300,420	12,544	1,935	231,141	489,004	533,496	9.1
Arizona	1,849,994	67,738	4,444	959,023	2,891,589	2,813,462	-2.7
Arkansas	775,142	14,356	5,585	786,111	1,527,625	1,566,838	2.6
California	14,742,557	541,960	42,261	7,554,056	22,823,712	22,338,875	-2.1
Colorado	1,651,591	96,425	5,571	1,092,696	3,032,088	2,749,858	-9.3
Connecticut	2,046,422	48,318	8,375	544,692 (c)	2,594,369	2,599,489	0.2
Delaware	404,129	9,114	2,177	171,729	554,550	578,036	4.2
Florida	7,519,206	177,374	39,564	2,693,040	10,169,556	10,251,810	0.8
Georgia	4,167,597	56,631	15,062	1,807,042	5,632,425	5,989,702	6.3
Hawaii	509,282	12,148	4,305	265,288	763,491	778,876	2.0
Idaho	545,163	33,050	3,410	486,157	1,023,179	1,034,729	1.1
Illinois	6,226,009	188,426	16,305	2,455,540	8,070,464	8,697,854	7.8
Indiana	3,230,511	97,017	23,581	1,634,542	4,670,301	4,888,635	4.7
Iowa	1,806,075	115,196	9,269	950,534	2,738,147	2,765,878	1.0
Kansas	1,093,876	44,658	3,779	985,302	1,922,229	2,082,957	8.4
Kentucky	1,732,359	33,992	11,788	921,557	2,629,130	2,665,705	1.4
Louisiana	1,977,787	35,341	20,347	1,428,330	3,166,155	3,426,464	8.2
Maine	610,727	25,619	2,810	332,208	1,027,942	945,774	-8.0
Maryland	2,731,510	38,894	11,216	897,611	3,559,558	3,640,337	2.3
Massachusetts	3,068,374	65,980	10,414	948,016	3,837,497	4,026,804	4.9
Michigan	5,276,953	113,098	23,940	2,272,700	7,398,558	7,573,593	2.4
Minnesota	2,677,293	129,714	16,840	1,363,282	3,716,103	4,057,415	9.2
Mississippi	1,340,513	28,526	9,334	713,120	1,999,639	2,062,967	3.2
Missouri	2,741,383	56,768	12,167	1,454,380	4,065,686	4,207,930	3.5
Montana	512,144	21,391	3,049	434,332	939,220	949,525	1.1
Nebraska	840,533	20,851	5,770	611,281	1,439,026	1,457,584	1.3
Nevada	537,855	20,159	1,727	445,113	937,227	984,696	5.1
New Hampshire	643,840	33,338	1,729	346,246 (c)	958,741	991,815	3.4
New Jersey	4,601,597	86,471	19,423	1,218,189 (c)	5,640,875	5,839,209	3.5
New Mexico	734,634	30,875	3,402	684,404	1,420,653	1,422,440	0.1
New York	7,906,975	175,188	43,333	2,245,858 (c)	10,162,501	10,196,166	0.3
North Carolina	3,525,315	63,838	34,113	1,883,293	5,364,571	5,442,720	1.5
North Dakota	373,106	17,530	2,409	309,126	661,831	684,640	3.4
Ohio	7,177,441	223,794	32,279	2,454,007	9,278,973	9,663,727	4.1
Oklahoma	1,559,306	56,008	14,406	1,232,038	2,771,353	2,805,750	1.2
Oregon	1,530,070	61,234	10,938	1,211,561	2,624,127	2,752,569	4.9
Pennsylvania	6,026,443	168,535	33,466	2,422,478 (c)	8,282,066	8,482,387	2.4
Rhode Island	545,194	16,893	1,643	152,257 (c)	695,310	699,093	0.5
South Carolina	1,816,606	34,123	14,705	911,502	2,683,711	2,742,813	2.2
South Dakota	468,678	25,822	2,564	298,144	807,684	769,386	-4.7
Tennessee	3,712,180	57,443	16,455	1,330,017	4,963,848	5,058,653	1.9
Texas	8,698,528	142,859	68,468	4,858,869	13,118,321	13,625,865	3.9
Utah	808,372	23,000	866	605,430	1,334,784	1,414,668	6.0
Vermont	315,054	17,932	1,874	172,508	483,222	489,436	1.3
Virginia	3,920,576	58,353	16,266	1,570,219	5,407,735	5,507,060	1.8
Washington	2,882,261	96,987	7,652	1,575,156	4,412,998	4,465,069	1.2
West Virginia	879,205	16,311	3,500	579,623	1,345,395	1,462,328	8.7
Wisconsin	2,460,931	149,756	12,296	1,452,562	3,814,695	3,925,788	2.9
Wyoming	268,606	16,522	2,419	238,145	557,616	509,170	-8.7
Dist. of Columbia	211,378	1,318	2,792	34,625	263,637	248,795	-5.6

Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation (1994). Compiled for the calendar year ending December 31, 1994 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 given here 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, 9,378; New Hampshire, 3,786; New Jersey, 6,005; New York, 15,736; Pennsylvania, 22,282; and Rhode Island, 1,073.

Table 7.36
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENSES: 1994

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Years for which issued</i>	<i>Renewal date</i>	<i>Amount of fee</i>	<i>Estimated total licensed drivers during 1994 (in thousands)</i>
Alabama	4	Issuance	\$20.00 (a)	2,860,724
Alaska	5	Birthday	15.00	435,677
Arizona	4	Birthday	10.00 - 25.00	2,849,304
Arkansas	4	Birthday	14.00	1,768,394
California	4	Birthday	12.00	20,156,177
Colorado	5	Birthday	15.00	2,732,682
Connecticut	4	Birthday	28.50 - 43.50 (a)	2,318,543
Delaware	5	Birthday	12.50	513,406
Florida	4 or 6 (b)	Birthday	20.00 (c)	11,005,438
Georgia	4	Birthday	15.00	4,816,618
Hawaii	2 or 4 (d)	Birthday	(d)	745,392
Idaho	4	Birthday	20.50	800,513
Illinois	4 and 5	Birthday	10.00	7,502,201
Indiana	3 and 4 (e)	Birth month	6.00 (e)	3,860,329
Iowa	2 and 4 (e)	Birthday	16.00 (e)	1,896,518
Kansas	4	Birthday	8.00 - 14.00 (a)	1,771,566
Kentucky	4	Birth month	10.00	2,516,408
Louisiana	4	Birthday	18.00	2,594,615
Maine	6	Birthday	30.00	913,597
Maryland	5	Birthday	30.00	3,308,006
Massachusetts	5	Birthday	33.75 (a)	4,471,529
Michigan	2 and 4 (f)	Birthday	6.00 - 12.00 (f)	6,601,924
Minnesota	4	Birthday	18.50 - 37.50	2,705,701
Mississippi	4	Birthday	20.00	1,671,690
Missouri	3	Issuance	7.50	3,382,046
Montana	4 and 8	Birthday	16.00 - 32.00	525,780
Nebraska	4	Birthday	15.00	1,146,447
Nevada	4	Birthday	20.50 (f)	1,007,191
New Hampshire	4	Birthday	32.00	877,471
New Jersey	4	Issuance	16.00 - 17.50	5,433,383
New Mexico	4 (e)	Birthday	13.00	1,167,462
New York	4	Birthday	22.25	10,376,615
North Carolina	5	Birthday	10.00	4,840,104
North Dakota	4	Birthday	10.00	439,330
Ohio	4	Birthday	10.75	7,142,173
Oklahoma	4	Issuance	18.00 (g)	2,343,555
Oregon	4	Birthday	26.25	2,542,681
Pennsylvania	2 and 4 (e)	Birth month	27.00 (e)	8,115,074
Rhode Island	5	Birthday	30.00	688,399
South Carolina	5	Birthday	12.50	2,492,019
South Dakota	5	Birthday	8.00	508,076
Tennessee	5	Birthday	19.50 (a)	3,825,671
Texas	4	Birthday (h)	16.00 (h)	12,109,960
Utah	5	Birthday	15.00 - 20.00	1,245,205
Vermont	2 or 4	Birthday	12.00 - 20.00	445,576
Virginia	5	Birth month	12.00	4,601,235
Washington	4	Birthday	14.00	3,775,019
West Virginia	4	Issuance	10.50	1,298,478
Wisconsin	4	Birthday	15.00	3,554,003
Wyoming	4	Birthday	20.00	341,706
Dist. of Columbia	4	Issuance	20.00	361,854

Sources: American Automobile Association, *Digest of Motor Laws* (1996); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, 1994*. Status of requirements as of October, 1995.

(a) The following examination fees are in addition to the fee shown for a license: Alabama-\$5; Connecticut-\$15; Kansas-\$2; Massachusetts-\$5; Tennessee-\$5.

(b) Original license is \$20. Renewal fee is \$20 for six years if no moving violation convictions within past three years.

(c) Fee for original license: Florida-\$20.

(d) Licenses issued for two years to persons 15-24 years and 65 years and over. Fee for two-year licenses: \$6; four-year licenses: \$12.

(e) Indiana three-year renewal license for persons 75 years and older; Iowa-\$8 for two-year license for persons over 18 and under 70; New Mexico persons 75 and over renew annually at \$2.50; Pennsylvania-\$11.50 for two-year license for persons 65 years and over.

(f) Persons age 60 and over may renew at \$4 annually.

(g) Additional \$4 to \$25 for license application before obtaining the original license. \$11.25-\$3.75 for persons 62-64. Free of charge for persons 65 and over.

(h) Licenses issued to those under 18 expire on 18th birthday. License fee is prorated with a \$5 minimum.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.37
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS
(As of 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age for driver's license (a)			Liability laws (b)	Vehicle inspection (c)	Transfer of plates to new owner	Child restraints mandatory for passengers up to _____ years (d)	Mandatory seat belt law (e)
	Regular	Learner's	Restrictive					
Alabama	16	15 (f)	14 (g)	S	(h)	★	6	★
Alaska	16	14 (i)	14 (g,i)	S	spot	★	16	★
Arizona	18	15 + 7 mo. (f,i)	16 (i)	C	(j)	★	5	★
Arkansas	16	14-16 (f)	14 (i,k)	S, NF	H	...	5	★
California	18	15 (k,l)	16 (l)	(m)	(j)	★	4 (n)	★ (o)
Colorado	21	15 + 6 mo. (i,k)	15½ (i,k,n)	S,NF	(j)	...	4 (n)	★
Connecticut	16 (l)	16 (l)		S	H	...	4	★
Delaware	18	15 + 10 mo. (i)	16 (i,l)	S,NF	H	★	4 (n)	★
Florida	16	15 (f)	15 (i)	NF (p)	(j)	...	6	★
Georgia	16	15	16 (i)	C	(j)	★	18	★
Hawaii	18	15 (f,k)	15 (i)	S	H	★	4	★
Idaho	17	15 (f,k,l)	15 (l)	S,C	(j)	...	4 (n)	★
Illinois	18	(f)	16 (i,l)	S	(j,q)	...	6	★
Indiana	18	16 (k,n)	16 + 1 mo. (i,l)	S,C	(j)	...	5	★
Iowa	16 (l)	14	14 (i,l)	S	spot	...	6	★
Kansas	16	(f)	14	NF,UM	spot	...	14	★
Kentucky	18	(f)	16 (i)	C,NF	(j)	★	(n)	★ (o)
Louisiana	16 (r)	14 (i)	17 (s)	C	★	★	5	★
Maine	17	15 (k,l)	16 (l)	S,C	★	...	19	★ (o)
Maryland	18 (t)	15 + 9 mo. (f,k)	16 (i,l,s)	C,NF	(u)	...	10	★
Massachusetts	17	(f)	16½ (i,l,s)	C,NF	★	...	12	★ (o)
Michigan	18	15 (i,l,k)	16 (i,l,s)	C,NF	spot (j)	...	4	★
Minnesota	18	(f)	16 (l)	C,NF	spot (h)	★	4	★ (o)
Mississippi	16	(f)		S,F	★	...	2	★
Missouri	15	15½ (k)	15½ (k)	C	★	...	4	★
Montana	18	(f)	15 (i,l)	C	...	...	4 (n)	★ (o)
Nebraska	16	15 (f,k)	14	F	...	...	5 (n)	★
Nevada	16	15½ (f,i,k)	14 (i,k)	F,C	(u)	...	5 (n)	★ (o)
New Hampshire	18	(v)	16 (l)	S,F	H	...	12	...
New Jersey	17	(k)	16 (w)	S,NF,UJ	H	...	5	★ (o)
New Mexico	16	15 (l)	14 (k)	S,C	(j)	...	11	★
New York	17 (l)	16 (k)	16 (i,s)	S,C,NF	★ (j)	...	16 (o)	★ (o)
North Carolina	18	15 (i,k,l)	16	S,C	★ (j)	...	6	★
North Dakota	16	(f)	14 (i,l)	S,NF,UM,UJ	spot	★	11	★
Ohio	18 (x)	16 (f,i)	14 (w)	S,C	spot (j)	...	4 (n)	★
Oklahoma	16	(y)	15½ (l)	S,C	★ (u)	★	6	★
Oregon	16	15 (i,k)	14 (w)	F,C,NF	spot (j)	★	16	★ (o)
Pennsylvania	16	16 (i,k)	16 (i,s)	C	★ (j)	...	4	★
Rhode Island	16	(f)	16 (l)	S	★	...	13	★ (o)
South Carolina	16	15 (k)	15	C,NF,UM	...	...	6	★ (o)
South Dakota	16	14 (k)	14 (s)	F,UM	...	★	5	★
Tennessee	16	15 (k)	14	S,F	★ (j)	...	4	★
Texas	16 (l)	15 (k,n)	15 (k,l,w)	S,F,C,UM	★ (j)	★	4	★
Utah	16 (i,l)	16	15 + 9 mo. (k,y)	S,UM	★ (j)	...	8	★
Vermont	18	15 (f,k)	16 (k)	S	★	...	13	★ (o)
Virginia	18	15 (f,i,k)	16 (i,l)	S,UM	★	...	4	★
Washington	18	15 (n)	16 (l)	S,F	(j)	★	5	★ (o)
West Virginia	18	15 (k)	16	S,C	★	...	9	★
Wisconsin	18	15½ (f)	16 (i,l)	S	spot (j)	...	4	★ (o)
Wyoming	16	15 (i,k)	15 (i,k)	S,C	...	...	3 (n)	★
Dist. of Columbia	18	(f,k)	16 (i)	C	★	...	16	★ (o)
American Samoa	16 (l)	16 (k)	17 (l)	C	★	★	...	...
Guam	16	15 (i,k)	16 (i)	S	★	...	11	★
Puerto Rico	16	16 (k)	16 (i,k)	NF	★	★	4	★ (o)
U.S. Virgin Islands	18		16 (l)	(z)	★	★	5 (n)	★

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS — Continued

Source: American Automobile Association, Digest of Motor Laws, (1996).

Key:

★ — Provision.

... — No provision.

(a) See Table 7.36, "Motor Vehicle Operators Licenses: 1994" for additional information on driver licenses.

(b) All jurisdictions except Colorado, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have a non-resident service of process law. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois (applicable to hitchhikers only), Oregon, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands each have a guest suit 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 judgement 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 judgement funds" law (state-operated funds 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).

(c) "Spot" indicates spot check, usually for reasonable cause, or random roadside inspection for defective or missing equipment.

(d) The type of child restraint (safety seat or seat belt) required depends on the age of the child. The majority of states allow for substituting adult safety belts by age 5.

(e) These states have enacted mandatory seat belt legislation. Unless otherwise specified, legislation covers driver and front-seat passengers.

(f) Permit required. In Arkansas, for 30 days prior to taking driving test. In Minnesota, not required if driver can pass road test. In Oregon, not required if applicant can already drive.

(g) Restricted to mopeds.

(h) Cities have authority to maintain inspection stations. In Alabama, state troopers also authorized to inspect at their discretion.

(i) Guardian or parental consent required.

(j) Emission inspections. In Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, mandatory annual emission inspections in certain counties. In California, biennial inspections are required in portions of counties which do not meet federal clean air standards. In Oregon, biennial inspections in Portland metro area and the Rogue Valley.

(k) Driver must be accompanied by licensed operator. In California and Vermont (learner's permit), a licensed operator 25 years or older. In California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont (restrictive license), Virginia, Wyoming, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, a licensed operator

18 years or older. In Maryland, individual, 21 years or older, licensed to drive vehicle of that class, and licensed for three or more years. In Nebraska, a licensed operator 19 years or older. In New Jersey, an individual licensed for same classification as the learner's permit. In Pennsylvania, a licensed operator 18 years or older, licensed in same or equivalent class as learner. In Arkansas, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah and West Virginia, a licensed operator 21 years or older. In American Samoa, must be accompanied by parent, legal guardian, or safety instructor. In Missouri and Guam, must be accompanied by parent or legal guardian.

(l) Must have successfully completed approved driver education course.

(m) Financial responsibility required of every driver/owner of motor vehicle at all times.

(n) Other restrictions. In California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Wyoming and U.S. Virgin Islands, age restriction or child under 40 pounds. In Delaware, age restriction and under 40 pounds. In Kentucky, 40 inches in height or under.

(o) Mandatory for drivers and passengers. Maine, passengers between 4-15 years. In Minnesota, driver, front-seat passengers, and anyone under 11. New Jersey, driver responsible for all passengers between five and 18 years. New York, all back-seat occupants under 10 years and over 4 years, as well as all front-seat occupants.

(p) Proof of personal injury protection is required. In event of an accident in which operator is charged with a moving violation, the operator must prove liability insurance in force on date of accident.

(q) Trucks, buses and trailers only. Required for vehicle owners in certain counties.

(r) All first-time licensees must complete state approved prelicensing course.

(s) 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 Massachusetts, drivers under 18 prohibited from driving between 1 a.m. and 4 a.m., unless accompanied by parent or legal guardian. In New York, drivers 16-17 years old are restricted from driving between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. (may not drive in New York City at any time). In Pennsylvania, drivers prohibited from driving 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, drivers 14-16 not permitted to operate vehicle between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(t) All new drivers must complete three-hour alcohol-awareness program.

(u) Mandatory inspection only under certain circumstances. 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. In Oklahoma, Oklahoma City and Tulsa only.

(v) Required for motorcyclists only. In New Hampshire, otherwise, unlicensed persons who are being taught to drive must be accompanied by licensed operator 25 years or older.

(w) License will be granted at lower age under special conditions. In New Jersey (agriculture pursuit), 16. In Ohio (proof of hardship), 14. In Oregon, (special conditions), 14. In Texas (proof of hardship), 15.

(x) Probationary license issued to persons 16-18 upon completion of approved driver education course.

(y) Must be enrolled in driver education course. In Washington, 15 + 6 mo.

(z) Details not available.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.38

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 (if death occurs within one yr. of accident).
Colorado	M	\$2,500 (b)	\$50,000 (additional \$50,000 for rehabilitation expenses incurred within 10 yrs. of accident).	100% of first \$125/wk., 70% of next \$125/wk., 60% of remainder up to \$400/wk., for up to 52 wks.	Up to \$25/day for up to 52 wks.	\$1,000
Delaware	M	None, but amt. of no-fault benefits received cannot be used as evidence in suits for general damage.	-----\$15,000 per person, \$30,000 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: \$3,000 (must be incurred within 2 yrs. of accident).
Florida	M	No dollar threshold (c)	-----\$10,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- 80% of all costs.	60% of lost income.	Limited only by total benefits limit.	Funeral benefit: \$5,000
Hawaii	M	Amount set annually by state insurance commissioner. (b)	-----\$20,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	Up to \$1,200/mo.	Up to \$800/mo.	Funeral benefit: \$1,500
Kansas	M	\$2,000 (b)	\$4,500 (additional \$4,500 for rehabilitation).	Up to \$900/mo. for one yr. (if benefits not subject to taxes, max. 85% of lost income).	\$25/day for 365 days.	Up to \$900/mo. for lost income and replacement services for up to one yr., less disability payments received before death. Funeral benefit: \$2,000.
Kentucky	(d)	\$1,000 (b)	-----\$10,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	Up to \$200/wk. (If not subject to taxes, benefits can be reduced max. 15%).	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----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	for expenses incurred within 3 yrs. of accident. Limited only by total benefits limit.	Limited only by total benefits limit.	Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit.
Massachusetts	M	\$2,000 (b)	-----\$8,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit, if incurred within 2 yrs.	Up to 75% of lost income.	Up to 75% of actual loss.	Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit.
Michigan (e)	M	No dollar threshold. (c)	No dollar limits.	Up to \$1,475/mo. up to 3 yrs.	\$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: not less than \$1,750 nor more than \$5,000.
Minnesota	M	\$4,000 (b)	-----\$20,000 max. for first-party benefits other than medical----- \$20,000	85% of lost income up to \$250/wk.	\$200/wk., beginning 8 days after accident.	Up to \$200/wk. ea. for survivors' economic loss and survivors' replacement service loss. Funeral benefit: \$2,000.
New Jersey	M	(f)	Max \$250,000. Subject to \$250 deductible and 20% co-payment between \$250 and \$5,000.	Up to \$100/wk. for one yr.	Up to \$12/day for a max. of \$4,380/person.	Max. amount of benefits victim would have received. Funeral benefit: \$1,000.

STATE NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE 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
New York	M	No dollar threshold. (c)	Limited only by total benefits limit.	\$50,000 overall max. on first-party benefits— 80% of lost income up to \$2,000/mo. for up to 3 yrs.	Up to \$25/day for up to one yr.	\$2,000 in addition to other benefits.
North Dakota	M	\$2,500 (b)	Limited only by total benefits limit.	\$30,000 overall max. on first-party benefits— 85% of lost income up to \$150/wk.	Up to \$15/day.	Up to \$150/wk. for survivors' income loss and \$15/day for survivors' replacement services. Funeral benefit: \$3,500.
Oregon	M	None	\$10,000	If victim is disabled at least 14 days, 70% of lost income up to \$1,250/mo. for up to one year.	If victim is disabled at least 14 days up to \$30/day for up to one yr. \$15/day for child care, up to \$450.	Funeral benefit: \$2,500.
Pennsylvania	M	(g)	\$5,000	(h)	(h)	(h)
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	\$3,000 (b)	\$3,000	85% of lost income up to \$250/wk. for up to 52 wks., subject to 3-day waiting period which does not apply if disability lasts longer than 2 wks.	\$20/day for up to 365 days subject to 3-day waiting period which does not apply if disability last longer than 2 wks.	\$3,000 survivors benefit. Funeral benefit: \$1,500.
Virginia	O	None	\$2,000 if incurred within one yr. of accident.	Up to \$100/wk. for max. 52 wks.	None	Funeral benefit: included in medical benefit.
Washington	O	None	Up to \$35,000.	Up to \$35,000.	Up to \$5,000.	Funeral benefit: \$2,000.
Dist. of Columbia	O	(i)	\$50,000 or \$100,000 (medical and rehabilitation).	\$12,000 or \$24,000.	Max. of \$24,000.	Funeral benefit: \$4,000.

Source: State Farm Insurance Companies, *No Fault Press Reference Manual*.

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 state limits.

(b) Victim cannot recover unless economic loss exceeds amount or injury results in condition(s) cited in legislation (e.g., permanent disfigurement, disability, dismemberment, fractures, etc.).

(c) Victim cannot recover unless injury results in condition(s) cited in legislation (e.g., permanent disfigurement, disability, dismemberment, fractures, etc.).

(d) 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.

(e) Liability for property damage for all states with no-fault insurance under the state tort system. Michigan has no tort liability for vehicle damage, except in cases where damage does not exceed \$400.

(f) Motorist chooses one of two optional limitations.

(g) Motorist chooses between full-tort option, with no limit on general damages, and a limited-tort option.

(h) Optional coverages are available to \$177,500 maximum, including income loss benefits, accidental death benefits, and funeral benefits, in addition to medical benefits. An extraordinary medical benefits coverage to maximum \$1.1 million is available.

(i) If person chooses "personal injury protection" option, victims who are covered by no-fault benefits have up to 60 days after accident to decide whether to receive no-fault benefits. Victims who choose to get no-fault benefits cannot recover damages unless injury resulted in substantial permanent scarring or disfigurement; substantial and medically demonstrable permanent impairment which has significantly affected the victim's ability to perform professional activities or usual and customary daily activities; a medically demonstrable impairment that prevents victim from performing substantially all of his usual customary daily activities for more than 180 continuous days; or medical and rehabilitation expenses or work loss exceeding the amount of no-fault benefits available.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

Table 7.39
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	148
Alaska	Public Utilities Commission	5	GL	G	6	44
Arizona	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6	250
Arkansas	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	117
California	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	C	6	1,138.5
Colorado	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	4	98.5
Connecticut	Department of Public Utility Control	5	GL	C	4	124
Delaware	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	5	24
Florida	Public Service Commission	5	GS (a)	C	4	408
Georgia	Public Service Commission	5	E	(b)	6	140
Hawaii	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	31
Idaho	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	C	6	57
Illinois	Commerce Commission	7	GS	G	5	310
Indiana	Utility Regulatory Commission	5	G	G	4	68
Iowa	Utilities Board	3	GS	GS	6	74
Kansas	State Corporation Commission	3	GS	C	4	215
Kentucky	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	4	119
Louisiana	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	6	106
Maine	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	69
Maryland	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	5	135
Massachusetts	Department of Public Utilities	3	G	G	4	140
Michigan	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	200
Minnesota	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	G	6	45
Mississippi	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	4	139
Missouri	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	6	203
Montana	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	4	46
Nebraska	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	6	48
Nevada	Public Service Commission	5	G	G	4	118
New Hampshire	Public Utilities Commission	3	GC	GC	6	75
New Jersey	Board of Public Utilities	3	GS	G	6	388
New Mexico	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	50
New York	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	6	725
North Carolina	Utilities Commission	7	GL	G	8	150
North Dakota	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6	47
Ohio	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS (c)	G	5	458
Oklahoma	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6	454
Oregon	Public Utility Commission	3	GS	C	4	450
Pennsylvania	Public Utility Commission	5	GS	G	5	581
Rhode Island	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	38
South Carolina	Public Service Commission	7	E	(b)	4	128
South Dakota	Public Utilities Commission	3	E	C	6	24
Tennessee	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6	257
Texas	Public Utility Commission	3	GS	G	6	220
Utah	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	15
Vermont	Public Service Board	3	GS	G	6	14
Virginia	State Corporation Commission	3	L	(b)	6	612
Washington	Utilities & Transportation Commission	3	GS	G	6	180
West Virginia	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	235
Wisconsin	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	184.5
Wyoming	Public Service Commission	3	GS	C	6	30
Dist. of Columbia	Public Service Commission	3	MC	MC	4	89
Puerto Rico	Public Service Commission	5	GS	GS	4	264

Source: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, *Profiles of Regulatory Agencies of the United States and Canada, Yearbook 1994-95*. (Washington, D.C.: 1995).

Note: See Table 7.40, "Selected Regulatory Functions of State Public Utility Commissions," for information on commissions' authority.

Key:

G — Appointed by Governor.

GC — Appointed by Governor, with consent of the Governor's Council.

C — Elected by the Commission.

GS — Elected by the Governor, with consent of Senate.

L — Appointed by the Legislature.

GL — Appointed by Governor, with consent of entire Legislature.

MC — Appointed by the Mayor, with consent of City Council.

E — Elected by the public.

(a) Governor chooses candidates from a list developed by a nine member nominating committee.

(b) Chairmanship rotates annually.

(c) Applicants are screened by PUC Nominating Council. Four names then provided to governor.

Chapter Eight

PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

Includes information on public school attendance, higher education institutions and their full-time faculty salaries, fees and room rates at higher education institutions, prison populations, spending on environmental programs, child labor laws, and health care and highway spending.



Table 8.1
MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 1993-94 AND 1994-95

State or other jurisdiction	1993-94 (rev. est.)			1994-95 (est.)		
	Estimated average daily membership (ADM)	Estimated average daily attendance (ADA)	ADA as a percent of ADM	Estimated average daily membership (ADM)	Estimated average daily attendance (ADA)	ADA as a percent of ADM
United States .....	...	40,078,788	...	...	40,664,466	...
Alabama	722,964	684,414	94.7	728,749	690,263	94.7
Alaska	121,396	105,961	87.3	125,814	107,156	85.2
Arizona	701,682	659,204	93.9	723,994	679,092	93.8
Arkansas	431,987	410,228	95.0	436,032	412,137	94.5
California .....	...	5,188,633 (a)	...	...	5,292,714 (a)	...
Colorado .....	...	579,682	...	...	594,019	...
Connecticut	498,000	471,500	94.7	508,700	481,000	94.6
Delaware	104,460	97,247	93.1	105,852	98,518	93.1
Florida	2,015,926	1,873,199	92.9	2,076,370	1,924,155	92.7
Georgia	1,221,226	1,148,319	94.0	1,247,987	1,173,482	94.0
Hawaii	181,212	169,140	93.3	181,782	170,976	94.1
Idaho .....	...	223,489	...	...	226,198	...
Illinois	1,836,977	1,709,915	93.1	1,861,649	1,733,061	93.1
Indiana	927,338	883,838	95.3	931,430	888,490	95.4
Iowa	490,693	467,402	95.3	494,619	471,141	95.3
Kansas	438,750	412,860	94.1	445,678	415,654	93.3
Kentucky	632,807	577,499	91.3	614,075	575,353	93.7
Louisiana	780,126	728,574	93.4	767,050	710,241	92.6
Maine	210,942	199,146	94.4	212,322	201,583	94.9
Maryland	761,500	713,073	93.6	780,807	731,153	93.6
Massachusetts	874,021	808,503	92.5	887,645	818,981	92.3
Michigan .....	...	1,483,752	...	...	1,494,120	...
Minnesota	800,154	752,145	94.0	817,100	772,160	94.5
Mississippi	497,043	471,367	94.8	499,738	472,181	94.5
Missouri .....	...	777,096	...	...	775,378	...
Montana	156,375	147,742	94.5	159,366	148,851	93.4
Nebraska	27,960	265,474	949.5	283,714	270,435	95.3
Nevada	235,186	217,462	92.5	245,600	226,820	92.4
New Hampshire	178,242	169,617	95.2	181,211	172,734	95.3
New Jersey	1,146,945	1,071,597	93.4	1,170,000	1,093,137	93.4
New Mexico	299,343	269,409	90.0	302,513	272,262	90.0
New York	2,649,200	2,413,200	91.1	2,706,900	2,465,700	91.1
North Carolina	1,108,625	1,051,295	94.8	1,130,886	1,072,817	94.9
North Dakota	118,782	114,394	96.3	118,839	114,722	96.5
Ohio	1,764,657	1,657,200	93.9	1,766,500	1,657,300	93.8
Oklahoma	600,500	565,000	94.1	606,000	570,200	94.1
Oregon	509,300	472,800	92.8	514,500	477,600	92.8
Pennsylvania	1,726,000	1,602,000	92.8	1,751,000	1,625,000	92.8
Rhode Island	145,650	135,062	92.7	146,266	135,062	92.3
South Carolina	609,005	584,145	95.9	617,875	597,284	96.7
South Dakota	133,303	127,299	95.5	135,057	129,291	95.7
Tennessee	851,899	797,017	93.6	857,505	803,397	93.7
Texas .....	...	3,237,958	...	...	3,279,837	...
Utah	464,525	439,534	94.6	471,500	446,133	94.6
Vermont	99,630	94,645	95.0	102,136	97,013	95.0
Virginia	1,036,795	978,144	94.3	1,052,405	993,172	94.4
Washington	911,904	854,454	93.7	935,131	876,218	93.7
West Virginia	310,189	290,713	93.7	306,851	286,730	93.4
Wisconsin	810,801	761,711	95.0	813,828	779,562	95.8
Wyoming	99,996	94,651	94.7	99,311	94,295	94.9
Dist. of Columbia	78,340	70,079	89.5	78,036	69,686	89.3

Source: Adapted from National Education Association, 1995, *1994-95 Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: NEA. Reprinted with permission.

Note: Average Daily Membership (ADM) for the school year is an average obtained by dividing the aggregate days of membership by the number of days in which school is in session. Pupils are "members" of a school from the date they are placed on the current roll until they leave permanently. Membership is the total number of pupils belonging—the sum of those present and those absent. Average Daily Attendance (ADA) for the school year is the aggregate days pupils were actually present in school divided by the number of days school was actually in session.

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Count includes excused absences.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 8.2

ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 1994-95

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total enrollment (a)</i>	<i>Estimated average daily attendance (a)</i>	<i>Classroom teachers (a)</i>	<i>Pupils per teacher based on enrollment</i>	<i>Pupils per teacher based on average daily attendance</i>
United States	43,929,467	40,664,466	2,552,161	17.2	16.0
Alabama	733,736	690,263	43,238	17.0	16.0
Alaska	131,097	107,156	8,100	16.2	13.2
Arizona	733,960	679,092	37,477	19.6	18.1
Arkansas	446,024	412,139	26,502	16.8	15.6
California	5,340,000	5,292,714 (b)	221,500	24.1	23.9
Colorado	640,522	594,019	34,894	18.4	17.0
Connecticut	507,987	481,000	34,930	14.5	13.8
Delaware	106,813	98,518	6,417	16.6	15.4
Florida	2,108,968	1,924,155	119,279	17.7	16.1
Georgia	1,270,948	1,173,482	77,675	16.4	15.1
Hawaii	182,972	170,976	10,676	17.1	16.0
Idaho	240,448	226,198	12,582	19.1	18.0
Illinois	1,919,225	1,733,061	112,991	17.0	15.3
Indiana	967,739	888,490	54,953	17.6	16.2
Iowa	498,837	471,141	31,883	15.6	14.8
Kansas	460,905	415,654	30,588	15.1	13.6
Kentucky	644,726	575,353	38,100	17.0	15.1
Louisiana	774,415	710,241	47,550	16.3	15.0
Maine	212,182	201,583	15,398	13.8	13.1
Maryland	790,935	731,153	45,300	17.5	16.1
Massachusetts	890,240	818,981	58,893	15.1	14.0
Michigan	1,624,043	1,494,120	84,544	19.2	17.7
Minnesota	826,600	772,160	47,371	17.4	16.3
Mississippi	503,301	472,181	28,342	17.8	16.7
Missouri	861,532	775,378	55,573	15.5	14.0
Montana	164,295	148,851	10,079	16.3	14.8
Nebraska	285,756	270,435	19,536	14.6	13.8
Nevada	250,747	226,820	13,238	18.9	17.1
New Hampshire	188,930	172,734	12,300	15.4	14.0
New Jersey	1,174,216	1,093,137	86,310	13.6	12.7
New Mexico	302,513	272,262	18,224	16.6	15.0
New York	2,790,700	2,465,700	193,000	14.5	12.8
North Carolina	1,146,639	1,072,817	71,070	16.1	15.1
North Dakota	119,288	114,722	7,764	15.4	14.8
Ohio	1,787,049	1,657,300	104,182	17.2	16.0
Oklahoma	609,800	570,200	39,290	15.5	14.5
Oregon	521,000	477,600	27,000	19.3	17.7
Pennsylvania	1,779,790	1,625,000	102,350	17.4	15.9
Rhode Island	147,490	135,062	10,062	14.7	13.4
South Carolina	641,371	597,284	37,560	17.1	16.0
South Dakota	135,494	129,291	9,026	15.0	14.3
Tennessee	865,729	803,397	48,921	17.7	16.4
Texas	3,680,271	3,279,837	228,895	16.1	14.3
Utah	471,557	446,133	21,788	21.6	20.5
Vermont	101,045	97,013	7,410	13.6	13.1
Virginia	1,060,806	993,172	70,521	15.0	14.1
Washington	939,333	876,218	46,076	20.4	19.0
West Virginia	309,888	286,730	20,869	14.8	13.7
Wisconsin	856,661	779,562	49,330	17.4	15.8
Wyoming	100,314	94,295	6,705	15.0	14.1
Dist. of Columbia	80,450	69,686	5,899	13.6	11.8

Source: Adapted from National Education Association. 1995. *1994-95 Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: NEA. Reprinted with permission.

(a) Estimated.

(b) State's average daily attendance count includes excused absences.

Table 8.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: 1939-40 TO 1994-95

State or other jurisdiction	Average annual salary for: (in unadjusted dollars)								
	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Alabama	\$ 744	\$2,111	\$4,002	\$ 6,954	\$13,338	\$26,200	\$28,737	\$30,015	\$32,597
Alaska .....	...	...	6,859	10,993	27,697	43,161	46,400	47,679	48,929
Arizona	1,544	3,556	5,590	8,975	16,180	33,529	38,221	39,794	41,325
Arkansas	584	1,801	3,295	6,445	12,704	23,296	28,645	29,189	29,677
California	2,351	...	6,600	9,980	18,626	39,309	42,800	42,116	42,538
Colorado	1,393	2,821	4,997	7,900	16,840	31,832	35,212	34,975	35,712
Connecticut	1,861	3,558	6,008	9,400	16,989	41,888	50,820	51,418	53,020
Delaware	1,684	3,273	5,800	9,300	16,845	34,620	37,691	39,031	40,668
Florida	1,012	2,958	5,080	8,600	14,875	30,275	32,453	33,350	33,617
Georgia	770	1,963	3,904	7,372	14,547	29,541	32,609	32,283	34,507
Hawaii .....	...	...	5,390	9,829	20,436	32,956	37,856	37,671	37,319
Idaho	1,057	2,481	4,216	7,257	14,110	24,758	28,334	28,928	31,063
Illinois	1,700	3,458	5,814	9,950	18,271	33,912	39,925	40,737	42,448
Indiana	1,433	3,401	5,542	9,574	16,256	31,905	27,264	36,743	37,569
Iowa	1,017	2,420	4,030	8,200	15,776	27,619	31,180	31,830	32,622
Kansas	1,014	2,628	4,450	7,811	14,513	30,154	34,269	35,640	36,709
Kentucky	826	1,936	3,327	7,624	15,350	27,482	32,733	33,561	34,232
Louisiana	1,006	2,983	4,978	7,220	14,020	25,036	29,783	30,560	27,629
Maine	894	2,115	3,694	8,059	13,743	27,831	31,293	32,049	33,182
Maryland	1,642	3,594	5,557	9,885	18,308	37,520	40,524	40,878	42,300
Massachusetts	2,037	3,338	5,545	9,175	18,900	40,175	47,510	47,893	48,543
Michigan	1,576	3,420	5,654	10,125	20,682	37,286	43,231	46,392	48,507
Minnesota	1,276	3,013	5,275	9,957	16,654	33,340	38,303	37,309	38,615
Mississippi	559	1,416	3,314	6,012	12,274	25,079	25,178	26,070	27,870
Missouri	1,159	2,581	4,536	8,091	14,543	28,166	30,630	31,521	32,466
Montana	1,184	2,962	4,425	8,100	15,080	29,526	28,344	29,040	30,052
Nebraska	829	2,292	3,876	7,855	14,236	27,024	30,463	31,595	32,803
Nevada	1,557	3,209	5,693	9,689	17,290	31,970	35,764	35,603	36,553
New Hampshire	1,258	2,712	4,455	8,018	13,508	29,798	36,456	38,599	39,564
New Jersey	2,093	3,511	5,871	9,500	18,851	37,485	46,055	46,979	49,196
New Mexico	1,144	3,215	5,382	8,125	15,406	25,790	27,356	28,611	28,866
New York	2,604	3,706	6,537	10,200	20,400	40,000	46,300	46,900	48,300
North Carolina	946	2,688	4,178	7,744	14,445	28,952	30,678	30,968	32,360
North Dakota	745	2,324	3,695	6,900	13,684	23,788	26,058	25,692	26,515
Ohio	1,587	3,088	5,124	8,594	16,100	32,467	35,700	36,853	37,867
Oklahoma	1,014	2,736	4,659	7,139	13,500	23,944	26,977	27,981	28,928
Oregon	1,333	3,323	5,535	9,200	16,996	32,100	36,882	38,920	40,100
Pennsylvania	1,640	3,006	5,308	9,000	17,060	34,110	42,736	43,300	45,422
Rhode Island	1,809	3,294	5,499	8,900	18,425	36,704	38,282	39,992	41,464
South Carolina	743	1,891	3,450	7,000	13,670	28,453	30,477	30,970	31,512
South Dakota	807	2,064	3,725	6,700	13,010	22,120	24,470	24,977	25,726
Tennessee	862	2,302	3,929	7,290	14,193	27,949	30,451	31,685	32,452
Texas	1,079	3,122	4,708	7,503	14,729	28,549	30,452	31,046	31,444
Utah	1,394	3,103	5,096	8,049	17,403	24,591	27,869	28,669	29,672
Vermont	981	2,348	4,466	8,225	13,300	29,012	36,217	35,691	36,681
Virginia	899	2,328	4,312	8,200	14,655	31,656	35,093	33,826	34,587
Washington	1,706	3,487	5,643	9,500	19,735	31,828	37,495	37,490	37,752
West Virginia	1,170	2,425	3,952	7,850	14,395	23,842	31,428	31,656	33,051
Wisconsin	1,379	3,007	4,870	9,150	16,335	32,445	36,668	36,040	37,534
Wyoming	1,169	2,798	4,937	8,532	16,830	29,047	30,094	31,832	32,300
Dist. of Columbia	2,350	3,920	6,280	11,075	23,027	32,638	39,382	39,257	42,088

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*; National Education Association, 1995, *1994-95 Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: NEA. Reprinted with permission.

Note: Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, librarians and other related instructional staff.

Key:

... — Not available.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 8.4
STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

State or other jurisdiction	Years of instruction in . . .								First graduating class to which requirements apply
	All courses	English/ language arts	Social studies	Mathematics	Science	Physical education/ health	Electives	Other courses	
Alabama (a)									
Standard diploma	22	4	3	2	2	1½	9½	...	1989
Advanced diploma	22	4	4	3	3	1½	4	2 foreign languages, ½ home/ personal management	1989
Alaska	21	4	3	2	2	1	9	...	...
Arizona (b)	20	4	2½	2	2	...	9	½ free enterprise	1991
Arkansas (c)	20	4	3	3	2	1	6½	½ fine arts	1988
California (d)									
Standard diploma	13	3	3	2	2	2	...	1 fine arts or foreign language	...
Advanced diploma	16	3	3	3	2	2	...	2 in same foreign language, 1 fine arts	...
Colorado (e) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	20	4	3	3	2	1	6	1 arts or vocational education	1988
Delaware (f)	19	4	3	2	2	1½	6½	...	1987
Florida (g)									
Standard diploma	24	4	3	3	3	½	9	½ practical/exploratory vocational education, ½ performing arts or speech & debate, ½ life management skills	1989
Academic scholars	26	4	3	4	4	1	7	2 of same foreign language, 1 from a spectrum of fine arts subjects	1989
Georgia (h)									
Standard diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	6	1 computer technology and/or fine arts and/or education, and/or junior ROTC	1997
Advanced diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	4	2 foreign languages, 1 fine arts, vocational education, computer technology or ROTC	1997
Hawaii	22	4	4	3	3	1½	6	½ guidance	1997
Idaho (i)	21	4	2	2	2	1½	6	3½	1989
Illinois (j)	16	3	2	2	1	4½	2¼	1¼	1988
Indiana (k)									
Standard diploma	19½	4	2	2	2	1½	8	...	1989
Academic honors	24	4	3	4	4	1	4 or 5	3 in 1 foreign language or 2 each in 2 foreign languages	1990
Iowa (l) .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1989
Kansas	21	4	3	2	2	1	9	...	1989
Kentucky (m)									
Standard diploma	20	4	2	3	2	1	7	1	1987
Commonwealth diploma	22	5	2	6	6	1	1	1 foreign language in advanced placement	1986
Louisiana (n)									
Standard diploma	23	4	3	3	3	2	7½	½ computer literacy	1989
Scholar program	23	4	3	3	3	2	7½	½ computer literacy	1987
Regents' scholar	24	4	3½	3	3	2	4½	3 foreign languages, 1 fine arts	1983
Maine (o)	16	4	2	2	2	1½	3½	1 fine arts	1989
Maryland (p)	21	4	3	3	2	1	5	1 fine arts, 1 industrial arts/ technology education, home economics, vocational education or computer studies, 1 community service	1997
Massachusetts (q) .....	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Michigan (r)									
Standard diploma .....	...	4	3	3	2	1	...	2 foreign languages/fine or performing arts or vocational education, ½ computer education	...
College preparatory ...	...	4	3	3	2	1	...	At least 2 years foreign languages	...
Minnesota (s)	20	4	3	1	1	1½	9½	...	1982
Mississippi (t)	18	4	2	2	2	...	8	...	1989
Missouri (u)									
Standard diploma	22	3	2	2	2	1	10	1 fine, 1 practical arts	1988
College preparatory ...	24	4	3	3	3	1	8	1 fine, 1 practical arts	1988
Montana (v)	20	4	1½	2	1	1	10½	...	1989
Nebraska (w) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1991
Nevada (x)	22½	4	2	2	2	2½	8½	1 arts/humanities, ½ computer literacy	1992
New Hampshire (y) ...	19¾	4	2½	2	2	1¼	4	4	1989
New Jersey (z)	21½	4	3	3	2	4	4	1½	1990

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	All courses	Years of instruction in . . .							First graduating class to which requirements apply
		English/ language arts	Social studies	Mathematics	Science	Physical education/ health	Electives	Other courses	
New Mexico (aa)	23	4	3	3	2	1	9	1 communication skills	1990
New York (bb)									
Local diploma	18½	4	4	2	2	½	0 to 2	1 art and/or music, ½ health, 2 noncredit units of physical education beyond total	1989
Regents' diploma	18½	4	4	2	2	½	0 to 2	3 to 5 in sequence of specific courses (varying on type of diploma) chosen by the student	1989
North Carolina (cc) ...									
Standard diploma	20	4	2	2	2	1	9	...	1987
Scholars program	22	4	3	3	3	1	4	2 foreign languages, 2 additional from English, math, science, social science, or foreign language	1994
North Dakota (dd)	17	4	3	2	2	1	5	...	1994
Ohio (ee)	18	3	2	2	1	1	9	...	1988
Oklahoma (ff)									
Standard diploma	20	4	2	2	2	...	10	...	1987
College preparatory ...	15	4	2	3	2	...	...	4 from choice	1988
Oregon (gg)	22	3	3½	2	2	2	8	1½	1988
Pennsylvania (hh)	21	4	3	3	3	1	5	2 arts/humanities	1989
Rhode Island (ii)									
Standard diploma	16	4	2	2	2	...	6	...	1989
College preparatory ...	18	4	2	3	2	...	4	2 foreign languages, ½ computer, ½ arts	...
South Carolina (jj) ...									
Standard diploma	20	4	3	3	2	1	7	...	1987
Academic achievement honors	22	4	3	3	2	1	7	2 foreign languages	1986
South Dakota (kk)	20	4	3	2	3	...	7	½ computer, ½ fine arts	1989
Tennessee (ll)									
Standard diploma	20	4	1	2	2	1½	9	½ economics	1989
Honors	20½	4	3	3	3	1½	2	2 in same foreign languages, 2 fine/visual or performing arts	1989
Texas (mm)									
Standard diploma	21	4	2½	3	2	1½	7	½ economics/free enterprise	1988
Advanced program	22	4	2½	3	3	1½	3	½ economics/free enterprise, 2 foreign languages, 1 computer science, 1 fine arts	1988
Utah (nn)	24	3	3	2	2	2	9½	2½	1988
Vermont (oo)	14½	4	3	5	5	...	1½	1 arts	1989
Virginia (pp)									
Standard diploma	21	4	3	2	2	2	6	1 additional math or science, 1 fine or practical arts	1989
Advanced studies diploma	23	4	3	3	3	2	4	3 foreign languages, 1 fine or practical arts	1989
Washington (qq)	19	3	2½	2	2	2	5½	1 occupational education, 1 fine/visual or performing arts	1991
West Virginia (rr)	21	4	3	2	2	2	7	1	1989
Wisconsin (ss)	13	4	3	2	2	2	...	...	1989
Wyoming (tt)	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia (uu)	23½	4	3½	3	3	1½	3½	2 foreign languages, 1 life skills, 1 career/vocational, ½ fine arts, ½ music	1996

Source: Education Commission of the States, *Clearinghouse Notes* (August 1993).

Key:

... — No requirement.

(a) Students must become computer literate through related coursework. A minimum competency test is required for graduation.

(b) Passage of a minimum competency test is required for graduation.

(c) Social studies options 3 units or 2 units social studies and 1 practical arts.

(d) State board has published *Model Graduation Requirements* to be used as a guide by local districts. These include specifics in core subjects plus computer studies and foreign language. Dept. of Education has test and cut-off standards for early exit, with parental approval. Passage of a minimum competency test is required for graduation. State has a suggested model of curriculum to guide local districts advising students on requirements for college entry.

(e) Local boards determine requirements. State has constitutional prohibition against state requirements. School accreditation requirements are a total

of 30 units, appropriately covering language arts, social studies, science, math, foreign language, fine/vocational/practical arts, health/safety and physical education.

(f) Passing the minimum competency test is required for graduation.

(g) Two of the science units must be in a lab. Students must have a 1.5 grade point average to graduate. Vocational students may substitute certain sequences of vocational courses to satisfy up to 2 of the required credits in each of the areas of English, math and science. For the Academic Scholars Certificate, in addition to the increased requirements, students face a set of specific requirements to qualify for the program as well as the accompanying scholarship program. The state's junior and senior class students may receive dual credits for college courses. The state does require passage of a minimum competency test for graduation.

(h) Other column: 1 fine arts, vocational education or computer technology, ROTC. Students who successfully complete 4 units in vocational education courses in addition to requirements receive a formal seal of endorsement by the SBE. Algebra is required. Passage of a minimum competency test is required for graduation.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS — Continued

(i) Other column: 1/2 each, reading, speech and consumer education and 2 humanities. Practical arts may substitute for 1 of the 2 units of humanities; total requirement remains the same with electives decreasing. SBE requires either a C average, demonstrated competency in core curriculum on a junior class competency test, or adherence to local district's achievement plan for graduation. State has available a competency test for optional usage by districts. If students pass the test they receive a special proficiency endorsement on their diploma.

(j) Other column: 1/4 consumer education, 1 art, foreign language, music or vocational education. One year of math may be computer technology; one year of social studies must be U.S. History or half U.S. History and half American Government. Beginning in 1985-86 the school boards were allowed to excuse pupils in 11-12th grades from physical education to 1) participate in interscholastic athletics or 2) enroll in academic class required for admission to college or in order to graduate from high school. Pupils in 9-12th grades may elect to take a SBE developed consumer education proficiency test; if passed, they will be excused from requirement.

(k) The state board regulations were approved and signed by the governor in September 1983. The state does not use standard Carnegie units.

(l) Legislative requirements in effect for many years. Local districts determine remaining requirements. State allows students in junior and senior classes to receive dual credits for college coursework.

(m) Other column: 1 additional math, science, social studies or vocational education. Additional core subject credit is a legislative requirement passed in 1984 and approved by the state board to be effective for graduates in 1985. Graduates in 1985 and 1986 needed 18 units to graduate.

(n) With an ACT score of 29 or above, 3.5 GPA with no semester grade lower than a B, no unexcused absences and no suspensions students receive a Scholar Program seal on diploma. Algebra is required. Minimum competency test passage is required for graduation.

(o) Enacted by legislature and approved by state board. American History is required. All students must pass computer proficiency standards. One of the science units must include lab study.

(p) Four credits must be earned after Grade 11. Students can now earn statewide certificate of merit with fulfillment of additional requirements. Special education certificates are available for students unable to meet requirements but who complete a special education program. Minimum competency test is required for graduation, as is a writing test and passage of a quiz on citizenship.

(q) Legislative requirements in effect for many years. American History is required. Local boards determine additional requirements.

(r) Legislative requirements in effect for many years. Local boards determine additional requirements. The state board, in January 1984, published graduation requirement guidelines which local districts are urged to incorporate. Included in the recommendations are a minimum of 15 1/2 units, which includes an option of 2 units picked from foreign language/fine or performing arts/vocational education and 1/2 computer education. Recommendations include modified academic coursework for students who are college-bound.

(s) Students in junior and senior classes may receive dual credits for college coursework.

(t) At least one of the science units must include lab. Minimum competency test passage is required for graduation.

(u) The college preparation diploma became available to qualifying graduates in 1985. For college preparation, specific core subjects must be taken.

(v) Core requirements in effect for several years. State board raised the total: 1985 graduates needed 19 units; 1986 graduates needed 20. Social studies requirement has 2 alternatives. Effective 7/92 requirements changed to 2 units of social studies, 2 units of science, 1 unit of fine arts and 1 unit of vocational/practical arts.

(w) For graduation, 200 credit hours are required, with at least 80 percent in core curriculum courses. Local boards determine credits.

(x) Computer literacy may be waived by demonstration of competency. Minimum competency test passage is required for graduation.

(y) Other column: 1/2 arts; 1/2 computer science; 3 from 2 of the following — arts, foreign language, practical arts, vocational education. The usage of minimum competency test passage for high school graduation is an option of the local districts.

(z) Other column: 1 fine, practical or performing arts; 1/2 career exploration. 92 credit hours are required for graduation. The state does not use standard Carnegie units. State does not use graduating class as the base for changes but uses the terminology of the students entering ninth grade class. Minimum competency test passage is required for graduation.

(aa) In 6/84 the state board approved requiring all students to achieve computer literacy prior to graduation. In 1989 the legislature approved a bill allowing languages other than English to satisfy the communications skills requirement which emphasizes the areas of writing and speaking. Students preparing for college have an advanced curriculum. A state level minimum competency test is available and the districts have the option of usage. If a student passes the test, a special proficiency endorsement is included on their diploma.

(bb) Electives vary for the local (regular) and the Regents' (college-bound) diploma. Other column: 1 art and/or music for local; 3 to 5 from a sequence

of specific courses must be chosen by Regents' diploma students and is an additional requirement for local. The local diploma notes 1/2 for health only, 2 noncredit units of physical education beyond the total are required. For all students, comprehensive tests are required. By 1991, areas covered needed to include reading, writing, math, American History and Government, and science/global studies. For a Regents' diploma comprehensive exams are required in most subjects. Minimum competency test passage is a graduation requirement for all students.

(cc) One science class must include lab. Minimum competency test passage is required for graduation.

(dd) One unit of higher level foreign language may be substituted for the 4th unit of English; 1 unit of math may be business math. Although 17 units are required, the local education agencies are urged to establish requirements at a minimum of 20 units. As of 7/1/94 social studies must include 1 unit of world history, 1 of U.S. history each with a strong geography component.

(ee) Passage of a minimum competency test is a graduation requirement.

(ff) Other column: For college preparation diploma, choice of foreign language, computer science, economics, English, geography, government, math, history, sociology, science, speech and psychology. There are slight variations between 2- and 4-year and junior colleges. If foreign language is elected, student must take 2 years of same language. Although total hour requirement is less for college prep. path, curriculum is more rigorous and restrictive.

(gg) Other column: 1/2 career development, 1 applied arts, fine arts or foreign language. Minimum competency test passage required for graduation. Honors Degree diplomas are available for students who maintain at least a 3.5 GPA. Recipients have an honors seal on the diploma.

(hh) Computer science can be option instead of arts and humanities. State has prescribed learning objectives and curriculum guidelines for 12 goals of quality education.

(ii) College-bound students are required to complete 2 units of foreign language, 1/2 arts and 1/2 computer literacy and have a total unit requirement of 18.

(jj) If approved by the state department of education, students may count one unit of computer science for a math requirement. Students who earn 1 unit in science and 6 or more in a specific occupational service area will fulfill the science requirements. State allows students in the junior and senior classes to receive dual credits for college coursework. Students must pass an exit exam of minimum competency.

(kk) Beginning in 1990 the requirements were raised to 3 in science and the electives dropped to 7.

(ll) Minimum competency test passage is a requirement for graduation. Students may meet the economics requirement by: 1 semester in economics, out-of-school experiences through Junior Achievement, or marketing education.

(mm) Other column: For college preparation: 1/2 economics/free enterprise, 2 foreign language, 1 computer science, 1 fine arts. 1 1/2 units of physical education and 1/2 of health are required for either regular or college prep. program. Junior and senior students are allowed to receive dual credit for college courses. Minimum competency test passage is a requirement for college.

(nn) Other column: 1 1/2 arts, 1 vocational education. The state board makes specific course recommendations for college entry, vocational, etc. If computer literacy isn't obtained in related coursework, 1/2 of the electives may be devoted to computer science.

(oo) To allow more flexibility to both vocational education students and smaller or more rural districts, the previous math and science requirement of 3 units in each was modified to a combination of 5 units which may be 2 of one and 3 of the other.

(pp) Additional math or science requirement included in the Other column may be fulfilled by an appropriate vocational education class or ROTC. Grade average of B or better earns a SBE seal on the diploma. Students in junior and senior classes are allowed to receive dual credits for college coursework. Minimum competency test passage is required for graduation.

(qq) 1985 legislature passed addition of a credit for students graduating in 1991. This may be in fine, visual or performing arts or any of the subject areas currently required.

(rr) Other column: 1 of student's electives must be for choice of applied arts, fine or performing arts or a foreign language. State has approved, and policies reflect, an advanced studies certificate, or Certificate of Academic Excellence, which has not yet been implemented.

(ss) Electives are the option of the local school district. The state recommends that districts require a total of 22 units. State recommendations emphasize vocational education, foreign language and fine arts to make up the difference between the 13 mandated and 22 recommended units. State requires that all students in Grades 7-12 be participating in class or a board approved activity each period of the day. Local districts have the option of using minimum competency test passage as a requirement for graduation.

(tt) Requirements in effect a number of years. Accreditation standards indicate 4 units of English/language arts, 3 of social studies and 2 each of math and science. Local boards determine remaining credits.

(uu) Electives must include life skills seminar or students may pass a test in lieu of the seminar. District of Columbia requires 100 hours of community service without credit.

Table 8.5
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND BRANCHES,
BY TYPE, CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1994-95

State or other jurisdiction	All institutions			Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
United States	3,688	1,641	2,047	94	62	511	1,548	1,036	437
Alabama	80	53	27	2	0	16	17	35	10
Alaska	9	4	5	1	0	2	3	1	2
Arizona	43	22	21	2	0	2	17	18	4
Arkansas	35	22	13	1	0	9	10	12	3
California	336	138	198	2	4	29	155	107	39
Colorado	61	29	32	2	1	12	21	15	10
Connecticut	43	19	24	1	1	6	18	12	5
Delaware	9	5	4	1	0	1	4	3	0
Florida	111	38	73	2	1	7	55	29	17
Georgia	119	72	47	1	1	18	35	53	11
Hawaii	16	10	6	1	0	2	6	7	0
Idaho	11	6	5	1	0	3	3	2	2
Illinois	167	61	106	3	4	9	88	49	14
Indiana	78	28	50	4	1	10	39	14	10
Iowa	60	20	40	2	1	1	35	17	4
Kansas	52	29	23	3	0	5	21	21	2
Kentucky	62	22	40	2	0	6	28	14	12
Louisiana	35	20	15	1	2	13	10	6	3
Maine	33	14	19	1	0	7	13	6	6
Maryland	57	33	24	1	1	12	20	20	3
Massachusetts	118	32	86	1	7	13	66	18	13
Michigan	109	45	64	3	1	12	55	30	8
Minnesota	109	64	45	1	0	10	37	53	8
Mississippi	46	31	15	2	0	7	12	22	3
Missouri	102	30	72	1	2	12	55	17	15
Montana	21	15	6	2	0	4	4	9	2
Nebraska	35	18	17	1	1	6	14	11	2
Nevada	10	6	4	1	0	1	3	4	1
New Hampshire	30	12	18	1	0	4	14	7	4
New Jersey	61	33	28	1	2	13	19	19	7
New Mexico	35	24	11	2	0	4	9	18	2
New York	314	89	225	2	12	40	160	47	53
North Carolina	123	75	48	2	2	15	38	58	8
North Dakota	20	15	5	2	0	4	4	9	1
Ohio	157	61	96	8	1	16	67	37	28
Oklahoma	46	29	17	2	1	12	11	15	5
Oregon	44	21	23	2	0	6	22	13	1
Pennsylvania	218	65	153	3	4	42	97	20	52
Rhode Island	13	3	10	1	0	1	9	1	1
South Carolina	59	33	26	2	0	10	22	21	4
South Dakota	21	9	12	2	0	6	10	1	2
Tennessee	78	25	53	1	1	9	40	15	12
Texas	178	105	73	6	4	34	53	65	16
Utah	16	9	7	2	1	3	3	4	3
Vermont	22	6	16	1	0	4	14	1	2
Virginia	93	39	54	3	0	12	39	24	15
Washington	62	36	26	2	0	6	23	28	3
West Virginia	28	16	12	1	0	12	10	3	2
Wisconsin	65	30	35	1	1	12	28	17	6
Wyoming	9	8	1	1	0	0	0	7	1
U.S. Service Schools	10	10	0	0	0	9	1	1	0
Dist. of Columbia	19	2	17	0	5	2	12	0	0
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guam	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
No. Mariana Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Republic of Palau	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	60	14	46	1	0	9	36	14	10
U.S. Virgin Islands	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Note: Because of revised survey procedures, data are not entirely comparable with figures for earlier years. The number of branch campuses reporting separately has increased.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Table 8.6

AVERAGE SALARY OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY IN INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1993-94 (a)

State or other jurisdiction	Public institutions				Private institutions			
	4-year institutions				4-year institutions			
	Total	University	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	Total	University	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
United States	\$45,920	\$51,493	\$45,877	\$41,040	\$47,880	\$60,962	\$42,028	\$28,435
Alabama	39,268	44,780	38,941	34,037	34,129	...	34,129	28,181
Alaska	48,589	48,470	48,613	51,052	37,705	...	37,706	...
Arizona	47,076	51,258	40,646	43,395	41,724	...	41,724	24,121
Arkansas	37,720	44,127	38,066	29,506	35,241	...	36,241	13,109
California	53,999	65,132	55,493	50,368	56,089	68,310	48,937	30,608
Colorado	43,590	52,388	42,183	31,598	47,060	50,592	43,466	...
Connecticut	55,243	62,965	53,374	46,813	56,572	71,857	50,236	26,857
Delaware	49,780	54,289	36,012	40,011	50,219	...	50,219	...
Florida	41,543	49,280	43,619	35,795	43,204	52,248	40,176	29,530
Georgia	40,707	47,035	41,272	32,096	41,687	61,822	35,941	27,568
Hawaii	49,958	56,327	46,341	42,967	43,631	...	43,631	...
Idaho	38,813	43,464	37,993	33,977	34,194	...	34,194	39,034
Illinois	47,435	49,697	42,769	45,283	50,700	66,146	40,698	29,700
Indiana	44,921	48,205	41,216	34,211	44,870	63,709	39,546	29,172
Iowa	43,491	54,011	44,717	34,329	38,326	47,950	36,907	30,160
Kansas	38,481	44,837	38,309	33,478	28,687	...	28,687	22,054
Kentucky	39,393	49,500	40,181	31,339	33,766	...	33,756	25,846
Louisiana	39,304	46,409	36,586	30,464	46,497	53,436	34,892	...
Maine	41,232	45,096	40,753	32,514	43,663	...	43,663	24,047
Maryland	46,212	52,906	44,639	42,617	48,225	65,478	40,466	25,839
Massachusetts	54,233	80,961	49,893	39,721	57,561	64,905	49,318	31,709
Michigan	49,123	66,910	47,692	48,882	39,293	42,240	38,941	26,828
Minnesota	44,617	57,010	44,766	41,376	41,211	...	41,221	32,702
Mississippi	35,214	43,214	37,213	30,636	33,570	...	33,570	21,406
Missouri	41,786	49,124	42,027	37,318	42,306	55,217	34,796	28,468
Montana	36,549	39,587	35,662	27,701	30,417	...	30,417	23,373
Nebraska	41,663	52,303	41,371	30,879	37,079	43,672	33,629	...
Nevada	45,505	50,984	44,966	40,736	37,401	...	37,401	21,233
New Hampshire	45,173	48,114	41,276	33,682	43,338	...	43,338	22,760
New Jersey	55,629	67,727	55,379	48,185	56,713	68,492	45,964	17,098
New Mexico	40,008	45,297	37,461	30,270	38,308	...	38,308	...
New York	52,493	59,195	54,560	48,027	52,819	61,520	47,194	22,617
North Carolina	42,202	52,389	42,183	27,454	41,403	59,302	33,633	28,460
North Dakota	34,379	37,926	33,880	29,874	30,261	...	30,261	20,426
Ohio	45,830	51,080	45,484	38,902	42,590	59,605	40,681	19,744
Oklahoma	39,255	44,922	37,472	32,769	41,668	51,340	36,420	22,867
Oregon	42,161	48,806	42,473	38,321	43,796	...	43,796	...
Pennsylvania	50,390	56,677	50,378	45,218	49,629	64,430	44,656	27,109
Rhode Island	49,560	54,472	46,257	40,398	50,429	...	50,429	...
South Carolina	37,101	47,035	37,019	28,085	34,640	...	34,640	29,494
South Dakota	34,877	36,310	35,347	24,780	31,243	...	31,243	28,500
Tennessee	41,382	49,563	42,688	32,662	41,014	62,247	33,234	24,810
Texas	43,158	50,632	40,248	37,760	46,294	54,490	40,155	22,681
Utah	42,111	46,380	36,177	31,244	46,664	47,568	35,403	33,209
Vermont	40,842	45,743	35,972	33,087	39,953	...	39,953	19,700
Virginia	44,226	52,696	45,345	35,503	41,257	...	41,257	26,573
Washington	43,782	52,351	43,953	37,607	41,930	...	41,930	...
West Virginia	36,486	43,704	34,959	28,378	32,173	...	32,173	...
Wisconsin	45,306	58,260	44,231	43,548	40,524	51,882	36,766	...
Wyoming	37,422	44,923	...	30,162	...	...	...	...
U.S. Service Schools	56,786	...	56,789	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	52,586	...	49,114	...	53,046	54,640	40,297	...
American Samoa	37,530	...	...	37,530	...	...	...	...
Guam	46,374	...	50,001	41,877	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	30,005	...	...	30,005	...	...	...	...
Republic of Palau	36,380	...	...	36,360	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	21,222	29,952	27,489	33,783	9,062	...	9,062	6,413
U.S. Virgin Islands	43,801	...	43,801	...	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Note: Data include imputations for nonrespondent institution.

Key:

... — Data not reported or not applicable.

(a) — Preliminary data.

Table 8.7

ESTIMATED UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1994-95

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year institutions				Private 4-year institutions			
	Total	Tuition (in state)	Room	Board	Total	Tuition	Room	Board
United States	\$6,674	\$2,689	\$2,021	\$1,964	\$16,645	\$11,522	\$2,604	\$2,520
Alabama	5,432	2,106	1,674	1,652	11,321	7,404	1,699	2,219
Alaska	6,156	2,045	2,227	1,884	12,448	7,950	1,835	2,662
Arizona	5,829	1,894	1,956	1,979	10,179	6,076	1,990	2,113
Arkansas	4,926	1,955	1,684	1,387	9,577	6,162	1,419	1,997
California	7,922	2,703	2,881	2,338	18,631	12,748	2,980	2,903
Colorado	6,523	2,377	1,887	2,259	16,908	11,710	2,590	2,608
Connecticut	8,505	3,746	2,526	2,234	21,923	15,704	3,461	2,757
Delaware	8,131	3,817	2,290	2,023	11,356	7,187	2,710	1,458
Florida	6,192	1,786	2,112	2,294	14,480	9,941	2,316	2,223
Georgia	5,381	1,965	1,690	1,826	14,369	9,571	2,522	2,276
Hawaii .....	...	1,508	...	...	11,000	5,951	2,920	2,129
Idaho	5,205	1,583	1,507	2,115	14,583	11,246	1,330	2,007
Illinois	7,482	3,197	1,972	2,312	15,986	11,070	2,609	2,307
Indiana	6,921	2,864	1,757	2,300	15,923	11,848	1,879	2,195
Iowa	5,699	2,462	1,613	1,623	15,274	11,430	1,789	2,054
Kansas	5,442	2,019	1,656	1,767	11,736	8,079	1,517	2,140
Kentucky	5,324	2,056	1,465	1,802	10,665	7,038	1,680	1,948
Louisiana	5,275	2,214	1,470	1,591	16,764	11,769	2,601	2,394
Maine	7,794	3,319	2,247	2,229	20,853	15,383	2,679	2,791
Maryland	8,297	3,318	2,631	2,348	20,053	13,762	3,342	2,949
Massachusetts	8,536	4,131	2,331	2,073	22,322	15,685	3,526	3,112
Michigan	7,949	3,729	2,041	2,178	12,815	8,739	1,926	2,150
Minnesota	6,182	2,919	1,818	1,445	16,348	12,233	1,975	2,141
Mississippi	5,248	2,448	1,350	1,451	9,179	6,289	1,458	1,433
Missouri	6,326	2,767	1,908	1,632	14,069	9,607	2,165	2,297
Montana	5,996	2,110	1,745	2,141	10,406	6,993	1,315	2,098
Nebraska	5,186	2,058	1,340	1,788	12,573	8,897	1,709	1,966
Nevada	6,908	1,601	3,009	2,298	...	7,494	3,050	...
New Hampshire	8,145	4,003	2,478	1,665	17,162	12,143	2,530	2,490
New Jersey	8,714	3,773	2,945	1,997	18,983	12,951	3,124	2,909
New Mexico	5,373	1,836	1,631	1,906	16,004	11,549	2,226	2,228
New York	7,952	2,957	2,780	2,215	19,481	12,892	3,484	3,106
North Carolina	4,858	1,503	1,686	1,670	14,544	10,406	1,963	2,176
North Dakota	5,513	2,245	967	2,301	9,505	6,653	1,229	1,623
Ohio	7,733	3,405	2,262	2,066	16,334	11,782	2,253	2,299
Oklahoma	4,205	1,675	964	1,566	11,859	8,078	1,731	2,049
Oregon	6,929	3,063	1,557	2,309	17,577	12,969	2,028	2,580
Pennsylvania	8,665	4,512	2,152	2,000	19,035	13,457	2,823	2,755
Rhode Island	9,080	3,718	2,849	2,513	20,799	14,445	3,417	2,937
South Carolina	6,758	3,021	1,904	1,833	12,709	9,122	1,741	1,847
South Dakota	5,319	2,557	1,123	1,639	12,385	8,574	1,482	2,329
Tennessee	5,130	1,897	1,553	1,680	13,176	9,210	2,036	1,930
Texas	5,175	1,608	1,838	1,729	12,417	8,410	1,860	2,147
Utah	5,349	1,960	1,390	2,000	7,112	2,814	1,340	2,959
Vermont	10,401	5,752	2,998	1,652	20,675	15,032	3,172	2,471
Virginia	7,951	3,769	2,221	1,961	14,519	10,309	2,018	2,192
Washington	7,070	2,686	1,930	2,454	16,996	12,412	2,483	2,101
West Virginia	5,912	1,963	1,908	2,042	13,835	9,889	1,681	2,265
Wisconsin	5,615	2,470	1,681	1,464	14,766	10,835	1,668	2,263
Wyoming	5,237	1,908	1,462	1,867	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	1,046	...	...	19,637	13,367	3,706	2,565

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Note: Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges for 4-year institutions. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates but are not adjusted to reflect student residency. Room and board are based on full-time students.

