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Foreword

The 1998-99 edition of *The Book of the States* represents the 32nd 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 1998

Daniel M. Sprague
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

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THESE ARE THE GOOD OLD DAYS

THE STATE OF GOVERNANCE IN THE AMERICAN STATES

by Dag Ryen

By almost every measure, the state of the American states as we approach the new millennium is strong. Having weathered the fiscal woes of the late 1980s and early 1990s, with the welcome assistance of a general turnaround in the national economy, and having reached a new accommodation with the federal government on key domestic issues, the states face the turn of the century with growing resources, increased organizational sophistication, added responsibilities and considerable flexibility in making policy and program choices.

The favorable conditions have led to an air approaching jubilation in the corridors of many state capitols. As West Virginia Gov. Cecil Underwood said in his 1998 address to the legislature in Charleston, "I can't remember a time brimming so completely with optimism and opportunity."

The general euphoria may be a well deserved reward to those state officials who have labored many years to hold the line on state government expenditures and to implement results-oriented state programs. However, in public service there is seldom rest for the weary. There remain a number of daunting challenges to policy-makers and in our rapidly changing and highly interconnected world, new problems are sure to emerge.

A Quiet Evolution

Recent state government success builds on an unusual confluence of circumstances. Developments over the past decade had not only created an environment conducive to state activity, but in many ways forced state officials to look at their efforts in new ways. The last recession brought many states to their fiscal knees. As a result, executive and legislative decision-makers were forced to consider options that in better times would have been unthinkable. Faced with billion dollar budget shortfalls, state governments from coast to coast responded with massive layoffs and drastic program cuts. During these often gut-wrenching times, state officials also began to question many of their conventional solutions and methods. Borrowing heavily from management theories prevalent in the private sector, they sought to rethink their approach to public issues. The result was a spate of structural analyses and strategic planning processes, many linked to trends such as quality management, public/private partnerships, reengineering or privatization. Not all these initiatives were equally successful in streamlining government or its services, but they uniformly improved communication from top to bottom in various state government hierarchies and led to considerable consensus on the need for government

INTRODUCTION

programs to be more directly responsive to citizen needs.

During this time, the federal government underwent a painful metamorphosis of its own. Without a constitutional mandate for balanced budgets, the president and Congress were less inclined to take dramatic steps to resolve increasingly perilous fiscal problems. Moreover, while the budget deficit ballooned, the political debate in Washington, D.C., deteriorated into partisan bickering. States often found it necessary to fill the vacuum created by inaction or gridlock at the federal level. And state leaders began to take a more active role in lobbying the president or members of Congress to break through the gridlock when vital state interests were at stake. Following the failure of President Clinton's health initiative, for example, a bipartisan coalition of governors in 1995 hammered out a comprehensive Medicaid reform plan.[1] Although Congress failed to enact major portions of the plan, it did provide an impetus for several new initiatives, pilot programs and federal waivers that have helped ease the health care burden in certain states. Through this and similar discussions, state leaders became more adept at influencing decisions at the national level. Today, they are gradually being accorded a stronger voice in the national debate. In recent months, state leaders have been called in to help determine major changes in national education policy and welfare reform legislation.

Another element in recent state success is the so-called information revolution. On the one hand, the explosion in electronic technology made it easier for constituencies to communicate their wants and needs to representatives in state capitals. On the other hand, increased access to data of all kinds gave state officials what they needed to address citizen concerns better and faster. No longer is information held on a proprietary basis exclusively by national governments or independent interest groups. No longer do decision-makers have to go to Washington to get the briefings and statistics they need for effective program management. The data is available to state (and local) officials in their home offices through high-tech sources

that place a premium on speed and ease of access. State officials can tap into these resources and craft specific proposals to meet local needs.

Finally, state officials are doing more and doing it better because they have enhanced their own skills when it comes to policy development and implementation. The growing complexity of the world in general has forced officials at all levels to new heights of sophistication. Today, state governments can tap into expertise and institutional resources that weren't available a decade ago. Drawing from research institutes, universities, government contractors and their own extensive staff, states can bring knowledge and skills to bear on a vast number of public policy issues. At the same time, with the general increase in mobility in our society, the job market for qualified researchers and managers in public policy has become national, if not international. And states have begun to realize that they must compete not only with each other but with the private sector to secure the human resources necessary for the business of governing.

Fiscal Strength

The most significant element in the current positive state of the American states and American island commonwealths is fiscal stability. For the most part, constitutional mandates have forced states to make the necessary adjustments to ride out the latest recession. Severe cuts left many government programs wounded in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but the enforced frugality served the states well in the subsequent economic spurt. Today, revenues are running higher than estimated and many states are enjoying a rare opportunity to accomplish all three things that voters constantly ask for: increased spending on programs, heftier budget surpluses and lower taxes.

The fiscal status of the states on the eve of the millennium is a marked contrast to the situation 8-10 years ago, when states were laying off tens of thousands of workers and struggling to meet budget shortfalls in the billions of dollars. In 1991, California alone faced a shortfall of \$14 billion. That summer, New York Gov.

Mario Cuomo laid off 5,700 workers and launched a campaign to trim the state payroll by an additional 13,000 jobs. During these difficult times, state welfare rolls were increasing, revenues were lagging and federal mandates were placing additional burdens on state coffers.

The extent of the turnaround in the ensuing years is remarkable. State revenues ran 2.7 percent above estimates in fiscal 1997 and 3.9 percent above estimates in fiscal 1998. A majority of states have taken advantage of this windfall by rolling back taxes. In fiscal 1998, 31 states gave their citizens breaks on fees or taxes. The most common option was a reduction in automobile excise taxes or registration fees. At the same time, the 50 states and Puerto Rico combined to increase year-end balances to their highest level since 1980. In many states, surpluses exceed 10 percent of annual expenditures. Combined, states now have ending balances of about \$12.5 billion, or nearly five percent of annual expenditures, creating a good cushion for the somewhat less vigorous economic growth expected around the turn of the century.[2]

Cautious budget and program management continues to be the trend. Despite the surpluses, states are reluctant to increase payrolls. In fact, total state employment remained relatively flat in fiscal 1997 and 1998, with 15 states actually reducing the number of employees. While total state spending continues to increase by about 5 percent annually, this represents actual annual growth adjusted for inflation of about 2 percent. Areas toward which states are applying additional revenues include aid to local governments, early education programs and increased compensation and benefits for employees. States are making adjustments to other mainstream programs, but the emphasis is generally on changes to increase efficiency rather than expansion of services.

Unfortunately, the dramatic improvements in the general economy and fiscal soundness of state governments are not universal. There are still jurisdictions struggling to shake off the effects of recession, military base closings or fluctuations in international markets. In Hawaii,

unemployment has reached an all-time high. In Alaska, a glutted oil market has had a serious impact on the state economy. And in pockets of some Northeastern states, structural changes in manufacturing continue to create difficulties. But even these hard-hit areas are beginning to see light at the end of what once seemed a very dark fiscal tunnel.

The Age of Devolution

One of the most significant catchwords in government circles during the 1990s has been “devolution,” the practice of turning over the development, implementation and management of government programs to state and local governments. This is not just an American phenomenon, but a global one. Particularly in the developed and industrialized nations, subnational and constituent jurisdictions have developed their organizational infrastructure and expertise to the extent that they now can act as full partners with national governments. And throughout the world, there is a growing recognition of the varied needs of regions and localities as well as the advantages of having decisions made by officials who are closest to the problem. In the European Union, where the comparable term “subsidiarity” is more in vogue, greater autonomy is being granted regional and municipal governments. In Japan and Korea, where strong central control has been the hallmark, regional and local governments, through “decentralization” initiatives, have recently been given autonomous taxing authority. And in the federal republic of Germany, the constituent *länder* are given primary responsibility for most domestic issues.

Over the past decade in the United States, we have witnessed increased state-federal interaction. The relationship between federal officials and state leaders has been cordial at times, adversarial at others. But through the decade, both sides have come to a new understanding of how different levels of government can work together. The decade began with a hue and cry from state officials about the unfunded mandates that were being loaded onto already strained state budgets. At times, the

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states went to the courts to seek redress. Suits initiated by Florida, California and others in 1993 sought to recoup costs incurred by states in providing services, primarily health care and education for undocumented aliens. Similarly, a year earlier, several states went to court to prevent the federal government from forcing states to provide repositories for low-level radioactive waste. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote the opinion for the majority in the radioactive waste case, *New York v. U.S.*, asserting that "state governments are neither regional offices nor administrative agencies of the federal government." But a federal appeals court dismissed the Florida suit on the grounds that it involved a political dispute between the states and the federal government and was therefore not subject to judicial review.

The administration of President Clinton, a former Arkansas governor, and the Republican dominated Congress first elected in 1992 seem to have taken some of the criticism to heart. Under President Clinton's directive, federal officials eased the process through which states can get waivers to implement new ideas in health care and welfare programs. And under the leadership of Sen. Dirk Kempthorne of Idaho and Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, Congress in 1996 finally passed the Unfunded Mandates Bill that set new standards for dealing with the programmatic and fiscal transactions between the federal and state governments.

The combination of budget surpluses, added political influence and increased autonomy have left states in a rare and enviable position. As William Pound, executive director of the National Conference of State Legislatures recently remarked, "States generally have much greater flexibility in shaping economic and social policy than they've had for quite some time." [3]

Welfare Reform: Devolution in Practice.

Perhaps no other issue typifies the new relationship between the federal and state governments as welfare reform. The reform act adopted by Congress in 1996 established a radically new approach to dealing with the nation's welfare recipients. Through the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) block grants, states

have considerable leeway to devise programs that meet specific state needs.

In many ways, the changes were long in coming. Saddled with burgeoning welfare rolls and diminishing funds during the lean years of 1988-92, many states campaigned for fundamental changes in the welfare law. Early advocates of reform included Michigan's Gov. John Engler and the minority leader of the New Jersey house, Wayne Bryant. But state adjustments to the system remained piecemeal until the block grant measure was enacted by Congress.

Early results of the new system have been remarkable, thanks in part to a healthy national economy. Just 18 months after implementation of the TANF program, welfare caseloads have been reduced by 27 percent nationally. In Indiana, for instance, caseloads have fallen by half. Other states in the South, Midwest and West have experienced similar declines. The new federal law, however, requires that states continue to spend at a certain level compared with the baseline years 1992-95. With fewer people to take care of, there is more money to go around. In fact, in its initial year, TANF funding was seven percent higher than the federal programs it replaced. Consequently, states are able to increase benefits for recipient families, expand services and at the same time establish reserve accounts to meet future needs. States are also allowed to shift up to 10 percent of TANF funds to other social services, an option some have already implemented and many others are considering. If caseload levels remain at their current low levels, states may be able to bolster child care, job training, housing subsidies or substance abuse treatment programs without increasing state appropriations. [4]

The real test of the block grant system may come in the new century, if and when the national economy stumbles and welfare rolls increase once more. Having argued for greater autonomy, state leaders will find it difficult to extract increased support from the federal government once welfare budgets get tight again. Critics of the legislation argue that the accountability and documentation requirements place a tremendous burden on state officials even though there is considerable flexibility on the

programmatic side. And some analysts are concerned that the new state-managed system is generating a class of working poor and shifting their problems to other program areas. They argue that making the poor work at low wage jobs will only lead to a need for increased spending on public housing, education (especially early education), health care and transportation.

The federal law also contains provisions limiting TANF benefits to non-citizens. To date, most states with large immigrant populations continue to maintain levels of support to these families. However, as the phase-in period comes to an end, states may be faced with the challenge of providing assistance to sizeable immigrant populations without federal support.

Another consequence of the welfare block grant reform is that states have begun to revamp their assistance delivery systems. One method being tested is additional "in-state devolution," as states establish partnerships with cities and counties and set up local offices to coordinate all public social services. In Minnesota, for instance, where block grants for social services have been provided to localities since the 1970s, additional measures are being considered to move greater responsibility for children's services to cities and counties.[5]

The Tobacco Trials. Another development that will have an enormous impact on the evolution of federal-state relations is the effort to reach agreement with American cigarette manufacturers on regulation of tobacco products. A consortium of 40 state attorneys-general made history when they reached agreement with tobacco companies in 1997 on a \$368.5 billion proposed settlement. The deal was remarkable in a number of ways. It constituted the most restrictive set of regulations ever imposed on an industry and its total reimbursement value was greater than any settlement in American legal history.

Of equal importance is the fact that the deal emanated from suits brought by state officials to recoup health care costs caused by smoking. It represents one of the most significant steps ever taken by states to deal with a major national public policy issue. And it marks one of

the first instances in the modern era in which officials from the American states were placed in a position to negotiate matters that will have broad-ranging consequences for federal regulatory agencies. The accord would give tobacco companies some protection from future civil lawsuits, including a cap on legal payouts, a ban on class-action suits and immunity from punitive damages in future suits. In exchange, the pact would require the industry to restrict advertising and make a series of substantial payments to government entities.

As of this writing, several aspects of the tobacco negotiations remain uncertain. Through the winter of 1997-98, Congress continued to debate whether the deal punishes tobacco companies enough for knowingly damaging public health, whether restrictions on future suits against the tobacco companies is unfair to individuals who have suffered from smoking-related illnesses and whether the proposed agreement sufficiently addresses the impact on tobacco farmers. Also subject to controversy is how the monies that tobacco companies have promised to pay will be distributed. In testimony before Congress, state officials have argued adamantly that the bulk of compensation should go directly to the states, which initiated the suit.

Problems and Priorities: A Children's Crusade

A notable portion of current activity at the state level is directed at preserving viable opportunities for future generations. As a follow-up to changes in the welfare system and in response to new research on the importance of early child development, states are going through an intensive review of programs for children during the first few years of life.

Particular attention is being paid to the needs of two-income families. With both parents in the work force, often at low paying jobs, many families find it difficult, if not impossible, to find affordable child care. States are trying to address this need in a variety of ways. To begin with, a dozen or more states are extending child care support to low income families beyond current federal requirements. Utah has estab-

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lished “crisis nurseries” that provide around the clock service to families undergoing difficult transitions or hit by a health crisis. Other states are putting the squeeze on private corporations to establish child care centers for their employees or to help finance public child care centers within the community.

The quality of child care is also a major concern. Most states monitor facilities for threats to health and safety, but there are few regulations on skills or educational background for the employees. Care providers earn an average of only \$11,000 per year and turnover in the industry runs 41 percent annually.[6] Some states are offering special training in children’s needs at various age levels. Others are earmarking funds specifically for the expansion of care for infants and toddlers. Still others are expanding their Early Start programs to include extended training to first-time mothers. While states are reluctant to establish stricter criteria for child care operations for fear of driving costs out of the reach of low income families, quality improvement remains a priority. In New Mexico, officials are trying an innovative program that will increase reimbursement to child care facilities that achieve higher levels of quality and performance.

Another approach being tested by some states is the establishment of comprehensive support programs for parents. By linking health, day care, pre-school and parental education initiatives, states such as Delaware and Vermont hope to get the most out of their programs and achieve the highest possible levels of pre-school child development.

Finally, states are bolstering children’s health programs. Recent amendments to Title XXI of the Social Security Act has freed up considerable federal funding for expanded health insurance for children and the Americans with Disabilities Act has allowed states to significantly increase services for disabled youngsters. These programs, combined with state initiatives merging home health services and parental education, greatly improve the states’ ability to ensure that younger citizens are receiving appropriate medical attention.