Key:

... — Data not reported or not applicable.

Table 8.8
GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 1992-93
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Intergovernmental						From own sources					
	Total (a)	Total	From state				Total	Taxes	Parent government contributions	Current charges		
			Directly from federal government	Federal aid distributed by state	Other	From other local governments				School lunch	Other	Other
United States	\$240,802,841	\$131,603,788	\$881,247	\$14,373,932	\$112,679,908	\$3,668,701	\$109,199,053	\$75,497,043	\$20,019,898	\$3,674,121	\$2,621,980	\$7,386,011
Alabama	2,818,862	2,364,794	6,172	320,344	1,729,295	308,983	454,068	293,940	0	80,328	9,554	70,246
Alaska	1,181,347	941,928	113,929	52,170	775,829	0	239,419	0	187,715	8,746	20,107	22,851
Arizona	3,403,256	1,878,237	85,336	229,004	1,415,407	148,490	1,525,019	1,289,631	0	54,893	34,211	146,284
Arkansas	1,332,365	900,536	5,812	122,384	771,079	1,261	431,829	348,670	0	24,820	36,782	21,557
California	27,770,645	20,148,419	124,872	1,934,762	17,064,146	1,024,639	7,622,226	5,496,033	306,442	324,620	100,971	1,394,160
Colorado	3,023,576	1,380,227	5,055	132,143	1,242,337	692	1,643,349	1,343,253	0	46,295	74,615	179,186
Connecticut	4,030,118	1,732,342	80	141,112	1,433,539	157,611	2,297,776	0	2,242,945	47,703	3,076	4,052
Delaware	667,991	487,747	6,608	37,889	443,250	0	180,244	147,864	0	10,157	40	22,183
Florida	11,312,455	6,412,301	54,028	837,380	5,520,893	0	4,900,154	4,143,167	0	180,236	282,195	294,556
Georgia	4,678,550	2,592,041	3,580	280,045	2,243,580	64,836	2,086,509	1,765,513	0	89,763	17,587	213,646
Hawaii	1,059,895	1,036,491	23,290	50,313	962,375	513	23,404	0	0	11,034	6,255	6,115
Idaho	887,616	617,984	5,196	65,328	547,454	6	269,632	238,956	0	16,173	1,589	12,914
Illinois	10,435,212	4,070,639	13,621	581,182	3,467,071	8,765	6,364,573	5,836,252	0	148,663	92,410	287,248
Indiana	5,679,326	3,335,073	2,845	266,428	3,011,151	54,649	2,344,253	1,918,056	0	123,993	77,612	224,592
Iowa	2,659,068	1,427,988	363	126,415	1,299,055	2,155	1,231,080	1,018,562	0	59,913	108,660	43,945
Kansas	2,370,077	1,428,821	13,979	109,103	1,165,178	140,561	941,256	785,245	0	50,251	16,548	89,212
Kentucky	2,366,843	1,733,272	1,185	202,761	1,529,326	0	633,571	545,157	0	49,525	3,034	35,855
Louisiana	3,421,705	2,271,391	7,524	374,634	1,876,967	12,266	1,150,314	996,490	0	38,956	17,152	97,716
Maine	1,318,287	729,604	10,772	66,668	652,164	0	588,683	216,225	335,193	11,884	4,577	20,804
Maryland	4,898,657	2,177,311	10,835	225,763	1,940,713	0	2,721,346	0	2,527,866	70,068	84,180	39,232
Massachusetts	6,102,484	2,602,232	13,701	291,412	1,924,321	372,798	3,500,252	0	3,236,000	97,481	124,293	42,478
Michigan	10,829,486	4,094,481	8,258	555,126	3,326,748	204,349	6,735,005	6,165,764	0	135,262	126,185	307,794
Minnesota	4,730,807	2,641,656	8,139	197,524	2,284,106	151,887	2,089,151	1,688,966	0	95,950	85,095	219,140
Mississippi	1,162,399	782,356	3,228	165,463	612,301	1,364	380,043	306,574	2,034	22,200	21,005	28,230
Missouri	4,163,767	2,319,535	6,301	264,383	1,939,230	109,621	1,844,232	1,559,848	0	84,719	104,020	95,645
Montana	807,002	594,060	25,785	44,908	445,532	77,835	212,942	164,532	0	11,365	3,190	33,855
Nebraska	1,585,707	673,469	21,615	72,693	509,432	69,729	912,238	787,546	0	30,970	58,220	35,502
Nevada	1,142,615	803,531	4,330	45,921	753,277	3	339,084	292,036	0	16,641	530	29,877
New Hampshire	1,058,141	116,733	2	31,888	84,342	501	941,408	716,723	191,253	21,195	3,754	8,483
New Jersey	6,636,976	3,436,521	9,943	321,981	3,104,597	0	3,200,455	2,293,097	705,483	61,314	7,459	133,102
New Mexico	1,215,606	1,050,155	43,542	108,888	897,725	0	165,451	103,921	0	17,362	12,174	31,994
New York	22,491,470	10,300,174	18,928	1,257,434	8,848,470	175,342	12,191,296	7,702,044	3,862,918	192,356	44,150	389,828
North Carolina	5,564,651	3,807,527	12,284	406,777	3,388,466	0	1,757,124	0	1,436,721	145,197	22,041	153,165
North Dakota	547,618	304,285	9,313	43,509	243,783	7,680	243,333	191,540	0	13,081	17,197	21,515
Ohio	11,270,543	4,677,229	0	509,488	4,156,070	11,671	6,593,314	4,580,843	0	198,467	331,991	1,482,013

GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 1992-93 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intergovernmental						From own sources					
	Total (a)	Total	Directly from federal government	From state		From other local governments	Total	Taxes	Parent government contributions	Current charges		
				Federal aid distributed by state	Other					School lunch	Other	Other
Oklahoma	1,425,641	933,394	12,263	87,546	802,783	30,802	492,247	385,294	0	26,626	41,965	38,362
Oregon	3,127,509	1,421,675	4,961	189,997	1,180,698	46,019	1,705,834	1,522,016	0	39,610	53,020	91,188
Pennsylvania	11,950,214	5,468,867	4,824	669,307	4,781,408	13,328	6,481,347	6,025,864	0	199,111	54,747	201,625
Rhode Island	909,146	420,777	3,657	38,885	351,512	26,723	488,369	0	482,389	0	1,317	4,663
South Carolina	3,021,993	1,777,078	7,306	268,748	1,419,961	81,063	1,244,915	1,043,807	0	51,369	85,150	64,589
South Dakota	460,623	178,514	18,448	31,175	120,851	8,040	282,109	260,206	0	11,188	2,708	8,007
Tennessee	3,238,378	2,141,484	3,728	320,590	1,535,027	282,139	1,096,894	0	969,551	81,437	11,172	34,734
Texas	20,232,232	11,131,001	42,406	1,169,034	9,919,561	0	9,101,231	8,252,705	0	339,006	246,094	263,426
Utah	1,634,989	1,044,154	7,874	106,547	928,596	1,137	590,835	448,908	0	33,049	14,578	94,300
Vermont	649,608	249,809	211	32,515	216,778	305	399,799	375,410	0	9,083	3,088	12,218
Virginia	5,841,598	2,724,312	43,382	322,219	2,358,711	0	3,117,286	0	2,896,084	114,559	25,683	80,960
Washington	5,226,925	3,975,234	31,098	223,286	3,720,223	627	1,251,691	978,427	0	67,186	93,815	112,263
West Virginia	1,826,990	1,363,634	3	136,465	1,220,263	6,903	463,356	391,087	0	21,481	6,105	44,683
Wisconsin	5,308,207	2,448,928	11,281	214,953	2,205,644	17,050	2,859,279	2,675,714	0	77,500	27,579	78,486
Wyoming	612,888	390,329	7,829	27,459	308,683	46,358	222,559	201,157	0	9,566	603	11,233
Dist. of Columbia	710,777	63,508	1,525	61,983	0	0	647,269	0	637,304	1,769	1,897	6,299

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Revenue from state sources for state dependent school systems is included as intergovernmental revenue from state rather than as parent government contributions. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) To avoid duplication, interschool system transactions are excluded.

Table 8.9
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies
				Total	Construction			Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
United States	\$94,929,974	\$2,333,945	\$1,952,273	\$381,672	\$293,804	\$77,162,091	\$69,275,871	\$7,886,220	\$4,681,773	\$15,433,938	\$8,094,934	\$360,319	\$171,741	\$6,978,685
Alabama	2,101,540	10,797	10,797	0	0	1,708,694	1,546,647	162,047	56,988	382,049	290,765	7,265	43	84,019
Alaska	595,247	232,438	215,387	17,051	10,769	300,497	287,144	13,353	68	62,312	55,982	858	2	5,472
Arizona	1,360,606	0	0	0	0	1,178,278	1,085,988	92,290	22,139	182,328	94,179	1,053	42	87,096
Arkansas	1,005,284	0	0	0	0	733,181	637,757	95,424	61,455	272,103	204,109	9,290	2,109	58,704
California	9,443,777	119,383	119,383	0	0	7,592,722	6,910,055	682,667	444,383	1,731,672	768,701	3,119	0	959,852
Colorado	1,706,882	0	0	0	0	1,583,855	1,438,070	145,785	83,470	123,027	53,099	1,709	161	68,219
Connecticut	1,035,842	0	0	0	0	830,563	803,879	26,684	5,054	205,279	132,461	8,810	4,395	64,008
Delaware	499,028	0	0	0	0	413,066	409,722	3,344	1,150	85,962	58,713	385	6	26,864
Florida	2,866,494	0	0	0	0	2,293,542	1,850,017	443,525	335,131	572,952	320,147	17,419	6,320	235,386
Georgia	2,455,888	0	0	0	0	1,986,528	1,716,588	269,940	161,729	469,360	295,381	55,086	28,693	118,893
Hawaii	1,495,992	887,181	772,713	114,468	86,107	589,399	500,938	88,461	60,043	19,412	12,790	1,585	1,127	5,037
Idaho	455,493	0	0	0	0	394,973	335,820	59,153	37,415	60,520	45,397	2,120	1,229	13,003
Illinois	3,447,499	5,041	0	5,041	5,041	2,588,707	2,237,042	351,665	241,123	853,751	407,071	14,978	12,456	431,702
Indiana	2,759,812	0	0	0	0	2,448,380	2,204,872	243,508	118,311	311,432	137,448	1,914	45	172,070
Iowa	1,337,152	0	0	0	0	1,150,380	1,052,635	97,745	40,590	186,772	68,097	2,724	0	115,951
Kansas	1,008,038	0	0	0	0	872,122	788,099	84,023	41,415	135,916	80,264	1,056	65	54,596
Kentucky	1,667,368	0	0	0	0	1,281,176	1,110,231	170,945	116,812	386,192	278,488	20,225	10,394	87,479
Louisiana	1,651,497	29,530	29,530	0	0	1,350,585	1,276,292	74,293	12,535	271,382	192,015	3,843	858	75,524
Maine	450,074	8,291	8,149	142	33	371,021	340,167	30,854	14,279	70,762	47,354	69	0	23,339
Maryland	1,859,733	0	0	0	0	1,500,168	1,367,537	132,631	80,908	359,565	185,727	37,377	34,278	136,461
Massachusetts	1,711,960	0	0	0	0	1,356,297	1,307,002	49,295	19,013	355,663	226,357	1,325	0	127,981
Michigan	4,042,657	0	0	0	0	3,667,691	3,179,057	488,634	330,995	374,966	75,434	3,182	1,585	296,350
Minnesota	2,039,124	0	0	0	0	1,699,424	1,564,288	135,136	73,976	339,700	133,512	13,010	11,643	193,178
Mississippi	921,152	0	0	0	0	749,653	646,793	102,860	31,198	171,499	112,872	3,900	0	54,727
Missouri	1,354,563	0	0	0	0	1,131,053	1,089,391	41,662	16,104	223,510	129,833	3,582	409	90,095
Montana	370,309	0	0	0	0	283,490	259,869	23,621	10,864	86,819	62,255	1,245	105	23,319
Nebraska	674,861	0	0	0	0	600,480	557,826	42,654	12,837	74,381	45,295	1,005	227	28,081
Nevada	448,819	0	0	0	0	408,367	369,960	38,407	29,098	40,452	29,128	368	101	10,956
New Hampshire	379,702	6	6	0	0	333,468	311,713	21,755	9,968	46,228	14,949	1,545	118	29,734
New Jersey	2,768,928	435,998	423,576	12,422	0	1,969,293	1,706,311	262,982	198,969	363,637	116,820	981	466	245,836
New Mexico	850,948	0	0	0	0	743,414	686,271	57,143	19,376	107,534	62,595	1,915	312	43,024
New York	5,628,581	0	0	0	0	4,362,630	3,861,658	500,972	394,199	1,265,951	387,642	15,900	13,468	862,409
North Carolina	2,781,130	96,274	57,300	38,974	0	2,320,456	2,107,333	213,123	104,030	364,400	223,121	7,604	1,904	133,675
North Dakota	441,261	0	0	0	0	385,998	350,335	35,663	22,521	55,263	40,987	261	0	14,015
Ohio	4,047,165	0	0	0	0	3,421,659	2,959,912	461,747	258,211	625,506	180,434	21,679	19,287	423,393

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1994 — Continued

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Capital outlay				Total	Capital outlay			Total	Capital outlay			Assistance & subsidies
		Total	Current operation	Total	Construction		Current operation	Total	Construction		Current operation	Total	Construction	
Oklahoma	1,287,754	14,263	14,263	0	0	1,119,539	1,040,684	78,855	38,045	153,952	88,209	2,044	24	63,699
Oregon	1,056,684	0	0	0	0	877,881	796,330	81,551	37,567	178,803	115,259	1,583	94	61,961
Pennsylvania	4,367,890	15,828	0	15,828	15,828	3,198,039	2,867,693	330,346	208,383	1,154,023	733,377	15,437	4,502	405,209
Rhode Island	426,807	23,153	23,153	0	0	307,890	294,560	13,330	6,408	95,764	67,986	948	662	26,830
South Carolina	1,609,548	69,529	67,809	1,720	0	1,340,571	1,207,597	132,974	79,036	199,448	133,579	10,231	2,558	55,638
South Dakota	287,864	0	0	0	0	237,265	208,455	28,810	18,762	50,599	41,398	2,060	90	7,141
Tennessee	1,907,833	0	0	0	0	1,695,112	1,459,494	235,618	173,095	212,721	141,384	7,136	2,534	64,201
Texas	6,001,754	210,177	210,177	0	0	5,192,332	4,844,540	347,792	165,250	599,245	326,279	12,847	337	260,119
Utah	1,141,172	0	0	0	0	1,027,622	886,967	140,655	79,534	113,550	76,960	4,668	23	31,922
Vermont	334,795	0	0	0	0	279,039	262,862	16,177	6,790	55,756	24,947	446	0	30,363
Virginia	2,800,486	0	0	0	0	2,369,140	2,156,454	212,686	99,376	431,346	252,681	8,152	941	170,513
Washington	2,987,570	176,026	0	176,026	176,026	2,341,236	2,045,781	295,455	214,150	470,308	250,567	17,914	7,790	201,827
West Virginia	746,566	0	0	0	0	602,105	565,015	37,090	6,951	144,461	109,411	5,894	0	29,156
Wisconsin	2,091,720	0	0	0	0	1,794,830	1,631,146	163,684	61,822	296,890	142,245	2,050	338	152,595
Wyoming	217,125	30	30	0	0	178,280	151,074	27,206	20,247	38,815	21,230	522	0	17,063

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) To avoid duplication, interschool school system transactions are excluded.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 8.10
TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION, 1993-94

State or other jurisdiction	Total population			Population by maximum length of sentence						
				More than a year			Year or less and unsentenced			
	1994 (a)	1993	Percentage change 1993-94	1994 (a)	1993	Percentage change 1993-94	Incarceration rate 1994 (b)	1993 (a)	1992	Percentage change
United States	1,053,738	970,444	8.6	1,012,463	932,266	8.6	387	36,866	36,223	1.8
Alabama	19,573	18,624	5.1	19,074	18,169	5.0	450	455	515	-11.7
Alaska (c)	3,292	3,068	7.3	1,934	1,954	-1.0	317	N.D.	921	N.D.
Arizona (d)	19,746	17,811	10.9	19,005	17,160	10.8	459	651	627	3.8
Arkansas	8,836	8,625	2.4	8,711	7,984	9.1	353	641	90	612.2
California (d)	125,605	119,951	4.7	121,084	115,573	4.8	384	4,378	4,029	8.7
Colorado	10,717	9,462	13.3	10,717	9,462	13.3	289	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Connecticut (c)	14,380	13,691	5.0	10,500	10,508	-.1	321	3,183	2,609	22.0
Delaware (c)	4,411	4,210	4.8	2,788	2,781	.3	393	1,429	1,357	5.3
Florida (d)	57,139	53,048	7.7	57,129	52,883	8.0	406	165	17	N.D.
Georgia (d)	33,425	27,783	20.3	32,523	27,079	20.1	456	704	442	59.3
Hawaii (c)	3,333	3,129	6.5	2,392	2,330	2.7	202	799	704	13.5
Idaho	2,964	2,606	13.7	2,964	2,606	13.7	258	...	...	N.D.
Illinois (d)	36,531	34,495	5.9	36,531	34,495	5.9	310	0	0	N.D.
Indiana	15,014	14,470	3.8	14,925	14,364	3.9	258	106	154	-31.2
Iowa (d)	5,437	4,898	11.0	5,437	4,898	11.0	192	...	...	N.D.
Kansas	6,373	5,727	11.3	6,373	5,727	11.3	249	...	...	N.D.
Kentucky	11,066	10,440	6.0	11,066	10,440	6.0	288	...	...	N.D.
Louisiana	24,092	22,468	7.2	22,956	22,468	2.2	530	...	84	N.D.
Maine	1,537	1,469	4.6	1,464	1,446	1.2	118	23	27	-14.8
Maryland	20,998	20,264	3.6	19,854	19,121	3.8	395	1,143	1,169	-2.2
Massachusetts	11,282	11,100	1.6	10,340	10,145	1.9	171	760	388	95.9
Michigan (d)	40,775	39,318	3.7	40,775	39,318	3.7	428	0	0	N.D.
Minnesota	4,572	4,200	8.9	4,572	4,200	8.9	100	...	...	N.D.
Mississippi	11,274	10,078	11.9	10,950	9,769	12.1	408	306	187	63.6
Missouri	17,898	16,178	10.6	17,898	16,178	10.6	338	0	8	N.D.
Montana	1,680	1,541	9.0	1,680	1,541	9.0	194	0	0	N.D.
Nebraska	2,633	2,518	4.6	2,590	2,467	5.0	159	51	79	-35.4
Nevada	7,122	6,138	16.0	6,877	6,138	12.0	460	...	...	N.D.
New Hampshire	2,021	1,775	13.9	2,021	1,775	13.9	177	...	...	N.D.
New Jersey	24,632	23,831	3.4	24,544	23,831	3.0	310	1	0	N.D.
New Mexico	3,866	3,498	10.5	3,679	3,373	9.1	220	125	117	6.8
New York	66,750	64,569	3.4	66,750	64,569	3.4	367	...	...	N.D.
North Carolina	23,639	21,892	8.0	22,983	21,367	7.6	322	525	489	7.4
North Dakota	536	498	7.6	501	446	12.3	78	52	49	6.1
Ohio	41,913	40,641	3.1	41,913	40,641	3.1	377	1	1	N.D.
Oklahoma	16,631	16,409	1.4	16,631	16,409	1.4	508	1	1	N.D.
Oregon	6,936	6,557	5.8	5,458	5,111	6.8	175	1,446	1,347	7.3
Pennsylvania	28,302	26,060	8.6	28,301	26,055	8.6	235	5	8	N.D.
Rhode Island (c)	2,919	2,783	4.9	1,853	1,719	7.8	186	1,064	1,065	-0.1
South Carolina	18,999	18,704	1.6	18,168	17,896	1.5	494	808	1,031	-21.6
South Dakota	1,734	1,553	11.7	1,734	1,553	11.7	240	0	0	N.D.
Tennessee	14,474	12,824	12.9	14,474	12,824	12.9	277	1	1	N.D.
Texas	118,195	92,013	28.5	118,094	92,013	28.3	636	1	0	N.D.
Utah	3,016	2,888	4.4	2,997	2,871	4.4	155	17	12	N.D.
Vermont (c)	1,301	1,223	6.4	981	893	9.9	168	330	389	-15.2
Virginia	26,192	22,850	14.6	26,016	22,635	14.9	395	215	210	2.4
Washington	10,833	10,419	4.0	10,833	10,419	4.0	201	...	...	N.D.
West Virginia (d)	1,930	1,805	6.9	1,930	1,805	6.9	106	0	0	N.D.
Wisconsin	10,020	8,781	14.1	9,519	8,422	13.0	187	359	199	80.4
Wyoming	1,217	1,129	7.8	1,217	1,128	7.9	254	1	...	N.D.
Dist. of Columbia (c)	10,943	10,845	.9	8,962	8,908	.6	1,583	1,937	3,347	-42.1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1994* (August 1995).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

N.D. — Not defined.

(a) Advance count of prisoners is conducted immediately after calendar year ends.

(b) The number of prisoners with sentences of more than one year per 100,000 resident populations.

(c) Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

(d) Population figures are based on custody counts.

Table 8.11
ADULTS ADMITTED TO STATE PRISONS, 1993

State or other jurisdiction	Prisoner population (1/1/93)	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1993						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapees and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States	846,063	518,562	341,722	147,712	12,872	653	5,355	10,248
Alabama	16,938	8,740	6,491	1,784	238	128	48	51
Alaska (a,b)	1,944	2,613	1,068	433	4	10	198	900
Arizona	15,850	8,171	6,606	1,444	79	0	42	0
Arkansas	8,195	3,836	2,737	992	12	32	6	57
California	105,467	99,189	43,149	55,011	624	...	405	0
Colorado (c)	8,997	4,510	3,131	984	372	12	11	0
Connecticut (a,b)	8,794	7,538	3,007	3,698	827	5	1	0
Delaware (a,c)	2,705	1,327	975	119	112	0	47	74
Florida	48,302	32,269	25,296	6,470	253	...	23	227
Georgia (b)	24,616	15,264	10,905	4,161	107	9	77	5
Hawaii (a,d)	2,222	1,823	1,010	805	8	0	0	0
Idaho (d)	2,256	1,770	1,327	416	13	2	12	0
Illinois (c)	31,640	21,717	16,796	4,095	764	26	...	36
Indiana (b)	13,791	6,830	6,217	581	12	...	20	0
Iowa	4,518	3,611	2,144	889	384	36	107	51
Kansas (b)	6,028	3,853	2,055	1,747	25	...	0	26
Kentucky	10,364	5,825	4,163	1,503	123	...	0	36
Louisiana	20,896	11,977	8,326	3,316	71	54	23	187
Maine	1,492	757	484	260	8	0	0	5
Maryland (b,d)	18,808	8,800	7,123	1,546	127	...	4	0
Massachusetts (d)	9,665	4,862	2,429	1,097	74	...	1,262	0
Michigan	39,113	12,590	7,564	3,619	1,177	125	105	0
Minnesota	3,822	3,035	2,191	844	...	...	...	0
Mississippi (b)	8,718	4,768	4,476	115	41	...	0	136
Missouri	16,187	9,812	6,914	2,270	600	19	7	2
Montana	1,548	680	304	115	...	...	4	257
Nebraska	2,435	1,468	1,122	335	11	...	0	0
Nevada (c)	6,049	3,202	2,573	561	68	...	0	0
New Hampshire (b)	1,777	957	720	221	16	...	0	0
New Jersey (b)	22,653	12,679	8,563	3,478	155	...	...	483
New Mexico	3,154	2,334	1,263	997	48	3	23	0
New York (b)	61,736	35,802	24,897	6,355	3,749	113	631	57
North Carolina (c)	19,965	25,577	20,688	4,665	205	0	0	19
North Dakota (b)	428	352	275	75	2	0	0	0
Ohio (c)	38,378	22,583	18,492	3,906	9	10	166	0
Oklahoma (b,c)	14,821	7,049	6,285	340	424	0	0	0
Oregon	5,236	3,599	1,649	1,831	75	13	...	31
Pennsylvania	24,966	9,893	5,953	418	8	22	228	3,264
Rhode Island (a,c)	1,710	875	596	215	51	5	7	1
South Carolina (b)	17,612	8,189	6,120	1,946	116	7	...	0
South Dakota	1,487	820	642	153	16	2	7	0
Tennessee (c)	11,849	6,695	3,969	2,609	89	...	28	0
Texas	60,467	29,916	15,524	13,455	...	...	...	937
Utah	2,687	1,924	907	1,008	5	4	0	0
Vermont (a)	865	497	322	114	11	...	50	0
Virginia	20,989	12,489	9,971	1,964	20	...	...	534
Washington	9,959	5,425	4,699	533	144	14	0	35
West Virginia	1,674	882	753	89	19	0	21	0
Wisconsin	7,992	5,814	4,130	987	...	...	0	697
Wyoming (b)	1,064	513	417	52	16	2	6	20
Dist. of Columbia (a,c) ...	7,528	7,459	651	1,745	1,560	...	1,619	1,884

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993* (October 1995).

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

(b) New court commitments may include a small number of other admissions.

(c) Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect.

(d) Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland and Massachusetts estimated the numbers in the admissions categories.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 8.12
STATE PRISON CAPACITIES, 1994

State or other jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Population as a percent of capacity: (a)	
				Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
Alabama (b)	16,508	16,508	16,508	109	109
Alaska	3,044	...	...	108	108
Arizona .....	...	19,651	...	100	100
Arkansas (b)	8,044	8,044	8,044	103	103
California .....	...	...	68,366	184	184
Colorado (b) .....	...	8,051	6,848	114	134
Connecticut	13,363	14,699	...	98	108
Delaware (b) .....	...	4,206	3,192	105	138
Florida .....	...	57,364	43,536	100	131
Georgia	32,918	32,918	32,918	102	102
Hawaii .....	...	2,608	1,694	128	197
Idaho (b)	2,222	2,519	2,222	105	119
Illinois	26,385	26,385	22,641	138	161
Indiana (b)	12,539	14,711	...	96	113
Iowa	3,265	3,265	3,265	167	167
Kansas	6,655	...	...	96	96
Kentucky (b)	10,156	9,483	...	103	110
Louisiana (b)	15,884	15,675	...	97	97
Maine	1,353	1,353	1,353	114	114
Maryland .....	...	20,952	12,392	100	169
Massachusetts .....	...	...	6,904	148	148
Michigan	27,966	...	...	146	146
Minnesota (b)	4,095	4,095	4,095	110	110
Mississippi (b)	9,678	9,678	9,678	100	98
Missouri .....	...	18,162	...	99	99
Montana .....	...	1,344	850	125	198
Nebraska .....	...	...	2,013	131	131
Nevada	6,457	6,739	5,316	106	134
New Hampshire	1,358	1,873	1,716	108	149
New Jersey (b) .....	...	...	13,869	142	142
New Mexico	4,054	4,061	4,074	95	95
New York	64,280	61,195	51,049	104	131
North Carolina (b)	21,004	23,500	...	96	107
North Dakota	600	600	600	89	89
Ohio .....	...	...	24,526	171	171
Oklahoma	9,775	13,642	...	122	170
Oregon .....	...	6,517	...	106	106
Pennsylvania	20,455	20,455	20,455	138	138
Rhode Island	3,438	3,438	3,438	85	85
South Carolina (b)	16,310	16,310	12,673	114	147
South Dakota	1,477	1,418	1,477	117	122
Tennessee (b)	12,919	12,654	...	98	100
Texas (b)	98,844	98,844	100,744	97	99
Utah (b)	3,384	3,213	...	84	89
Vermont (b)	919	1,020	947	98	108
Virginia (b)	14,940	14,940	14,940	145	145
Washington (b)	6,967	9,588	9,588	103	142
West Virginia	1,900	1,900	1,900	102	102
Wisconsin (b)	7,230	7,230	7,230	133	133
Wyoming	977	1,126	1,035	108	125
Dist. of Columbia	7,251	11,099	9,419	99	151

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1994* (August 1995).

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Excludes inmates sentenced to State prison but in local jails because of crowded State facilities.

(b) Excludes prisoners housed in contract facilities or local jails.

Table 8.13
ADULTS ON PROBATION, 1994

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population 1/1/94	1994		Probation population 12/31/94	Percent change in probation population during 1994	Probation population (a)	
		Entries	Exits			Under intensive supervision 1/1/93	Under electronic monitoring 1/1/93
Alabama (b,c)	31,460	DK	DK	36,024	14.5	500	150
Alaska	3,214	603	644	3,173	-1.3	35	...
Arizona	35,534	12,529	11,147	36,916	3.9	3,187	DK
Arkansas	16,928	6,378	4,708	18,598	9.9	...	...
California	302,645	120,055	137,595	285,105	-5.8	DK	DK
Colorado (c,d)	35,111	24,665	23,830	36,430	3.8	930	179
Connecticut	50,904	35,983	33,434	53,453	5.0	954	50
Delaware	15,671	7,473	7,537	15,507	-4	2,209	...
Florida (c)	235,805	130,112	125,247	239,108	1.4	20,457	1,220
Georgia (c)	145,230	66,300	70,663	140,684	-3.1	4,796	0
Hawaii (b)	11,053	6,745	5,283	12,515	13.2	112	10
Idaho (c)	4,749	2,783	1,315	5,153	8.5	126	37
Illinois	78,464	60,911	59,909	79,466	1.3	976	DK
Indiana (e)	82,804	DK	DK	82,804	DK	DK	DK
Iowa (f)	15,376	11,287	11,161	15,502	.8	DK	25
Kansas (c)	24,255	11,427	11,564	24,102	-6	...	...
Kentucky	11,689	5,380	5,652	11,417	-2.3	218	...
Louisiana	32,434	11,649	10,479	33,604	3.6	...	...
Maine	8,712	DK	DK	8,669	-5	25	10
Maryland	80,208	35,434	38,702	76,940	-4.1	796	...
Massachusetts	47,164	36,036	36,518	46,672	-1.0	DK	...
Michigan (c)	139,753	57,673	53,061	143,178	2.5	2,190	2,227
Minnesota	75,961	58,839	52,828	81,972	7.9	...	...
Mississippi	9,219	3,684	3,862	9,041	-1.9	0	0
Missouri (c)	36,000	18,867	17,982	36,295	.8	595	103
Montana	5,572	1,727	1,658	5,641	1.2	...	DK
Nebraska	15,483	15,303	13,232	17,554	13.4	322	125
Nevada	8,826	5,246	4,662	9,410	6.6	416	181
New Hampshire	4,126	2,646	2,448	4,323	4.8	43	2
New Jersey	109,576	42,915	45,570	106,921	-2.4	914	228
New Mexico	8,367	6,233	5,930	8,670	3.6	241	35
New York	155,932	48,054	39,417	164,569	5.5	2,751	DK
North Carolina	86,212	43,826	40,149	89,889	4.3	3,568	756
North Dakota	1,989	1,229	1,212	2,006	.9	12	15
Ohio (g)	103,377	61,408	59,054	105,953	2.5	4,308	1,595
Oklahoma (c)	25,738	13,263	12,650	26,484	2.9	639	DK
Oregon	37,902	12,415	12,231	38,086	.5	2,106	371
Pennsylvania (h)	88,180	37,749	26,405	99,524	12.9	8,691	DK
Rhode Island	16,186	8,968	6,975	18,179	12.3	...	65
South Carolina	38,658	15,656	13,858	40,456	4.7	1,899	169
South Dakota (i)	3,637	4,137	4,364	3,410	-6.2	89	...
Tennessee	35,293	19,641	19,107	35,727	1.2	1,837	401
Texas	378,531	173,284	157,237	394,578	4.2	15,249	1,194
Utah	7,348	3,675	3,385	7,638	3.9	247	33
Vermont	6,058	2,665	2,047	6,676	10.2	...	...
Virginia	23,619	18,981	18,511	24,089	2.0	454	4
Washington (c,j)	103,615	47,947	37,325	111,450	7.6	1,463	13
West Virginia	5,720	1,911	1,681	5,950	4.0	0	0
Wisconsin (c)	43,125	19,752	17,421	45,901	6.4	703	150
Wyoming	3,236	2,065	1,919	3,382	4.5	11	11
Dist. of Columbia	8,264	6,677	6,616	8,325	.7	117	35

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1994* (August 1995), *Correctional Populations in the United States 1993* (October 1995).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

DK — Number not known.

(a) Estimated number. Counts of persons under intensive supervision reported by some states include persons under electronic monitoring. Some states were unable to provide separate counts of probation and parole populations under intensive supervision (see also Table 8.14, "Adults on Parole").

(b) The number under intensive supervision includes those under electronic monitoring.

(c) Because of nonresponse, or lack of data, the population on 1/1/94 plus

entries, minus exits, does not equal the population on 12/31/94.

(d) State data are for fiscal year 7/1/93 to 6/30/94.

(e) Data are for 12/31/93.

(f) Intensive supervision is used as a prison diversion along with probation to relieve prison crowding. Electronic monitoring is a component of the intensive supervision program.

(g) Defined as persons received for probation directly from court.

(h) Electronic monitoring is a component of the intensive supervision program.

(i) Data are for fiscal year 7/1/93 to 6/30/94.

(j) The numbers under intensive supervision and electronic monitoring include both probationers and parolees.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 8.14
ADULTS ON PAROLE, 1994

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population 1/1/94	1994		Parole population 12/31/94	Percent change in probation population during 1994	Parole population (a)	
		Entries	Exits			Under intensive supervision 1/1/93	Under electronic monitoring 1/1/93
Alabama	6,729	7,292	7,283	6,760	.5	DK	DK
Alaska (b)	685	638	645	678	-1.0	35	...
Arizona	4,017	5,817	5,483	4,351	8.3	238	238
Arkansas	4,036	4,470	3,591	4,915	21.8	250	...
California	80,845	110,307	106,068	85,084	5.2	DK	DK
Colorado (c)	2,731	2,057	2,325	2,463	-9.8	370	...
Connecticut (b)	1,000	1,470	270	1,200	20.0	DK	DK
Delaware	914	409	294	1,029	12.6	110	...
Florida (b)	17,567	14,202	11,452	19,089	8.7	10	0
Georgia (b)	20,790	8,025	13,315	17,505	-15.8	350	77
Hawaii (d)	1,541	718	596	1,663	7.9	...	...
Idaho (b)	837	DK	DK	862	3.0	172	...
Illinois	24,177	21,113	18,595	26,695	10.4	764	262
Indiana	2,891	3,005	2,609	3,296	14.0	DK	DK
Iowa	2,339	2,265	1,632	2,972	27.1	0	75
Kansas	7,141	4,161	5,011	6,291	-11.9	...	...
Kentucky (b)	4,148	4,185	3,980	4,380	5.6	480	...
Louisiana (b)	14,463	9,805	7,153	17,112	18.3	192	...
Maine	38	3	1	40	5.3	...	...
Maryland	13,858	10,429	9,492	14,795	6.8	1,347	97
Massachusetts	4,370	3,872	3,709	4,533	3.7	70	...
Michigan	14,015	9,009	10,102	12,922	-7.8	DK	DK
Minnesota	1,834	2,090	2,020	1,904	3.8	DK	DK
Mississippi (b)	1,730	911	1,208	1,517	-12.3	DK	DK
Missouri	12,264	5,692	5,364	12,592	2.7	...	147
Montana (e)	704	390	458	636	-9.7	80	80
Nebraska	815	865	909	771	-5.4	140	...
Nevada (b)	3,398	1,823	1,510	3,529	3.9	265	84
New Hampshire	777	529	471	835	7.5	89	7
New Jersey	35,775	16,365	9,320	41,820	16.9	308	...
New Mexico (b)	1,281	871	878	1,505	17.5	115	17
New York	52,186	25,493	23,847	53,832	3.2	...	59
North Carolina	17,284	16,269	12,526	21,027	21.7	412	52
North Dakota	90	179	176	93	3.3	DK	DK
Ohio	6,997	6,012	5,829	7,180	2.6	...	...
Oklahoma	2,503	939	838	2,604	4.0	34	...
Oregon (f)	13,687	5,175	4,598	14,264	4.2	2,106	371
Pennsylvania	72,100	28,052	29,797	70,355	-2.4	6,233	DK
Rhode Island	536	482	490	528	-1.5	...	48
South Carolina	5,790	1,891	1,652	6,029	4.1	284	184
South Dakota	674	568	581	661	-1.9	70	...
Tennessee (b)	11,279	2,726	3,473	10,260	-9.0	...	...
Texas (c)	116,637	24,088	32,162	108,563	-6.9	3,105	419
Utah (b)	2,185	1,651	1,401	2,438	11.6	312	65
Vermont	555	319	282	592	6.7	0	0
Virginia	11,504	9,021	10,876	9,649	-16.1	863	60
Washington	3,720	193	2,263	1,650	-55.6	...	...
West Virginia	1,379	657	777	1,259	-8.7	...	...
Wisconsin (b,f)	6,615	3,944	3,296	7,065	6.8	703	150
Wyoming	368	216	222	362	-1.6	10	10
Dist. of Columbia	6,591	3,336	3,353	6,574	-.3	...	...

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1994* (August 1995), *Correctional Populations in the United States 1993* (October 1995).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

DK — Number not known.

(a) Estimated number. Counts of persons under intensive supervision reported by some states include persons under electronic monitoring. Some states were unable to provide separate counts of parole and probation populations under intensive supervision (see also Table 8.13, "Adults on Probation").

(b) Because of nonresponse, the population on 1/1/94 plus entries, minus exits, does not equal the population on 12/31/94.

(c) The number under intensive supervision includes those under electronic monitoring.

(d) Data are for fiscal year 7/1/93 to 6/30/94.

(e) Intensive supervision and electronic monitoring are components of the same program.

(f) Intensive supervision and electronic monitoring program counts include both parole and probation cases.

Table 8.15
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
(As of December 1994)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
Alabama	Murder during kidnapping, robbery, rape, sodomy, burglary, sexual assault, or arson; murder of peace officer, correctional officer, or public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime; murder when a victim is subpoenaed in a criminal proceeding, when the murder is related to the role of the victim as a witness; murder when a victim is less than 14 years old; murder in which a victim is killed while in a dwelling by a deadly weapon fired or otherwise used from outside the dwelling; murder in which a victim is killed while in a motor vehicle by a deadly weapon; murder in which a victim is killed by a deadly weapon fired or otherwise used in or from a motor vehicle.	16	135	Electrocution
Alaska .....	...		
Arizona	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 10 aggravating factors.	None	121	Lethal gas or lethal injection (a)
Arkansas	Capital murder as defined by Arkansas statute. Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer, teacher or school employee; murder of prison, jail, court or other correctional personnel, or military personnel acting in line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.	14	36	Lethal injection or electrocution (b)
California	Treason; homicide by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.	18	381	Lethal gas or lethal injection
Colorado	First-degree murder; felony murder; intentionally killing a peace officer, firefighter, judge, referee, elected state, county or municipal official, federal law enforcement officer or agent; person kidnapped or being held hostage by the defendant or an associate of the defendant; being party to an agreement to kill another person; murder committed while lying in wait, from ambush, or by use of an explosive or incendiary device; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in an especially heinous, cruel, or depraved manner; murder for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest or prosecution or effecting an escape from custody, including the intentional killing of a witness to a criminal offense; killing two or more persons during the same incident and murder of a child less than 12 years old; treason. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	3	Lethal injection
Connecticut	Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnapping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders; the defendant committed the offense(s) with an assault weapon.	18	4	Electrocution
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances, including murder of a child victim 14 years of age or younger by an individual who was at least 4 years older than the victim; killing of a nongovernmental informant who provides an investigative, law enforcement or police agency with information concerning criminal activity; and premeditated murder resulting from substantial planning.	16	14	Lethal injection or hanging (c)
Florida	Felony murder; first-degree murder; sexual battery on a child under age 12; destructive devices (unlawful use resulting in death). Capital drug trafficking.	16	342	Electrocution
Georgia	Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnapping for ransom when the victim dies.	17	96	Electrocution
Hawaii .....	...		
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnapping.	None	19	Lethal injection

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
Illinois	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 14 aggravating factors.	18	155	Lethal injection
Indiana	Murder with 14 aggravating circumstances.	16	47	Electrocution
Iowa .....	...		
Kansas	Capital murder, including intentional and premeditated killing of any person in the commission of kidnapping; contract murder; intentional and premeditated killing by a jail or prison inmate; intentional and premeditated killing in the commission of rape or sodomy; intentional and premeditated killing of a law enforcement officer; intentional and premeditated killing of a child under the age of 14 in the commission of kidnapping; killing two or more persons during the same incident.	18	None	Lethal injection
Kentucky	Murder with aggravating factor; kidnapping with aggravating factor.	16	29	Electrocution
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	None	47	Lethal injection
Maine .....	...		
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony, provided that certain death eligibility requirements are satisfied.	18	13	Lethal gas or lethal injection (d)
Massachusetts .....	...		
Michigan .....	...		
Minnesota .....	...		
Mississippi	Capital murder includes murder of a peace officer or correctional officer, murder while under a life sentence, murder by bomb or explosive, contract murder, murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnapping, arson, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, nonconsensual unnatural intercourse), and murder of an elected official. Capital rape is the forcible rape of a child under 14 years by a person 18 years or older. Aircraft piracy.	16 (e)	50	Lethal gas or lethal injection (f)
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16	88	Lethal injection or lethal gas
Montana	Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnapping when victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate kidnapping by a state prison inmate who has a prior conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender.	None	8	Lethal injection or hanging
Nebraska	First-degree murder.	18	10	Electrocution
Nevada	First-degree murder with nine aggravating circumstances.	16	66	Lethal injection
New Hampshire	Capital murder, including contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnap victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.	17	0	Lethal injection or hanging (g)
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.	18	9	Lethal injection
New Mexico	First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.	18	2	Lethal injection
New York (h) .....	...		
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 (i)	111	Lethal injection or lethal gas
North Dakota .....	...		
Ohio	Aggravated murder, including assassination; contract murder; murder during escape; murder while in a correctional facility; murder after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnapping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation.	18	140	Electrocution or lethal injection
Oklahoma	First-degree murder, including murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnapping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured or maimed.	16	129	Lethal injection
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18	17	Lethal injection

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder.	None	182	Lethal injection
Rhode Island .....	...		
South Carolina	Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances.	None	59	Electrocution
South Dakota	First-degree murder; kidnapping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.	(j)	2	Lethal injection
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18	100	Electrocution
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fireman, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder of a correctional officer; murder by a state prison inmate who is serving a life sentence for any of five offenses; murder of an individual under 6 years of age.	17	394	Lethal injection
Utah	Aggravated murder. Aggravated assault by a prisoner serving a life sentence if serious bodily injury is intentionally caused.	None	10	Lethal injection or firing squad
Vermont .....	...		
Virginia	Murder during the commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape, forcible sodomy); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under 12 years during an abduction; murder arising from drug violations.	15	55	Electrocution
Washington	Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.	18	10	Lethal injection or hanging
West Virginia .....	...		
Wisconsin .....	...		
Wyoming	Premeditated murder; felony murder in the perpetration (or attempts) of sexual assault, arson, robbery, burglary escape, resisting arrest; kidnapping, or abuse of a child under 16 years of age.	16	0	Lethal injection or lethal gas (k)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...		

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994* (February 1996).

Key:

... — No capital punishment statute.

(a) State authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received after 11/15/92; for those sentenced before that date, the condemned may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

(b) State authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 7/4/83; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

(c) State authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 6/13/86; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned may select lethal injection or hanging.

(d) State authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occur-

red after 3/25/94 and also for those whose offense occurred before that date, unless within 60 days from that date, the condemned selected lethal gas.

(e) Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but effective age is 16, based on state attorney general's interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

(f) State authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after 7/1/84 and lethal gas for those convicted prior to that date.

(g) State authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

(h) Death penalty enacted September 1, 1995.

(i) Age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; then the age may be 14.

(j) Juveniles may be transferred to adult court. Age may be a mitigating circumstance. No one under age 10 can commit a crime.

(k) State authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.

Table 8.16
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY BUDGETS: BY REGION
Fiscal Year 1995 to Fiscal Year 1996

		Fiscal year 1995				Fiscal year 1996				% Change FY 95/96 total
State	Agency	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	
EAST										
Connecticut	Dept. of Environmental Protection	\$ 18,692,900	\$ 28,351,912	\$ 46,898,734	\$ 93,943,546	\$ 19,231,800	\$ 34,811,249	\$40,207,000	\$ 94,250,049	0.3
Delaware	Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control	15,366,000	27,745,000	27,347,000	70,458,000	13,676,000	29,362,000	25,004,000	68,042,200	-3.4
Maine	Dept. of Environmental Protection	12,154,204	4,382,883	29,882,515	46,419,602	12,579,927	5,438,517	31,959,390	49,977,834	7.7
Massachusetts	Dept. of Environmental Protection	19,691,338	13,623,210	36,053,416	69,367,964	18,696,893	15,551,802	32,210,498	66,459,193	-4.2
New Hampshire	Dept. of Environmental Services	32,736,000	26,907,000	17,741,000	77,384,000	33,819,000	27,386,000	19,292,000	80,497,000	4.0
New Jersey	Dept. of Environmental Protection	29,400,000	48,900,000	143,900,000	222,200,000	30,000,000	114,300,000	48,600,000	192,900,000	-13.2
New York	Dept. of Environmental Conservation	65,128,000	93,369,000	142,103,000	300,600,000	68,420,000	87,983,500	138,396,600	294,800,100	-1.9
Pennsylvania	Dept. of Environmental Protection	116,383,000	237,490,000	274,999,000	628,872,000	106,282,000	169,377,000	125,916,000	401,575,000	-36.1
Rhode Island	Dept. of Environmental Management	16,864,362	13,578,024	21,029,085	51,471,471	17,873,356	25,352,455	6,269,944	49,495,755	-3.8
Vermont	Environmental Conservation Department	7,700,515	8,620,485	28,517,759	44,838,759	6,418,929	8,499,441	28,803,967	43,722,337	-2.5
MIDWEST										
Illinois	Environmental Protection Agency	62,815,900	16,411,100	112,113,401	191,340,402	60,880,300	17,177,800	142,655,100	220,713,200	15.4
Indiana	Dept. of Environmental Management	14,675,530	27,605,798	31,545,402	73,826,730	20,226,641	29,664,411	41,757,325	91,648,377	24.1
Iowa	Dept. of Natural Resources	10,825,056	12,382,320	37,087,910	60,295,286	12,219,305	12,272,239	38,639,680	63,131,224	4.7
Kansas	Division of the Environment	10,456,467	3,759,685	31,300,111	45,516,263	11,733,058	4,207,828	34,158,470	50,099,356	10.1
Michigan	Dept. of Natural Resources	52,053,300	30,168,100	196,501,700	278,723,101	44,045,500	30,803,900	109,149,700	183,999,100	-34.0
Minnesota	Pollution Control Agency	30,454,000	9,195,000	53,192,000	92,841,000	25,743,000	11,572,000	62,650,000	99,965,000	7.7
Nebraska	Dept. of Environmental Quality	17,935,160	2,427,757	25,852,421	46,215,338	21,511,076	2,135,954	26,356,821	50,003,851	8.2
North Dakota (a)	Environmental Health Section	5,536,731	3,022,248	1,724,201	10,283,180	5,203,137	2,328,438	2,938,251	10,469,826	1.8
Ohio	Environmental Protection Agency	37,299,141	18,768,142	80,420,740	136,488,021	35,655,340	19,338,026	82,455,279	37,448,645	0.7
South Dakota	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources	6,734,002	5,320,662	2,494,080	14,548,744	4,321,637	5,052,771	2,586,795	11,961,203	-17.8
Wisconsin	Environmental Quality Division	15,030,700	21,927,600	32,905,500	69,863,800	14,902,000	19,083,600	32,210,500	66,196,100	-5.2
SOUTH										
Alabama	Dept. of Environmental Management	15,095,622	4,479,054	12,496,704	32,071,380	13,826,997	3,990,105	12,709,295	30,526,397	-4.8
Arkansas	Dept. of Pollution Control & Ecology	27,488,358	2,971,571	23,528,579	53,988,508	22,308,982	3,056,829	23,946,374	49,312,185	-8.7
Florida	Dept. of Environmental Protection	30,000,000	56,300,000	429,469,000	515,769,000	24,000,000	54,560,422	421,173,853	499,734,275	-3.1
Georgia	Division of Environmental Protection	3,635,465	15,874,667	20,241,943	39,752,075	3,356,599	17,266,926	23,110,163	43,733,688	10.0
Kentucky	Division for Environmental Protection	11,722,600	18,758,300	15,013,500	45,494,400	11,452,100	19,448,500	14,903,400	45,804,000	0.7
Louisiana	Dept. of Environmental Quality	17,455,696	1,390,743	67,268,289	86,114,728	18,699,093	0	68,752,709	87,451,802	1.6
Maryland	Dept. of the Environment	20,523,851	21,619,589	17,722,268	59,865,708	19,963,290	22,299,336	19,149,094	61,411,720	2.6
Mississippi	Dept. of Environmental Quality	7,087,671	9,771,890	22,891,649	39,751,210	38,543,017	10,299,393	42,356,778	91,199,188	129.4
Missouri	Division of Environmental Quality	10,253,555	5,290,403	15,533,077	31,077,035	10,374,362	5,489,654	17,460,306	33,324,322	7.2
North Carolina	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources	26,861,085	30,863,766	22,755,303	80,480,154	18,170,471	30,025,803	18,664,601	66,860,875	-16.9
Oklahoma	Dept. of Environmental Quality	8,901,917	7,548,430	17,256,948	33,707,295	8,821,605	6,660,577	19,468,168	34,950,350	3.7
South Carolina	Dept. of Health & Environmental Control	22,231,172	17,689,829	32,997,223	72,918,224	23,268,287	15,800,242	30,427,289	69,495,818	-4.7
Tennessee (a)	Dept. of Environment and Conservation	58,352,900	108,828,901	58,907,400	226,089,201	57,239,800	109,317,700	58,024,200	224,581,700	-0.7
Texas	Natural Resource Conservation Commission	83,126,303	12,197,126	299,823,334	395,146,763	44,976,998	12,422,024	329,124,357	386,523,379	-2.2
Virginia	Dept. of Environmental Quality	87,900,000	32,800,000	42,300,000	163,000,000	64,900,000	27,400,000	28,400,000	120,700,000	-26.0
West Virginia	Division of Environmental Protection	107,042,542	6,373,286	100,439,165	213,854,993	113,000,000	6,383,000	105,537,000	224,920,000	5.2

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY BUDGETS: BY REGION — Continued

		Fiscal year 1995				Fiscal year 1996				% Change FY 95/96 total
State	Agency	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	
WEST										
Alaska	Dept. of Environmental Conservation	9,937,800	15,371,400	22,411,300	47,720,500	11,298,200	13,925,300	21,657,900	46,881,400	-1.8
Arizona	Dept. of Environmental Quality	12,648,800	12,377,400	37,729,000	62,755,200	15,562,000	13,973,200	34,913,800	64,449,000	2.7
California	Environmental Protection Agency	78,740,000	44,874,000	534,457,000	658,071,000	77,504,000	43,975,000	531,983,000	653,462,000	-0.7
Colorado	Office of the Environment	19,548,541	3,237,325	16,211,448	38,997,314	19,519,470	2,738,606	15,520,530	37,778,606	-3.1
Hawaii	Environmental Health Administration	6,051,139	4,591,145	2,653,491	13,295,775	6,442,784	3,834,132	7,492,748	17,769,664	33.6
Idaho	Division of Environmental Quality	9,159,200	1,151,300	23,732,000	34,042,500	8,747,400	1,149,200	26,036,000	35,932,600	5.6
Montana	Dept. of Environmental Quality	12,240,987	659,016	19,691,160	32,591,163	7,361,322	514,937	15,806,866	23,683,125	-27.3
Nevada	Division of Environmental Protection	7,902,099	335,589	11,169,309	19,406,997	5,929,360	327,322	9,982,604	16,239,286	-16.3
New Mexico	Dept. of Environment	10,733,700	12,041,200	24,888,500	47,663,400	12,768,000	12,704,500	27,375,500	52,848,000	10.9
Oregon (a)	Dept. of Environmental Quality	8,747,343	9,432,043	100,033,420	110,916,353	9,067,666	8,036,212	100,033,422	117,137,300	6.7
Utah	Dept. of Environmental Quality	45,419,600	11,570,200	9,357,300	66,347,100	50,761,500	8,532,700	9,524,300	68,818,500	3.7
Washington	Dept. of Ecology	22,586,000	22,868,000	69,480,000	114,934,000	21,056,000	21,323,000	74,388,000	116,767,000	1.6
Wyoming (a,b)	Dept. of Environmental Quality	25,191,039	2,832,448	2,049,247	30,072,733	25,191,039	2,832,448	2,049,247	30,072,733	0.0

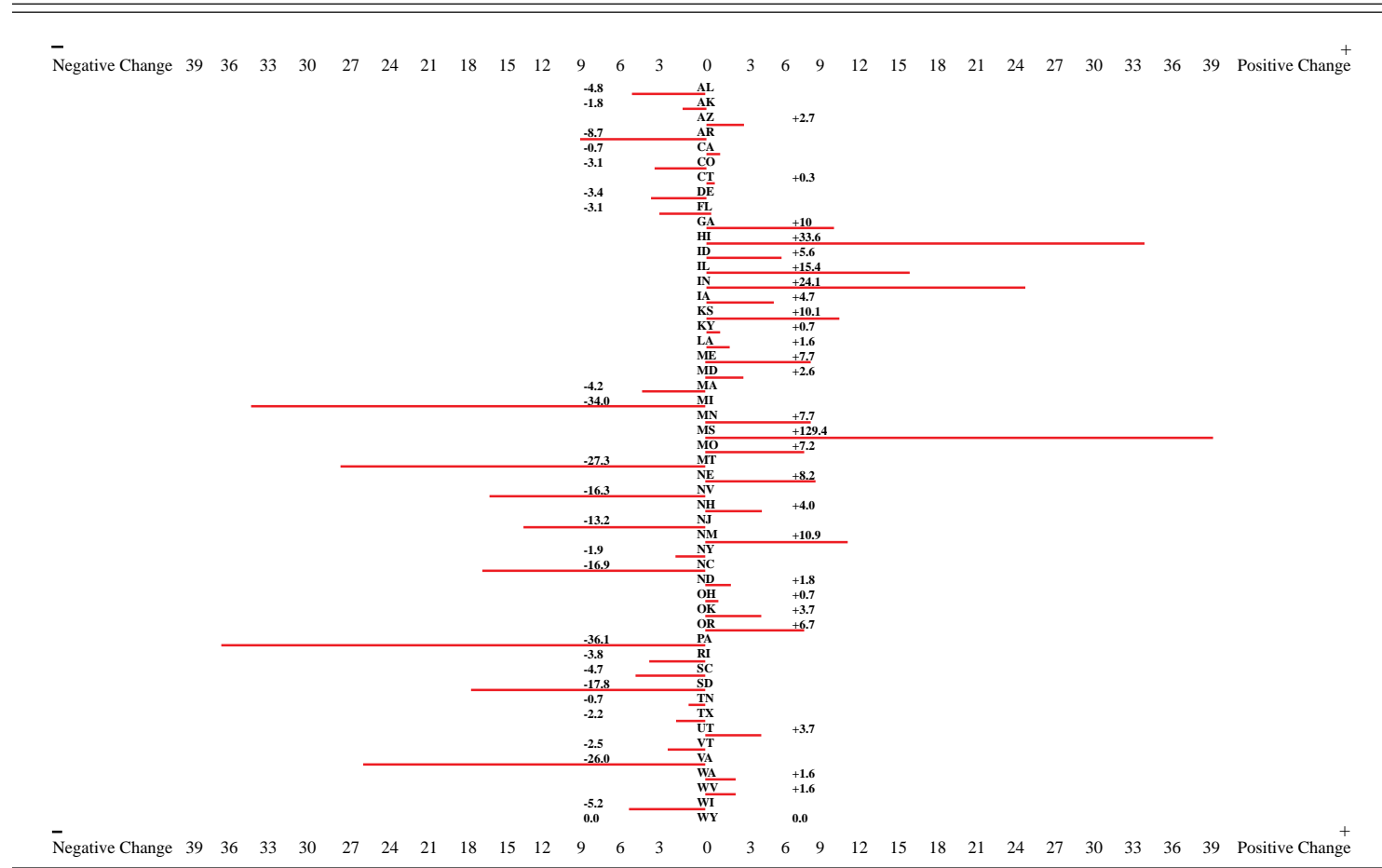
Source: The Council of State Governments, *ecos Magazine*, September/October 1995.

Key:

(a) Biennial budget.

(b) Biennial figures divided in half.

Table 8.17
PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY BUDGETS



Source: The Council of State Governments, *ecos Magazine*, September/October 1995.

Table 8.18
MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY
PROVIDED BY WORKERS' COMPENSATION STATUTES
(As of January 1996)

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	
United States						
FECA (a)	66-2/3 (b)	\$1,299.38	(b)	★	...	...
LS/HWCA (a)	66-2/3	782.44	200% of NAWW	★	...	...
Alabama	66-2/3	443.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Alaska	80 of worker's spendable earnings	700.00 (c)	...	★ (d)	...	...
Arizona	66-2/3	323.10 (e)	...	★	...	...
Arkansas	66-2/3	337.00	85% of SAWW	...	450	...
California	66-2/3	448.00	...	★	...	...
Colorado	66-2/3	451.22 (f)	91% of SAWW	★	...	...
Connecticut	75 of worker's spendable earnings	660.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Delaware	66-2/3	359.19	66-2/3% of SAWW	★	...	...
Florida	66-2/3	465.00 (g)	100% of SAWW	...	104	...
Georgia	66-2/3	275.00 (h)	...	...	400	...
Hawaii	66-2/3	496.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Idaho	67	373.50	90% of SAWW	...	52 (i)	...
Illinois	66-2/3	760.51	133-1/3% of SAWW	★	...	...
Indiana	66-2/3	428.00	...	...	500	\$214,000
Iowa	80 of worker's spendable earnings	846.00	200% of SAWW	★	...	...
Kansas	66-2/3	326.00 (g)	75% of SAWW	★	...	100,000
Kentucky	66-2/3	415.94	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Louisiana	66-2/3	330.00 (j)	75% of SAWW	★	...	...
Maine	80 of worker's after tax earnings	441.00 (k)	90% of SAWW	★	...	...
Maryland	66-2/3	540.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Massachusetts	60	604.03 (l)	100% of SAWW	...	156	...
Michigan	80 of worker's spendable earnings	524.00 (m)	90% of SAWW	★	...	...
Minnesota	66-2/3	615.60 (n)	...	...	104 (o)	...
Mississippi	66-2/3	264.55	66-2/3% of SAWW	...	450	119,047
Missouri	66-2/3	491.19	105% of SAWW	...	400	...
Montana	66-2/3	380.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Nebraska	66-2/3	409.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Nevada	66-2/3	473.69	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
New Hampshire	60	730.50	150% of SAWW	★	...	...
New Jersey	70	480.00	75% of SAWW	...	400	...
New Mexico	66-2/3	353.33	85% of SAWW	★	...	...
New York	66-2/3	400.00	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	66-2/3	492.00	110% of SAWW	★	...	...
North Dakota	66-2/3	376.00 (p)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Ohio	72 for first 12 weeks; 66-2/3 thereafter	511.00 (q)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Oklahoma	70	307.00	75% of SAWW	...	300	...
Oregon	66-2/3	494.44	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	66-2/3	527.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Rhode Island	75 of worker's spendable earnings	485.00 (r)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
South Carolina	66-2/3	437.79	100% of SAWW	...	500	...
South Dakota	66-2/3	362.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Tennessee	66-2/3	415.87	...	...	400	116,348
Texas	70 of worker's earnings over \$8.50 per hour; 75 for all others	480.00	100% of SAWW	...	104 (s)	...
Utah	66-2/3	429.00 (t)	100% of SAWW	...	312	...
Vermont	66-2/3	655.00 (u)	150% of SAWW	★

See footnotes at end of table.

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MAXIMUM BENEFITS — Continued

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	
Virginia	66-2/3	480.00	100% of SAWW	...	500	...
Washington	60-75	580.75 (c)	110% of SAMW	★	...	...
West Virginia	70	434.09	100% of SAWW	...	208	...
Wisconsin	66-2/3	494.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Wyoming	66-2/3 of actual monthly earnings	430.00	100% of SAMW	★	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	66-2/3 or 80 of worker's spendable earnings; whichever is less	723.34	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Puerto Rico	66-2/3	65.00	...	...	312	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	66-2/3	287.00	66-2/3% of SAWW	★	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Branch of Planning, Policy and Review, Division of Planning, Policy and Standards, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Employment Standards Administration.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — Not applicable.

SAWW — State's average weekly wage.

SAMW — State's average monthly wage.

NAWW — National average weekly wage.

(a) Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LS/HWCA). LS/HWCA 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 a maximum of 75 percent of the pay of a specific grade level in the federal civil service.

(c) Benefits are subject to Social Security benefit offsets.

(d) Benefits payable for duration of disability or until date of medical stability is reached.

(e) Additional \$25 monthly added to benefits of dependents residing in the U.S.

(f) Benefits are subject to Social Security benefit offsets and to reduction by benefits under an employer pension or disability plan.

(g) Benefits are subject to Social Security and Unemployment Insurance benefit offsets.

(h) Maximum weekly benefit in catastrophic cases shall be paid until such time as employee undergoes a change in condition for the better.

(i) After 52 weeks, benefits are 67 percent of SAWW for duration of disability.

(j) Payments are subject to Unemployment Insurance benefit offsets.

(k) Benefits subject to Unemployment Insurance offsets, except if benefits started prior to date of injury, or if benefits are a spouse's entitlement.

(l) Additional \$6 will be added per dependent if weekly benefits are below \$150.

(m) Benefits subject to reduction by Unemployment Insurance and Social Security benefits, and those under an employer disability, retirement or pension plan.

(n) Compensation stops if employee withdraws from labor market, is released to work without any physical restrictions, or refuses offer to work that is consistent with a rehabilitation plan.

(o) Payments made for 104 weeks, or 90 days after maximum medical improvement.

(p) Additional \$10 per week payable for each dependent child, not to exceed worker's net wage. Benefits are reduced by 50 percent of Social Security benefits.

(q) Benefits are subject to offset and if concurrent and/or duplicate with those under employer non-occupational benefits plan.

(r) An additional \$9 for each dependent, including a non-working spouse; aggregate not to exceed 80 percent of the worker's average weekly wage.

(s) Maximum is 104 weeks, or upon reaching maximum medical improvements, whichever is sooner.

(t) Additional \$5 for dependent spouse and each dependent child up to 4, under age 18, but not to exceed 100 percent of the state average weekly wage.

(u) Additional \$10 is paid for each dependent under 21 years of age.

Table 8.19
SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18 IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT
(As of January 1996)
(Occupational coverage, exemptions and deviations usually omitted)

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors (a)		Nightwork prohibited for minors (a)	
	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age
Federal (FLSA)	8-40, non-school day period Schoolday/week: 3-18 (b)		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Alabama	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. during summer vacation) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. before schoolday to 5 a.m., if enrolled in school
Alaska	6 day week Schoolday/week: 9 (c)-23	6-day week	9 p.m. to 5 a.m.	
Arizona	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18		9:30 p.m. (11 p.m. before non-school day) to 6 a.m. 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. in door-to-door sales or deliveries	
Arkansas	8-48-6	10-54-6	7 p.m. (9 p.m. before non-school days) to 6 a.m.	11 p.m. before schoolday to 6 a.m.
California	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3-18	8-48-6 Schoolday/week: 4-28 (d) except before non-school day	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. (12:30 a.m. before non-school day) to 5 a.m.
Colorado	8-40 Schoolday: 6	8-40	9:30 p.m. to 5 a.m. before schoolday	
Connecticut	9-48 8-48-6 in stores and in agriculture (overtime permitted in certain industries)	9-48 8-48-6 in stores (overtime permitted in certain industries)	10 p.m. (midnight before non-school days in supermarkets) to 6 a.m.	10 p.m. (midnight before non-school day in supermarkets) to 6 a.m. 11 p.m. (midnight before non-school day or if not attending school) to 6 a.m. in restaurants or as ushers in non-profit theater
Delaware	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 4-18 (d)	12 (c)	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	8 hours of non-work, non-school time required in each 24- hour day
Florida	8-40-6 Schoolday: 3 when followed by schoolday, except if enrolled in vocational program Schoolweek: 15	8-30-6 during school year	7 p.m. before schoolday to 7 a.m. on schoolday (9 p.m. during holidays and summer vacations to 7 a.m.)	11 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., before schoolday
Georgia	8-40 Schoolday: 4		9 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
Hawaii	8-40-6 Schoolday: 10 (c)		7 p.m. to 7 a.m. (9 p.m. to 6 a.m. June 1 through day before Labor Day)	
Idaho	9-54		9 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
Illinois	8-48-6 Schoolday/week: 3[8 (c)] (e)-23 (d)		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors (a)		Nightwork prohibited for minors (a)	
	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age
Indiana	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18	8-40-6, except if not enrolled in school; 9-48 during summer vacation with written parental permission, minors enrolled in school	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday with written parental permission) to 6 a.m., minors of 16 enrolled in school 11:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. before schoolday, minors of 17 enrolled in grades 9 through 12 (later with permission up to 2 non-consecutive nights per week)
Iowa	8-40 Schoolday/week: 4-28		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Kansas	8-40			10 p.m. before schoolday to 7 a.m.
Kentucky	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18	6 (8 Saturday and Sunday) 40, if attending school	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	11:30 p.m. (1 a.m. Friday and Saturday) to 6 a.m. when school is in session
Louisiana	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Maine	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3-18	10-50-6 if enrolled in school; schoolday/week: 4-20, except 8 before non-schoolday, if enrolled in school (28 hours in a week with multiple days of school closure)	7 p.m. (9 p.m. during summer school vacation) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. (12 a.m. before non-schoolday) to 7 a.m., if enrolled in school 5 a.m. before non-schoolday
Maryland	8-40 Schoolday/week: 4-23 (d)	12 (c)	8 p.m. (9 p.m. Memorial Day thorough Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	8 hours of non-work, non-schoolday time required in each 24-hour day
Massachusetts	8-48-6 4-24 in farm work, under 14	9-48-6	7 p.m. (9 p.m. July 1 through Labor Day) to 6:30 a.m.	10 p.m. (midnight in restaurants on Friday, Saturday and vacation) to 6 a.m.
Michigan	10-48-6 Schoolweek: 48 (c)	10-48-6 Schoolweek: 48 (c)	9 p.m. to 7 a.m.	10:30 p.m. to 6 a.m., if attending school 11:30 p.m. to 6 a.m., if not attending school
Minnesota	8-40		9 p.m. to 7 a.m.	11 p.m. to 5 a.m. before schoolday (11:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. with written parental permission)
Mississippi	8-44 in factory, mill, cannery or workshop		7 p.m. to 6 a.m. in factory, mill, cannery or workshop	
Missouri	8-40-6 Schoolday: 3		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Montana	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18 (b)		7 p.m. (9 p.m. during periods outside the school year (June 1 through Labor Day, depending on local standards)) to 7 a.m.	
Nebraska	8-48		8 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 14 10 p.m. (beyond 10 p.m. before non-schoolday with special permit) to 6 a.m., 14 and 15	

SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors (a)		Nightwork prohibited for minors (a)	
	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age
Nevada	8-48			
New Hampshire	8 on non-school day, 48-hour week during vacation, if enrolled in school Schoolday/week: 3-23 if enrolled in school	48-hour week, 6-day week, during vacation if enrolled in school 30-hour week, 6-day week, if enrolled in school	9 p.m. to 7 a.m.	
New Jersey	8-40-6 10-hour day, 6-day week in agriculture Schoolday/week: 3-18	8-40-6	7 p.m. (9 p.m. during summer vacation with parental permission) to 7 a.m.	11 p.m. to 6 a.m. during school term, with specified variations
New Mexico	8-44 (48 in special cases), under 14		9 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 14	
New York	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3-18 (b)	8-48-6 Schoolday/week: 4 before schoolday, 8 Friday, Saturday, Sunday or holiday-28, if enrolled in school	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 21 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. (midnight before schooldays with written permission from both parent and school and before non-schoolday with written parental consent) to 6 a.m., while school is in session; midnight to 6 a.m. while school is not in session
North Carolina	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18 (b)		7 p.m. (9 p.m. during summer vacation) to 7 a.m.	11 p.m. to 5 a.m. before schoolday while school is in session. Not applicable with written permission from both parent and school
North Dakota	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3-18 if not exempted from school attendance	8-48-6	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Ohio	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 to Sept. 1 and during school holidays of 5 schooldays or more) to 7 a.m., 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. in door-to-door sales	11 p.m. before schoolday to 7 a.m. on schoolday (6 a.m. if not employed after 8 p.m. previous night) if required to attend school. 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. in door-to-door sales
Oklahoma	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18 8 hours on schooldays before non-schooldays if employer not covered by FLSA		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m. 9 p.m. before non-schooldays if employer not covered by FLSA	
Oregon	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18 (b)	44-hour week: (emergency overtime with permit)	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Pennsylvania	8-44-6 Schoolday/week: 4-26 (d)	8-44-6 28 in school week; if enrolled in regular day school	7 p.m. (10 p.m. during vacation from June to Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	11 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m., if enrolled in regular day school
Rhode Island	8-40	9-48, during school year	7 p.m. (9 p.m. during school vacation) to 6 a.m.	11:30 p.m. (1:30 a.m. before non-schoolday) to 6 a.m., if regularly attending school
South Carolina	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors (a)		Nightwork prohibited for minors (a)	
	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age	Under 16 years of age	16 and 17 years of age
South Dakota	8-40 Schoolday/week: 4-20		After 10 p.m. before schoolday	
Tennessee	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. to 7 a.m. (9 p.m. to 6 a.m. before non-schooldays)	10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (Sunday-Thursday before schooldays) (midnight, with parental permission, up to 3 nights a week)
Texas	8-48		10 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday or in summer if not enrolled in summer school) to 5 a.m.	
Utah	8-40 Schoolday: 4		9:30 p.m. to 5 a.m. before schoolday	
Vermont	8-48-6	9-50	7 p.m. to 6 a.m.	
Virginia	8-40, non-school period Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Washington	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3 (8 Friday, Saturday and Sunday)-16	8-48-6 Schoolday/week: 4 (8 Friday, Saturday and Sunday)-20 6-28 with special variance agreed to by parent, employer, student, and school	7 p.m. (9 p.m. Friday and Saturday when school is not in session) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. Sunday-Thursday (midnight Friday and Saturday and when school is not in session) to 7 a.m. (5 a.m. when school is not in session). 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. in door-to-door sales
West Virginia	8-40-6		8 p.m. to 5 a.m.	
Wisconsin	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 4 (8 Friday and non-schoolday)-18 (d)	(f)-50-6 Schoolday/week: 5 (8 last schoolday of week and non-schoolday)-26 (d)	8 p.m. (11 p.m. before non-schoolday) to 7 a.m.	11 p.m. (12:30 a.m. before non-schoolday) to 7 a.m. (5 a.m. on non-schoolday) during school week (f)
Wyoming	8-56		10 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday and for minors not enrolled in school) to 5 a.m.	Midnight to 5 a.m., females
Dist. of Columbia	8-48-6	8-48-6	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
Guam	8-40-6 Schoolday: 9 (c)	8-40-6 Schoolday: 9 (c)	After 10 p.m. on schoolday	After 10 p.m. on schoolday
Puerto Rico	8-40-6 Schoolday: 8 (c)	8-40-6	6 p.m. to 8 a.m.	10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Division of External Affairs, Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration.

(a) 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.

(b) Students of 14 and 15 enrolled in approved Work Experience and Career Exploration programs may work during school hours up to 3 hours on a schoolday and 23 hours in a schoolweek.

(c) Combined hours of work and school.

(d) More hours are permitted when school is in session less than 5 days.

(e) Eight hours are permitted on both Saturday and Sunday if minor does not work outside school hours more than 6 consecutive days in a week and total hours worked outside school does not exceed 24.

(f) Wisconsin has no limit during non-school week on daily hours or nightwork for 16- and 17-year-olds. However, they must be paid time and one-half for work in excess of 10 hours per day or 40 hours per week, whichever is greater. Also, 8 hours rest is required between end of work and start of work the next day, and any work between 12:30 a.m. and 5 a.m. must be directly supervised by an adult.

Table 8.20

**CHANGES IN BASIC MINIMUM WAGES IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT UNDER STATE LAW:
SELECTED YEARS 1968 TO 1996**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1968 (a)</i>	<i>1970 (a)</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1976 (a)</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Federal (FLSA)	\$1.15 & \$1.60	\$1.30 & \$1.60	\$1.60	\$2.20 & \$2.30	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.35	\$3.35	\$3.80	\$4.25	\$4.25	\$4.25	\$4.25	\$4.25
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.80	3.40	3.60	3.85	3.85	4.30	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
Arizona	18.72-26.40/ wk. (b)	18.72-26.40/ wk. (b)	18.72-26.40/ wk. (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	1.25/day (b)	1.10	1.20	1.90	2.30	2.55	2.70	3.25	3.35	3.65	4.00	4.25	4.25 (c)	4.25 (c)
California	1.65 (b)	1.65 (b)	1.65 (b)	2.00	2.90	2.90	3.35	3.35	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Colorado	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	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Connecticut	1.40	1.60	1.85	2.21 & 2.31	2.91	3.12	3.37	3.75	4.25	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27
Delaware	1.25	1.25	1.60	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.65
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25 (d)	3.25 (d)
Hawaii	1.25	1.60	1.60	2.40	2.65	2.90	3.10	3.85	3.85	3.85	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Idaho	1.15	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.80	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Illinois .....	...	...	1.40	2.10	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25 (c)	4.25 (c)
Indiana	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35 (e)	3.35 (e)
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Kentucky .....	...-.75 (b)	...-.75 (b)	...-.75 (b)	1.60	2.00	2.15	2.15	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1.40	1.60	1.40-1.80	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.65	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Maryland	1.00 & 1.15	1.30	1.60	2.20 & 2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Massachusetts	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.10	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.65	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75
Michigan	1.25	1.25	1.60	2.20	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35 (e)	3.35 (e)
Minnesota .....	...-.70-1.15 (b)	...-.70-1.15 (b)	...-.75-1.60	1.80	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.55 & 3.50 (f)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25 (g)	4.25
Montana .....	...	...	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.80	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)
Nebraska	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.35	3.35	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25 (c)	4.25 (c)
Nevada	1.25	1.30	1.60	2.20 & 2.30	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
New Hampshire	1.40	1.45 & 1.60	1.60	2.20-2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.55	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
New Jersey	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.20	2.50	3.10	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
New Mexico	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	3.35	4.25	4.25	4.25
New York	1.60	1.60	1.85	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
North Carolina	1.00	1.25	1.45	2.00	2.50	2.75	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
North Dakota	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	3.40	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Ohio .....	...-.75-1.25 (b)	...-.75-1.25 (b)	...-.75-1.25 (b)	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.80 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)
Oklahoma	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.80	2.00	2.00	3.10	3.35	3.80 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)
Oregon	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.30	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
Pennsylvania	1.15	1.30	1.60	2.20	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Rhode Island	1.40	1.60	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.65	2.90	3.65	4.25	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

CHANGES IN BASIC MINIMUM WAGES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	1968 (a)	1970 (a)	1972	1976 (a)	1979	1980	1981	1988	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
South Dakota	17.00-20.00/wk.	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.80	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Utah	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)	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Vermont	1.40	1.60	1.60	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.55	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75 (e)	4.75 (e)
Virginia .....	...	...	...	2.00	2.35	2.35	2.65	2.65	2.65	3.65	4.25	4.25	4.25 (c)	4.25 (c)
Washington	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.20-2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.90	4.90
West Virginia	1.00	1.00	1.20	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.75	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25 (d)	4.25 (d)
Wisconsin	1.25 (b)	1.30 (b)	1.45 (b)	2.10	2.80	3.00	3.25	3.35	3.80	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Wyoming	1.20	1.30	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Dist. of Columbia	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	3.50-4.85	3.70-4.85	3.90-5.45	3.90-5.45	4.25 (h)	5.25 (h)	5.25 (h)
Guam	1.25	1.60	1.90	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Puerto Rico .....	.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	1.20-4.25 (h)	1.20-4.25 (h)	1.20-4.25 (h)	1.20-4.25 (i)	1.20-4.25 (i)	1.20-4.25 (i)
U.S. Virgin Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.35	4.65 (g,j)	4.65 (g,j)	4.65 (g,j)	4.65 (g,j)	4.65 (g)	4.65 (g)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Division of State Standards Programs, Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration.

Note: Rates are for January 1 of each year, except 1968 and 1972, which show rates as of February. A range of rates, as in Puerto Rico, reflects rates which differ by industry, occupation or other factors, as established under a wage-board type law.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the two rates shown in 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) For the years indicated, the laws in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin applied only to women and minors.

(c) Applicable to employers of four or more.

(d) Applicable to employers of six or more. In West Virginia, applicable to employers of six or more in one location.

(e) Applicable to employers of two or more.

(f) For the years 1988-1990, Minnesota had a two-tier wage schedule with the higher rate applicable to employers covered by the FLSA and the lower rate to employers not covered by the FLSA.

(g) Minnesota sets a lower rate for enterprises with annual receipts of less than \$362,500 (\$4.00, January 1, 1991 - January 1, 1996); Montana sets a lower rate for businesses with gross annual sales of \$110,000 or less (\$4.00, January 1, 1992 - January 1, 1996); Ohio sets a lower rate for employers with gross annual sales from \$150,000 to \$500,000 (\$3.35, January 1, 1991 - January 1, 1996) and for employers with gross annual sales under \$150,000 (\$2.50, January 1, 1991 and \$2.80 January 1, 1992 - January 1, 1996); Oklahoma sets a lower rate for employers of less than 10 full-time employees at any one location and for those with annual gross sales of less than \$100,000 (\$2.00, January 1, 1991 - January 1, 1996); and the U.S. Virgin Islands sets a lower rate for businesses with gross annual receipts of less than \$150,000 (\$4.30, January 1, 1991 - January 1, 1996).

(h) In the District of Columbia wage orders were replaced by a statutory minimum wage on October 1, 1993. A \$5.45 minimum rate remained in effect for the laundry and dry cleaning industry as the result of the grandfather clause.

(i) In Puerto Rico, separate minimum rates are in effect for almost 350 non-farm occupations by industry Mandatory Decrees. Rates higher than those in the range listed are in effect in a few specific occupations.

(j) In the U.S. Virgin Islands, implementation of an indexed rate, which was to have started January 1, 1991, has been delayed.

Table 8.21

**STATUS OF APPROVED STATE PLANS DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE FEDERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT
(As of January 1996)**

State or other jurisdiction	Status of state plan						
	Operational status agreement (a)	Different standards (b)	7(c)(1) On-site consultation agreement (c)	On-shore maritime coverage	Date of initial approval	Date certified (d)	Date of 18(e) final approval (e)
Alaska	★	★	...	07/31/73	09/09/77	09/28/84
Arizona	10/29/74	09/18/81	06/20/85
California	★	★	★	★	04/24/73	08/12/77	...
Connecticut (f)	★	...	10/02/73	08/19/86	...
Hawaii	★	★	...	12/28/73	04/26/78	04/30/84
Indiana	02/25/74	09/24/81	09/26/86
Iowa	★	...	07/20/73	09/14/76	07/02/85
Kentucky	07/23/73	02/08/80	06/13/85
Maryland	★	...	06/28/73	02/15/80	07/18/85
Michigan	★	★	★	...	09/24/73	01/16/81	...
Minnesota	★	★	05/29/73	09/28/76	07/30/85
Nevada	★	12/04/73	08/13/81	...
New Mexico	★	12/04/75	12/04/84	...
New York (f)	★	...	06/01/84	...	...
North Carolina	★	...	★	...	01/26/73	09/29/76	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	12/22/72	09/15/82	...
South Carolina	★	...	11/30/72	07/28/76	12/15/87
Tennessee	★	...	06/28/73	05/03/78	07/22/85
Utah	★	...	01/04/73	11/11/76	07/16/85
Vermont	★	...	★	★	10/01/73	03/04/77	...
Virginia	★	...	09/23/76	08/15/84	11/30/88
Washington	★	★	...	★	01/19/73	01/26/82	...
Wyoming	★	...	04/25/74	12/18/80	06/27/85
Puerto Rico	★	08/15/77	09/07/82	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	08/31/73	09/22/81	04/17/84

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Directorate of Federal-State Operations, Office of State Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Concurrent federal jurisdiction suspended.

(b) Standards frequently not identical to the federal.

(c) On-site consultation is available in all states either through a 7(c)(1) Agreement or under a State Plan.

(d) Developmental steps satisfactorily completed.

(e) Concurrent federal jurisdiction relinquished (supersedes Operational Status Agreement).

(f) Plan covers only state and local government employees.

Table 8.22
PERSONAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 1993

	Personal health care (PHC) expenditures (\$ millions) (a)											
State or other jurisdiction	Hospital care	Physician services	Dental services	Other professional services	Home health care	Drugs (b)	Vision products (c)	Nursing home care	Other personal health care	Total	Medicare PHC expenditures	Medicaid PHC expenditures
United States	\$323,919	\$171,226	\$37,383	\$51,220	\$22,982	\$74,956	\$12,636	\$66,201	\$17,988	\$778,510	\$150,374	\$112,776
Alabama	5,301	2,631	456	641	602	1,247	155	703	323	12,060	2,625	1,276
Alaska	701	301	124	127	5	165	26	56	68	1,573	101	273
Arizona	3,999	2,799	551	821	317	1,124	227	567	230	10,635	2,276	1,270
Arkansas	2,723	1,244	242	332	145	684	56	558	127	6,111	1,422	1,007
California	34,827	28,981	5,664	6,859	1,640	9,017	1,522	4,103	1,565	94,178	17,347	11,330
Colorado	3,932	2,452	605	751	195	919	226	661	327	10,066	1,556	967
Connecticut	4,380	2,587	685	769	391	996	192	1,749	467	12,216	2,134	1,998
Delaware	937	466	104	156	51	214	35	217	79	2,260	377	249
Florida	17,131	10,498	2,029	3,505	2,323	4,450	872	3,089	912	44,811	12,484	4,697
Georgia	8,704	4,543	898	1,226	729	2,117	331	1,038	516	20,104	3,549	2,753
Hawaii	1,460	771	235	222	32	416	64	181	104	3,485	496	354
Idaho	900	486	163	126	49	265	35	197	55	2,277	384	290
Illinois	15,621	6,970	1,588	2,063	853	3,263	604	3,148	636	34,747	6,404	4,609
Indiana	6,998	3,263	692	993	308	1,594	270	2,018	264	16,401	3,126	2,777
Iowa	3,111	1,376	341	431	137	743	148	927	127	7,341	1,447	960
Kansas	2,868	1,425	325	470	152	695	107	721	140	6,903	1,326	769
Kentucky	4,515	2,038	369	691	357	1,196	141	850	228	10,384	2,143	1,683
Louisiana	5,956	2,537	432	736	410	1,269	160	1,186	328	13,014	2,730	2,664
Maine	1,376	601	157	210	104	333	46	453	153	3,433	605	722
Maryland	5,926	3,704	749	942	314	1,749	272	1,185	312	15,154	2,692	1,924
Massachusetts	10,034	4,442	1,022	1,524	835	1,961	269	2,737	597	23,421	4,712	3,689
Michigan	11,711	5,562	1,531	1,844	714	2,937	457	1,849	532	27,136	5,405	3,865
Minnesota	4,796	3,617	741	933	414	1,146	277	1,884	386	14,194	2,164	2,229
Mississippi	2,897	1,107	214	288	300	720	60	460	141	6,187	1,367	1,043
Missouri	7,652	2,958	602	1,013	347	1,420	244	1,368	346	15,949	3,439	1,648
Montana	894	392	103	166	50	209	36	178	74	2,103	391	322
Nebraska	2,003	825	191	225	74	421	80	482	99	4,400	746	561
Nevada	1,362	1,029	215	307	120	408	76	164	67	3,747	732	344
New Hampshire	1,388	780	177	269	71	319	43	268	136	3,452	473	446
New Jersey	10,312	5,776	1,460	1,870	718	2,452	457	2,128	570	25,741	4,838	3,857
New Mexico	1,848	716	175	254	62	409	69	215	131	3,878	565	577
New York	28,001	12,003	2,837	3,717	3,562	5,081	1,090	9,106	1,635	67,033	11,872	18,041
North Carolina	7,801	3,717	810	1,102	541	2,027	268	1,562	413	18,241	3,553	2,564
North Dakota	903	445	78	93	16	160	28	246	52	2,021	374	269
Ohio	14,305	7,118	1,398	1,969	649	3,218	531	3,758	511	33,456	6,177	4,665
Oklahoma	3,329	1,640	356	504	273	874	121	748	196	8,041	1,665	1,013
Oregon	2,966	1,904	578	530	122	762	91	656	391	7,999	1,521	955
Pennsylvania	19,540	7,460	1,634	3,005	796	3,519	617	4,153	798	41,521	10,056	5,116
Rhode Island	1,314	575	150	239	103	310	33	485	219	3,428	664	793
South Carolina	4,221	1,685	387	472	216	978	115	638	317	9,029	1,541	1,324

PERSONAL HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 1993 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Personal health care (PHC) expenditures (\$ millions) (a)									Total	Medicare PHC expenditures	Medicaid PHC expenditures
	Hospital care	Physician services	Dental services	Other professional services	Home health care	Drugs (b)	Vision products (c)	Nursing home care	Other personal health care			
South Dakota	920	342	87	117	16	163	30	216	63	1,953	364	264
Tennessee	7,208	3,137	609	1,166	899	1,635	228	1,085	235	16,203	3,549	2,183
Texas	21,592	10,526	2,081	3,591	1,583	5,131	883	3,104	1,325	49,816	8,765	5,914
Utah	1,743	864	276	220	100	439	117	260	99	4,118	624	477
Vermont	562	265	84	122	52	161	24	148	82	1,499	241	232
Virginia	7,031	3,769	863	970	368	2,015	295	976	395	16,682	2,736	1,621
Washington	5,305	3,720	1,189	1,102	380	1,474	242	1,291	425	15,129	2,360	2,161
West Virginia	2,346	988	182	326	150	574	74	365	192	5,197	1,106	1,075
Wisconsin	5,537	3,362	765	875	265	1,290	240	1,752	415	14,502	2,397	2,138
Wyoming	417	160	57	68	29	113	17	83	55	998	150	137
Dist. of Columbia	2,612	672	119	267	45	175	34	231	130	4,285	603	678

Source: U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary. Estimates prepared by the Office of National Health Statistics.

Key:

(a) Data represents spending for services produced by each state's health care providers, as opposed to those consumed by state residents or supplied by state employers.

(b) Includes other medical nondurables.

(c) Includes other medical durables.

HIGHWAYS

Table 8.23

TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE: 1994 (Classified by jurisdiction)

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage				Urban mileage				Total rural and urban mileage
	Under state control (a)	Under local control	Under federal control (b)	Total rural roads	Under state control (a)	Under local control	Under federal control (b)	Total urban mileage	
United States	690,385	2,228,951	173,617	3,092,953	109,970	702,139	1,482	813,591	3,906,544
Alabama	9,108	62,918	937	72,963	1,882	18,179	8	20,069	93,032
Alaska	5,450	4,392	2,701	12,543	485	1,295	2	1,782	14,325
Arizona	5,479	18,782	13,907	38,168	649	15,518	45	16,212	54,380
Arkansas	15,021	52,892	1,626	69,539	1,217	6,460	...	7,677	77,216
California	14,703	55,424	17,803	87,930	3,841	77,268	8	81,117	169,047
Colorado	8,227	54,216	8,428	70,871	1,029	12,295	...	13,324	84,195
Connecticut	2,140	6,685	4	8,829	1,836	9,719	...	11,555	20,384
Delaware	3,442	240	3	3,685	1,488	419	...	1,907	5,592
Florida	6,995	56,780	1,309	65,084	4,926	43,468	...	48,394	113,478
Georgia	14,914	68,877	1,065	84,856	2,976	23,383	37	26,396	111,252
Hawaii (c)	836	1,386	71	2,293	352	1,424	37	1,813	4,106
Idaho	4,853	27,422	24,160	56,435	271	3,179	12	3,462	59,897
Illinois	12,438	89,143	256	101,837	4,789	30,498	25	35,312	137,149
Indiana	9,565	63,596	...	73,161	1,775	17,540	...	19,315	92,476
Iowa	9,156	94,202	116	103,474	998	8,316	5	9,319	112,793
Kansas	10,011	113,673	...	123,684	672	8,924	...	9,596	133,280
Kentucky	25,047	37,320	303	62,670	2,431	7,688	192	10,311	72,981
Louisiana	14,648	30,803	621	46,072	2,001	11,948	...	13,949	60,021
Maine	7,759	12,028	169	19,956	810	1,791	4	2,605	22,561
Maryland	3,751	11,925	40	15,716	1,659	11,704	395	13,758	29,474
Massachusetts	1,647	9,119	88	10,854	2,003	17,714	28	19,745	30,599
Michigan	7,630	81,872	22	89,524	1,962	26,185	...	28,147	117,671
Minnesota	12,125	101,437	1,620	115,182	1,202	13,814	...	15,016	130,198
Mississippi	9,681	54,475	841	64,997	836	7,055	22	7,913	72,910
Missouri	30,658	74,316	838	105,812	1,400	15,099	...	16,499	122,311
Montana	7,999	44,744	14,218	66,961	169	2,216	...	2,385	69,346
Nebraska (d)	9,910	77,597	140	87,647	345	4,738	...	5,083	92,730
Nevada	4,745	22,985	13,832	41,562	530	4,060	...	4,590	46,152
New Hampshire	3,614	8,373	136	12,123	409	2,490	...	2,899	15,022
New Jersey	1,473	9,749	22	11,244	1,846	22,324	18	24,188	35,432
New Mexico	10,905	34,906	9,329	55,140	596	5,485	...	6,081	61,221
New York	11,570	60,378	149	72,097	4,699	35,162	46	39,907	112,004
North Carolina	68,926	3,866	1,788	74,580	9,247	12,404	248	21,899	96,479
North Dakota	7,195	76,891	826	84,912	205	1,614	...	1,819	86,731
Ohio	16,418	64,932	29	81,379	4,093	28,989	3	33,085	114,464
Oklahoma (c)	12,099	87,555	19	99,673	1,008	11,784	2	12,794	112,467
Oregon	10,428	33,576	29,877	73,881	857	9,257	34	10,148	84,029
Pennsylvania	36,215	48,030	967	85,212	8,094	25,139	...	33,233	118,445
Rhode Island	336	1,015	9	1,360	835	3,778	...	4,613	5,973
South Carolina	34,791	18,342	602	53,735	6,897	3,621	...	10,518	64,253
South Dakota	7,685	71,754	1,971	81,410	189	1,717	1	1,907	83,317
Tennessee	11,616	56,507	578	68,701	2,403	14,423	...	16,826	85,527
Texas	67,598	145,065	925	213,588	9,260	71,615	28	80,903	294,491
Utah	5,048	22,715	6,878	34,641	762	5,430	9	6,201	40,842
Vermont	2,662	10,114	71	12,847	176	1,148	9	1,333	14,180
Virginia	48,349	582	1,816	50,747	8,417	9,568	211	18,196	68,943
Washington	17,764	37,548	6,986	62,298	1,163	16,338	...	17,501	79,799
West Virginia	30,380	658	633	31,671	1,346	1,805	...	3,151	34,822
Wisconsin	10,927	83,282	989	95,198	1,488	14,237	...	15,725	110,923
Wyoming	6,448	23,864	3,899	34,211	394	1,914	1	2,309	36,520
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...	1,052	...	52	1,104	1,104

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. Compiled for calendar year ending December 31, 1994, from reports of state authorities.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) Includes state highway agency, state park, state toll and other state agency roadways.

(b) Mileage in federal parks, forests and reservations that are not part of the state and local highway systems.

(c) 1993 data used (1994 base data not available).

(d) 1993 base data were factored to 1994 levels by FHWA.

Table 8.24
STATE RECEIPTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	State highway user tax revenues (a)	Road and crossing tolls (b)	Other state imposts, general fund revenues (c)	Miscellaneous income	Federal highway administration	Transfers from local governments	Bond proceeds (d)	Total receipts
United States	34,410,131	3,299,340	3,099,124	1,933,086	18,275,799	1,380,815	4,180,139	66,578,434
Alabama	534,731	...	2,810	4,097	314,648	...	9,400	865,686
Alaska	44,111	15,647	134,246	23,310	218,397	...	...	435,711
Arizona	645,016	...	106,556	36,574	265,320	158,955	88,633	1,301,054
Arkansas	411,627	...	34,547	7,937	220,942	3,012	...	678,065
California	3,416,757	134,209	...	97,455	1,876,295	390,943	1,345	5,917,004
Colorado	522,297	...	36,425	61,763	225,074	126,986	...	1,002,545
Connecticut	453,380	219	8	61,249	376,094	190	322,908	1,214,048
Delaware	127,500	91,746	21,920	14,969	85,606	...	81,207	422,948
Florida	1,359,705	315,123	124,616	113,187	783,480	80,991	83,422	2,860,524
Georgia	478,348	14,972	126,188	43,203	425,220	12,381	197,570	1,297,882
Hawaii (e)	115,814	...	14,125	10,124	222,645	...	...	362,708
Idaho	216,507	...	...	...	126,885	4,325	...	347,717
Illinois	1,620,296	280,460	89,451	37,464	671,495	28,146	101,370	2,828,682
Indiana	761,091	65,293	1,300	74,393	365,342	25,502	...	1,292,921
Iowa	602,954	...	148,882	13,097	221,947	3,060	...	989,940
Kansas	375,785	47,284	181,605	37,657	225,864	23,977	267,635	1,159,807
Kentucky	786,260	10,428	177,119	83,264	253,883	60	...	1,311,014
Louisiana	607,244	31,000	177,377	38,214	297,548	...	31,525	1,182,908
Maine	192,582	40,576	952	5,579	86,080	...	93,136	418,905
Maryland	758,812	122,123	41,288	45,325	281,963	15,356	40,062	1,304,929
Massachusetts	665,464	154,488	...	57,603	877,605	165	356,210	2,111,535
Michigan	1,105,552	17,490	107,939	86,174	410,872	28,049	150,498	1,906,574
Minnesota	919,936	...	13,614	53,919	240,178	17,990	8,149	1,253,786
Mississippi	412,111	...	32,069	15,726	212,668	4,241	...	676,815
Missouri	709,183	...	149,468	8,114	457,190	4,865	...	1,265,360
Montana	184,463	...	4,943	3,635	162,101	787	...	338,613
Nebraska	283,193	...	115,716	3,146	151,851	12,824	...	617,754
Nevada	272,742	...	311	17,166	145,960	5,207	90,053	445,317
New Hampshire	144,155	46,901	...	9,115	84,648	4,337	104,553	354,303
New Jersey	453,679	526,008	...	228,053	584,863	3,102	265,896	2,312,424
New Mexico	332,598	...	58,488	12,271	191,653	760	49,569	534,180
New York	1,646,923	617,593	294,371	150,141	741,793	...	1,178,308	4,728,171
North Carolina	1,135,322	1,426	150,574	104,537	503,860	17,626	278	1,778,324
North Dakota	120,357	...	4,196	1,014	128,019	13,523	...	264,357
Ohio	1,777,446	95,356	...	31,950	739,695	16,660	225,370	2,603,889
Oklahoma	416,711	98,353	26,115	1,856	231,742	10,370	...	759,865
Oregon	573,277	...	29,457	7,815	276,883	11,975	...	906,618
Pennsylvania	1,854,079	312,622	...	64,256	850,585	13,516	135,620	3,213,715
Rhode Island	151,055	9,322	25,213	590	131,450	...	30,425	347,955
South Carolina	382,679	...	...	2,613	248,623	1,010	...	631,834
South Dakota	113,658	...	35,901	2,955	130,679	4,815	...	297,479
Tennessee	742,554	68	41,516	7,615	290,258	11,614	...	1,143,734
Texas	2,305,527	54,974	20,857	59,725	1,091,505	218,261	...	3,553,031
Utah	234,150	300	35,567	2,766	100,828	2,153	...	397,090
Vermont	107,347	...	1,198	5,212	49,821	335	1,936	186,884
Virginia	956,777	76,500	500,565	51,915	349,117	32,675	42,762	2,019,422
Washington	1,041,640	76,222	815	20,580	453,681	33,586	84,431	1,654,885
West Virginia	463,018	42,637	8,587	14,108	296,921	238	...	775,724
Wisconsin	763,197	...	140	33,136	324,450	35,023	99,844	1,262,094
Wyoming	75,137	...	22,089	6,225	170,704	1,224	...	287,669
Dist. of Columbia	35,384	...	...	60,294	70,868	...	38,024	204,570

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, 1994*. Compiled from reports of state authorities.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) Amounts shown represent only those highway-user revenues that were expended on state or local roads. Amounts expended on non-highway purposes are excluded.

(b) Toll receipts allocated for non-highway purposes are excluded.

(c) Amounts shown represent gross general fund appropriations for highways reduced by the amount of highway-user revenues placed in the state general fund.

(d) Bonds issued for and redeemed by refunding are excluded.

(e) 1994 state highway finance data not reported. Estimated by FHWA.

HIGHWAYS

Table 8.25

STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1994 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital outlay									
	Federal-aid highways					Administration & highway police	Bond interest	Grants-in-aid to local governments	Bond retirement (b)	Total disbursements
	Interim national highway system (a)	Other federal aid systems	Other roads & streets	Total	Maintenance & traffic services					
United States	21,272,248	6,539,512	3,099,940	32,058,326	10,136,228	9,056,198	2,136,525	8,544,791	2,181,163	64,113,231
Alabama	247,812	91,109	87,367	426,288	179,326	124,897	4,263	84,487	15,195	834,456
Alaska	98,060	109,522	32,835	240,417	125,495	48,270	1,065	15,087	5,377	435,711
Arizona	355,855	67,643	82,653	506,151	71,724	122,708	137,703	366,119	50,468	1,254,873
Arkansas	200,395	105,142	75,541	381,078	104,751	56,446	...	115,429	...	657,704
California	2,122,725	262,830	115,710	2,501,265	601,460	1,342,130	8,856	614,284	4,720	5,072,715
Colorado	347,827	59,057	33,123	440,007	130,436	159,520	...	248,625	...	978,588
Connecticut	504,917	100,050	26,569	631,536	82,518	107,717	174,506	19,919	85,199	1,101,395
Delaware	151,796	24,117	47,353	223,266	69,078	51,613	44,126	3,000	24,486	419,569
Florida	1,464,254	307,993	41,735	1,813,982	375,355	339,226	150,063	178,150	35,715	2,892,491
Georgia	522,186	201,161	6,581	729,928	229,059	164,653	51,881	3,855	56,150	1,235,526
Hawaii (c) .....	...	...	...	303,746	19,983	25,929	11,758	22,942	15,419	399,777
Idaho	103,998	47,260	18,011	169,269	59,035	34,277	...	85,573	...	348,154
Illinois	617,374	381,918	303,971	1,303,263	332,178	309,960	126,574	439,619	90,419	2,602,013
Indiana	400,056	193,513	47,241	640,810	198,168	83,833	35,856	323,330	15,370	1,297,367
Iowa	282,749	130,707	...	413,456	100,227	114,843	...	370,598	...	999,124
Kansas (d) .....	...	...	...	570,710	94,798	74,385	51,232	124,738	3,110	918,973
Kentucky	303,063	187,190	246,279	736,532	184,911	95,856	81,629	103,769	100,570	1,303,267
Louisiana	328,933	212,476	53,509	594,918	150,064	121,825	96,093	46,316	96,862	1,106,078
Maine	92,649	38,457	23,007	154,113	106,377	41,977	9,529	19,266	17,695	348,957
Maryland	306,486	91,423	10,336	408,245	195,572	251,703	26,322	265,466	115,625	1,262,933
Massachusetts	1,144,145	117,454	63,726	1,325,325	159,507	302,371	142,807	124,201	53,496	2,107,707
Michigan	573,773	34,056	13,397	621,226	196,613	261,237	26,427	690,282	8,605	1,804,390
Minnesota	343,357	65,207	126,798	535,362	150,321	101,666	7,650	376,702	29,926	1,201,627
Mississippi	211,717	114,939	50,840	377,496	65,312	85,781	8,978	77,929	29,079	644,575
Missouri	466,759	152,958	41,673	661,390	275,994	164,600	...	163,376	...	1,265,360
Montana	95,398	80,414	20,604	196,416	61,176	40,067	6,973	30,826	3,155	338,613
Nebraska	140,463	77,255	120,720	338,438	56,782	36,826	...	185,708	...	617,754
Nevada (d) .....	...	...	...	272,170	64,330	49,943	2,327	43,827	12,720	445,317
New Hampshire	74,843	11,781	41,152	127,776	89,028	60,816	19,397	19,557	37,729	354,303
New Jersey	826,169	57,466	77,752	961,387	322,665	508,102	267,729	59,381	193,160	2,312,424
New Mexico	178,504	44,740	71,837	295,081	115,306	71,735	1,590	46,198	4,270	534,180
New York	1,864,795	340,985	42,232	2,248,012	820,040	653,361	234,022	418,448	354,288	4,728,171
North Carolina	603,928	168,312	168,004	940,244	436,718	272,189	4,022	92,166	32,985	1,778,324
North Dakota	95,486	46,684	8,302	150,472	38,616	28,233	...	47,036	...	264,357
Ohio	634,389	201,024	128,129	963,542	372,777	413,640	30,090	739,575	84,265	2,603,889
Oklahoma	141,057	68,800	128,234	338,091	113,458	105,485	40,871	157,560	4,400	759,865
Oregon	250,342	77,876	23,944	352,162	103,730	118,849	2,838	318,104	10,935	906,618
Pennsylvania	982,777	417,676	162,318	1,562,771	813,511	350,169	140,457	136,902	209,905	3,213,715
Rhode Island	200,485	43,739	570	244,794	57,114	18,115	13,774	...	14,158	347,955
South Carolina	212,619	106,430	93,855	412,904	137,044	73,478	...	8,408	...	631,834
South Dakota	92,387	75,850	32,908	201,145	41,209	30,377	...	24,748	...	297,479
Tennessee	285,994	278,123	27,441	591,558	180,825	125,241	1,310	240,610	4,190	1,143,734
Texas	1,299,494	552,036	56,481	1,908,011	657,718	625,967	25,649	154,031	181,655	3,553,031
Utah	152,387	59,207	3,706	215,300	68,400	48,605	...	64,785	...	397,090
Vermont	28,472	28,391	9,440	66,303	43,585	50,489	1,883	21,590	3,034	186,884
Virginia	428,679	225,345	160,029	814,053	686,415	275,111	39,937	185,371	18,535	2,019,422
Washington	617,360	83,834	1	701,195	202,590	266,417	45,560	378,657	60,466	1,654,885
West Virginia	282,754	129,073	67,513	479,340	175,210	57,292	20,602	...	43,280	775,724
Wisconsin	428,645	196,162	34,203	659,010	133,650	136,891	30,099	276,979	25,465	1,262,094
Wyoming	97,446	51,316	32,055	180,817	63,451	32,139	...	11,262	...	287,669
Dist. of Columbia	66,489	20,811	40,255	127,555	22,618	19,238	10,077	...	25,082	204,570

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, 1994*. Compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991,

established the entire Principal Arterial system as the Interim National Highway System (NHS) until the U.S. Congress approves an official NHS.

(b) Bonds issued for and redeemed by funding are excluded.

(c) 1994 state highway finance data not reported.

(d) Segregation by federal aid systems not identified by state.

Table 8.26

APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS: FISCAL YEAR 1995
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Interstate construction, (Fiscal 1996)	National highway system	Surface transportation program	Interstate maintenance	Bridge program	Highway safety (a)	Total (b)
United States (c)	1,329,620	3,310,336	3,869,451	2,775,289	2,549,114	182,186	14,015,996
Alabama	11,584	63,969	82,169	52,603	40,501	3,175	254,001
Alaska .....	...	51,852	113,004	21,262	8,500	917	195,535
Arizona .....	...	43,976	56,111	59,239	6,343	2,558	168,227
Arkansas .....	...	38,315	46,839	30,485	27,903	2,112	145,654
California	121,757	290,528	351,174	278,920	166,119	17,649	1,226,147
Colorado .....	...	51,524	67,085	50,671	24,630	2,628	196,538
Connecticut	10,215	55,790	100,324	35,016	50,579	1,969	253,893
Delaware .....	...	16,737	25,980	13,883	6,407	917	63,924
Florida .....	...	131,271	209,425	104,524	46,100	8,112	499,432
Georgia	18,258	96,287	122,297	99,251	42,891	4,674	383,658
Hawaii .....	...	17,065	63,666	13,883	19,416	917	114,947
Idaho .....	...	25,598	38,361	25,589	6,768	1,194	97,510
Illinois .....	...	127,333	164,583	95,715	92,221	7,589	487,441
Indiana .....	...	71,543	101,528	62,002	34,397	3,971	273,441
Iowa .....	...	51,524	64,815	38,495	38,966	2,737	196,537
Kansas .....	...	46,929	50,982	39,437	39,256	2,809	179,413
Kentucky .....	...	54,149	68,871	48,046	33,011	2,767	206,844
Louisiana .....	...	55,307	42,336	49,675	59,283	2,904	209,505
Maine .....	...	20,675	26,001	13,883	17,192	917	78,668
Maryland	108,849	52,308	60,671	45,783	37,203	2,860	307,674
Massachusetts	481,250	62,354	15,269	46,912	111,439	3,527	720,751
Michigan .....	...	93,289	96,642	90,188	68,680	6,242	355,041
Minnesota .....	...	57,103	79,213	53,047	25,488	3,776	218,627
Mississippi .....	...	41,647	43,992	33,131	36,881	2,181	157,832
Missouri .....	...	81,295	63,762	74,387	85,114	4,077	308,635
Montana .....	...	36,099	45,359	43,206	11,282	1,207	137,153
Nebraska .....	...	35,650	49,185	22,428	26,031	1,878	135,172
Nevada .....	...	25,654	39,603	24,446	6,343	1,150	97,196
New Hampshire .....	...	20,019	28,519	13,883	12,980	917	76,318
New Jersey	79,380	86,958	76,468	30,181	132,170	4,485	409,642
New Mexico .....	...	35,115	44,584	44,612	7,951	1,485	133,747
New York .....	...	181,913	142,664	100,649	253,721	10,777	689,724
North Carolina	18,123	84,293	104,928	58,200	67,687	4,586	337,817
North Dakota .....	...	24,613	40,400	21,204	6,343	1,131	93,691
Ohio	20,204	118,800	123,186	105,312	100,861	7,025	475,388
Oklahoma .....	...	50,211	61,150	37,727	39,786	2,708	191,582
Oregon	25,035	40,980	33,284	42,023	36,867	2,584	180,773
Pennsylvania	307,146	136,935	46,488	73,298	256,284	7,603	827,754
Rhode Island .....	...	17,065	21,353	13,883	16,455	917	69,673
South Carolina .....	...	48,570	58,001	47,430	28,817	2,566	185,384
South Dakota .....	...	27,239	40,151	25,577	9,511	1,305	103,783
Tennessee	1,844	73,298	79,276	68,375	53,653	3,537	279,983
Texas	26,222	227,225	309,039	208,795	105,143	12,295	888,719
Utah .....	...	31,177	29,145	46,340	10,888	1,367	118,917
Vermont .....	...	18,050	22,198	13,883	13,906	917	68,954
Virginia	80,545	72,965	74,628	77,326	48,434	4,046	357,944
Washington .....	...	58,639	40,111	60,032	60,290	3,469	222,541
West Virginia .....	...	40,980	37,028	22,325	53,194	1,343	154,870
Wisconsin .....	...	55,134	84,343	37,622	30,168	3,835	211,102
Wyoming .....	...	27,239	34,880	34,128	6,343	917	103,507
Dist. of Columbia	19,209	17,658	20,404	13,883	14,209	917	86,280
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	459	459
Guam .....	...	...	...	...	...	459	459
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	...	...	...	459	459
Puerto Rico .....	...	19,491	27,976	12,495	14,508	2,022	76,492
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	459	459	459

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1994*.

Note: Apportioned pursuant to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). Does not include funds from the Mass Transit or the National Recreational Trails accounts of the Highway Trust Fund.

(a) Includes \$19.7 million administered by the Federal Highway Administration and \$162.5 million administered by the National Highway Traffic

Safety Administration.

(b) Does not include funds from the following programs: Emergency Relief, Federal Lands Highway Programs, mandated projects, National Magnetic Levitation Development, High-Speed Ground Transportation Development, and Intelligent Vehicle-Highway System, among others. These funds are allocated from the Highway Trust Fund.

(c) Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Chapter Nine

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

State-federal and state-local relations in an era of federalism reform — includes information on state intergovernmental revenue from and expenditures to the federal government and local governments and data on state intergovernmental expenditures per capita.



Table 9.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY STATE: 1985-1994
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1985</i>
Total	\$214,239	\$195,201	\$178,000	\$153,350	\$134,457	\$121,079	\$114,610	\$107,962	\$112,596	\$105,478
Alabama	3,209	3,081	2,795	2,347	2,101	1,802	1,721	1,559	1,759	1,719
Alaska	1,063	948	837	738	717	663	593	624	664	640
Arizona	2,996	2,640	2,235	1,810	1,620	1,305	1,177	1,188	1,206	1,122
Arkansas	1,966	1,855	1,691	1,439	1,250	1,106	1,011	1,009	1,123	1,014
California	26,219	21,635	19,738	16,885	13,932	11,936	11,676	11,006	11,291	10,589
Colorado	2,102	2,109	1,905	1,707	1,429	1,359	1,241	1,152	1,220	1,166
Connecticut	3,028	2,691	2,593	2,393	1,973	1,771	1,542	1,489	1,501	1,377
Delaware	472	455	425	386	313	313	319	301	314	318
Florida	8,018	7,579	6,187	5,209	4,576	4,095	3,419	3,155	3,244	3,122
Georgia	5,028	4,408	4,028	3,553	3,136	3,089	2,964	2,512	2,732	2,371
Hawaii	1,088	984	839	739	598	528	477	460	473	436
Idaho	778	712	694	590	569	501	477	392	435	445
Illinois	8,506	7,845	6,937	5,954	5,280	4,989	4,670	4,468	5,010	4,688
Indiana	3,553	3,732	3,242	2,767	2,423	2,115	1,960	1,982	2,000	1,825
Iowa	2,015	1,737	1,660	1,475	1,289	1,183	1,199	1,090	1,158	1,164
Kansas	1,666	1,608	1,376	1,165	1,021	912	880	848	884	856
Kentucky	3,096	3,041	2,951	2,493	2,044	1,853	1,766	1,702	1,784	1,764
Louisiana	5,233	4,817	4,417	3,249	2,658	2,304	2,135	1,919	2,039	1,785
Maine	1,269	1,166	1,047	926	762	688	665	689	672	659
Maryland	3,637	3,310	2,940	2,557	2,350	2,156	2,004	2,002	1,959	1,812
Massachusetts	6,261	5,520	5,218	4,709	3,857	3,688	3,328	2,983	3,082	2,842
Michigan	7,117	6,654	6,004	5,426	4,751	4,553	4,243	4,199	4,353	3,961
Minnesota	3,515	3,297	2,894	2,559	2,366	2,269	2,120	2,037	2,110	1,983
Mississippi	2,507	2,285	2,193	1,822	1,595	1,366	1,324	1,274	1,344	1,188
Missouri	3,971	3,566	3,498	2,827	2,177	2,031	1,942	1,926	1,982	1,935
Montana	906	831	765	687	591	559	546	540	592	584
Nebraska	1,114	1,108	997	868	779	709	712	607	661	675
Nevada	797	767	669	544	442	389	336	394	418	387
New Hampshire	956	652	935	540	427	411	398	389	404	420
New Jersey	6,163	6,189	5,217	4,517	3,977	3,570	3,328	3,327	3,354	2,945
New Mexico	1,714	1,534	1,379	1,118	959	907	831	779	857	891
New York	22,445	21,166	19,305	17,226	15,761	13,700	12,494	11,932	12,380	11,093
North Carolina	4,862	4,498	3,971	3,447	2,942	2,498	2,299	2,171	2,281	2,134
North Dakota	702	640	603	533	471	431	462	419	433	452
Ohio	8,366	7,716	7,064	6,220	5,388	4,965	4,693	4,382	4,764	4,158
Oklahoma	2,359	2,111	2,066	1,788	1,568	1,508	1,406	1,317	1,400	1,236
Oregon	2,355	2,099	2,050	1,694	1,708	1,426	1,322	1,243	1,340	1,449
Pennsylvania	9,705	8,517	8,293	6,870	6,125	6,390	5,793	5,271	5,718	4,964
Rhode Island	1,100	1,107	986	908	773	684	644	550	570	573
South Carolina	2,726	2,521	2,393	2,078	1,892	1,455	1,354	1,280	1,322	1,324
South Dakota	724	654	601	539	511	464	443	440	457	480
Tennessee	3,940	3,925	3,658	3,129	2,717	2,353	2,225	2,018	2,128	2,049
Texas	12,669	11,035	9,645	7,837	6,889	5,974	5,168	4,853	5,225	4,477
Utah	1,209	1,173	1,042	839	838	822	725	784	807	759
Vermont	546	557	503	409	377	356	324	314	334	336
Virginia	3,180	2,945	2,773	2,432	2,237	2,119	1,961	1,905	1,995	1,817
Washington	3,924	3,722	3,374	2,832	2,568	2,294	2,170	1,978	1,905	1,826
West Virginia	2,166	1,884	1,668	1,284	1,009	952	1,056	1,028	1,063	904
Wisconsin	3,450	3,397	3,127	2,799	2,538	2,312	2,228	2,155	2,310	2,112
Wyoming	714	645	593	597	568	484	448	449	471	503
Dist. of Columbia	2,222	1,961	1,951	1,847	1,718	1,523	1,615	1,515	1,423	1,498
American Samoa	67	59	107	51	79	75	48	51	46	43
Guam	154	161	139	116	100	116	106	103	127	95
No. Mariana Islands	52	47	65	75	62	60	52	46	49	47
Puerto Rico	3,388	3,132	3,084	2,916	3,082	2,515	2,390	2,307	2,296	2,348
Trust Territory .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	129
U.S. Virgin Islands	191	181	158	175	273	116	121	119	141	132
Adjustments or undistributed to states	1,059	592	475	711	302	366	2,058	1,331	859	1,856

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.2

SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS: 1944 TO 1994 (In thousands, except per capita)

To local governments									
Total			For specified purposes						
Fiscal year	Amount	Per capita	To federal government	For general		Education	Public welfare	Highways	All other
			(a)	Total	local government support				
1944	\$ 1,842,000	\$ 13.95	...	\$ 1,842,000	\$ 274,000	\$ 861,000	\$ 368,000	\$ 298,000	\$ 41,000
1946	2,092,000	15.03	...	2,092,000	357,000	953,000	376,000	339,000	67,000
1948	3,283,000	22.60	...	3,283,000	428,000	1,554,000	648,000	507,000	146,000
1950	4,217,000	28.13	...	4,217,000	482,000	2,054,000	792,000	610,000	279,000
1952	5,044,000	32.57	...	5,044,000	549,000	2,523,000	976,000	728,000	268,000
1953	5,384,000	34.20	...	5,384,000	592,000	2,737,000	981,000	803,000	271,000
1954	5,679,000	35.41	...	5,679,000	600,000	2,930,000	1,004,000	871,000	274,000
1955	5,986,000	36.61	...	5,986,000	591,000	3,150,000	1,046,000	911,000	288,000
1956	6,538,000	39.26	...	6,538,000	631,000	3,541,000	1,069,000	984,000	313,000
1957	7,440,000	43.87	...	7,440,000	668,000	4,212,000	1,136,000	1,082,000	342,000
1958	8,089,000	46.65	...	8,089,000	687,000	4,598,000	1,247,000	1,167,000	390,000
1959	8,689,000	49.26	...	8,689,000	725,000	4,957,000	1,409,000	1,207,000	391,000
1960	9,443,000	52.88	...	9,443,000	806,000	5,461,000	1,483,000	1,247,000	446,000
1962	10,906,000	58.97	...	10,906,000	839,000	6,474,000	1,777,000	1,327,000	489,000
1963	11,885,000	63.34	...	11,885,000	1,012,000	6,993,000	1,919,000	1,416,000	545,000
1964	12,968,000	68.15	...	12,968,000	1,053,000	7,664,000	2,108,000	1,524,000	619,000
1965	14,174,000	73.57	...	14,174,000	1,102,000	8,351,000	2,436,000	1,630,000	655,000
1966	16,928,000	86.94	...	16,928,000	1,361,000	10,177,000	2,882,000	1,725,000	783,000
1967	19,056,000	96.94	...	19,056,000	1,585,000	11,845,000	2,897,000	1,861,000	868,000
1968	21,950,000	110.56	...	21,950,000	1,993,000	13,321,000	3,527,000	2,029,000	1,080,000
1969	24,779,000	123.56	...	24,779,000	2,135,000	14,858,000	4,402,000	2,109,000	1,275,000
1970	28,892,000	142.64	...	28,892,000	2,958,000	17,085,000	5,003,000	2,439,000	1,407,000
1971	32,640,000	158.39	...	32,640,000	3,258,000	19,292,000	5,760,000	2,507,000	1,823,000
1972	36,759,246	176.27	...	36,759,246	3,752,327	21,195,345	6,943,634	2,633,417	2,234,523
1973	40,822,135	193.81	...	40,822,135	4,279,646	23,315,651	7,531,738	2,953,424	2,741,676
1974	45,941,111	216.07	\$ 341,194	45,599,917	4,803,875	27,106,812	7,028,750	3,211,455	3,449,025
1975	51,978,324	242.03	974,780	51,003,544	5,129,333	31,110,237	7,136,104	3,224,861	4,403,009
1976	57,858,242	266.79	1,179,580	56,678,662	5,673,843	34,083,711	8,307,411	3,240,806	5,372,891
1977	62,459,903	285.10	1,386,237	61,073,666	6,372,543	36,964,306	8,756,717	3,631,108	5,348,992
1978	67,287,260	303.88	1,472,378	65,814,882	6,819,438	40,125,488	8,585,558	3,821,135	6,463,263
1979	75,962,980	339.25	1,493,215	74,469,765	8,224,338	46,195,698	8,675,473	4,148,573	7,225,683
1980	84,504,451	374.07	1,746,301	82,758,150	8,643,789	52,688,101	9,241,551	4,382,716	7,801,993
1981	93,179,549	406.89	1,872,980	91,306,569	9,570,248	57,257,373	11,025,445	4,751,449	8,702,054
1982	98,742,976	426.78	1,793,284	96,949,692	10,044,372	60,683,583	11,965,123	5,028,072	9,228,542
1983	100,886,902	431.77	1,764,821	99,122,081	10,364,144	63,118,351	10,919,847	5,277,447	9,442,292
1984	108,373,188	459.49	1,722,115	106,651,073	10,744,740	67,484,926	11,923,430	5,686,834	10,811,143
1985	121,571,151	510.56	1,963,468	119,607,683	12,319,623	74,936,970	12,673,123	6,019,069	13,658,898
1986	131,966,258	548.76	2,105,831	129,860,427	13,383,912	81,929,467	14,214,613	6,470,049	13,862,386
1987	141,278,672	581.88	2,455,362	138,823,310	14,245,089	88,253,298	14,753,727	6,784,699	14,786,497
1988	151,661,866	618.55	2,652,981	149,008,885	14,896,991	95,390,536	15,032,315	6,949,190	16,739,853
1989	165,415,415	667.98	2,929,622	162,485,793	15,749,681	104,601,291	16,697,915	7,376,173	18,060,733
1990	175,027,632	705.46	3,243,634	171,783,998	16,565,106	109,438,131	18,403,149	7,784,316	19,593,296
1991	186,398,234	740.91	3,464,364	182,933,870	16,977,032	116,179,860	20,903,400	8,126,477	20,747,101
1992	201,313,434	791.04	3,608,911	197,704,523	16,368,139	124,919,686	25,942,234	8,480,871	21,993,593
1993	214,094,882	832.00	3,625,051	210,469,831	17,690,986	131,179,517	31,339,777	9,298,624	20,960,927
1994	225,610,354	868.50	3,603,447	222,006,907	18,044,015	135,861,024	34,189,235	9,622,849	24,289,784

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Represents primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program. This column also duplicates some funds listed under "Public welfare" and "All other" columns.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.3

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY STATE: 1988-1994

(Amounts are in thousands of dollars and per capitas are in whole dollars)

State	Amount (in thousands)				Per capita amounts				Percentage change in per capita amounts		
	1994	1992	1990	1988	1994	1992	1990	1988	1992 to 1994	1990 to 1992	1988 to 1990
United States	\$225,610,354	\$201,313,434	\$175,027,632	\$151,661,866	\$ 868.50	\$ 791.20	\$ 705.44	\$ 618.55	9.8	12.2	14.0
Alabama	2,349,153	2,143,312	2,015,484	1,772,140	556.80	518.84	498.88	432.02	7.3	4.0	15.5
Alaska	1,246,725	1,048,860	909,183	794,294	2,057.30	1,786.81	1,653.06	1,515.83	15.1	8.1	9.1
Arizona	3,577,730	2,996,879	2,432,564	2,014,460	877.97	781.45	663.73	577.37	12.4	17.7	15.0
Arkansas	1,547,294	1,465,060	1,176,535	1,053,029	630.78	611.72	500.44	439.68	3.1	22.2	13.8
California	44,546,355	39,402,316	35,173,773	29,754,786	1,417.27	1,274.78	1,181.99	1,050.89	11.2	7.9	12.5
Colorado	2,553,610	1,969,365	1,816,163	1,601,393	698.47	568.69	551.35	485.12	22.8	3.1	13.7
Connecticut	2,256,866	2,090,932	1,857,595	1,477,198	689.12	637.67	565.13	456.91	8.1	12.8	23.7
Delaware	419,704	390,542	358,518	317,800	594.48	566.00	538.32	481.52	5.0	5.1	11.8
Florida	10,236,796	8,405,800	7,204,813	6,500,752	733.66	622.19	556.87	527.02	17.9	11.7	5.7
Georgia	4,473,816	3,723,502	3,667,040	2,928,597	634.13	550.41	566.08	461.78	15.2	-2.8	22.6
Hawaii	142,404	127,640	113,673	49,776	120.78	110.70	102.59	45.33	9.1	7.9	126.3
Idaho	858,750	780,742	584,926	489,765	757.94	732.40	580.86	488.30	3.5	26.1	19.0
Illinois	7,412,264	6,706,663	5,856,022	5,274,272	630.72	577.66	512.29	454.13	9.2	12.8	12.8
Indiana	4,594,808	3,677,893	3,385,370	2,995,457	798.82	650.72	610.64	539.14	22.8	6.6	13.3
Iowa	2,461,697	2,160,539	1,946,027	1,802,094	870.17	769.42	700.77	635.88	13.1	9.8	10.2
Kansas	2,114,401	1,440,836	1,311,740	1,073,214	827.88	572.21	529.35	430.15	44.7	8.1	23.1
Kentucky	2,581,409	2,392,289	1,913,433	1,741,531	674.53	637.43	518.97	467.27	5.8	22.8	30.5
Louisiana	2,844,099	2,634,974	2,330,717	1,865,441	659.12	616.66	552.30	423.19	6.9	11.7	11.1
Maine	738,961	711,798	663,588	544,712	595.94	575.42	540.38	452.04	3.6	6.5	19.5
Maryland	2,804,841	2,558,591	2,288,000	2,233,494	560.30	520.67	478.56	483.23	7.6	8.8	-1.0
Massachusetts	4,451,132	4,047,945	4,649,241	4,127,655	736.82	674.77	772.81	699.72	9.2	-12.7	10.4
Michigan	8,864,360	6,970,998	6,313,931	5,813,874	933.48	739.79	679.28	629.21	26.2	8.9	8.0
Minnesota	5,378,559	4,733,385	4,277,456	3,621,482	1,177.70	1,057.98	977.48	840.84	11.3	8.2	16.3
Mississippi	2,070,637	1,765,089	1,691,111	1,391,664	775.81	675.50	656.74	531.17	14.8	2.9	23.6
Missouri	3,250,024	2,773,013	2,561,392	2,303,781	615.77	533.99	500.57	448.12	15.3	6.7	11.7
Montana	675,772	610,277	419,878	308,044	789.45	741.53	525.50	382.66	6.5	41.1	37.3
Nebraska	1,087,419	1,047,544	771,891	552,488	670.01	653.08	489.16	344.87	2.6	33.5	41.8
Nevada	1,277,353	1,107,607	949,281	725,283	876.70	832.16	789.75	688.12	5.4	5.4	14.8
New Hampshire	368,587	293,668	220,209	204,898	324.18	263.62	198.57	188.85	23.0	32.8	5.1
New Jersey	8,269,624	7,859,234	6,005,632	5,462,250	1,046.26	1,005.92	776.93	707.45	4.0	29.5	9.8
New Mexico	1,821,635	1,619,075	1,463,158	1,244,887	1,101.35	1,024.08	965.78	826.07	7.5	6.0	16.9
New York	24,641,493	24,711,442	19,443,872	16,767,678	1,356.24	1,365.65	1,080.76	936.27	-0.7	26.4	15.4
North Carolina	6,589,994	5,523,219	5,084,636	4,066,203	932.11	807.72	766.68	626.63	15.4	5.4	22.4
North Dakota	422,452	402,727	369,588	365,329	662.15	634.22	578.38	547.72	4.4	9.7	5.6
Ohio	8,531,560	7,999,399	7,386,283	6,315,346	768.47	726.89	680.95	581.79	5.7	6.7	17.0
Oklahoma	2,388,001	2,166,336	1,636,573	1,447,844	732.97	675.71	520.21	446.59	8.5	29.9	16.5
Oregon	2,261,202	1,613,334	1,479,025	1,201,765	732.73	542.30	520.42	434.32	35.1	4.2	19.8
Pennsylvania	8,683,499	8,616,122	6,921,300	6,119,723	720.50	718.61	582.45	509.93	0.3	23.4	14.2
Rhode Island	444,141	500,667	488,214	374,269	445.48	499.67	486.75	376.91	-10.8	2.7	29.1
South Carolina	2,203,683	2,031,830	1,885,288	1,574,229	601.44	565.18	540.82	453.67	6.4	4.5	19.2
South Dakota	300,224	280,445	241,962	221,219	416.40	395.55	347.65	310.27	5.3	13.8	12.0
Tennessee	2,998,831	2,288,949	2,210,631	1,685,450	579.48	455.88	453.28	344.32	27.1	0.6	31.6
Texas	11,091,281	9,365,415	7,342,620	6,625,955	603.51	530.11	432.27	393.44	13.8	22.6	9.9
Utah	1,302,964	1,140,214	980,782	842,039	682.90	629.60	569.23	498.25	8.5	10.6	14.2
Vermont	301,624	303,258	265,368	213,223	520.04	531.10	471.35	382.81	-2.1	12.7	23.1
Virginia	3,861,915	3,489,912	3,471,957	3,038,790	589.43	546.24	560.99	505.20	7.9	-2.6	11.0
Washington	5,049,189	4,578,587	3,632,019	3,485,095	945.01	889.74	746.25	749.81	6.2	19.2	-0.5
West Virginia	1,249,440	1,149,496	959,756	870,197	685.75	636.14	535.28	463.86	7.8	18.8	15.4
Wisconsin	5,327,881	4,845,330	4,315,552	3,855,521	1,048.38	969.65	882.17	794.13	8.1	9.9	11.1
Wyoming	684,195	650,384	583,862	551,480	1,437.38	1,401.69	1,286.04	1,151.32	2.5	9.0	11.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.4
PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE,
BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1993

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
United States	\$ 832.00	\$ 68.75	\$ 509.78	\$121.79	\$ 36.14	\$ 33.43	\$ 62.11
Alabama	528.20	26.02	416.22	2.41	40.53	3.95	39.06
Alaska	1,813.60	135.20	1,105.11	182.71	59.41	116.52	214.65
Arizona	817.98	164.90	441.54	65.82	85.90	25.95	33.86
Arkansas	621.14	19.45	482.63	0.30	53.76	26.24	38.77
California	1,415.42	77.15	687.44	455.26	44.13	84.79	66.66
Colorado	666.90	7.25	437.01	111.21	54.91	8.61	47.91
Connecticut	644.51	37.93	474.42	69.56	9.16	3.45	49.99
Delaware	585.97	0.00	474.85	1.10	11.89	16.42	81.71
Florida	680.12	119.20	492.70	14.64	12.51	9.12	31.95
Georgia	595.72	0.00	534.64	0.00	1.04	41.24	18.81
Hawaii	113.11	68.67	0.00	9.47	0.00	15.95	19.03
Idaho	733.75	68.26	567.12	0.03	72.07	5.78	20.49
Illinois	610.35	70.49	374.96	42.46	39.60	5.80	77.04
Indiana	767.68	144.85	452.15	56.61	82.75	7.52	23.80
Iowa	812.89	47.70	573.40	22.17	102.13	25.30	42.18
Kansas	659.96	35.99	524.82	3.07	47.21	23.82	25.04
Kentucky	665.41	0.00	565.26	2.29	24.81	26.98	46.06
Louisiana	653.34	35.84	524.97	14.14	10.00	0.18	68.21
Maine	623.56	51.84	485.53	14.38	40.71	5.54	25.58
Maryland	545.24	10.12	367.83	0.01	63.67	56.08	47.54
Massachusetts	713.05	138.22	310.68	51.41	19.26	0.00	193.47
Michigan	811.73	110.67	441.95	34.67	85.71	80.60	58.12
Minnesota	1,063.48	162.02	589.61	110.87	95.94	31.42	73.62
Mississippi	736.36	111.23	499.14	39.31	41.61	11.53	33.55
Missouri	555.83	1.62	463.28	3.35	34.91	1.73	50.94
Montana	786.19	50.10	618.59	8.09	16.71	18.39	74.31
Nebraska	640.83	70.42	402.53	4.88	69.66	57.64	35.71
Nevada	839.22	261.69	525.03	8.17	30.35	1.60	12.39
New Hampshire	267.81	28.15	135.34	49.66	18.22	0.66	35.78
New Jersey	1,027.93	133.83	574.87	175.71	0.49	10.70	132.34
New Mexico	1,031.16	264.07	737.20	0.00	9.11	0.63	20.15
New York	1,310.55	69.25	613.68	456.96	3.28	33.70	133.68
North Carolina	780.29	68.56	547.77	60.05	20.34	52.09	31.48
North Dakota	647.67	83.63	426.46	1.60	70.18	32.44	33.36
Ohio	749.68	104.14	446.63	72.64	63.47	36.56	26.24
Oklahoma	697.87	9.56	558.53	21.95	66.68	21.91	19.24
Oregon	744.80	35.05	496.72	0.00	111.19	64.52	37.32
Pennsylvania	695.39	13.03	383.60	112.15	29.86	71.93	84.83
Rhode Island	483.82	19.10	412.59	44.18	0.00	0.00	7.95
South Carolina	576.14	79.62	449.00	2.98	0.38	6.37	37.80
South Dakota	418.63	33.49	315.62	0.88	22.84	1.41	44.39
Tennessee	544.07	47.29	357.45	45.40	48.37	0.21	45.34
Texas	575.31	2.85	502.98	13.33	0.60	22.23	33.32
Utah	652.54	0.00	560.98	1.75	28.30	29.44	32.07
Vermont	525.51	16.88	408.21	19.67	39.51	0.00	41.24
Virginia	577.61	3.61	410.98	44.88	24.18	2.30	91.67
Washington	900.10	17.49	724.99	5.76	54.76	10.88	86.22
West Virginia	673.83	8.67	637.33	0.00	0.00	4.73	23.10
Wisconsin	993.62	244.39	462.99	76.08	72.28	64.76	73.12
Wyoming	1,358.88	283.04	840.87	6.42	57.49	46.05	125.02

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program (under "public welfare").

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.5
PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE,
BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$ 868.50	\$ 69.46	\$ 523.00	\$131.61	\$ 37.04	\$ 37.84	\$ 69.53
Alabama	556.80	25.52	442.70	2.36	40.88	3.81	41.53
Alaska	2,057.30	194.24	1,126.76	176.78	53.72	120.52	385.29
Arizona	877.97	169.65	477.58	69.41	96.70	26.43	38.19
Arkansas	630.78	21.27	493.95	0.22	47.79	30.98	36.56
California	1,417.27	80.54	594.02	501.24	42.96	106.06	92.46
Colorado	698.47	5.23	451.55	113.73	59.60	9.56	58.80
Connecticut	689.12	38.09	497.42	63.02	6.96	4.85	78.77
Delaware	594.48	0.00	466.34	1.38	8.79	18.32	99.64
Florida	733.66	127.24	527.82	14.63	13.36	8.98	41.64
Georgia	634.13	0.00	570.80	0.00	1.23	41.53	20.57
Hawaii	120.78	65.71	0.00	9.79	0.00	16.29	28.99
Idaho	757.94	80.01	579.18	0.00	73.15	6.42	19.18
Illinois	630.72	70.03	384.63	47.21	40.09	5.50	83.27
Indiana	798.82	150.00	467.59	63.77	86.96	8.19	22.31
Iowa	870.17	47.39	597.77	25.53	101.08	27.04	71.35
Kansas	827.88	35.84	675.66	3.73	49.90	25.04	37.70
Kentucky	674.53	0.00	569.18	2.58	25.67	30.07	47.02
Louisiana	659.12	38.88	536.87	13.11	11.92	0.69	57.66
Maine	595.94	58.73	476.57	12.15	16.99	4.71	26.78
Maryland	560.30	10.89	379.34	0.10	63.86	49.71	56.49
Massachusetts	736.82	147.02	331.76	46.26	18.26	0.00	193.51
Michigan	933.48	118.20	494.75	36.67	90.29	122.61	70.96
Minnesota	1,177.70	168.47	698.92	114.31	83.82	27.81	84.37
Mississippi	775.81	118.77	510.96	56.62	38.25	12.87	38.35
Missouri	615.77	2.27	490.36	3.41	37.37	2.11	80.26
Montana	789.45	47.31	614.01	13.81	19.61	21.58	73.13
Nebraska	670.01	51.50	418.20	4.60	78.67	58.82	58.21
Nevada	876.70	282.68	543.04	9.65	30.08	2.05	9.20
New Hampshire	324.18	27.91	136.80	51.35	19.29	44.12	44.71
New Jersey	1,046.26	128.36	613.02	164.97	3.24	9.26	127.40
New Mexico	1,101.35	281.92	790.51	0.00	9.32	0.03	19.57
New York	1,356.24	44.95	640.76	501.82	3.99	35.22	129.49
North Carolina	932.11	67.09	691.53	63.32	22.15	56.62	31.39
North Dakota	662.15	78.31	440.59	0.65	71.68	34.85	36.08
Ohio	768.47	113.46	434.16	71.28	72.48	43.32	33.76
Oklahoma	732.97	7.56	591.77	19.48	64.82	20.61	28.73
Oregon	732.73	32.65	505.67	0.00	104.43	59.70	30.28
Pennsylvania	720.50	12.36	398.46	119.81	31.44	62.20	96.24
Rhode Island	445.48	25.43	389.23	24.59	0.00	0.00	6.23
South Carolina	601.44	85.53	466.51	3.38	0.39	7.52	38.11
South Dakota	416.40	33.71	317.49	0.90	25.41	0.96	37.93
Tennessee	579.48	50.26	383.17	48.32	50.78	0.47	46.48
Texas	603.51	2.85	517.13	28.42	0.85	23.09	31.17
Utah	682.90	0.00	581.80	0.47	29.40	30.32	40.90
Vermont	520.04	13.85	404.20	18.64	42.88	0.09	40.38
Virginia	589.43	3.62	421.91	43.45	25.48	2.84	92.13
Washington	945.01	23.31	754.33	6.71	58.20	12.13	90.34
West Virginia	685.75	6.74	649.16	0.00	0.00	3.86	25.99
Wisconsin	1,048.38	245.57	505.37	75.91	74.06	67.60	79.88
Wyoming	1,437.38	262.43	918.90	7.91	62.87	47.53	137.75

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program (under "public welfare").