Back to Education Basics. As part of the general effort to improve the lives of the nation’s children, states continue to invest in education. Across the country, states are expanding pre-school options, after school programs, career planning services and college scholarship programs. Also, a number of states have initiated “back to basics” campaigns to enhance the quality of K-12 education. A major component of these efforts is statewide testing of students at the elementary, junior high and high school levels. And state education officials are seeking to eliminate the practice of “social promotion,” advancing students who are not ready academically so as not to stunt their social development. In recent addresses to legislatures, several governors took direct aim at this practice, arguing that it sends an extremely harmful message to our youngest citizens.[7]

Figure 1 OTHER STATE POLICY PRIORITIES:

Health Care — Refinement of state regulations on managed care providers to ensure client options and enhance quality. Increased privatization of mental health services.

Environment — Intensified consideration of new EPA air standards for ozone and particulate matter, including extension of California standards to other areas. Likely to include discussions of market systems for pollution quotas.[8] Establishing ecoshed management techniques.

Transportation — States continue to rebuild aging transportation infrastructure. Emphasis on regional planning, connector highways and transportation corridor refinements as envisaged in federal ISTEA legislation. Public transit improvements in major metropolitan areas.

Workers Compensation — Restructured workers compensation systems, setting payout limits and streamlining claims and reimbursement procedures.

Corrections — From 1990-95, states spent \$15 billion to add 400,000 beds to state prisons, greatly alleviating overcrowding. Now, states face the problem of crowded city and county jails. A priority in coming years will be to help local communities renew their corrections facilities.[9]

Public Safety — Continued interest in community policing and drug interdiction techniques.

The Productivity Agenda

Throughout the history of our country, states have actively dealt with matters of commerce and employment within their jurisdictions. However, as the new millennium approaches, demands on the states to ensure economic prosperity are escalating. Partly by design and partly by default, the federal government has ceded a central role in the economic development arena to states and localities. While officials in Washington, D.C., continue to manage the macro-economic affairs of the nation, more and more it is state and local officials who deal with the nuts and bolts of job creation and plant siting.

Today, states have a multitude of tools at their disposal to bolster local economies. Using incentive packages, economic empowerment zones, job training programs and infrastructure enhancements, states can attract prospective employers and employees. But subtle changes are taking place. The vigorous smokestack chasing of the 1970s and 80s, marked by intense competition between states and extravagant tax incentives, seems to have lost a great deal of its appeal. States have begun to look more closely at the social, environmental and infrastructure costs involved with major industrial expansion. And they have become aware of the extensive role small and medium-sized businesses play in sustaining economic health.

As a result, states are refining their economic development strategies, reducing the tax and regulatory burden on all businesses, and looking to build a more diversified economic base. At the same time, they are becoming more sensitive to the types of employment opportunities available to workers. The fastest growing sectors in the national economy include both low paying service industries and high paying technology industries. In an attempt to tap into the higher end of this development, states are establishing corporate office and research parks aimed at luring rapidly growing high-tech companies. Competition for this "silicone sector" is becoming as intense as the battle for automobile manufacturing factories once was.

State leaders have also recognized that the availability of a well educated work force is

critical to getting and keeping high-tech jobs. Consequently, improvements to the education system have become an important element in the long-term economic development strategy of many states. In Kentucky, for instance, a higher education reform package enacted in 1998 will lead to greater coordination between the traditional college and university system and technical education institutions across the state. These reforms are expected to enhance the state's ability to provide job training opportunities geared to specific industrial needs in the future.

Another area in which states are taking an increasingly active role is international trade. The importance of global ties can scarcely be overestimated. Sales abroad of American goods and services account for more than 10 percent of our gross domestic product. Imports and exports combined total almost one-third of our domestic product, and more than 12 million American jobs are directly dependent on international trade.

Today, 38 states operate some form of overseas office, including posts in such exotic venues as Kuala Lumpur and Harare. On average, each American state spends almost \$1.5 million on trade promotion efforts, including trade missions, product fairs, export loan services, port tax credit programs, tax exempt export companies, shared foreign sales corporations, translation services, trade newsletters and export procedures training.[10]

A recent trend in this field has been the establishment of public/private non-profit corporations to coordinate international trade activities. The Empire State Development Corporation and Enterprise Florida are examples of such initiatives. However, most states continue to fund specific agencies, usually within the economic development cabinet, whose role is to promote international trade and assist companies entering the global market.

An important challenge facing the states with respect to international trade is educating the public about the need for direct contact with businesses and investors abroad. Governors and other state officials are often reluctant to embark on trade missions or other visits to for-

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eign capitals for fear that the trips be portrayed by local media as wasteful junkets. Yet support and involvement from leadership at the highest levels is critical to a successful international trade and investment promotion effort. In the coming years, state officials must find ways to revitalize communication links with the media and the general public and to lay out the benefits of active involvement in the global economy.

Conclusion: Trends for the Future

The relatively strong health of the American states at the close of the 20th Century can be attributed in part to sound decision-making, in part to good fortune. A strong national economy coming on the heels of substantial belt-tightening at the state level has created agencies and programs that are efficient and for the most part adequate to their mission. In almost every policy area, states have greater flexibility and greater incentive to test innovative ideas than at any time in the post-World War II era.

The state officials who are faced with this enviable situation represent in some ways a new generation. The term limits enacted in a majority of states have led to the retirement of many experienced legislators and executive officials. At the same time, the rigors of campaigning and political fund-raising have led others to retire from public life. As a result, state capitols and many state agencies are filled with a younger set of officials. Some analysts argue that the current focus on family and children's issues is a direct result of this generational shift.

There are indications that the new generation of leaders is more representative of the population as a whole. After a period of stagnation, the number of women legislators is once again rising, comprising 27 percent of the total membership in state legislative chambers.[11] Minority representation is also on the upswing.

In terms of organizational structure, the picture is fairly constant. Given the fiscal constraints imposed during the past decade, there

is little room for experimentation. To the contrary, states continue to eliminate some agencies or departments and to merge others as cost-saving or downsizing initiatives. The mergers most often involve agencies in health and human services or in labor and job training. There is also a trend toward a more comprehensive approach to juvenile justice.

Perhaps the most prevalent development in the structure of state governments is toward performance-based or outcome-based budgeting. A number of states are moving in this direction, either through statewide implementation of a performance budgeting system or through a specific emphasis on outcomes during budget deliberations.[12]

All of these factors should ultimately increase the ability of states to deal with future problems and emerging issues. The combination of broadened institutional experience and relative fiscal prosperity places the states as a strong partner in the American governance system. But the good times can evaporate as rapidly as they appeared. Unless the states move in partnership with the federal government now when the resources are available to address some of the endemic and structural problems that exist in our society, such as the growing disparity between the poor and wealthy, the shrinking middle class, the disconnect between education, skills and job opportunities, the overdependence on fossil fuels or the specter of a bankrupt social security system, all may have been for naught. The newly discovered vitality at the state level could deteriorate rapidly in the face of even a minimal economic downturn. And the prospect of significant action at the federal level remains as dim as ever.

State leaders have worked hard to get their governments where they are. But the eve of the new millennium is no time to lose vigilance. There will be golden opportunities ahead to further improve conditions in the American states. State leaders should remain prepared to take advantage of them.

Endnotes

[1]. For a discussion of the governor's plan and the negotiations that led to it, see *State Government News*, March 1996, pp. 6-7 and 30-31.

[2]. See *The Fiscal Survey of States*, National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers, December 1997.

[3]. "NCSL Inside," March 1998, p. 1.

[4]. Tweedle, Jack, "Welfare Spending: More for Less," *State Legislatures*, March 1998, pp. 12-18. See also State Reports issued by the Urban Institute as part of its *Assessing the New Federalism* initiative. And Mennin, Gorden and C. Eugene Stuerle, "The Impact of TANF on State Budgets," No. 18 in the series *New Federalism: Issues and Options for States*, The Urban Institute, 1997.

[5]. Burt, Martha R., et. al., "Income Support and Social Services for Low-Income People in Minnesota," The Urban Institute, 1997.

[6]. Statistics provided by Sharon Lynn Kagan, senior associate at the Yale University Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy, in a presentation to the National Governor's Association annual winter meeting, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1998.

[7]. See Moyes, Howard, "Let the Good Times Roll," *State Government News*, March 1998, pp. 13-14, 35-36.

[8]. Dale, Jeff, "New National Air Standards for Particulate Matter and Ozone," *NCSL State Legislative Report*, March 1998, Vol. 23, No. 6.

[9]. Freyman, Russ, "Jails in a Jam," *Governing*, March 1998, pp. 30-31.

[10]. Ryen, Dag and Susan W. Zelle, *The ABCs of World Trade*, The Council of State Governments, 1997.

[11]. Center for the American Woman and Politics, Rutgers University.

[12]. See *The Fiscal Survey of States*, op.cit., p. 17.

Chapter One

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

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

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Table 1.1
GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
(As of January 1, 1998)

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)	860	618 (a)
Alaska	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	15,988 (b)	35	26
Arizona	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	28,876	221	121
Arkansas	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	40,720	176	84 (c)
California	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	54,645	826	493
Colorado	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	45,679	276	133
Connecticut	4	1818 (e), 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	9,564	30	29
Delaware	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	19,000	(d)	130
Florida	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	38,000	103	74
Georgia	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	25,000	63 (f)	48 (f)
Hawaii	1 (h)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	20,774 (b)	113	95 (g)
Idaho	1	1889	July 3, 1890	23,239 (b)	195	115
Illinois	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	13,700	16	10
Indiana	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	10,230 (b)	72	40
Iowa	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	13,430 (b)	53	50 (i)
Kansas	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	11,900	119	91 (i)
Kentucky	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	27,199 (b)	68	35
Louisiana	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	54,112 (b)	117	79
Maine	1	1819	March 15, 1820	13,500	196	166 (j)
Maryland	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	41,349	247	212 (k)
Massachusetts	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	36,700 (l)	145	117
Michigan	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	25,530 (b)	56	22
Minnesota	1	1857	May 11, 1858	11,323 (b)	210	115
Mississippi	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	24,012 (b)	152	119
Missouri	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	42,000	147	90
Montana	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	13,218 (b)	41	21
Nebraska	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	20,048	301	199
Nevada	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	20,770	199	123 (i)
New Hampshire	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	9,200	280 (m)	143 (m)
New Jersey	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	17,800	61	48
New Mexico	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	27,200	259	134
New York	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	51,700	286	216
North Carolina	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	11,000	38	30
North Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	20,564	249 (n)	137 (n)
Ohio	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	36,900	261	158
Oklahoma	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	79,153 (b)	307 (o)	157 (o)
Oregon	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	26,090	417	210
Pennsylvania	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (n)	1968 (n)	21,675	30 (p)	24 (p)
Rhode Island	2	1842 (e)	May 2, 1843	10,233 (b)	105	59
South Carolina	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 18	Jan. 1, 1896	22,500	659 (q)	474 (q)
South Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	25,000	198	103
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)	547 (r)	377
Utah	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	11,000	140	90
Vermont	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	8356 (b)	210	52
Virginia	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	18,500	37	31
Washington	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	29,400	161	91
West Virginia	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	26,000	114	67
Wisconsin	1	1848	May 29, 1848	15,702 (b)	178	130 (i)
Wyoming	1	1889	July 10, 1890	31,800	103	65
American Samoa	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	14	7
No. Mariana Islands	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	11,000	55	50 (t,u)
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 them to the constitution.

(b) Computer word count.

(c) 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 proposed and adopted since statehood.

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

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

(f) 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.

(g) Seven amendments approved by the voters in 1994 but not counted because of litigation delayed certification have been certified and are included in the Hawaii totals.

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

(i) The figure includes amendments approved by the voters and later nullified by the state supreme court in Iowa (three), Kansas (one), Nevada (six) and Wisconsin (two).

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

(k) Two sets of identical amendments were on the ballot and adopted in the

1992 Maryland election. The four amendments are counted as two in the table.

(l) 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, and in Rhode Island before the "rewrite" of the constitution in 1986, it was 11,399 words (7,627 annulled).

(m) The constitution of 1784 was extensively revised in 1792. Figure shows proposals and adoptions since the constitution was adopted in 1784.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

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

(q) 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.

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

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

(t) 47 amendments were adopted in 1985. One amendment was proposed but rejected in 1994. Three amendments were proposed and adopted in 1996.

(u) 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 (d)	None
Georgia	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Hawaii	(e)	(e)	Majority vote on amendment (f)	None
Idaho	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Illinois	3/5	No	(g)	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 (h)	None
Maine	2/3 (i)	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Maryland	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Massachusetts	Majority (j)	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 (k)	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Missouri	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Montana	2/3 (i)	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Nebraska	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment (f)	None
Nevada	Majority	Yes	Majority vote on amendment	None
New Hampshire	3/5	No	2/3 vote on amendment	None
New Jersey	(l)	(l)	Majority vote on amendment	None (m)
New Mexico	Majority (n)	No	Majority vote on amendment (n)	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	(o)	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Pennsylvania	Majority (p)	Yes (p)	Majority vote on amendment	None
Rhode Island	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
South Carolina	2/3 (q)	Yes (q)	Majority vote on amendment	None
South Dakota	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Tennessee	(r)	Yes (r)	Majority vote in election (s)	None
Texas	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Utah	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Vermont	(t)	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 (u)	None
No. Mariana Islands	3/4	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Puerto Rico	2/3 (v)	No	Majority vote on amendment	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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) Majority vote on amendment except amendment for "new state tax or fee" not in effect on Nov. 7, 1994 requires two-thirds of voters in the election.

(e) Two-thirds vote in each house at one session, or majority vote in each house in two sessions.

(f) 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.

(g) Majority voting in election or three-fifths voting on amendment.

(h) 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.

(i) Two-thirds of both houses.

(j) Majority of members elected sitting in joint session.

(k) The two-thirds must include not less than a majority elected to each house.

(l) Three-fifths of all members of each house at one session, or majority of all members of each house for two successive sessions.

(m) If a proposed amendment is not approved at the election when submit-

ted, 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.

(n) 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.

(o) Majority vote to amend constitution, two-thirds to revise ("revise" includes all or a part of the constitution).

(p) 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.

(q) Two-thirds of members of each house, first passage; majority of members of each house after popular ratification.

(r) Majority of members elected to both houses, first passage; two-thirds of members elected to both houses, second passage.

(s) Majority of all citizens voting for governor.

(t) 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.

(u) Within 30 days after voter approval, governor must submit amendment(s) to U.S. Secretary of the Interior for approval.