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.6

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1993 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Function				
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
United States	\$214,094,882	\$17,690,986	\$131,179,517	\$31,339,777	\$9,298,624	\$8,603,028	\$15,982,950
Alabama	2,211,563	108,958	1,742,700	10,106	169,690	16,555	163,554
Alaska	1,086,346	80,983	661,961	109,446	35,587	69,795	128,574
Arizona	3,219,572	649,050	1,737,906	259,086	338,090	102,157	133,283
Arkansas	1,505,645	47,139	1,169,883	731	130,315	63,605	93,972
California	44,176,628	2,407,852	21,455,627	14,209,130	1,377,200	2,646,360	2,080,459
Colorado	2,378,157	25,837	1,558,374	396,578	195,812	30,693	170,863
Connecticut	2,112,048	124,305	1,554,658	227,945	30,016	11,321	163,803
Delaware	410,182	0	332,397	772	8,323	11,496	57,194
Florida	9,303,312	1,630,579	6,739,624	200,237	171,117	124,718	437,037
Georgia	4,120,627	0	3,698,127	0	7,184	285,241	130,075
Hawaii	132,570	80,476	0	11,098	0	18,691	22,305
Idaho	806,396	75,020	623,270	32	79,202	6,352	22,520
Illinois	7,139,225	824,576	4,385,935	496,613	463,155	67,831	901,115
Indiana	4,385,769	827,531	2,583,144	323,396	472,733	42,984	135,981
Iowa	2,287,463	134,241	1,613,556	62,382	287,402	71,198	118,684
Kansas	1,670,354	91,089	1,328,326	7,771	119,482	60,301	63,385
Kentucky	2,521,244	0	2,141,787	8,685	94,016	102,239	174,517
Louisiana	2,806,110	153,932	2,254,763	60,739	42,945	785	292,946
Maine	772,595	64,225	601,567	17,820	50,435	6,860	31,688
Maryland	2,707,134	50,242	1,826,269	36	316,137	278,438	236,012
Massachusetts	4,286,839	830,949	1,867,835	309,094	115,792	0	1,163,169
Michigan	7,693,539	1,048,953	4,188,819	328,594	812,395	763,946	550,832
Minnesota	4,803,732	731,843	2,663,271	500,782	433,380	141,935	332,521
Mississippi	1,946,210	293,990	1,319,224	103,889	109,969	30,464	88,674
Missouri	2,909,208	8,477	2,424,813	17,508	182,733	9,066	266,611
Montana	659,613	42,038	518,994	6,787	14,021	15,430	62,343
Nebraska	1,029,811	113,164	646,864	7,846	111,936	92,622	57,379
Nevada	1,165,679	363,486	729,271	11,346	42,151	2,221	17,204
New Hampshire	301,281	31,667	152,261	55,864	20,494	744	40,251
New Jersey	8,099,029	1,054,411	4,529,388	1,384,398	3,882	84,277	1,042,673
New Mexico	1,666,350	426,737	1,191,314	0	14,722	1,011	32,566
New York	23,848,129	1,260,124	11,167,130	8,315,294	59,747	613,324	2,432,510
North Carolina	5,419,109	476,148	3,804,284	417,017	141,296	361,764	218,600
North Dakota	411,268	53,102	270,803	1,017	44,563	20,599	21,184
Ohio	8,314,711	1,154,965	4,953,589	805,598	703,982	405,501	291,076
Oklahoma	2,254,815	30,880	1,804,620	70,922	215,428	70,795	62,170
Oregon	2,258,239	106,281	1,506,068	0	337,113	195,624	113,153
Pennsylvania	8,378,102	156,970	4,621,572	1,351,190	359,763	866,580	1,022,027
Rhode Island	483,816	19,100	412,586	44,183	0	0	7,947
South Carolina	2,098,883	290,061	1,635,693	10,864	1,375	23,190	137,700
South Dakota	299,323	23,946	225,669	631	16,329	1,008	31,740
Tennessee	2,774,218	241,148	1,822,646	231,513	246,627	1,087	231,197
Texas	10,373,354	51,378	9,069,179	240,423	10,797	400,833	600,744
Utah	1,213,729	0	1,043,418	3,262	52,645	54,760	59,644
Vermont	302,695	9,725	235,131	11,331	22,755	0	23,753
Virginia	3,749,296	23,425	2,667,644	291,284	156,935	14,953	595,055
Washington	4,730,035	91,919	3,809,848	30,243	287,776	57,161	453,088
West Virginia	1,226,379	15,781	1,159,935	0	0	8,613	42,050
Wisconsin	5,005,878	1,231,255	2,332,567	383,277	364,157	326,258	368,364
Wyoming	638,672	133,028	395,207	3,017	27,020	21,642	58,758

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.7

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Function				
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
United States	\$225,610,354	\$18,044,015	\$135,861,024	\$34,189,235	\$9,622,849	\$9,830,754	\$18,062,477
Alabama	2,349,153	107,679	1,867,737	9,968	172,485	16,084	175,200
Alaska	1,246,725	117,710	682,818	107,126	32,552	73,035	233,484
Arizona	3,577,730	691,331	1,946,153	282,845	394,064	107,710	155,627
Arkansas	1,547,294	52,173	1,211,656	549	117,237	75,991	89,688
California	44,546,355	2,531,565	18,670,739	15,754,443	1,350,121	3,333,519	2,905,968
Colorado	2,553,610	19,111	1,650,878	415,806	217,897	34,943	214,975
Connecticut	2,256,866	124,748	1,629,061	206,385	22,797	15,888	257,987
Delaware	419,704	0	329,239	975	6,209	12,933	70,348
Florida	10,236,796	1,775,378	7,364,614	204,155	186,351	125,351	580,947
Georgia	4,473,816	0	4,027,000	0	8,658	293,010	145,148
Hawaii	142,404	77,476	0	11,542	0	19,207	34,179
Idaho	858,750	90,653	656,212	0	82,884	7,275	21,726
Illinois	7,412,264	822,985	4,520,124	554,792	471,185	64,584	978,594
Indiana	4,594,808	862,816	2,689,576	366,807	500,166	47,115	128,328
Iowa	2,461,697	134,071	1,691,094	72,228	285,968	76,492	201,844
Kansas	2,114,401	91,526	1,725,640	9,538	127,451	63,959	96,287
Kentucky	2,581,409	0	2,178,258	9,866	98,235	115,091	179,959
Louisiana	2,844,099	167,768	2,316,600	56,553	51,438	2,957	248,783
Maine	738,961	72,830	590,945	15,062	21,072	5,842	33,210
Maryland	2,804,841	54,527	1,898,973	29	319,669	248,859	282,784
Massachusetts	4,451,132	888,177	2,004,190	279,455	110,302	0	1,169,008
Michigan	8,864,360	1,122,470	4,698,172	348,176	857,434	1,164,267	673,841
Minnesota	5,378,559	769,401	3,191,961	522,063	382,803	126,991	385,340
Mississippi	2,070,637	316,989	1,363,741	151,124	102,094	34,341	102,348
Missouri	3,250,024	11,978	2,588,094	17,973	197,213	11,153	423,613
Montana	675,772	40,500	525,596	11,821	16,787	18,470	62,598
Nebraska	1,087,419	83,592	678,732	7,461	127,686	95,469	94,479
Nevada	1,277,353	411,865	791,216	14,054	43,830	2,983	13,405
New Hampshire	368,587	31,735	155,542	58,380	21,935	50,164	50,831
New Jersey	8,269,624	1,014,573	4,845,313	1,303,945	25,617	73,199	1,006,977
New Mexico	1,821,635	466,288	1,307,504	0	15,421	50	32,372
New York	24,641,493	816,773	11,641,994	9,117,622	72,475	639,932	2,352,697
North Carolina	6,589,994	474,357	4,889,120	447,674	156,634	400,300	221,909
North Dakota	422,452	49,961	281,094	413	45,732	22,232	23,020
Ohio	8,531,560	1,259,646	4,820,077	791,378	804,680	480,955	374,824
Oklahoma	2,388,001	24,636	1,927,974	63,452	211,196	67,146	93,597
Oregon	2,261,202	100,771	1,560,502	0	322,264	184,219	93,446
Pennsylvania	8,683,499	148,921	4,802,254	1,443,986	378,890	749,592	1,159,856
Rhode Island	444,141	25,352	388,062	24,515	0	0	6,212
South Carolina	2,203,683	313,383	1,709,282	12,374	1,439	27,566	139,639
South Dakota	300,224	24,306	228,909	648	18,322	695	27,344
Tennessee	2,998,831	260,111	1,982,914	250,032	262,796	2,455	240,523
Texas	11,091,281	52,410	9,503,732	522,273	15,686	424,273	572,907
Utah	1,302,964	0	1,110,074	899	56,096	57,851	78,044
Vermont	301,624	8,035	234,435	10,812	24,869	50	23,423
Virginia	3,861,915	23,716	2,764,375	284,669	166,951	18,577	603,627
Washington	5,049,189	124,542	4,030,382	35,828	310,973	64,798	482,666
West Virginia	1,249,440	12,278	1,182,776	0	0	7,032	47,354
Wisconsin	5,327,881	1,247,986	2,568,294	385,772	376,361	343,525	405,943
Wyoming	684,195	124,916	437,396	3,767	29,924	22,624	65,568

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.8
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING
GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1993
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental expenditure	Type of receiving government				
		Federal	School districts	Counties, municipalities, and townships	Special districts	Combined and unallocable
United States	\$214,094,882	\$3,625,051	\$108,533,464	\$92,435,356	\$2,417,743	\$7,083,268
Alabama	2,211,563	0	1,742,700	466,335	0	2,528
Alaska	1,086,346	109,446	0	894,679	0	82,221
Arizona	3,219,572	0	1,737,906	1,397,827	0	83,839
Arkansas	1,505,645	675	1,169,114	265,990	15,593	54,273
California	44,176,628	2,298,903	20,331,158	20,692,774	573,424	280,369
Colorado	2,378,157	6,070	1,556,585	782,889	32,489	124
Connecticut	2,112,048	0	20,080	1,935,294	0	156,674
Delaware	410,182	760	331,920	77,502	0	0
Florida	9,303,312	1,296	6,739,624	2,478,159	84,233	0
Georgia	4,120,627	0	3,698,127	366,417	11,257	44,826
Hawaii	132,570	11,098	0	103,212	0	18,260
Idaho	806,396	448	623,270	110,734	1,703	70,241
Illinois	7,139,225	2,313	4,385,935	2,031,936	392,436	326,605
Indiana	4,385,769	17,470	2,583,144	1,138,499	4,125	642,531
Iowa	2,287,463	26,549	1,613,556	516,971	0	130,387
Kansas	1,670,354	221	1,328,326	283,497	4,525	53,785
Kentucky	2,521,244	0	2,141,509	348,266	0	31,469
Louisiana	2,806,110	0	2,254,513	475,117	300	76,180
Maine	772,595	7,872	0	19,968	0	744,755
Maryland	2,707,134	36	0	2,671,522	0	35,576
Massachusetts	4,286,839	164,577	267,818	3,048,769	626,521	179,154
Michigan	7,693,539	57,985	4,188,819	3,187,437	1,903	257,395
Minnesota	4,803,732	0	2,651,045	2,015,876	27,130	109,681
Mississippi	1,946,210	0	1,314,974	628,337	0	2,899
Missouri	2,909,208	0	2,424,813	285,939	6,714	191,742
Montana	659,613	0	518,994	119,236	0	21,383
Nebraska	1,029,811	5,937	641,583	139,429	18,033	224,829
Nevada	1,165,679	4,203	729,271	428,255	1,948	2,002
New Hampshire	301,281	0	20,857	142,747	1,058	136,619
New Jersey	8,099,029	96,687	3,410,406	4,494,074	0	97,862
New Mexico	1,666,350	0	1,191,314	465,856	0	9,180
New York	23,848,129	468,472	6,011,033	17,272,729	19,181	76,714
North Carolina	5,419,109	0	0	5,411,076	0	8,033
North Dakota	411,268	0	270,634	133,775	6,442	417
Ohio	8,314,711	351	4,798,098	2,054,281	17,377	1,444,604
Oklahoma	2,254,815	49,370	1,804,253	325,639	4,674	70,879
Oregon	2,258,239	0	1,506,068	707,096	43,108	1,967
Pennsylvania	8,378,102	103,111	4,600,987	3,151,139	340,223	182,642
Rhode Island	483,816	15,990	29,935	435,613	0	2,278
South Carolina	2,098,883	0	1,635,693	458,545	891	3,754
South Dakota	299,323	12	225,669	63,245	0	10,397
Tennessee	2,774,218	0	10,922	2,740,340	13,726	9,230
Texas	10,373,354	0	9,067,525	636,075	3,404	666,350
Utah	1,213,729	1,280	1,043,418	162,043	0	6,988
Vermont	302,695	11,226	235,131	56,338	0	0
Virginia	3,749,296	0	0	3,739,940	9,356	0
Washington	4,730,035	26,056	3,800,481	743,718	146,357	13,423
West Virginia	1,226,379	0	1,159,935	54,762	398	11,284
Wisconsin	5,005,878	136,053	2,322,858	2,048,281	0	498,686
Wyoming	638,672	584	393,463	227,178	9,214	8,233

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 9.9
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING
GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental expenditure	Type of receiving government				
		Federal	School districts	Counties, municipalities, and townships	Special districts	Combined and unallocable
United States	\$225,610,354	\$3,603,447	\$111,556,970	\$99,541,968	\$2,171,512	\$8,736,457
Alabama	2,349,153	0	1,867,737	478,816	0	2,600
Alaska	1,246,725	107,126	0	962,917	0	176,682
Arizona	3,577,730	0	1,946,153	1,538,868	0	92,709
Arkansas	1,547,294	1,737	1,210,623	272,737	4,249	57,948
California	44,546,355	2,084,075	17,566,046	23,800,428	371,559	724,247
Colorado	2,553,610	9,549	1,650,186	854,730	39,145	0
Connecticut	2,256,866	0	19,965	2,053,770	0	183,131
Delaware	419,704	808	328,168	90,728	0	0
Florida	10,236,796	1,969	7,364,614	2,870,213	0	0
Georgia	4,473,816	0	4,027,000	392,484	10,116	44,216
Hawaii	142,404	11,542	0	112,882	0	17,980
Idaho	858,750	820	656,212	125,263	2,329	74,126
Illinois	7,412,264	2,194	4,503,788	2,072,612	445,003	388,667
Indiana	4,594,808	14,232	2,689,576	1,212,803	3,972	674,225
Iowa	2,461,697	29,843	1,691,094	519,491	0	221,269
Kansas	2,114,401	197	1,725,640	295,264	4,117	89,183
Kentucky	2,581,409	0	2,177,844	363,981	0	39,584
Louisiana	2,844,099	0	2,316,182	435,411	0	92,506
Maine	738,961	7,470	0	24,514	0	706,977
Maryland	2,804,841	29	0	2,770,910	0	33,902
Massachusetts	4,451,132	170,610	370,725	3,169,500	650,841	89,456
Michigan	8,864,360	61,765	4,698,172	3,803,532	1,798	299,093
Minnesota	5,378,559	0	3,177,053	2,044,281	32,792	124,433
Mississippi	2,070,637	0	1,356,879	701,960	0	11,798
Missouri	3,250,024	0	2,588,094	329,778	7,567	324,585
Montana	675,772	0	525,596	128,855	0	21,321
Nebraska	1,087,419	7,271	673,840	159,478	18,931	227,899
Nevada	1,277,353	5,265	791,216	479,577	0	1,295
New Hampshire	368,587	0	20,630	155,891	1,026	191,040
New Jersey	8,269,624	55,627	3,787,573	4,380,448	0	45,976
New Mexico	1,821,635	0	1,307,504	503,278	0	10,853
New York	24,641,493	656,296	6,352,449	17,561,056	14,391	57,301
North Carolina	6,589,994	0	0	6,585,493	0	4,501
North Dakota	422,452	0	280,913	137,787	3,370	382
Ohio	8,531,560	2,128	4,652,875	2,175,288	17,918	1,683,351
Oklahoma	2,388,001	40,428	1,925,136	350,058	4,810	67,569
Oregon	2,261,202	0	1,560,502	689,091	10,035	1,574
Pennsylvania	8,683,499	129,535	4,730,644	3,298,251	336,078	188,991
Rhode Island	444,141	17,048	28,627	396,622	0	1,844
South Carolina	2,203,683	0	1,708,147	490,620	1,162	3,754
South Dakota	300,224	14	228,909	65,275	0	6,026
Tennessee	2,998,831	0	11,881	2,962,884	14,106	9,960
Texas	11,091,281	10,751	9,499,862	630,081	4,871	945,716
Utah	1,302,964	657	1,110,074	183,958	0	8,275
Vermont	301,624	10,812	234,435	56,377	0	0
Virginia	3,861,915	2,774	0	3,847,630	11,511	0
Washington	5,049,189	30,847	4,026,261	826,368	151,457	14,256
West Virginia	1,249,440	0	1,182,776	56,626	399	9,639
Wisconsin	5,327,881	128,615	2,549,824	1,889,026	0	760,416
Wyoming	684,195	1,413	435,545	234,077	7,959	5,201

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 9.10
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1993
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States	\$188,559,917	\$177,576,639	\$28,163,780	\$101,765,362	\$8,073,628	\$16,475,308	\$10,983,278	\$823,222	\$6,448,866	\$469,835	\$730,898
Alabama	2,965,310	2,925,893	650,571	1,500,246	80,811	330,849	39,417	10,073	1,030	388	7,653
Alaska	904,620	891,738	160,676	276,618	25,374	222,782	12,882	3,095	0	189	0
Arizona	2,425,897	2,140,957	441,223	1,269,295	108,511	127,889	284,940	6,401	157,373	41,261	45,326
Arkansas	1,832,046	1,826,057	260,540	1,102,955	56,004	219,578	5,989	906	0	654	2,518
California	25,478,358	23,599,346	3,784,751	12,430,187	940,367	1,875,081	1,879,012	71,077	1,418,032	4,296	272,091
Colorado	2,136,402	2,100,736	458,890	1,068,425	135,836	232,442	35,666	6,685	6,039	431	9,455
Connecticut	2,385,135	2,380,439	237,327	1,377,442	149,782	355,976	4,696	556	0	0	0
Delaware	445,215	437,316	71,887	173,592	33,030	78,051	7,899	4,829	0	0	0
Florida	7,233,647	6,996,405	1,253,155	3,534,200	352,677	640,552	237,242	5,155	123,925	52,532	8,138
Georgia	4,392,661	4,357,800	796,236	2,396,532	217,337	513,882	34,861	13,873	0	0	2,659
Hawaii	1,011,419	1,005,820	172,322	405,353	45,460	213,715	5,599	601	0	0	0
Idaho	687,606	676,398	110,027	279,940	52,072	97,470	11,208	19	133	8,719	1,195
Illinois	6,460,059	6,187,574	1,180,355	3,333,022	355,063	547,672	272,485	15,723	199,468	0	41,995
Indiana	3,823,145	3,707,051	558,751	2,282,569	127,608	407,199	116,094	6,329	69,839	5,829	17,082
Iowa	1,888,764	1,806,221	349,760	807,587	173,100	265,210	82,543	159	35,911	41,970	3,760
Kansas	1,648,886	1,630,548	289,095	796,644	82,305	169,663	18,338	3,713	0	0	14,625
Kentucky	2,828,192	2,814,309	435,938	1,750,541	113,382	226,700	13,883	7,150	0	0	204
Louisiana	4,329,914	4,305,785	489,740	3,145,574	183,263	56,760	24,129	2,414	0	5,333	29
Maine	1,045,864	1,042,268	126,835	687,099	31,135	83,273	3,596	264	0	30	2,030
Maryland	2,794,369	2,706,935	559,667	1,344,507	150,432	280,310	87,434	19,827	6,671	221	18,388
Massachusetts	5,066,717	4,644,784	462,676	2,386,589	404,964	793,510	421,933	4,321	24,113	3,541	171
Michigan	6,621,344	6,403,922	1,133,107	3,879,478	254,514	480,251	217,422	11,788	6,567	133,135	36,631
Minnesota	3,247,265	2,977,456	513,036	1,648,893	112,322	345,721	269,809	2,884	229,314	12,566	20,008
Mississippi	2,296,460	2,208,574	419,058	1,225,790	84,609	228,640	87,886	5,518	76,704	403	1,569
Missouri	3,220,673	3,198,297	425,441	1,928,986	193,257	359,636	22,376	713	16	292	16,560
Montana	769,582	752,315	81,326	340,161	42,011	150,953	17,267	1,037	15,017	0	667
Nebraska	967,907	946,074	168,555	485,319	48,336	133,768	21,833	3,857	3,413	1,935	11,012
Nevada	636,669	595,531	111,218	270,725	29,760	89,530	41,138	4,780	14,337	450	15,382
New Hampshire	850,168	779,731	95,546	432,900	12,349	78,344	70,437	3,169	57,190	0	2,798
New Jersey	5,917,526	5,681,788	645,241	3,416,728	232,954	504,167	235,738	154,027	2,556	856	1,718
New Mexico	1,256,712	1,207,955	284,127	578,014	79,822	182,250	48,757	17,983	191	30,245	0
New York	23,604,891	18,841,019	1,844,318	13,912,092	442,425	797,373	4,763,872	147,196	3,402,065	0	0
North Carolina	4,685,579	4,290,222	813,395	2,323,677	193,913	516,330	395,357	5,328	345,039	3,042	15,528
North Dakota	646,128	619,623	129,983	274,176	21,209	94,043	26,505	261	11,299	0	11,594
Ohio	7,142,038	6,932,439	908,806	4,487,944	295,551	514,567	209,599	23,772	10,073	53,044	16,895

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1993 — Continued

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
Oklahoma	1,861,921	1,816,973	337,217	1,085,034	68,650	164,446	44,948	15,099	0	411	5,185
Oregon	2,339,167	2,298,783	387,093	900,594	245,772	183,800	40,384	8,721	21,162	0	5,936
Pennsylvania	8,076,161	7,878,880	1,023,407	5,004,875	395,852	665,510	197,281	50,284	130,688	0	8,303
Rhode Island	973,528	921,209	108,940	505,465	47,577	135,163	52,319	81	0	0	216
South Carolina	2,563,112	2,458,467	437,190	1,453,217	118,220	211,525	104,645	22,746	47,842	7,183	674
South Dakota	585,113	575,954	82,234	248,458	36,020	105,187	9,159	225	0	5,118	3,508
Tennessee	3,626,942	3,584,936	512,699	2,190,520	127,582	269,920	42,006	12,751	119	3,946	14,536
Texas	10,825,621	10,747,361	2,127,657	6,090,291	457,747	1,067,400	78,260	39,337	29,304	4,125	1,488
Utah	1,255,283	1,218,499	319,321	526,484	57,565	142,250	36,784	25,719	3,436	12	0
Vermont	563,180	560,744	77,645	254,647	39,923	89,104	2,436	831	0	18	1,587
Virginia	2,883,041	2,728,820	719,763	1,299,376	124,417	208,557	154,221	14,419	0	46,448	56,148
Washington	3,526,159	3,453,226	719,630	1,676,411	321,374	348,355	72,933	43,110	0	0	1,030
West Virginia	1,787,178	1,774,440	231,099	1,071,885	56,014	233,517	12,738	1,392	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,349,001	3,261,048	598,959	1,768,923	101,485	328,991	87,953	8,064	0	247	32,407
Wyoming	697,342	677,973	57,347	135,382	13,885	107,446	19,369	14,960	0	965	2,199

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Total includes revenue for other activities not shown separately in this table.

Table 9.11
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1994
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States	\$204,896,745	\$191,829,450	\$30,185,894	\$110,522,036	\$9,007,670	\$17,767,271	\$13,067,295	\$883,991	\$8,049,733	\$545,914	\$945,140
Alabama	3,077,084	3,024,323	649,466	1,589,384	77,089	312,481	52,761	11,974	1,221	492	18,046
Alaska	919,487	913,798	153,145	313,566	31,035	205,280	5,689	3,116	0	144	0
Arizona	2,829,890	2,467,093	518,715	1,352,157	94,854	265,048	362,797	6,922	231,432	59,127	26,170
Arkansas	1,917,370	1,911,254	298,565	1,118,175	59,927	217,750	6,116	1,163	0	834	1,688
California	29,698,401	27,009,015	4,074,148	14,729,358	1,154,396	1,869,536	2,689,386	78,254	2,086,180	3,981	400,502
Colorado	2,183,970	2,163,972	561,750	946,834	151,251	278,773	19,998	1,864	0	9	17,162
Connecticut	2,628,354	2,623,437	231,928	1,519,248	161,209	432,016	4,917	634	0	0	0
Delaware	495,521	487,073	74,003	198,187	40,830	79,352	8,448	4,822	0	0	0
Florida	7,406,684	7,084,441	1,322,014	3,675,104	437,235	796,264	322,243	3,932	204,155	51,982	13,173
Georgia	4,614,047	4,564,972	826,583	2,700,366	242,184	378,194	49,075	15,267	0	0	13,229
Hawaii	1,096,421	1,092,880	184,225	447,755	60,097	213,587	3,541	805	0	0	0
Idaho	706,960	699,251	118,844	299,912	44,139	97,975	7,709	2	166	4,265	2,355
Illinois	7,175,426	6,857,353	1,303,945	3,734,828	349,353	680,604	318,073	19,536	235,396	0	46,080
Indiana	4,238,375	4,113,144	569,443	2,703,833	122,503	396,400	125,231	3,361	71,104	5,802	23,352
Iowa	2,038,830	1,957,593	396,075	854,453	178,791	219,592	81,237	964	36,853	39,185	3,345
Kansas	1,714,555	1,689,564	311,994	768,569	95,898	203,021	24,991	3,652	0	0	21,339
Kentucky	2,860,061	2,843,451	500,756	1,672,469	120,789	252,733	16,610	7,817	0	0	2,306
Louisiana	4,702,918	4,674,760	441,689	3,686,297	160,864	65,229	28,158	2,822	0	4,967	6
Maine	1,098,979	1,094,141	117,731	731,092	30,000	93,700	4,838	248	0	0	4,025
Maryland	2,966,060	2,855,692	619,915	1,381,516	204,430	278,175	110,368	18,473	10,043	27,725	16,774
Massachusetts	5,442,566	5,021,638	448,126	2,457,601	512,122	866,595	420,928	5,893	3,085	3,742	151
Michigan	7,139,231	6,865,747	1,171,470	4,224,978	286,744	500,010	273,484	17,136	6,451	160,154	51,202
Minnesota	3,472,473	3,198,847	541,055	1,821,736	114,968	272,230	273,626	4,591	221,403	13,056	29,293
Mississippi	2,494,417	2,394,280	432,679	1,415,639	87,473	208,751	100,137	5,418	86,052	415	3,734
Missouri	3,718,513	3,684,482	509,844	2,109,591	213,140	435,790	34,031	759	17	320	19,595
Montana	839,586	823,815	106,077	377,220	40,788	150,815	15,771	1,478	12,839	0	1,129
Nebraska	1,078,254	1,053,987	181,207	529,320	49,753	143,804	24,267	5,475	3,277	1,270	12,528
Nevada	719,125	674,538	117,439	287,948	31,859	136,822	44,587	6,204	18,505	822	13,779
New Hampshire	1,027,308	900,857	98,200	520,545	10,783	86,286	126,451	3,499	111,061	0	4,651
New Jersey	5,246,012	4,981,495	657,503	2,765,722	240,177	426,901	264,517	164,876	3,577	444	18,485
New Mexico	1,331,968	1,291,331	324,702	585,648	89,441	186,866	40,637	10,476	0	29,731	0
New York	25,725,554	20,486,075	1,956,430	15,394,659	533,756	839,124	5,239,479	159,736	3,863,806	0	0
North Carolina	5,298,351	4,867,134	846,660	2,610,858	201,360	665,216	431,217	4,955	384,890	1,018	10,872
North Dakota	657,988	630,291	125,891	257,486	20,417	119,175	27,697	352	10,556	0	12,962
Ohio	8,217,789	7,931,533	993,443	5,240,585	269,834	637,398	286,256	24,554	77,638	54,897	22,046

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1994 — Continued

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
Oklahoma	1,978,006	1,918,922	379,881	1,075,083	74,015	220,268	59,084	15,958	829	437	11,815
Oregon	2,625,971	2,567,835	425,172	1,067,806	290,899	174,133	58,136	10,038	38,130	0	5,397
Pennsylvania	8,363,935	8,292,833	1,209,303	4,971,827	450,894	822,144	71,102	46,448	0	0	7,841
Rhode Island	1,032,301	986,482	110,100	562,223	58,269	131,732	45,819	48	0	0	150
South Carolina	2,830,146	2,723,040	483,700	1,587,970	141,486	243,988	107,106	24,336	47,051	7,491	321
South Dakota	662,285	652,647	89,053	281,747	35,433	134,034	9,638	1,429	0	3,312	4,528
Tennessee	3,717,569	3,678,741	545,542	2,176,899	146,676	297,236	38,828	14,591	2	3,658	11,025
Texas	11,737,018	11,388,556	2,253,926	6,429,735	539,140	1,160,707	348,462	59,806	279,906	4,884	1,005
Utah	1,355,119	1,314,257	335,033	579,045	86,249	116,234	40,862	26,946	3,745	11	0
Vermont	619,218	617,377	79,962	296,456	39,419	84,218	1,841	1,625	0	0	216
Virginia	3,091,748	2,926,225	754,910	1,417,278	130,910	238,014	165,523	16,833	0	49,728	49,744
Washington	3,673,043	3,595,497	775,971	1,794,465	303,164	366,461	77,546	48,583	0	0	1,292
West Virginia	1,927,209	1,916,440	244,252	1,127,835	55,603	309,628	10,769	1,465	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,699,608	3,525,422	647,682	1,977,897	120,814	355,690	174,186	5,861	363	10,685	40,865
Wyoming	805,041	791,919	65,747	153,131	15,210	101,291	13,122	8,994	0	1,326	962

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Total includes revenue for other activities not shown separately in this table.

Chapter Ten

STATE PAGES

Everything you always wanted to know about the states — including capitals, population, land areas, historical data, elected executive branch officials, legislative leaders, judges of high courts, state mottos, flowers, songs, birds and other items unique to the states and other U.S. jurisdictions. Also includes information on state gaming laws.



Table 10.1

**OFFICIAL NAMES OF STATES AND JURISDICTIONS, CAPITALS, ZIP CODES
AND CENTRAL SWITCHBOARDS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name of state capitol (a)</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Zip code</i>	<i>Area code</i>	<i>Central switchboard</i>
Alabama, State of	State House	Montgomery	36130	334	242-8000
Alaska, State of	State Capitol	Juneau	99801	907	465-3500
Arizona, State of	State Capitol	Phoenix	85007	602	542-4900
Arkansas, State of	State Capitol	Little Rock	72201	501	682-3000
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	06106	860	566-2211
Delaware, State of	Legislative Hall	Dover	19903	302	739-4000
Florida, State of	The Capitol	Tallahassee	32399	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	Statehouse	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 Capitol	Topeka	66612	913	296-0111
Kentucky, Commonwealth of	State Capitol	Frankfort	40601	502	564-3130
Louisiana, State of	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	504	342-6600
Maine, State of	State House	Augusta	04333	207	582-9500
Maryland, State of	State House	Annapolis	21401	410	841-3000
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	39215	601	359-1000
Missouri, State of	State Capitol	Jefferson City	65101	314	751-2000
Montana, State of	State Capitol	Helena	59620	406	444-2511
Nebraska, State of	State Capitol	Lincoln	68509	402	471-2311
Nevada, State of	State Capitol	Carson City	89710	702	687-5000
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 Legislative Building	Raleigh	27601	919	733-1110
North Dakota, State of	State Capitol	Bismarck	58505	701	328-2000
Ohio, State of	State House	Columbus	43266	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	Main Capitol Building	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	734-1000
South Dakota, State of	State Capitol	Pierre	57501	605	773-3011
Tennessee, State of	State Capitol	Nashville	37243	615	741-3011
Texas, State of	State Capitol	Austin	78711	512	463-4630
Utah, State of	State Capitol	Salt Lake City	84114	801	538-3000
Vermont, State of	State House	Montpelier	05609	802	828-1110
Virginia, Commonwealth of	State Capitol	Richmond	23219	804	786-0000
Washington, State of	Legislative Building	Olympia	98504	360	753-5000
West Virginia, State of	State Capitol	Charleston	25305	304	558-3456
Wisconsin, State of	State Capitol	Madison	53702	608	266-2211
Wyoming, State of	State Capitol	Cheyenne	82002	307	777-7220
District of Columbia	District Building	...	20004	202	727-1000
American Samoa, Territory of	Maota Fono	Pago Pago	96799	684	633-5231
Guam, Territory of	Congress Building	Agana	96910	671	472-3461
No. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of	Civic Center Building	Saipan	96950	...	NCS
Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of	The Capitol	San Juan	00901	809	721-6040
U.S. Virgin Islands, Territory of	Capitol Building	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	00801	809	774-0880

NCS — No central switchboard.

(a) In some instances the name is not official.

STATE PAGES

Table 10.2
HISTORICAL DATA ON THE STATES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Source of state lands</i>	<i>Date organized as territory</i>	<i>Date admitted to Union</i>	<i>Chronological order of admission to Union</i>
Alabama	Mississippi Territory, 1798 (a)	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	22
Alaska	Purchased from Russia, 1867	Aug. 24, 1912	Jan. 3, 1959	49
Arizona	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Feb. 24, 1863	Feb. 14, 1912	48
Arkansas	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	25
California	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	(c)	Sept. 9, 1850	31
Colorado	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	Feb. 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876	38
Connecticut	Fundamental Orders, Jan. 14, 1638; Royal charter, April 23, 1662 (e)	...	Jan. 9, 1788 (f)	5
Delaware	Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1638 (e)	...	Dec. 7, 1787 (f)	1
Florida	Ceded by Spain, 1819	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	27
Georgia	Charter, 1732, from George II to Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia (e)	...	Jan. 2, 1788 (f)	4
Hawaii	Annexed, 1898	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	50
Idaho	Treaty with Britain, 1846	March 4, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
Illinois	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
Indiana	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
Iowa	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	29
Kansas	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (g)	March 26, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
Maine	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(c)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert (e)	...	April 28, 1788 (f)	7
Massachusetts	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629 (e)	...	Feb. 6, 1788 (f)	6
Michigan	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota	Northwest Territory, 1787 (h)	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi	Mississippi Territory (i)	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
Missouri	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (j)	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629; made Royal province, 1679 (e)	...	June 21, 1788 (f)	9
New Jersey	Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664 (e)	...	Dec. 18, 1787 (f)	3
New Mexico	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664 (e)	...	July 26, 1788 (f)	11
North Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II (e)	...	Nov. 21, 1789 (f)	12
North Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	March 1, 1803	17
Oklahoma	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1681 (e)	...	Dec. 12, 1787 (f)	2
Rhode Island	Charter, 1663, from Charles II (e)	...	May 29, 1790 (f)	13
South Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II (e)	...	May 23, 1788 (f)	8
South Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
Tennessee	Part of North Carolina until land ceded to U.S. in 1789	June 8, 1790 (l)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas	Republic of Texas, 1845	(c)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
Utah	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
Vermont	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(c)	March 4, 1791	14
Virginia	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company (e)	...	June 25, 1788 (f)	10
Washington	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
West Virginia	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 20, 1863	35
Wisconsin	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	30
Wyoming	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d,j)	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland (m)	...	...	...
American Samoa	-----Became a territory, 1900-----	...	...	...
Guam	Ceded by Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	...	...
No. Mariana Is. ....	...	March 24, 1976	...	...
Puerto Rico	Ceded by Spain, 1898	...	July 25, 1952 (n)	...
Republic of Palau .....	...	Jan. 1, 1981	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	-----Purchased from Denmark, March 31, 1917-----	...	...	...

HISTORICAL DATA — Continued

(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 Chattahoochee, 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 also was acquired from Spain in 1813.

(j) Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.

(k) The northern portion of the Red River Valley was 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 10.3
STATE STATISTICS

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population		Percentage change 1980 to 1990	Density per square mile	No. of Representatives in Congress	Capital	Population	Rank in state	Largest city	Population
	In square miles	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation								
Alabama	50,750	28	4,040,587	22	3.8	79.62	7	Montgomery	187,106	3	Birmingham	265,968
Alaska	570,374	1	550,043	49	36.9	0.96	1	Juneau	26,751	3	Anchorage	226,338
Arizona	113,642	6	3,665,228	24	34.9	32.25	6	Phoenix	983,403	1	Phoenix	983,403
Arkansas	52,075	27	2,350,725	33	2.8	45.14	4	Little Rock	175,795	1	Little Rock	175,795
California	155,973	3	29,760,021	1	25.7	190.80	52	Sacramento	369,365	7	Los Angeles	3,485,398
Colorado	103,729	8	3,294,394	26	14.0	31.76	6	Denver	467,610	1	Denver	467,610
Connecticut	4,845	48	3,287,116	27	5.8	678.40	6	Hartford	139,739	2	Bridgeport	141,686
Delaware	1,955	49	666,168	46	12.1	340.82	1	Dover	27,630	2	Wilmington	71,529
Florida	53,997	26	12,937,926	4	32.7	239.60	23	Tallahassee	124,773	8	Jacksonville	635,230
Georgia	57,919	21	6,478,216	11	18.6	111.85	11	Atlanta	394,017	1	Atlanta	394,017
Hawaii	6,423	47	1,108,229	41	14.9	172.53	2	Honolulu	365,272	1	Honolulu	365,272
Idaho	82,751	11	1,006,749	42	6.6	12.17	2	Boise	125,738	1	Boise	125,738
Illinois	55,593	24	11,430,602	6	0.0	205.61	20	Springfield	105,227	4	Chicago	2,783,726
Indiana	35,870	38	5,544,159	14	1.0	154.56	10	Indianapolis	731,327	1	Indianapolis	731,327
Iowa	55,875	23	2,776,755	30	-4.7	49.70	5	Des Moines	193,187	1	Des Moines	193,187
Kansas	81,823	13	2,477,574	32	4.8	30.28	4	Topeka	119,883	3	Wichita	304,011
Kentucky	39,732	36	3,685,296	23	0.7	92.75	6	Frankfort	25,968	8	Louisville	269,063
Louisiana	43,566	33	4,219,973	21	0.3	96.86	7	Baton Rouge	219,531	2	New Orleans	496,938
Maine	30,865	39	1,227,928	38	9.1	39.78	2	Augusta	21,325	6	Portland	64,358
Maryland	9,775	42	4,781,468	19	13.4	489.17	8	Annapolis	33,187	22	Baltimore	736,014
Massachusetts	7,838	45	6,016,425	13	4.9	767.60	10	Boston	574,283	1	Boston	574,283
Michigan	56,809	22	9,295,297	8	0.4	163.62	16	Lansing	127,321	5	Detroit	1,027,974
Minnesota	79,617	14	4,375,099	20	7.3	54.95	8	St. Paul	272,235	2	Minneapolis	368,383
Mississippi	46,914	31	2,573,216	31	2.1	54.85	5	Jackson	196,637	1	Jackson	196,637
Missouri	68,898	18	5,117,073	15	4.1	74.27	9	Jefferson City	35,481	15	Kansas City	435,146
Montana	145,556	4	799,065	44	1.6	5.49	1	Helena	24,569	5	Billings	81,151
Nebraska	76,878	15	1,578,385	36	0.5	20.53	3	Lincoln	191,972	2	Omaha	335,795
Nevada	109,806	7	1,201,833	39	50.1	10.95	2	Carson City	40,443	9	Las Vegas	258,295
New Hampshire	8,969	44	1,109,252	40	20.5	123.67	2	Concord	36,006	3	Manchester	99,567
New Jersey	7,419	46	7,730,188	9	5.0	1,041.97	13	Trenton	88,675	6	Newark	275,221
New Mexico	121,364	5	1,515,069	37	16.2	12.48	3	Santa Fe	55,859	3	Albuquerque	384,736
New York	47,224	30	17,990,455	2	2.5	380.96	31	Albany	101,082	6	New York City	7,322,564
North Carolina	48,718	29	6,628,637	10	12.7	136.06	12	Raleigh	207,951	2	Charlotte	395,934
North Dakota	68,994	17	638,800	47	-2.1	9.26	1	Bismarck	49,256	3	Fargo	74,111
Ohio	40,953	35	10,847,115	7	0.5	264.87	19	Columbus	632,910	1	Columbus	632,910
Oklahoma	68,679	19	3,145,585	28	4.0	45.80	6	Oklahoma City	444,719	1	Oklahoma City	444,719
Oregon	96,002	10	2,842,321	29	7.9	29.61	5	Salem	107,786	3	Portland	437,319
Pennsylvania	44,820	32	11,881,643	5	0.1	265.10	21	Harrisburg	52,376	10	Philadelphia	1,585,577
Rhode Island	1,045	50	1,003,464	43	5.9	960.27	2	Providence	160,728	1	Providence	160,728
South Carolina	30,111	40	3,486,703	25	11.7	115.79	6	Columbia	98,052	1	Columbia	98,052

STATE STATISTICS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population		Percentage change 1980 to 1990	Density per square mile	No. of Representatives in Congress	Capital	Population	Rank in state	Largest city	Population
	In square miles	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation								
South Dakota	75,896	16	696,004	45	0.8	9.17	1	Pierre	12,906	7	Sioux Falls	100,814
Tennessee	41,219	34	4,877,185	17	6.2	118.32	9	Nashville	488,374	2	Memphis	610,337
Texas	261,914	2	16,986,510	3	19.4	64.86	30	Austin	465,622	5	Houston	1,630,553
Utah	82,168	12	1,722,850	35	17.9	20.97	3	Salt Lake City	159,936	1	Salt Lake City	159,936
Vermont	9,249	43	562,758	48	10.0	60.84	1	Montpelier	8,247	8	Burlington	39,127
Virginia	39,598	37	6,187,358	12	15.7	156.26	11	Richmond	203,056	3	Virginia Beach	393,069
Washington	66,581	20	4,866,692	18	17.8	73.09	9	Olympia	33,840	18	Seattle	516,259
West Virginia	24,087	41	1,793,477	34	-8.0	74.46	3	Charleston	57,287	1	Charleston	57,287
Wisconsin	54,314	25	4,891,769	16	4.0	90.07	9	Madison	191,262	2	Milwaukee	628,088
Wyoming	97,105	9	453,588	50	-3.4	4.67	1	Cheyenne	50,008	1	Cheyenne	50,008
Dist. of Columbia	61	...	606,900	...	-4.9	9,884.40	1 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	77	...	46,773	...	44.8	607.44	1 (a)	Pago Pago	3,519	3	Tafuna	5,174
Guam	210	...	133,152	...	25.6	634.06	1 (a)	Agana	1,139	18	Dededo	31,728
No. Mariana Islands	179	...	43,345	...	158.8	242.15	...	Saipan	38,896	1	Saipan	38,896
Puerto Rico	3,427	...	3,522,037	...	10.2	1,027.90	1 (a)	San Juan	426,832	1	San Juan	426,832
Republic of Palau	177	...	15,122	...	24.8	85.44	...	Koror	9,000	1	Koror	9,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	134	...	101,809	...	5.4	760.90	1 (a)	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	12,331	1	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	12,331

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (As of 1990 Census.)
Key:
... — Not applicable
(a) Delegate with privileges to vote in committees and the Committee of the Whole.

Table 10.4
STATE GAMING

Lottery Games													Parimutuel Wagering								
State or other jurisdiction	Charitable bingo	Charitable games	Card rooms	Casinos	Gaming devices	Sports wagering	Video lottery terminals	Keno	Instant (& pull tab) games	Lotto	Numbers	Passives	Greyhound	Jai Alai	Harness	Quarter horse	Thoroughbred	Interstate inter-track wagering	Intrastate inter-track wagering	Off track betting	Telephone betting
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	*				*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*

STATE GAMING — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Charitable bingo	Charitable games	Card rooms	Casinos	Gaming devices	Sports wagering	Lottery Games					Parimutuel Wagering								
							Video lottery terminals	Keno	Instant (& pull tab) games	Lotto	Numbers	Passives	Greyhound	Jai Alai	Harness	Quarter horse	Thoroughbred	Interstate inter-track wagering	Intrastate inter-track wagering	Off track betting
South Dakota	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣		♣		♣	♣			♦			♣	♣	♣	♣	
Tennessee															♠	♠	♠	♠	♠	
Texas	♣	♣							♣	♣	♣		♣			♠	♠	♠	♠	
Utah										♣	♣					■	♠	♠	♠	
Vermont	♣	♣							♣	♣	♣	♦	♦		♣			♦	♠	
Virginia	♣	♣							♣	♣	♣				♠	♠	♦	♠	♠	♠
Washington	♣	♣	♣	♣				♣	♣	♣	♣				♦	♣	♣	♠	♠	♣
West Virginia	♣	♣					♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♦	♣		♠	♠	♠	♠	♠	
Wisconsin	♣	♣		♣	♣				♣	♣	♣		♣		♠	♠	♠	♠	♠	
Wyoming	♣	♣													♠	♣	♣	♣	♠	♣
Dist. of Columbia ...	♣	♣							♣	♣	♣									
Puerto Rico	♣			♣	♣					♣	♣	♣					♣	♣		♣
U.S. Virgin Islands ..		♣							♣			♣					♣	♣		

Source: International Gaming & Wagering Business, September 1, 1995.

Key:

- ♣ = Legal and operative.
- ♥ = Implemented since June 1994.
- ♠ = Authorized but not yet implemented.
- ♦ = Permitted by law and previously operative.
- = Operative but no parimutuel wagering.

STATE PAGES

Alabama

Nickname	The Heart of Dixie
Motto	<i>Aldemus Jura Nostra Defendere</i> (We Dare Defend Our Rights)
Horse	Racking Horse
Flower	Camellia
Bird	Yellowhammer
Tree	Southern (Longleaf) Pine
Song	Alabama
Insect	Monarch butterfly
Rock	Marble
Entered the Union	December 14, 1819
Capital	Montgomery

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Fob James
Lieutenant Governor	Don Siegelman
Secretary of State	Jim Bennett
Attorney General	Jeff Sessions
Treasurer	Lucy Baxley
Auditor	Pat Duncan
Commr. of Agriculture & Industries	Jack Thompson

SUPREME COURT

Perry Hooper Sr., Chief Justice
Hugh Maddox
Reneau P. Almon
Janie L. Shores
Gorman Houston
Mark Kennedy
Kenneth F. Ingram
Ralph D. Cook
Terry Butts

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Governor Don Siegelman
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Michael Figures
Secretary of the Senate	Charles McDowell Lee
Speaker of the House	James Clark
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Seth Hammett
Clerk of the House	Gregg Pappas

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	50,750
Rank in Nation	28th
Population	4,040,587
Rank in Nation	22nd
Density per square mile	79.62
Number of Representative in Congress	7
Capital City	Montgomery
Population	187,106
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Birmingham
Population	265,968
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	50

Alaska

Motto	<i>North to the Future</i>
Flower	Forget-Me-Not
Marine Mammal	Bowhead Whale
Bird	Willow Ptarmigan
Tree	Sitka Spruce
Song	Alaska's Flag
Fish	King Salmon
Fossil	Woolly Mammoth
Sport	Dog Mushing
Gem	Jade
Mineral	Gold
Purchased from Russia by the United States	March 30, 1867
Entered the Union	January 3, 1959
Capital	Juneau

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Tony Knowles
Lieutenant Governor	Fran Ulmer

SUPREME COURT

Daniel Moore Jr., Chief Justice
Jay A. Rabinowitz
Robert L. Eastaugh
Warren W. Matthews
Allen Compton

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Drue Pearce
Secretary of the Senate	Nancy Quinto
Speaker of the House	Gail Phillips
Chief Clerk of the House	Suzi Lowell

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	570,374
Rank in Nation	1st
Population	550,043
Rank in Nation	49th
Density per square mile	0.96
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Juneau
Population	26,751
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Anchorage
Population	226,338
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	4

Arizona

Nickname The Grand Canyon State
 Motto *Ditat Deus* (God Enriches)
 Flower Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus
 Bird Cactus Wren
 Tree Palo Verde
 Songs *Arizona March Song* and *Arizona*
 Gemstone Turquoise
 Official Neckwear Bola Tie
 Entered the Union February 14, 1912
 Capital Phoenix

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Fife Symington III
 Secretary of State Jane Dee Hull
 Attorney General Grant Woods
 Treasurer Tony West
 Supt. of Public Instruction Lisa Graham
 Mine Inspector M. Jean Hassell

SUPREME COURT

Stanley G. Feldman, Chief Justice
 James Moeler, Vice Chief Justice
 Robert J. Corcoran
 Thomas A. Zlaker
 Frederick J. Martone

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate John Greene
 President Pro Tem of the Senate John Wettaw
 Secretary of the Senate Shirley L. Wheaton
 Speaker of the House Mark W. Killian
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Don Aldridge
 Chief Clerk of the House Norman Moore

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 113,642
 Rank in Nation 6th
 Population 3,665,228
 Rank in Nation 24th
 Density per square mile 32.25
 Number of Representative in Congress 6
 Capital City Phoenix
 Population 983,403
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Phoenix
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 28

Arkansas

Nickname The Natural State
 Motto *Regnat Populus* (The People Rule)
 Flower Apple Blossom
 Bird Mockingbird
 Tree Pine
 Song *Arkansas*
 Gem Diamond
 Entered the Union June 15, 1836
 Capital Little Rock

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Jim Guy Tucker
 Lieutenant Governor Mike Huckabee
 Secretary of State Sharon Priest
 Attorney General Winston Bryant
 Treasurer Jimmie Lou Fisher
 Auditor Gus Wingfield
 Land Commr. Charlie Daniels

SUPREME COURT

Bradley Jesson, Chief Justice
 Robert H. Dudley
 David Newbern
 Tom Glaze
 Donald L. Corbin
 Robert L. Brown
 Andree Roaf

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Mike Huckabee
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Stanley Russ
 Secretary of the Senate Ann Cornwell
 Speaker of the House Bobby Hogue
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Wayne Wagner
 Chief Clerk of the House Jo Renshaw

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 52,075
 Rank in Nation 27th
 Population 2,350,725
 Rank in Nation 33rd
 Density per square mile 45.14
 Number of Representatives in Congress 4
 Capital City Little Rock
 Population 175,795
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Little Rock
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 27

STATE PAGES

California

Nickname The Golden State
Motto *Eureka* (I Have Found It)
Animal Grizzly Bear
Flower Golden Poppy
Bird California Valley Quail
Tree California Redwood
Song *I Love You, California*
Fossil Saber-Toothed Cat
Marine Mammal California Gray Whale
Entered the Union September 9, 1850
Capital Sacramento

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Pete Wilson
Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis
Secretary of State Bill Jones
Attorney General Daniel E. Lungren
Treasurer Matthew K. Fong
Controller Kathleen Connett
Insurance Commissioner Charles W. Quackenbush
Supt. of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin

SUPREME COURT

Malcolm M. Lucas, Chief Justice
Stanley Mosk
Joyce Kennard
Armand Arabian
Marcin Baxter
Ronald M. George
Katherine Mickle Werdegarr

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Gray Davis
President Pro Tem of the Senate Bill Lockyer
Secretary of the Senate John Rovane
Speaker of the Assembly Curt Pringle
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Fred Aguiar
Chief Clerk of the Assembly E. Dotson Wilson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 155,973
Rank in Nation 3rd
Population 29,760,021
Rank in Nation 1st
Density per square mile 190.80
Number of Representative in Congress 52
Capital City Sacramento
Population 369,365
Rank in State 7th
Largest City Los Angeles
Population 3,485,398
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 383

Colorado

Nickname The Centennial State
Motto *Nil Sine Numine*
(Nothing Without Providence)
Flower Columbine
Bird Lark Bunting
Tree Blue Spruce
Song *Where the Columbines Grow*
Fossil Stegosaurus
Gemstone Aquamarine
Animal Bighorn Sheep
Entered the Union August 1, 1876
Capital City Denver

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Roy Romer
Lieutenant Governor Gail S. Schoettler
Secretary of State Vikki Buckley
Attorney General Gale Norton
Treasurer Bill Owens

SUPREME COURT

Anthony F. Volland, Chief Justice
William H. Erickson
George E. Lohr
Howard M. Kirshbaum
Mary J. Mullarkey
Gregory K. Scott

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Tom Norton
President Pro Tem of the Senate Tilman M. Bishop
Secretary of the Senate Joan M. Albi
Speaker of the House Charles Berry
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Tony Grampsas
Chief Clerk of the House Judith Rodrigue

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 103,729
Rank in Nation 8th
Population 3,294,394
Rank in Nation 26th
Density per square mile 31.76
Number of Representatives in Congress 6
Capital City Denver
Population 467,610
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Denver
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 39

Connecticut

Nickname	The Constitution State
Motto	<i>Qui Transtulit Sustinet</i> (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains)
Animal	Sperm Whale
Flower	Mountain Laurel
Bird	American Robin
Tree	White Oak
Song	<i>Yankee Doodle</i>
Mineral	Garnet
Insect	European "Praying" Mantis
Entered the Union	January 9, 1788
Capital	Hartford

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	John Rowland
Lieutenant Governor	M. Jodi Rell
Secretary of State	Miles S. Rapoport
Attorney General	Richard Blumenthal
Treasurer	Christopher B. Burnham
Comptroller	Nancy Wyman

SUPREME COURT

Ellen Ash Peters, Chief Justice
Robert J. Callahan
David M. Borden
Robert I. Berdon
Flemming L. Norcott Jr.
Joette Katz
Richard N. Palmer

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. M. Jodi Rell
President Pro Tem of the Senate M. Adela Eads
Clerk of the Senate Alden A. Ives
Speaker of the House Thomas D. Ritter
Deputy Speakers
 of the House Joan V. Hartley, Wade A. Hyslop Jr.
Clerk of the House Gary Coleman

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	4,845
Rank in Nation	48th
Population	3,287,116
Rank in Nation	27th
Density per square mile	678.40
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Hartford
Population	139,739
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Bridgeport
Population	141,686
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	37

Delaware

Nickname	The First State
Motto	<i>Liberty and Independence</i>
Flower	Peach Blossom
Bird	Blue Hen Chicken
Tree	American Holly
Song	<i>Our Delaware</i>
Fish	Sea Trout
Entered the Union	December 7, 1787
Capital	Dover

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Tom Carper
Lieutenant Governor Ruth Ann Minner
Attorney General M. Jane Brady
Treasurer Janet C. Rzewnicki
Auditor R. Thomas Wagner Jr.
Insurance Commr. Donna Lee Williams

SUPREME COURT

E. Norman Veasey, Chief Justice
Joseph T. Walsh
Randy J. Holland
Maurice A. Hartnett III
Carolyn Berger

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Ruth Ann Minner
President Pro Tem of the Senate Richard S. Cordrey
Secretary of the Senate Bernard J. Brady
Speaker of the House Terry R. Spence
Chief Clerk of the House JoAnn Hedrick

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	1,955
Rank in Nation	49th
Population	666,168
Rank in Nation	46th
Density per square mile	340.82
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Dover
Population	27,630
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Wilmington
Population	71,529
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	5

STATE PAGES

Florida

Nickname The Sunshine State
Motto *In God We Trust*
Animal Florida Panther
Flower Orange Blossom
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Sabal Palmetto Palm
Song *The Swanee River (Old Folks at Home)*
Marine Mammal Manatee
Saltwater Mammal Porpoise
Gem Moonstone
Shell Horse Conch
Entered the Union March 3, 1845
Capital Tallahassee

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Lawton Chiles
Lieutenant Governor Buddy MacKay
Secretary of State Sandra Barringer Mortham
Attorney General Robert Butterworth
Treasurer/Insurance Commr. Bill Nelson
Comptroller Robert F. Milligan
Commr. of Education Frank T. Brogan
Commr. of Agriculture Bob Crawford

SUPREME COURT

Stephen H. Grimes, Chief Justice
Ben F. Overton
Leander J. Shaw Jr.
Gerald Kogan
Major B. Harding
Charles T. Wells
Harry Lee Anstead

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate James Scott
President Pro Tem of the Senate Malcolm Beard
Secretary of the Senate Joe Brown
Speaker of the House Peter Rudy Wallace
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jack Ascherl
Clerk of the House John B. Phelps

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 53,997
Rank in Nation 26th
Population 12,937,926
Rank in Nation 4th
Density per square mile 239.60
Number of Representatives in Congress 23
Capital City Tallahassee
Population 124,773
Rank in State 8th
Largest City Jacksonville
Population 635,230
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 216

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*
Butterfly Tiger Swallowtail
Insect Honeybee
Fish Largemouth Bass
Entered the Union January 2, 1788
Capital Atlanta
*Unofficial

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Zell Miller
Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard
Secretary of State Max Cleland
Attorney General Michael J. Bowers
Commr. of Insurance John Oxendine
Superintendent of Schools Linda Schrenko
Commr. of Agriculture Thomas T. Irvin
Commr. of Labor David Poythress

SUPREME COURT

Robert Benham, Chief Justice
Norman Fletcher
Leah J. Sears
Carol W. Hunstein
George H. Carley
Hugh Thompson

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Pierre Howard
President Pro Tem of the Senate Walter Ray
Secretary of the Senate Frank Eldridge Jr.
Speaker of the House Thomas B. Murphy
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jack Connell
Clerk of the House Robert Rivers Jr.

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 57,919
Rank in Nation 21st
Population 6,478,216
Rank in Nation 11th
Density per square mile 111.85
Number of Representatives in Congress 11
Capital City Atlanta
Population 394,017
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Atlanta
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 66

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 Kukui Tree (Candlenut)
 Song *Hawaii Pono*
 Entered the Union August 21, 1959
 Capital Honolulu

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Ben J. Cayetano
 Lieutenant Governor Mazie Hirono

SUPREME COURT

Ronald Moon, Chief Justice
 Robert G. Klein
 Steven H. Levinson
 Paula Nakayama
 Mario Ramil

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Norman Mizuguchi
 Vice President of the Senate Mike McCartney
 Clerk of the Senate T. David Woo Jr.
 Speaker of the House Joseph M. Souki
 Vice Speaker of the House Paul T. Oshiro
 Chief Clerk of the House Patricia Mau Shimizu

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 6,423
 Rank in Nation 47th
 Population 1,108,229
 Rank in Nation 41st
 Density per square mile 172.53
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Capital City Honolulu
 Population 365,272
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Honolulu
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 17

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*
 Horse Appaloosa
 Gemstone Idaho Star Garnet
 Entered the Union July 3, 1890
 Capital Boise

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Phil Bratt
 Lieutenant Governor C.L. Otter
 Secretary of State Pete T. Cenarrusa
 Attorney General Alan G. Lance
 Treasurer Lydia J. Edwards
 Auditor J.D. Williams
 Supt. of Public Instruction Anne C. Fox

SUPREME COURT

Chas F. McDevitt, Chief Justice
 Byron Johnson
 Linda C. Trout
 Cathy R. Silak
 Gerald Schroeder

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. C.L. Otter
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Jerry Twiggs
 Secretary of the Senate Jeannine Wood
 Speaker of the House Michael Simpson
 Chief Clerk of the House Phyllis Watson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 82,751
 Rank in Nation 11th
 Population 1,006,749
 Rank in Nation 42nd
 Density per square mile 12.17
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Capital City Boise
 Population 125,738
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Boise
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 10

STATE PAGES

Illinois

Nickname The Prairie State
Great Seal *State Sovereignty-National Union*
Animal White-tailed Deer
Flower Native Violet
Bird Cardinal
Tree White Oak
Song *Illinois*
Mineral Fluorite
Fish Bluegill
Entered the Union December 3, 1818
Capital Springfield

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Jim Edgar
Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra
Secretary of State George Ryan
Attorney General Jim Ryan
Treasurer Judy Baar Topinka
Comptroller Loleta A. Didrickson

SUPREME COURT

Michael A. Bilandic, Chief Justice
Ben Miller
James D. Heiple
Charles E. Freeman
Moses W. Harrison II
Mary Ann G. McMorrow
John L. Nickels

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate James Philip
Secretary of the Senate Jim Harry
Speaker of the House Lee A. Daniels
Chief Clerk of the House Terry McLennand

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 55,593
Rank in Nation 24th
Population 11,430,602
Rank in Nation 6th
Density per square mile 205.61
Number of representatives in Congress 20
Capital City Springfield
Population 105,227
Rank in State 4th
Largest City Chicago
Population 2,783,726
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 180

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*
Poem *Indiana* by Franklin Maples
Stone Limestone
Entered the Union December 11, 1816
Capital Indianapolis

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Evan Bayh III
Lieutenant Governor Frank L. O'Bannon
Secretary of State Sue Ann Gilroy
Attorney General Pamela Fanning Carter
Treasurer Joyce Brinkman
Auditor Morris Wooden
Supt. of Public Instruction Suellen Reed

SUPREME COURT

Randall T. Shepard, Chief Justice
Richard M. Givan
Roger O. DeBruler
Brent E. Dickson
Frank Sullivan

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Frank L. O'Bannon
President Pro Tem of the Senate Robert D. Garton
Principal Secretary of the Senate Carolyn J. Tinkle
Speaker of the House Paul S. Mannweiler
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jeffrey K. Espich
Principal Clerk of the House Lynn Dennis

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 35,870
Rank in Nation 38th
Population 5,544,159
Rank in Nation 14th
Density per square mile 154.56
Number of Representatives in Congress 10
Capital City Indianapolis
Population 731,327
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Indianapolis
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 64

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

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Terry E. Branstad
 Lieutenant Governor Joy C. Corning
 Secretary of State Paul Denny Pate
 Attorney General Tom H. Miller
 Treasurer Michael L. Fitzgerald
 Auditor Richard D. Johnson
 Commr. of Agriculture Dale Cochran

SUPREME COURT

Arthur A. McGiverin, Chief Justice
 David K. Harris
 Jerry L. Larson
 James H. Carter
 Louis A. Lavorato
 Linda K. Neuman
 Bruce M. Snell Jr.
 James Andreasen
 Marsha Ternus

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Leonard L. Boswell
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Tony Bisignano
 Secretary of the Senate John F. Dwyer
 Speaker of the House Ron Corbett
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Harold Van Maanen
 Chief Clerk of the House Liz Isaacson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 55,875
 Rank in Nation 23rd
 Population 2,776,755
 Rank in Nation 30th
 Density per square mile 49.70
 Number of Representatives in Congress 5
 Capital City Des Moines
 Population 193,187
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Des Moines
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 30

Kansas

Nickname The Sunflower State
 Motto *Ad Astra per Aspera*
 (To the Stars through Difficulties)
 Animal American Buffalo
 Flower Wild Native Sunflower
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Tree Cottonwood
 Song *Home on the Range*
 Reptile Ornate Box Turtle
 Insect Honeybee
 Entered the Union January 29, 1861
 Capital Topeka

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Bill Graves
 Lieutenant Governor Sheila Frahm
 Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh
 Attorney General Carla J. Stovall
 Treasurer Sally Thompson
 Commr. of Insurance Kathleen Sebelius

SUPREME COURT

Kay McFarland, Chief Justice
 Tyler C. Lockett
 Donald L. Allegrucci
 Frederick N. Six
 Bob Abbot
 Robert E. Davis

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Paul Burke
 Vice President of the Senate Alicia Laing Salisbury
 Secretary of the Senate Pat Saville
 Speaker of the House Tim Shallenburger
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Susan Wagle
 Chief Clerk of the House Janet E. Jones

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 81,823
 Rank in Nation 13th
 Population 2,477,574
 Rank in Nation 32nd
 Density per square mile 30.28
 Number of Representatives in Congress 4
 Capital City Topeka
 Population 119,883
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Wichita
 Population 304,001
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 34

STATE PAGES

Kentucky

Nickname The Bluegrass State
Motto *United We Stand, Divided We Fall*
Animal Gray Squirrel
Flower Goldenrod
Bird Cardinal
Tree Tulip Poplar
Song *My Old Kentucky Home*
Fossil Brachiopod
Fish Kentucky Bass
Entered the Union June 1, 1792
Capital Frankfort

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Paul E. Patton
Lieutenant Governor Steve Henry
Secretary of State John Y. Brown
Attorney General Ben Chandler
Treasurer John Kennedy Hamilton
Auditor of Public Accounts Ed Hatchett
Commr. of Agriculture Billy Ray Smith

SUPREME COURT

Robert F. Stephens, Chief Justice
John Williams Graves
Charles H. Reynolds
Joseph E. Lambert
Donald C. Winterheimer
Janet L. Stumbo

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate John A. Rose
President Pro Tem of the Senate Charles W. Berger
Chief Clerk of the Senate Julie Haviland
Speaker of the House Jody Richards
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Larry Clark
Chief Clerk of the House Evelyn Marston

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 39,732
Rank in Nation 36th
Population 3,685,296
Rank in Nation 23rd
Density per square mile 92.75
Number of Representatives in Congress 6
Capital City Frankfort
Population 25,968
Rank in State 8th
Largest City Louisville
Population 269,063
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 39

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
Crustacean Crawfish
Dog Catahoula Leopard
Entered the Union April 30, 1812
Capital Baton Rouge

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Murphy J. Foster Jr.
Lieutenant Governor Kathleen B. Blanco
Secretary of State W. Fox McKeithen
Attorney General Richard Ieyoub Jr.
Treasurer Kenneth Duncan
Commr. of Agriculture Bob Odum
Commr. of Insurance Jim Brown
Commr. of Elections Jerry M. Fowler

SUPREME COURT

Pascal F. Calogero Jr., Chief Justice
Walter F. Marcus Jr.
Jack Crozier Watson
Harry T. Lemmon
Jeffrey P. Victory
Catherine D. Kimball
Burnette Joshua Johnson
Vacant seat

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Randy Ewing
President Pro Tem of the Senate Dennis Bagneris
Secretary of the Senate Michael S. Baer III
Speaker of the House H.B. Downer
Speaker Pro Tem of the House C. Emile Bruneau
Clerk of the House Alfred W. Speer

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 43,566
Rank in Nation 33rd
Population 4,219,973
Rank in Nation 21st
Density per square mile 96.86
Number of Representatives in Congress 7
Capital City Baton Rouge
Population 219,531
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City New Orleans
Population 496,938
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 45

Maine

Nickname The Pine Tree State
 Motto *Dirigo* (I Direct or I Lead)
 Animal Moose
 Flower White Pine Cone and Tassel
 Bird Chickadee
 Tree White Pine
 Song *State of Maine Song*
 Fish Landlocked Salmon
 Mineral Tourmaline
 Entered the Union March 15, 1820
 Capital Augusta

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Angus S. King Jr.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Daniel E. Wathen, Chief Justice
 David G. Roberts
 Caroline D. Glassman
 Robert W. Clifford
 Paul L. Rudman
 Howard H. Dana Jr.
 Kermit V. Lipez

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Jeffrey Butland
 Secretary of the Senate May M. Ross
 Speaker of the House Dan Gwadosky
 Clerk of the House Joseph W. Mayo

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 30,865
 Rank in Nation 39th
 Population 1,227,928
 Rank in Nation 38th
 Density per square mile 39.78
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Capital City Augusta
 Population 21,325
 Rank in State 6th
 Largest City Portland
 Population 64,358
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 13

Maryland

Nicknames The Old Line State and Free State
 Motto *Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine*
 (Manly Deeds, Womanly Words)
 Flower Black-eyed Susan
 Bird Baltimore Oriole
 Tree White Oak
 Song *Maryland, My Maryland*
 Dog Chesapeake Bay Retriever
 Boat The Skipjack
 Fish Striped Bass
 Entered the Union April 28, 1788
 Capital Annapolis

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Parris M. Glendening
 Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
 Attorney General J. Joseph Curran Jr.
 Comptroller & Treasury Louis L. Goldstein

COURT OF APPEALS

Robert C. Murphy, Chief Judge
 John C. Eldridge
 Lawrence F. Rodowsky
 Howard S. Chasanow
 Robert L. Karwacki
 Robert M. Bell
 Irma S. Raker

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Thomas V. Mike Miller Jr.
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Norman R. Stone Jr.
 Secretary of the Senate Oden Bowie
 Speaker of the House Casper R. Taylor
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Elijah E. Cummings
 Chief Clerk of the House Mary Monahan

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 9,775
 Rank in Nation 42nd
 Population 4,781,468
 Rank in Nation 19th
 Density per square mile 489.17
 Number of Representatives in Congress 8
 Capital City Annapolis
 Population 33,187
 Rank in State 22nd
 Largest City Baltimore
 Population 736,014
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 99

STATE PAGES

Massachusetts

Nickname The Bay State
Motto *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*
(By the Sword We Seek Peace,
but Peace Only under Liberty)
Animal Morgan Horse
Flower Mayflower
Bird Chickadee
Tree American Elm
Song *All Hail to Massachusetts*
Fish Cod
Marine Mammal Right Whale
Insect Ladybug
Dog Boston Terrier
Beverage Cranberry Juice
Gem Rhodinite
Mineral Babingtonite
Entered the Union February 6, 1788
Capital Boston

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor William F. Weld
Lieutenant Governor Paul Cellucci
Secretary of the Commonwealth William F. Galvin
Attorney General L. Scott Harshbarger
Treasurer & Receiver General Joseph Malone
Auditor of the Commonwealth A. Joseph DeNucci

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Paul J. Liacos, Chief Justice
Herbert P. Wilkins
Ruth I. Abrams
Neil L. Lynch
Francis P. O'Connor
John M. Creaney
Charles Fried

GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate Thomas F. Birmingham
Clerk of the Senate Edward B. O'Neill
Speaker of the House Charles F. Flaherty
Clerk of the House Robert E. MacQueen

Land Area (square miles) 7,838
Rank in Nation 45th
Population 6,016,425
Rank in Nation 13th
Density per square mile 767.60
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Capital City Boston
Population 574,283
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Boston
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 83

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
Stone Petoskey Stone
Gem Chlorastrolite
Fish Brook Trout
Reptile Painted Turtle
Entered the Union January 26, 1837
Capital Lansing

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor John Engler
Lieutenant Governor Connie Binsfeld
Secretary of State Candice Miller
Attorney General Frank J. Kelley

SUPREME COURT

James H. Brickley, Chief Justice
Michael Cavanagh
Patricia J. Boyle
Dorothy Comstock Riley
Conrad L. Malett Jr.
Elizabeth A. Weaver
Charles Levin

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Connie Binsfeld
President Pro Tem of the Senate John J.H. Schwarz
Secretary of the Senate Carol Viventi
Speaker of the House Paul Hillegonds
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Frank Fitzgerald
Clerk of the House Melvin DeStigter

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 56,809
Rank in Nation 22nd
Population 9,295,297
Rank in Nation 8th
Density per square mile 163.62
Number of Representatives in Congress 16
Capital City Lansing
Population 127,321
Rank in State 5th
Largest City Detroit
Population 1,027,974
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 110

Minnesota

Nickname	The North Star State
Motto	<i>L'Etoile du Nord</i> (The North Star)
Flower	Pink and White Lady-Slipper
Bird	Common Loon
Tree	Red Pine
Song	<i>Hail! Minnesota</i>
Fish	Walleye
Grain	Wild Rice
Mushroom	Morel
Entered the Union	May 11, 1858
Capital	St. Paul

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Arne Carlson
Lieutenant Governor	Joanne E. Benson
Secretary of State	Joan Anderson Growe
Attorney General	Hubert H. Humphrey III
Treasurer	Michael A. McGrath
Auditor	Judith H. Dutcher

SUPREME COURT

Alexander M. Keith, Chief Justice
Esther M. Tomljanovich
Sandra S. Gardebering
Alan C. Page
Paul Anderson
Edward Stringer
M. Jeanne Coyne

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Allan H. Spear
Secretary of the Senate	Patrick E. Flahaven
Speaker of the House	Irv Anderson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Phyllis Kahn
Chief Clerk of the House	Edward A. Burdick

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	79,617
Rank in Nation	14th
Population	4,375,099
Rank in Nation	20th
Density per square mile	54.95
Number of Representatives in Congress	8
Capital City	St. Paul
Population	272,235
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Minneapolis
Population	368,383
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	73

Mississippi

Nickname	The Magnolia State
Motto	<i>Virtute et Armis</i> (By Valor and Arms)
Animal	White-tailed deer
Flower	Magnolia
Bird	Mockingbird
Water Mammal	Bottlenosed Dolphin
Tree	Magnolia
Song	<i>Go, Mississippi</i>
Fish	Black Bass
Beverage	Milk
Entered the Union	December 10, 1817
Capital	Jackson

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Kirk Fordice
Lieutenant Governor	Ronnie Musgrove
Secretary of State	Eric Clark
Attorney General	Mike Moore
Treasurer	Marshall Bennett
State Auditor	Steve Paterson
Commr. of Agriculture	Lester Spell
Commr. of Insurance	George Dale

SUPREME COURT

Armis E. Hawkins, Chief Justice
Dan M. Lee
Lenore L. Prather
Michael Sullivan
Ed Pittman
Fred Banks Jr.
Chuck McRae
James L. Roberts Jr.
James W. Smith Jr.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Ronnie Musgrove
President Pro Tem of the Senate ...	Thomas Arlin Gollott
Secretary of the Senate	Amy Tuck
Speaker of the House	Tim Ford
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Robert Clark
Clerk of the House	Charles Jackson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	46,914
Rank in Nation	31st
Population	2,573,216
Rank in Nation	31st
Density per square mile	54.85
Number of Representatives in Congress	5
Capital City	Jackson
Population	196,637
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Jackson
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	34

STATE PAGES

Missouri

Nickname The Show Me State
Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*
(The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law)
Flower White Hawthorn
Bird Bluebird
Insect Honeybee
Tree Flowering Dogwood
Song *Missouri Waltz*
Rock Mozarkite
Mineral Galena
Fossil Crinoid
Entered the Union August 10, 1821
Capital Jefferson City

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Mel Carnahan
Lieutenant Governor Roger Wilson
Secretary of State Rebecca Cook
Attorney General Jeremiah W. Nixon
Treasurer Bob Holden
Auditor Margaret B. Kelly

SUPREME COURT

John C. Holstein, Chief Justice
Duane Benton
Elwood L. Thomas
William Ray Price Jr.
Stephen N. Limbaugh Jr.
Edward D. Robertson Jr.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Roger Wilson
President Pro Tem of the Senate ... James L. Mathewson
Secretary of the Senate Terry L. Spieler
Speaker of the House Steve Gaw
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Fletcher Daniels
Chief Clerk of the House Douglas W. Burnett

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 68,898
Rank in Nation 18th
Population 5,117,073
Rank in Nation 15th
Density per square mile 74.27
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Capital City Jefferson City
Population 35,481
Rank in State 15th
Largest City Kansas City
Population 435,146
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 64

Montana

Nickname The Treasure State
Motto *Oro y Plata* (Gold and Silver)
Animal Grizzly Bear
Flower Bitterroot
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Ponderosa Pine
Song *Montana*
State Ballad *Montana Melody*
Gem Stones Sapphire and Agate
State Fossil Duck-billed Dinosaur
Entered the Union November 8, 1889
Capital Helena

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Marc Racicot
Lieutenant Governor Dennis Rehberg
Secretary of State Mike Cooney
Attorney General Joseph P. Mazurek
Auditor Mark O'Keefe
Supt. of Public Instruction Nancy Keenan

SUPREME COURT

J.A. Turnage, Chief Justice
Karla M. Gray
William E. Hunt Sr.
Terry Trieweiler
Fred J. Wever
James C. Nelson
W. William Leaphart

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Robert Brown
President Pro Tem of the Senate Gary Aklestad
Secretary of the Senate Rosana Skelton
Speaker of the House John Mercer
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Marian Hanson
Chief Clerk of the House Marilyn Miller

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 145,556
Rank in Nation 4th
Population 799,065
Rank in Nation 44th
Density per square mile 5.49
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Capital City Helena
Population 24,569
Rank in State 5th
Largest City Billings
Population 81,151
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 10

Nebraska

Nickname The Cornhusker State
 Motto *Equality Before the Law*
 Mammal White-tailed Deer
 Flower Goldenrod
 Bird Western Meadowlark
 Tree Western Cottonwood
 Song *Beautiful Nebraska*
 Insect Honeybee
 Gemstone Blue Agate
 Entered the Union March 1, 1867
 Capital Lincoln

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor E. Benjamin Nelson
 Lieutenant Governor Kim Robak
 Secretary of State Scott Moore
 Attorney General Donald B. Stenberg
 Treasurer David E. Heineman
 Auditor of Public Accounts John Brewslo

SUPREME COURT

C. Thomas White, Chief Justice
 D. Nick Caporale
 Dale E. Fahrnbruch
 David J. Lanphier
 John F. Wright
 William Connolly
 John Gerrard

UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature Lt. Gov. Kim Robak
 Speaker of the Legislature Ron Withem
 Chairman of Executive Board,
 Legislative Council George Coordsen
 Vice Chairman of Executive Board,
 Legislative Council Floyd Vrtiska
 Clerk of the Legislature Patrick J. O'Donnell

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 76,878
 Rank in Nation 15th
 Population 1,578,385
 Rank in Nation 36th
 Density per square mile 20.53
 Number of Representatives in Congress 3
 Capital City Lincoln
 Population 191,972
 Rank in State 2nd
 Largest City Omaha
 Population 335,795
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 14

Nevada

Nickname The Silver State
 Motto *All for Our Country*
 Animal Desert Bighorn Sheep
 Flower Sagebrush
 Bird Mountain Bluebird
 Tree Bristlecone Pine and Single-leaf Pinon
 Song *Home Means Nevada*
 Fish Lahontan Cutthroat Trout
 Fossil Ichtyosaur
 Entered the Union October 31, 1864
 Capital Carson City

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Robert J. Miller
 Lieutenant Governor Lonnie Hammargren
 Secretary of State Dean Heller
 Attorney General Frankie Sue Del Papa
 Treasurer Robert L. Seale
 Controller Darrel R. Daines

SUPREME COURT

Thomas Steffan, Chief Justice
 Robert E. Rose
 Charles E. Springer
 C. Cliff Young
 Miriam Shearing

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Lonnie Hammargren
 President Pro Tem of the Senate .. Lawrence E. Jacobsen
 Secretary of the Senate Janice L. Thomas
 Speakers of the
 Assembly Joseph E. Dini Jr., Lynn C. Hettrick
 Speakers Pro Tem
 of the Assembly Jan Evans, Sandra Tiffany
 Chief Clerk of the Assembly Linda B. Alden

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 109,806
 Rank in Nation 7th
 Population 1,201,833
 Rank in Nation 39th
 Density per square mile 10.95
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Capital City Carson City
 Population 40,443
 Rank in State 9th
 Largest City Las Vegas
 Population 258,295
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 14

STATE PAGES

New Hampshire

Nickname The Granite State
Motto *Live Free or Die*
Animal White-tailed Deer
Flower Purple Lilac
Bird Purple Finch
Tree White Birch
Song *Old New Hampshire*
Insect Ladybug
Gem Smoky Quartz
Entered the Union June 21, 1788
Capital Concord

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIAL

Governor Steve Merrill

SUPREME COURT

David A. Brock, Chief Justice
John T. Broderick Jr.
William R. Johnson
W. Stephen Thayer III
Sherman D. Horton Jr.

GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate Joseph Delahunty
Clerk of the Senate Gloria M. Randlett
Speaker of the House Harold W. Burns
Deputy Speaker of the House Stacey Cole
Clerk of the House Karen O. Wadsworth

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 8,969
Rank in Nation 44th
Population 1,109,252
Rank in Nation 40th
Density per square mile 123.67
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Capital City Concord
Population 36,006
Rank in State 3rd
Largest City Manchester
Population 99,567
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 14

New Jersey

Nickname The Garden State
Motto *Liberty and Prosperity*
Animal Horse
Flower Violet
Bird Eastern Goldfinch
Tree Red Oak
Insect Honeybee
Entered the Union December 18, 1787
Capital Trenton

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIAL

Governor Christine Todd Whitman

SUPREME COURT

Robert N. Wilentz, Chief Justice
Alan B. Handler
Stewart G. Pollock
Daniel J. O'Hern
Marie L. Garibaldi
Gary S. Stein

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Donald T. DiFrancesco
President Pro Tem of the Senate Joseph Palaia
Secretary of the Senate Dolores A. Kirk
Speaker of the Assembly Jack Collins
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Nicholas R. Felice
Clerk of the Assembly Linda Metzger

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 7,419
Rank in Nation 46th
Population 7,730,188
Rank in Nation 9th
Density per square mile 1,041.97
Number of Representatives in Congress 13
Capital City Trenton
Population 88,675
Rank in State 6th
Largest City Newark
Population 275,221
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 162

New Mexico

Nickname The Land of Enchantment
Motto *Crescit Eundo* (It Grows As It Goes)
Flower Yucca (Our Lord's Candles)
Bird Chaparral Bird
Tree Pinon
Songs *Asi es Nuevo Mexico* and
O, Fair New Mexico
Gem Turquoise
Fossil Coelophysis Dinosaur
Animal Black Bear
Entered the Union January 6, 1912
Capital Santa Fe

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Gary E. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor	Walter Bradley
Secretary of State	Stephanie Gonzales
Attorney General	Tom Udall
Treasurer	Michael A. Montoya
Auditor	Robert E. Vigil
Commr. of Public Land	Ray B. Powell

SUPREME COURT

Joseph E. Baca, Chief Justice
Richard E. Ransom
Gene E. Franchini
Stanley F. Frost
Pamela Minzner

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Walter Bradley
President Pro Tem of the Senate Manny M. Aragon
Chief Clerk of the Senate Margaret Larragoite
Speaker of the House Raymond G. Sanchez
Chief Clerk of the House Stephen R. Arias

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	121,365
Rank in Nation	5th
Population	1,515,069
Rank in Nation	37th
Density per square mile	12.48
Number of Representatives in Congress	3
Capital City	Santa Fe
Population	55,859
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Albuquerque
Population	384,736
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	19

New York

Nickname	The Empire State
Motto	<i>Excelsior</i> (Ever Upward)
Animal	American Beaver
Fish	Brook Trout
Flower	Rose
Bird	Bluebird
Tree	Sugar Maple
Song*	<i>I Love New York</i>
Gem	Garnet
Fossil	Eurypterus remipes
Entered the Union	July 26, 1788
Capital	Albany
*unofficial	

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor George E. Pataki
Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth McCaughey
Attorney General Dennis C. Vacco
Comptroller H. Carl McCall

COURT OF APPEALS

Judith S. Kaye, Chief Judge
Richard D. Simons
Vito J. Titone
Joseph W. Bellacosa
George Bundy Smith
Howard A. Levine
Carmen Beaucamp Ciparick

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Betsy McCaughey
President Pro Tem of the Senate Joseph L. Bruno
Secretary of the Senate Stephen Sloan
Speaker of the Assembly Sheldon Silver
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Elizabeth Connolly
Clerk of the Assembly Francine M. Misasi

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	47,224
Rank in Nation	30th
Population	17,990,455
Rank in Nation	2nd
Density per square mile	380.96
Number of Representatives in Congress	31
Capital City	Albany
Population	101,082
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	New York City
Population	7,322,564
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	180

STATE PAGES

North Carolina

Nicknames The Tar Heel State and Old North 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 Grey Squirrel
Dog Plott Hound
Beverage Milk
Vegetable Sweet Potato
Entered the Union November 21, 1789
Capital Raleigh

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor James B. Hunt Jr.
Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Wicker
Secretary of State Rufus L. Edmisten
Attorney General Michael F. Easley
Treasurer Harlan E. Boyles
Auditor Ralph Campbell
Supt. of Public Instruction Bob Etheridge
Commr. of Agriculture James A. Graham
Commr. of Labor Harry E. Payne Jr.
Commr. of Insurance James E. Long

SUPREME COURT

Burley B. Mitchell Jr., Chief Justice
Robert F. Orr
Henry E. Frye
I. Beverly Lake Jr.
John Webb
Willis P. Whichard
Sarah Parker

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Dennis A. Wicker
President Pro Tem of the Senate Marc Basnight
Principal Clerk of the Senate Sylvia M. Fink
Speaker of the House Harold J. Brubaker
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Carolyn Russell
Principal Clerk of the House Denise G. Weeks

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 48,718
Rank in Nation 29th
Population 6,628,637
Rank in Nation 10th
Density per square mile 136.06
Number of Representative in Congress 12
Capital City Raleigh
Population 207,951
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Charlotte
Population 395,934
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 52

North Dakota

Nickname Peace Garden 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*
Fossil Teredo Petrified Wood
Fish Northern Pike
Entered the Union November 2, 1889
Capital Bismarck

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Edward Schafer
Lieutenant Governor Rosemarie Myrdal
Secretary of State Alvin A. Jaeger
Attorney General Heidi Heitkamp
Treasurer Kathi Gilmore
Auditor Robert Peterson
Supt. of Public Instruction Wayne Sanstead
Commr. of Agriculture Sarah Vogel
Commr. of Labor Craig Hagen
Commr. of Insurance Glenn Pomoroy
Tax Commissioner Robert E. Hanson

SUPREME COURT

Gerald W. VandeWalle, Chief Justice
Herbert L. Meschke
Beryl J. Levine
William A. Neumann
Dale V. Sandstrom

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Rosemarie Myrdal
President Pro Tem of the Senate Jens Tennesfos
Secretary of the Senate Carol Siegert
Speaker of the House Clarence Martin
Chief Clerk of the House Roy Gilbreath

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 68,994
Rank in Nation 17th
Population 638,800
Rank in Nation 47th
Density per square mile 9.26
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Capital City Bismarck
Population 49,256
Rank in State 3rd
Largest City Fargo
Population 74,111
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 9

Ohio

Nickname The Buckeye State
 Motto *With God, All Things Are Possible*
 Animal White-tailed Deer
 Flower Scarlet Carnation
 Bird Cardinal
 Tree Buckeye
 Song *Beautiful Ohio*
 Stone Ohio Flint
 Insect Ladybug
 Entered the Union March 1, 1803
 Capital Columbus

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor George Voinovich
 Lieutenant Governor Nancy P. Hollister
 Secretary of State Bob Taft
 Attorney General Betty D. Montgomery
 Treasurer J. Kenneth Blackwell
 Auditor James Petro

SUPREME COURT

Thomas J. Moyer, Chief Justice
 Andrew Douglas
 Craig Wright
 Alice Robie Resnick
 Francis E. Sweeney
 Paul E. Pfeifer
 Deborah Cook

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Stanley J. Aronoff
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Richard H. Finan
 Clerk of the Senate Martha L. Butler
 Speaker of the House Jo Ann Davidson
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House William Batchelder
 Legislative Clerk of the House Frederic E. Mills

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 40,953
 Rank in Nation 35th
 Population 10,847,115
 Rank in Nation 7th
 Density per square mile 264.87
 Number of Representatives in Congress 19
 Capital City Columbus
 Population 632,910
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Columbus
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 164

Oklahoma

Nickname The Sooner State
 Motto ... *Labor Omnia Vincit* (Labor Conquers All Things)
 Animal American Buffalo
 Flower Mistletoe
 Bird Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
 Tree Redbud
 Song *Oklahoma*
 Rock Barite Rose (Rose Rock)
 Grass Indiangrass
 Entered the Union November 16, 1907
 Capital Oklahoma City

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Frank Keating
 Lieutenant Governor Mary Fallin
 Attorney General Drew Edmondson
 Treasurer Robert Butkin
 Auditor and Inspector Clifton H. Scott
 Supt. of Public Instruction Sandy Garrett
 Commr. of Labor Brenda Reneau
 Insurance Commr. John P. Crawford

SUPREME COURT

Alma Wilson, Chief Justice
 Robert D. Simms Hardy Summers
 Rudolph Hargrave Joseph P. Watt
 Marian Opala Ralph B. Hodges
 Yvonne Kauger Robert E. Lavender

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

Charles A. Johnson, Presiding Judge
 Gary Lumpkin Charles S. Chapel
 James F. Lane Reta M. Strubhar

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Mary Fallin
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Stratton Taylor
 Secretary of the Senate Lance Ward
 Speaker of the House Glen D. Johnson
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jim Glover
 Chief Clerk/Administrator of the House ... Larry Warden

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 68,679
 Rank in Nation 19th
 Population 3,145,585
 Rank in Nation 28th
 Density per square mile 45.80
 Number of Representatives in Congress 6
 Capital City Oklahoma City
 Population 444,719
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Oklahoma City
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 39

STATE PAGES

Oregon

Nickname The Beaver State
Motto *She Flies with Her Own Wings*
Animal American Beaver
Flower Oregon Grape
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Douglas Fir
Song *Oregon, My Oregon*
Gemstone Sunstone
Insect Oregon Swallowtail Butterfly
Entered the Union February 14, 1859
Capital Salem

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor John Kitzhaber
Secretary of State Phil Keisling
Attorney General Theodore Kulongoski
Treasurer Jim Hill
Supt. of Public Instruction Norma Paulus
Labor Commr. Jack Roberts

SUPREME COURT

Wallace P. Carson Jr., Chief Justice
W. Michael Gillette
George A. Van Hoomissen
Edward N. Fadeley
Richard L. Unis
Susan Graber
Robert D. Durham

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Gordon Smith
President Pro Tem of the Senate Lenn Hannon
Secretary of the Senate Judy Hall
Speaker of the House Beverly Clarno
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Bill Markham
Chief Clerk of the House Ramona Kenady

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 96,003
Rank in Nation 10th
Population 2,842,321
Rank in Nation 29th
Density per square mile 29.61
Number of Representatives in Congress 5
Capital City Salem
Population 107,786
Rank in State 3rd
Largest City Portland
Population 437,319
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 43

Pennsylvania

Nickname The Keystone State
Motto *Virtue, Liberty and Independence*
Animal White-tailed Deer
Flower Mountain Laurel
Game Bird Ruffed Grouse
Tree Hemlock
Insect Firefly
Fossil Phacops rana
Entered the Union December 12, 1787
Capital Harrisburg

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Thomas J. Ridge
Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Schweiker
Attorney General Thomas W. Corbett Jr.
Treasurer Catherine Baker Knoll
Auditor Barbara Hafer

SUPREME COURT

Robert N.C. Nix Jr., Chief Justice
John P. Flaherty
Stephen A. Zappala
Ralph Cappy
Ronald D. Castile
Sandra Schultz Newman
Russell Nigro

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Mark S. Schweiker
President Pro Tem of the Senate Robert C. Jubelirer
Secretary of the Senate Mark R. Corrigan
Speaker of the House Matthew J. Ryan
Chief Clerk of the House Ted Mazia

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 44,820
Rank in Nation 32nd
Population 11,881,643
Rank in Nation 5th
Density per square mile 265.10
Number of Representatives in Congress 21
Capital City Harrisburg
Population 52,376
Rank in State 10th
Largest City Philadelphia
Population 1,585,577
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 102

Rhode Island

Nicknames Little Rhody and Ocean State
 Motto *Hope*
 Animal Quahaug
 Flower Violet
 Bird Rhode Island Red
 Tree Red Maple
 Song *Rhode Island*
 Rock Cumberlandite
 Mineral Bowenite
 Entered the Union May 29, 1790
 Capital Providence

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Lincoln C. Almond
 Lieutenant Governor Robert A. Weygand
 Secretary of State James R. Langevin
 Attorney General Jeffrey B. Pine
 Treasurer Nancy Mayer

SUPREME COURT

Joseph R. Weisberger, Chief Justice
 Florence K. Murray
 Donald F. Shea
 Victoria Lederberg
 John Bourcier

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Robert A. Weygand
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Charles J. Fogarty
 Clerk of the Senate Raymond Hojas
 Speaker of the House John B. Harwood
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Mabel Anderson
 Clerk of the House Louis D'Antuono

STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile) 1,045
 Rank in Nation 50th
 Population 1,003,464
 Rank in Nation 43rd
 Density per square mile 960.27
 Number of Representatives in Congress 2
 Capital City Providence
 Population 160,728
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Providence
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 15

South Carolina

Nickname The Palmetto State
 Mottos *Animis Opibusque Parati*
 (Prepared in Mind and Resources) and
Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I Hope)
 Animal White-tailed Deer
 Flower Yellow Jessamine
 Bird Carolina Wren
 Tree Palmetto
 Songs *Carolina* and *South Carolina on My Mind*
 Stone Blue Granite
 Fish Striped Bass
 Entered the Union May 23, 1788
 Capital Columbia

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor David M. Beasley
 Lieutenant Governor Bob Peeler
 Secretary of State Jim Miles
 Attorney General Charles M. Condon
 Treasurer Richard Eckstrom
 Comptroller General Earle E. Morris Jr.
 Supt. of Education Barbara Nielsen
 Commr. of Agriculture D. Leslie Tindal
 Adjutant General Stan Spears

SUPREME COURT

Ernest A. Finney Jr., Chief Justice
 Jean H. Toal
 James E. Moore
 John H. Waller Jr.
 E.C. Burnett III

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Robert Peeler
 President Pro Tem of the Senate John Drummond
 Clerk of the Senate Frank B. Caggiano
 Speaker of the House David Wilkins
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Terry E. Haskins
 Clerk of the House Sandra K. McKinney

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 30,111
 Rank in Nation 40th
 Population 3,486,703
 Rank in Nation 25th
 Density per square mile 115.79
 Number of Representatives in Congress 6
 Capital City Columbia
 Population 98,052
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Columbia
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 39

STATE PAGES

South Dakota

Nicknames The Coyote State and The Sunshine State
Motto *Under God the People Rule*
Animal Coyote
Flower American Pasque
Bird Ringnecked Pheasant
Tree Black Hills Spruce
Song *Hail, South Dakota*
Mineral Rose Quartz
Fish Walleye
Insect Honeybee
Grass Western Wheat Grass
Entered the Union November 2, 1889
Capital Pierre

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Bill Janklow
Lieutenant Governor Carole Hillard
Secretary of State Joyce Hazeltine
Attorney General Mark Barnett
Treasurer Richard Butler
Auditor Vernon L. Larson
Commr. of School and Public Lands Curtis Johnson

SUPREME COURT

Robert A. Miller, Chief Justice
Richard Sabers
Robert A. Amundson
John K. Konenkamp
David F. Gilberton

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Carole Hillard
President Pro Tem of the Senate Harold Halverson
Secretary of the Senate Fee Jacobsen
Speaker of the House Harvey C. Krautschum Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Rexford Hagg
Chief Clerk of the House Karen Gerdes

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 75,896
Rank in Nation 16th
Population 696,004
Rank in Nation 45th
Density per square mile 9.17
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Capital City Pierre
Population 12,906
Rank in State 7th
Largest City Sioux Falls
Population 100,814
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 10

Tennessee

Nickname The Volunteer State
Motto *Agriculture and Commerce*
Animal Raccoon
Flower Iris
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Tulip Poplar
Wildflower Passion Flower
Songs *When It's Iris Time in Tennessee;*
The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee;
My Tennessee; and Rocky Top
Insects Lady Beetle and Firefly
Gem Freshwater Pearl
Rocks Limestone and Agate
Entered the Union June 1, 1796
Capital Nashville

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Don Sundquist

SUPREME COURT

E. Riley Anderson, Chief Justice
Frank F. Drowota III
Lyle Reid
Penny White
A.A. Birch Jr.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the Senate Lt. Gov. John S. Wilder
Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate Robert Rochelle
Chief Clerk of the Senate Clyde W. McCullough
Speaker of the House James Naifeh
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Lois M. DeBerry
Chief Clerk of the House Burney T. Durham

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 41,220
Rank in Nation 34th
Population 4,877,185
Rank in Nation 17th
Density per square mile 118.32
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Capital City Nashville
Population 488,374
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Memphis
Population 610,337
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 44

Texas

Nickname The Lone Star State
 Motto *Friendship*
 Flower Bluebonnet (Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower)
 Bird Mockingbird
 Tree Pecan
 Song *Texas, Our Texas*
 Stone Petrified Palmwood
 Gem Texas Blue Topaz
 Grass Side Oats Grama
 Dish Chili
 Seashell Lightning Whelk
 Fish Quaalape Bass
 Entered the Union December 29, 1845
 Capital Austin

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor George W. Bush
 Lieutenant Governor Bob Bullock
 Attorney General Tony Garza
 Treasurer Martha Whitehead
 Comptroller of Public Accounts John Sharp
 Commr. of Agriculture Rick Perry
 Commr. of General Land Office Garry Mauro

SUPREME COURT

Thomas R. Phillips, Chief Justice
 Raul A. Gonzalez Robert A. Gammage
 Jack Hightower Craig Enoch
 Nathan L. Hecht Rose Spector
 John Cornyn Priscilla Owen

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

Michael J. McCormick, Presiding Judge
 Sam Houston Clinton Morris Overstreet
 Sharon Keller Frank Maloney
 Bill White Lawrence Meyers
 Charles Baird Steve Mansfield

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Ken Armbrister
 Secretary of the Senate Betty King
 Speaker of the House James Laney
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House D.R. Uher
 Chief Clerk of the House Vacant

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 261,914
 Rank in Nation 2nd
 Population 16,986,510
 Rank in Nation 3rd
 Density per square mile 64.86
 Number of Representatives in Congress 30
 Capital City Austin
 Population 465,622
 Rank in State 5th
 Largest City Houston
 Population 1,630,553
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 182

Utah

Nickname The Beehive State
 Motto *Industry*
 Flower Sego Lily
 Animal Rocky Mountain Elk
 Bird California Seagull
 Tree Blue Spruce
 Fish Rainbow Trout
 Song *Utah, We Love Thee*
 Gem Topaz
 Insect Honeybee
 Entered the Union January 4, 1896
 Capital Salt Lake City

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Mike Leavitt
 Lieutenant Governor Olene S. Walker
 Attorney General Jan Graham
 Treasurer Edward T. Alter
 Auditor Tom L. Allen

SUPREME COURT

Michael D. Zimmerman, Chief Justice
 I. Daniel Stewart
 Richard C. Howe
 Christine M. Durham
 Leonard H. Russon

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lane Beattie
 Secretary of the Senate Annette B. Moore
 Speaker of the House Melvin R. Brown
 Chief Clerk of the House Carole E. Peterson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 82,168
 Rank in Nation 12th
 Population 1,722,850
 Rank in Nation 35th
 Density per square mile 20.97
 Number of Representatives in Congress 3
 Capital City Salt Lake City
 Population 159,936
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Salt Lake City
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 39

STATE PAGES

Vermont

Nickname The Green Mountain State
 Motto *Freedom and Unity*
 Animal Morgan Horse
 Flower Red Clover
 Bird Hermit Thrush
 Tree Sugar Maple
 Song *Hail, Vermont!*
 Insect Honeybee
 Beverage Milk
 Entered the Union March 4, 1791
 Capital Montpelier

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Howard Dean
 Lieutenant Governor Barbara W. Snelling
 Secretary of State James Milne
 Attorney General Jeffrey L. Amestoy
 Treasurer James H. Douglas
 Auditor of Accounts Edward S. Flanagan

SUPREME COURT

Frederic W. Allen, Chief Justice
 Ernest W. Gibson III
 John A. Dooley
 James L. Morse
 Denise Johnson

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Barbara Snelling
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Stephen Webster
 Secretary of the Senate Robert H. Gibson
 Speaker of the House Michael Obuchowski
 Clerk of the House Donald O. Milne

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 9,249
 Rank in Nation 43rd
 Population 562,758
 Rank in Nation 48th
 Density per square mile 60.84
 Number of Representatives in Congress 1
 Capital City Montpelier
 Population 8,247
 Rank in State 8th
 Largest City Burlington
 Population 39,127
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 3

Virginia

Nickname The Old Dominion
 Motto *Sic Semper Tyrannis* (Thus Always to Tyrants)
 Animal Foxhound
 Flower Dogwood
 Bird Cardinal
 Tree Dogwood
 Song *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*
 Shell Oyster
 Entered the Union June 25, 1788
 Capital Richmond

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor George Allen
 Lieutenant Governor Donald Beyer Jr.
 Attorney General James S. Gilmore III

SUPREME COURT

Harry Lee Carrico, Chief Justice
 A. Christian Compton
 Richard Poff
 Roscoe B. Stephenson Jr.
 Elizabeth B. Lacy
 Leroy Rountree Hassell
 Barbara Milano Keenan
 Lawrence L. Koontz Jr.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Donald S. Beyer Jr.
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Stanley C. Walker
 Clerk of the Senate Susan Clarke Schaar
 Speaker of the House Thomas Moss Jr.
 Clerk of the House Bruce F. Jamerson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 39,598
 Rank in Nation 37th
 Population 6,187,358
 Rank in Nation 12th
 Density per square mile 156.26
 Number of Representatives in Congress 11
 Capital City Richmond
 Population 203,056
 Rank in State 3rd
 Largest City Virginia Beach
 Population 393,069
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 76

Washington

Nickname The Evergreen State
 Motto .. *Alki* (Chinook Indian word meaning By and By)
 Flower Coast Rhododendron
 Bird Willow Goldfinch
 Tree Western Hemlock
 Song *Washington, My Home*
 Dance Square Dance
 Gem Petrified Wood
 Entered the Union November 11, 1889
 Capital Olympia

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Mike Lowry
 Lieutenant Governor Joel Pritchard
 Secretary of State Ralph Munro
 Attorney General Christine Gregoire
 Comptroller Dan Grimm
 Auditor Brian Sonntag
 Supt. of Public Instruction Judith Billings
 Insurance Commr. Deborah Senn
 Commr. of Public Lands Jennifer Belcher

SUPREME COURT

Barbara Durham, Chief Justice
 Richard B. Sanders
 James M. Dolliver
 Charles Z. Smith
 Richard P. Guy
 Charles W. Johnson
 Barbara A. Madsen
 Gerry Alexander
 Philip A. Talmadge

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Joel Pritchard
 President Pro Tem of the Senate R. Lorraine Wojahn
 Secretary of the Senate Marty Brown
 Speaker of the House Clyde Ballard
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jim Horn
 Chief Clerk of the House Timothy A. Martin

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 66,681
 Rank in Nation 20th
 Population 4,866,692
 Rank in Nation 18th
 Density per square mile 73.09
 Number of Representatives in Congress 9
 Capital City Olympia
 Population 33,840
 Rank in State 18th
 Largest City Seattle
 Population 516,259
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 82

West Virginia

Nickname The Mountain State
 Motto *Montani Semper Liberi*
 (Mountaineers Are Always Free)
 Animal Black Bear
 Flower Big Laurel
 Bird Cardinal
 Tree Sugar Maple
 Songs *West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home;*
 The West Virginia Hills;
 and This is My West Virginia
 Fruit Apple
 Fish Brook Trout
 Entered the Union June 20, 1863
 Capital Charleston

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor W. Gaston Caperton III
 Secretary of State Ken Hechler
 Attorney General Darrell McGraw Jr.
 Treasurer Larrie Bailey
 Auditor Glen B. Gainer III
 Commr. of Agriculture Gus R. Douglass

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Thomas E. McHugh, Chief Justice
 Arthur M. Recht
 Margaret L. Workman
 Franklin D. Cleckley
 Joseph P. Albright

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Earle Ray Tomblin
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ... William R. Sharpe Jr.
 Clerk of the Senate Darrell E. Holmes
 Speaker of the House Robert Chambers
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jerry Mezzatesta
 Clerk of the House Gregory Gray

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 24,087
 Rank in Nation 41st
 Population 1,793,477
 Rank in Nation 34th
 Density per square mile 74.46
 Number of Representatives in Congress 3
 Capital City Charleston
 Population 57,287
 Rank in State 1st
 Largest City Charleston
 Number of Places over 10,000 Population 16

STATE PAGES

Wisconsin

Nickname* The Badger State
Motto *Forward*
Animal Badger
Flower Wood Violet
Bird Robin
Tree Sugar Maple
Song *On, Wisconsin!*
Fish Muskellunge
Mineral Galena
Entered the Union May 29, 1848
Capital Madison
*unofficial

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Tommy G. Thompson
Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum
Secretary of State Douglas J. La Follette
Attorney General James Doyle
Treasurer Jack C. Voight
Supt. of Public Instruction John Benson

SUPREME COURT

Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice
Ronald B. Day
Shirley S. Abrahamson
Donald W. Steinmetz
William A. Bablitch
Jon P. Wilcox
Janine P. Geske
Ann Walsh Bradley

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Brian D. Rude
Chief Clerk of the Senate Donald J. Schneider
Speaker of the Assembly David T. Prosser Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Stephen J. Freese
Chief Clerk of the Assembly Charles R. Sanders

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 54,314
Rank in Nation 25th
Population 4,891,769
Rank in Nation 16th
Density per square mile 90.07
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Capital City Madison
Population 191,262
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Milwaukee
Population 628,088
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 61

Wyoming

Nicknames The Equality State and The Cowboy State
Motto *Equal Rights*
Animal Bison
Flower Indian Paintbrush
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Cottonwood
Song *Wyoming*
Gem Jade
Entered the Union July 10, 1890
Capital Cheyenne

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Jim Geringer
Secretary of State Diana J. Ohman
Treasurer Stan Smith
Auditor Dave Ferrari
Supt. of Public Instruction Judy Catchpole

SUPREME COURT

Michael Golden, Chief Justice
Richard V. Thomas
Richard J. Macy
Larry L. Lehman
William A. Taylor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Boyd Eddins
Vice President of the Senate Jim Twiford
Chief Clerk of the Senate Liv Hanes
Speaker of the House John P. Marton
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Peg Shreve
Chief Clerk of the House Paul Galeotos

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 97,105
Rank in Nation 9th
Population 453,588
Rank in Nation 50th
Density per square mile 4.67
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Capital City Cheyenne
Population 50,008
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Cheyenne
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 8

District of Columbia

Motto *Justitia Omnibus* (Justice to All)
 Flower American Beauty Rose
 Bird Wood Thrush
 Tree Scarlet Oak
 Became U.S. Capital December 1, 1800

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIAL

Mayor Marion Berry

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Annice M. Wagner, Chief Justice
 John M. Ferren
 John A. Terry
 John M. Steadman
 Frank E. Schwelb
 Michael W. Farrell
 Warren R. King
 Vanessa Riuz
 Vacancy

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman David A. Clarke
 Chairman Pro Tem John Ray

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 61
 Population 606,900
 Density per square mile 9,884.40
 Delegate to Congress* 1

*Committee voting privileges only.

American Samoa

Motto *Samoa-Maumua le Atua* (Samoa, God Is First)
 Flower Paogo (Ula-fala)
 Plant Ava
 Song *Amerika Samoa*
 Became a Territory of the United States 1900
 Capital Pago Pago

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor A.P. Lutali
 Lieutenant Governor Tauese P. Sunia

HIGH COURT

F. Michael Kruse, Chief Justice
 Roy J.D. Hall
 Lyle Richmond

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Letuli Toloa
 President Pro Tem of the Senate Lutu T.S. Fuimaono
 Secretary of the Senate Leo'o V. Ma'o
 Speaker of the House Savali Talavou S. Ale
 Vice Speaker of the House Moananu Va
 Clerk of the House Wally Utu

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 77
 Population 46,773
 Density per square mile 607.74
 Delegate to Congress* 1
 Capital City Pago Pago
 Population 3,519
 Rank in Territory 3rd
 Largest City Tafuna
 Population 5,174

*Committee voting privileges only.

STATE PAGES

Guam

Nickname Hub of the Pacific
Flower Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea)
Bird Totot (Fruit Dove)
Tree Ifit (Intsiabijuga)
Song *Stand Ye Guamanians*
Stone Latte
Animal Iguana
Ceded to the United States
by Spain December 10, 1898
Became a Territory August 1, 1950
Request to become a
Commonwealth Plebiscite November 1987
Capital Agana

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Carl Gutierrez
Lieutenant Governor Madeline Bordallo

SUPERIOR COURT

Alberto C. Lamorena III, Presiding Judge
Joaquin V.E. Manibusan
Janet Healy Weeks
Ramon V. Diaz
Peter B. Siguenza Jr.
Benjamin J.F. Cruz
Katherine A. Maraman
Frances Tydingco-Gatewood

LEGISLATURE

Speaker W. Don Parkinson
Vice Speaker Ted Nelson
Legislative Secretary Judith WonPat-Borja

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 210
Population 133,152
Density per square mile 634.06
Delegate to Congress* 1
Capital Agana
Population 1,139
Rank in Territory 18th
Largest City Dededo
Population 31,728

*Committee voting privileges only.

Northern Mariana Islands

Flower Plumeria
Bird Marianas Fruit Dove
Tree Flame Tree
Song *Gi Talo Gi Halom Tasi*
Administered by the United States
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 24, 1976
Became a self-governing
Commonwealth January 9, 1978
Capital Saipan

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Froilan C. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor Jesus Borja

COMMONWEALTH SUPREME COURT

Marty W.K. Taylor, Chief Judge
Ramon G. Villagomez
Pedro M. Atalig

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Jesus R. Sablan
Vice President of the Senate Paul A. Manglona
Clerk of Senate Nicolasa B. Borja
Speaker of the House Diego T. Benavente
Vice Speaker of the House Jesus T. Attao
Chief Clerk of the House Evelyn Fleming

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 179
Population 43,345
Density per square mile 242.15
Capital City Saipan
Population 38,896
Largest City Saipan

Puerto Rico

Nickname	Island of Enchantment
Motto	<i>Joannes Est Nomen Ejus</i> (John is Thy Name)
Flower	Maga
Bird	Reinita
Tree	Ceiba
Song	<i>La Borinquena</i>
Became a Territory of the United States	December 10, 1898
Became a self-governing Commonwealth	July 25, 1952
Capital	San Juan

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIAL

Governor Pedro J. Rossello

SUPREME COURT

Jose Antonio Andreu-Garcia, Chief Justice
Antonio Negron-Garcia
Francisco Rebollo-Lopez
Miriam Naveira de Rodon
Federico Hernandez-Denton
Balasar Corrada del Kio
Jaime B. Fuster-Berlingeri

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Roberto Rexach-Benitez
Vice President
of the Senate Luisa Lebron VDA. de Rivera
Secretary of the Senate Ciorah J. Montes-Gilormini
Speaker of the House Zaida Hernandez-Torres
Vice Speaker of the House Edison Misla-Aldarondo
Secretary of the House Hiram R. Morales-Lugo

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	3,427
Population	3,522,037
Density per square mile	1,027.90
Delegate to Congress*	1
Capital City	San Juan
Population	426,832
Largest City	San Juan
Number of places over 10,000 Population	30

*Committee voting privileges only.

U.S. Virgin Islands

Nickname American Paradise
 Flower Yellow Elder or Ginger Thomas
 Bird Yellow Breast or Banana Quilt
 Song *Virgin Islands March*
 Purchased from Denmark March 31, 1917
 Capital Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Roy L. Schneider
Lieutenant Governor Kenneth Mapp

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT

Thomas K. Moore, Chief Judge
Raymond Finch
Geoffrey W. Barnard

LEGISLATURE

President Almando Liburd
Vice President Lilliana Belardo de O'Neal
Legislative Secretary Allie-Allison Petrus

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)*	134
St. Croix (square miles)	83
St. John (square miles)	20
St. Thomas (square miles)	31
Population	101,809
St. Croix	50,139
St. John	3,504
St. Thomas	48,166
Density per square mile	760.90
Delegate to Congress**	1
Capital City	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Population	12,331
Largest City	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

*The U.S. Virgin Islands is comprised of three large islands (St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas) and 50 smaller islands and cays.

**Committee voting privileges only.

State Government in Review

ESSAYS

Critical examinations of trends in corrections and criminal justice, environmental management, ethics and public integrity, federalism, health care, international affairs, and state government finances. Also includes a discussion of innovative state practices recognized by CSG's Innovations Awards program.



State Trends in Corrections: Managing Growth and Promoting Accountability

On any given day in 1995, five million people in the United States were under the supervision of the criminal justice system.

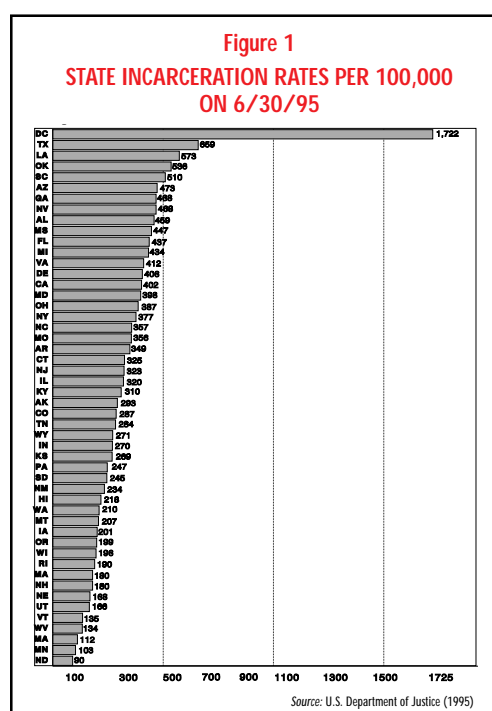
by Betsy Fulton

It is a rare occasion when an article on crime and justice can begin on a positive note. But here we have it — the “Uniform Crime Report” issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported a 5 percent decline in national rates of violent crime during 1994. While this reduction in crime rates cannot be attributed to any one particular policy, it certainly is welcome news. Other major correctional trends can be summarized in one word — growth. The past two years have seen an increase in the number of offenders under correctional supervision, an increase in the number of prisons, an increase in the number and type of community corrections programs, and an increase in correctional expenditures. Along with this growth has come a demand for accountability for offenders and for criminal justice systems at the state and local levels. This article will first provide a brief summary of correctional statistics and then examine the ways in which some states are facing the challenges of correctional growth and the demand for public accountability.

Correctional Populations and Costs

On any given day in 1995, five million people in the United States were under the supervision of the criminal justice system, with 1.5 million in prisons and jails and the rest on probation or parole.¹ The Department of Justice reports an 8.8 percent increase in the number of prisoners nationwide from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995, the largest one year increase ever recorded. Texas and North Carolina re-

ported the largest increase in prison populations at 27 and 18 percent, respectively. Only Alaska,



Arkansas and South Carolina reported declines in their prison populations.² (See Figure 1).

The probation and parole populations have also grown at an alarming rate. The latest statistics available from the Department of Justice estimate that by year end 1994, 2,962,200 people were on probation and 690,200 were on parole, representing increases over 1993 populations of 5.7 percent and 10 percent, respectively.³ For regular supervision, probation case-loads per officer ranged from 60 in Arizona to 400 in California with a national average of 117.

Betsy Fulton is a research associate with the Center for Law and Justice at The Council of State Governments.

CORRECTIONS

For regular supervision, parole caseloads per officer ranged from nine in Vermont to 135 in North Carolina with a national average of 84.⁴

As one might guess from these statistics, state budgets are being gouged by correctional costs. Corrections is the fastest growing area of state appropriations.⁵ According to the latest available data, state correctional expenditures increased 340.4 percent from 1980 to 1992.⁶ California, for example, plans to spend more on corrections than on its renowned system of higher education, according to its 1996 budget.⁷

Most correctional resources are funneled into prisons and jails to manage the exorbitant inmate populations. State budgets, however, have not kept pace with the growing probation and parole populations. During a recent examination of correctional programs and resources, Joan Petersilia found that despite the fact that three-fourths of the correctional population is under probation and parole supervision, only about one-tenth of the correctional budget is allocated to probation and parole agencies.⁸ Petersilia calls for a “reinvestment in community corrections” stating that “until we curb the criminal activities of the three-fourths of criminals who reside in the community, real reductions in crime or prison commitments are unlikely.”

What Does the Public Think?

Public opinion studies seem to support an investment in community corrections. The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation has conducted numerous public opinion studies over the past decade.⁹ The results of these studies consistently reveal that policymakers overestimate the punitive nature of American citizens. The results also show that when informed about the purpose and design of correctional options there is a high level of public support for alternatives to incarceration and preventive measures. Two recent public opinion studies in Oregon and Vermont suggest that this support is relatively stable, despite the continued movement toward tough crime policies.

A statewide survey of Oregon residents conducted in 1995 by Doble Research Associates found that:

- 92 percent of Oregonians favored alternative punishments for nonviolent offenders knowing that these punishments are less restrictive than incarceration and that many offenders are living in their communities.

- 88 percent of Oregonians favored mandatory treatment for offenders with alcohol or drug problems.

- 96 percent of Oregonians favored restitution, boot camps and community service for nonviolent offenders.¹⁰

A Vermont Department of Corrections public opinion study in the spring of 1994 found that:

- Vermonters overwhelmingly endorse the idea of making property offenders pay back the victims of their crime.

- Vermonters overwhelmingly favor using community work service instead of jail for drunk drivers, drug users, shoplifters, bad check writers and young offenders in general.

- Vermonters overwhelmingly favor the use of citizen boards to oversee the sentencing of nonviolent offenders.

- Vermonters, after learning about citizen boards, strongly favor the use of community-based sentences, rather than incarceration, for a wide variety of nonviolent offenders, and even repeat offenders.

- Vermonters do not favor using community sentences for violent offenders, even on the first offense.¹¹

While favoring community-based outcomes for nonviolent offenders, Oregonians and Vermonters are in no way relieving these offenders of the need to be accountable for their behavior. Instead, Oregon and Vermont citizens are in favor of these low-level offenders being directly accountable to the victims and communities they harmed.

Longer Sentences for Violent and Repeat Offenders

While citizens show support for community-based sentences for nonviolent offenders, they also want violent and repeat offenders to be held accountable through more and longer prison terms. The past two years have been rife with

the introduction of truth-in-sentencing, parole abolishment and “three strikes” legislation.

Taking advantage of the federal government's promise of aid for prison construction as set forth in the 1994 crime bill, many states are adopting truth-in-sentencing reforms. These reforms are designed to: enhance credibility with the public; increase the predictability of the time to be served in prison; and exact retribution on serious and violent offenders. In 1995, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina and Tennessee all passed legislation requiring 85 percent of a sentence to be served, and Arkansas passed legislation requiring 70 percent of the sentence to be served.¹² This constitutes a marked increase from serving only 48 percent of a sentence, the average in 1992.¹³

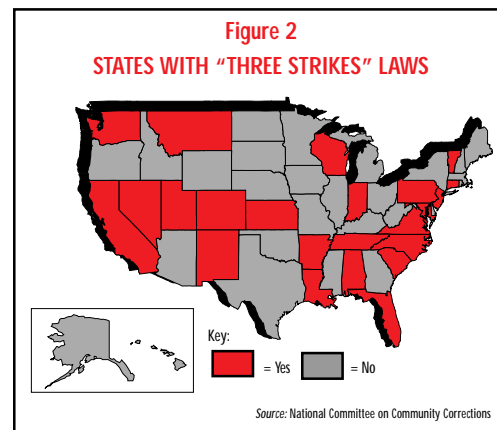
A movement toward abolishing parole has come hand in hand with truth-in-sentencing reforms. In fall of 1994, the Virginia Legislature implemented truth-in-sentencing that required all offenders to serve 85 percent of the sentences imposed and abolished discretionary parole release for offenders convicted of crimes committed after January 1, 1995.¹⁴

Parole boards are responsible for the discretionary release of offenders based on information about an offender's background and performance in prison, and the offense committed. As of 1995, California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Carolina, Virginia and Washington had all abolished discretionary parole release.¹⁵ The elimination of discretionary release does not translate into offenders serving 100 percent of their sentences; all prison systems in the nation include some mechanism for early release. The difference lies in the review process which triggers the release. In states that have abolished this discretionary parole release, an offender's release is often automatic, based on a predetermined calculation and "good time" credits. With discretionary parole, release is a privilege which must be earned by demonstrating readiness through positive behavior in prison. Offenders may in fact serve less time under a nonparole system than under a parole system. For example, following parole's abol-

ishment in Connecticut in 1981, the average time served by offenders fell to 13 percent of their sentences. After parole was reinstated in Connecticut, the average time served was 60 percent of a sentence.

By the end of 1994, 14 states had adopted some form of “three strikes” law,¹⁶ and nine additional states threw their hat into the ring in 1995.¹⁷ (See Figure 2). Most of these new laws call for lengthy, mandatory sentences for three-time, felony offenders, some including sentences of life without parole.

The “three strikes” legislation is creating serious problems for the state and local criminal justice systems in California according to a report prepared by the nonpartisan Legislative



Analyst's Office (LAO). The report was prepared to advise legislators on the progress of the law's implementation.¹⁸ It found that prior to the law's implementation, 94 percent of all felony cases in California resulted in a guilty plea. Approximately one year later, plea bargaining occurred at low rates of 14 percent for offenders being charged with a second strike and six percent for offenders being charged with a third strike. Furthermore, there is some evidence that first-time offenders whose conviction would constitute a first strike are even less likely to plead guilty. This insistence on jury trials is creating backlogs in the state's courts which they are attempting to address by diverting resources from civil trials. Due to the pre-trial detention of these offenders, jails are

CORRECTIONS

crowded and forced to release convicted offenders early. At the time of the report, officials from the Los Angeles County jail reported housing more than 1,000 three strikes defendants awaiting trial. The impact on the prison system has not yet been realized, but the LAO projects that by 1999 the prison population will increase by 70 percent, requiring the construction of 15 new prisons at the cost of billions of dollars to California taxpayers. While the California legislation was initially aimed at violent and career criminals, during the first eight months of the law's implementation, in 70 percent of the cases the third strike involved a nonviolent offense. Despite these systemic problems created by the legislation, California lawmakers cite a 6.5 percent decline in the state's crime rate as an indication of the law's success.

The impact of "three strikes" laws seem to be a function of the offenses to which they apply. In Washington, for instance, only 33 offenders had been processed under the "three strikes" legislation during the first two years

of implementation, while in California, more than 700 offenders are in prison under the legislation after only one year of implementation.¹⁹ The Washington legislation applies to approximately 20 serious felonies.²⁰ According to the California LAO, the third strike can be one of 500 felonies.

Capacity-Based Sentencing Guidelines

As of the end of 1994, 17 states had implemented sentencing guidelines to structure the sentencing discretion of judges, and five states had appointed commissions to study the approach.²¹ Many of these guidelines are voluntary or advisory in nature, while others are presumptive, or prescriptive, systems of sentencing that calculate an appropriate sentencing range within which judges are obligated to sentence.²² Sentencing guidelines are typically designed to bring rationality into the sentencing process by eliminating unfair sentencing practices and increasing deterrent effects of sentencing. Increasingly, however, guidelines are

Table 1
CURRENT STATUS OF STATE SENTENCING GUIDELINES SYSTEMS²⁴

State	Effective date	Scope and distinctive features
Utah	1979	Voluntary; retains parole board; no permanent sentencing commission until 1983; linked to correctional resources since 1993.
Alaska	1-1-80	No permanent sentencing commission; statutory guidelines' scope expanded by case law.
Minnesota	5-1-80	Designed not to exceed 95 percent of prison capacity; extensive database and research.
Pennsylvania	7-22-82	Also covers misdemeanors; broad ranges and departure standards; retains parole board; encourages nonprison sanctions since 1994.
Florida	12-1-83	Formerly voluntary.
Maryland	1983	Voluntary; retains parole board.
Michigan	1-17-84	Voluntary; retains parole board.
Washington	7-1-84	Includes upper limits on nonprison sanctions, some defined exchange rates, and vague, voluntary charging standards; resource-impact assessment required.
Wisconsin	11-1-85	Voluntary; descriptive (modelled on existing practices); retains parole board.
Delaware	10-10-87	Voluntary; narrative (not grid) format; also covers misdemeanors and some nonprison sanctions; linked to resources; parole board retained until July 1990.
Oregon	11-1-89	Grid includes upper limits on custodial nonprison sanctions, with some defined exchange rates; linked to resources; many new mandatory minimums added in 1994.
Tennessee	11-1-89	Also covers misdemeanors; retains parole board; sentences linked to resources.
Virginia	1-1-91	Voluntary; judicially controlled, and parole board retained, until 1995; resource impact assessments required since 1995.
Louisiana	1-1-92	Includes intermediate sanction guidelines and exchange rates; linked to resources.
Kansas	7-1-93	Sentences linked to resources.
Arkansas	1-1-94	Voluntary; detailed enabling statute; resource impact assessment required.
North Carolina	10-1-94	Also covers most misdemeanors; sentences linked to resources.

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also being used to gain control over limited correctional resources.²³

The Minnesota Sentencing Commission took the lead in matching sentencing guidelines with correctional resources in 1980 as part of their initial guidelines. The enabling statute for the Minnesota Sentencing Commission directed the commission to give “substantial consideration” to correctional resources. Hence, a primary goal of the commission was never to exceed 95 percent of available prison capacity. Since guideline implementation, increases in the rates of Minnesota’s prison population are much lower than other states, and the state has been able to avoid court intervention due to crowding.

In October 1994, North Carolina implemented sentencing guidelines that matched sentences to the number of prison beds, probation slots and other correctional resources. North Carolina’s system of “capacity-based sentencing” was developed based on projections of future crime and sentencing patterns. The guidelines incorporate shorter and community-based sentences for nonviolent, first time offenders and longer sentences for violent and career offenders. The North Carolina Legislature has decided that a fiscal impact statement must accompany any revisions to the current guidelines.

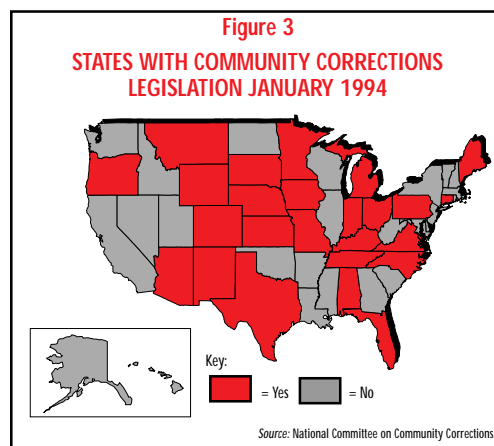
Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Washington have included mechanisms within their sentencing guidelines for linking sentences with state resources. These capacity-based guidelines represent one of the most salient efforts to interject accountability into the criminal justice system.

Shifting Accountability from State to Local Level

To accommodate the tough sentencing schemes for violent and repeat offenders, states continue to develop community-based intermediate sanctions for lower risk offenders. As of January 1994, 25 states had passed community corrections acts designed to divert offenders from prison.²⁵ (See Figure 3). Still, prison popu-

lations continue to exceed rated capacities. New bills enacted in Ohio and Oregon provide examples of measures being taken to shift the burden of housing offenders from state-level systems to local criminal justice systems, to encourage the expansion of sentencing options available to judges, and to promote accountability in sentencing practices.

The structure of corrections in Ohio is complex. The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections operates 28 state prisons and a statewide division of parole. While this state agency provides probation services in some counties, probation, by and large, is a county or municipal function. Felony and misdemeanor probation generally fall under the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts, respectively.



As part of the Ohio Community Corrections Act established in 1979, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections began awarding counties with funds to implement Intensive Supervision Programs as a means of diverting low-risk offenders from prison. Still, by 1995, the prison population was 70 percent beyond its rated capacity. In 1995, the Ohio General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 2 as a means to shift the burden of criminal sanctions for low level offenders from the state to the county level. Other primary objectives of Senate Bill 2 are truth-in-sentencing and the reservation of prison space for violent and serious felony offenders.

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Senate Bill 2 creates a fifth level of felony and downgrades some offenses previously classified as felonies to misdemeanors. The intention is to sentence these new low-level felony and misdemeanor offenders to community-based sanctions rather than prison. To assist counties in bearing this burden, Senate Bill 2 extends the 1979 Community Corrections Act by providing additional funding to local criminal justice systems for the creation of a broader range of alternatives to prison. To be eligible for this funding, counties must create a Community Corrections Planning Board and develop a comprehensive plan for community corrections that coordinates all correctional services in the county and its residing municipalities and reduces the number of people committed to state prisons or local jails.

Oregon's Senate Bill 1145 is designed to give local communities more resources, responsibility and control for local corrections activities. The law states that counties will provide sanctions for a specified group of less serious felony offenders while the state will incarcerate violent or more serious felony offenders. The legislation requires that sentences of less than one year be served in the county having jurisdiction over the case. The state will no longer operate any community corrections offices directly, with this responsibility being transferred to counties. County-based sanctions for low-level felony offenders will include jail and other community-based options such as work centers, electronic monitoring, and intensive supervision. State assistance will be provided to local governments for jails and the development of alternative sanctions.

Expanding Correctional Options

In order to accommodate the longer sentences being sought for violent and repeat adult offenders, state and local jurisdictions continue to develop correctional options designed to divert low level offenders from prison. Two of the most popular options being implemented across the nation are boot camps and day reporting centers.

Boot Camps

A 1996 research report released by the National Institute of Justice identified 52 boot camp programs across the nation for young adult offenders;²⁶ 34 of these programs are run by state correctional agencies. Boot camps typically have three distinguishing characteristics: 1) they are designed for young, non-violent offenders; 2) they are highly structured and adhere to a military model of discipline; and 3) program duration ranges from three to six months. Table 2 provides an overview of program characteristics for programs in South Carolina and Wisconsin.

Day Reporting Centers

According to a report by Abt Associates, day reporting centers (DRCs) are one of the fastest growing intermediate sanction programs.²⁸ In 1990, only 13 DRCs existed nationally. By the end of 1994, 114 DRCs were operating in 22 states. Although day reporting programs differ in structure and purpose, the most common model requires offenders to report daily to a central location for treatment and support services. Additionally, many DRCs perform a surveillance function by drug testing, conducting field contacts and monitoring offender progress.

The first known day reporting center was implemented in Massachusetts in 1986.²⁹ Six day reporting centers are currently operating across Massachusetts. Five of the six programs are operated by local sheriffs' departments with the sixth being operated by the Crime and Justice Foundation, a private, nonprofit entity located in Boston. The programs are designed as an early release valve for offenders who are within two to six months of release from prison, jail or an inpatient alcohol treatment facility. The Hampden DRC also accepts pretrial detainees. To be eligible for DRC, offenders cannot have any recent disciplinary reports on file. The primary focus differs for each program, but they all include an intensive level of contacts with participants, with one program reporting up to 10 contacts per day. Offenders in each of the DRCs are subject to curfews and drug testing. Most are required to participate in some

Table 2
BOOT CAMP PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS²⁷

Program Characteristic	South Carolina Shock Incarceration Program	Wisconsin Challenge Incarceration Program
Date Established	1986	1991
Host Agency	Department of Corrections	Department of Corrections
Program goals	<p>Reduce prison crowding and costs.</p> <p>Improve self-esteem, self-control, and ability to cope.</p> <p>Provide punishment.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for self-discipline, hard work, education, counseling, and training.</p>	<p>Provide a safe, secure environment for the public, staff, and offenders.</p> <p>Reduce prison overcrowding.</p> <p>Provide an alternative to revocation for probation and parole.</p> <p>Provide productive inmate programs and work</p> <p>Produce a success rate equal to, or greater than, traditional parole.</p>
Program duration	3 months (extendable to 4 months).	6 months.
Program capacity	192 males. 24 females.	75 males.
Eligibility criteria	<p>17-29 years old.</p> <p>Eligible for parole in 2 years or less.</p> <p>Nonviolent offenders with no previous incarceration.</p> <p>Voluntary entry.</p>	<p>18-30 years old.</p> <p>Nonviolent offenders.</p> <p>Voluntary entry.</p>
Services provided	<p>Military drill and discipline.</p> <p>7 hours/day work detail.</p> <p>3 hours/day of education, life skills, substance abuse counseling.</p>	<p>Military drill and discipline.</p> <p>Inmates work 30 hours/week and are paid \$2/day.</p> <p>Participation in individual and group therapy 25 hours/week</p> <p>8 hours/week devoted to drug and alcohol treatment.</p> <p>15 hours/week are spent in adult basic education.</p>
Authority for release	Shock Incarceration Program	Challenge Incarceration Program
Aftercare requirements	Placed on regular parole supervision.	<p>80% released to halfway house for 3-6 months.</p> <p>Six months intensive supervision and weekly attendance at AA/NA meetings.</p>
Available outcome data	<p>Program completion rate - 90 percent of males and 82 percent of females.</p> <p>Estimated cost savings - \$2.6 million over two year period.</p>	<p>Program completion rate - 40 percent.</p> <p>10 percent of boot camp graduates were returned to prison within the first three years.</p>

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form of alcohol or drug treatment. Other services include employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, counseling and education. Additional supervision activities involve offender itineraries, telephone calls and electronic monitoring. The length of stay across Massachusetts' DRCs ranges from 42 to 85 days. A review of program data indicates that approximately 79 percent of the DRC participants successfully complete the program, with only five percent failing due to the commission of a new offense.

Citizen Involvement and Collaboration

With the emphasis on community-based correctional options such as the boot camps and day reporting centers described above, criminal justice agencies are increasingly recognizing the importance of a comprehensive, unified approach to crime prevention and crime control. State and local corrections agencies have developed many mechanisms for increasing citizen awareness and involvement and for collaborating with other local service providers.

A common approach to involving citizens is through the use of community advisory boards. The State Advisory Board in New Jersey is one of the most active boards in the nation. The role of the 21-member board is to advise the Supreme Court on matters related to probation. Primarily, the board assists in the administration and performance of probation services and serves as a liaison between the probation department and the community. Recent advisory board projects have included the development of performance measures, a public education campaign and the development of county-based probation advisory boards.

Minnesota and Vermont have instituted programs that involve citizen volunteers in the sentencing of offenders. These programs are based on a restorative justice philosophy by requiring offenders to make restitution to victims and communities for any damage caused by their behavior. Table 3 highlights their primary program characteristics.³⁰

Equally important to involving lay citizens in the criminal justice system is collaborating

with other local service providers. Such collaboration promotes system accountability by making more efficient and effective use of state and local resources and is a key strategy within a comprehensive, community-based approach to crime control. Many local service providers share common clients. To avoid a duplication of services or working at cross purposes, coalitions form around many substantive areas including family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and educational programming. For example, in 1993, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in Enid, Oklahoma joined forces with several other community agencies to develop a Family Center designed to strengthen families and neighborhoods by connecting them with activities and services that meet their needs. Services provided at the Family Center include family support, information and referrals, child health care, child care assistance, neighborhood organization, adult literacy and parent education. These services are convenient, easy to access and user friendly for all local citizens, including offenders.

This collaboration has been so successful that legislation was introduced in 1994 requiring the secretary of health and human services, the secretary of safety and security, and the secretary of education to submit a plan to the governor for the development of family service centers throughout the state. As a result, the Creating the Family-Centered and Community Designed Services Act (House Bill 2231 and Senate Bill 1237) was passed, requiring the heads of the Department of Human Services, the Department of Health, the Department of Rehabilitation, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Office of Juvenile Affairs to form a Commission on Children and Families responsible for coordinating the statewide delivery of services to children and their families.

Issues in Prison Management

Inmate health care costs have increased from \$4.68 per day in 1990 to \$6.07 per day in 1994.³¹ These rising costs are attributed to an increase

Table 3
CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN SENTENCING

Program Characteristics	Vermont's Reparative Probation	Minnesota's Community Response to Crime Program
Date established	Piloted 1994, Statewide 1995.	Piloted May 1995.
Oversight organization	Department of Corrections.	Probation Department.
General nature of community involvement	Citizens voluntarily participate on a <i>Reparative Board</i> which determines reparative activities to be completed by offenders, reviews offender progress, and recommends successful discharge or violation of probation.	Volunteers serve on a <i>Community Intervention Team</i> which communicates to offenders the impact of their behavior on the local community, sets special conditions of probation, provides support to offenders and periodically reviews offender progress.
Volunteer selection procedures	The Commissioner of Corrections selects and appoints board members from a list of volunteers recruited by the program staff and nominated by local community leaders.	Team members are selected by interventionists or the program coordinator from a pool of volunteers.
Group size	Average 5.	8-12.
Decision-making mechanism	Variable - Local boards create their own bylaws.	Consensus.
Victim participation	Victim input is sought for consideration by boards. State is moving toward the inclusion of victim representatives on the boards.	Victim input is sought for consideration by team. Victim-offender mediation is used as a condition of release where appropriate.
Gatekeeper	Sentencing judge.	Sentencing judge.
Offenders targeted	Nonviolent misdemeanor or felony offenders.	Nonviolent offenders and chronic property offenders.

of older inmates and more prisoners with AIDS and tuberculosis. Nine states including Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma and Oregon are charging inmates a nominal fee for requested health care services.³²

As of January 1, 1995, 5,472 inmates were confirmed as HIV positive, and 806 inmates were being treated for tuberculosis.³³ New York alone accounted for 1,567 of the HIV cases. A 1994 *Los Angeles Times* article reported that 25 percent of California inmates were tuberculosis carriers.³⁴ According to a report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, all states have specific criteria for HIV testing.³⁵ Forty-five states test inmates with HIV-related symptoms or upon an inmate's request. Seventeen states test all incoming inmates. Hawaii and New York test inmates selected at random. Alabama, Missouri and Nevada have begun to test inmates upon their release.

Jonathan Turley of the Project for Older Prisoners at George Washington University reports that by the year 2000, there will be 125,000 geriatric prisoners. The annual medical and maintenance costs of an inmate over the age of 60 is \$69,000 which is three times the cost of health care for younger inmates.³⁶ Some states have implemented policies to consider older inmates for release.

Juvenile Justice Gets Tougher

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) reports that juvenile arrests increased 57 percent between 1983 and 1992.³⁷ Furthermore, OJJDP reports on projections of demographic experts who predict that juvenile arrests for violent crimes will more than double by the year 2010.³⁸

Responding to these disheartening trends in juvenile crime, most changes in the juvenile

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justice system and legislation revolve around treating juvenile offenders more like adult offenders. Twenty-one states have some type of legislation allowing the waiver of juveniles to adult courts.³⁹ Crimes for which juveniles can be transferred to adult court generally include murder, attempted murder, specified forcible sex crimes and kidnapping. According to a State Legislative Report prepared by the National Conference of State Legislatures, in 1995: Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia expanded the crimes for which juveniles may be prosecuted as adults; Iowa and Ohio passed legislation that requires that once a juvenile has been transferred to criminal court, any subsequent cases will also be handled in criminal court; Hawaii, Idaho, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Ohio passed legislation authorizing the opening of juvenile criminal records; Pennsylvania passed legislation allowing fingerprints and photographs of juveniles who allegedly commit misdemeanor or felony crimes; and Arizona, California and Maine passed laws granting additional rights to victims of juvenile crimes similar to those granted to victims of adult crimes, including notification of case status, the right to address the court and the requirement that courts must obtain victim input on juvenile cases.⁴⁰

Indiana passed a legislative package mandating tougher treatment of juveniles in 1994.⁴¹ Changes in the state juvenile code include opening courtrooms and juvenile records to the public and stricter determinant sentences for juveniles, ages 13-15, who commit murder, kidnapping, rape, criminal deviate conduct or armed robbery resulting in serious bodily injury. Youths aged 16 and 17 are tried and punished as adults for these crimes. Also included in the legislative package are mandated expulsions from school for anyone bringing a firearm or other deadly weapon onto school property and the authority to revoke or prevent the issuance of driver's licenses to youths who have been suspended or expelled from school.

Utah passed an equally tough package of juvenile legislation in 1993.⁴² SB 4 and SB 8

address waivers to adult court for juveniles age 16 or older for specific violent offenses. HB 12 requires that a child age 14 or older who is arrested for an alleged offense that would be a felony if the child were an adult must be fingerprinted, and the records sent to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification. The fingerprints may also be distributed to other law enforcement agencies. HB 1 requires that in all cases when a child is required to appear in court, the parents, guardians or other legal custodians must appear with the child unless they are otherwise excused by the judge.

Another move toward the tougher treatment of juveniles includes the implementation of juvenile boot camps similar to those operating in the adult system. 1993 legislation in Colorado (HB 93S-1005) authorized the development of a three-phase, regimented training program for juvenile offenders.⁴³ The Colorado Division of Youth Services, the prime contractor for the boot camp, contracted with New Pride, Inc., a private, nonprofit corporation, for the design, staffing and operation of the program.⁴⁴ Males, ages 14-18, adjudicated delinquent for a nonviolent offense are eligible for the program. Youth can be referred to the boot camp before or after sentencing or when they violate conditions of probation. The program operates under the philosophy that a highly structured military experience in conjunction with positive role models promotes positive behavioral changes in youths. Of those entering the program during the first year, 25 percent were removed for new arrests. Preliminary data suggest that youths improved their educational performance, physical fitness and behavior during boot camp.

Not all juvenile legislation being introduced is for tougher sanctions. It is, however, designed to promote accountability on the part of juvenile offenders and the juvenile justice system. Pending legislation in California (Senate Bill 1188) is designed to incorporate victims' needs into the adjudication of delinquents and hold juveniles accountable to their victims and their communities for harm caused by their behavior.⁴⁵ Senate Bill 1188 earmarks \$600,000 for a three-county pilot program in which victim-

offender reconciliation and community service would be the focus of sentencing for low-level juvenile offenders convicted of nonviolent offenses.

Holding Local Juvenile Justice Systems Accountable

A new program in Ohio is designed to promote accountability for juvenile court sentencing practices.⁴⁶ RECLAIM Ohio, which stands for Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to Incarceration of Minors, discourages juvenile courts from over-reliance on state training schools and encourages the creation of community-based options. The state allots each juvenile court a specified amount of money that may be used to buy treatment services for delinquent youths. However, when judges send youths to state-run institutions, the local treatment fund is charged approximately \$75 per youth per day for the cost of treatment by the state. RECLAIM Ohio was first piloted in nine counties and resulted in a 43 percent reduction in commitments to the Department of Youth Services. Furthermore, the counties were able to keep approximately \$3 million in RECLAIM funds and provide community-based treatment to nearly 1,000 adjudicated offenders. The program was expanded to all Ohio counties on January 1, 1995.

Performance-Based Measurement

Perhaps the ultimate attempt to introduce accountability into corrections is the development and implementation of performance-based measurements. Previously, recidivism has been the sole measurement of a correctional agency's success. As an all-or-nothing measure, recidivism poses many problems. First, many definitions are applied to the term "recidivism" and different definitions can produce radically different figures from the same data. Second, there is tremendous variance in the amount of time involved in recidivism studies. Third, recidivism rates are influenced by many internal and external factors such as increased or decreased law enforcement activities or a change in judicial philosophy. Lastly, recidivism mea-

sures provide little insight for policy modifications because they overlook the very activities that define the corrections profession. Probation, parole and correctional officers provide treatment and services, conduct surveillance and enforce court, parole board and prison regulations. By measuring *immediate* and *intermediate* outcomes in addition to recidivism, agencies can begin to disentangle program activities and components and determine what it is that leads to *ultimate* outcomes of behavioral change and reduced recidivism. Examples of immediate outcomes include: the number of offenders participating in a GED program; the number of offenders diverted from prison; and the number of offenders referred to the local mental health agency. Examples of intermediate outcomes include: the number of offenders obtaining their GED; the average number of drug-free days per offender; the number of offenders successfully completing a drug treatment program; the percentage of restitution paid; the number of community service hours performed per month; and the number of offenders employed. Additionally, by implementing alternative outcome measures, correctional agencies can better communicate to citizens and other interested stakeholders what it is they do and demonstrate their value to the state or local community. This is critical to an agency's survival. The public is demanding more accountability from tax supported programs, and legislators faced with the challenge of appropriating state funds are beginning to question the effectiveness of these public agencies. The following excerpt from a 1994 letter to all state funded agencies in Kansas demonstrates this new approach:

"The House Appropriations and Senate Ways & Means Committees are committed to pursuing an innovative performance-based budgeting system that will bring your agency's mission, program priorities, anticipated results, strategies for achieving the desired results and budget into one document. This would aid the Legislature in allocating and managing our limited financial resources based upon established public policy priorities

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and allow for resource adjustments based upon agreed to performance measures. The concept is straightforward. Agencies will be held accountable for accomplishments through the use of performance measurements and not on how much will be spent buying paper clips.”

Since that time, the Kansas Department of Corrections has developed a comprehensive system of performance-based measurements. Figure 4 provides sample measurements for the community corrections division. The American

Probation and Parole Association recently developed a model for implementing performance-based measures in community corrections agencies.⁴⁷ Arizona, Minnesota and Texas are in the initial stages of implementing performance-based measures within their jurisdictions.

Conclusion

The past several years have delivered many challenges to policymakers and corrections professionals. Keeping pace with the growing cor-

Table 4

SAMPLE PERFORMANCE-BASED MEASURES — KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Objective #1: Provide control over offenders assigned to community supervision which prevents reoffending and satisfies community safety concerns.

Strategies for Objective #1:

1. Provide staff, resources and a classification system that ensures appropriate correctional supervision.
2. Increase field contacts to enhance monitoring of offender behavior in the community.

Output measures:

1. Number of community corrections offenders under supervision in Kansas.
2. Number of community corrections offenders with new felony sentences committed to Kansas prisons.
3. Number of Kansas community corrections offenders who have absconded supervision.
4. Number of community corrections offenders revoked for conditions violations.

Outcome measures:

1. Absconders as percent of community corrections offenders assigned.
2. Percent of positive drug/alcohol test results.

Objective #2: Provide services and programs in the community which assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

Strategies for Objective #2:

1. Provide or coordinate access to community services consistent with the criminogenic needs of offenders' drug/alcohol counseling and treatment, mental health services, education.
2. Coordinate with SRS the provision of aftercare services for juvenile offenders released from state youth centers.

Output measures:

1. Number of offenders employed.
2. Number of offenders who complete vocational and education programs.
3. Number of offenders successfully discharged from community corrections.

Outcome measures:

1. Percent of community corrections offenders employed.

Objective #3: Expand activities directed toward victim and community restoration.

Strategies for objective 3:

1. Increase by 5 percent the amount of court ordered restitution and fees collected from offenders.
2. Increase by 5 percent the number of hours of community service work performed by offenders.

Output/Outcome Measures:

1. Restitution paid by offenders.
2. Court costs and fines paid.
3. Community service hours completed.

rectional populations and managing constant change is no easy task. Citizen involvement and collaboration, the development of capacity-based guidelines, and the implementation of performance-based measurements suggest a sincere effort to interject rationality and accountability into the system. As for the new tough sentencing policies, all that can be said at this point is that they seem to fulfill an expressive purpose — they are emotionally pleasing. Only time and comprehensive evaluation efforts will tell how effective they are in controlling crime.

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Developing Models for Environmental Management

Environmental management in the U.S. is beginning to decentralize from EPA's command-and-control strategy to other management models in which the state governments, the public and private business take the lead.

by R. Steven Brown

In the most recent *Book of the States* (1994-1995) this author reviewed some examples of environmental management strategies being planned or practiced by state governments.¹ These included sustainable development, environmental indicators, environmental mandates, pollution prevention, comparative risk, ecosystem management and wise-use. Two of the features these systems share are that they do not rely on traditional command-and-control management techniques, and they are inherently decentralized. This article presents some examples of these models being implemented in the states during the past two years.

The first 25 years of significant federal environmental law in the United States, the period 1968 – present, is characterized by the so-called “command-and-control” strategy. During this period, most significant decisions were made by Congress, interpreted and augmented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and implemented by the 50 states. States passed these “top-down” requirements on to the regulated community, that is, to industry and cities.

Flexibility was not a goal; instead compliance with the national standard was the goal. Federal policy administrators saw flexibility in implementation of federal laws as a thinly veiled excuse for not complying with federal law. This approach gradually became known as “command and control.”

Because of these policies and attitudes, several things happened. First, environmental quality did improve. No one can say that the

command-and-control strategy failed, when discussing improvements in environmental quality. But as conditions improved, the problems with command and control became more obvious. It became harder and harder to achieve environmental improvements, because more cases surfaced where the rigid approaches of command and control did not make sense, or even made the problem worse.

During the 1990s, a movement began among the state governments to reduce the amount of command-and-control decision-making from the federal level. States, being “laboratories of democracy,” were better positioned to know their own problems and how best to solve them.

The era where state governments might look the other way and ignore environmental problems was over, in part because of a public sensitized to environmental problems.

Secondly, states had developed their own bureaucracies of staff who were not inclined to tolerate significant lessening of commitments to environmental protection. Lastly, we began to see real innovative solutions from the state governments for environmental problems. These innovations lent credence to the proposition that decentralization is a viable alternative.

Now for some of the examples of alternatives to command and control. The first example is from Pennsylvania, characterized by a mixture of heavy industry, agriculture and mining industries. Environmental management in Pennsylvania was reorganized last year, with the natural resources management functions being split off into a separate agency. The new Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for the traditional environmental venues of air, water and waste management.

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This agency retains its permitting functions.

However, the agency's new leadership is keen on changing the confrontational nature of the agency's relationship with the permittees. One of these initiatives is centered on the ISO14000 process. ISO14000 is a voluntary environmental management standard for industry to follow, and is being organized by the International Standards Organization, the same organization that produced ISO 9000 (the Total Quality Management standard). Please note that it is not an environmental *quality* standard; it is a *management* standard. This means that companies complying with the standard have established procedures to seek out environmental problems and correct them, regardless of governmental supervision. In theory, at least, a company complying with ISO14000 will comply with the environmental quality standards of the nation where the company is located, whether or not the host nation makes any effort to enforce environmental law. ISO has a rigid qualifications and inspection process, and any company failing to meet the standards will lose its ISO14000 standing. The final standards for ISO14000 are expected in mid-1996.

Pennsylvania is considering what compliance with ISO14000 might mean for its permitting and inspection responsibilities. For example, if ISO14000 certifies that a company meets its standard, will it continue to be necessary to schedule monthly compliance inspections on significant industries, or will an annual inspection be enough? Will the agency continue to permit each pollution point in the industry, or will a much shorter permit application be possible because of ISO14000 compliance?

According to Secretary Jim Sife, of the agency, ISO14000 might mean all these things. Sife says ISO14000 is "potentially many times more effective in achieving significant environmental improvements than traditional . . . regulatory methods."² Sife notes that Pennsylvania has already sponsored workshops on the use of ISO14000, including: (a) inspection and permitting policy changes; (b) how small companies might be included; (c) how to deal with perceptions about reduced enforcement; and (d) which laws and regulations might need

changing to accommodate ISO14000. The state has already proposed a policy to encourage the use of voluntary measures. Under this proposal, companies that conduct compliance audits (eco-audits) or that follow ISO14000 standards will not be subject to fines or penalties for violations the company uncovers, if the violations are reported and promptly corrected.

Pennsylvania expects this policy, and others that may follow, to reduce the time and resources committed to environmental protection by the state, while resulting in environmental improvements. Companies are expected to benefit as well, both environmentally and competitively.

The second example is also related to enforcement and penalties. The state of Mississippi is working with the small companies that face difficulties in following all the complex environmental laws affecting them. In the United States, large facilities usually have environmental personnel dedicated to assuring compliance with environmental law. However, medium and small companies may not have such a staff person, or this person may be responsible for many other things as well, such as worker safety issues. These companies may violate environmental laws without realizing they are doing so. In the past, these violations usually resulted in penalties (fines), as well as the cost of altering equipment to prevent future violations. Companies often felt they were beset with an impossible task. Realizing that this situation has created an atmosphere of confrontation, not cooperation, the Mississippi environmental agency has begun a new system based on training. In this system, a first-time offender of the state's law on leaking gasoline storage tanks can elect to receive environmental compliance training from the agency instead of paying a penalty. (The company still has to fix the problem, of course, and serious violations are not included.) The people taking the course are tested, and must achieve a passing score or pay the penalty.

Agency leadership believes that this training will result in several benefits. First, the agency expects a heightened awareness of environmental laws among small businesses and industries.

Second, it expects a reduction of future violations because of the training. Third, it expects fewer complaints from businesses and therefore a better relationship between the agency and the regulated community. Finally, and most importantly, it expects an improvement in environmental quality because of fewer violations.

States are beginning to investigate how to reduce environmental rules, the third example of decentralization. These states are simply removing environmental regulations off the books if they are never or seldom used, and they are changing the language to reduce the volume.

During 1995, Florida held a series of public and internal meetings to determine what rules might be suitable for deletion. By the end of 1995, 1,232 of the agency rules, or 54 percent, had been repealed, were scheduled for repeal, or if necessary were identified to the governor's office as requiring statutory change to allow repeal.³ Many of the rules eliminated were "process" rules — the agency refrained from deleting standards. For example, the agency deleted the rule that required repair of leaking automobile air conditioner systems, originally enacted to help preserve the ozone layer. With the ban of freon production, and the realization that all freon already in existence will eventually leak, the agency decided to delete the rule. Only repair shops protested the rule change.

A fourth example of decentralization is the use of ecosystem management principles in which geographic areas are managed by environmental quality considerations rather than by stagnant standards. This management approach is being conducted in several states, notably Florida and Washington. In Washington, the department of ecology is taking a "watershed management" approach. This management scheme is holistic, integrated and decentralized. It is holistic because it includes consideration of disciplines not usually dealt with by environmental agencies, but which are affected by environmental management schemes: fish and wildlife, agriculture and transportation. Watershed management is integrated because it in-

cludes decision-making across several agencies, levels of government and the public. Finally, it is decentralized because much of the goal-setting and decision-making is done within the watershed. Washington's environmental agency has reassigned staff from both its central and regional offices into local watershed offices to help facilitate this transfer of decision-making. In return, the agency expects to see improved water quality, especially from nonpoint sources such as agriculture.

The last example of decentralization is the revised approach states are taking on environmental permits. Environmental permits have been the backbone of command and control: authority to issue them is delegated from EPA to the states, and then the states issue the stipulations under which the recipients (usually industry or municipal water treatment plants) may emit pollutants. Traditionally, environmental permits have been very proscriptive, requiring use of Best Available Control Technologies, or imposing a battery of proofs on technologies not commonly used to solve pollutant problems. Not only do these permit systems impose a burden on the regulated entities, they impose a burden on the regulator as well. Many states have experienced massive permit application backlogs, sometimes numbering in the thousands. These applicants are allowed to continue operation until their permit is reviewed, which sometimes takes years. Obviously, the permit system had begun to break down. However, most observers credit the permit system for the reduction in regulated emissions that the nation has experienced over the last 25 years. Environmental professionals searched for a way to reconcile these two observations.

States have been interested in permit reforms for years and have taken many different steps to improve the process. Massachusetts, for example, undertook a major permit revision process in 1989 designed to eliminate a backlog like the one described above. More recently, EPA has initiated a process intended to address the permits issue.⁴ This process, called the Permits Improvement Team, has two chief recommendations: that permits emphasize performance (over technical specifications), and that

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the public be provided with information that will assist it in monitoring the performance of the permittee.

EPA and the states are already cooperating on some revised permit processes that explore these new operational parameters. Oregon and Minnesota, for example, have issued “flexible” air permits, which, among other things, allow the regulated entities to make process and operational changes that they believe will result in fewer emissions, without triggering another permit review cycle (which had been the case anytime a change was made).

The EPA process is also investigating alternatives to individual permits, such as general permitting (a process in which requirements are based on a prototype facility), and permits-by-rule (in which a permit issued under one statute applies to another as well). Finally, the agency also wants to emphasize the use of pollution prevention, which may reduce the complexity of a permit, or even eliminate it altogether. However, whether EPA’s process will gather much attention in the states remains in doubt. It is a very federally driven document, with nearly all of the perspective given from an EPA point of view. States issue most permits, not EPA. Nevertheless, EPA’s effort is a step in the right direction, and should lead to some decentralization.

Finally, there is the question of what obstacles exist for decentralization. There are many. First, there is the tradition of 25 years of command-and-control legislation. It will not be easy to change these laws. Second, there is dis-

trust among some of the environmental community (but not all) about the change. Third, there is distrust among the bureaucracies themselves, some of whom simply do not want change because it is difficult and disrupts schedules.

Fourth, even some businesses are suspicious of changes in environmental laws, fearing disguised attempts at creating more legal burdens. Finally, there is the fear, not of failure, but of the *risk* of failure: granting local governments new authority means they might make bad decisions. In spite of these obstacles, the likelihood for decentralization and reduction efforts in the United States seems high for the foreseeable future.

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¹ R. Steven Brown, “Emerging Models for Environmental Management,” *The Book of the States, 1994-1995*, pp. 539-543.

² James M. Seif, “ISO14000 — Privatizing Environmental Regulation: A Idea Without Borders,” *ecos*, 3:3, p. 1.

³ Virginia Wetherell, “Florida Cuts its Environmental Regulations by over 50%: State strategy offers potential model for how to trim the fat in state regulations while maintaining environmental protection,” *ecos*, 3:4, p. 1.

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, final draft of a concept paper on Environmental Permitting and Task Force Recommendations, draft manuscript, April 1996, contact Lance Miller at (909) 321-6782 for copies.

Reforming Public Integrity Laws in an Era of Declining Trust

Lawmakers may judge the ethical climate of state government by their own best intentions, but the public sees it differently. In the midst of that perception gap, it usually takes a full-blown scandal to prompt major reforms.

by David Ensign

Public office is a public trust. That sentiment — and often those words — are enshrined in most state laws governing public integrity. Whether ethics codes, lobbying laws or campaign finance regulations, “public integrity” laws exist to articulate the basic principles of political ethics — independence, fairness and accountability¹ — and ensure that those principles are upheld. Gauging “reform” in this area requires examining the number, nature, and ultimately, the reasons behind state actions to enact or change public integrity laws over time.

The Watergate era saw a surge of state activity — 39 new commissions, agencies or committees were created between 1973-1978. This was followed by a 10-year period (1979-1988) during which states created eight new ethics commissions, agencies or committees. From 1989-1993 — as FBI investigations in Arizona, Kentucky and South Carolina became public — states created a dozen such bodies. In the past five years, more than 15 states made significant reforms to their campaign finance, lobbying or ethics statutes. Last year, 33 states made at least minor changes to their laws governing lobbying, campaign finance or ethics (Bowman, 1996). The changes ranged from

slight adjustments of reporting requirements in several states to major overhauls of the campaign finance law in Ohio and the ethics code in Alabama.

Clearly, from 1973 to the present, lawmakers paid a significant amount of attention to public integrity. However, the mere fact that states take legislative and administrative actions tells only part of the story. Equally important is the strength of such actions.

For example, informal polls of lawmakers and lobbyists at CSG meetings usually rank Wisconsin as home of the nation’s strictest ethics laws. Similarly, state ethics administrators cite Wisconsin’s law (Bullock, 1994). Those rankings are based on the opinions of state officials, but a formal comparative study of legislative ethics laws produced some surprising results: Wisconsin’s ethics code is relatively weak and the strongest ethics laws are in Hawaii, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia (Goodman, *et.al.*, 1996).

The study identified 16 categories of ethics legislation and 61 distinct restrictions that lawmakers impose upon themselves in the 43 states that provided ethics laws for the researchers’ review. The principle items within the broad categories include restrictions on the following activities in relation to legislators or close economic associates:

- The use of office for economic gain, contracts, employment and privileges.
- Legislative participation in floor or committee action if a matter concerns legislators or close economic associates.

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- The use of public resources for private concerns.
- The acceptance of gifts, services and favoritism.
- Representation of clients before the legislature and government agencies.

The content analysis of ethics codes covered only legislative ethics: “the internal guidelines that the lawmakers have developed to govern their behavior” (Goodman, *et.al.*, p. 53). Only 12 states received moderately high to high rankings in passing comprehensive ethics legislation (see Table 1).

This discrepancy between informed state officials and academics can be explained in part by looking at the process of reform and the reasons states undertake reform.

Minor changes in state public integrity laws can be brought about by a number of factors, as a brief look at legislative action in Connecticut last year demonstrates. Last year the U.S. Supreme Court, in *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Commission*, struck down an Ohio law relating to the integrity and financing of political cam-

paigns. Ohio’s political campaign regulations required that literature supporting or opposing a ballot measure include information identifying the sponsor of the literature. According to a dissent by Justice Scalia, every state except California had a statute similar to the one struck down by the court. The majority cited the long-standing tradition of anonymous political literature in ruling the statute unconstitutional. Connecticut was perhaps the first state to respond legislatively, when the General Assembly revised the state’s campaign finance law to delete the attribution requirements for campaign literature paid for by individuals acting independently of campaign organizations.

A state’s own ethics procedures also influence the legislative agenda. For example, advisory opinions from state ethics agencies can lead to statutory changes. In Connecticut, the General Assembly amended the state’s post-government employment statutes twice in response to opinions by the state’s ethics commission. In July 1994, the commission advised a former state prosecutor not to negotiate with

Table 1
STRENGTH OF STATES’ ETHICS LEGISLATION*

Low (N=16)	Moderate (N=15)	Moderately High (N=8)	High (N=4)
Arizona (9)	Alabama (13)	Connecticut (30)	Hawaii (34)
Arkansas (2)	Alaska (16)	Florida (21)	Kentucky (34)
California (9)	Colorado (14)	Iowa (24)	Tennessee (40)
Delaware (0)	Kansas (16)	Maryland (21)	West Virginia (33)
Georgia (0)	Louisiana (14)	Massachusetts (24)	
Idaho (7)	Maine (17)	Nevada (21)	
Illinois (7)	Nebraska (11)	Pennsylvania (23)	
Indiana (0)	New Mexico (11)	Rhode Island (22)	
Mississippi (8)	Ohio (16)		
Montana (7)	Oklahoma (15)		
New Hampshire (0)	Texas (13)		
Nevada (9)	Utah (18)		
North Carolina (2)	Virginia (11)		
North Dakota (4)	Washington (12)		
Oregon (9)	Wisconsin (14)		
South Dakota (0)			

The number in parentheses represents the state’s total score regarding the comprehensiveness of its ethics legislation

* No data were received from Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming.

Source: *Public Integrity Annual*, The Council of State Governments

any representative of the Division of Criminal Justice, a ruling that severely limited the former prosecutor's ability to practice criminal law. The General Assembly responded by crafting, over the course of two sessions, an exemption for former prosecutors in private practices.

Ethics reform also involves state-to-state communication and education. States draw on existing statutes, and perhaps on model legislation² from other states when reforming their own. That process leads to an accumulation of restrictions that cast a broader net. For example, Wisconsin set the early standard for restrictions on lobbyists' gifts to lawmakers when it imposed the so-called "no cup of coffee" gift ban more than 25 years ago [Chartock and Berking, (under Wisconsin's lobbying law as cited by Chartock and Berking in 1970, registered lobbyists are not allowed to furnish "any food, meal, lodging, beverage, transportation, money, campaign contributions or any other thing of pecuniary value" to any legislator or official or employee of the state), p. 235].

The Wisconsin ethics law received its relatively low ranking in the Goodman study because, while it restricts gifts from lobbyists as tightly as any state, lawmakers, lobbyists and staff in Madison face fewer restrictions in other areas than their counterparts in the dozen states ranked moderate to high.

Inconsistent coverage of areas such as gifts, economic gain, outside employment, financial disclosures, conflicts of interest, representative activities, use of public office and so on raises questions both about the relative importance of restrictions in certain areas and the difficulty of addressing certain issues in statutes.

Gift bans usually receive a disproportionate amount of press coverage during a reform process, perhaps because they are easy to convey and understand. Gifts are also easy to regulate because bill drafters can draw distinct lines based on dollar amounts to limit what lobbyists can give to members or staff.

On the other hand, few observers of the legislature believe that a cup of coffee or a meal influences the legislative process.

"In my mind, a cup of coffee is not important in the grand scheme of things. That's obvious," says Earl S. Mackey, executive director of Kentucky's Legislative Ethics Commission (Mackey, 1996). "What is important is that the public has a sense of the amount of money that's being spent to lobby a particular issue, who's spending it and who it is being spent on."

Mackey adds that the public, if asked, would probably prefer that legislators not receive food, beverages and entertainment at lobbyists' expense. Perhaps with that question of appearances in mind, at least a dozen states have followed Wisconsin's lead by either banning or severely restricting gifts and wining and dining of lawmakers by lobbyists, and all but two states (Georgia and South Dakota) place some type of restriction on the receipt of gifts by some categories of public officials (Bowman, 1996).

While it is impossible to be more restrictive on such expenditures than Wisconsin's zero-tolerance, there is more to public integrity laws than gift bans, and other states have moved beyond Wisconsin in many of the other areas of restriction.

Major changes to state public integrity laws follow a pattern: scandal and media pressure (Goodman, 1996). Recent experiences in Alabama and Kentucky illustrate this. Both states suffered major state government ethics scandals and the legislature responded in each case by significantly strengthening ethics laws.

In Alabama, scandals left a former governor under indictment and much of his administration under suspicion. While the Alabama law was not included in Goodman's study because it did not pass until the end of the 1995 legislative session, the comprehensive overhaul clamped down on numerous loopholes in a law that the researchers had rated as only moderately strong.

"I'd rather have my law than any other ethics law in the country," says E.J. "Mac" McArthur, director of the Alabama Ethics Commission (McArthur, 1995). McArthur notes that the Legislature strengthened the code in more than a dozen substantive areas, including:

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- Requiring state officials to wait two years after leaving their state position before working as a lobbyist.

- Limiting the period in which public officials can solicit or accept campaign contributions to the 12 months prior to an election.

- Barring elected officials from using campaign funds for personal use or living expenses.

- Providing strong whistle-blower protection.

- Increasing the statute of limitations under the law and doubling the maximum penalty for felony violations, up to 20 years in prison.

Giving the Alabama Ethics Commission the power to initiate its own investigations of possible wrong-doing.

In Kentucky, the federal BOPTRT investigation led to the extortion and racketeering convictions of former Kentucky House Speaker Don Blandford three years ago and left the entire legislature under a cloud with several lawmakers and lobbyists in prison. In response, lawmakers reformed the state's lobbying regulations and created an independent legislative ethics commission to administer the law. The reform act, passed in 1993, allows lobbyists to spend up to \$100 per legislator per year for meals and drinks. But the law requires complete disclosure and that has dampened the enthusiasm for wining and dining in Frankfort. When the legislature convened its 1996 session in January, legislators were the beneficiaries of a grand total of \$26 in lobbyist spending for food and drink for the month.

Lobbyists are also barred from contributing to legislative campaigns and from serving as fund raisers or treasurers of campaign committees. In addition, lawmakers face a two-year revolving door restriction on lobbying the legislature after they leave it.

"Substantive, comprehensive and innovative" are the words Earl Mackey uses to describe the Kentucky reforms. He sees the reforms as the latest step in the evolution of state legislatures over the past three decades. Mackey, who once served as executive director of the National Conference of State Legislatures, argues that "legislatures, over the past

20 to 25 years, have probably undergone more reform and more institutional change than almost any other public institution in our country. These institutions have a very remarkable record in terms of how they've changed." He notes that the institutional reforms have brought increased focus on legislatures and their members and, as a result, increased attention to institutional failures (Mackey, 1996).

In both Alabama and Kentucky, the state government scandals were major news stories for months. The states' media outlets kept the legislative deliberations of reform under intense scrutiny and editorialized at length in support of strong reforms.

That fits Goodman's description of the process. "Ethics legislation is a function of an ethics scandal process. In state after state (e.g., Ohio, California, South Carolina, Kentucky and New York), we witness ethics legislation being passed after intense media coverage of a scandal" (Goodman, p. 55).

The campaign finance reform measure passed in Ohio last year fits that pattern, but not perfectly. While Goodman's study focuses exclusively on legislative ethics codes, campaign finance clearly touches the field of public integrity because of the crucial role that money from interest groups and lobbyists (in some states) plays in the campaign process. Given public perceptions about the propriety of that money, it is not surprising to see campaign contributions or funds at the root of many well-publicized scandals. Nor should it be surprising to see campaign finance reform become the focus of media attention in the wake of scandals. What may be surprising, however, is the role citizen pressure is playing in campaign finance reform absent specific scandals.

Columbus was not so much rocked by scandal as plagued by a widespread perception of a "pay-to-play" atmosphere. In a state with powerful newspapers in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati as well as Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown, editorial writers repeated that phrase so often that it became almost a first name to the General Assembly. When Secre-

tary of State Bob Taft appeared before the House Ethics and Elections Committee to support a reform proposal, he compared Ohio to “the Wild West before law and order” (Ensign, 1995). Facing intense pressure from a citizen coalition that included leaders from the successful term-limits drive and Common Cause/Ohio (which opposed term limits), lawmakers passed a measure that limits contributions from individuals and political action committees or other campaign committees to \$2,500 for candidates for the House, Senate or statewide offices. The coalition had threatened to petition for a ballot measure that would have put a \$1,000 limit on donations to political campaigns from individuals or PACs.

Such citizen pressure may alter the public integrity reform process. During the past two years, voters in Oregon, Montana and Missouri have passed citizen-initiated campaign finance reform measures and lawmakers in Massachusetts rewrote that state’s campaign finance system to preempt a citizen initiative.

Prior to 1995, Oregon had no statutory restriction on the amount or source of campaign contributions or expenditures (Bowman, 1996, p. 271). Voters attempted a radical change by passing a constitutional amendment that would, among other things, require: candidates for any nonfederal office in the state to “use or direct” campaign contributions only from individuals who reside — at the time of their contribution — in the district in which the candidate is running. The measure expressly prohibits qualified donors (individuals residing in the appropriate district at the time of their contributions) from passing through money from unqualified donors (committees, organizations, out-of-district individuals and other entities that are not individuals residing in the district). A candidate who wins election but has more than 10 percent of his or her “total campaign funding” from non-qualifying sources cannot hold the office sought or any other subsequent elected public office for a period equal to twice the tenure of the office sought. A candidate who loses and violates the 10-percent rule is barred from hold-

ing any subsequent elected public office for a period equal to twice the tenure of the office sought (Bowman, pp. 271-272).

In July 1995, the U.S. District Court in Portland ruled Measure 6 unconstitutional. While the court’s ruling means the voters’ decision carries no legal weight, their voice is likely to carry substantial political weight. Citizen efforts to reform the campaign process may be the logical next wave following the term limits movement that swept through all 21 of the states with ballot initiative provisions.³ Term limits were not driven by specific state government scandals but rather by the “trust gap” that plagues American politics in general at this point. While the term limits movement — clearly a visceral response to the trust gap — appears to have played itself out, the citizen-initiated campaign finance reforms could indicate that other public integrity reforms are gaining a place on the initiative agenda.

If so, scandal may become less important as the ignition for ethics reform.

Under the scandal-driven theory of ethics reform, Wisconsin’s law may be relatively weak because the state has not suffered a significant scandal. To a degree, Wisconsin is an example of “if it ain’t broke, don’t fix it.” But states such as Wisconsin, that have escaped major scandal thus far, may still see significant ethics reform if Mackey is correct. He believes that, while scandal-driven, Kentucky’s reforms are part of a wave of ethics reform that will touch many states before it plays itself out.

Meanwhile, Mackey appreciates the research finding Kentucky’s ethics law among the nation’s strongest. Broad measures such as those employed by Goodman will likely be the yardstick by which future public integrity reforms are measured.

What does this all mean? Generally, while states have *acted* on welfare, health care and education reform, they have *reacted* on ethics reform. Perhaps, as Goodman says, when it comes to policing themselves “suddenly legislators lose their taste for innovation” (Goodman, 1996a). On the other hand, public officials

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suffer from the same kind of “ethical myopia” that blinds most people to their own shortcomings and leaves their self-perception at odds with public perception. As Josephson puts it, we judge ourselves by our highest aspirations and best acts, but others judge us by our last, worst act (Josephson, 1992a). In other words, on welfare, health care and education, lawmakers clearly perceive a need for reform, but when it comes to questions of public integrity they judge the ethical climate of state government by their own good intentions and thus see no need for change.

Active or reactive, researchers and practitioners such as Mackey agree that the measure of an ethics code is not whether it restricts the cup of coffee, but how clearly and comprehensively it covers the variety of ethical decisions facing state officials and private interests in the course of daily life in state government. Down the road, however, the most important measure of public integrity laws taken as a whole may be whether or not they improve public trust in government.⁴

Unfortunately, despite considerable activity by lawmakers and regulatory agencies at the state level, public trust in government remains remarkably low. For example, a *Los Angeles Times* survey in 1990 (cited in Greider, 1992, p. 176) found that more than half (53 percent) of Californians believe state lawmakers take bribes from special interests. On a broader scale, a 1995 *Business Week* poll found that only 9 percent of the public expressed a great deal of confidence in state government (*Business Week*, 1995). That figure was actually an increase over the 5 percent of the public that expressed a great deal of confidence in state government in a 1992 poll conducted by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR, 1992). The landmark Kettering Foundation report, “Citizens and Politics,” gives voice to the broad section of the American public who believe that “the present political system [is] impervious to public direction, . . . run by a professional political class and controlled by money, not votes” (Kettering, 1991,

p. iv). These findings, along with a 10-year comparison of opinions of legislatures in several states (*State Legislatures*, 1995), indicate that overall, trust in state government has declined during a period of ethics reform.⁵

It is too late for state lawmakers to do anything but react to that gap and the deep divisions it represents. But it remains possible for lawmakers in most states to act before scandals in their own governments further widen the gap. Such action on the part of legislators will require the same type of innovative thinking that has marked state action on so many of the nation’s most pressing issues over the past 15 years.⁶ Indeed, the increased strictness of state ethics codes — the stronger laws generally have been passed more recently than the weaker ones — seems to suggest that lawmakers are learning from their experience.

Endnotes

¹ Thompson provides a concise description of these principles in relation specifically to legislative ethics in the opening chapter of *Ethics in Congress* (Thompson, 1995). Josephson identifies five principles of public service ethics: public interest, objective judgment, accountability, democratic leadership, respectability (Josephson, 1992).

² In addition to using state statutes as models, reformers can look to model bills drafted by Common Cause (1989), the Council on Governmental Ethics Law (1991) or the Josephson Institute (1992) for guidance.

³ From 1990 to 1994 21 states (Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) passed either state or congressional term-limit measures. The U.S. Supreme Court struck down the congressional limits. In Illinois, which has an extremely limited form of initiative, a term-limit measure was struck from the 1994 ballot by the state Supreme Court “on grounds that would seem to preclude the matter ever getting on the ballot

in that state” (Barcellona and Grose, 1994, addendum, p. 2).

⁴ Some statutes actually address this concern quite directly. For example, Alabama’s ethics code opens with the declaration that “It is essential to the proper operation of democratic government that public officials be independent and impartial. . . . It is important that there be public confidence in the integrity of government” (Alabama, §36-25-2). Hawaii’s campaign finance law, enacted in 1995, notes in its first section that “The purpose of this Act is to amend the campaign spending laws to encourage citizen participation in the electoral process, prevent the actuality or appearance of corruption . . .” (Hawaii, Act 10, section 1). And Maryland’s Public Ethics Law states as its first provision: “The General Assembly of Maryland, recognizing that our system of representative government is dependent upon the people maintaining the highest trust in their government officials and employees, finds and declares that the people have a right to be assured that the impartiality and independent judgment of those officials and employees be maintained” (Maryland, §15-101-1a).

⁵ Congress has also stepped up its activity in this area by passing the Congressional Accountability Act (January 1995) and the Lobbyist Disclosure Act (November 1995). At both the state and federal levels the pace of reform has increased along with the number of scandals while public confidence in governmental institutions at all levels has declined. Interestingly enough, many commentators argue that legislators themselves — both state and federal — are less corrupt and more capable today than they have ever been. Of Congress, Thompson writes, “most informed observers of the institution believe that the legislators’ integrity and competence are greater than in the past” (Thompson, 1995, p. 3). State legislatures are both more democratic and professional today than they were 30 years ago, and behavior that was commonplace in prior generations is illegal today (Jones, 1994).

⁶ Innovative thinking about public integrity

— rather than merely passing tougher rules — is the most pressing need. Indeed, the Kettering research found that “initiatives such as campaign finance reform, new ethics codes, drives for easier voter registration, or limiting the terms of legislative members will provide only marginal benefit in reconnecting citizens and politics” (Kettering, p. 2). While constructing clear rules and holding public officials accountable is important, closing the trust gap will require something more like the “constructive and dynamic relationships among and between citizens, public officials, the media, and the sundry special interests that make up politics” called for in the Kettering report (Kettering, p. 2).

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Judicial and Legislative Enforcement of Federalism

A summary of recent efforts by the Supreme Court and proposals introduced in Congress to enforce principles of federalism through the courts.

by Richard Cordray

Deep concerns about federalism resurfaced in 1995. This renewed attention to an age-old problem was led by the Supreme Court, which invalidated a federal statute for the first time since the New Deal on the ground that it exceeded the permissible boundaries of congressional powers. Congress also embraced these issues by taking up several proposals designed to make it easier to block the federal government from encroaching upon the realm of the state governments. Wherever this new ferment may lead, it promises to rekindle long standing debates about how best to establish and enforce the proper balance between federal and state authority.

Historical Background of Federalism in the Courts

Issues of federalism are, of course, issues about the allocation of political power rather than traditional legal issues. As a consequence, the Supreme Court has typically been a reluctant and relatively ineffective umpire in this area. On those occasions when the court has determined to interpose itself to decide controversies between federal and state power, it has largely tended to favor the federal government of which it is itself an arm.

A brief survey of the Supreme Court's most important federalism decisions suffices to make these points. One of the court's first noteworthy decisions was its shocking ruling in 1793 that a state could be held subject to suit in the federal courts upon a debt owed to a citizen,

even though this position had been squarely rejected by Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist papers.¹ A majority of the fledgling court explicitly rested this decision on the view that the states possessed only limited sovereignty in the new national democracy, an ominous position that was swiftly repudiated by adoption of the Eleventh Amendment. A decade later, the Court brought down its historic decision in *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), which held that the Supreme Court is authorized to review the constitutionality of government actions, and to invalidate those actions judged to be unconstitutional. Over the years, the Supreme Court has used this principle to invalidate much more state legislation than federal legislation, and has much more frequently enjoined actions by state officials than by federal officials.

Finally, the court's formative decisions about the scope of federal powers weighed heavily in favor of the federal government. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. 316 (1819), the court construed the "necessary and proper" clause in Article I to give Congress wide latitude in determining how best to implement the enumerated powers vested in it under the Constitution, and specified the reasoning by which state laws inconsistent with federal authority would be held invalid on preemption grounds. Equally if not more important, in *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. 1 (1824), the court laid the groundwork for an expansive interpretation of congressional authority to enact legislation regulating interstate commerce, which has been the most significant basis of general residual authority for the Congress to enact federal laws on practically any subject that it chooses to address. Although the actual breadth of this power was not finally established and confirmed until the New Deal

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era, ultimately the court held that Congress could extend this power to economic regulation of intrastate activities as well.

The judicial groundwork laid by the Supreme Court in its first few decades was cemented into place by the Civil War and adoption of the post-war amendments. The Fourteenth Amendment, in particular, represents the most significant modification of the Constitution that bolstered federal authority to the detriment of the states, though the court's subsequent decisions have taken its provisions much further to make deep inroads into state authority.

First, by developing the notion of "substantive due process" around the turn of the century, the Supreme Court invalidated numerous state and federal laws that sought to address urgent issues of economic regulation and social welfare reform.² Although the court eventually retreated and began upholding key New Deal measures, the Court continues to take a freer hand in invalidating state and local laws under this branch of its jurisprudence.³ Second, the Court gradually adopted the view that the Due Process Clause "incorporated" most of the Bill of Rights as direct constitutional limitations upon state governments. This development, combined with judicial review, has allowed the federal courts to strike down a multitude of state laws in the past few decades. Third, the court has devised intricate theories to enjoin state actions seen as inconsistent with federal law. An obvious barrier to bringing such suits is the Eleventh Amendment, which bars citizens from suing a state in the federal courts. In a 1908 case, however, the court deliberately skirted this barrier by erecting an acknowledged legal fiction that cases seeking injunctive relief can be brought against state officials in their personal capacity, and will be allowed to proceed.⁴ In the last 30 years, the federal courts have used structural injunctions to take over the administration of state programs, state facilities, and sometimes portions of state budgets, for years at a time in order to enforce compliance with their views of the requirements of federal constitutional law.⁵

This brief overview thus counsels caution in relying on the Supreme Court to enforce prin-

ciples of federalism in a manner that protects state authority and state interests. The fundamental issues here are political issues about the allocation of powers, and the Court inevitably tends to approach them from its initial vantage point as a *federal* institution. Although in different eras the court has been influenced by these facts to greater or lesser degrees, the overall direction of its jurisprudence in the area of federalism has not been promising for the states — a point that bears emphasis in assessing the significance of any more limited trends in the Court's recent decisions.

Recent Supreme Court Decisions on Federalism

The most important of the Supreme Court's federalism decisions in the last decade concern the Tenth Amendment. This final provision in the Bill of Rights reiterates that "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." In 1976, the court decided *National League of Cities v. Usery*, 426 U.S. 833 (1976), an apparent watershed case which recognized the continuing existence of state sovereignty and established the Tenth Amendment as a limit on congressional power. The court held that a federal law would be ruled invalid if it regulated the states in such a manner as to impair state sovereignty, particularly by infringing upon state operations in areas of their traditional functions. The constitutional issues posed are vital, because the basic question is whether and to what extent the federal government can impose mandates (whether funded or unfunded) upon state governments.

Over the span of a decade, however, the court found itself unable to formulate a satisfactory definition of the realm of "traditional state functions," and thus, several Tenth Amendment challenges to federal laws were unsuccessful.⁶ Finally, in *Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Area Transit Authority*, 469 U.S. 528 (1985), a divided court expressly overruled the *National League of Cities* decision, holding that "the Constitution does not carve out express ele-

ments of state sovereignty that Congress may not employ its delegated powers to displace.”⁷ The court thus appeared to abandon its previous efforts to refine judicially enforceable principles of federalism out of the text of the Tenth Amendment. In essence, the court suggested that rather than seeking to resolve such complaints in the federal courts, the states instead would have to exert their influence on the federal legislative process, and must look to Congress for any reconsideration of the current balance of power between the states and the federal government.

Despite these setbacks, the states doggedly continued to pursue such cases before the Supreme Court. Finally, in 1992, they were successful once again in securing the invalidation of a federal law on Tenth Amendment grounds. The rejected federal law, which governed disposal of radioactive waste, was ruled invalid because it achieved its objectives in part by ordering the state legislatures to adopt specific state legislation in accordance with federal guidelines.⁸ The case has been read in very different ways: either as narrowly standing for the principle that the federal government cannot dictate the passage of legislation by the states, or as a broader revival of the Tenth Amendment and perhaps a return to the *National League of Cities* doctrine, even though the court expressly refrained from addressing the issue of whether to overrule *Garcia*.

The long-term importance of the *New York* decision is therefore unsettled at the present, and continues to be fought out in the lower courts. The most obvious issue the court must eventually decide in explaining this precedent is the extent to which Congress may require state officials to assist in implementing federal legislative policies. The court had recently suggested that the federal government could require some such assistance from state officials in adjudicating disputes under federal law and in performing certain executive duties.⁹ On the latter point, indeed, the court had expressly overruled one of its Civil War-era federalism precedents, which it criticized as taking too narrow a view of federal power, particularly in light of the modern exercise of federal judicial

power to enjoin unconstitutional actions by state officials.¹⁰

This issue (aside from the new *Lopez* decision, discussed on page 488) poses the most fundamental of the current judicial challenges to federal power. In contrast to the more modest debate over unfunded mandates, the Tenth Amendment claim is that the federal government cannot impose mandates upon the states *at all, regardless of whether they are funded or unfunded*. The continuing importance of this issue, as well as the strength of conviction that it arouses, is underscored by the fact that all of the Supreme Court’s major decisions in this area have been rendered on 5-4 votes.

In other respects, the Supreme Court has made incremental progress toward reinvigorating state authority. On congressional waivers of state sovereign immunity from suit, the court has cleaned up some of the looseness of prior doctrine and has imposed upon the Congress a procedural “plain statement” rule that strongly disfavors such waivers unless the statute is emphatically explicit that Congress has enacted such a waiver.¹¹ In a similar vein, but potentially of greater significance, the court also imposed a “plain statement” rule in a case where the issue was whether federal law (the Age Discrimination in Employment Act) would preempt state laws and constitutional provisions that place a mandatory retirement age upon state judges. The rule was imposed, and was found not to be met, in part because of express concerns about the significant constitutional questions raised by such an application of federal law to interfere with the structural mechanics of state governments. Thus, the court again seemed to indicate, as it would do again in the *New York* case just a year later, that the issues it had addressed from opposing poles in *National League of Cities* and *Garcia* may now again be very much in play.¹²

Another area in which the Supreme Court has recently made some incremental progress toward protecting state authority and state interests concerns structural injunctions. As noted earlier, the modern practice of using structural injunctions as a means by which judges can take over the administration and oversight of state

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facilities and state programs, often for extended periods, has made serious inroads on the constitutional authority of the states. Yet in several recent decisions, the court has eased the conditions for lifting structural injunctions, either in whole or in part.¹³ The court has also now ruled that any significant change in either the facts or the governing law will provide sufficient grounds for granting appropriate modifications to consent decrees that have been entered in institutional reform litigation.¹⁴ The upshot of these rulings will be to give the states somewhat more leeway in avoiding the tight and surprisingly durable constraints imposed by the federal judiciary through the tools of structural injunctions and consent decrees.

1995 Federalism Decisions by the Supreme Court

Just last term, the Supreme Court issued a significant and surprising decision in favor of the proponents of federalism. In *United States v. Lopez*, 115 S. Ct. 1624 (1995), the court invalidated the Gun-Free School Zones Act because Congress was judged to lack the proper authority to enact the law under the Commerce Clause. The decision was the first in more than 50 years to invalidate a federal statute on this basis. Much has been said about the future prospects for this ruling. The estimates range from hopes that it will lead a revival of the older doctrine that limits Congress to acting only within its enumerated powers to surmises that congressional authority has only been jarred by the ruling, but not severely circumscribed. Indeed, the court itself offers two possibly distinct lines of analysis to justify its ruling. The first, more expansive rationale is that the court could not reasonably find that the criminalization of much conduct under federal law (including the conduct at issue in the case, which was possession of a gun within 1,000 feet of a school) “substantially affects” interstate commerce. Absent such a connection to interstate commerce, the law is simply not within Congress’ power to enact.¹⁵

Side-by-side with this analysis is a narrower ground for the court’s holding, which is that in

the unusual instance confronted in *Lopez*, Congress had made no legislative findings — either in the statute itself or in the committee materials that accompanied its passage — to draw the connection between this measure and its potential effects on interstate commerce. The court acknowledges that the existence of such findings would be an important consideration in its decisionmaking about the validity of the statute, but does not indicate whether it would afford them the customary deference that they often receive.¹⁶ What remains to be seen about *Lopez*, therefore, is whether it will come to stand for rigorous judicial second-guessing of congressional determinations about where and why it derives the authority to legislate in a particular area, or whether instead it will come to represent only a minor procedural hurdle that Congress can easily surmount if it legislates carefully.

This question will play out initially in the lower federal courts, with predictably diverse results. Indeed, battles are already being waged over such measures as federal child-support enforcement and a hodge-podge of other federal criminal statutes. Eventually, however, the Supreme Court will probably have to revisit the issue and make a definitive decision about whether to extend *Lopez* more dramatically or instead to leave it simply as a modest warning shot to remind Congress that its apparent omnipotence can be tempered on occasion by the overarching processes of judicial review.

In May 1995, the Supreme Court struck down state-imposed term limits on federal legislators, ruling that they are inconsistent with the exclusive list of qualifications for such officeholders set out in Article I of the Constitution.¹⁷ This ruling will stand as one of the most important decisions concerning federalism in the last decade, at least from a practical standpoint if not from a doctrinal standpoint. The great practical significance of this ruling is twofold. First, it sweeps aside a mechanism that had promised to reduce the distance between the Congress and the public, with potential benefits for the relationship between the states and the federal government. Second, it reinforces the unavoidable conclusion that the process of

amending the Constitution is a profoundly “inside” process, with all proposals having to be initiated by the Congress, unless their partisans are willing to pursue the unattractive route of starting in the states, achieving a super majority of support there, and then proceeding by means of a constitutional convention, the last stage of which is regarded by many as a frightening prospect. Unlike many state constitutions, therefore, the U.S. Constitution contains no workable mechanism for bringing pressure to bear on the Congress to become engaged in the amendment process.¹⁸ In the end, the term-limits case serves as a useful reminder that the Supreme Court is, after all, a *federal* institution, and historically its role in enforcing federalism usually tends to reflect that outlook.

The Tenth Amendment and Other Federalism Issues in the Lower Courts

In 1995, the lower federal courts considered two particular controversies that raise issues about the meaning and scope of the Tenth Amendment. A number of constitutional challenges have been brought against the Brady Act, contending that it violates the Tenth Amendment by requiring state and local law enforcement officials to perform background checks on potential handgun purchasers. The duties imposed on state and local officials are temporary, and will terminate when instantaneous computer checks become available, which is mandated to occur by 1998. A number of federal district courts have held that the Brady Act violates the Tenth Amendment,¹⁹ at least one district court has held that it does not,²⁰ and those decisions have been appealed. The first decision by a federal appeals court on this issue recently rejected the former claim, essentially holding that the Brady Act is a regulatory program aimed at individuals and not the states, and that it represents only minimal interference with state functions that do not implicate central sovereign processes,²¹ but other such cases are pending and the question may ultimately be decided by the Supreme Court.

Similarly, the constitutionality of the federal “Motor Voter” law has been questioned in sev-

eral lawsuits brought by state officials who assert that the Congress may not require such actions to be undertaken by state officials. The Tenth Amendment issue in these cases is clouded, however, by the apparent applicability of the distinct and explicit authority that the Constitution confers upon the Congress to regulate federal election processes under Article I, Section 4. Thus far, the federal courts have rejected the constitutional challenges to this measure, resting heavily on the distinct and explicit authority conferred by this provision, and the Supreme Court recently declined to review one such ruling.²² Further cases challenging other federal measures may also be pending, but have not yet attracted significant attention. It seems clear enough, however, that the states will be pressing to extend the contours of the *New York* decision in the coming years, though the current crop of challenges may not be especially appealing in this regard.

In addition, the lower courts continue to wrestle with difficult questions about the extent to which the Congress may exercise power to abrogate the sovereign immunity of the states from suit in the federal courts, an immunity that is expressly preserved in the Eleventh Amendment. A number of cases involving the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act have raised these issues in a particularly difficult context, and by the end of last term the Supreme Court had granted review to consider the questions presented in one of those cases.²³ Most directly at issue is whether the Supreme Court will continue to adhere to its fragmented ruling in *Pennsylvania v. Union Gas Co.*, 491 U.S. 1 (1989), in which a plurality of the court concluded that Congress could exercise its powers under the Commerce Clause to override the protections for state officials that were adopted in the Eleventh Amendment.

Congressional Proposals for Enforcing Principles of Federalism

At the same time that the courts have been considering new issues about the judicial enforcement of federalism, the Congress has stirred itself to consider new proposals that

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would confer broader authority upon the courts to act in the role of umpire in disputes over state and federal authority. In this regard, the principal enactment thus far has been the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. This statute uses innovative procedural methods to make it much more difficult for Congress to impose unfunded mandates upon state and local governments. In particular, when any legislative proposal is reported out of a congressional committee, it must now be accompanied by an identification and description of any federal mandates that it contains, along with an assessment of the magnitude of the costs and benefits of any such mandate imposed on either the public or private sectors. Any such proposal that imposes a substantial unfunded mandate is subject to a “point of order” objection made by any member that would block its consideration by the full body. Similar informational and procedural constraints are imposed on federal agencies before they issue new regulations, and the federal courts are given new authority, fairly limited in scope, to enforce these requirements against any agency that fails to comply. In addition, the Unfunded Mandates Act contains provisions that require more explicit notice to be given, again at the committee stage, about the predicted effects that any congressional proposal will have in preempting state legislation.

A further important congressional proposal, which has not been enacted as yet, has been dubbed the “Federalism Act of 1995.” The central purpose of this measure is to impose further procedural constraints upon the Congress where it seeks to act in ways that would limit state authority, not limited to the issue of unfunded mandates. In one version of the measure, it would force Congress to do a number of new things every time it considers a bill: (1) identify and justify its authority to address specific matters rather than leaving those matters to the states; (2) consider whether the same goals could be achieved through alternatives that intrude less upon state authority; and (3) identify state laws that might be pre-empted by the bill and notify state officials that the issue is under consideration. In addition, the bill would limit the federal bureaucracy’s power to

pre-empt state laws without express congressional authority and would direct the courts to construe all federal laws so as to limit their intrusions upon state authority. The most significant object of these proposals is that they give the states greater ability to control the direction of the federal legislative process. By confining Congress within more rigid procedural constraints, it is thought that the states will be enabled to exert greater influence by having notice and an opportunity to be heard before legislation is passed. At the same time, another important object is to assure that intrusions upon state authority will not occur without conscious consideration. Similarly, these measures seek to limit the opportunities for federal administrators to impose new mandates and pre-empt state laws, and would give the courts the necessary authority to enforce these constraints. For now, however, it remains to be seen how far Congress will move in this direction of creating new procedural protections for principles of federalism.

Constitutional and Other Proposals Developed by a Consortium of State Officials

One final development occurred in 1995 that is of uncertain but potentially vast importance. In conjunction with the holding of an unprecedented “States’ Federalism Summit,” a consortium of groups of state and local officials — which includes both The Council of State Governments and the National Conference of State Legislatures — developed a set of bold proposals intended to improve the institutional mechanisms for enforcing the balance between federal and state authority. In the end, four of those proposals were expressly endorsed by the participants at the Federalism Summit, including a statement of support for passage of the Federalism Act of 1995, as just described in the previous section.

Another of these proposals deals with federal mandates upon the states. Although Congress has now enacted substantial procedural obstacles to the imposition of *unfunded* mandates, state officials remain concerned that nothing has been done to limit mandates that are im-

posed as conditions upon the receipt of federal funds. A decade ago, the Supreme Court held that Congress was free to impose such mandates, and that states are free either to accept or reject them. In many instances, however, mandates are framed as conditions that have little to do with the true purpose of the federal funding — funding that, as a practical matter, the states may not be able to do without. (In the Supreme Court case, for example, Congress required states to raise the drinking age as a condition for receiving federal highway funds, which effectively forced states to submit to the congressional mandate.) A constitutional amendment is thus proposed that would allow Congress to impose only those conditions that are tied directly to the purposes for which the federal funds are to be spent. Any further conditional mandates would be prohibited. It is not clear how Congress will react to this proposal, which would curb one of its most significant powers and go a long way to protect the states from being transformed into mere field offices of the federal government.

The Federalism Summit also presented an intriguing proposal to alter the current process for amending the Constitution. The fundamental nature of this measure cuts strongly against the grain of American constitutional conservatism, yet it has much to recommend it. Under Article V of the Constitution, Congress alone can propose an individual amendment for ratification; the states can only prompt the calling of a constitutional convention. Almost nobody wishes to risk the possible turmoil of a constitutional convention, for most scholars agree that it could not be limited to a single subject, and therefore could result in massive revisions to the Constitution. The result is that Congress has become, in practice, the sole gatekeeper for proposed constitutional amendments. The states believe, however, that they are entitled to an equal role in this process. They thus suggest a simple reformulation of Article V, whereby either Congress can propose individual amendments for ratification by the states or the states can propose individual amendments for ratification by Congress. This would preserve an integral place for Congress in the amending

process, while restoring the states to parity and giving them more opportunity to press for congressional action on specific measures. A further virtue of this change is that the disturbing prospect of a runaway Constitutional Convention could then be dropped altogether.

The most controversial of the four proposals is a suggested constitutional amendment for “national reconsideration” of federal laws or regulations. Under the mechanism suggested, whenever two-thirds of the states take formal action within a five-year period to express their disapproval of particular federal laws or regulations, those measures would be repealed unless reinstated by Congress. This proposal would be the most far-reaching if adopted, for it poses a direct challenge to the accepted principle of federal supremacy laid down by the original framers of the Constitution. Yet it seems extremely unlikely that Congress would agree to submit any such measure for ratification by the states.

The formulation and endorsement of these four proposals reflects the view of many state and local officials that they cannot simply rely on the Supreme Court to protect their sphere of sovereign authority. Instead, they need to work through the political process to restore a more appropriate balance of powers between the federal government and the states. Whatever the result of these initiatives may ultimately be, the pursuit of such measures is certain to reinvigorate an important debate that needs to be taken seriously by Congress and the American people.

Conclusions

The arena of federalism is likely to be the scene of intensified debate and bold new proposals over the next several years. Proponents of state power have many new opportunities to press their case both in the courts and in the Congress. The most thought-provoking of these new proposals — the set of constitutional and other measures recently presented by a consortium of state officials — is likely to spark the most reaction, regardless of whether any or all of them are ultimately adopted. But with the

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Supreme Court and the Congress now interested in taking a fresh look at fundamental issues of federalism, it is impossible to predict just how much the established landscape may change over the next several years.

Endnotes

¹ *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 U.S. 419 (1973); see also *The Federalist* No. 81.

² See, e.g., *Lochner v. New York*, 198 U.S. 45 (1905); *Adkins v. Children's Hosp.*, 261 U.S. 525 (1923).

³ See, e.g., *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 479 (1965); *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973); *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U.S. 186 (1986).

⁴ *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).

⁵ See e.g., *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678 (1978) (unconstitutional conditions in Arkansas' prison system); *Milliken v. Bradley*, 433 U.S. 267 (1977) (Michigan required to bear costs of education programs under desegregation orders).

⁶ Various versions of this test were not actually crystallized in *National League of Cities* itself, but were developed in more detail in the later cases that involved unsuccessful constitutional challenges. See, e.g., *FERC v. Mississippi*, 456 U.S. 742, 763-64 n.28 (1982) and *Hodel v. Virginia Surface Mining & Reclamation Ass'n*, 452 U.S. 264, 288 n.29 (1981).

⁷ *Id.* at 550; see also *South Carolina v. Baker*, 485 U.S. 505 (1988).

⁸ *New York v. United States*, 112 S. Ct. 2408 (1992).

⁹ See, e.g., *FERC v. Mississippi*, 456 U.S. 742 (1982) (adjudicate disputes) and *Puerto Rico v. Branstad*, 483 U.S. 219 (1987) (perform executive duties).

¹⁰ On this point, *Branstad* cites the court's longstanding doctrine of giving injunctive relief in the federal courts against state officials under the legal fiction established in *Ex parte Young*, 483 U.S. at 227-28.

¹¹ *Atascadero State Hosp. v. Scanlon*, 473 U.S. 234 (1985).

¹² See, *Gregory v. Ashcroft*, 501 U.S. 452 (1991).

¹³ See, e.g., *Board of Education v. Dowell*, 498 U.S. 237 (1991) (in whole) and *Freeman v. Pitts*, 503 U.S. 467 (1992) (in part).

¹⁴ *Rufo v. Inmates of the Suffolk County Jail*, 502 U.S. 367 (1992).

¹⁵ On this aspect of the court's rationale, see, for example, 115 S. Ct. at 1628-30.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 1631-32.

¹⁷ *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 115 S. Ct. 1842 (1995).

¹⁸ Although the precedential effects of the decision are likely to be limited by its peculiar context, Justice Thomas suggests in dissent that the case may come to stand for a broader proposition rejecting the principle that "where the Constitution is silent, it raises no bar to action by the States or the people." *Thornton*, 115 S. Ct. at 1875 (Thomas, J., dissenting). If this suggestion were to be borne out by future decisions, then obviously to that extent the decision would become of much greater precedential concern to the states.

¹⁹ See, e.g., *Mack v. United States*, 856 F. Supp. 1372 (D. Ariz. 1994), rev'd, 66 F.3d 1025 (9th Cir. 1995); *Printz v. United States*, 854 F. Supp. 1503 (D. Mont. 1994), rev'd, 66 F.3d 1025 (9th Cir. 1995); *McGee v. United States*, 863 F. Supp. 321 (S.D. Miss. 1994) and *Frank v. United States*, 860 F. Supp. 1030 (D. Vt. 1994).

²⁰ *Koog v. United States*, 852 F. Supp. 1376 (W.D. Tex. 1994).

²¹ See *Mack v. United States*, 1995 WL 527616 (9th Cir. Sept. 8, 1995).

²² See *Voting Rights Coalition v. Wilson*, 60 F.3d 1411 (9th Cir. 1995), cert. denied, 116 S.Ct. 815 (1996).

²³ See *Seminole Tribe of Fla. v. Florida*, 11 F.3d 1016 (11th Cir. 1995), cert. granted, 115 S.Ct. (1995).

State Government Finances, 1994

State governments' fiscal health is better now than at the start of this decade. Factors such as devolution, downsizing and privatization will likely help determine whether the trend continues into the next.

by Henry S. Wulf

Introduction

When discussing state government finances, it is useful to keep in mind just how significant states are as economic entities. In a study comparing state government financial activity with *Fortune* magazine's ranking of the 500 largest industrial corporations, California would rank fourth between Ford and IBM while New York would be eighth between General Electric and Philip Morris. South Dakota, with the least amount of financial activity among the states, would rank 343rd, ahead of corporations such as American Greeting and E. W. Scripps.¹

State governments play three major public finance roles. First, they create and finance local government services. Many states, for example, have programs for funding various types of social services and every state (except Hawaii) has some mechanism for funding local government education programs. Second, states serve as a conduit and redistributor of federal funds for programs such as Community Services Block Grants, Low Income Home Energy Assistance and Food Stamps. Finally, the states provide some important services directly such as postsecondary education, hospitals, highways and corrections. These varied activities give state governments a pivotal role in intergovernmental finance.

What was originally a division of power between the national government and the states is now a tripartite system, with federal, state and local components. Their relationships are continuously in flux, and perhaps at a watershed

because of the debate about devolution. Devolution means transferring powers and responsibilities to lower levels of government. Whatever the argument, the most contentious decisions states face are financial.²

Overview of State Finances

The finances of state governments, as with most large business corporations, are tied closely to prevailing economic conditions.³ The recession of the early 1990s buffeted all levels of government. However, states suffered reduced revenue capability and an increased demand for services while dealing with appeals from local governments for more financial aid and a federal government that was reluctant to assume any more financial burden than absolutely necessary. The federal government's reluctance is due in part to the significant build up of the national debt during the prior decade.

Reports indicate that the states' budgetary condition in the mid-1990s is quite good.⁴ One major issue is what tack the states will take from this positive financial position. Various states are discussing tax cuts, increasing infrastructure funding and positioning themselves for major federal funding reductions.

Two important factors loom ahead. First is the general state of the economy. Will the economic climate remain positive? Second is the extreme uncertainty about federal programs and funding. Neither factor, taken independently, seems likely to create major problems for the states given their current fiscal situation. If, however, they should become unfavorable simultaneously, we might see effects similar to the difficulties of the early 1990s.⁵

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State Government Revenue

State government revenues totaled \$845 billion in 1994, an increase of 4.9 percent over 1993. In the past five years, the year-to-year percentage increases in total revenues have varied markedly. The growth has ranged from about 5 percent to more than 12 percent: 1990 to 1991, +4.5 percent; 1991 to 1992, +12.2 percent; 1992 to 1993, +8.5 percent; and 1993 to 1994, +4.9 percent.

Four major revenue sources accounted for 92 percent of the total: taxes (44.2 percent), revenue from the federal government (22.7 percent), insurance trust revenue (17.2 percent) and current charges (7.2 percent). These percentages have not changed much in the past two years. When compared with 1990, however, they show the percentage from taxes decreasing noticeably, with federal monies increasing about the same percentage as the taxes dropped and insurance trust and current charges remaining about the same. The 1990 totals were: taxes, 47.5 percent; revenue from the federal government, 18.7 percent; insurance trust revenue, 17.1 percent; and current charges, 6.8 percent.

Table A shows that there was some variation in the year-to-year changes among the various state revenue sources from 1993 to 1994. Wide fluctuations in the smaller sources often reflect particular situations in a few states. The four major sources show quite different growth patterns compared with 1993. The average change for all revenues was +4.9 percent. Revenues from the federal government (+8 percent) were considerably above the average. Current charges (+6.3 percent) and taxes (+5.7 percent) were a moderate percentage above the average. Insurance trust revenues had no change and were 5 percent below the average for all revenues.

These varying growth rates can have a considerable effect on the existence and extent of programs states offer. Insurance trust revenue, for example, is typically dedicated and largely untouchable for use in other activities. Federal monies, too, generally are not available for a wide variety of uses because they are directed to specific programs. The key for most states in covering their major expenses is what is hap-

Table A
PERCENT CHANGE IN STATE REVENUE
BY TYPE OF REVENUE

<i>Type of revenue</i>	<i>Percent change, 1993 to 1994</i>	<i>Percent of total, 1994</i>
Intergovernmental revenue from local governments	19.0	1.6
Intergovernmental revenue from federal government	8.0	22.7
Current charges	6.3	7.2
Taxes	5.7	44.2
Total revenue	4.9	100.0
Liquor store and utility revenue	1.3	0.8
Insurance trust revenue	0.0	17.2
Miscellaneous general revenue	-1.2	6.3

pening with their taxes and, to some extent, charges and miscellaneous revenues.

State Taxes and Charges

Economic conditions improved in 1994 and the tax receipts of the states reflected some of that strength. Overall tax receipts grew 5.7 percent over 1993 and, as seen in Table B, the major categories of taxes clustered tightly around the average growth.

Of the major taxes, general sales taxes (one of the taxes most quickly affected by economic activity levels) showed the most robust increase. It rose 7.3 percent over 1993 and provided 33 percent of all state taxes. Forty-five states levy a general sales tax. Eleven states, primarily in the West and South, had increases of 10 percent or more. Two large states, California (+1.2 percent) and New York (+1.3 percent) showed anemic rises, reflecting the generally slower economic rebound there.⁶ Michigan produced the highest year-to-year increase, up nearly 31 percent. Though this was due somewhat to economic growth, it largely reflected a shift in how the state funds education.

Individual income taxes, with 31.5 percent of the total, were the second largest tax source for states. However, seven states do not use this

tax at all and two others use it only in a limited way. The growth of personal income taxes of 4.9 percent from 1993 to 1994 continues the pattern since 1990 in which the year-to-year increases have been within a few points of 5 percent. The nature of the administration of individual income taxes creates a slight lag, therefore personal income tax receipts are not as indicative of economic conditions in the short run as sales taxes. In addition, the individual income tax has often been a focal point when states decide to reduce tax burdens.

In general, the Midwestern and Southern states showed the highest year-to-year changes in individual income tax collections and those in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast the lowest. Looking at the individual states, the changes in individual income tax collections from 1993 to 1994 ranged from highs of +14.8 percent (Kansas) and +13.6 percent (Michigan) to a low of -3.2 percent (Montana). The Kansas change was influenced, in part, by rate increases in upper income brackets.

An interesting change that has taken place recently in state taxes is a reduced reliance on severance taxes in the oil and gas producing states. Nationally, severance taxes were 1.4 percent of all state taxes in 1970. In 1982 it hit a high of 4.8 percent. By 1987 it had decreased

to 1.6 percent and in 1994 constituted just 1.1 percent.

This change, by and large a result of lower oil prices and decreasing production, affected the tax revenue in three states especially: Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. For example, in 1982 severance taxes ranged from 26 to 31 percent of all tax collections in these states. The comparable figures for 1994 were: Louisiana, 8.4 percent; Oklahoma, 8.7 percent; and Texas, 4.7 percent. Alaska still remains heavily dependent on severance taxes (66.7 percent of the total in 1994) but, even there, the state is looking toward considerably reduced severance tax revenues within the foreseeable future and, possibly, the reintroduction of a personal income tax.⁷

The growth rate of general current charges has slowed considerably from the pace of the early 1990s. From 1989 to 1992 they were rising at an average annual rate of more than 11 percent, a pace that would have doubled the amount in about six years. The change from 1992 to 1993 was 8.4 percent and from 1993 to 1994, 6.3 percent.

Current charges will be affected by the debate in government about instituting more pay-for-service and the desire to lower tax burdens. State government current charges are concentrated in education — primarily tuition from public postsecondary education institutions and state hospitals.⁸ Almost four out of every five dollars received by states in current charges derives from these two sources.

The direction of current charges likely will continue upward. The primary question, given the sharply diminished increases in 1993 and 1994, is how fast. States increased tuition considerably in the early 1990s when faced with lower levels of general state support for higher education. There is increasing pressure in some states to hold the line on these increases. Virginia, for example, has frozen higher education tuition rates for two years starting in the fall of 1996. Hospital charges are heavily influenced by federal reimbursements and general costs for medical care, two highly volatile areas where it is extremely difficult to determine what will occur in the near future.

Table B
STATE TAXES BY TYPE OF TAX
(Dollar amounts in billions)

Type of tax	1994	1993	Percent change, 1993 to 1994
Miscellaneous taxes— property, death & gift, severance and others	\$20.5	\$19.1	7.6
Sales and gross receipts taxes—general and selective	185.9	174.7	6.4
Total taxes	373.8	353.5	5.7
Income taxes— personal and corporate	143.2	136.4	5.0
License taxes	24.2	23.2	4.1

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State Government Expenditures

State government expenditures were \$780 billion in 1994.⁹ The steady and strong upward growth of state government expenditures in the late 1980s and early 1990s slowed in 1993 and 1994. This followed the pattern of revenues. The first part of the 1990s showed consistently strong expenditure increases: 1989 to 1990, 9 percent; 1990 to 1991, 9.9 percent; and 1991 to 1992, 11.5 percent. This changed rather dramatically from 1992 to 1993 with only a 6.1 percent rise. This trend continued from 1993 to 1994 with a 4.9 percent increase.

Education and public welfare outlays together comprised more than one-half (53 percent) of all state functional expenditures. Education accounted for 29.6 percent and welfare 23.7 percent. A comparison with 1990 data (education, 32.3 percent and welfare, 18.3 percent) shows that the percentage of state expenditures devoted to education has been dropping while the percentage of state expenditures devoted to welfare is increasing. For years the data have shown a slight trend in this direction, but this sharper shift toward welfare is a recent phenomenon. This is illustrated by looking at data from 1980 when education accounted for 34.1 percent and welfare 17.2 percent of state expenditures.

Only a few other major expenditure categories besides education and welfare stand out. Insurance trust expenditures were 10.7 percent, followed by highways (6.9 percent), health (3.7 percent), hospitals (3.6 percent), interest on general debt (3 percent) and corrections (3 percent). This leaves only 16 cents out of every state expenditure dollar for all other activities.

Table C shows data about the state expenditures in terms of their accounting character. The muted increases from 1993 to 1994 occurred in most major areas of expenditures. The range was fairly closely grouped; for six out of every seven dollars states spent, the increases were in a moderately small band of less than 5 percent. They ranged from 4 percent (salaries and wages) to 8.8 percent (current operations other than salaries and wages). This contrasts with the average year-to-year increases from 1990

to 1994 for these same expenditure categories, which ranged from 3.8 to 12.3 percent.

Insurance benefits and repayments decreased about 4 percent. This change was due primarily to a drop in unemployment compensation outlays. Removing the influence of the more than 19 percent drop in unemployment compensation outlays would make the insurance benefits and repayments category increase 6.2 percent, right in line with the other expenditure categories. The improved performance of the economy had an obvious influence on the decline in unemployment compensation expenditures.

Salaries and wages are another key component of state expenditures. Table C shows steady growth in salaries and wages from 1990 to 1994, with an average increase of 4.4 percent. The change from 1993 to 1994 is 4 percent. From a longer range perspective, however, it appears that 1992 marked a considerable change in the growth pattern of this category.

In 1992, the percentage change for salaries and wages from the prior year was 4.7 percent, the lowest year-to-year increase in the past four decades. From 1992 to 1993 the increase was even lower, 2.3 percent, and from 1993 to 1994 it was up 4 percent. Comparing the average increases for the last few decades demonstrates how major this change has been. In the decade of the 1970s, the average rise was 10.5 percent. The low was 7 percent and the high 15 percent. The increases in the 1980s averaged 7.8 percent. The low was 6.6 percent and the high 11.5 percent. Since 1990, the average has been 4.4 percent with a low of 2.3 and a high of 6.7 percent.

The reasons for this shift are complex. Part of the increases in the 1970s was driven by high inflation. In contrast, low inflation during the 1990s certainly contributed to a lower rate of increases. Other factors include the growth of state services that rely more heavily on salaries and wages (e.g., higher education), downsizing and privatization of state services.

Downsizing and privatization have long-term implications for state governments relating to current versus future costs. There is speculation that some states may not be fully funding their retirement systems. Depending on the extent to which this is true, a shift toward

Table C
PERCENT CHANGE IN STATE EXPENDITURE BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Percent change, 1993 to 1994</i>	<i>Percent of total 1994</i>	<i>Average annual percent change 1990 to 1994</i>
Current operations other than salaries and wages	8.8	32.1	12.3
Capital outlay	5.5	6.8	3.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	5.4	28.9	6.6
Assistance and subsidies	5.1	3.0	8.1
Salaries and wages	4.0	15.4	4.4
Interest on debt	-1.2	3.1	2.3
Insurance benefits and repayments	-4.0	10.7	11.3
Total expenditure	4.9	100.0	8.1

privatization will force them to fund services now. Otherwise, they will be able to put off part of these costs to retirement system payments well into the future.

Another pattern evident from the data in Table C is the continuation of the growth in current operations other than salaries, meaning those non-salary services the state pays for directly. This growth continues to crowd the two other major expenditure categories of payments to local governments and employee salaries. The most significant pieces of the direct payment category are public welfare expenditures for vendor services and cash assistance. In 1994, these expenditures amounted to 52 percent of current operations other than salaries and wages. This was about the same ratio as for 1992, but as recently as 1990, the figure was 44 percent.

State governments are not investing in infrastructure anywhere near the extent they were in the 1980s. Capital outlays can fluctuate considerably, depending on factors such as interest rate levels and growing populations. In the 1980s, the average year-to-year increase was 7.1 percent. The high was a rise of 20 percent and the low a decrease of more than 3 percent. The changes from 1990 to 1994 averaged 3.8 percent.

The trend in capital expenditures could be significant. Factors include the relationship

between economic growth and an adequate supply of publicly provided infrastructure. For state governments, this relates predominantly to highway construction, since in 1994 about 57 percent of all state capital spending was for highways.

The opportunity for financing capital expenditures in the 1990s has been very good. Bonds are the normal source of funding this activity and interest rates were at their lowest point since the 1970s. It did not occur, however. The intensifying competition for state dollars from current non-capital spending—especially education, welfare and other social services—together with pressure to hold the line or reduce taxes probably were significant factors.

As the results of the current debate about the future of the American federal system become known, this competition in the states could become heated. There is a major push to give states responsibility for social services. In the political arenas of the states, such new responsibilities might be competing with business and industry interested in sufficient public infrastructure to spur growth.¹⁰

State Aid to Local Governments

State aid to local governments is one of the most significant activities in which states engage. If viewed as one state program, it would

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be the largest by far. However, state aid is funneled into a variety of programs for highways, education, health and the like. The very size of the aid programs, relative to other outlays of the states, attests to the considerable responsibility states have assumed for their subordinate governments. If the federal government were to share revenue with the state governments in a proportionate manner, the resulting federal payments to the states would amount to approximately one-half the current total state outlays.¹¹

State aid, viewed broadly, would include both direct financial assistance to local governments as well as myriad programs that provide indirect financial assistance. This analysis describes, for the most part, only the direct financial assistance. A complete analysis of state aid would also consider the wide-ranging, and often substantial, indirect programs. A partial list of the latter might include: subsidization of municipal debt by exempting bond interest from state income taxes; state loan programs; bond banks; local government investment pools; and on-behalf payments for local employees in state retirement systems.¹²

State aid in fiscal year 1994 amounted to \$222 billion, or 28 percent of all state expenditures. The increase from 1993 to 1994 was 5.5 percent. Although this was the lowest increase since 1983, it was in line with increases since 1989. Four of the five increases fell within a range of about 1 percent, from 5.5 to 6.6 percent.

Since 1970, the aid portion of total state expenditure has ranged from about 34 percent at the beginning of the period to about 28 percent in 1994. The percentages fall into three distinct periods: 1970 to 1982, 1983 to 1990, and post-1990. In the earliest period, aid averaged 32.7 percent of the states' budgets and the range spanned 3.3 percentage points, from 31.2 to 34.5 percent. In the second period starting in 1983, the average dropped to 30.4 percent and ranged from 29.8 to 31 percent. At least part of the drop in 1983 was due to a change in the federal General Revenue Sharing program that eliminated states after federal fiscal year 1982. States had passed through a portion of that federal money to local governments.

The data show another change in 1991, when

the state aid total dropped to 29.1 percent, nearly a full point below the prior year. The same thing occurred in 1992, the percent dropping about another point to 28.2 percent, the lowest it had been in 40 years. It has stayed in this range for 1993 (28.3 percent) and 1994 (28.5 percent). The most obvious explanation of this phenomenon is the relative growth of various other expenditures, especially welfare. The effect is to sharpen the competition for remaining state funds. The activity this will likely have the most significant effect upon in state aid is the largest portion, education.

Aid for education is the single largest piece of the state intergovernmental aid. More than three out of every five dollars in 1994 was for education (61.2 percent). The second largest function, public welfare, accounted for 13.8 percent, followed by general local government support (8.1 percent), and highways (4.3 percent).

Total state aid for education in 1994 amounted to \$136 billion. The increase from 1993 was 3.6 percent. Normally these data remain fairly comparable from year-to-year in each state. The California data, however, contain a good example of the discontinuities that sometimes occur in public finances, as well as the interrelatedness. California's 1994 total for aid to education was down 13 percent from 1993. To show the relative impact this had, taking California out of the calculation for all states would have meant a rise of 6.8 percent. Yet the change in California was due to an extra \$2.5 billion state intergovernmental payment in 1993 for financing elementary and secondary education capital expenditures. The source of this money was state-issued general obligation bonds. California makes this type of payment periodically, creating data fluctuations that make overall trends difficult to discern without sufficient disaggregation of the information.

Future state aid to education will likely be shaped by legislation and lawsuits to equalize education spending across all school districts within a given state. State aid has always been the primary method for achieving some balance. At least 16 states have been involved in litigation related to equal funding for school districts: Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana,

Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia.¹³

In 1994, Michigan made a change in school funding that other states might be considering. Looking for a way to reduce school system reliance on local property taxes, Michigan increased the rate of the state general sales tax and imposed a new state property tax. The state dedicated the increased revenues to support local education. Michigan's action, however, is one of an extremely broad spectrum of responses among the states to fund local education services.