(v) 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 except amendment for "new state tax or fee" not in effect Nov. 7, 1994 requires 2/3 of voters voting in election.
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 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, 1996 to January 1, 1998) (a)

<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>
California	California Constitution Revision Commission	Statutory: Ch. 1243, <u>Laws of California</u> , 1993. April 1994-July 1, 1996. Act expires Jan. 1997.	23: 3 ex officio, 20 appointed. 10 appointed by governor who also named chair; 5 by speaker of the House; 5 by the Senate Rules Committee; bipartisan appointment required. Ex officio - Chief Justice, Legislative Analyst, Director of Finance. No lobbyist eligible. No more than one legislator appointed by each of appointing authorities. Membership to reflect state diversity (ethnic, racial, cultural, geographic, gender).	Total legislative appropriation: \$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.	Commission organized May, 1994 and expired June 30, 1996. It held 30 public meetings including 4 formal public hearings, 5 workshops and, in cooperation with League of Women Voters, 39 community forums and video conferences. Home page on Internet. Published monthly newsletter ("CCRC News"), Preliminary Report in 1995 and Final Report in 1996. Final recommendations to governor and legislature for constitutional change were on 5 general topics - government accountability, budget, education, state-local relations, and local government - with proposed drafts for amendments. No voter action on recommendations in 1996-1997.
Florida	Florida Constitution Revision Commission	Constitution: Florida Constitution Art. XI, secs. 2 (a) and 2 (c), as amended in 1988 and 1996. Established every 20 years within 30 days after legislature adjournment and must present constitutional proposals 180 days before general election. 1997-98 commission: June 1997 - May 1998.	37: attorney general ex officio. 36 appointed: by governor (15), by speaker of House (9), by president of Senate (9), by chief justice of Supreme Court with advice of justices (3). 3 alternates. Governor designates chair.	\$1.8 million appropriation	To review constitution and propose necessary revision directly to voters.	Commission meetings June 16 - December, 1997 with more scheduled in 1998. 12 public hearings July - September in 12 cities. Hundreds of citizen proposals received. Home page on Internet. Published monthly newsletter, commission journals (including minutes) and brochure. Final constitutional proposals to secretary of state by May 5, 1998.
Nebraska	Nebraska Constitution Revision Commission	Statutory: LB 53, approved Feb. 28, 1995. Members to meet 15 days after appointment and serve until final report submitted within two years. First meeting Oct. 3, 1995 - final report June 6, 1997.	12: appointed: by governor (3), by Supreme Court (3), by Legislature (6, including 3 current legislators). Requirement for representation of each congressional district. Chair selected by commission.	\$29,000 appropriation (\$21,000 unspent)	To make a complete study of constitution and determine needed changes, if any, with emphasis on simplification and condensation for purpose of giving legislature broad powers.	15 public meetings. Final report proposed 32 recommendations for constitutional change with 28 proposed amendments ready for referral to voters. 1997 Legislature placed 8 of them on ballot for action in 1998 elections. Subjects include revision of initiative process, elimination of lieutenant governor as presiding officer of legislature and adding equal protection of laws clause.

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 Mexico (b)	Constitutional Revision Commission	Statutory: <u>Laws of 1993</u> , Ch. 271, approved April 7, 1993. <u>N.M.S.A.</u> , Secs. 12-14-1 - 12-15-7. Commission authorized in 1993, appointed in 1994, expired in December, 1995.	21: 15 voting members appointed by governor, 5 from each congressional district, no more than 8 from same party; 6 nonvoting advisory members - 2 representatives appointed by speaker of House, 2 senators appointed by president pro tem of Senate, and 2 ex officio - chief justices of Supreme Court or designee and attorney general or designee.	\$250,000 appropriation to governor's office.	To examine New Mexico and other state constitutions to recommend desirable and necessary constitutional changes.	Monthly meetings April 4, 1994 - December 11, 1995. Final report to governor and legislature December 15, 1995. Recommendations focused on state governmental structure. Highest priority given to amendments article. In 1996 voters approved the commission's amendments proposal as modified by the legislature and a commission proposal on legislative compensation..
Utah	Utah Constitutional Revision Commission	Statutory: Ch. 89, <u>Laws of Utah</u> , 1969; amended by Ch. 107, <u>Laws</u> 1977, which made the commission permanent as of July 1 1977. (Codified as Ch. 54, Title 63, <u>Utah Code Annotated</u> , 1953.)	16: 1 ex officio, 9 appointed - by the speaker of the House (3), president of the Senate (3), and governor (3) - no more than 2 of each group to be from same party; and 6 additional members appointed by the 9 previously appointed members.	Appropriations through 1995 totaled \$1,023,000. In recent years, annual appropriations have 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 voters adopted rights of crime victims amendment and in 1996 amendments on revenue and taxation, jury size, veterans property exemptions and state guarantee of school bonds. In 1996 of 7 study topics two were submitted to legislature as proposed amendments and in 1996 amendments (married women property rights and legislative eligibility). In 1997 comprehensive revision of local government constitutional provisions recommended to legislature.

Notes:

(a) There were no constitutional conventions in 1996-1997.

(b) New Mexico Constitutional Revision Commission (1993-95) was omitted from Table 1.5 in volume 31 of *The Book of the States*.

Table 1.6

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY METHOD OF INITIATION: 1990-91, 1992-93, 1994-95 and 1996-97

Method of installation	Number of states involved				Total proposals				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97
All methods	41	43	43	267	226	239	233	233	145	160	161‡	178	63.3*	66.1*	69.7*‡	76.3*
Legislative proposal	41	42	41	246	197	201	202	193	134	137	151‡	159	67.0*	67.1*	75.7*‡	82.4*
Constitutional initiative	10	13	13	21	29	34	31	40	11	21	10	19	37.9	61.7	32.2	47.5
Constitutional convention .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	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 1990-91, 1992-93, 1994-95 and 1996-97

Subject matter	Total proposed				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97
Proposals of statewide applicability	195.0*	211.0*	199.0*	194.0*	121.0†	139.0†	134.0†	146.0†	61.5*	64.9*	67.3*	75.2*
Bill of Rights	13.0	18.0	26.0	22.0	8.0	15.0	19.0	17.0	61.5	83.3	73.0	77.2
Suffrage & elections	3.0	8.0†	9.0	13.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	12.0	66.6	100.0	66.6	92.3
Legislative branch	45.0	42.0	30.0	27.0	28.0	31.0	23.0	12.0	62.2	73.8	76.6	44.4
Executive branch	9.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	10.0	88.8	86.6	75.0	66.6
Judicial branch	13.0	12.0†	22.0	15.0*	7.0	9.0	15‡.0	17.0	53.8	75.0	72.2‡	93.3*
Local government	7.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	3.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	42.8	60.0	77.7	71.4
Finance & taxation	58.0	54.0	49.0	41.0	36.0	29.0	29.0‡	31.0	62.0	53.7	61.7‡	75.6
State & local debt	4.0	4.0	5.0	9.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	75.0	50.0	40.0	88.8
State functions	29.0	25.0	17.0	21.0	18.0	9.0	9.0‡	17.0	62.0	36.0	46.6‡	80.9
Amendment & revision	0.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	50.0	66.6	75.0
General revision proposals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous proposals	15.0	23.0	10.0	20.0	9.0	16.0	8.0	14.0	60.0	69.5	80.0	70.0
Local amendments	31.0	28.0	34.0	39.0	24.0	21.0	27.0	32.0	74.1*	75.7	79.4	82.0

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 (1996-97)

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of proposals</i>	<i>Number of adoptions</i>	<i>Percentage adopted</i>
Arizona	1.0	1.0	100.00
Arkansas	2.0	1.0	50.00
California	2.0	2.0	100.00
Colorado	7.0	3.0	42.85
Florida	4.0	3.0	75.00
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.00
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.00
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.00
Missouri	2.0	2.0	100.00
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	4.0	1.0	25.00
Nevada	3.0*	3.0*	100.00*
North Dakota	4.0	1.0	25.00
Ohio	1.0	0.0	0.00
Oklahoma	1.0	0.0	0.00
Oregon	9.0	2.0	22.22
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.00
Total	40.0	19.0	47.50

*Nevada voters approved for the second time three initiatives and for the first time one initiative. To become effective, constitutional initiatives require voter approval in two elections. The new initiative was not counted in the table.

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.

For additional information on Chapter Two contact
Michael Conway, at The Council of State Governments,
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Table 2.1
THE GOVERNORS, 1998

<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	Jane Dee Hull (R)	4	09/97 (d)	01/99	...	2	(e)	SS	08/08/35	Mo.
Arkansas	Mike Huckabee (R)	4	07/96 (f)	01/99	...	2 (g)	No	LG	08/24/55	Ar.
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 (h)	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	01/01	1	2 (g)	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	12/98	...	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	Frank O'Bannon (D)	4	01/97	01/01	...	2 (i)	Yes	LG	01/30/30	Ky.
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	Argeo Paul Cellucci (R)	4	07/97 (j)	01/99	...	(k)	Yes	LG	04/24/48	Ma.
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	01/01	...	2 (h)	No	LG	02/11/34	Mo.
Montana	Marc Racicot (R)	4	01/93	01/01	1	2 (l)	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 (m)	2	No	LG	03/30/45	Ill.
New Hampshire	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	2	01/97	01/01	...	...	(f)	PS	01/28/47	Mo.
New Jersey	Christine T. Whitman (R)	4	01/94	01/02	1	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	06/24/45	N.Y.
North Carolina	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	4	01/77	01/01	3 (n)	2	No	LG	05/16/37	N.C.
North Dakota	Edward T. Schafer (R)	4	01/93	01/01	1	...	Yes	LG	08/08/46	N.D.
Ohio	George V. Voinovich (R)	4	01/91	01/99	1	2 (o)	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 (p)	(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, 1998 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
South Dakota	William J. Janklow (R)	4	01/79	01/99	2 (q)	2	Yes	LG	09/23/39	Ill.
Tennessee	Don Sundquist (R)	4	01/95	01/99	...	2	No	SpS (r)	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	01/01	1	3 (s)	Yes	LG	02/11/51	Utah
Vermont	Howard Dean (D)	2	08/91 (t)	01/99	3	...	No	LG	11/17/48	N.Y.
Virginia	Jim Gilmore (R)	4	01/98	01/02	...	(u)	No	LG	10/06/49	Va.
Washington	Gary Locke (D)	4	01/97	01/01	...	(v)	No	LG	01/21/50	Wash.
West Virginia	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	4	01/56	01/01	1(w)	2 (x)	(f)	PS	11/05/22	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	Tauese P. Sunia (D)	4	01/97	01/01	...	2 (y)	Yes	LG	08/29/41	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	01/02	3	2 (n)	Yes	LG	09/09/39	No. Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico	Pedro J. Rosselló (D) (z)	4	01/93	01/01	...	...	(f)	SS	04/05/44	P.R.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Roy L. Schneider (R)	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) Sworn in on 09/05/97 to complete the remainder of Gov. Fife Symington's term.

(e) No lieutenant governor.

(f) As lieutenant governor, became Governor in July, 1996 after Jim Guy Tucker resigned.

(g) Absolute two-term limit, but not necessarily consecutive: After Arkansas Governor Huckabee completes his current term, he is eligible to serve two more terms.

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

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

(j) As lieutenant governor, became governor in July 1997 when Governor William F. Weld resigned.

(k) The term of office will be limited to two consecutive four-year terms beginning with the governor elected in 1998.

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

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

(n) Served 1977-1981, 1981-1985 and 1993-1997.

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

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

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

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

(s) 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.

(t) Succeeded to governor's office August 1991 to serve remainder of unexpired term.

(u) Successive terms forbidden.

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

(w) Served from 1957-1961.

(x) 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.

(y) Limit is statutory.

(z) 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	18	...	★	...	★
Oklahoma	31	...	★	...	10
Oregon*	30	...	★	3	...
Pennsylvania	30	...	★	7	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	★
South Carolina	30	5	★	5	...
South Dakota	18	...	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 1998; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Salary</i>	<i>Governor's office staff (a)</i>	<i>Access to state transportation</i>			<i>Travel allowance</i>	<i>Official residence</i>
			<i>Automobile</i>	<i>Airplane</i>	<i>Helicopter</i>		
Alabama	\$81,151	22	★	★	★	(b)	★
Alaska	81,648	67	★	...	...	(b)	★
Arizona	75,000 to 95,000 on 1/1/99	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	107,000	25	★	★	★	(b)	★
Florida	97,850	264	★	★	...	(b)	★
Georgia	111,480	43	★	★	★	(g)	★
Hawaii	94,780	77.5 (h)	★	...	...	(g)	★
Idaho	85,000	21	★	★	...	(g)	★
Illinois	126,500	125	★	★	★	(b)	★
Indiana	77,200 (i)	35	★	★	★	0	★
Iowa	101,312	19	★	★	...	(b)	★
Kansas	85,225	28.5	★	★	...	(g)	★
Kentucky*	86,352	40	★	★	★	(b)	★
Louisiana	95,000	100	★	...	★	(b)	★
Maine	70,000	21	★	...	...	(g)	★
Maryland	120,000	76	★	★	★	(g)	★
Massachusetts	90,000	85	★	...	★	(g)	...
Michigan	127,300	63	★	★	★	(b)	★
Minnesota*	109,053	36	★	★	★	(g)	★
Mississippi	83,160	33	★	★	★	(g)	★
Missouri	107,329	40	★	★	...	(d)	★
Montana	78,245	25	★	★	★	(b)	★
Nebraska	65,000	21	★	★	★	(b)	★
Nevada	90,000	23	★	★	...	(d)	★
New Hampshire	90,949 (j)	23	★	★	...	(g)	★ (k)
New Jersey	85,000	156	★	...	★	\$61,000	★
New Mexico	90,000	27	★	★	★	\$79,200 (d)	★
New York	130,000	203	★	★	★	(b)	★
North Carolina	107,132	81	★	★	★	\$11,500	★
North Dakota	73,176	17	★	★	...	(g)	★
Ohio	115,752	66	★	★	★	(g)	★
Oklahoma	70,000 to 101,040 1/1/99	34	★	★	...	(g)	★
Oregon*	80,000	27	★	...	...	(g)	★
Pennsylvania	105,000	87	★	★	...	(b)	★
Rhode Island	69,900	49	★	★	★	N.A.	...
South Carolina	106,078	34	★	★	★	(g)	★
South Dakota	82,271	17	★	★	...	(g)	★
Tennessee	85,000	40	★	★	★	(g)	★
Texas	115,345	198	★	★	★	(b)	★
Utah	87,600	17	★	★	...	\$57,100	★
Vermont*	80,724	18	★	...	...	(g)	...
Virginia	110,000 (l)	36	★	★	★	(b)	★
Washington	121,000 (m)	43	★	★	...	(g)	★
West Virginia	90,000	42	★	★	★	(n)	★
Wisconsin	101,861	47	★	★	...	(g)	★
Wyoming	95,000	14 (o)	★	★	...	(d)	★
American Samoa	50,000	23	★	...	...	\$105,000 (d)	★
Guam	90,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	★
No. Mariana Islands	70,000	16	★	...	...	(g,p)	★
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 1998; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

★ — Yes
... — No

(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. 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—\$31,900 in state; \$16,900 out of state. New Mexico—\$79,200 (in state \$45,600, out of state \$33,600). Wyoming—\$50,804 in state; \$45,531 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) Accepts \$66,000.

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

(k) Governor does not occupy residence.

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

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

(n) Included in general expense account.

(o) Also has state planning coordinator.

(p) 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,S	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	1	1
Idaho .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	6	6
Illinois .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	5	5
Indiana .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Iowa .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	7	6
Kansas .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	C	5	5
Kentucky* .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	S	6	6
Louisiana .....	...	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★ (e)	...	8	8
Maine .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	0	0
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	3	3
Massachusetts .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	C	5	10
Michigan	★ (f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	35	6 (d)
Minnesota* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	5	5
Mississippi .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	7	7
Missouri .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	5	5
Montana .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	S	5	5
Nebraska	C (f)	...	...	...	...	C	...	...	5	5
Nevada .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
New Hampshire .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
New Jersey .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	0	0
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	9	7
New York .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (e)	...	3	3
North Carolina .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	C	9	9
North Dakota	★ (f)	...	(g)	C	...	...	★	...	13	16
Ohio	★ (f)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	5	5

THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Veto power (a)								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	Authorization for reorganization through executive order (b)	Number of officials	Number of agencies
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility								
Oklahoma	★ (f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	10	8
Oregon*	★ (f)	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
Rhode Island	★ (f)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	10 (h)
South Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	9	7
Tennessee	★	...	(i)	...	★	...	...	S	0	0
Texas .....	...	★	(j)	★	...	...	...	...	9	6
Utah .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	5	17
Vermont* .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	S	5	5
Virginia .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	S (k)	2	2
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	8
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S; Common Law	10	6
Wisconsin .....	★	...	...	★ (l)	...	...	...	...	5	5
Wyoming .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
American Samoa .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	1	1
Guam .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	1	1
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	★	(j)	(j)	...	...	★	★	1	1
Puerto Rico	★ (f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands* .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	1	1

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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

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

(g) Governor has no veto power.

(h) Divisions within governor's office.

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

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

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

(l) 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	...	...	...	C	...	...	...	...	S	...	C
Arizona	I	★ (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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (k)	...	...	...
Idaho	S	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	★ (c)	...	...
Illinois	C	S	...	...	★	I	...	I	...	★ (c)	...	★ (l)
Indiana	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	S	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★ (c,d,n)	...	...
Kentucky*	S	★	...	★ (o)	...	...	★	★	★ (p,q,r)	★ (c)	...	★
Louisiana	S (g)	S	S	...	★	I	I	I	★	★ (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	★	★	...	★	★	★	S	★ (cc,dd)	★ (c)	★	...
Missouri	C	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (y)	...	★ (y,ee)
Montana	S,I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (c)	...	...
Nebraska	I	S	S	S	...	S	S	★	S,C	...	...	...
Nevada	S,I	★	...	I	...	★	...	★	I	...	...	...
New Hampshire	S	★	★ (a)	★	...	★	★	...	★ (q)	★	...	...
New Jersey	C,S,I	★	★	★ (ff)	(gg)	...	...	...	★ (dd)	...	...	...
New Mexico	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
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

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
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)	...	(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, 1998; except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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	★	...	★	★	13	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	★	★	14	Every two weeks	...
Kentucky*	★	★	20	Gov.'s discretion	...
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	...	13	Gov.'s discretion	...
Maine	★	★ (c)	17	Weekly	...
Maryland	★	★ (c)	...	...	21	Every two weeks	...
Massachusetts	★	★	12	Twice monthly	...
Michigan	★	★	★	22	Gov.'s discretion	...
Minnesota*	★	...	★	26	Regularly	...
Mississippi	(d)	...	...	...
Missouri	★	...	★	★	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana	★	...	★	17	Bi-weekly	★
Nebraska	★	★	15	Monthly	...
Nevada	(d)	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(d)	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	18	Gov.'s discretion	...
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	★	★	★	24	Gov.'s discretion	★
Texas	(d)	...	...	...
Utah	★	(i)	★	...	...	19	Monthly	...
Vermont*	★	★	6	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia	★	★	9	Gov.'s discretion	...
Washington	★	28	Monthly or as needed	...
West Virginia	★	★	9	Weekly	...
Wisconsin	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Wyoming	★	★	15	Gov.'s discretion	★
American Samoa	★	★	★	...	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Guam	★	79	Monthly	...
No. Mariana Islands	★	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	★	18	Gov.'s discretion	...
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 1998, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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.

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:					Transfer of information (files records, etc.)
			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	
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 .....	...	●	★	...	●	●	●	...
Nevada .....	...	5,000	★	...	●	●	●	★ (h)
New Hampshire	★	75,000	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	●	★
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.

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998; except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97w*.

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	★ (f)	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	★ (g)	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 (h)	★	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	...	(i)	(i)	(i)	LG	...
Montana	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Nebraska	★	S (j)	maj. mbrs.	(k)	(k)	...	LG	★
Nevada	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
New Hampshire	★	H	...	S	★	...	PS	...
New Jersey	★ (l)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS	★
New Mexico	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
New York	★	H	maj. mbrs.	(m)	...	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					(n)			
Pennsylvania	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Rhode Island	★	H	1/4 mbrs. (o)	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

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

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) Should the Chief Justice be on trial, or otherwise disqualified, the Senate shall elect a judge of the Supreme Court to preside.

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

(h) House elects three members to prosecute impeachment.

(i) 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.

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

(k) 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.

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

(m) 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).

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

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

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

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

(r) Governor, lieutenant governor.

(s) 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 (b)	(e)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	...	...	4/2 (b)	...	...	...	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/-	
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	4/2	4/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bd. of Education–4/-
Kentucky	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	(g)	...	4/2	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	4/2	4/2	4/-	4/-	4/-	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/-	4/-	Superintendent of Public Instruction–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/-	(d)	...	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

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lt. governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Auditor	Comptroller	Education	Agriculture	Labor	Insurance	Other
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 and/or one full term 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 any period 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	G	CE	GS	G
Alaska	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	AG	GS	GS	AG	AG	GOC
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	G	(c)	G	G	G
Colorado	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	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	G	N.A.	N.A.	CE	N.A.	G
Hawaii	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	(a-6)	GS	(a-9)	GS	AG	GS
Idaho	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-15)
Illinois	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Indiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	AG	AG	A	AG	AG
Iowa	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	(a-16)	CE	GS	GS
Kansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Kentucky	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CE	G	G
Louisiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CE	G	CS
Maine	CE	(t)	CL	CL	CL	GLS	GLS	GLS	A	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	AGS
Montana*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	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	(t)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	GC	(hh)
New Jersey	CE	(t)	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-16)	BG	GS	A
New Mexico	SE	LG	SS	SE	SE	G	(a-16)	G	G	G
New York	CE	CE	G	CE	AG	G	(a-16)	G	G	G
North Carolina	CE	CE	SE	SE	SE	G	G	SE	G	G
North Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	N.A.	CE	G	A
Ohio	CE	CE	CE	C	CE	G	G	G	A	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	GS
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	GS	G	GS	A	(a-15)
Tennessee	CE	(t,vv)	CL	CT	CL	G	(a-16)	G	G	A
Texas	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	G	(a-16)	SE	B	G
Utah	CE	CE	(a-1)	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	G
Vermont	CE	CE	CE	N.A.	CE	SE	GS	GS	GS	(a-15)
Virginia*	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB
Washington	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	(a-15)
West Virginia	CE	(t)	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CE	GS	CS
Wisconsin	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
Wyoming	SE	(a-2)	SE	G	SE	G	GS	GS	A	AG
American Samoa	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	GB	N.A.	GB	GB	N.A.	GB
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 1998, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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, 1997*, 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

GD — Governor

GLS — Governor

GOC — Governor & Council
or cabinet

LG — Lieutenant Governor

LGS — Lieutenant Governor

AT — Attorney General

SS — Secretary of State

Approved by:

Senate

Both houses

Either house

Council

Departmental board

Appropriate legislative committee & Senate

Senate

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Civil rights</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Community affairs</i>	<i>Comptroller</i>	<i>Consumer affairs</i>	<i>Corrections</i>	<i>Economic development</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Election administration</i>	<i>Emergency management</i>
Alabama .....	...	G	G	CS	CS	G	(a-8)	B	CS	G
Alaska	BG	GS	GS	AG	AG	GS	AG	GS	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	(b)	G
California	G	G	G	CE	G	G	(a-7)	CE	CS	G
Colorado	CS	...	CS	AT	CS	GS	G	B	CS	CS
Connecticut	B	B	A	CE	GE	GE	GE	B	CS	A
Delaware	G	(a-2)	N.A.	AG	AT	GS	GS	GS	GS	AG
Florida	AB	N.A.	GB	CE	A	GB	N.A.	CE	SS	A
Georgia	G	B	B	CE	G	N.A.	N.A.	CE	(j)	A
Hawaii	B	GS	G	GS	A	GS	GS	B	B	G
Idaho	B	GS	A	CE	(a-3)	B	A	CE	SS	A
Illinois	GS	GS	(a-7)	CE	(a-3)	GS	(a-7)	B	B	GS
Indiana	AG	LG	N.A.	CE	AT	AG	LT	CE	(l)	AG
Iowa	GS	GS	A	GS	AT	GS	GS	GS	(n)	GS
Kansas	B	(a-1)	A	A	AT	GS	(q)	B	(r)	CS
Kentucky	B	(a-11)	G	(a-15)	(a-3)	G	B	B	B	AG
Louisiana	G	(a-11)	BG	(a-5)	AG	G	G	G	CE	G
Maine	B	(a-11)	...	A	A	GLS	GLS	GLS	A	A
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	(y)	CS
Minnesota	GS	GS	A	(a-15)	AT	GS	GS	GS	(aa)	A
Mississippi .....	...	(a-11)	A	(a-15)	A	GS	GS	BS	A	GS
Missouri	AGS	(a-11)	N.A.	A	(a-3)	GS	GS	BG	SS	A
Montana*	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	CS	CE	SS	CS
Nebraska	B	(a-11)	A	A	A	GS	GS	B	A	A
Nevada	G	G	A	CE	A	G	GD	B	SS	A
New Hampshire	CS	GC	G	AGC	A	GC	GC	B	(a-2)	GC
New Jersey	A	GS	GS	(a-6)	A	GS	A	GS	A	A
New Mexico	N.A.	(a-11)	G	(a-4)	G	G	G	N.A.	A	A
New York	G	G	(a-2)	CE	G	G	G	B	G	AG
North Carolina	AG	G	AG	GC	(a-3)	G	AG	SE	G	AG
North Dakota	(a-18)	(a-11)	N.A.	A	CS	CS	G	CE	CS	A
Ohio	B	G	A	(a-4)	B	G	G	B	A	A
Oklahoma	B	G	(a-7)	A	B	B	(a-7)	CE	L	G
Oregon	A	...	G	CE	A	GS	GS	SE	A	AG
Pennsylvania	BG	GS	N.A.	G	AT	GS	(a-7)	GS	G	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	GS	GS	(a-11)	(a-23)	AT	GS	G	GS	SS	A
Tennessee	BA	(a-11)	(a-11)	A	A	G	G	G	SS	A
Texas	B	G	G	CE	(a-3)	B	(a-7)	B	(xx)	A
Utah	AGS	G	G	AGS	AGS	G	AGS	AB	AGS	AGS
Vermont	(aaa)	GS	GS	(a-15)	AT	AGS	AGS	BS	(bbb)	AG
Virginia*	GB	GB	GB	GB	N.A.	GB	(ccc)	GB	GB	GB
Washington	G	G	G	(a-4)	A	G	G	CE	A	A
West Virginia	GS	GS	GS	CE	A	GS	(a-8)	(ddd)	(a-2)	GS
Wisconsin	A	GS	A	CS	(fff)	GS	CS	CE	B	GS
Wyoming	CS	GS	AG	SE	A	GS	AG	SE	CS	A
American Samoa	N.A.	GB	(a-7)	(a-4)	(a-3)	A	(a-7)	GB	G	G
U.S. Virgin Islands*	G	G	G	(a-15)	G	G	N.A.	G	B	G

Appointed by:

A — Agency head
 AB — Agency head
 AG — Agency head
 AGC — Agency head
 AGS 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:

Board
 Governor
 Governor & Council
 Appropriate legislative committee
 Senate president & House speaker
 Governor
 Governor & Senate
 Senate
 Agency head
 Senate

(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

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Employment services</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>Environment protection</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Fish & wildlife</i>	<i>General services</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Higher education</i>	<i>Highways</i>	<i>Historic preservation</i>
Alabama	CS	A	B	G	CS	CS	B	BS	G	B
Alaska	AG	AG	GS	AG	GS	AG	AG	AG	AG	A
Arizona	A	A	GS	A	B	A	GS	B	A	A
Arkansas	G	G	BG	G	B	A	BG	B	B	A
California	A	B	G	G	G	G	G	B	CS	G
Colorado	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	(a-5)	GS	B	(a-29)	(d)
Connecticut	A	A	GE	GE	(e)	GE	GE	B	A	B
Delaware	GS	A	GS	GS	AG	(a-5)	AG	B	GS	AG
Florida	A	A	GB	A	B	GB	A	AGC	GB	SS
Georgia	A	N.A.	A	(a-4)	A	A	A	B	(a-29)	A
Hawaii	CS	CS	G	(a-6)	CS	(a-25)	GS	B	CS	(a-19)
Idaho	GS	A	G	GS	B	A	GS	B	(a-29)	B
Illinois	GS	(a-9)	GS	(a-6)	(a-19)	(a-5)	GS	B	A	GS
Indiana	AG	LG	AG	(a-6)	A	(a-5)	AG	AG	(a-29)	N.A.
Iowa	GS	A	A	(o)	A	GS	GS	(p)	A	A
Kansas	GS	A	A	N.A.	CS	N.A.	G	B	(a-29)	CS
Kentucky	AG	AG	G	G	B	(a-5)	G	B	AG	B
Louisiana	CS	G	G	(a-5)	G	(a-5)	G	G	(a-29)	CS
Maine	A	G	GLS	(a-5)	GLS	A	GLS	GLS	(a-29)	AB
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)	(z)	CS	GS	CS	(a-29)	CS
Minnesota	A	A	A	GS	CS	(a-5)	GS	B	A	AB
Mississippi	BS	A	GS	GS	BS	A	BS	BS	(a-29)	BS
Missouri	A	A	A	(a-5)	(dd)	A	N.A.	B	B	N.A.
Montana*	CS	CS	G	G	CS	CS	G	B	G	CS
Nebraska	A	A	GS	(ee)	(ff)	A	GS	B	GS	B
Nevada	A	CS	A	(a-9)	GB	(a-5)	AG	B	(a-29)	A
New Hampshire	GC	G	GC	(a-5)	BGC	(a-5)	AGC	B	(a-29)	GC
New Jersey	A	GS	GS	(a-6)	B	A	GS	B	(a-29)	A
New Mexico	(a-18)	G	G	G	N.A.	G	G	B	G	G
New York	(a-18)	N.A.	G	(a-9)	CS	G	G	(a-12)	(a-29)	(a-20)
North Carolina	G	AG	AG	(a-6)	BG	(a-5)	AG	B	AG	AG
North Dakota	G	CS	CS	A	G	(a-6)	G	B	(a-29)	CS
Ohio	G	A	G	(a-6)	A	G	G	B	(a-29)	B
Oklahoma	(mm)	G	B	G	B	(a-5)	B	B	(nn)	B
Oregon	GS	GS	B	(a-6)	N.A.	(a-5)	AG	B	(a-29)	B
Pennsylvania	G	N.A.	G	(a-6)	(rr)	GS	GS	G	G	G
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	A	G	GS	G	A	(a-5)	GS	B	A	A
Tennessee	A	A	N.A.	G	B	G	(www)	B	(a-29)	AG
Texas	B	A	B	(a-9)	B	B	B	B	(a-29)	B
Utah	AGS	AGS	G	AGS	AGS	(a-5)	(yy)	B	(a-29)	AGS
Vermont	GS	GS	N.A.	AGS	AGS	AGS	AGS	N.A.	(a-29)	CS
Virginia*	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington	A	N.A.	G	G	B	(a-5)	G	B	(a-29)	A
West Virginia	GS	GS	GS	GS	A,CS	G	GS	(eee)	(a-29)	GS
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	(ggg)	(a-5)	A	N.A.	A	CS
Wyoming	AG	CS	GS	SE	BG	(a-5)	GS	B	BGS	CS
American Samoa	A	GB	GB	(a-4)	GB	G	GB	(a-12)	(a-29)	A
U.S. Virgin Islands*	(a-18)	G	G	G	N.A.	N.A.	G	CE	G	G

(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 Secretary of State (CE); and Supervisor of Elections (CE).