Excluding Hawaii, where the state has elected to run the elementary and secondary school system, the two extremes are represented by New Mexico and New Hampshire. The New Mexico education state aid program funds about 75 percent of the local education program. New Hampshire makes the funding and administration of elementary and secondary education almost entirely a local government function. About nine out of every ten dollars for that service comes from local sources.

State funding for education will remain a volatile matter for a number of years. If nothing else, the legal disputes will keep this issue simmering. Moreover, the sheer size of this program for the states will continue to put it in competition with other major state programs such as corrections and social services. Further confusing the matter will be the influence of the many proposed changes in federal funding.¹⁴

Public welfare programs at the local government level received the next most aid from the states in 1994, \$30.6 billion. Unlike education, where state aid programs exist in every state except Hawaii, there is more variety in public welfare. For example, 15 states provide no welfare aid or less than \$1 million, primarily because they have chosen to administer public welfare programs directly instead of through their local governments. California and New York remain the major states where the funding is primarily state and the administration local. California predominates in this type of aid, accounting for about 45 percent of the na-

tional total. New York comprises another 28 percent.

State Direct Expenditures for Services

Direct spending constitutes about seven of every ten dollars of state outlays. In 1994, it totaled \$554 billion. The largest amounts were for: public welfare (\$151 billion); insurance trust expenditures (\$83 billion); higher education (\$77 billion); highways (\$44 billion); hospitals (\$28 billion); interest on debt (\$24 billion); corrections (\$21 billion); and health (\$19 billion).

State direct public welfare programs comprised 19.4 percent of all state expenditures in 1994, the highest ever. Welfare programs have been claiming an increasing share of state government resources for at least two decades. In the 1990s, however, the pace of this change has accelerated considerably. The 1970s saw this percent grow from 9.6 to 12.8 percent. In the 1980s, the rise was a modest 1 percent, from 12.9 to 13.9 percent. The 1990s, however, have seen this ratio jump almost 5 percent, from 14.5 to 19.4.

What wrought this change was primarily Medicaid, especially changes in the Federal handling of so-called "disproportionate share" payments. These payments to state governments were reimbursements for the states' subsidization of low-income hospital patients. This was controversial because, as one analyst noted, there were, "manipulations by state governments of the Medicaid open-ended entitlement system to generate what was essentially general revenue sharing for states."¹⁵ A change in federal law is now curbing this program, which exists in about half the states. The effect through 1994 in certain states, however, was dramatic. Louisiana, for example, quadrupled its Medicaid payments between 1988 and 1994. In New Hampshire, the special Medicaid Assessment Program Tax became the biggest tax source, about twice as large as any other single tax.¹⁶

It will be interesting to watch the budgetary effect both in public welfare programs and overall as the federal restrictions take effect over the next few years. States also are experiment-

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ing with various forms of welfare programs to try to reduce costs. But the major catalyst will be the shape of federal reforms that rewrite the rules, responsibilities and relationships in welfare federalism.¹⁷ Insurance trust expenditures, although the second largest category of state direct expenditures, receive different emphasis in the overall state government funding picture. The reason is that the source of these payments is restricted money used for fixed, agreed upon formula-driven payments. Of the \$83 billion total, \$44 billion went for state and local government employee retirement programs, \$28 billion for unemployment compensation and \$9 billion for workers' compensation.

The \$77 billion outlay in 1994 for higher education expenditures amounted to 14 percent of direct spending and 10 percent of total state spending. When the individual states are arrayed comparing the direct expenditures for higher education to the total direct expenditure for that state, an interesting geographic pattern emerges as can be seen in Table D. The ten states with the highest percent, led by Utah with 26.8 percent, were all in the West, Midwest or South. Of the ten states with the lowest ratios, ranging from Maine with 11.7 percent to Alaska with 6.7 percent, seven of the ten were New England or Middle Atlantic states. Two exceptions in this latter group were Alaska and Hawaii, states with geographic, population and governmental characteristics that often make them statistical outliers in such analyses. Florida might be included in the lower group because of that state's demographics.

There are many reasons that such a pattern exists. Since this is a longstanding pattern, however, at least part of the basis for this configuration probably has some deep historical roots. For example, it could relate to the extent that states rely on private universities to provide higher education to their populations.

One activity of states that has received considerable publicity recently is corrections. Corrections had been one of the most rapidly growing activities of state governments. In the 1970s, corrections spending grew 240 percent, while total state expenditures rose 164 percent. The 1980s saw corrections expenditures increase

another 228 percent, out pacing the total expenditure increase of 104 percent. The changes since 1990, however, have been mixed. Corrections expenditures from 1990 to 1994 rose 34 percent compared to the 36 percent increase in total expenditures. But the corrections increases varied considerably: 1990 to 1991, 12 percent; 1991 to 1992, 3.5 percent; 1992 to 1993, 3.6 percent; and 1993 to 1994, 11.4 percent. Before the 3.5 percent change in 1992, the lowest year-to-year increases since 1970 were 9.3 and 9.6 percent.

Table D
STATE RANKING OF HIGHER EDUCATION
EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL
DIRECT EXPENDITURES

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Percent of total direct expenditure</i>
1	Utah	26.8
2	Colorado	25.0
3	Indiana	23.4
4	North Dakota	23.2
5	Nebraska	20.7
6	Iowa	20.4
7	Virginia	20.3
8	Alabama	20.2
9	Kansas	19.2
10	Tennessee	19.0
U. S. Average		13.9
41	Maine	11.7
42	Pennsylvania	11.0
43	Hawaii	10.4
44	Florida	10.4
45	Rhode Island	9.5
46	New Jersey	9.2
47	New York	8.4
48	Connecticut	7.8
49	Massachusetts	7.5
50	Alaska	6.7

There are many different factors influencing state spending on corrections. For example, a number of states have passed legislation designed to target career criminals. This has taken the form of so-called “three strike” statutes and laws limiting or abolishing parole. They illustrate the complex relationship between social policy and state finance. Connecticut, for example, abolished parole in 1981. However, rising corrections costs caused it to start this program again in 1990. North Carolina had to rewrite sentencing laws after its prisons also became overcrowded.¹⁸ As the “three strike” laws and the like take hold, the prison population could age, and then, prison health care costs will increase. One study found that, in California, the costs for maintaining prisoners less than 30 years old averaged \$21,000 per year, but rose to \$69,000 for those 60 and older.¹⁹ To reduce costs, some states are experimenting with alternative sentencing. Vermont has instituted such a program for low-risk inmates and coupled it with programs designed to reintegrate ex-convicts into the community.²⁰

Indebtedness and Assets

Debt is traditionally less important in state government finances than revenues, expenditures and assets. This can be demonstrated by comparing state debt with federal and local government debt. The state amount of \$411 billion at the end of 1994 was only about 60 percent of the debt of all local governments and less than 10 percent of the federal amount.

The \$411 billion total was up 6.2 percent over the prior year. The three factors that influence the direction of state indebtedness are interest rates, general financial conditions and the role the states assign to debt in financing infrastructure, particularly highways. Interest rates, which had been at their lowest point in the past two decades in the early 1990s, have remained generally favorable. Yet, year-to-year increases in debt since 1987 have been fairly steady. In that seven-year period, the average increase was 6.6 percent and ranged between 4.2 and 8.6 percent.

Reports continue to cite unmet needs in infra-

structure. The moderate rate of bonding activity under relatively favorable circumstances would seem to indicate that other financial requirements are creating impediments for the states. One federal initiative seeking to promote greater activity among the states is a U.S. Department of Transportation pilot program that will establish infrastructure banks in ten test states. The objective is to stimulate more bond activity by allowing alternatives to standard bond practices. This might include, for example, more public-private partnerships and greater use of taxable financing.²¹

States held almost \$1.3 trillion in cash and investments at the end of 1994. This included: \$792 billion in employee retirement trust funds; \$205 billion in funds held as offsets to long-term debt; and \$260 billion in miscellaneous insurance trust funds, bond funds, “rainy day” funds and others. States dedicate about 87 percent of this money for specific purposes. The two most common examples are redemption of long-term debt and insurance trust obligations like employee retirement programs. States held the single largest portion of their assets, \$792 billion, in state employee retirement trust systems. This accumulation of assets places the state employee retirement systems among the major investors in capital markets. The amounts held in long-term debt offsets (\$205 billion), reduced the net long-term debt to slightly more than \$200 billion.

The high percentage of assets reserved for these limited purposes leaves \$168 billion or 13 percent of total assets available for financing general government activities. This is a relatively small amount. It is misleading, however, to imply that even the \$168 billion is available for any purpose. Often, state constitutions or laws place considerable restrictions on access and use of these monies. The Texas Permanent School Fund and the Alaska Permanent Fund are two of the largest and best examples of these specially restricted funds.

There is an interesting trend concerning reserve funds or the so-called “rainy day” funds. The primary purpose of these monies is to help states weather fiscal downturns. Some states are trying to add more discipline to the fund-

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ing system and greater regulation of their use. There is some movement toward a formula-driven system for maintaining these funds instead of the hit-or-miss practice of relying on appropriations or year-end surpluses. In Arizona, Indiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington, for example, the funding formula is now keyed to revenue growth. Several states are changing their constitutions to limit using these funds for fiscal emergencies instead of current spending.²² In the next few years, however, the greatest use for these funds and the greatest strain on the budgetary health of the states might not be to counter the effects of an economic downturn, but rather, to cope with the alteration of the federal intergovernmental financial landscape.

State Finance in the Era of Devolution

Throughout American history, we have seen a number of shifts in the balance of government power and responsibility among the federal, state and local governments.²³ That we are now witnessing a significant change in our federal system of government seems certain. Officials at all levels of government and in both major political parties have voiced broad support for: fewer federal programs; less funding and control of those federal programs that remain; elimination or reduction of unfunded mandates; and a general relaxation of federal rules governing state and local government activity. The states, in their central position between the federal and local governments, are concerned that this devolution process shifts more than just the funding responsibility. They have also expressed a need for concomitant power.²⁴ From the states' perspective, two financial issues stand out — a switch from categorical to block grants and potential relief from mandates.

Block grants promise financial relief for the federal government, especially from open-ended categorical entitlement programs. The prime benefit for state governments is increased flexibility that could reduce administrative costs and allow more efficient local solutions. Since it seems certain that the states will re-

ceive less federal money with block grants, the competition for the reduced pot will probably affect all state programs.

Most of the discussion about block grants relates to social service programs. This might mean that the true financial test will not occur until the next recession. Block grants will effectively cap federal participation and this will leave the states with choices such as putting in more resources, reducing benefits or devolving responsibilities further to their local governments.²⁵ An additional matter to consider is the development of block grant formulas. This could be an interstate battle pitting high population growth states against low growth states and historically high-benefit states against low-benefit states. The rallying cry for both sides might well be "fair share."²⁶

The federal Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 marked a key change in federal-state-local government relationships. It does not necessarily end federal mandates. It does, however, make it harder for the federal government to require that state and local governments perform certain tasks that require financial outlays. How this will play out financially for the state governments is far from clear. There is hope that mandate reform will ease the financial burdens of state and local governments. The financial effects of mandate relief will not be immediate and future changes probably will be intertwined with other details of devolution discussions. States should be very cautious about depending on mandate reform for any type of short-term financial windfall.²⁷

Endnotes

¹ Robert D. Behn, "The Fortune 500 and the 50 States: A Combined Ranking," Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, Duke University (February, 1993).

² This analysis uses information primarily from the U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys of state and local government finances. The reference point for the state information is fiscal year 1994, noted in this discussion as 1994. For all states except four, this is the period from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994. The four with a

different reference period are (reference period end date in parentheses): Alabama and Michigan (September 30, 1994); New York (March 31, 1994); and Texas (August 31, 1994).

³ For example, as private business and personal incomes change, so do the revenues that states derive from income taxes. As sales rise and fall, so does the income that states derive from general or selective sales taxes. In good times, there are fewer persons that need social service and income maintenance programs. If economic conditions turn sour, there is an upsurge in the demand for these activities. As consumers of goods and services, state governments' negotiating positions shift when land and construction prices fluctuate.

⁴ See, for example, the results of the budgetary survey of legislative officers made by the National Conference of State Legislatures. Their newsletter reported that in FY 1995 and 1996 fiscal conditions were better than they had been for years and that the year-end balances — generally considered an important fiscal health index — reached a record amount in FY 1995. "Strong fiscal conditions make budgeting easier for FY 1996," *The Fiscal Letter*, National Conference of State Legislatures (November/December 1995).

⁵ See, *The Fiscal Crisis of the States: Lessons for the Future* by Steven D. Gold (Washington D.C., 1995) for a discussion about the states response to the 1990-91 recession. It notes that the states coped with this in part by using accounting manipulations, devolution to their own local governments, often without concomitant funding, and program cuts in social services.

⁶ California tax receipts, especially from its general sales tax, likely will improve considerably if its economy picks up as predicted. See, for example, "UCLA Report Forecasts Lots of Sunshine for California Economy Over Next Few Years," *The Bond Buyer*, December 14, 1995. New York, as with most of the other northeastern states, still appears to be suffering residual effects from the early 1990s recession and its tax receipts will be affected accordingly. See, also, the 1995 *Development Report Card for the States*, issued by the Corporation

for Economic Development, for a good summary of economic performance in the states.

⁷ "Alaska's Budget Prepares for the Post-Petroleum Era," *The Bond Buyer*, December 19, 1995.

⁸ The National Center for Education Statistics provides an indispensable statistical source each year to help frame discussions about tuition rates at state postsecondary institutions. The latest is *Basic Student Charges at Postsecondary Institutions: Academic year 1994-95* (November 1995).

⁹ The Census Bureau data are a statistical compilation, not an accounting balance sheet. The practical application of this is that total revenues nearly always exceed total expenditures, but this cannot be equated with a budget or accounting "surplus" or "deficit." The reasons for this are manifold, but has to do with varying treatments of items such as debt, capital expenditures, accruals and insurance trust system transactions.

¹⁰ See, *Is There a Shortfall in Public Capital Investment?*, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (June, 1990). This is a general discussion of this issue by some of the leading authorities in the field.

¹¹ This calculation is intended only to demonstrate the magnitude of the states' financial commitment. The comparison is flawed because of the unique responsibilities borne by the Federal government.

¹² For a discussion of state aid generally and a listing of other state programs that might be included in a total analysis, see the annual report of the National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Aid to Local Government*.

¹³ "School Finance Litigation Affects 16 States," *The Fiscal Letter*, National Conference of State Legislatures (May/June 1995).

¹⁴ See, "The Outlook for School Revenue in the Next Five Years," Steven D. Gold, Research Report-034, Consortium for Policy Research in Education (1995). This report examines the environment for education funding and concludes that the state governments, for a number of reasons, are unlikely to increase their effort in the near future. Two good illustrations of the competition aspect of this issue are pro-

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posals in New Jersey and New York to cut overall state spending or provide tax relief from funds that might otherwise be used for education. See, "Cut Government Spending at Expense of Schools?" *New York Times*, Nov. 23, 1995 and, "Pataki Seeking School Money to Trim Taxes," *New York Times*, Dec. 14, 1995.

¹⁵ "Small Provisions Turn into a Golden Goose," *Washington Post*, January 31, 1994. See, also, "Louisiana Took, 'Every Federal Dollar We Could Get Our Hands On,' " *Washington Post*, January 31, 1994.

¹⁶ See, "The End of the Hospital Tax Charade," *Governing* (November 1995), pp. 59-61. The "disproportionate share" tax procedure worked approximately as follows: (1) states would levy a tax on hospitals to qualify for the federal matching grants; (2) they would then obtain the federal grants, which were available on a more than 1:1 ratio; (3) from the federal money, they would reimburse the hospitals for the "tax" they had paid; and (4) they would retain the balance, which could be used for other outlays.

¹⁷ See, "States Are Already Providing Glimpse at Welfare's Future," *New York Times*, September 21, 1995.

¹⁸ See, "Rise in Inmate Population Forces Out of State Transfers," in *What's Working in State and Local Government* (July 15, 1995).

¹⁹ "Senior Class; Inside Prison, Too, a Population is Aging," *New York Times*, January 18, 1996 and "Health care behind bars," *Fiscal Notes* (Texas), January 1996.

²⁰ "Vermont," *The Bond Buyer*, October 23, 1995.

²¹ "Transportation Agency to Seek RFPs on

Pilot State Banks," *The Bond Buyer*, December 11, 1995.

²² "Patching the Fiscal Umbrella," *Governing* (December 1995).

²³ For an interesting historical view of fiscal federalism, see, "The Crisis and Anticrisis Dynamic: Rebalancing the American Federal System," by James Kee and John Shannon, *Public Administration Review* (July/August 1992).

²⁴ "The Challenge of Flexibility," by Hal Hovey, *State Legislatures*, Vol. 22, No.1 (January 1996).

²⁵ See, "The ABCs of Block Grants," by Steven Gold in *State Fiscal Briefs* (March 1995) for a brief discussion about block grants. Some of the perspectives of local governments can be found in, "Cities Discover Federalism," *Wall Street Journal*, December 8, 1995.

²⁶ For a succinct description of the arguments states are likely to make see, "Funding Debate Goes On," *Fiscal Notes* (Texas), April 1995.

²⁷ Two articles with discussions of the federal mandate legislation are "Federal Mandates: Getting Beyond the Rhetoric," by Mary Kay Falconer and Francis Berry, *Spectrum: the Journal of State Government*, Vol. 68, No. 2, and "Deregulating Federalism: The Politics of Mandate Reform in the 104th Congress," by Timothy Conlan, James Riggle and Donna Schwartz, *Publius: The Journal of Federalism*, Vol. 25, No. 3. The U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has released two reports on this subject: *Federal Mandate Relief for State, Local, and Tribal Governments* (January 1995) and *The Role of Federal Mandates in Intergovernmental Relations* (Preliminary Report) (January 1996).

State Health Care Reform

Debating access, quality and cost.

by Linda Demkovich and Dick Merritt

If you think health care reform is dead, think again.

It is true, of course, that by September of 1994, President Clinton's Health Security Act, designed to guarantee insurance coverage for all Americans by the end of the decade, had been laid to rest after one of the most intense, sometimes downright vitriolic, lobbying campaigns the nation's capital had seen in decades. And if there were any lingering doubts about the public's feelings towards "big-government" solutions to social problems, the fall elections seemed to put them to rest with a resounding finality.

It is also true that a number of states once considered to be on the leading edge of health care reform have rolled back recently enacted laws, again largely in response to the 1994 elections, and that others contemplating taking steps toward comprehensive change have demurred, at least until it becomes a bit clearer what Congress has in store for Medicaid.

The best example of the former, perhaps, is Washington, where key provisions of the landmark 1993 reform law, including the one that mandated "universal access to health care" by 1999, were erased from the books earlier this year, before target implementation dates had rolled around. While the repeal effort was spearheaded by Republicans, who had gained control of the state House of Representatives in the November elections, the law in fact had already been doomed by Congress' failure to give states the ability to experiment in the absence of national reform. An example of the latter is Montana, where the now defunct Health Care Authority, in deference to a public mood it per-

ceived as anti-tax and antigovernment, shelved recommendations for systemwide reform as too costly, pursuing instead what members called a "sequential" plan — a step-by-step overhaul that at most will change the existing structure at the margins.

But there's been a larger force at work that has conspired to change the health care system and keep the states — even the most reluctant recruits — active players in the game. In a word, that force is costs. Though it has slowed since the 1980s, for example, medical care inflation continues to outpace the increase in overall consumer prices by a ratio of nearly 2:1; health insurance rates also remain on an upward track, pricing more and more working class people out of the market. As overseers of payment for care, primarily through Medicaid, and also as front-line providers of services, state policymakers have thus had very little choice but to stay engaged in the system's rapid evolution.

Systemwide Reform

ERISA: Sorting out the Signals

Since its enactment 21 years ago, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) has stood as a major impediment to the states' efforts to expand access to health insurance, whether through mandated benefits, which require plans to cover specific services (e.g., in vitro fertilization) or specific providers (e.g., psychologists); high-risk pools, which provide a source of coverage for people with a medical condition that makes them "uninsurable"; or broader "pay-or-play" schemes, which require companies to provide their employees with insurance or pay an assessment to underwrite coverage for the uninsured.

The reason is a clause in the law that gives companies that choose to self-insure — today, between 40 and 60 percent of the market — a

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'bye' from complying with state laws governing such initiatives. For most of those years, state officials have pressured Congress to end or at the very least modify the ERISA preemption, which they see as an unintended loophole, the ramifications of which could not have been imagined in 1974 when self-insurance was a relatively rare phenomenon.

The pressure intensified last year, when a half-dozen states with aggressive reform agendas pushed for an amendment to ERISA that would have allowed them to proceed with implementation of their enabling laws. Among them were Oregon and Washington, both of which had approved employer mandate plans that were contingent on bringing self-insured firms into the fold, and Massachusetts, where an employer mandate plan enacted in 1988 remained unimplemented. Not unexpectedly, the amendment died and with it, any hope the six states harbored of being able to proceed with their reforms.

In Washington, the 1993 law, including its employer mandate, was largely repealed earlier this year. In Oregon, Gov. John Kitzhaber had conceded by last spring that an exemption from ERISA to proceed with the mandate was unlikely and had begun exploring other, voluntary options for covering the working poor. As part of that effort, the legislature acted earlier this year to expand the reach of recently enacted insurance reforms beyond the small group market. Meanwhile, enrollment in the Medicaid portion of the state's health plan, which was launched in February of 1994, has been slowed somewhat by budget shortfalls but on the whole is proceeding as planned. And finally in Massachusetts, the legislature voted last December to delay implementation of the employer mandate for a third time (the original date was 1992) and to convene a bipartisan blue ribbon commission to develop a replacement plan. Parallel with that, the state has received a federal waiver that permits it to design a program that could lead to coverage of another 400,000 residents over the next four years.

Because of Congress' reluctance to reopen the ERISA question, decisions regarding its reach have been left to the courts, which, to the

dismay of state officials, have been inconsistent in their interpretations. Take the issue of uncompensated care as an example. In October 1993, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit held that three separate surcharges imposed on hospital rates by New York state to finance indigent care violated ERISA's preemption clause. Just a few months earlier, however, a 3rd Circuit Court panel reversed a lower court ruling to the same effect on a similar uncompensated care surtax imposed by New Jersey.

The matter was seemingly put to rest in April of this year, when the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the 2nd Circuit decision, holding that the New York surcharge system does not run afoul of ERISA. That allowed the state to keep the system in place for the remainder of the year and in fact the legislature voted earlier this summer to extend it for another six months, through next June, while it explores alternative financing mechanisms. In New Jersey, on the other hand, legislators scrapped the surcharge at the end of 1993, before the Supreme Court had ruled, substituting dollars from the unemployment compensation fund.

The Supreme Court decision appears to give a green light to states that want to raise revenues by taxing and regulating providers, and some are likely to do so in the coming year, especially in view of deep cuts looming at the federal level. But uncertainty over the legality of other types of financing plans remains. Indeed, the decision will most likely depend on court determinations of whether a particular law has a direct or indirect effect on self-insured plans. If the effect is direct, the courts are likely to declare an ERISA preemption; if it's indirect, they are more likely to rule in favor of the state.

Managed Care

Managed Care: Taking the Market by Storm

At the same time, pressure from the private sector to stop the cost spiral has changed the face of the financing and delivery of medical services, as a trend loosely called "managed care" supplants the decades-old "fee-for-service" system. Pushed hard by companies that bear a

large share of the burden of paying for health insurance for their employees, enrollment in managed care plans has surged dramatically over the last few years.

A recent Group Health Association of America (GHAA) report, for example, estimated that by the year 2000, 50 million nonelderly individuals will be enrolled in private sector health maintenance organizations (HMOs), the oldest and still the most dominant form of managed care. Just 20 years ago, fewer than 5 million Americans were HMO members. While the definition of HMO includes the traditional group practice model, the most popular and rapidly growing type of plan is a spin-off on the theme: independent practice associations (IPAs), which are most often run by doctors themselves. At the same time, a host of other arrangements that offer a mix of insurance and medical services are carving out their niche in the market. The models range from the older preferred provider organizations (PPOs) to newer hybrids, like physician-hospital organizations (PHOs), management services organizations (MSOs) and integrated delivery systems (IDSs).

At the core of the managed care movement are two strategies that have long been the hallmark of HMOs: prepayment, either on a per-person or per-illness basis, to lock in rates in advance of treatment as a guard against use of unnecessary services, and an emphasis on prevention, to get both physicians and patients to recognize the value of healthy lifestyles and to treat illnesses before they become more serious (and more expensive). A key to success is reliance on “gatekeepers”: physicians or other medical professionals who take responsibility for routine care and handle referrals to (more expensive) specialists. The *quid pro quo* for doctors to provide discounted care is a guaranteed pool of patients.

In response to the managed care trend in the private sector, the states have moved to exert greater control over the market and the amalgamation of entities that have come to dominate it. As part of that process, they have had to sort out how far their regulatory control over health insurance reaches and, the corollary, when ERISA, the federal law that exempts self-

insured or self-funded firms, kicks in. (Self-insured plans assume financial responsibility for their own risk but do not necessarily administer their own plans. Instead, many contract with benefits management firms, including commercial carriers or Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans to perform administrative functions.)

Any Willing Provider Laws: Bitter Battles Between Providers and Insurers

One of the first major fights that the states have been called on to referee is the one that pits managed care plans against doctors who aren't part of them, by choice or by default. By extension, the battle also affects patients, whose choice of a physician is often limited to participating providers on the plan's list (or “closed panel,” in HMO industry lingo).

The most common vehicle for opening up choice has been so-called “any willing provider” (AWP) legislation, which requires managed care plans, including HMOs and PPOs, to contract with any provider (most often pharmacies) who accepts their terms and rates. A second strategy that's gained in popularity this year is the American Medical Association's (AMA) model “Patient Protection Act,” the most controversial provision of which seeks to give consumers leeway in choosing a doctor, both within and outside of the plan in which they are enrolled. (Most HMOs deny coverage to enrollees who go to an out-of-plan provider, except in emergencies or if they're outside the service area; PPOs and some HMOs, however, do offer a “point-of-service” option that permits patients who are willing to absorb higher out-of-pocket costs to see nonparticipating providers.)

The emergence of the legislation has touched off a heated debate. On one side is the managed care industry, which says that the AWP and patient protection laws undermine one of the most important cost-saving tools at its disposal: “selective contracting,” based on criteria that permit plans to examine physicians' past practice and utilization patterns, for example, and choose those they deem to be the most cost-efficient, best-trained and most cooperative. Limiting the number of providers, plans say,

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also reduces their overall administrative costs and lets them negotiate lower rates by offering a higher per provider caseload.

That view has the backing of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which has historically supported selective contracting as a means of promoting competition. In a recent statement, the agency advised states that AWP laws “may discourage competition among providers” and limit the ability of managed care plans to reduce the cost of delivering care “without providing any substantial benefit.” The National Governors’ Association has also adopted a policy of opposition to “overly restrictive AWP laws” in order to retain the flexibility afforded states by managed care plans.

On the other side of the issue are providers — specialists, in particular — who perceive the selective contracting process as a threat to their ability to practice. Increasingly dependent on managed care enrollees as a source of income, they have lobbied aggressively for laws that would obligate managed care organizations to contract with anyone who meets the terms for reimbursement and utilization review imposed on other providers who are part of the plan. Also active in the fight are community pharmacies and laboratories, which often find themselves competing against larger out-of-state firms that operate on a regional or national scale, as well as minority physicians, who see AWP legislation as a way to fight discriminatory practices by health plans and to assure that the poorer communities in which many of them practice have continued access to medical care.

Organizations representing consumers, meanwhile, have been divided on the issue. Some see the flexibility for patients to choose their own physician as essential, while others see that flexibility as a threat to efforts to hold down medical costs.

Arkansas’ Any Willing Provider Law: High Stakes

The battle about to play out in the federal courts in Arkansas sheds light on the high-stakes nature of the debate. At issue is a Patient Protection Act enacted in February, which managed care plans say has all the markings of

an AWP law, despite its name. Backed by a powerful coalition of health care professionals and facilities, the law bars insurers from “limiting the opportunities” of any provider who accepts the terms and conditions set forth in a managed care contract and from imposing financial terms — incentives or disincentives — that may affect a patient’s choice of a physician. In effect, it shields 21 medical specialties, from doctors, dentists and pharmacists to optometrists, chiropractors and physical therapists, from potential discrimination by managed care companies in contracting and reimbursement.

On July 27, 1995, the day before the law was slated to take effect, the Prudential Insurance Company of America and two of its state subsidiaries filed suit to permanently prevent the law’s implementation on grounds that it violates, among other things, ERISA, the federal HMO Act and the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution. Several weeks later, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Arkansas, which filed a similar action in another federal district court on June 30, sought to have its case dismissed and join in the Prudential’s. Other plaintiffs in the Prudential’s case are Tyson Foods, the state AFL-CIO and the United Paperworkers International Union; GHAA has also announced plans to file an *amicus* brief in support of the Prudential. The legislature doesn’t meet again until January of 1997, which will give the legal battle time to play itself out before lawmakers decide if and how to change the act.

Patient Protection Acts: Variations on the Theme

Currently, any willing provider laws are on the books in 32 states, though unlike the broad-based Arkansas statute, most of them narrowly apply to pharmacies. In addition, legislatures in 5 states have enacted versions of the Patient Protection Acts in the months since the AMA model first surfaced, and the concept got at least a hearing in 14 others.

And in a variation on the theme, three governors — Maryland’s Parris Glendening and Oregon’s John Kitzhaber, both Democrats, and New York’s George Pataki, a Republican—all

signed patient protection laws that require HMOs to offer enrollees a point-of-service option.

- Maryland's Patient Access Act, signed on May 25 and called a first-of-its-kind, says that people whose only insurance plan choice is an HMO must be offered the option of seeing out-of-plan doctors, as long as they are willing to pay more for the privilege. In addition, the law requires insurers to establish reasonable criteria for determining membership on their provider panel, along with review and appeals procedures.

- Oregon's measure, which became law July 18, mandates that insurers who require enrollees to designate a primary care physician permit them to change physicians up to two times a year, spell out the policyholder's rights in writing and make available to them a point-of-service plan. It also lays out conditions for conducting utilization reviews.

- New York's law, which Pataki hailed at the August 2 signing as a "landmark," is aimed at an estimated one million residents who buy insurance on their own. The law, Pataki said, "combines the best aspects of managed care and fee-for-service," by requiring HMOs to offer a "hybrid" point-of-service plan to enrollees beginning January 1, 1996. That means people can see out-of-plan providers if they are willing to pay higher out-of-pocket costs (capped at \$3,000 a year for individuals, \$5,000 for families). It also requires HMOs for the first time to offer a standardized plan covering inpatient, outpatient and emergency hospital services, physician services and — particularly salient, given the retreat of Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield from the individual market — prescription drugs bought from participating pharmacies. Again, out-of-pocket costs will be capped, with an annual limit on deductibles for prescription drugs of \$100 for individuals and \$300 for families, plus copayments.

In Texas, meanwhile, Gov. George W. Bush vetoed a version of the Patient Protection Act earlier this year, arguing that it "imposed too much regulation . . . and unfairly affected some health care providers while exempting others." Instead, Bush charged the Department of In-

surance with developing rules for HMOs and other managed care plans. In releasing the proposed rules, Insurance Commissioner Elton Bomer said they will "achieve the same overall goals" as the act but at a fraction of the cost.

On the consumer side, the rules seek to require the disclosure of benefits to prospective policyholders, ensure continuity of treatment, restrict use of financial incentives that could adversely affect care, prohibit "unfair and unreasonable denial" of reimbursement for emergency care, give enrollees the right to select a network provider as their primary care physician and direct plans to submit data on quality, costs and access to the department. On the provider side, they require plans to make application information available to interested medical professionals, issue written explanations for denial or termination, offer advisory review panels and begin making payments to providers within 30 days of their selection. To keep costs down, the "point-of-service" requirement was eliminated. Managed care plans will also be permitted to withhold proprietary information on marketplace strategies from their competition.

And a postscript on a related front: A handful of states this session has shown interest in barring hospitals from denying or revoking the staff privileges of physicians who may not be part of a managed care network. A newly enacted Oklahoma law, for instance, prohibits hospitals or other health facilities from denying doctors an application for staff privileges as long as they're duly licensed; another requires them to consider providers' medical education and board certification when issuing them credentials.

New Systems

Sorting out the Market

In their role as referees/regulators, states are also focusing close attention on the proliferation of new network constructs that have arisen from the market-driven restructuring of the delivery system, as well as on the widening scope of contractual arrangements among insurers, institutions and individual practitioners.

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Often, they have simply reinterpreted or expanded the laws and licensing regulations governing HMOs and other, more conventional insurer/provider arrangements to the new breed of networks and joint ventures, either by including networks in existing definitions of “health plan” or by using a broad term that encompasses all possible arrangements. Other times, they’ve started from scratch, writing laws or rules to cover entities that did not exist a few short years ago.

Take the entities known as PHOs, short for physician-hospital organizations, for example. Like HMOs, PHOs — joint ventures between one or more hospitals and an individual doctor or a group practice — typically assume at least limited financial risk for patient care. Unlike HMOs, however, there are no clear emerging standards to govern their financial solvency, including capital reserves and reinsurance capacity, or the quality of care they provide. Should they fail, patients could be left holding the bag for potentially large unpaid bills; should their quality of care fall short, consumers may find there are no grievance or appeals procedures in place to address complaints.

A 50-state telephone survey conducted by GHAA earlier this year, which looked at the range of PHO financial arrangements, from no-risk to full-risk, found that 41 states have licensure requirements for PHOs that assume the full actuarial risk for costs incurred for groups they contract with, typically under HMO licensure laws already on the books; only 25, on the other hand, license PHOs that assume only partial risk. (No-risk arrangements escape scrutiny entirely in all but two states, according to the survey.)

In an attempt to address the issue, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, which seats representatives of all 50 states, has put out guidelines governing regulation of risk-bearing PHOs and is developing risk-based capital requirements for all types of health care organizations, due out next year. In general, the consensus on the part of the commissioners seems to be that PHOs and other risk-bearing entities should be regulated. Although approaches vary, the most common has been to

reinterpret the definition of HMO to include PHOs as well as PPOs, MSOs — or whatever name the new networks go by. In a few instances, however — Iowa, Minnesota and Tennessee — the legislatures have enacted separate statutes governing PHOs.

As a measure of the interest in the evolving market, more than 1,200 bills and resolutions relating to the organization and regulation of health care delivery systems were introduced in the 49 states whose legislatures met this year. As of the end of the second quarter, more than 100 of them had been approved.

Providers

Hospitals: Easing the Rules

In their ongoing quest to control the cost of care and spark greater competition in the marketplace, more and more states have also become involved in a policy area that has typically been reserved for federal agencies — notably, the FTC and the Justice Department: antitrust.

Beginning with Maine in 1992, 19 states have approved hospital cooperation acts (HCAs) or, as they’re more commonly called these days, Certificate of Public Advantage laws (COPAs), which apply to all types of providers and facilities and sometimes insurers. In essence, the laws grant the partners in approved cooperative ventures immunity from federal and state antitrust laws; in a handful of cases, the COPAs also extend to mergers.

The laws operate under a doctrine called “state action immunity,” which holds that certain activities — for example, jointly purchasing expensive equipment — may be exempted from antitrust prosecution if the state meets a two-pronged test. First, it must make clear the reason it is reducing competition and allowing the collaboration in a specifically defined market area. Second, it must actively review and supervise the area in which the competitive forces have been removed. In addition, most of the laws use a balancing test to review proposed cooperative arrangements, such as sharing equipment or personnel or referring patients. If the parties to the agreement

can show that the benefits of their arrangement outweigh any potential disadvantages that may result from decreased competition, they will get a COPA from the state. They're usually required to submit annual reports on activities under the agreement as well.

From the start, state attorneys general have tended to question the value of the laws, asking whether they're necessary to carry out joint ventures and whether they provide adequate protection for less obviously beneficial activities that might trigger greater scrutiny. In Minnesota, for example, an attorney in the attorney general's office expressed skepticism about the need for the 1992 Hospital Cooperation Act. "Almost everything can be done without it," he said. At most, it gives hospitals some "comfort around the gray zones."

Practice may be bearing out that sentiment. For while state hospital associations have promoted the laws as useful cost containment tools and as a necessary ingredient to compete with insurer-dominated networks, they've seldom used them. In most instances, hospitals and other providers instead appear to have decided to enter into legitimate joint ventures, where they can avoid the costly, time-consuming paperwork requirements inherent in the process of reporting to state regulators and still not run afoul of antitrust laws.

On another front, Certificate of Need (CON) programs, which are designed to discourage facilities — hospitals and nursing homes in particular — from overbuilding, overbedding and overbuying are back on the legislatures' radar screens. By the late 1970s, all states except Louisiana had CON programs on the books, as adjuncts to the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974. Under the CON process, state reviewers weigh in on plans to build or renovate institutional facilities, add services or buy major medical equipment and can veto those proposals they think run counter to a community's interest.

In 1986, Congress repealed the planning law, and the antiregulatory, free-market mood that fed that action swept the states as well. Within the next year or two, eleven of them, mostly in the West, had suspended their CON programs

entirely. Now, for the first time in seven years, another two states have followed suit. In response to critics within the hospital industry who argue that the CON process has failed to control costs and is expensive and unduly burdensome, Ohio and Wisconsin lawmakers this year resolved long-standing battles by terminating their expenditure reviews of hospitals; the long-term care segment of the market will remain under the program.

That may not signal a trend, however, because despite the deregulatory pressures that still prevail, a number of states have in fact strengthened their programs in recent years in the face of rising costs. An Alabama law enacted last year, for example, raised the threshold at which hospitals and HMOs must submit expenditure expansion plans from \$500,000 to \$1.5 million for major medical equipment and from \$1.5 million to \$3.2 million for all other capital projects.

Physicians: A Watchful Eye

In addition to their role as licensers, the states have demonstrated interest in recent years in regulating various aspects of physicians' practices. One early manifestation of that interest surfaced in 1992, when the Florida legislature approved the first state-inspired law to limit doctors from referring patients to facilities in which they have an investment or ownership interest. The action, which followed a study by the state's Health Care Cost Containment Board that attributed half a million dollars in excess health costs to so-called self-referrals, triggered a storm of protest on the part of the medical community over the objectivity of the firm that financed the study. But even in the face of the intense lobbying campaign, the bill passed overwhelmingly: 107-4 in the House, 39-0 in the Senate.

(As part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, Congress had already acted to bar physicians from referring Medicare patients to clinical laboratories in which they have an ownership interest, effective in 1992. In 1993, it expanded the law to ten other types of services and included Medicaid as well as Medicare in the proposed restrictions; final

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rules were expected to be issued by the end of 1995. Now, however, as part of the Medicare and Medicaid budget tightening, Congress may be on the verge of rolling back the rules.)

In the years since, 32 states have approved laws restricting provider self-referrals. Some have very limited reach (e.g., a 1995 Alaska law that applies only to dentists and dental practices), while others are broadly cast (e.g., a 1993 California law that applies to physicians, surgeons, psychologists, acupuncturists, optometrists, dentists, podiatrists and chiropractors and covers specific services including laboratory testing, diagnostic nuclear medicine, radiation oncology, physical therapy and rehabilitation, psychometric testing and home infusion therapy). At the same time, a number of states have gone back to amend earlier laws, making allowances for providers in rural areas where no alternative services may be available.

All told in 1995, nine bills restricting self-referrals and imposing financial penalties for kickback arrangements became law — three of them in Washington State, where the legislature reenacted a prohibition that had fallen under the repeal of the comprehensive 1993 reform law.

In an effort to control the physician side of the cost ledger, several states had included rate-setting strategies in their more comprehensive reform laws. To date, those provisions have had widely differing fates:

- Minnesota's Regulated All-Payer Option, which would have set rates for doctors outside managed care networks who continued to bill on a fee-for-service basis, was repealed earlier this session.
- Florida's 1993 rate-setting law has been upheld by a state court of appeals, but it has yet to be implemented.
- Maryland's 1993 law, which called for the development of a physician rate-setting strategy, is moving ahead, as a newly appointed committee begins the process of setting target levels for fees. Under the law, doctors whose rates fall below the targets would be exempt from the rate-setting. (Maryland is the only state that still has an "all-payer" hospital rate-

setting system, for Medicare, Medicaid and private insurers, still in place.)

Medicaid

On the Home Front: Medicaid Managed Care

Like their payer-counterparts in the private sector, states are also engaged in a major battle against rising health care costs. Taking a major hit from yearly insurance rate hikes for their own employees and soaring Medicaid costs, they are increasingly seeking ways to leverage their buying power in order to control costs and, wherever possible, expand coverage to the uninsured within their borders.

Medicaid in particular has become a bugbear. Estimates by the Congressional Budget Office suggest that in the absence of cuts, the program's budget would nearly double over five years, from \$131 billion in the fiscal year just ended to \$260 billion by 2000. For the states, which have contributed between 17 percent to 50 percent of program dollars, depending on their per capita income, Medicaid's bite of their total operating budgets over that period was expected to jump from an average of 20 percent to 25 percent, further limiting their ability to devote resources to other public priorities such as education. In 1990, the average was 9 percent.

As in the private sector, managed care has become the watchword for Medicaid officials intent on containing costs. Since March of 1993, according to the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), the federal agency that oversees the program, 11 states have been awarded Section 1115 waivers that permit them to experiment with statewide managed care demonstrations and another dozen or so have either filed applications for waivers or are reviewing plans to do so. In addition, almost all of the states are operating narrower Section (1915)(b) waivers that allow managed care to be implemented at a local, regional or statewide level. The pace of waiver activity, accelerated by implementation of Section 1115 plans statewide in Tennessee and Oregon in January and February of 1994 respectively, has raised the

percentage of Medicaid recipients who get their medical care from managed care plans from 14 percent in 1993 to 23 percent, or nearly one in four, today.

With the growth have come concerns that accompany any fast-paced, far-reaching trend. In the case of Medicaid, those worries encompass the quality of care that people are receiving; the adequacy of the pool of physicians in managed care organizations who are willing to accept Medicaid clients — particularly the supply of “gatekeepers” whose job is to oversee basic care and steer clients from hospital emergency rooms and other high-cost providers, as well as the supply of providers to serve so-called “special needs” populations; and the tactics some marketers may be using to sign on new enrollees. An attendant concern is that low rates and administrative hassles, which have plagued the Medicaid fee-for-service system for years, may deter some doctors from taking part in the program.

One of the biggest issues raised to date has been the care of vulnerable populations. Most Medicaid managed care plans so far have applied only to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the bulk of whom are poor women and children. While that group makes up about 75 percent of Medicaid recipients, it consumes only about 25 percent of all program dollars. Neither the states nor managed care plans have much experience providing care to the more vulnerable disabled and elderly groups that account for the lion’s share of Medicaid resources. Thus, as the states increasingly incorporate those two groups into managed care arrangements, the providers who traditionally care for them are cautioning against sudden shifts that might jeopardize essential services.

Nor is managed care necessarily the “silver bullet” needed to produce large-scale savings. According to figures released over the summer by the Kaiser Commission on the Future of Medicaid, significant savings for the overall program cannot be achieved as long as enrollment is focused only on low-income families. Even if managed care achieves savings of 5 to 15 percent over fee-for-service, the Commission said, that translates into only 1 to 2 per-

cent savings overall; that’s because the bulk of program dollars go to services for the elderly and disabled — an area where experience with managed care is limited and the potential for savings is unknown.

“Safety net” providers have also sounded an alarm. In June of 1994, for instance, the National Association of Community Health Centers filed suit in federal district court seeking to halt Section 1115 programs already under way and kill others in the pipeline. Traditionally, centers in the national network have provided not only health care but an array of support services like transportation and translation for minority populations. In recognition of those varied services, centers that met federal qualifications were guaranteed cost-based reimbursement, as opposed to the capitated rates that are the keystone of managed care. Many of the waivers, however, have allowed the states to bypass that guarantee for managed care contracts. In its suit, the association raised the issue of how those special services would fare in the cost-conscious managed care environment. In the long run, officials argued, the very survival of the centers would be in jeopardy, depriving their clients of access to a major source of care. All legal papers were filed by October of 1994; a year later, the suit is still pending, with no word on a trial date.

The concerns raised by the national association resurfaced this summer, at a hearing of Rhode Island’s Children’s Code Commission. According to an item in the national news service Health Line citing the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, critics offered testimony that the state’s network of community health centers is facing “life-threatening deficits” in the wake of the August 1994 implementation of RiteCare, a statewide managed care demonstration program designed to expand coverage to greater numbers of poor pregnant women and children. With Medicaid caseloads and payment levels on the decline and the population of uninsured clients on the rise, they say that center program is “slowly withering away.” The hearing also gave rise to advocacy complaints about the lack of primary care providers and the failure to educate patients about the new program rules.

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As is the case in the reconfiguration of the private sector, state policymakers are being challenged to sort out the ever-growing cast of managed care characters and to devise safeguards to protect patients from potential abuses in the evolving system. In this case, they must also answer to skeptics who question whether the Medicaid plans will produce the savings supporters predict — savings that many states have earmarked to expand care to other low-income working residents who don't meet the program's eligibility criteria.

Tennessee: A Case Study

Tennessee offers an interesting case study of potential problems inherent in the transformation from fee-for-service to a capitated managed care system. Facing a \$740 million Medicaid budget shortfall, officials abruptly terminated the program in January of 1994 and shifted 800,000 recipients into a managed care program known as TennCare virtually overnight. This was expedited by the formation of 12 insurer groups that are known as managed care organizations (MCOs), some operating statewide, some on a regional basis. Today, TennCare officials proudly tout the program's record: \$1 billion saved over the first 18 months and 98 percent of residents covered, including the 400,000 who had no health insurance previously.

TennCare critics contend that the program has "double counted" Medicaid recipients and new enrollees and that the number of uninsured continues to rise. Likewise, according to representatives of both the state's hospital and medical associations, the system that's now in place isn't managed care at all, but rather is the same old fee-for-service system at a discount. Not only are fees low (doctors, for example, say they are paid an average of \$14 for an office visit, compared to \$45 for privately insured patients), the MCOs, which act as fiscal intermediaries in the system, aren't funnelling the funds to providers in the manner promised. The groups also continue to express concern about the state's lax oversight of the MCOs and about its failure to install "gatekeepers" to monitor patient care.

Meanwhile, in the face of new budget con-

straints, the program has suspended open enrollment of residents who don't receive insurance as a benefit of their employment. (Medicaid eligibles and people with preexisting medical conditions that render them "uninsurable" continue to be enrolled as planned.) And come January, officials may ask the legislature to consider a cap on enrollment, along with copayments and higher premiums for the uninsured who have incomes above 100 percent of poverty. That agenda is troublesome to the TennCare Monitoring Group, a coalition of patient advocates, providers and "concerned citizens" that keeps close tabs on program developments. Asking the poor to pay more for insurance, an official of the group warns, will simply force them back into emergency rooms, undermining the goal of assuring a regular source of care through the physician-gatekeeper system.

Going Slow: Bumps in the Road

While some states hold up the often-prolonged, paperwork-laden process of applying for a federal waiver as the reason they've not pursued one, some have hesitated even after they have a waiver in hand. In Ohio, for example, officials have opted to forego experimentation altogether pending the outcome of the Medicaid block grant debate in Congress. In pulling back on Gov. George Voinovich's OhioCare plan, which would have moved most of the 1.4 million current clients into managed care and used the savings to finance coverage of another 375,000 working poor uninsured residents, state officials cited the possible loss of federal funds should the block grant be approved.

On the other hand, the block grant debate has increased the urgency of waiver requests from some states — Illinois and Louisiana are examples — where the federal share of Medicaid dropped when new rules affecting payments to hospitals went into effect. Concerned that Congress will base the formula for distributing funds on their current Medicaid shares, these states are trying to get into a better position at the starting line. Gov. Lawton Chiles of Florida has made just that plea to his legislature, which still has not authorized implemen-

tation of a waiver granted in September of 1994.

Mindful of the pitfalls of the “TennCare experiment” and of their own budget limitations, other states — even those with a relatively larger concentration of managed care entities — have elected to phase in their Medicaid waiver programs. In Hawaii, for instance, state officials have moved to tighten eligibility requirements in its HealthQuest program, a Section 1115 waiver plan that pools Medicaid and general assistance clients as well as lower-income residents and participants in the State Health Insurance Program, which provided coverage to people with incomes under 300 percent of the federal poverty line.

Implemented in August of 1994, HealthQuest exceeded its first-year enrollment target of 110,000 by 40,000, in part because of a worse-than-expected economy. Under the stricter rules, the income level to qualify has been ratcheted down from 300 percent of the poverty line to 200 percent, and people with higher incomes (between 100 and 133 percent of poverty) will be asked to pay a larger share of premiums. The situation has prompted complaints from patient advocacy groups, who say that poorer residents may be forced to drop their coverage.

But a go-slow approach is not necessarily a prescription for trouble-free enrollment. In New York, for example, which has had a voluntary Medicaid managed care plan in effect since 1991, the legislature has been entertaining a Pataki-backed plan to phase in mandatory enrollment over the next three years, moving from 600,000 recipients now to 1.1 million by April of 1996 and 3 million by January 1998. According to the governor’s figures, the infrastructure exists to serve that many new clients. But lawmakers weren’t buying. Fearful of thrusting the poor into a situation where their needs may not be met, their initial response was to table the plan at least until January.

In the interim, problems that have surfaced in New York City, which has one mandatory managed care demonstration program in place in southwest Brooklyn and has its own Section 1115 waiver in the pipeline, could well set back

the governor’s timetable even further. Over the summer, the two largest Medicaid HMOs in the city — Health First and MetroPlus — were forced to cease enrolling clients after concerns surfaced about their capacity to guarantee enough doctors to meet clients’ needs for care. Program officials chalked the problem up to bad scheduling, but advocates for the poor suggested that the system was simply not up to handling the caseload. In addition, advocacy groups raised questions about potential abuses in the marketing of Medicaid managed care. In response, both the state and the city have clamped down on marketing practices, prohibiting plans from directly enrolling clients and inserting the City’s Human Resources Administration as an intermediary in the process to guard against fraudulent or otherwise unethical sales techniques.

In Maryland, where enrollment is on a slower track, the attorney general has also announced a crack-down on marketing managed care to the Medicaid poor. In June 1995, the attorney general’s office filed misdemeanor charges against 16 HMO marketers for “unethical practices,” including lying to clients about why they should join a plan, bribing them with money and gifts and forging their signatures on application forms. State officials who allegedly took bribes from agents for disclosing confidential information were also part of the case. Under new contracts issued to participating HMOs, plans will be barred from marketing at local social services offices and will be subject to fines of up to \$10,000 for each incident of fraud.

Finally, following an exposé of problems in the state’s managed care industry, Florida’s Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA), which was created by the legislature in 1992 to oversee a broad-based reform law, has issued rules that, among other things, bar Medicaid managed care organizations from conducting door-to-door solicitations and marketing in food stamp or welfare offices. The rules, which took effect July 1, 1995, also institute quality safeguards, including a rule that says physicians, not plan employees, agents or a physician under contract, will make determinations

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about whether an enrollee needs emergency (i.e., out-of-network) care.

To advocates, part of the answer to avoiding such abuses is better education. Even if there are enough physicians willing to see them, patients — many of whom lack fluency in English and face a host of other stresses not directly related to their health — must be taught to break their old habits of turning to emergency rooms for routine care and to embrace the primary care principles built into the managed care concept. And that, they caution, could take years.

Uninsured

Access I: Leveling the Playing Field

Beyond expanding coverage to working poor families through Medicaid, more and more states have moved to help other uninsured residents gain a foothold in the marketplace. Their focus has been on two groups long spurned by commercial carriers as being too risky to insure: people who are self-employed and those who work for small firms that do not provide health insurance as a job-related benefit.

The basic idea behind the initiatives, broadly cast under the rubric “insurance reform,” has been to “level the playing field” and thereby stabilize the market, by putting an end to a practice that’s known in industry lingo as “skimming” or “cherry picking.” Most often, the measures begin by targeting small groups (2 or 3 to 25, sometimes 50), although increasingly, they are being expanded both upward to larger groups and downward to bring in individuals. A June 1995 report from the General Accounting Office (GAO) identified 45 states that had enacted small group market reforms between 1990 and 1994. The key ingredients of the reforms are:

- **Guaranteed issue**, which means that any insurer that sells in the small group (or other specified) market must make coverage available to any group in the state that applies, regardless of the health conditions of employees in the group.
- **Guaranteed renewal**, which means pretty much what it says: that insurers must renew

policies for a company it has previously covered.

- **Portability**, which means people can take their eligibility for insurance with them when they change jobs, in an effort to avoid a phenomenon known as “job lock.” (While the common understanding of portability is that people can carry coverage to a new job, the state laws simply require that waiting periods/underwriting requirements be reduced in proportion to their previous coverage.)

- **Limits on exclusions** for preexisting conditions, which define the maximum period (most often 12 months) during which insurers can refuse to sell to people who had or still have an illness that presumably makes them a “bad risk.”

- **Rating restrictions** such as community rating, which means that insurers must apply a single rate to everyone covered under the same plan, regardless of their health status or other risk factors. Systems that allow insurers to charge different rates for factors such as gender or age, thereby creating rate “bands,” are known as modified or adjusted community rating. (Many states have less stringent requirements that limit how much premiums can vary for similar groups but that still allow underwriting practices to be used.)

For years, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans were the only carriers that routinely used community rating, making them the insurer of last resort for many people in the two target groups. In the last decade or so, however, most of the Blues’ plans, in order to stay afloat financially in the increasingly competitive market, have been forced to underwrite for factors such as age, sex and health status. That has left more and more people unable to buy insurance, even if they can afford it, and has spurred the states to intervene.

And now the tide seems to have turned. Since 1991, by IHPP’s count, the legislatures in 19 states have enacted full or partial community rating laws. Initially insurers — especially small to medium-sized commercial carriers who opposed being put into the pot with larger, nationally based plans — sounded warnings that they’d be forced to leave states where com-

munity rating was in effect. For the most part, however, that hasn't happened, and where it has, state officials have tended to say "good riddance." An example is Vermont, which implemented the first community rating law back in July of 1992. Asked if early concerns about insurers leaving the state had come true, Gov. Howard Dean said. "Yes, thank heaven. We got rid of some of the fly-by-nights and the cherry pickers and we've kept the reputable ones. What we've done is to refine our insurance markets."

New Jersey: A Big Umbrella

The experience in New Jersey, which has phased in its 1992 community rating law over three years, is an interesting example of how the market can adjust. An incentive for carriers to move into the individual market, legislators crafted a unique "play or pay" scheme that imposes an assessment on carriers unwilling to take part in the new Individual Health Coverage (IHC) program, to offset the potential losses of companies that have opted to play.

Since it was implemented in August of 1993, 28 insurers have joined, and upwards of 137,000 people had enrolled as of the quarterly count released in mid-July. What's more, 12 of the original 21 plans announced their intent to rebate "millions of dollars" to policyholders — a sign perhaps that enrollees are not the bad risk some had predicted or that they're using fewer services than had been expected. The overall assessment for companies opting to pay instead of play amounted to \$40 million last year, down from \$54 million in 1993; it's expected to be even lower this year, ending entirely in another year or two.

In addition to the IHC program, the 1992 law established a Small Employer Health Benefits program for companies with between two and 49 full-time workers. In place since January of 1994, the program has 50 participating carriers and 750,000 enrollees, many of them previously uninsured. As with the IHC, enrollees are given a choice of five standardized benefit plans, from a "bare bones" model to a "Cadillac" model. Those are the only plans available to individuals and after next March, they'll be the only

ones available to small groups as well if the legislature doesn't again push back the effective date. (That date was set originally for March of 1994; the two-year grace period was granted in deference to complaints that the rule interferes with an employer's right to negotiate a plan that best meets its needs.)

Rounding out the reach to the uninsured, a program called Health Access New Jersey got off the ground in April. To join, enrollees must meet specific income requirements and cannot be eligible for employer-sponsored coverage or Medicare or Medicaid. So far, five insurers are taking part in the program, which offers two of the five standardized plans available to individuals and small groups. In the first three months, 5,700 people had signed up and enrollment was growing by 1,000 per week. The first-year budget is set at \$50 million, enough to cover about 30,000 residents — only a small portion of the state's one million uninsured but a step in the right direction, program officials say. Key to success is employer behavior, said Access administrator Judy Hale. If private companies continue dropping their coverage of dependents, "all we'll do is tread water," she said.

Purchasing Alliances

Access II: Strength in Numbers

In tandem with the insurance reforms, a number of states have also launched health insurance purchasing alliances (also called cooperatives) in an effort to give smaller- to medium-sized businesses and self-employed individuals more clout in negotiating for affordable coverage. In at least one instance — Kentucky — the alliance also encompasses state and local government employees, and there has been talk in a few places of eventually folding in Medicaid recipients as well.

The only common element so far among alliances serving the private small group market is that they are voluntary. Beyond that, their designs vary widely. Some of them impose limits on the size of the employee group, some do not; some define regional boundaries, some are statewide; some actively bargain on behalf of

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enrollees, some are simply a “supermarket” at which enrollees can shop, a handler of administrative tasks like collecting premiums and paying plans.

But they all have a shared objective: effecting economies of scale in administration in order to enhance the group’s purchasing power. In addition, all rely on the insurance reforms enumerated above. Because they must take everyone who applies, the pools cannot shift costs and cannot achieve the efficiencies if plans outside operate under different rules. The idea is to minimize risk selection by broadening the pool of people covered.

Based on recent interviews with officials in several key states, interest in the alliance concept still appears strong. Some examples:

- Launched in July of 1993, the Health Insurance Plan of California, a statewide alliance for small employers known as The HIPC, continues to attract new enrollees. As of September 1, 1995, 5,000 employer groups were taking part, up from 3,700 a year ago, and total enrollment stood at 94,000, up from 67,000. (Coverage is available to firms with between 4 and 50 employees; the alliance is still most popular in the San Francisco Bay area, Los Angeles and San Diego.) One carrier has been added in the last year, boosting the total to 24, and enrollees can choose from a variety of HMO and PPO options. Next year, a point-of-service plan may be added to the mix. Although its day-to-day operations are administered by an outside consulting firm, the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, the state agency charged with overseeing the plan, has taken an active role in negotiating rates for its member. That strong hand appears to be paying off: in July of 1994, alliance premium rates were 6.3 percent lower than in the previous year; this year they dropped another 3.4 percent.

- Operational since July 1, 1994, the Des Moines-based Independent Health Alliance of Iowa has adapted the California model to a less-populous rural setting, where market penetration by HMOs and other prepaid plans is much less intense. Officials remain encouraged by the response of small businesses. In the first year, the number of employer groups taking part has

risen from 300 to 850 (companies with one to 150 workers are eligible) and total enrollment has surged from 1,450 to nearly 6,000. Two more carriers have also joined, raising the total to seven, and there are two new plans to choose from: a point-of-service plan and an indemnity plan with a deductible (\$500) set between the two other indemnity offerings (\$250 and \$1,000). (Indemnity plans are key in rural areas, where the concentration of capitated plans is still fairly low.) The next step, according to program director Bill Skow, will be to double the number of agents licensed to market the alliance’s products, from 2,000 to 4,000 by the beginning of 1996. “Our goal is to have an agent in every single community in the state,” he said, in order to improve market recognition. In addition, officials have targeted 5,000 additional companies, in hopes of making bids for their business. On balance, Skow pronounced alliance officials “very pleased with the market penetration” achieved so far and “very optimistic” about continued growth in coming years.

- Enrollment in Florida’s 11 regional Community Health Purchasing Alliances (CHPAs), which began offering insurance to small groups and the self-employed in June of 1994, also continues at a steady pace. As of September 8, 1995, about 12,400 employer groups were participating statewide, up from 2,600 a year ago, and total enrollment of employees and dependents stood at about 56,000, up from 11,500. With 332,000 small businesses dotting the state, that’s still a drop in the bucket but nonetheless a start, agency officials say. Unlike the California model, Florida’s AHCA takes a more hands-off approach in the negotiation process. The alliances are run by people from the business community, and the policies are written by insurance agents. The state’s role, an AHCA official once explained, is limited to “referee” (to resolve conflicts), “scorekeeper” (to collect data) and “cheerleader” (to encourage enrollment). To date, 36 carriers, from national giants like Aetna and the Prudential to more home-grown firms like Neighborhood Health Partnership, Inc., have been designated as “accountable health plans,” and they offer more than 100 plans, both capitated and indemnity mod-

els. In the one-year period ending in May of 1995, statewide rate averages fell by nearly 9 percent for HMOs but climbed by almost 7 percent for PPOs and 10.8 percent for indemnity plans.

Kentucky: Expanding to the Public Sector

One of the new kids on the block, the Kentucky Health Purchasing Alliance, got out of the gate galloping. During the week of July 17, its first in business, the statewide alliance took 7,000 phone calls and gave 3,200 price quotes to individuals and small companies inquiring about buying coverage from one of the 13 participating insurers. Since then calls have averaged 1,000 per week. And January 1, 1996, 200,000 public employees were automatically folded in, state officials say the alliance enjoys even greater clout. "From a carrier's perspective, the alliance can deliver a considerable market share," executive director Helen Barakauskas said in explaining its appeal. From a consumer's point of view, "because we will be attractive to carriers, we can negotiate favorable rates." [Editor's note: As of the end of March 1996, there were approximately 158,000 enrollees; 140,000 of which are public sector employees, and the remaining 18,000 are individuals or employees of small businesses.]

Under the 1994 health care reform law that created the alliance, all insurers, whether they're part of the pool or not, may offer only four standardized benefit plans. That goes not only for new customers but for existing ones as well when it's time for them to renew. Simultaneously with the alliance, the state is implementing insurance reforms (guaranteed issue and renewal, portability, limits on exclusions for preexisting conditions and modified community rating) in an effort to make the market more hospitable to those who are locked out of it.

With HMO and indemnity models and high and low options, the four plans designed by the Health Policy Board — another creation of the 1994 law — translate into 29 different options. In each of the seven designated alliance regions, a minimum of three carriers are offering plans, and program officials seem optimistic even

more will join as the open enrollment period slated for October nears.

One insurer watching to see what happens is industry giant Humana Inc. Steve Russell, director of products and administration, said the company has joined similar alliances in other states, including Florida, Illinois, Texas and Wisconsin, and decided "to add Kentucky to our market experience." The alliance concept "makes sense," Russell said: using collective bargaining to negotiate for small groups that would otherwise face prohibitive rates and achieving administrative savings in the bargain. But in such arrangements, "price is everything." Because plans are standardized, carriers "will go in only if they can be price competitive." Kentucky, Russell added, could be a particularly fertile field once public employees join and expand the size of the pool. "We've reached no conclusions about whether it will be a success, but we've been selective about [the alliances] we've joined, and we'll stay in this long enough to evaluate."

Other insurers continue to sound the alarm, however. Of the 3 million residents who will be affected by alliance-mandated plans, said Curtis Dickinson, an Indianapolis, Indiana-based attorney who represents Golden Rule — a major carrier in the state — 180,000, including 15,000 Golden Rule policyholders, are individuals who pay premiums out of pocket. "Those people have the right to keep their insurance." Citing early estimates by a state-paid consultant, Dickinson said that if the alliance stands, "the consequences will be draconian." People who try to replace an existing policy [with a standardized plan] could see their rates double, he said, "and no one knows if current rates are high enough." Last year, Golden Rule asked a federal district court judge to throw out the 1994 law on grounds that it violates the Constitution's contracts clause. In May, it won a preliminary injunction stopping enforcement of the nonrenewal of existing contracts. In the wake of that ruling, 11 other carriers and the Health Insurance Association of America filed a similar suit in the same court. Final disposition of the Golden Rule case is expected soon.

Major State-Legislated Strategies

The following section describes activities that states have taken in the areas of access and delivery system reform. It is divided into four parts — access to care, managed care, cost containment and provider availability — with each focused on major legislated strategies.

Access To Care

• **Comprehensive Plans for Universal Coverage** — For states once considered bellwethers of reform, including Washington, Minnesota, Florida, Oregon and Massachusetts, 1995 has proved to be a disappointing year. In Washington and Minnesota, where sweeping health care reform laws were already on the books, legislators learned the hard way that enacting comprehensive reform is one thing, implementing it is another. In fact, major provisions of the reforms in both states were repealed, some of them replaced with more incremental ones. Florida legislators did not even consider the Florida Health Security Act, a major element on the state's reform agenda. Oregon is likely to see its pay-or-play go down the drain come January unless it obtains an ERISA exemption from Congress — a highly unlikely event. Finally, in Massachusetts, where legislators pushed back one more time the implementation date of its employer mandate, things are on hold until a new commission exploring alternative strategies reports and Congress shows its hand on Medicaid. Hawaii is the only state thus far that has been able to implement a mandatory financing scheme.

• **Health Care Commissions** — Commissions play an important role in the process of both planning and implementing reform. They help measure and develop public support for hard choices, serve as forums for building consensus among interested parties and offer platforms for investigating strategies tailored to the specific needs of each state. Indeed, the first stage in reform is often the creation of a commission to study the problem and analyze possible solutions. Commissions often continue past adoption of their proposals to become involved in the second stage — implementation

— although the more recent trend has been to reduce their power to an advisory capacity once they have finalized a report. Increasingly, commissions form a component of state strategies to synchronize local with federal reform as well, using their technical expertise to analyze the implications of federal proposals and articulate state-level concerns. In many cases, they are jointly responsible to the legislature and the governor, a structure that highlights the interrelationship of the processes of defining and implementing health policy. Virtually all states have studied some aspect of reform recently; at last count, 42 had set up some type of entity to study some aspect of the health care system. While earlier commissions were asked to develop comprehensive plans, the focus today is often on an explicit schedule of studies supporting incremental implementation stages and “foundation reforms” designed to reorganize the delivery system in preparation for further state or federal action.

• **Insurance Market Reforms** — An important group of reforms are designed to make the private health insurance market function in a way that makes coverage more affordable to more workers. Collectively known as insurance market reforms, several different approaches have been tried historically, usually in this order: (1) medical high-risk pools (27 states); (2) basic benefits packages (41 states); and (3) small group insurance market reform (46 states), including guaranteed issue (37 states) and community rating (19 states). Although the reforms generally begin with small employer groups (typically three to 25 workers), many states have extended them, at least in part, to individuals and larger groups. Seventeen states, for example, have enacted individual reforms. A more recent strategy has been to experiment with health insurance purchasing alliances. In the two years since managed competition entered the public dialogue, 23 states have initiated a spectrum of experiments to test that approach, while two have launched studies of the issue.

• **Medical Savings Accounts/Tax Incentives** — Tax incentives have been used from time to time as a tool for encouraging access.

Three strategies are common: (1) equal tax treatment for all buyers; (2) transitional tax credits to small businesses insuring for the first time; and (3) tax-exempt individual medical savings accounts (MSAs). Twelve states offer tax incentives to increase coverage, while 17 permit MSAs to be established on behalf of individuals, employees or families, with an annual limit on the amount that may be deposited for each principal and each dependent, usually \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

• **Coverage for Targeted Populations** — Given limited resources, many states have created special programs for those populations least likely to have coverage and most at risk of being uninsured. Such programs devote public funds and/or encourage the private sector to expand coverage to these vulnerable populations. To date, 43 states have adopted laws to increase coverage for one or more special populations. The breakdown: children (27 states), indigents (31 states) and other uninsured groups (16 states), alone or combined.

• **Medicaid** — Increasingly, states are turning to managed care to control costs in their Medicaid programs. To date, 43 states have implemented waiver programs under Section 1915 (b) of the Social Security Act, which allows them to bypass certain program rules governing Medicaid. Such waivers are typically used in implementing managed care when the state wants to restrict beneficiaries' choice of provider by requiring them to enroll in certain health plans or with certain providers. The waiver is also necessary to do selective contracting for certain services. In addition, several states are using the authority under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act to implement statewide research and demonstration projects. Under Section 1115, they may waive any requirements of the Medicaid program, including health plan composition, eligibility rules and payment requirements. Five states are currently implementing a Section 1115 program; six have had waivers approved by the federal government and are expected to start the implementation process in the immediate future; four have federal approval but still need their legislature's okay; and eight have submitted a

waiver but have not yet received final approval. In addition, five states have received a legislative green light to develop a waiver, and one is developing a proposal without specific legislative authorization. Finally, one state's waiver was disapproved by the federal government, and another withdrew its application in anticipation of a rejection.

Managed Care

• **Any Willing Provider** — All told, 32 states have enacted any willing provider laws, which require managed care organizations to accept any provider who accepts the terms and conditions of the organizations's contract. Most frequently, the any willing provider laws concern pharmacies (22 states). Only six states have enacted laws that apply to a broad spectrum of providers.

• **Freedom-of-Choice** — Fourteen states have enacted freedom-of-choice laws, which require managed care organizations to permit enrollees to select the provider of their choice. Like any willing provider, the laws generally apply to pharmacies only. Ten states have such laws for pharmacies; only one has a broad statute that applies to a number of providers.

• **Patient Protection** — Since 1994, when the first law based on the American Medical Association's Patient Protection Act model legislation was enacted, a number of states have considered similar legislation. The Patient Protection Act requires states to develop standards for certification and provides certain protections to providers (e.g., the right to know the criteria for selection and termination) as well as consumers (e.g., point-of-service option). Only five states have enacted the model legislation so far, and not necessarily in its entirety. Two have adopted broad legislation, including a requirement that managed care organizations offer a point-of-service option to enrollees. One state limited its version of the Patient Protection Act to a point-of-service requirement, while another adopted only the Patient Protection Act provisions relating to certification standards.

• **HMO Acts** — With Hawaii's action in 1995, all 50 states have now passed HMO enabling legislation.

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- **Accountable Health Plans** — Ten states have enacted legislation authorizing the formation of Accountable Health Plans: Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Oregon. The law authorizing Accountable Health Plans was repealed in Washington in 1995.

- **Networks** — Twenty states have dealt with the issue of provider networks, either through regulation, oversight of their development in the insurance market or both.

- **Regulation of Utilization Reviews** — Thirty-five states regulate utilization review (UR) companies in some way or the other. Among the strategies: requiring registration, certification or licensure of UR companies or requiring certification but allowing or requiring accreditation by a private entity. In addition, some states have enacted laws that relate to utilization review but are not comprehensive and do not require certification. New York is one of few states without any requirement.

- **Selected Clinical Mandates** — Ten states have laws on the books that require managed care organizations to cover certain treatments or procedures. More specifically, five states require the coverage of bone marrow transplants for the treatment of cancer, while four mandate the coverage of 48-hour inpatient care after normal delivery. Two other 48-hour coverage bills are pending (in California and Massachusetts).

Cost Containment

- **Certificate of Need** — Thirty-eight states have implemented certificate of need programs that regulate expenditures for the introduction or expansion of health facilities, institutional health services and/or the purchase of major medical equipment.