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

(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 & Addiction Services (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

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	GS	AG	AG	GS	AG	AG	...	L
Arizona	A	GS	B	...	A	CS	B	A	(a-6)	L
Arkansas	G	G	G	...	BA	G	G	AG	...	L
California	G	CE	N.A.	(a-10)	G	G	G	G	G	G
Colorado	CS	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	GS	(a-6)	L
Connecticut	GE	GE	GE	GB	(f)	CS	CS	A	(a-13)	L
Delaware	GS	CE	GS	AG	(g)	(a-14)	AG	GS	G	CE
Florida	A	(a-4)	BGC	(i)	A	(a-14)	A	A	G	GOC
Georgia	A	CE	CE	A	A	B	A	G	G	G
Hawaii	CS	AG	GS	(a-7)	CS	GS	CS	GS	G	(k)
Idaho	(a-5)	GS	GS	GS	A	...	B	B	(a-7)	CE
Illinois	(a-5)	AG	GS	GS	A	GS	(a-19)	A	N.A.	SL
Indiana	AG	AG	AG	(m)	AG	AG	AG	AG	N.A.	AG
Iowa	GS	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	(a-11)	CE
Kansas	A	SE	A	B	A	(a-20)	GS	A	...	L
Kentucky	(s)	GS	G	AG	G	G	G	G	(a-6)	CE
Louisiana	CS	CE	G	N.A.	G	G	N.A.	CS	CS	L
Maine	A	GLS	GLS	A	GLS	(u)	A	A	G	CL
Maryland*	A	N.A.	AG	GS	(v)	GS	N.A.	GS	GS	ASH
Massachusetts*	GLS	B	B	BA	(w)	BA	(x)	GLS	(a-11)	CE
Michigan	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	B	CS	B	...	CL
Minnesota	A	(a-7)	GS	CS	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	(bb)
Mississippi	BS	SE	...	N.A.	(cc)	BS	BS	BS	A	CE
Missouri	A	GS	N.A.	A	A	N.A.	A	G	(a-6)	CE
Montana*	CS	A	G	CS	CS	G	CS	CS	(a-6)	L
Nebraska	A	GS	GS	GS	(gg)	GS	B	A	GS	CE
Nevada	G	A	A	...	GD	G	N.A.	G	(a-5)	L
New Hampshire	AGC	GC	GC	N.A.	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	G	(a-9)
New Jersey	G	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	A
New Mexico	G	B	G	G	(ii)	G	G	G	...	G
New York	(a-16)	G	G	(jj)	G	(a-14)	G	G	(a-11)	(a-9)
North Carolina	AG	SE	SE	...	AG	G	AG	G	AG	SE
North Dakota	CS	CE	CE	(a-2)	CS	CS	G	A	N.A.	(kk)
Ohio	A	G	A	G	(ll)	G	A	A	(a-6)	CE
Oklahoma	(oo)	CE	CE	...	(pp)	(a-28)	(a-28)	GS	...	CE
Oregon	A	GS	SE	...	AG	GOC	B	A	B	A
Pennsylvania	G	GS	GS	GS	(ss)	GS	AG	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	G	(a-7)	GS	A	(uu)	GS	A	GS	(a-15)	L
Tennessee	A	G	G	A	A	G	A	G	N.A.	CL
Texas	B	G	B	B	B	B	B	A	(a-6)	L
Utah	AGS	G	G	AGS	AGS	G	AGS	G	(a-6)	CE
Vermont	A	GS	GS	SS	AGS	GS	AGS	AGS	N.A.	CE
Virginia*	GB	SL	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	(a-6)	SL
Washington	G	CE	G	G	A	CE	G	G	(a-15)	CE
West Virginia	GS	GS	GS	...	G	GS	N.A.	GS	G	N.A.
Wisconsin	A	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	GS	(a-6)	L
Wyoming	A	G	GS	AG	GS	G	AG	AG	G	SE
American Samoa	(a-29)	G	N.A.	N.A.	(a-27)	AG	GB	A	(a-7)	G
U.S. Virgin Islands*	(a-6)	(a-1)	G	N.A.	G	(a-19)	G	G	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 the Secretary of State (CE); and Director, Election Division (A).

(k) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor (L); and Division Head, Division of Audit (CS).

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

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

(n) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); and Director of Elections (CS).

(o) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Revenue; and Director, Department of Management (GS).

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

(q) 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).

(r) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of the State (CE); and Deputy Assistant for Elections (SS).

(s) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Information Systems (G); and Executive Director, Information Resources Management, Finance & Administration (AG).

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	CS	B	SE	CS	G	B	CS	CS	G	G	B
Alaska	(a-15)	AG	AG	(a-16)	GB	GS	CS	AG	AG	GS	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)	G	G	G	G	G	B	G	G	G	(a-27)
Colorado	CS	A	GS	CS	CS	GS	CS	CS	(d)	GS	CS
Connecticut	(a-9)	A	GE	A	GE	GE	CS	GE	A	GE	CS
Delaware	CE	AG	AG	AG	AG	(h)	B	AG	A	GS	GS
Florida	(a-26)	SS	L	A	GOC	A	A	A	A	A	A
Georgia	G	AB	N.A.	A	N.A.	A	A	B	A	BG	A
Hawaii	CS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	CS	...	(a-11)	GS	CS
Idaho	CE	A	GS	A	GS	A	...	A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Illinois	(a-9)	SS	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS
Indiana	CE	AG	AG	AG	AG	A	A	AG	LG	AG	AG
Iowa	(a-26)	BA	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	A	GS	A
Kansas	(a-9)	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
Kentucky	G	G	GS	(a-5)	G	G	CS	G	G	G	G
Louisiana	CS	G	B	CS	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Maine	A	B	G	A	A	GLS	G	A	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	GS	GS	GS
Minnesota	A	A	A	A	GS	A	A	A	A	GS	A
Mississippi .....	...	N.A.	SE	A	GS	N.A.	A	GS	A	BS	GS
Missouri	(a-9)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	(a-17)	A
Montana* .....	...	B	SE	CS	G	G	CS	AT	CS	CS	G
Nebraska	A	B	A	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	AGC	AGC	AGC	CS	GC	AGC
New Jersey	(a-6)	N.A.	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
New Mexico	G	...	B	G	G	G	A	G	G	(a-17)	A
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	G	(a-16)	G	G	(a-14)	G	(a-11)	G	(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	B	A	B	G	A	A	A	G	G
Oklahoma	(a-9)	B	CE	A	G	B	A	GS	G	(qq)	B
Oregon .....	...	A	GS	A	N.A.	GS	A	GS	A	BS	AG
Pennsylvania	(a-4)	...	GS	AG	GS	G	AG	GS	AG	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	AG	SE	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	GS	(a-27)
Tennessee	(a-9)	SS	SE	A	G	A	A	G	G	G	G
Texas	(a-9)	A	B	A	(a-9)	G	A	B	A	B	L
Utah	AGS	AGS	AGS	AGS	G	(zz)	AGS	AGS	AGS	G	AGS
Vermont	(a-15)	G	GB	CS	AGS	AGS	CS	A	AGS	GS	AGS
Virginia*	(a-9)	GB	SL	CS	GB	GB	(a-14)	GB	CS	GB	(a-27)
Washington	(a-4)	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	A	B	(a-27)
West Virginia	G	GS	G	N.A.	GS	GS	B	N.A.	N.A.	GS	GS
Wisconsin	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	GS	GS	A
Wyoming	SE	AG	G	CS	GS	GS	AG	BGS	AG	BGS	GS
American Samoa	(a-4)	(a-12)	N.A.	A	(a-4)	GB	GB	GB	(a-7)	GB	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands*	N.A.	G	N.A.	N.A.	G	G	G	G	G	N.A.	G

(t) In Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee and (t) Inc. (B) 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.

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

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

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

(x) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Forests and Parks,

Department of Environmental Management (BA); and Director, Recreational Facilities, Metropolitan District Commission (BA).

(y) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); and Director, Bureau of Elections (CS).

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

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

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

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Bureau Director, Mental Retardation Division, Department of Mental Health; and Executive Director, Department of Mental Health (BS).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Acting Chief, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Chief, Division of Wildlife, same department (B).

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

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

(gg) Responsibilities shared between Director Mental Health & Human Services, Department of Health & Human Services; and Director, same department (GS).

(hh) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Administration Services (GC); and Assistant Commissioner & Budget Office, Budget Office same department (ACG).

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

(jj) Responsibilities shared between Executive Coordinator, Office of Professional Responsibility (CS); Commissioner, State Education Department (B); and Secretary of State (G).

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

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

(rr) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Fish Commission; 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 (GS).

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

(ww) Responsibilities shared between Chief Health Officer, Department of Health (A); and Commissioner, same department (G).

(xx) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (A).

(yy) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Department of Health (G); and Director, Division of Health Care Financing, same department (AGS).

(zz) Department of Human Services.

(aaa) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Public Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General (AT); and Executive Director, Human Rights Commission.

(bbb) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); and Director of Elections, Office of Secretary of State (CS).

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

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

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

(fff) 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).

(ggg) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of Fisheries Management & Habitat Protection, Department of Natural Resources (CS); and Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management, Division of Resource Management (CS).

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	\$87,643	\$90,720 (b)	\$61,780	\$115,695	\$61,780	\$65,958	\$65,958	\$61,350	\$135,000	\$65,958
Alaska	81,648	\$76,176	(a-1)	83,292	(a-9)	86,292	\$86,292	N.A.	92,844	86,292
Arizona	75,000	(a-2)	54,600	76,440	54,600	73,706	114,130	87,125	87,000	93,500
Arkansas	65,182	31,505	40,739	54,318	40,739	76,056	101,665	68,438	90,602	76,790
California	114,286	94,500	94,500	107,100	94,500	120,838	(e)	115,083	107,939	115,083
Colorado	70,000	48,500	48,500	60,000	48,500	95,640	96,640	95,640	82,260	95,640
Connecticut	78,000	55,000	50,000	60,000	50,000	64,000 (c)	84,000 (c)	64,000 (c)	64,000 (c)	94,763 (c)
Delaware	107,000	44,600	89,900	99,100	79,700	78,200	83,800	83,800	96,300	96,300
Florida	107,961	103,415	106,870	106,461	106,870	97,279	101,143	106,460	(a-9)	105,029 (l)
Georgia	111,480	72,812	89,538	102,211	96,804	97,279	86,814	89,545	86,835	109,020
Hawaii	94,780	90,041	(a-1)	85,302	(a-6)	123,957	(a-9)	85,302	74,655	85,302
Idaho	85,000	22,500	67,500	75,000	67,500	85,696	68,203	72,009	73,008	(a-15)
Illinois	126,590	89,357	111,697	111,697	96,804	72,233	93,080	89,357	92,636	92,563
Indiana	77,199 (t)	64,000	45,999	59,202	45,994	68,705	77,000	63,617	77,461	73,673
Iowa	101,313	70,919	80,524	94,485	80,524	99,126	82,620	80,524	64,400	98,664
Kansas	85,225	96,661	66,206	76,144	66,206	72,290	83,835	82,363	63,036	83,257
Kentucky	93,905	79,832	79,832	79,832	79,832	78,750	69,417	79,832	N.A.	N.A.
Louisiana	95,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	50,000	119,600	85,000	75,920	81,192
Maine	70,000	(z)	60,154	69,347	66,144	51,605	74,110	74,110	73,258	68,557
Maryland	120,000	100,000	70,000	100,000	100,000	76,585 (c)	89,330 (c)	89,330 (c)	65,660 (c)	104,195 (c)
Massachusetts*	75,000	60,000	85,000	62,500	60,000	87,954	73,156	53,570	69,015	77,547
Michigan	124,195	91,686	112,439	112,439	99,994	97,386	(a-6)	96,027	81,369	99,994
Minnesota	114,506	62,980	62,980	89,454	62,980	97,280	67,505	67,505	67,505	(a-15)
Mississippi	83,160	40,800	75,000	90,800	75,000	80,000	67,623	75,000	85,000	65,685
Missouri	107,268	64,823	86,046	93,120	86,046	71,892	93,211	84,193	70,536	79,680
Montana	78,246	53,407	62,848	66,756	70,420	70,420	70,420	40,420	70,420	70,420
Nebraska	65,000	47,000	52,000	64,500	49,500	58,173	78,000	74,405	82,984	77,689
Nevada	90,000	20,000	62,500	85,000	62,500	74,431	87,581	64,915	65,623	(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)	76,983
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	69,400	75,352	N.A.	61,895	71,148
New York	130,000	110,000	90,832	110,000	80,000	90,832	(a-16)	90,832	90,832	105,805
North Carolina	107,132	94,552	94,552	94,552	94,552	79,554	92,378	94,552	94,552	113,875
North Dakota	73,176	60,132	55,464	62,592	55,464	97,608	N.A.	55,464	55,488	(oo)
Ohio	111,467	57,637	82,347	85,509	82,347	90,355	95,326	90,376	62,005	106,683
Oklahoma	70,000	62,500	42,500	75,000	70,000	97,279	70,520	68,000	78,318	(a-15)
Oregon	88,300	(a-2)	67,900	72,800	67,900	78,624	95,544	78,624	71,256	(a-5)
Pennsylvania	105,035	83,027	72,024	107,016	107,016	72,024	96,400	92,640	72,024	99,300
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	84,740	30,766 (ww)	57,576	71,973	57,576	71,784	70,745	70,745	74,900	(a-15)
Tennessee	85,000	(z)	86,484	107,820	86,484	81,264	(a-15)	81,264	81,264	75,804
Texas	99,122	99,122	76,966	79,247	79,247	63,431	(a-16)	79,247	97,056	99,000
Utah	87,600	68,100	(a-1)	73,700	68,100	76,191	82,497	76,191	76,191	82,495
Vermont	80,725	40,289	60,825	61,027	60,825	57,491	73,008	60,528	63,128	(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	97,279	93,659	93,659	93,659	(a-15)
West Virginia	99,000	(z)	65,000	75,000	65,000	50,000	70,000	70,000	55,000	36,420 (c)
Wisconsin	101,861	54,795	49,719	97,756	49,719	80,500	101,859	89,500	74,500	86,161
Wyoming	95,000	(a-2)	77,000	80,000	77,000	75,132	68,000	65,662	55,008	60,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	80,000	75,000	(a-1)	65,000	48,459	65,000	65,000	65,000	(a-1)	65,000

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 1998, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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, 1997*, 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.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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 .....	...	\$96,592	\$65,958	\$67,392	\$50,076 (c)	\$79,000	(a-8)	\$130,000	\$31,408 (c)	\$65,958
Alaska	\$86,244	N.A.	86,292	74,592	62,784	86,292	N.A.	86,292	83,124	74,592
Arizona	98,061	104,520	(a-7)	83,233	90,000	117,875	(a-7)	54,600	(a-2)	69,340
Arkansas .....	...	(a-11)	(a-27)	(a-15)	(a-3)	97,225	84,395	100,213	(a-2)	58,514
California	95,239	115,083	82,164	90,000	107,939	115,083	(a-7)	107,100	(f)	95,239
Colorado	82,260	...	82,160	84,660	76,296	95,640	95,640	120,000	55,680	61,392
Connecticut	64,000 (c)	...	72,000 (c)	50,000	64,000 (c)	89,000 (c)	72,000 (c)	84,000 (c)	61,642 (c)	69,340 (c)
Delaware	54,500	(a-2)	...	80,000	66,700	89,900	89,900	113,700	50,500	57,200
Florida	50,933	...	101,143	106,870	66,837	108,004	...	106,870	70,448	87,763
Georgia	73,183	103,764	103,764	(a-4)	87,768	86,832	(a-7)	91,578	75,204	95,178
Hawaii	75,000	85,302	74,800	85,302	65,700	85,302	85,302	90,041	77,966	76,404
Idaho	50,565	(r)	46,654	67,500	(a-3)	79,040	52,749	67,500	68,390	56,763
Illinois	77,444	89,357	(a-7)	96,804	(a-3)	104,369	(a-7)	149,203	86,760	72,233
Indiana	59,094	(a-1)	46,752	(a-23)	69,545	82,212	70,199	63,099	(u)	82,328
Iowa	71,400	89,381	79,165	(a-6)	82,950	85,000	105,986	102,560	(a-2)	54,460
Kansas	58,879	96,661	59,704	65,037	61,036	86,069	(x)	112,000	66,206	49,025
Kentucky	75,870	(a-11)	77,343	(a-15)	(a-3)	82,273	140,000	151,938	71,691	78,324
Louisiana	20,800	(a-11)	N.A.	(a-5)	65,000	75,000	80,000	115,008	85,000	28,824
Maine	52,666	(a-11)	N.A.	62,462	61,256	77,896	77,896	74,110	43,035	55,224
Maryland	70,912 (c)	104,195 (c)	65,660 (c)	100,000	65,660 (c)	76,585 (c)	104,195 (c)	119,000	65,660 (c)	56,293 (c)
Massachusetts*	50,117	(a-11)	69,015	77,546	64,482	58,912	70,666	77,547	69,015	63,273
Michigan	95,985	95,777	N.A.	60,761 (c)	101,560	99,994	79,991	97,363	(a-2)	60,761 (c)
Minnesota	60,009	67,505	67,505	(a-15)	78,509	67,505	67,505	78,509	(ff)	69,990
Mississippi .....	...	85,000	82,985	85,000	60,611	85,000	85,000	107,243	63,690	65,000
Missouri	51,360	(a-11)	64,608	77,640	(a-3)	84,192	84,192	101,748	38,880	64,824
Montana	51,230	70,420	48,197	70,420	51,904	70,420	58,477	62,848	35,256	43,848
Nebraska	67,301	(a-11)	49,823	80,115	51,979	79,970	90,562	100,237	(a-2)	46,452
Nevada	57,655	87,581	36,165	62,500	52,384	87,581	77,357	87,581	41,350	53,566
New Hampshire	41,340 (c)	76,983	62,232	47,230 (c)	(a-3)	59,542 (c)	45,176 (c)	76,983 (a-2)	60,000	81,285
New Jersey	83,483	100,225	100,225	(a-6)	91,639	N.A.	78,928	100,225	63,000	81,285
New Mexico	48,810	(a-11)	56,516	(a-4)	69,832	75,352	75,352	85,001	49,991	44,418
New York	82,614	90,832	(a-2)	110,000	76,421	102,335	90,832	136,500	82,614	79,329 (c)
North Carolina	52,354	92,378	72,632	117,669	(a-3)	92,378	86,164	94,552	76,089	71,760
North Dakota	(a-18)	(a-11)	...	(pp)	41,040	54,540	88,296	56,568	26,640	49,116
Ohio	82,950	92,132	91,270	(a-4)	103,376	101,650	97,781	135,845	74,547	57,554
Oklahoma	50,200	101,660	(a-7)	68,700	52,316	74,180	(a-7)	75,000	67,961	42,553
Oregon	64,668	...	78,600	(a-5)	N.A.	86,616	86,616	67,900	78,624	64,668
Pennsylvania	87,942	97,787	N.A.	94,200	N.A.	80,026	97,787	80,026	54,142	86,025
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	70,745	70,745	(a-11)	(a-23)	47,382	72,513	77,250	70,745	42,083	54,995
Tennessee	65,100	(a-11)	69,180	40,488	81,264	86,484	86,484	86,484	68,748	67,740
Texas	54,768	79,536	79,536	79,247	(a-3)	120,000	(a-7)	156,014	76,966	55,704
Utah	59,133	73,080	82,184	(a-15)	57,587	88,197	71,535	65,939	35,350	67,756
Vermont	(zz)	69,638	69,638	(a-15)	56,222	67,828	58,510	67,350	(a-2)	50,731
Virginia*	62,318	104,097	104,097	94,241	...	100,369	116,113	116,113	62,318	70,984
Washington	72,351	93,660	(a-7)	(a-4)	98,400	93,660	93,660	86,600	64,656	61,560
West Virginia	40,000	105,000	105,000	70,000	54,504	55,000	(a-8)	(bbb)	(a-2)	40,000
Wisconsin	71,762	87,784	63,001	84,153	89,880	94,238	48,034	88,089	64,074	55,566
Wyoming	41,941	66,647	52,692	77,000	44,040	71,000	52,692	77,000	28,038	46,462
U.S. Virgin Islands	37,000	65,000	65,000	(a-15)	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	55,000	45,000

(b) \$50/session day, \$3,780/month for office expense and mileage.

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

Alabama: Comptroller, \$102,752; Consumer affairs, \$76,388; Elections administration, \$47,606; Employment services, \$76,388; Fish & Wildlife, \$76,388; General services, \$70,850; Information systems, \$102,752; Parks & recreation, \$76,388; Purchasing, \$82,238; Solid waste management, \$76,388; State police, \$61,074

Connecticut: Adjutant general, \$87,000; Administration, \$106,000; Agriculture, \$87,000; Banking, \$87,000; Budget, \$121,728; Civil rights, \$87,000; Community affairs, \$95,000; Consumer affairs, \$87,000; Corrections, \$106,000; Economic development, \$95,000; Education, \$106,000; Elections administration, \$79,069; Emergency management, \$88,943; Employment services, \$87,000; Energy, \$87,000; Environmental protection, \$95,000; Finance, \$106,000.

Maryland: Adjutant general, \$94,191; Administration, \$109,865; Agriculture, \$109,865; Banking, \$80,754; Budget, \$128,146; Civil rights, \$87,214; Commerce, \$128,146; Community affairs, \$80,754; Consumer affairs, \$80,754; Corrections, \$84, 191; Economic development, \$128,196; Election administration, \$80,754; Emergency management, \$69,234; Employment services, \$74,774; Energy, \$80,754; Environmental protection, \$109,865; Fi-

nance, \$128,146; Health, \$128,146; Higher education, \$118,653; Historic preservation, \$80,754; Information systems, \$87,214; Labor, \$87,214; Licensing, \$109,865; Natural resources, \$118,653; Parks and recreation, \$80,754; Personnel, \$87,214; Planning, \$101,727; Post-audit, \$101,727; Pre-audit, \$87,214; Public library development, \$80,754; Purchasing, \$80,754; Revenue, \$87,214; Social services, \$87,214; Solid waste management, \$80,754; Police, \$109, 865; Tourism, \$87,214; Transportation, \$128,146.

Michigan: Comptroller, \$95,118; Emergency management, \$89,209; General services, \$95,118; Historic preservation, \$95,118; Information systems, \$95,118; Parks & recreation, \$95,118; Purchasing, \$95,118; Revenue, \$105,152; Solid waste management, \$95,118.

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

New Hampshire: Secretary of State, \$68,768; Treasurer, \$68,768; Adjutant General, \$72,888; Agriculture, \$57,487; Banking, \$72,888; Civil rights, \$49,315; Comptroller, \$60,571; Corrections, \$74,439; Economic development, \$57,487; Employment services, \$68,768; Environmental protection, \$74,939; Fish & wildlife, \$57,487; Higher education, \$49,242; Historic preservation, \$60,571; Insurance, \$72,888; Mental health & retardation, \$74,939.

New York: Emergency management, \$99,936; Fish & wildlife, \$99,936;

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	\$50,076 (c)	\$65,016	\$104,500	\$65,958	\$50,076 (c)	\$46,436 (c)	\$160,745	\$130,000	\$65,958 (d)	\$69,660
Alaska	80,244	74,592	86,292	N.A.	86,292	89,484	92,448	N.A.	83,124	67,488
Arizona	83,659	104,520	112,600	89,437	95,519	85,000	117,500	66,975	96,574	52,826
Arkansas	95,995	77,621	84,615	101,665	84,747	83,485	144,909	95,570	109,824	54,872
California	98,652	103,178	115,083	115,083	107,939	107,939	107,939	131,004	80,820	71,340
Colorado	(a-18)	75,000	84,060	(a-9)	93,300	(a-15)	95,640	110,000	95,640	70,008
Connecticut	64,000 (c)	64,000 (c)	72,000 (c)	84,000 (c)	(h)	95,000	95,000	114,000	83,500	63,087
Delaware	(a-18)	38,646	(a-19)	96,300	69,900	(a-5)	124,100	61,200	89,900	68,800
Florida	88,580 (m)	82,782	101,143	66,837	101,770	101,143	130,000	206,515	104,500	75,732
Georgia	77,850	N.A.	99,234	(a-4)	85,524	(a-5)	135,570	215,384	(a-29)	79,404
Hawaii	72,444	90,624	76,404	(a-6)	65,172	(a-25)	85,302	156,060	82,932	(a-19)
Idaho	69,992	61,048	76,502	76,502	89,502	53,560	87,401	N.A.	101,566	55,993
Illinois	96,804	(a-19)	89,357	(s)	(a-19)	(a-5)	96,804	150,000	96,346	79,780
Indiana	78,522	48,249	77,000	(a-6)	62,400	(a-5)	100,103	105,000	(a-29)	N.A.
Iowa	91,993	79,165	79,165	(a-6)	79,165	(a-5)	82,596	(w)	86,949	73,510
Kansas	82,354	41,423	74,997	(y)	40,335	(a-5)	81,000	115,955	(a-29)	65,990
Kentucky	N.A.	61,169	73,660	82,687	76,730	(a-5)	136,138	N.A.	85,946	57,595
Louisiana	57,372	73,800	77,700	(a-5)	60,320	(a-5)	99,804	155,000	(a-29)	47,028
Maine	N.A.	68,557	77,896	(a-5)	70,658	68,557	77,896	N.A.	(a-29)	60,154
Maryland	60,798 (c)	65,660 (c)	89,330 (c)	104,195 (c)	N.A.	(a-5)	104,195 (c)	96,475 (c)	(a-29)	65,660 (c)
Massachusetts* .....	...	63,272	66,606	(a-5)	66,606	(a-5)	77,547	80,067	73,156	63,273
Michigan	77,569	...	96,027	(a-6)	(ee)	66,190 (c)	99,994	65,605	(a-29)	66,190 (c)
Minnesota	67,505	60,009	61,909	78,509	67,505	(a-5)	67,505	108,360	90,202	N.A.
Mississippi	70,000	76,164	85,000	85,000	80,000	67,623	126,292	138,530	85,000	70,000
Missouri	69,660	67,596	76,248	93,211	(hh)	67,548	92,628	132,564	101,064	44,076
Montana	52,732	58,477	70,420	70,420	70,420	42,999	70,420	113,368	70,420	46,702
Nebraska	56,460	58,305	86,720	(ii)	(jj)	65,284	91,961	105,070	89,034	78,175
Nevada	72,110	36,962 (c)	81,143	(a-9)	69,083	N.A.	72,109	182,000	(a-29)	38,546 (c)
New Hampshire	53,375 (c)	48,787	59,542 (c)	(a-5)	45,176 (c)	(a-5)	N.A.	36,961 (c)	(a-29)	47,230 (c)
New Jersey	79,507	100,225	100,225	(a-6)	75,894	85,000	100,225	95,000	100,225	84,349
New Mexico	75,352	75,352	75,352	N.A.	73,262	75,352	75,352	79,102	75,352	60,100
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	117,520	59,293	72,056	(a-6)	72,569	(a-5)	115,632	240,000	110,676	61,917
North Dakota	63,864	47,904	67,200	(a-9)	63,852	(a-5)	86,760	139,909	(a-29)	42,228
Ohio	95,202	72,571	96,408	(a-6)	77,064	95,326	94,120	157,394	(a-29)	N.A.
Oklahoma	(ss)	66,493	72,000	70,691	68,900	(a-5)	97,620	171,150	111,200	58,611
Oregon	78,624	71,256	78,624	(a-5)	76,332	(a-5)	78,624	133,668	(a-29)	85,000
Pennsylvania	88,600	N.A.	90,900	(a-6)	81,891	76,025	102,934	77,900	(a-29)	78,749
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	57,123	77,250	(a-19)	72,100	60,758	(a-5)	70,745	126,000	68,661	44,678
Tennessee	72,000	49,272	N.A.	86,484	81,264	81,264	120,000	125,000	(a-29)	45,194
Texas	99,999	67,500	105,000	(a-9)	105,000	78,000	148,681	125,106	(a-29)	63,362
Utah	81,912	50,279	89,199	86,485	81,912	82,497	97,489	N.A.	(a-29)	60,782
Vermont	61,360	69,047	72,737	65,187	59,384	65,852	79,996	N.A.	(a-29)	55,265
Virginia*	82,417	95,036	96,911	104,097	85,335	82,417	113,558	113,800	96,187	71,666
Washington	66,288	72,120	93,659	115,824	93,660	93,659	93,659	100,008	(a-29)	63,084
West Virginia	65,000	(a-14)	65,000	70,000	38,976 (c)	34,032 (c)	(ccc)	(ddd)	(a-29)	50,000
Wisconsin	88,011	69,336	90,669	89,231	(eee)	(a-5)	89,183	N.A.	(a-29)	45,827
Wyoming	62,652	40,320	69,000	77,000	70,336	68,000	72,000	75,000	(a-29)	41,148
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-18)	54,500	65,000	65,000	55,000	N.A.	65,000	61,600	46,000	48,627

Licensing, \$90,608.

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.

Virginia: Licensing, \$76,346.

West Virginia: Budget, \$59,220; Fish & wildlife, \$63,372; General services, \$55,344; Information systems, \$67,812.

(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, \$72,115 - \$92,505; and Director, Wildlife Division, \$55,689 - \$75,501.

(i) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation, \$84,000 - \$106,000; and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, \$84,000 - \$106,000.

(j) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Mental Health, \$106,500; and Director, Division of Mental Retardation, \$85,400.

(k) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families, \$96,300; and Secretary, Department of Health and Social Services, \$96,300.

(l) Combined with Planning.

(m) Combined with Labor.