- **Facility Rate-Setting** — Two states — Maryland and New York — have a facility rate-setting system in place. Maryland's is an all-payer system, while New York's includes all but Medicare payments. New Jersey and Massachusetts have deregulated their systems. Connecticut and Maine use a system of hospital budget review and approval.

- **Regulation of Physician Fees** — Two states — Florida and Maryland — have enacted laws providing for the regulation of physician fees, but neither program has been implemented yet.

- **Uniform Claims Form** — Thirty-eight states require all health carriers to use standardized forms in claims for service coverage in order to facilitate the exchange of claims-based information and decrease administrative costs.

- **Data Collection** — Forty-six states have established data collection programs or are in the process of doing so. Colorado's program was allowed to sunset in 1995.

- **Clinical Practice Guidelines** — Eleven states have enacted laws that require the use of guidelines that specify the appropriate course(s) of treatment for certain health conditions. A clinical practice guideline demonstration project is taking place in Utah. In Maryland, the program is still under development.

- **Self-Referral Restrictions** — Thirty-four states have laws that restrict or prohibit providers from referring patients to a designated health service (e.g., clinical lab, diagnostic imaging, outpatient surgery) in which providers or their immediate family members have a financial interest.

- **Antitrust Immunity** — Twenty-four states have included antitrust immunity in their statutes.

Provider Availability

- **Scholarship and/or Loan Forgiveness/Replacement Programs** — Forty-eight states have loan forgiveness programs, which provide financial assistance to medical students for tuition, loans or debts in return for a commitment to practice for a specified period of time in underserved areas or in specialties where there is a shortage of health care professionals. Montana and Hawaii are the only states without such programs.

- **Quota Measures** — Only six states (Arizona, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin) have passed quota or outcomes-based measures requiring medical schools to graduate a certain percentage of primary care providers.

- **Charitable Immunity** — Protection

granted by state statute to providers who deliver free care or charity care, absent gross negligence or malicious conduct — a protection also known as charitable immunity — now exists in 22 states.

Conclusion

Overall, the nature and pace of health care reform among the states are changing. But

though the quest for universal coverage has been stymied — at least for the near future — many states are continuing to experiment with ways to expand coverage to some of their most vulnerable residents as well as to the working poor. At the same time, many of them are launching new and more sophisticated cost containment strategies and are undertaking efforts to improve the efficiency and accountability of their health services delivery systems.

State Action in a Global Framework

Organizational and programmatic change follow in the wake of states' growing awareness of and involvement in the international arena.

by Dag Ryen

The past hundred years have rightfully been called the American Century. Politically, economically, socially and culturally, the United States achieved an unprecedented level of global influence during the 20th century. While thriving on a robust, consumer-driven economy, our nation enjoyed technological and material advances that made it the envy of the world.

From the McDonald's outlet on Red Square to denim clothing on assembly line stitchers in Latin America to microchips in electronic labs in Asia, American ideas have spread. Baseball caps, sneakers and blue jeans have become the accepted uniform of a generation of international consumers who chew gum and listen to rock 'n' roll while their parents in Bangkok, Sao Paulo and Almaty commute to and from work in automobiles (perhaps the ultimate symbol of the American century) and watch "evening news" on television. Clearly, American innovations and ideas have made a lasting mark on every corner of our world.

But the American Century is rapidly coming to a close. Many scholars argue convincingly that the end of American dominance in international affairs is at hand. Paul Kennedy suggests in his compelling analysis, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, that the real question is how fast America's fortunes will decline. The task before American statesmen over the next decades is "to manage affairs so that the relative erosion of the United States' position takes place slowly and smoothly . . .," Kennedy writes.

Others have sought to isolate the forces causing that erosion. In a recent article in *Foreign*

Policy, Richard Halloran argues that, "the 21st century will see the rise of the East with such strength that it will break the monopoly of the West on world power."

There is also evidence that not only the United States, but nations in general are losing potency as actors in the international arena. As Samuel P. Huntington points out in his groundbreaking article in *Foreign Affairs* on "The Clash of Civilizations," nation-states are being subsumed by broader cultural and social forces. "Westerners tend to think of nation-states as the principal actors in global affairs. They have been that, however, for only a few centuries. The broader reaches of human history have been the history of civilizations," Huntington writes. Or, as Japanese analyst Kenichi Ohmae and others suggest, the nation may be replaced by new economic and political entities, such as city-states or regions. In *The End of the Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economics*, Ohmae writes that "the qualifications needed to sit at the global table and pull in global solutions . . . correspond not to the artificial political borders of countries, but to the more focused geographical units where real work gets done and real markets flourish."

Researchers for the Lincoln Institute have identified what they call new engines of economic prosperity. In a study of 12 city regions in Europe, Asia and the Americas, they concluded that "we are seeing the emergence of a new kind of human settlement, with its own distinct social and economic structures and associated physical forms."

Clearly a new regional dynamic is at work in the international arena. After centuries of dominance by nation-states, smaller subnational jurisdictions are waking up to their global

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potential — and to their global responsibilities. Increasingly, they are forging ties with each other and with neighboring areas in other nations to take advantage of special opportunities in international commerce and in cultural and educational exchanges.

The 50 American states and the American island commonwealths are very much a part of this development. Examples of the states' growing degree of involvement in cross-border and cross-cultural activities abound. Global awareness and international understanding are rapidly becoming important components of policy-making as states move into areas once exclusively reserved for federal policy-makers. In many ways, it will be up to the states to determine whether American influence will increase or decline in the 21st century. To a great extent, it will be state strategies and state alliances across a broad range of international issues that will determine our nation's relative success in the global marketplace of the future.

Structures for International Success

The level of preparedness to deal with this new global framework varies greatly from state to state. Almost every state has established a trade promotion program, usually housed within a cabinet-level economic development or commerce department. However, in *The International State*, the most comprehensive analysis of state trade programs published to date, William Nothdurft and Carol Conway report that nearly half of those offices were in the process of being reorganized in 1992. This is clear evidence that state governments have not yet arrived at satisfactory administrative structures to achieve development and trade goals.

The whirl of trade negotiations at the national level has added a sense of urgency to the situation. With the advent of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and ongoing discussions to refine and perhaps expand the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), state officials increasingly will be called upon to articulate their economic development goals and refine policies in accordance with international agree-

ments. As part of this process, each state has identified a point of contact for communications with the United States Trade Representative's (USTR) office. For the most part, these individuals head up state international trade programs or intergovernmental liaison activities in Washington, D.C. (As a curiosity, Arizona chose to "privatize" its efforts in this area by naming an attorney with expertise on international trade issues.) A report on these new channels of communication issued last year by The Council of State Governments, concludes that, "State laws and policies in economic development, banking, insurance, intellectual property rights and a host of other areas can no longer be adopted in isolation from the trade treaty obligations of the United States. State officials must continue to nurture a close working relationship with the USTR in order to achieve success in their economic development and trade agendas."

Many analysts argue that most states have a long way to go in developing the expertise and organizational structure necessary to capitalize on international opportunities for growth and cultural and educational enrichment. Conway has noted that the field of export development relies too heavily on anecdotal information, cumbersome program models and spotty research.

"In stark contrast to mature fields in public policy, such as education, transportation, technology, rural development and housing, the field of export development lacks well-defined professional and performance standards, robust dialogue . . . regional alliances and a solid foundation of data, institutional memory and research . . .," Conway writes.

Attempts to consolidate other types of international activities have met with varying success. A California Senate office of international affairs has survived that state's recent belt-tightening, while a legislative office of federal and international affairs in Kentucky has been scaled back by a new administration. The Texas House of Representatives has established a standing committee on International and Cultural Affairs. For the most part, however, governors and legislators rely on trade and inter-

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governmental relations staff for advice and assistance on international affairs. Or, they may hire private consultants to assist with protocol and public relations during sensitive negotiations on major projects. Florida's governor can call on the services of a permanent independent public-private body, first created by legislative action in 1990, as the Florida International Affairs Commission. Another comprehensive example is provided by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which maintains a separate State Department, including a protocol office, responsible for international affairs.

The ideal organizational solution for international interaction is bound to vary from state to state. But as states explore different administrative processes, they are already seeing an explosive growth in activities that are essentially international in scope and that involve direct contact with foreign citizens and foreign jurisdictions. Global awareness and international understanding are rapidly becoming important components of state policy-making.

Key areas of state activity

The primary area of state involvement in international affairs remains economic development. State leaders have always been concerned with the status of commerce and employment within their jurisdictions, but as the global marketplace blossomed during the post-World War II years, states recognized the need to deal with a new set of forces. The numbers are staggering.

Exported goods and services account for slightly more than 10 per cent of the gross national product. Officials in Texas estimate that one million jobs in that state are dependent on exports. In 1993, Michigan exported \$25.1 billion worth of products to foreign markets. In 1994, Ohio exported \$7.6 billion worth of products to Canada alone. California, the largest exporting state, sends more than 12 percent of its manufactured products overseas.

Beginning slowly in the 1970s and growing steadily since then, state leaders, acknowledging these developments, have sought foreign markets for their goods and services and courted

foreign investors. The first officials to venture abroad were often criticized for taking unnecessary junkets and accused of wasting taxpayer money. Virginia officials were ridiculed by the press and political opponents when they opened the first overseas state office in Europe in 1969. Today, 39 states and Puerto Rico operate an average of four overseas offices each, including representation in such exotic places as Kuala Lumpur, Johannesburg, Budapest and Harare, Zimbabwe. The most popular locations are Tokyo, Seoul, London, Frankfurt and Mexico City. (See Fig. 1.)

The advantages of foreign representation became obvious in the 1980s after a few major deals, many involving the auto industry, were concluded. Ohio lured a Honda factory to Marysville; Tennessee lured a Nissan plant to Smyrna; Kentucky lured Toyota to Georgetown. In the Kentucky example, the incentive package to the Japanese auto manufacturer totalled \$147 million. But an analysis conducted by the University of Kentucky showed that the state's annual rate of return on that investment has been 30.8 per cent. The plant directly employs 6,000 people and is credited with creating an additional 15,000 jobs statewide.

The courting of car makers continues unabated, with a BMW facility now on-line in South Carolina and a Mercedes plant under construction in Alabama. (It is interesting to note that foreign investment in the United States is driven largely by the same factors that force American companies to move overseas. Among the most significant of those factors is labor costs. The United States has recaptured the automotive crown because American autoworkers are paid less than their Japanese or German counterparts. The average industrial hourly wage in Germany, for instance, is \$27.37, compared to \$17.10 in the U.S.) In Alabama's successful courtship of Mercedes, officials working closely with the state's contract trade representative in Germany endured 18 months of intense and sensitive negotiations before landing the \$300 million investment. "The hard part was getting everybody to keep their mouth shut," quipped one negotiating team member. The state's total incentive package to the auto-

Figure 1
OVERSEAS STATE OFFICES

State	State Foreign Office		Number of Staff			Office Type			Year Opened
	Office Location	Budget	Prof.	Admin.	Total	State	Contract	Other	
Alabama	Hannover, Germany	\$300,000	2	1	3		C		1991
	Tokyo, Japan	\$433,100	1	1	2		C		1980
	Seoul, Korea	\$110,000	1	1	2		C		1985
Alaska	Tokyo, Japan	\$452,741	1	1	2		C		1965
	Seoul, Korea	\$248,581	2	1	3		C		1985
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$25,000	1	0	1		C		
Arizona	Tokyo, Japan	\$280,000			2		C		1993
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$300,000			3	S			1992
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$169,100			3	S			1987
Arkansas	Brussels, Belgium		2	0	2	S			1976
	Tokyo, Japan		1	0	1		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico		1	0	1		C		1994
	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia		1	0	1		C		
California	Frankfurt, Germany					S			
	Hong Kong					S			
	Jerusalem, Israel						C		
	Tokyo, Japan					S			
	Mexico City, Mexico					S			
	Johannesburg, South Africa					S			1995
	Taipei, Taiwan					S			1994
	London, United Kingdom					S			
Colorado	Tokyo, Japan	\$170,000	1	0	1		C		1987
	Guadalajara, Mexico	\$60,000	1	0	1	S			1994
	London, United Kingdom	\$27,000	1	0	1		C		1994
Connecticut	Shanghai, China		1	0	1		C		1995
	Tinjin, China		1	0	1		C		1995
	Xiamen, China		1	0	1		C		1995
	Hong Kong		2	0	2		C		
	Guadalajara, Mexico		1	0	1		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico		2	0	2		C		
	Monterrey, Mexico		1	0	1		C		
	Taipei, Taiwan		2	0	2		C		
Delaware	None								
Florida	Sao Paulo, Brazil		1	0	1		C		
	Toronto, Canada		2	1	3		C		
	Frankfurt, Germany		3	1	4		C		
	Tokyo, Japan		2	1	3		C		
	Seoul, Korea		2	0	2		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico		2	1	3		C		
	Taipei, Taiwan		2	1	3		C		
	London, United Kingdom		2	1	3		C		
Georgia (a)	Brussels, Belgium	\$526,642	3	1	4	S			
	Toronto, Canada	\$73,000	1	0	1		C		
	Tokyo, Japan	\$484,358	2	1	3	S			
	Seoul, Korea	\$45,000	1 (b)	0	1		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$61,000	1 (b)	0	1		C		
	Hsin Chu City, Taiwan		1 (b)	0	1		C		
Hawaii	Tokyo, Japan	\$250,000	1	0	1		C		1988
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$80,000	1	0	1		C		1994
Idaho	Tokyo, Japan	\$28,000					C		
	Seoul, Korea	\$5,500					C		
	Guadalajara, Mexico	\$94,000	1	1	2			S/C	1994
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$96,000	1	1	2			S/C	1988
Illinois	Brussels, Belgium		2	2	4	S			1968
	Hong Kong		2	1	3	S			1973
	Budapest, Hungary		1	1	2			S/C	1990
	Tokyo, Japan		2	1	3			S/C	1987
	Mexico City, Mexico		3	1	4	S			1989
	Warsaw, Poland		1	1	2			S/C	1990

Source: NASDA 1995 State Export Program Data Base

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OVERSEAS STATE OFFICES — Continued									
State	State Foreign Office		Number of Staff			Office Type			Year Opened
	Office Location	Budget	Profs.	Admin.	Total	State	Contract	Other	
Indiana	Toronto, Canada		2	1	3		C (c)		
	Beijing, China		2	1	3		C		
	Tokyo, Japan		2	1	3		C		
	Seoul, Korea		1	1	2		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico		2	1	3		C		1993
	Amsterdam, Netherlands		2	1	3		C		
	Taipei, Taiwan		1	1	2		C		
Iowa	Frankfurt, Germany	\$270,000	1	1	2	S			1977
	Hong Kong	\$65,000	1	0	1		C		1994
	Tokyo, Japan	\$317,000	1	1	2	S			1986
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$60,000					C		1994
Kansas	Sydney, Australia		1	0	1		C		
	Brussels, Belgium		2	0	2		C		
	Tokyo, Japan		2	0	2		C		
Kentucky	Brussels, Belgium					S			
	Tokyo, Japan					S			
Louisiana	Mexico City, Mexico	\$102,000	1	0	1		C		1990
	Breda, Netherlands	\$80,000	1	1	2		C		1992
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$134,200	1	1	2		C		1989
Maine	None								
Maryland	Brussels, Belgium		2	2	4		C		1986
	Yokohama, Japan		1	1	2		C		1986
	Taipei, Taiwan		1	0	1		C		1988
Massachusetts	Guangdong, China								
	Berlin, Germany								
	Jerusalem, Israel								
Michigan	Brussels, Belgium		5	0	5	S			
	Toronto, Canada		3	1	4	S			
	Hong Kong		3	2	5	S			
	Tokyo, Japan		1	1	2	S			
	Mexico City, Mexico		2	0	2		C		
	Harare, Zimbabwe		2	1	3		C		
Minnesota	N/A								
	(The Minnesota International Information Network and World Trade Centers are used to respond to this need.)								
Mississippi	Mississauga, Canada		0	2	2			0 (d)	1995
	Santiago, Chile		1	1	2		C		1995
	Frankfurt, Germany		2	1	3		C		1992
	Seoul, Korea		1	2	3		C		1987
	Taipei, Taiwan		2	2	4		C		1987
Missouri	Dusseldorf, Germany		3	1	4		C		
	Tokyo, Japan		2	1	3		C		
	Seoul, Korea		2	1	3		C		
	Guadalajara, Mexico		2	2	4		C		
	Taipei, Taiwan		1	1	2		C		
Montana	Kumamoto, Japan	\$62,000	1	0	1				1991
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$74,000	1	0	1	S			1987
Nebraska	None								
Nevada	None								
New Hampshire	None								
New Jersey	Raanana, Israel		1	0	1		C		
	Tokyo, Japan		1	0	1		C		
	London, United Kingdom		1	0	1		C		
New Mexico	Mexico City, Mexico	\$150,000	1	2	3		C		1992
New York	Montreal, Canada	\$60,000	0	1	1		C		1987
	Toronto, Canada	\$300,000	2	1	3		C		1976
	Frankfurt, Germany	\$195,000	2	0	2		C		1982
	Tokyo, Japan	\$430,000	2	1	3		C		1963
	London, United Kingdom	\$425,000	2	1	3		C		1962

Source: NASDA 1995 State Export Program Data Base

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OVERSEAS STATE OFFICES — Continued

State	State Foreign Office		Number of Staff			Office Type			Year Opened
	Office Location	Budget	Profs.	Admin.	Total	State	Contract	Other	
North Carolina	Dusseldorf, Germany		1	1	2		C		
	Hong Kong		1	1	2		C		
	Tokyo, Japan		1	1	2		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico		1	1	2		C		1994
North Dakota	None								
Ohio	Brussels, Belgium	\$327,000	2	1	3	S			1976
	Toronto, Canada	\$168,000	2	1	3	S			1990
	Hong Kong	\$246,000	2	1	3	S			1992
	Tokyo, Japan	\$502,000	2	1	3	S			1976
	Mexico City, Mexico		2	1	3	S			
Oklahoma	Frankfurt, Germany	\$150,000	1	1	2	S			1991
	Seoul, Korea	\$70,000	1	1	2		C		1992
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$138,000					C		1993
	Singapore	\$140,000	1	0	1		C		1987
Oregon	Tokyo, Japan	\$750,000	3	1	4	S			1984
	Seoul, Korea	\$55,000	1	1	2	S			1987
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$140,000	1	1	2	S			1987
Pennsylvania	Brussels, Belgium	\$300,000	1	1	2		C		
	Toronto, Canada	\$40,000	2	1	3		C (e)		
	Frankfurt, Germany	\$300,000	1	1	2		C		
	Tokyo, Japan	\$280,000	1	2	3		C		
Rhode Island	None								
South Carolina	Frankfurt, Germany	\$485,600	1	1	2	S			
	Tokyo, Japan	\$360,000	1	1	2	S			
	Sawley, United Kingdom		1	0	1		C		
South Dakota	None								
Tennessee	Mexico City, Mexico		3	2	5			S/C	
Texas	Frankfurt, Germany	\$279,400	2	0	2		C		
	Tokyo, Japan	\$162,100	1	1	2		C		
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$255,572	2	2	4		C		
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$190,546	1	2	3		C		
Utah	Waterloo, Belgium	\$270,000	1	1	2		C		1990
	Tokyo, Japan	\$105,000	1	1	2		C		1984
	Seoul, Korea	\$35,000	1	0	1		C		1987
	Seoul, Korea	\$25,000	1	0	1		C		1987
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$55,000	1	1	2		C		1992
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$80,000	1	1	2		C		1987
Vermont	None								
Virginia	Frankfurt, Germany	\$300,000	2	1	3	S			1969
	Tokyo, Japan	\$370,000	3	1	4	S			1981
	Botswana, South Africa	\$100,000	1	1	2	S			1994
Washington	Paris, France	\$115,000	1	1	2		C		1992
	Tokyo, Japan		2	1	3		C		1982
	Vladivostok, Russia						C		
	Taipei, Taiwan	\$130,000	1	1	2		C		1988
West Virginia	Nagoya, Japan	\$290,000	2	0	2	S			1990
Wisconsin	Toronto, Canada	\$150,000	2	1	3		C (f)		1990
	Frankfurt, Germany	\$401,000	2	1	3		C		1984
	Hong Kong	\$290,800	2	1	3		C		1986
	Tokyo, Japan	\$451,000	3	1	4		C		1991
	Seoul, Korea	\$131,980	2	1	3		C		1991
	Mexico City, Mexico	\$185,000	2	1	3		C		1994
Wyoming	None								
Total	162				335	40	111	7	
Average	3.1	\$196,634	1.456	0.764	2.279				

Source: NASDA 1995 State Export Program Data Base.

(a) Office staff is part-time.

(b) Georgia will open 4 additional contract overseas offices during FY 96.

(c) Shared office with Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

(d) Dedicated phone line with customized answering service; contractual office space for staff/clients when in area.

(e) Shared office with Indiana and Wisconsin.

(f) Shared office with Indiana and Pennsylvania.

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maker reached an estimated \$250 million.

On the other hand, the overt courting of foreign companies has some state leaders worried. Competition between states is often fierce, and for every state that wins, several others must write off staff time and other expenses to experience. Moreover, incentive packages have become so staggeringly large that critics are asking whether the jobs are worth the price. The package, for instance, offered to entice a foreign-owned steel mini-mill to locate in Gallatin, Kentucky, will cost the state approximately \$380,000 per job.

Among the strongest voices calling for an end to the bidding wars is Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar. In a recent address Edgar called for a new era of state cooperation, suggesting that progress could be made through innovative regional alliances beyond shared offices and joint trade missions. States need “to brainstorm how we can work together,” he said.

In general, states are entering a new era of sophistication in their trade and economic development activities. They have realized that it doesn’t do the trick simply to open an office in Brussels or Hong Kong. With a decade of experience in marketing and negotiation behind them, states are getting smarter in how they approach trade and development issues. The most successful state programs today are highly focused and set realistic goals. In Oregon, the International Trade Division negotiates detailed contracts with client firms for specific and intense assistance in identifying and capitalizing on trade leads. Other states are reaching out to the academic community, federal government agencies and the private sector to build trade promotion coalitions. One strategy, pioneered in Arizona under the leadership of analysts at Arizona State University, is to build on strength by identifying industries within the state that already have the potential for significant growth. Assistance is then focused on these so-called cluster industries. Clusters can organize to share ideas, develop joint ventures, influence public policy and streamline state and federal assistance efforts. One outcome of the Arizona cluster initiative is the nurturing of trade relationships with environmental technologies in-

dustries in Taiwan. This effort is being supported by a \$120,000 grant from the United States-Asia Environmental Partnership administered by The Council of State Governments.

And states are getting serious about measurable results, axing programs that don’t measure up. Washington last year sunsetted its Pacific Northwest Export Assistance Project (PNEAP) when an audit showed the program costs taxpayers two dollars for every dollar generated in export sales. The same audit showed that another Washington program, the Local Trade Assistance Network, generated \$8 in sales for every program dollar expended. The PNEAP failed in part because it tried to reach too broad a spectrum of industries and potential exporters.

Good Neighbors

Another area of intensified state activity on the international front involves relations with neighboring Canadian provinces and Mexican states. There has been a veritable explosion of cross-border meetings and cooperation in the last few years, partially in response to opportunities and demands of NAFTA, but also in areas unrelated to trade or economic development.

The acceleration of cross-border contacts is testing the limits of traditional legal standards. The Constitution of the United States says categorically that, “No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation with any foreign power.” It also says that “no state shall without the consent of Congress enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power.” On first reading, it would appear that this constitutional language places strict limitations on the ability of states to conclude formal agreements with foreign entities. But rulings by the Supreme Court have greatly expanded state options.

As early as 1893, the Court ruled in *Virginia vs. Tennessee* that congressional consent could be implied. That is, Congress does not have to approve an agreement expressly if earlier congressional action clearly indicates that approval would be granted. The Court refined this position most recently in the 1978 decision in *U.S. Steel vs. Multi-state Tax Commission*, stating

that the congressional approval clause only applies to agreements that would increase the political power of the states or agreements that encroach on areas of federal regulation.

Armed with this interpretive leeway, states have increasingly entered into formal cooperative arrangements with neighboring jurisdictions in Canada and Mexico. These agreements cover a wide variety of issues and human activities. Some address policy concerns such as water resources, disease or wildlife, which are blind to political boundaries. In recent years, for instance, American states and Canadian provinces have set up various cooperative arrangements to control the spread of zebra mussels in the Great Lakes basin or Eastern spruce budworm in Northern forests, while American and Mexican states have entered into agreements to monitor the spread of tuberculosis along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Others agreements seek to streamline normal contact and commerce between neighbors. They cover transportation, taxation, hydro-electric facilities, hunting and wildlife management, educational and cultural exchanges, air and water pollution, fire protection, vehicle safety standards, waste disposal, interjudicial assistance, tourism and many other topics. The implementation of NAFTA, for example, has led to a proliferation of bilateral agreements on standards for international trucking.

Most of the agreements currently in place share two important elements. They are primarily consultative in nature; that is, they create task forces, committees or other channels of communication to ensure that activities in areas of common interest are properly coordinated. And secondly, the agreements are voluntary, relying on the good will of the signatories to remain effective and with no provisions for enforcement. But the increased frequency of contacts between neighboring states and provinces and the importance of issues being discussed indicates a desire for more than casual information-sharing. Recent agreements often build on the premise that neighboring jurisdictions can accomplish more if they pool resources and work together.

Neighbors across the border are identifying

and acting on common interests and common needs. The North American Clean Air Alliance, for instance, an association of several Northeastern American states and Canadian provinces, promotes the commercialization of zero-emissions vehicles as a step in resolving air pollution problems across the northern tier. And North Dakota has recently entered into agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba to coordinate research on mineral development issues, while Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia have joined together to promote the use of natural gas as a clean fuel alternative. These types of arrangements show that states and provinces often have similar long-term policy goals. They are not merely indicative of joint solutions to common practical or logistical problems, but are true policy alliances.

Research currently being conducted by the University of Toronto's John Kirton has identified 447 specific instances where Canadian provinces have established formal cooperative arrangements with foreign entities. These include binding agreements sanctioned by the U.S. and Canadian governments, voluntary arrangements signed by provincial and state leaders and memoranda of understanding between states and provinces or provinces and binational associations. They range from the earliest agreements on cross-border transportation to formal contracts for the sale of surplus electricity to detailed arrangements on wildlife habitat management, forest fire containment or nuclear emergency response.

A number of recent Canadian-American agreements have been concluded under the auspices of the Northeast Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers organization (NEGECP). In the past few years, NEGECP has finalized agreements on regional trade cooperation, tourism marketing, government data bases and the information superhighway, and higher education student exchanges.

Among the most active Canadian actors in this regard is the Quebec National Assembly, which has solidified its relations with Northeastern neighbors by joining the Eastern Regional Conference of The Council of State Governments as a dues-paying international

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associate member. Quebec, of course, has a long history of formal international activity, dating back to a series of cultural and educational agreements signed with France in the 1960s.

The activity is equally vigorous along the Mexican border. In 1995, Texas and three neighboring Mexican states signed a comprehensive memorandum of understanding to promote trade, investment and policy coordination. In Arizona, a binational health and environmental task force, consisting of state and local officials as well as representatives of the general public, has been in operation for two years. The task force has recently embarked on five new projects, including monitoring of respiratory diseases and pesticide surveillance. A 1993 agreement between New Mexico and the state of Chihuahua calls upon officials from both jurisdiction, among other things, to develop a regional environmental compact that will provide solutions to common problems.

Many of these activities have their inception in comprehensive environmental, health or transportation treaties between the United States and Mexico. In recent years federal agencies have come to rely heavily on state agencies to monitor the results of such national initiatives. And, in the wake of NAFTA, states have taken on a whole new set of responsibilities relating to transportation and law enforcement. Working as agents of the federal government, state officials are rapidly developing independent expertise on these issues. The result is a renewed commitment to solving cross-border issues and a new sense of bi-national activism.

International Ties and Their Consequences

There are numerous other ways in which states are expanding their interaction with the world beyond national borders. The following list highlights a few of the areas where states have begun playing an important role in the formulation of policy regarding the rest of the world.

- **Immigration.** States are demanding a greater say in immigration policy, an area previously reserved for the federal government within its foreign affairs mandate. Suits filed

by California, Florida and others to recoup costs incurred by states in providing services for undocumented aliens have been rejected by federal appeals courts. But the legitimate concerns raised by states are being heard with increasing sympathy by national leaders and the topic has emerged as a major issue in the 1996 presidential election campaign.

- **Regulation of multi-national and foreign-owned enterprises.** While the global economy has stimulated U.S. interest in foreign trade and export activity, we generally underestimate how much impact foreign investment at home and our taste for imported products have on our lives. Dealing with foreign owned shopping malls, manufacturing facilities and service shops has become a major function of state's regulatory apparatus. Issues such as disclosure laws, competition policy, financial security assurances and bonding mechanisms offer special challenges for state law makers and policy-makers. Trade is a two-way street and states are slowly awakening to the need for special skills and expertise in dealing with foreign partners in trade and commerce.

- **Technical assistance and professional exchanges.** The end of the Cold War engendered federal largesse as Congress sought to buttress new democracies in Europe and Asia. Many American states and state organizations were quick to take advantage of these funding opportunities to send their own experts overseas and to receive delegations of foreign visitors hungry for answers to common public policy problems. Both granting agencies and foreign visitors often find that state decision-makers relate to counterparts in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere better than federal bureaucrats. As a result, states and state officials have been actively involved in public administration assistance, technical assistance in the environment, transportation, policing and criminal justice. Millions of dollars in grants are funneled through state universities for educational assistance and academic exchanges. And although federal grant programs are being scaled back, private foundations and foreign institutions have bought into the advantages of state and local involvement. Different terms are used in

different countries — decentralization, devolution, federalism or subsidiarity — but all revolve around common themes, and American familiarity with these issues has become a much sought-after commodity. At the same time, states and municipalities gain insight and experience from these exchanges that translate into better policies and programs at home.

- **Sister states.** In the spirit of international understanding, states have identified kindred jurisdictions around the world with which to build closer cultural ties. Every state has at least one foreign sister state; some have as many as eight. The strength of these pairings varies, but the best programs involve regular consultations between political leaders, formalized and funded student exchanges and reciprocal visits by arts groups. (See Fig. 2.)

- **Tourism.** Foreign visitors to the United States spend approximately \$60 billion a year. Tourism is on its way to becoming the nation's largest export. Recognizing the importance of this industry — international tourism is estimated to generate nearly one million jobs — most states have launched campaigns to attract visitors from overseas. The American states and island commonwealths spent more than \$50 million for international promotion last year. Many have formed regional tourism alliances and target their advertising dollar toward specific groups of foreign visitors.

- **Finances.** Alaska became the first state to try overseas financing when the Alaska Housing Finance Agency in 1984 offered bonds in the Eurobond market. Five years later Kentucky sold approximately \$80 million in bonds on the Japanese market to finance economic development projects and low-interest loans to new businesses. State pension funds annually invest billions of dollars in foreign stock markets. These activities generate a demand at the state level for people with a thorough knowledge of foreign money markets and international finance in general.

These often overlooked areas of international contact all contribute to the American states' growing interest in and responsibility for decisions and policies in the arena of world affairs.

They form an important part of the growing internationalization of state agendas.

Conclusion: The Question of Regions

We are in the midst of a sea change in international politics. As Paul Kennedy's political analysis and Kenichi Ohmae's economic one have pointed out, the nation-state is fading as the dominant actor in global affairs. It remains to be seen what will replace nations. Suggestions range from multi-national corporate conglomerates to aggregate trading blocs (EU or NAFTA or Asian Tigers) to religious and ethnic movements to city-states. A great deal of research indicates that, at least in the economic sphere, the basic driving force in the world today is metropolitan regions with populations of at least 50 million and high-tech communications and transportation infrastructure. Leaders in the European Community have recognized the legitimate needs of local and regional governments by creating a Committee of the Regions. Initially, there were 123 regions recognized in the European Community, but with the admission of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Denmark, the number has grown to more than 230.

A similar understanding of this dynamic has not surfaced in the United States. No one has undertaken a definitive analysis of what constitutes "economic regions" in the American context. And state governments are only beginning to look at how their own policies toward cities and municipalities have an impact on competitiveness and growth in a global marketplace. (The recent creation of a non-profit Conference of World Regions has as its primary mission to track such international developments and analyze their impact on business practices in the global economy.)

While leaders in the American states make giant waves about relieving the federal government of power and programs, state decision-making structures can be as out-dated as those of the declining nation-state. The mobility of people, goods and ideas may be erasing state boundaries as quickly as national boundaries. And the economic forces unleashed by world trade and global information technologies are

Figure 2
SISTER STATES AND TERRITORIES

<p>Alaska Heilongjiang Prov., China Hokkaido Pref., Japan Khabarovsk Region, Russia</p> <p>Alabama *Guatemala Hubei Prov., China Taiwan, China</p> <p>American Samoa Maui County, HI Oceanside, CA</p> <p>Arizona *Durango, Oaxaca, Mexico Taiwan, China</p> <p>Arkansas *Eastern Bolivia Taiwan, China State of Bavaria, Germany</p> <p>California Catalonia, Spain Taiwan, China Puglia Province, Italy (San Francisco) *Mexico (Mexico City) (Southern) *Argentina (Buenos Aires)</p> <p>Colorado *Minas Gerais, Brazil Hunan Prov., China Taiwan, China State of Bavaria, Germany</p> <p>Connecticut *Paraiba, Brazil *State of Baden Wurttemberg, Germany Shandong Prov., China</p> <p>Delaware *Panama</p> <p>District of Columbia *Brasilia, Brazil</p> <p>Florida *Northern and Central Colombia</p> <p>Georgia *Pernambuco, Brazil Kagoshima Pref., Japan Guam Cebu, Philippines Koje Island, Korea Lorraine Province, France Republic of Georgia Taipei Municipality, China Tsushima Island, Japan</p> <p>Hawaii Azores, Portugal Cheju Island, Korea Fukuoka Pref., Japan Ilocos Sur Province, Philippines Guangdong Prov., China Okinawa Prefecture, Japan</p>	<p>Idaho *Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ecuador Chungchong Bukdo Prov., Korea Taiwan, China Shanxi Prov., China</p> <p>Illinois *Sao Paulo, Brazil Liaoning Prov., China</p> <p>Indiana *Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil Moscow Region, Russia Taiwan, China State of Baden Wurttemberg, Germany Zhejiang Prov., China</p> <p>Iowa *Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico Hebei Prov., China Stavropol Region, Russia Taiwan, China Trengganu State, Malaysia Yamanashi Pref., Japan</p> <p>Kansas Henan Prov., China *Paraguay</p> <p>Kentucky *Quito, Ambato, Santo Domingo, Ecuador Taiwan, China Jiangxi Prov., China</p> <p>Louisiana *El Salvador Taiwan, China</p> <p>Maine *Rio Grande de Norte, Brazil Jilin, China</p> <p>Maryland Anhui Prov., China Jalisco, Mexico Kanagawa Pref., Japan Kyongsangnam Do, Korea Leningrad Region, Russia Lodz Province, Poland Nord Pas de Calais, France *Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</p> <p>Massachusetts *Antioquia, Colombia Guangdong Prov., China Hokkaido Pref., Japan</p> <p>Michigan *Belize *Dominican Republic Shiga Pref., Japan Sichuan Prov., China</p> <p>Minnesota *Uruguay Shaanxi Prov., China Taiwan, China</p>	<p>Mississippi *Guyana Taiwan, China</p> <p>Missouri *Para, Brazil Chollo Namdo, Korea Cajamarca, Peru Nagano Pref., Japan Taiwan, China</p> <p>Montana Kumamoto Pref., Japan *Patagonia, Argentina Taiwan, China</p> <p>Nebraska *Piaui, Brazil Taiwan, China</p> <p>Nevada Taiwan, China</p> <p>New Hampshire *Ceara, Brazil</p> <p>New Jersey *Haiti Zhejiang Prov., China</p> <p>New Mexico *Michoacan, Chiapas, Tabasco, Mexico Taiwan, China</p> <p>New York Jiangsu Prov., China *Grenada *Barbados *Trinidad & Tobago *St. Kitts & Nevis *Dominica *St. Vincent *Montserrat *Antigua & Barbuda *St. Lucia *Jamaica</p> <p>North Carolina *Cochabamba, Bolivia Liaoning Prov., China</p> <p>North Dakota Taiwan, China</p> <p>Ohio *Parana, Brazil Hubei Prov., China Anambra, Nigeria Gyeongsang Budgo Prov., Korea Taiwan, China</p> <p>Oklahoma *Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Jalisco, Puebla, Sonora, Tlaxcala, Mexico Gansu Prov., China Kyoto Pref., Japan Taiwan, China</p>	<p>Oregon *Costa Rica Fujian Prov., China Taiwan, China Toyama Pref., Japan</p> <p>Pennsylvania *Bahia, Brazil (E. Pa.) *Maranhao, Brazil (W. Pa.)</p> <p>Puerto Rico Caguas (Hartford, CT) San Juan (Honolulu County, HI)</p> <p>Rhode Island *Sergipe, Brazil</p> <p>South Carolina *South West Colombia Taiwan, China</p> <p>South Dakota Taiwan, China</p> <p>Tennessee *Amazonas, Brazil Shanxi Prov., China Taiwan, China *Venezuela</p> <p>Texas *Peru *Nuevo Leon & Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Mexico Taiwan, China Gyeong Gi Prov., Korea</p> <p>Utah *La Paz, Altiplano, Bolivia Gyeong Gi Prov., Korea Taiwan, China Jiangxi Prov., China</p> <p>Vermont *Honduras Karelian Republic, Russia</p> <p>Virginia Santa Catarina, Brazil Taiwan, China</p> <p>Washington *Chile Sichuan Prov., China Hyogo Pref., Japan</p> <p>West Virginia *Espirito Santo, Brazil Taiwan, China</p> <p>Wisconsin Heilongjiang Prov., China *Chiba, Japan Jilisco, Mexico Nicaragua State of Hesse, Germany State of Israel Taiwan</p> <p>Wyoming *Goias, Brazil Taiwan, China</p>
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* Denotes state link through Partners of the Americas. For information, contact Partners of the Americas, 1424 K St., N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20003. Reprinted by permission of Sister Cities International.

making many traditional political divisions irrelevant. However, citizens and constituents will continue to look to political leaders for social stability and economic opportunity. Providing those basics will become perhaps the most difficult challenge of the new century.

The situation is certain to present some difficult policy challenges for state decision-makers. As economies and public service structures go through the transition to 21st century systems, there will be corresponding adjustments in public attitudes and to public programs. Among the issues that state leaders are likely to face as a result are:

- periodic waves of xenophobia in response to disruptions in the traditional labor market,
- added stress on public education systems to prepare an internationally literate work force,
- increased state-to-state diversity, and, perhaps state-to-state friction as different jurisdictions seek alternative solutions,
- a growing gap between policy goals at the state and federal levels and a concomitant restructuring of communications between state and federal leaders, and
- the proliferation of a new generation of non-elective, bi- and multinational bodies to deal with cross-border problems in health care and environmental protection.

Tackling these issues effectively may mean the difference between prosperous stability and chaotic decline.

Future success also will depend on meaningful alliances that transcend jurisdictional divisions and a recognition of and support for intrinsic natural strengths. Those who can do something better are those who will get it done. Only if states recognize the new realities of culture and commerce will they be able to move into the 21st century as meaningful players on the global stage.

On the positive side, some state agencies are becoming increasingly sophisticated in how they manage international contacts and activities. Committees and task forces devoted exclusively to international issues are becoming commonplace as are regional cooperative ef-

forts. (It has been almost a decade since the creation of the Pacific Northwest Economic Region, one of the first major examples of formal cross-border cooperation.) Many states now share foreign trade promotion offices, and several Northeastern states have recently joined in a Yankee Trader Initiative to promote regional exports.

These activities are not limited to border or coastal states. Kansas, for example, has entered into an agreement with Manitoba on trade development, tourism and resource conservation, even though the two jurisdictions don't share a border. And Iowa continues to draw economic and cultural benefits from its decade-old sister state relationship with the Russian region of Stavropol.

Across the nation, executive and legislative leaders recognize that, whether they want to or not, states are increasingly subject to global forces. To meet this challenge, states are forming partnerships with neighbors across national borders and around the world, not only to increase trade and promote economic development, but also to confront a host of public policy issues that transcend geopolitical boundaries. The new era of internationalization of public policy issues is here.

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Innovations in State Government

States employ their best ideas to improve services.

by Keon S. Chi

Several years ago, one researcher, based on an extensive survey on innovations, reported to the National Science Foundation (NSF) that innovation diffusion studies might be linked to the “six blind men and the elephant approach to knowing.”¹ Indeed, there are varying perspectives on innovation diffusion among individuals and organizations. Innovation diffusion in the states is no exception.

Until recently, most innovation diffusion studies on the states focused on questions such as: How do innovations spread among the states? Why do some states adopt policy innovations earlier than others? And, how do we measure and rank the innovativeness of states? The debate on innovation diffusion still goes on. During the past decade or so, however, innovation researchers and practitioners appeared to have shifted their focus from the state level to individual and organizational levels. Typical questions raised in innovations research and workshops include: Who are innovators? How can we create innovative agencies? What are the roles of leaders, managers and front-line workers in making agencies more innovative? And, how can we sustain innovations?

This article first raises a few issues regarding the traditional concept of innovation and proposes a broader concept of innovation in state government based on practical experiences with innovative projects. Next, the article presents a profile of individual innovators in state government and offers a review of on-going research and discussions about “innovative organizations.” Finally, the article highlights award-winning innovations selected by The Council of State Governments in 1994 and 1995.

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Traditional Definition of Innovation

For many years, innovation diffusion has been studied by practitioners and academic researchers — anthropologists, historians, geographers, sociologists and political scientists — and the literature on the subject matter is extensive. Yet, there are not many studies that deal directly with innovations in the public sector; only a few focused exclusively on state government innovations, including earlier studies by Walker (1969)², Gray (1973)³, Eyestone (1977)⁴, Savage (1978)⁵ and Welch and Thompson (1980)⁶.

These often-cited studies have one thing in common: the term innovation was defined from the adapter’s perspective, not from the innovator’s perspective. For example, Walker defined innovation as “a program or policy which is new to the states adopting it, no matter how old the program may be or how many other states may have adopted it (p.881).” According to Savage, “an innovation is a policy adopted by a state for the first time (p.17).” To Walker and others state innovation means “adoption of a new program, not their invention or creation (p.881).” As used by Walker and Gray, innovation is “a law which is new to the state adopting it (Gray, p.1174).”

All but one of the studies measured innovativeness of the state according to the date or speed of its adoption of innovations and a number of sample laws enacted during different periods. For example, Walker ranked states according to composite scores of innovations based on 88 state laws in 11 policy areas enacted by at least 20 states between 1870 and 1966. He found that the average elapsed time of innovation diffusion decreased from 52.3 years for all adoptions (or 22.9 years for the first 20 states) in 1870-1899 to 25.6 years for all adoptions (or 18.4 years for the first 20

states) in 1930-1966. Gray's innovativeness rankings are based on only 12 laws in three areas: education, welfare and civil rights. Savage used 181 laws from 15 policy areas to measure innovativeness of the states: 58 laws in the 19th century, 54 laws in the early 20th century and 69 laws in the late 20th century. And, Welch and Thompson, who studied diffusion of innovations, not innovativeness of the states, used 57 laws, including 52 from the Walker data. They found the average diffusion time to be nearly 30 years.

Findings of these studies on innovative states vary. According to the Walker study, "the larger, wealthier, more industrialized states adopt new programs somewhat more rapidly than their smaller, less well-developed neighbors (p.884)." But Gray's findings suggest states that are innovators in one law are not necessarily innovators in other laws. Unlike Walker, Gray looked at each law separately and concluded that "innovativeness is not a pervasive factor; rather, it is issue- and time-specific at best (p.1185)." On the other hand, Savage, like Walker, found "a general innovativeness trait" to be a characteristic of some states and concluded that "regional differences persist (p.218)." Eyestone discounted interaction effects in the innovation diffusion process and claimed that "only the policy itself can be assumed to be invariant over time (p.442)." Finally, Welch and Thompson found that federal financial incentives tended to speed up the rate of innovation diffusion somewhat.

Regarding the traditional definition of innovations, at least two questions can be raised from practitioners' — state policy-makers and administrators — perspectives. One concerns the traditional usage of the term innovation; the other concerns using state legislation to measure the innovativeness of the states.

First, to those pioneering scholars and others, the phrase "innovative states" means those adopting other states' policy practices, not necessarily starting brand new initiatives on their own. If this logic is acceptable, as a former NSF intergovernmental program coordinator once pointed out, "every state is an innovator" because all states borrow ideas from each other.⁷

The scholarly definition of innovation seems to be different from what is generally used among practitioners in the public sector. Unlike Walker and his students' definition, government officials tend to define innovation in terms of new initiatives, creativity and/or novelty across the states. To state officials, the phrase "innovative states" thus means those initiating policies or program that are new not only to them but also to the rest of the country. Innovative states are "pioneering" or "bellwether" states. We know not every state adopting another state's program is considered a pioneer or a bellwether state. The distinction seems to lie in two different ways of defining the "newness" of a policy or program. The question is, should we continue to use the traditional concept of innovation in government?

The other issue has to do with the use of legislation to determine the innovativeness of states. One question is, can we measure the innovativeness of the states based solely on their adoption of laws? Probably not. Laws are certainly a major source of information on how states are doing. Using laws might be a convenient but not necessarily the most comprehensive way of measuring a state's innovativeness. There appear to be several inherent problems when relying solely on laws in the study of innovation diffusion in state government.

First of all, the date of adoption of a law does not necessarily correspond with the timing of implementation of that policy. In some states, significant policy initiatives are implemented before relevant laws are enacted. The delay in policy implementation may be attributable to several factors such as the state's budgetary constraints, administrative rules and regulations and partisan and interest group politics. The issue here is the elapsed time between the date of adoption of legislation and the time when the policy or program is actually implemented. The gap might prove to be significant in the study of innovation diffusion. In addition, some laws are subsequently changed or repealed. So the question is, can we consider a state "innovative" even if it failed to implement a new law adopted earlier?

In addition, when measuring innovativeness

based on laws, the content of the legislative measure might need careful examination. The previous studies virtually disregarded the nature and extent of an innovation. Perhaps the researchers assumed the same or similar types or titles of laws would contain the same or similar provisions. What they needed was, it seems, a list of laws with years of adoption by the states. Although states tend to replicate laws adopted by others, more often they also tend to revise or sometimes improve such laws to fit their own situations. While the intent of laws might be the same, the procedures can be completely different. Should we pay attention only to the intent of laws and not to the methods of implementation? It is also possible to think about a situation where a laggard state can come up with more effective and efficient legislation that is more beneficial to the people as suggested by some observers.⁸ The issue here is the variance in the same areas of laws.

More importantly, it should be pointed out, there are other types of state government innovations that have been virtually disregarded by the aforementioned innovation diffusion studies. New ideas can be diffused not only through the adoption of laws but also through executive actions. Examples of such measures include gubernatorial directives and other administrative actions. In fact, many innovative programs have been initiated by state executive branch without legislation. In regard to legislation adopted by the states, we need to be reminded that state legislative procedures vary greatly and some states have restrictions on the number of bills introduced during each legislative session. These states tend to rely more on executive initiatives in the absence of law.

Innovation Redefined

In view of these issues and related problems, it seems necessary to redefine the concept of innovation used in the debate on state government innovations. The concept proposed here is a clear departure from the traditional usage of the term innovation by most innovation diffusion researchers. The proposed definition of innovation contains three elements.

First, the term innovation should be used in the same way as the terms such as “creation” or “novelty.” Thus, a state may be regarded as innovative only when that state has implemented a policy or program that is new not only to the initiating state but also to other states. According to this definition, therefore, replicating a program that was originated in another state would not make the adopting state truly innovative, and when so many states have adopted the same policy, these states should not be considered innovative. They are mere “adapters” or “borrowers.”

Second, innovations should include not only legislative initiatives but also executive actions and administrative programs. It might not be as easy to collect information on such programs as it is to collect information on legislation. But we should not be preoccupied with the neatness of data or statistical analysis when measuring innovativeness of complex political organizations such as the states.

And, third, for researchers and practitioners alike, innovations may be divided into two types: policy and programmatic. As Stone suggested, “government innovations take many forms. They apply to objectives and policies, character of product or services, management style and systems, internal and external relationships.”⁹ All of these forms can be grouped under the two types of innovations. In his study of innovations in the federal government, Polsby defined political innovation as “a policy or a set of policies that seem to have altered (or promise to alter) the lives of persons affected by them in substantial and fairly permanent ways.”¹⁰ And Bingham, in his study of innovation in local government, defined political innovation as public policy. According to Bingham, “In local government this (public) policy may originate from the executive section (mayor or manager), the legislative (the city council), or through a combination of both.”¹¹ Thus political or policy innovations (some call these macro innovations) in state government, as in the federal and local governments, may include those initiated by enabling legislation. Programmatic innovations include creative solutions implemented without

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legislation and include technology improvement, cost control and productivity and management improvement.

Is anyone using the proposed definition of innovation? The answer is “Yes, at all levels of government.” In fact, that definition has been used by The Council of State Governments’ Innovations Transfer Program for more than 20 years and the Ford Foundation-Harvard University Innovations Program for the past 10 years.

Begun in 1975 with seed money from the National Science Foundation, The Council of State Governments’ (CSG) Innovations Transfer Program has given state policy-makers opportunities to share information on their new and creative programs and policies with other state officials. Each year, CSG asks state officials to participate in the Innovations Transfer Program by identifying and submitting information on new state programs that have been successfully implemented and that have the potential to be adapted by other states. Four regional panels of state officials each select two programs from the hundreds of applications that are submitted each year. Ten years ago, the Innovations Awards Program was initiated to give more public visibility to the innovative programs.

At each stage of the CSG Innovations Awards selection process, the following questions are employed to determine whether the program or policy is eligible for an award:

- (1) “Is it a state policy or program?”
- (2) “Does it represent a new and creative approach to problem(s) or issue(s)?”
- (3) “Does the program or policy address significant problems or issues that are regional or national in scope?”
- (4) “Has the program been operational for at least one year?”
- (5) “Is the program or policy relatively unknown across the states?”
- (6) “Has the program or policy been effective in achieving its stated goals and purposes to this point?”
- (7) “Could the program or policy be easily transferred to other states?”

In 1986, the Ford Foundation and the John

F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University began an innovations awards program (initially called “Innovations in State and Local Government,” now called “Innovations in American Government”). Since its inception, the Ford-Harvard innovations awards program has recognized more than 100 innovative programs with monetary awards. According to its 1995 application form, “These awards are intended to draw attention to exemplary achievements in government problem-solving, and to amplify the voices of public innovators in communicating their practices.”

The Ford-Harvard innovations program’s selection criteria are similar to CSG’s. The four criteria are:

- (1) “Its novelty, judged by the degree to which it demonstrates a leap of creativity. Many innovations combine novel with more familiar elements, and profound innovations often emerge from the novel way in which familiar elements are combined;”
- (2) “Its effectiveness, demonstrated by evidence that the program has made substantial progress toward its intended aims;”
- (3) “Its significance, particularly the degree to which it successfully address an important problem of public concern;” and
- (4) “Its transferability, or the degree to which it shows promise of inspiring successful replication by other government units.”

It seems clear that the two innovations awards programs recognize “creative governmental initiatives” that have proven to be effective in addressing significant or vital public needs. Thus, in both innovations awards programs the term innovation is defined as *a new, creative program to every jurisdiction rather than a new program for an adapter* whatever the jurisdiction might be. And, both awards programs recognize policy and programmatic innovations.

Individual Innovators

Recently, innovation researchers paid special attention to individual innovators. Pertinent questions about individual innovators are: How are individual innovations produced?

What are the characteristics of the processes that produce innovations? What are the conditions that can lead to the production of innovations? What motivations are mostly likely to inspire people to produce innovations? What skills or personal qualities are necessary for those who seek to be innovative? Are the conditions that are necessary for producing an individual innovation the same as the conditions necessary for creating an innovative organization? Are the motivations for producing an individual innovation the same as the motivations for creating an innovative organization?¹² To address these questions, a series of innovations conferences have been held and surveys have been conducted.

One such study was conducted several years ago by CSG to identify innovators in state government. Major findings of the study are highlighted here in hopes that the findings might be further tested and refined by researchers.¹³ According to the 1989 CSG study, innovators surveyed were very well educated with virtually one-half of the innovators possessing an advanced degree and 90 percent possessing a bachelors degree from a four-year institution. Innovators had a diverse array of academic majors with concentrations in the social sciences, business, education and public administration as the dominant educational backgrounds. Individuals with degrees in business or public administration prepared themselves for managerial positions and many of the respondents with these degrees were mid-career employees who returned to school to advance to managerial opportunities.

One-half of the sample had prior experience in the private sector, mostly in non-profit organizations or in private consulting firms dealing with government programs. The average age of our sample was 44 years, and the average length of service within their state governments was 13 years. CSG's sample represents primarily mid-career state employees who were not afraid or hesitant to experiment with new ideas and approaches. Of the 117 respondents who indicated their gender, 39 (or 33 percent) were female. The female innovators generally were employed in the social service and education

policy areas (63 percent of the female respondents), were concentrated in Eastern and Midwestern regions, and possessed advanced degrees.

A majority of the innovators were permanent civil service employees. Almost all of the private sector employees were employed by private non-profit organizations. The most common singular role pattern was for innovators to generate the innovations themselves as part of their day-to-day professional responsibilities. The primary groups involved in helping the innovator develop the innovation were those individuals working with the innovator on a day-to-day basis, such as his or her coworkers and supervisors. The innovators found their strongest support from those they worked with and from those groups most dependent upon their agencies' services. In more than 80 percent of the cases, the innovation had a potential effect on the organization.

The innovators in the sample were very active professionally. The majority belonged to at least one state and one national professional association. Close to a majority belonged to two or more associations at some level. Interestingly, national associations appeared to be more important to innovators than regional associations. The Eastern region had the highest level of professional activity with the Western region possessing the least.

The innovators relied primarily on their immediate coworkers for professional information and secondarily on the professional associations to which they belonged. Lateral communication across states was an important element in the innovator's professional environments. The innovators appeared to be aware of what other states were doing within their respective policy areas.

One-half of the respondents said that they used innovations originated in other states as a source of information and listed programs in Massachusetts, Minnesota, California, Maryland and Washington as their models. Forty of the 50 states were considered to be innovative in at least one policy area. More than 60 percent of the states mentioned as innovative were in regions other than the innovators. These results depart from the notion that innovators look

primarily to regional neighbors when contemplating a new venture for their agencies.

Creating Innovative Agencies

Moving from the individual innovators level to the organizational level, the next question is, How can we create innovative organizations? In order to address this question, the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy at the Governors Center, Duke University, held two national conferences in 1994 and 1995. Participants in these meetings included innovation researchers, journalists and state and local government officials. Prior to the 1994 conference, a series of questions were raised by some of the participants (steering committee members), such as: “How are public agencies redesigning themselves so as to encourage and foster innovation everywhere — from top management to line workers? How are public agencies changing their organizational and managerial structures to promote innovations? How are public agencies taking advantage of the growing diversity of the workforce to rethink how they conduct their business? How are public agencies creating alternatives to those ‘stove-pipe’ hierarchies that have dominated organizational thinking and practice throughout this century? Under what circumstances will new organizational structures prove successful? What efforts at creating innovative organizational arrangements have failed? Why? What are the ethical issues raised by the creation of innovative organizations? How can we create an organizational climate that encourages everyone — even people who would be afraid think of themselves as innovators — to experiment with new ways of achieving public purposes?”¹⁴

Obviously, the above questions warrant continuous research. But it seems clear that innovative agencies must have clearly defined agency goals and new roles for leaders, middle managers and front-line workers. A working definition is necessary to discuss such questions. “An innovative organization is one in which everyone — from those on the leadership team, to middle managers, to front-line supervisors, to front-line workers — acts on a

sense of responsibility for inventing, developing and implementing new ways to achieve the organization’s mission.”¹⁵

Goals are important in creating innovative organizations because goals can: set (or decide on) directions organizations want to go; set certain (specific) targets to reach; and be measured by both quality and quantity. Goals are important because they can help define outcomes in meeting the public’s expectations and demands. Innovations may not occur without the appropriate environment and opportunities created by leaders who can help articulate goals for managers and workers.

Leaders in innovative organizations must have personal qualities, including “serious” (not rhetorical) personal commitment and devotion; tolerance and openness to new initiatives, suggestions and proposals; and a willingness to share power with others, including middle managers and front-line workers. Leaders in innovative organizations need to use realistic strategies developed jointly by managers, workers, union members and others. Such strategies should be developed through TQM or similar management tools.

Why should middle managers be engaged in innovations? At least three reasons can be offered: through “buy-in” activities, middle managers can have a sense of ownership of innovations; middle managers can help continue and sustain innovations; and middle managers can create an environment and allocate the resources necessary to implement innovations. In sum, middle managers (however defined) can play a larger role in an organization.

The 1995 Duke innovation conference also dealt with front-line workers’ roles in innovative organizations. Among the questions discussed were: “How can front-line workers be encouraged to think innovatively about the task they perform and the purposes they accomplish? How can an agency’s top leaders send the right kind of signs to front-line workers? How can the organizational structures, systems or culture be redesigned to foster innovation by front-line workers? Under what circumstances do front-line workers think not only about the mechanics of their job but also their

mission? How can front-line workers be encouraged to take responsibility not only for their own performance but also for the performance of the entire agency?"¹⁶ These questions tend to pose new challenges to researchers who are contemplating continuous studies on individual innovators in state government.

Sustaining Innovations

How can innovations be sustained and how can innovative organizations be sustained over time? While nothing can be sustained permanently in government, efforts need to be made to keep innovations alive for sometime so the benefits of innovations can be realized.

Essential elements needed to sustain innovations include: an ongoing external board to maintain strategic vision, key result areas, financial/in-kind support, accountability and media visibility; buy-in by career civil servants; infrastructure, such as a recognition/reward program, human resource management, and recruitment and selection of internal training capacity; and strategic experiments to test and refine the quality management process (volunteers in different areas to report results, recommend process improvements and select key results for "roll out").

Additional strategies may include: constituency support (client groups and unions); institutionalization of the quality process through statutes, rules and regulations; depoliticizing the process; selling the quality process, not the label; courting legislatures and oversight organizations; conducting continuous training programs reflecting new culture and long-term changes in the labor force; protecting and nurturing institutional memory; and grooming candidates for succession in elective state offices and emphasizing the quality process in transition documents.

It is important to keep in mind that there are numerous obstacles to sustaining innovations. One deeply-rooted barrier comes from the practice of democracy. The inherent characteristics of American democracy that hinder the creation and preservation of innovative public agencies are several. To mention just a few: election cy-

cles that inevitably result in frequent leadership and management changes, thus "voiding" or "nullifying" sustainable policy and management initiatives; public ignorance may result in "emotional" and "prudent" policy-making as a result of leadership changes rather than innovative policies, programs or processes; and group politics (partisan and interest group) might make innovations in public organizations more difficult to implement due to conflicting interests and demands.

Endnotes

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¹⁰ Nelson W. Polsby. *Political Innovation in America: The Politics of Policy Innovations*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984, p. 8.

¹¹ Richard D. Bingham. *The Adoption of Innovation by Local Government*, Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1976, p. 217.

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¹² These questions were discussed at “A Working Conference: Innovative Organizations in State and Local Government,” The Governors Center at Duke University, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, September 9-11, 1994.

¹³ See Keon S. Chi and Dennis O. Grady, “Innovators in State Governments: Their Organizational and Professional Environment,” *The Book of the States, 1990-91*, Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, pp.

382-404.

¹⁴ These questions were discussed at the Duke Working Conference, “Creating Innovative Organizations,” The Governor Center at Duke University, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, October 13-14, 1995.

¹⁵ Robert D. Behn, “Creating Innovative Public Agencies: A Challenge for State and Local Government,” The Governor Center, Duke University, October 14, 1995.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

INNOVATIVE STATE PROGRAMS

This section highlights 16 innovative programs selected by regional panels of state officials during 1994 and 1995. The award-winning programs cover health care, welfare, economic development, the environment, criminal justice, and government operations, including tax and child support payment collection.

Health Care Reform Programs

Without national health care legislation, states continue to devise innovative health care programs. Among these are programs initiated in Arizona, California, Florida, Kansas and New York. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) has succeeded not only in containing health care costs but also in attracting providers, keeping recipients happy and “mainstreaming” them into the same medical facilities used by the general public. Arizona has kept health care cost increases for the poor to less than 5 percent annually in recent years. Under the revamped AHCCCS, the state negotiates contracts with managed care providers and prepays the plans based on the number of patients enrolled. About 80 percent of the state’s doctors are participating in the program. Major features of the system for acute care include prior authorization, concurrent review and medical claims review. In addition, the system’s medical director conducts medical reviews on specific claims for each long-term care eligibility category to verify whether the service is appropriate and effective. In cooperation with the state attorney general’s office, AHCCCS also played a major role in minimizing fraud and abuse activities.

In 1992, California’s Medi-Cal officials initiated the Medical Case Management Program (MCMP) that uses managed care concepts to reduce costs and increase access to health care for the state’s chronically and catastrophically ill Medicaid population. Under the program, registered nurses, who act as case managers, review and approve treatment authorization and follow the progress of patients when they leave the hospital to ensure that they receive post-discharge care. By work-

ing closely with patients and health care providers, these case managers are able to substitute home care and alternative treatments for lengthy hospital stays for the chronically and catastrophically ill. Since its beginning, the program reduced patients’ hospital stays by an average of 11.5 days, resulting in a savings of more than \$17 million. MCMP is well established in California’s urban areas and is being introduced in the rural parts of the state.

Since January 1993, Florida’s Volunteer Health Care Provider Program has increased access to health care for Florida’s indigent population through the increased use of health care volunteerism. Working with local county health units, medical societies and social services programs, the Volunteer Health Care Provider Program has provided free health care worth more than \$13 million to nearly 100,000 indigent Floridians. In the past, health care providers were reluctant to volunteer to provide health care to indigents because of the fear of malpractice suits. One major component of this program is the passage of state sovereign immunity legislation for volunteer health care professionals. Since the program’s beginning, there have been no malpractice suits filed against professionals in the program. The program utilizes community volunteer services, which it relies on for such things as funding, case support and administration.

Through “Operation Immunize,” Kansas immunized more than 35,000 children during several days in April 1993, October 1993 and April 1994. The first mass immunization in the nation since the 1960s, the program administered vaccinations in local health departments and retail stores. It is estimated that the program raised

the state's immunization rate from about 50 percent to between 61 percent and 65 percent. The success of the Kansas immunization program is credited to legislative authorization allowing the purchase of the vaccines by rerouting surplus funds that were normally used to match grants received by the state Department of Health and Environment and providing liability coverage for medical volunteers who staffed the immunization clinics. The legislature passed an act allowing medical volunteers to be treated as temporary state employees during Operation Immunize.

Launched with a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, New York's Partnership for Long-Term Care Program encourages middle-income, elderly people to secure nursing-home insurance, rather than depleting or transferring their financial assets to qualify for Medicaid's long-term care. With the help from more than 10 private insurers, the state designed the Partnership to cut New York's Medicaid long-term care costs, which had reached \$7 billion per year. Insurance policies cover either three years of nursing home care or six years of home care. The cost of a policy for a 65-year old is approximately \$1,400 per year. New York's partnership insurance policies differ from other long-term care policies in that they must meet rigid state certification standards and be affordable for middle income seniors. The program also encourages participants to take responsibility for their long-term care needs.

Welfare Reform Programs

Several states have implemented welfare reform initiatives, including Illinois' Earnfare program and Maryland's Primary Prevention Initiative. Texas began using interpreters to expedite the cumbersome social service process. The Illinois Department of Public Aid initiated the Earnfare Program to help food stamp recipients make the transition from public aid to self-sufficiency. The program takes volunteers from the food stamp rolls and matches them with local employers. In its nearly three years of operation, more than 7,500 participants have completed six months in the program, and more than 6,000 have obtained permanent, unsubsidized employment. Unlike other workfare programs, Illinois' Earnfare tries to facilitate the transition from welfare to work by providing participants with initial employment expenses, including a clothing allowance and transportation expenses for job interviews or job search activities. The program establishes cooperative relationships between the public sector, private employers and community-based organizations to find temporary and permanent jobs for food stamp recipients.

Maryland's "Primary Prevention Initiative" was the first welfare-reform initiative in the nation to receive a federal waiver to alter Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefits. The Primary Prevention Initiative reduces AFDC grants by \$25 a month for parents who do not ensure that their school age children attend classes regularly, receive proper immunization or obtain preventive health care checkups. The program also gives

bonuses to mothers who obtain certain health care. Since the five-year demonstration project began in July 1992, more than 90 percent of families have complied with the program's requirements. The initiative focuses on influencing the behavior of welfare recipients over the long term. This is done through New Choices and Targeted Care Management programs. The initiative also helps welfare recipients meet its new requirements and learn better parenting skills.

The Texas Department of Human Services is providing its staff with an easy-access, computerized listing of volunteer interpreters speaking 33 different languages and dialects. Texas' Volunteer Interpreter Service program is fully implemented in 71 offices statewide. Using volunteers from the community, relatively simple telephone technology and a database that helps caseworkers match language needs with available translators within minutes, the service has helped thousands of non-English speaking DHS clients find their way through the social service maze. In 1994, for example, 200 volunteers in the service provided nearly 5,000 hours of telephone and office interpretations for approximately 2,000 different clients. Almost 90 percent of the department's staff surveyed said their ability to communicate effectively with non-English speaking clients has been greatly improved by access to the volunteer interpreters.

Cleaning Up the Environment

Innovations in Kansas and Massachusetts offer non-traditional ways of cleaning up the environment. As an innovative way of keeping many hazardous waste sites off the Superfund list, Kansas' State Deferral Program allows municipalities to assume responsibility for the investigation and cleanup of contaminated areas, protecting the local economy and property tax base as well as innocent property owners. Cities accept the responsibility for the cleanup but those initially responsible for contaminating the site pay most of the cleanup costs. Since its inception in 1991, the State Deferral Program has been successful in keeping 6,500 acres of contaminated land off EPA's Superfund list. This effort involves cooperation from all levels of government. Financial institutions assisted the program by ending the practice of redlining industrial areas. One of the main benefits of the program is that the economy of the area is not adversely affected by lengthy lawsuits related to contaminated sites.

When the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ran short of funds to protect the state from hazardous waste, it searched for a solution. The solution turned out to be a unique public-private partnership, known as the Redesignated 21E Program. Under this program, Licensed Site Professionals (LSPs) are certified and trained by the state but operate independently. In the past, DEP had to oversee all clean-ups. This was physically demanding, with a ratio of one staff person per 280 hazardous waste sites. This created a backlog of more than 6,000 sites awaiting assessment and

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cleanup. The Redesigned 21E Program avoids this type of gridlock by employing privatization techniques to obtain desired results. Since the program's beginning in October 1993, more than 450 LSPs have assisted the state in cleaning up more than 2,000 hazardous waste sites.

Dealing with Offenders

How can communities more effectively deal with drug traffickers and high-profile offenders? Ohio and Washington state have implemented creative and less expensive approaches to those problems. Ohio's "Operation Crackdown" program is responsible for the boarding up of about 100 houses in the Cleveland and 50 other areas across the state that were used for selling drugs. Operation Crackdown's legitimacy is based on a 77-year-old law that permits law enforcement officials to close up for one year houses creating a public nuisance. Operation Crackdown, based in the attorney general's office, assists local police departments in closing homes and apartment buildings used for selling drugs. The program has been a boon to local government, which has had difficulty kicking dealers out of neighborhoods for more than a few days. Twenty-four cities asked the attorney general's Office for its assistance in shutting down drug houses and prosecuting cases.

Providing intensive supervision to high-profile offenders who are released from prison into the community is the objective of the Mobile Intervention Supervision Team Program. Under this program, which began in 1994 by forming partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, mobile officers provide intensive supervision of offenders in their neighborhood. Using alternative work space, technology, self-directed teams and partnerships, MIST is able to create a more flexible environment that allows its members to respond more quickly to the needs of the community. The program has resulted in a lower recidivism rate and cost-savings. In addition, MIST has proven that it can provide alternative sanctions for offenders that help prevent further overcrowding of local jails and prisons.

Creating Jobs

What can states do to retain and create more jobs? Massachusetts and Washington state have been recognized for their new approaches. Massachusetts' Industry Specialist Program appoints an ombudsman to each major industry in the state to listen to its concerns, help companies comply with laws and regulations and ensure that the state is aware of policies to help them grow. Initially, ombudsmen were appointed to the fields of biotechnology, telecommunications and the environment. The ombudsmen have helped to keep companies from transferring out of the state and even to attract businesses from neighboring states. But the state is careful never to use the ombudsmen as lobbyists for a particular company, but rather to help the state promote policies that make it an attractive place to do business. The program was instrumental in creating a \$15 mil-

lion Emerging Technology Fund, created by the legislature in 1993.

Washington state's electronic trade information system, known as "Marketplace," is making a difference for businesses in the state. The system is credited with the creation of new businesses totaling \$150 million. The backbone of Washington Marketplace is a data base containing 35,000 businesses that are assigned eight-digit codes to identify their products and services. As domestic and international trade opportunities surface, Marketplace staff code them according to the eight-digit system and channel them into the data base. Marketplace software electronically matches the codes of trade leads to those of companies in the data base. In addition to connecting businesses to domestic and international trade opportunities, Washington Marketplace has been used to recruit corporations to locate their factories, offices and stores within the state's borders. The sheer volume of trade leads — about 2,000 per week — makes the trade information system a valuable resource for companies of all sizes.

Improving Government Operations

State agencies are looking for creative methods to manage their tax collection and child support payments. To reduce costs and the time it takes to process state income tax returns, the Massachusetts Department of Revenue implemented a computerized system, called Telefile, that allows Massachusetts residents to file their state income tax returns using a touch-tone telephone. In its first year of operation, 170,000 taxpayers used the system. The department's evaluation of Telefile showed that the system decreased overall refund turnaround time, reduced the amount of paper coming into the department and allowed faster processing of returns than ever before. The system is easy to use and is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Telefile worksheet takes only 10 minutes to complete and filers have only 12 items to enter over the phone. Telefile also offers superior security and fraud detection compared to paper filing. Another innovative aspect of the program is the marketing strategy employed to encourage taxpayers to use the system.

In 1988, South Carolina's Department of Social Services initiated the Electronic Parent Locator Network to assist case workers in finding absent parents who owe child support payments. Under the network, case workers can get a lead on a parent's location in seconds. The network links personal identification data from 10 southern states that child support workers can use to search for child-support scofflaws. The total cost of running the program for fiscal year 1994 was \$1.2 million, which is spread among the 10 states that participate. Each state pays a fixed cost for running the network, plus a charge for storing the data it generates — between \$105,000 and \$140,000 a year. (The 10 states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.)