(n) Responsibilities shared between, Director, Division of Licensing, Department of State, \$70,924; and Secretary, Department of Professional Regulation, \$108,223.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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	\$67,392 (c)	\$65,958	\$65,958	...	\$102,752	\$65,958	\$50,076 (c)	\$106,407	\$65,958	\$102,600
Alaska	83,124	83,124	86,292	\$74,592	69,780	86,292	74,592	80,244	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona	83,500	105,530	101,345	...	86,221	62,803	90,476	62,400	(a-6)	103,367
Arkansas	91,966	85,000	83,676	...	78,333	65,453	77,538	76,790	...	103,080
California	107,939	95,052	N.A.	(a-10)	107,939	115,083	107,939	107,939	96,000	(g)
Colorado	84,060	91,500	95,640	95,640	82,260	98,000	91,020	95,640	(a-6)	...
Connecticut	70,000	87,000	83,500	75,500	(i)	96,317	96,853	90,420	75,000	N.A.
Delaware	93,300	76,200	83,800	61,200	(j)	89,900	73,900	89,900	73,900	...
Florida	83,009	(a-4)	108,223	(n)	77,250	(a-14)	84,496	84,549	105,029	105,564
Georgia	83,478	89,508	89,537	81,798	115,014	98,256	79,014	100,242	(a-6)	88,872
Hawaii	87,984	72,886	85,302	(a-7)	60,600 (p)	85,302	71,352	85,302	85,302	(q)
Idaho	(a-5)	63,253	69,992	44,491	53,040	...	78,728	73,528	(a-7)	67,500
Illinois	(a-5)	81,911	81,911	81,911	97,380	89,357	(a-19)	71,796	N.A.	94,535
Indiana	64,283	64,490	62,675	(v)	110,000	77,000	57,872	73,467	N.A.	N.A.
Iowa	94,039	89,381	77,598	53,500	86,944	86,938	79,165	82,620	(a-11)	80,524
Kansas	77,545	66,206	69,547	53,500	84,874	(a-20)	82,354	73,984	N.A.	85,176
Kentucky	79,362	71,663	82,688	55,292	N.A.	N.A.	73,500	82,688	(a-6)	79,832
Louisiana	86,460	85,000	80,000	63,000	140,000	85,400	61,200	88,920	61,632	95,000
Maine	65,520	77,896	74,110	58,406	77,896	(aa)	61,256	68,557	68,557	64,334
Maryland	70,912 (c)	95,000	70,912 (c)	89,330 (c)	(bb)	96,475 (c)	65,660 (c)	70,912 (c)	82,712 (c)	88,872 (c)
Massachusetts*	70,601	66,000	55,648	63,273	(cc)	77,547	(dd)	73,156	(a-11)	73,156
Michigan	66,190 (c)	81,369	93,000	95,777	99,994	96,006	66,190	97,405	...	98,595
Minnesota	67,505	(a-7)	67,505	67,505	83,249	67,505	67,505	67,505	67,505	(gg)
Mississippi	85,000	75,000	...	37,172	74,720	(a-14)	80,000	75,000	55,684	75,000
Missouri	77,640	84,324	75,645	67,548	86,100	84,192	71,904	67,548	79,680	86,046
Montana	64,540	58,658	70,420	48,197	61,911	70,420	48,197	50,425	(a-6)	74,690
Nebraska	76,300	65,934	63,461	79,500	(kk)	64,391	82,000	65,616	78,000	49,500
Nevada	73,570	75,731	87,581	...	81,520	87,581	65,847	73,570	(a-5)	N.A.
New Hampshire	53,375	57,490 (c)	45,176	(a-2)	59,542 (c)	76,983	57,487	53,375 (c)	62,232	(a-9)
New Jersey	84,500	100,225	100,225	91,639	87,026	100,225	76,688	100,225	85,000	95,000
New Mexico	70,285	68,166	75,352	75,352	(ll)	75,352	66,608	70,695	...	65,000
New York	(a-16)	90,832	95,635	71,588 (c,mm)	(nn)	(a-14)	90,832	90,832	(a-11)	(a-9)
North Carolina	104,245	94,552	94,552	...	94,871	92,378	69,742	92,378	75,474	94,552
North Dakota	57,684	55,488	54,948	(a-2)	49,440	48,396	56,472	58,560	N.A.	(qq)
Ohio	83,096	90,376	75,130	92,123	(rr)	96,616	75,154	82,888	(a-6)	82,347
Oklahoma	(tt)	70,000	58,000	...	92,926	(a-28)	(a-28)	61,661	...	70,000
Oregon	105,276	N.A.	67,900	...	86,616	...	78,624	78,624	71,256	86,616
Pennsylvania	96,300	92,640	80,026	92,300	(uu)	80,026	82,308	95,100	90,000	107,016
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	86,520	(a-7)	70,745	28,691	(xx)	70,745	57,853	70,795	(a-15)	70,747
Tennessee	86,688	81,264	81,264	(yy)	75,000	81,264	62,460	81,264	N.A.	(a-9)
Texas	80,204	150,000	99,999	62,494	95,000	105,000	105,000	55,834	(a-6)	94,999
Utah	69,614	76,191	76,191	64,185	123,067	88,197	81,912	84,000	(a-6)	70,300
Vermont	66,539	63,128	61,006	43,908	73,216	69,638	62,774	60,008	N.A.	60,825
Virginia	94,778	103,136	...	48,290 (c)	94,778	104,097	71,666	82,417	...	108,944
Washington	93,660	77,200	93,660	93,660	82,776	86,600	86,976	93,659	(a-15)	84,100
West Virginia	44,640 (c)	55,000	45,000	...	70,000	65,000	N.A.	50,000	(a-5)	N.A.
Wisconsin	89,231	83,831	90,552	76,339	51,210	99,591	67,923	90,124	(a-6)	101,859
Wyoming	62,715	59,000	71,000	57,965	72,000	60,000	52,693	57,120	57,000	77,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	65,000	(a-1)	65,000	(a-10)	62,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	55,000	60,000

(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 \$82,932, Office of the Auditor and Chief Auditor, Division of Audit, \$85,302.

(r) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Commerce, \$79,019; and Administrator, Division of Community Development, \$41,766.

(s) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of the Budget, \$92,563; and Director, Department of Revenue, \$96,804.

(t) 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, \$96,661; Director, Division of Existing Industry, same department, \$69,404; Director, Business Development Division, same department, \$60,708; and President, Kansas Inc., \$87,984.

(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, \$76,585 - \$94,191; and Director, Developmental Disabilities Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, \$76,585 - \$94,191.

(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,

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)	\$73,228	\$75,000	\$53,976 (c)	\$65,958	N.A.	\$50,076	\$40,092	\$65,958	\$65,958	N.A.
Alaska	N.A.	89,484	83,124	89,484	N.A.	86,292	67,488	89,484	74,592	86,292	74,592
Arizona	(a-9)	46,965	77,250	77,576	105,530	113,302	80,771	105,000	87,849	110,301	89,596
Arkansas	50,845	70,884	82,263	71,640	76,790	105,301	66,234	73,532	56,521	109,824	105,301
California	(a-9)	95,232	103,178	107,939	107,939	107,939	103,178	115,083	93,096	107,951	107,939
Colorado	(a-9)	81,298	76,992	84,660	95,640	93,300	82,260	93,300	...	95,640	93,300
Connecticut	(a-9)	68,123	103,360	60,000	83,500	95,000	95,954	91,128	92,505	107,586	95,000
Delaware	76,200	65,400	67,600	62,200	93,000	96,300 (k)	113,600	93,100	58,734	89,900	85,300
Florida	(a-26)	81,342	105,987	85,951	106,081	101,143 (o)	74,244	92,179	74,160	101,485	82,750
Georgia	(a-22)	89,424	86,184	67,782	88,104	89,424	74,832	101,220	95,376	150,000	(a-27)
Hawaii	61,872	85,302	77,964	77,964	85,302	85,302	71,160	...	(a-11)	85,302	61,956
Idaho	(a-9)	47,445	69,992	(a-5)	54,995	69,888	54,413	62,753	52,540	101,566	53,352
Illinois	(a-9)	83,340	95,629	64,932	96,804	94,535	85,224	89,357	(a-7)	96,804	94,804
Indiana	45,999	71,223	75,309	52,362	75,309	83,417	63,862	83,796	68,350	80,080	72,527
Iowa	93,705	79,581	94,000	68,744	(a-23)	86,944	68,744	82,950	68,169	98,579	72,176
Kansas	(a-9)	67,877	95,581	65,680	85,651	85,638	61,036	73,888	56,872	87,169	68,427
Kentucky	82,688	71,773	66,661	(a-5)	N.A.	76,950	57,100	71,667	82,688	82,688	72,323
Louisiana	(a-5)	75,000	75,000	57,564	85,400	80,000	73,800	75,000	61,200	80,000	75,000
Maine	(a-9)	66,144	76,336	59,218	63,461	77,896	64,209	70,658	54,226	77,896	60,029
Maryland	70,912 (c)	65,660 (c)	94,191	65,660 (c)	70,912 (c)	70,912 (c)	65,660 (c)	89,330 (c)	70,912 (c)	104,195 (c)	(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	98,595	79,302	81,369	60,761 (c)	77,172	99,994	66,190 (c)	96,048	71,994	95,985	(a-27)
Minnesota	78,509	64,018	60,009	67,505	78,509	67,504	75,210	76,128	67,505	78,509	62,786
Mississippi .....	...	N.A.	65,000	51,406	91,000	N.A.	52,972	80,000	72,153	85,000	85,000
Missouri	(a-9)	69,432	82,590	67,548	93,216	87,804	56,748	74,952	70,536	(a-17)	76,272
Montana .....	...	49,506	57,819	43,095	70,420	70,420	48,478	54,400	57,162	70,420	(a-27)
Nebraska	80,115	63,774	51,046	(a-16)	83,297	91,961	60,830	66,694	44,083	(a-17)	(a-27)
Nevada	(a-5)	73,570	81,143	44,073 (c)	87,581	87,953	(a-14)	57,709 (c)	77,357	87,581	78,757
New Hampshire	(a-9)	45,176 (c)	76,983	37,850 (c)	76,983	74,939	53,375 (c)	53,375 (c)	37,850 (c)	76,983	59,542 (c)
New Jersey	(a-22)	N.A.	100,225	86,100	92,247	100,225	71,802	94,461	84,500	100,225	87,000
New Mexico	71,148	...	69,713	62,795	75,352	75,352	56,851	73,875	75,352	(a-17)	51,064
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	95,635	(a-16)	103,564	102,335	(a-14)	95,635	(a-11)	102,335	(a-27)
North Carolina	(a-22)	71,418	95,592	81,120	92,378	89,411	50,921	90,394	78,352	92,378	96,629
North Dakota	67,500	52,008	55,464	42,024	55,464	93,732	47,400	60,204	52,000	72,552	93,732
Ohio	(a-22)	75,816	99,507	82,867	90,376	106,683	70,699	86,278	65,811	105,560	106,683
Oklahoma	(a-15)	58,227	78,000	70,520	71,371	108,651	50,594	68,174	65,442	111,200	108,651
Oregon .....	...	71,256	78,624	71,256	84,096	95,544	53,160	86,616	64,668	95,544	86,616
Pennsylvania	107,016	...	100,361	54,142	76,025	89,500	78,749	76,025	49,585	80,026	80,026
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	57,576	50,739	55,995	40,456	70,745	84,444	55,648	72,100	65,000	77,250	(a-27)
Tennessee	69,180	89,124	81,264	68,016	81,264	67,236	47,376	81,264	81,264	81,264	81,264
Texas	(a-9)	46,968	74,263	74,965	(a-9)	156,014	65,526	90,000	54,000	105,000	90,000
Utah	(a-15)	60,782	65,939	73,498	82,184	97,489	79,720	73,498	66,002	97,489	N.A.
Vermont	(a-15)	N.A.	78,894	53,144	63,876	73,944	62,108	80,719	55,993	67,537	71,136
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)	86,974	86,974	67,956	93,659	115,823	66,288	93,660	66,288	105,065	(a-27)
West Virginia	(a-5)	47,500	70,000	N.A.	70,000	70,000	52,056	65,000	N.A.	70,000	(a-27)
Wisconsin	52,279	66,469	78,001	70,572	89,009	94,290	83,606	49,389	85,662	100,228	88,011
Wyoming	77,000	57,120	61,333	44,676	69,000	68,000	60,012	72,000	63,022	72,000	68,000
U.S. Virgin Islands ...	(a-15)	43,000	49,500	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	43,000	53,000

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, \$66,190 - \$95,118; and Chief, Fisheries Division, same department, \$66,190 - \$95,118.

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$62,980; and Director, Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State, \$53,286.

(gg) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor, \$68,709; and Legislative Auditor, \$83,061.

(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, \$83,297; Administrator, Budget Division, Department of Administrative Services, \$77,689; and Auditor of Public Accounts, \$49,500.

(jj) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Wildlife Division, Game & Parks Commission, \$48,378; and Assistant Director, same commission; \$59,878.

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Director, Mental Health Programs Division, Department of Health & Human Services, \$60,141; and Director, same department, \$91,961.

(ll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Developmental Disabilities Division, Department of Health, \$63,538; and Director, Division of Mental Health, same department, \$66,756.

(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, and Director, Fiscal Management Division, same department, \$67,500.

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Management & Budget, and Director of Fiscal Management, same department, \$67,500.

(qq) Responsibilities shared between Legislative Budget Analyst/Auditor, Legislative Council, \$80,148; and State Auditor, \$55,464.

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

(rr) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Mental Health, \$102,419; and Director, Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$96,387.

(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, \$88,900; and Deputy Secretary, Mental Retardation, same department, \$92,900.

(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, \$70,242; and Secretary, same department, \$80,626.

(yy) Responsibilities shared between Director, Regulatory Boards, Department of Commerce & Insurance, \$58,596; 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, \$60,000; and Superintendent, Department of Education, \$90,000.

(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, \$60,000; Chancellor, State College System, Department of Education, \$137,190; and Chancellor, Board of Trustees for Higher Education, Department of Education and the Arts, \$137,190.

(eee) Responsibilities shared between Director, Bureau of Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection, Division of Resource Management, \$60,539; and Director, Bureau of Wildlife Management, same division, \$65,219.

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	2
Massachusetts	18	...	...	7	...	4	2
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	5	...	4	2
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	18	★	★	★	★	4	(c)
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
Wisconsin	18	...	★	...	★	4	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
American Samoa	35	...	★	5	...	4	...
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 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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 .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
West Virginia	(g)				...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	(p)
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: POWERS AND DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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

SECRETARIES OF STATE

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	18	...	★	★	E
Oklahoma	31	★	...	10	A
Oregon	18	★	★	★	E
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	A
Rhode Island	18	★	30 days	★	E
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	E
South Dakota .....	...	...	★	...	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	(c)
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	A
Utah			(a)		
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	B
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 1998, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-1997*.

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.

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 .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	(e)	★	★	★	★
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey (j)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
New Mexico .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Oklahoma .....	...	...	★	★(k)	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★(l)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	N.A.	...	★	(d)	(d)	★	★	★	★	...	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Tennessee	(m)	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Texas .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Utah (b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Vermont	★	★	N.A.	★(n)	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Washington .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	★	★	N.A.	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★(o)	★	...	★

SECRETARIES OF STATE

SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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) Functions pertaining to elections are scheduled to reorganize and be moved to the Department of Law and Safety effective May 29, 1998. Functions regarding corporations are scheduled to reorganize and be moved to the same department effective May 29, 1998.

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

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

(m) Secretary appoints state coordinator of elections.

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

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

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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 (d) .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
New York .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Ohio .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Rhode Island .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	H (e)	...	★	...
Utah (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H (e)	...	★	★
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wyoming .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★ (f)
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (b) ...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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) Functions regarding corporations, UCC and state directory are scheduled to be reorganized and moved to the Department of Treasury effective May 29, 1998.

(e) Until speaker is elected.

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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 2.17

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)	Licensed attorney (years)	Membership in the state bar (years)	Method of selection to office
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 .....	...	...	(a)	...	(c)	(c)	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 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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.

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	B,D,F	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
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	D	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	★	★ (i)	★	★	...	(e)	(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	D	B	★	★ (h)	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina .....	...	D	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
North Dakota	A,D,E,F,G	A,D,G	A,D,E,F,G	A,G	★	★	★	★	...	(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	B,D,F	B,D,F	B	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	B,D,G	B,D,G	D	B	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia .....	...	D	D	...	★	(c)	...	★	★	(e)	(e)
Wisconsin	B,C,F	B,C,D	D	B	★	★	★	★	★ (l)	(e)	(e)
Wyoming	B,D (d),F	B,D	B,D	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
American Samoa	A (o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	★	...	(o)	(e)	(e)	(g)	(g)
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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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.

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	★	★ (f)	★	★ (e)	★	★	A,B,C,D
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	★	(e, f)	(e)	...	...	★	B,C,D
Texas* .....	★	...	★	...	...	●	A,B,D
Utah*	★ (d)	★	★ (d)	...	★ (g)	●	A (k),B,C,D (k)
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B
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,D
U.S. Virgin Islands*	★	★ (l)	★	...	...	●	B (m),C

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

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:		Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					On behalf of agency	Against agency				
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 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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.

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	(d)-----				
Utah	25	★	5	★	E
Vermont .....	...	...	2	...	E
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	A (e)
Washington .....	...	★	★	30 days	E
West Virginia	18	★	★	★	E
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	E
Wyoming	25	★	★	★	E
Dist. of Columbia* .....	...	...	...	...	(f)
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands* .....	...	...	...	...	A

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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) No longer has a state treasurer, effective September 1, 1996. Duties transferred to the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

(e) Subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

(f) Appointed by the mayor.

TREASURERS

Table 2.22
TREASURERS: DUTIES OF OFFICE

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 1998, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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) No longer has a state treasurer, effective September 1, 1996. Duties transferred to the Comptroller of Accounts.

(l) Short term portfolio only.

(m) State Board of Investments.

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
1996-97, committee appointments, and a review
of administrative regulations.*

For additional information on Chapter Three contact
Catherine McKinney, at The Council of State Governments,
(606) 244-8217 or E-mail: cmckinn@csg.org.



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	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				
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	Mar.	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)	No	No	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 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)				
		Jan.	2nd day	None			
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.	None	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 1998)

State or other jurisdiction	Senate						House						Senate and House totals		
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term			
All states	1,041	963	13	5	2,089	...	2,903	2,580	16	14	5,532	...	7,621		
Alabama	22	13	...	...	35	4	71	34	...	...	105	4	140
Alaska	6	14	...	...	20	4	15	25	...	...	40	2	60
Arizona	12	18	...	...	30	2	22	38	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas	28	7	...	...	35	4	86	14	...	...	100	2	135
California	23	16	1 (a)	...	40	4	42	37	...	1	80	2	120		
Colorado	15	20	...	...	35	4	24	41	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut	19	17	...	...	36	2	96	55	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware	13	8	...	...	21	4	13	28	...	...	41	2	62
Florida	17	23	...	...	40	4	57	63	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia	34	22	...	...	56	2	102	78	...	...	180	2	236
Hawaii	23	2	...	...	25	4	39	12	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	5	30	...	...	35	2	11	59	...	...	70	2	105
Illinois	28	31	...	...	59	(b)	60	58	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana	19	31	...	...	50	4	50	50	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa	22	28	...	...	50	4	46	54	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas	13	27	...	...	40	4	48	77	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky	20	18	...	...	38	4	64	36	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana	25	14	...	...	39	4	78	27	...	...	105	4	144
Maine	19	15	1 (a)	...	35	2	81	69	1 (a)	...	151	2	186		
Maryland	32	15	...	...	47	4	99	41	...	1	141	4	188
Massachusetts	31	8	...	1	40	2	130	29	1 (a)	...	160	2	200		
Michigan	16	22	...	...	38	4	58	51	...	1	110	2	148
Minnesota	42 (c)	24 (d)	1(a)	...	67	4	70 (c)	64 (d)	...	...	134	2	201
Mississippi	34	18	...	...	52	4	84	36	2 (a)	...	122	4	174
Missouri	19	15	...	...	34	4	85	76	1 (a)	1	163	2	197
Montana	16	33	...	1	50	4	35	65	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska	-----Nonpartisan election-----					49	4	-----Unicameral-----					49		
Nevada	9	12	...	...	21	4	25	17	...	...	42	2	63
New Hampshire	9	15	...	...	24	2	147	248	2 (a)	3	400	2	424
New Jersey	16	24	...	...	40	4 (e)	32	48	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico	25	17	...	...	42	4	42	28	...	...	70	2	112
New York	26	35	...	...	61	2	95	52	...	3	150	2	211
North Carolina	30	20	...	...	50	2	59	61	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota	18	29	...	2	49	4	26	71	...	1	98	4	147		
Ohio	12	20	...	1	33	4	39	60	...	...	99	2	132
Oklahoma	33	15	...	...	48	4	65	36	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon	10	20	...	...	30	4	29	31	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	20	30	...	...	50	4	99	104	...	...	203	2	253
Rhode Island	42	8	...	...	50	2	84	16	...	...	100	2	150
South Carolina	25	21	...	...	46	4	52	71	1 (a)	...	124	2	170
South Dakota	13	22	...	...	35	2	22	48	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee	18	15	...	...	33	4	61	38	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	14	17	...	...	31	4	82	68	...	...	150	2	181
Utah	9	20	...	...	29	4	21	54	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont	17	13	...	...	30	2	89	57	4 (f)	...	150	2	180
Virginia	19	21	...	...	40	4	51	48	1 (a)	...	100	2	140
Washington	23	26	...	...	49	4	41	57	...	...	98	2	147
West Virginia	25	9	...	...	34	4	74	26	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin	17	16	...	...	33	4	46	51	...	2	99	2	132
Wyoming	9	21	...	...	30	4	17	43	...	...	60	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (g)	11	1	1 (h)	...	13	4	-----Unicameral-----					...	13		
American Samoa	-----Nonpartisan selection-----					18	4	-----Nonpartisan election-----					20	2	38
Guam	10	11	...	...	21	2	-----Unicameral-----					...	21
No. Mariana Islands	3	6	...	...	9	4	2	14	2 (a)	...	18	2	27
Puerto Rico	19 (i)	8 (j)	1 (k)	...	28	4	37 (i)	16 (j)	1 (k)	...	54	4	82		
U.S. Virgin Islands	5	2	8 (l)	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----					...	15		

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

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Directory I - Elective Officials* 1998.

(a) Independent.

(b) 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.

(c) Democrat-Farmer-Labor.

(d) Independent-Republican.

(e) The first senatorial term at the beginning of each decade is 2 years.

(f) Independent (1); Progressive (3).

(g) Council of the District of Columbia.

(h) Statehood

(i) New Progressive Party.

(j) Popular Democratic Party.

(k) Puerto Rico Independent Party.

(l) Independent (6); Independent Citizens Movement (2).

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.4
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 1997

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	2	6	105	2	2
Alaska	20	2	10	40	0	0
Arizona	30	0	0	60	0	0
Arkansas	35	2	6	100	1	1
California	40	0	0	80	2	3
Colorado	35	0	0	65	0	0
Connecticut	36	0	0	151	2	1
Delaware	21	0	0	41	2	5
Florida	40	0	0	120	4	3
Georgia	56	0	0	180	8	4
Hawaii	25	0	0	51	0	0
Idaho	35	0	0	70	0	0
Illinois	59	0	0	118	0	0
Indiana	50	0	0	100	0	0
Iowa	50	2	4	100	0	0
Kansas	40	0	0	125	0	0
Kentucky	38	0	0	100	0	0
Louisiana	39	0	0	105	0	0
Maine	35	0	0	151	0	0
Maryland	47	0	0	141	2	1
Massachusetts	40	4	10	160	2	1
Michigan	38	0	0	110	2	2
Minnesota	67	0	0	134	0	0
Mississippi	52	0	0	122	2	2
Missouri	34	0	0	163	4	2
Montana	50	2	4	100	0	0
Nebraska	49	0	0	Unicameral		
Nevada	21	0	0	42	0	0
New Hampshire	24	0	0	400	10	3
New Jersey	40	0	0	80	6	8
New Mexico	42	0	0	70	0	0
New York	61	0	0	150	6	4
North Carolina	50	0	0	120	0	0
North Dakota	49	4	8	98	2	2
Ohio	33	2	6	99	0	0
Oklahoma	48	0	0	101	0	0
Oregon	30	0	0	60	0	0
Pennsylvania	50	0	0	203	0	0
Rhode Island	50	2	4	100	0	0
South Carolina	46	2	4	124	2	2
South Dakota	35	0	0	70	2	3
Tennessee	33	0	0	99	0	0
Texas	31	2	6	150	0	0
Utah	29	0	0	75	2	3
Vermont	30	0	0	150	0	0
Virginia	40	2	5	100	10	10
Washington	49	6	12	98	2	2
West Virginia	34	0	0	100	0	0
Wisconsin	33	0	0	99	4	4
Wyoming	30	0	0	60	0	0

Note: Turnover calculated after 1997 legislative elections. Data were obtained from the 1998 edition of *State Elective Officials and the Legislatures*, published by The Council of State Governments.

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	18	...	1	6 mo.	★	18	...	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	21	...	...	1	★	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	★	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	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	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	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)
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	...	...	★	★	21	...	...	★	★
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	21	★	...	3	★	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	AP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Arizona*	ES	AP	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	AT	AT	...	...	AT	...	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	...	...	...
Idaho	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	ES	...	AP (g)	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 (h)	ES	ES (f)	EC	EC (i)	...	...	EC (j)	(j)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky	ES	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine*	ES	AP (k)	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	(l)	...	...	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	(l)	...	...
Maryland (m)	ES	ES	AP (n)	AP,AL (o)	(n)	(o)	AP,AL	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts*	EC (p)	...	AP	AP/2	...	...	...	(p)	EC (p)	AL/3	...	...	...	(p)
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 (q)	...
Mississippi*	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC
Montana	ES	ES	...	...	ES	...	ES	...	...	...	ES	...	ES	...
Nebraska (U)	(a)	ES (r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire (s)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
New Jersey (t)	ES	ES	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC
New Mexico	(a)	ES	EC (u)	...	EC (u)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
New York* (v)	(a)	ES (w)	...	AT/2	...	...	AT	AT (x)	EC	AL/3	...	...	AL	AL (x)
North Carolina (y)	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Ohio (z)	ES (p)	ES	...	...	...	...	ES	(p)	ES (p)	ES	...	...	ES	(p)
Oklahoma	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon	ES	ES	EC	AL/7	...	...	AL	(p)	EC (p)	EC	...	...	EC/4	(p)
Pennsylvania	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC (aa)	...	...	...	EC (aa)	EC
Rhode Island* (y)	(a)	ES	EC	AL/6 (bb)	...	...	AL	...	EC	AL/2 (bb)	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC/2	...
Tennessee	ES (s)	AP (cc)	EC (cc)	...	...	...	...	EC (cc)	EC (cc)	...	...	...	...	EC (cc)
Texas	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah (dd)	ES (ee)	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	(a)	ES	EC	EC (ff)	...	...	(ff)	...	EC	EC (ff)	...	...	(ff)	...

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 (hh)	EC	EC (hh)	EC
Washington (gg)	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (hh)	EC (hh)	EC (hh)	EC (hh)
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)	(ii)	(jj)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)	ES (r)	ES (f)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
No. Mariana Islands	ES (h)	...	(h)	...	ES (kk)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	ES (p)	ES (f)	EC	...	EC (ll)	...	...	(p)	EC/2 (p)	...	EC (ll)	...	...	(p)
U.S. Virgin Islands (U)	ES	ES (f)	ES	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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) The president can, at his or her discretion, serve as majority leader and usually does.

(h) Additional positions include minority agenda chair (EC).

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

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

(k) Appointed only in the president'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) Other positions include deputy majority whip and assistant deputy majority whip; both positions are appointed by president and majority leader.

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

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

(p) 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(v) 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).

(w) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

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

(y) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

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

(aa) Customary title of minority party leaders is the party designation (Democratic).

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

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

(dd) Additional positions include assistant majority whip (EC) and assistant minority whip (EC).

(ee) The president is elected in caucus but is formally and officially nominated and elected by acclamation on the 1st day of session by the entire body of senate.

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

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

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

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

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

(ll) Official title is floor leader.

(ll) 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	AS	...	...	AS	...	...	EC	...	...	EC	...	AL/3 (a)	EC
Colorado	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut	EH	AS/3 (b)	EC	(c)	...	...	AS (c)	...	EC	AL/8 (d)	...	...	AL	...
Delaware	EC (e)	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida*	EH	EH	AS	AS (f)	AS (f)	AS (f)	AS	EC	EC (f)	EC (f)	AL (f)	AL (f)	...	EC (f)
Georgia	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	EH	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	EH	...	AS	AS/6	AS/2 (g)	AS/2 (g)	...	AS (g)	EC	AL/6	AL/2 (g)	...	...	AL (g)
Indiana*	EH	AS	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	(h)	(h)	(h)
Iowa	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (i)	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 (j)	EC (k)	EC (k)	(k)	(k)	...	...	EC (k)	EC (k)	(k)	(k)	...	...
Maryland (l)	EH	EH	AS (m)	AS (n)	(m)	AS	AS	EC	EC	EC (o)	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts*	EC (p)	...	AS	AS/2	...	...	...	(p)	EC (p)	AL	...	...	...	(p)
Michigan*	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	EH	AS	EC (q)	EC/4	(q)	...	...	...	EC (q)	AL/4	(q)	...	...	...
Mississippi*	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EH	EH	...	...	EH	...	EH	...	...	...	EH	...	EH	...
Nebraska	(r)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire	EH	AS (b)	AS	AS	...	...	AS	...	AS (s)	AL (s)	...	...	AL	...
New Jersey (t)	EH	EH	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC (u)	EC	EC/3	...	...	EC	EC (u)
New Mexico	EH	...	EC (m)	...	EC (m)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
New York (v)*	EH	AS	AS	AS	...	...	AS	AS (w)	EC	AL/2	...	...	AL	AL (w)
North Carolina	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (x)	EH (p)	EH	...	...	EH	EH	EH	(p)	EH (p)	EH	...	...	EH	(p)
Oklahoma (y)	EH	EH	...	...	AS	AS/7	AS/2	EC	...	...	EC	EC/3	EC/2	EC
Oregon	EH	EH	EC (z)	AL/6	...	...	EC	(z)	EC (z)	AL/6	...	...	EC	(z)
Pennsylvania	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC (aa)	...	...	...	EC (aa)	EC
Rhode Island (bb)	EH	AS (cc)	EC	EC/11 (n)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC/3 (dd)	...	...	EC	...
South Carolina (ee)*	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (ff)	...	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 (gg)	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 (hh)	EH (ii)	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	EH	...	EC	EC (i)	...	...	(jj)	...	EC	EC (jj)	...	...	(jj)	...
Virginia	EH	...	EC (q)	...	(q)	...	EC	EC	EC (q)	...	(q)	EC	...	EC
Washington (kk)	EH	EH	EC	...	...	EC/2	EC	EC (ll)	EC	...	EC	...	EC	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	(r)													
American Samoa	EH	EH (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	(r)													
No. Mariana Islands	EH (mm)	...	(mm)	...	EH (nn)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	EH (p)	EH (b)	EC	...	EC (oo)	...	...	(o)	(p)	...	EC (oo)	...	...	(p)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(r)													

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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 minority floor leader.

(b) Official title is deputy speaker. In Hawaii, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, vice speaker.

(c) Four deputy majority leaders are appointed by majority leader and 16 assistant majority leaders are appointed by the speaker in consultation with the majority leader; three majority whips are appointed by speaker in consultation with the majority leader.

(d) Minority leader pro tempore, three deputy minority leaders, six assistant minority leaders and one minority whip appointed by minority leader.

(e) Approved by house members.

(f) 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).

(g) 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.

(h) Appointed by minority floor leader.

(i) Additional positions include minority agenda chair (EC) and minority policy chair (EC).

(j) Appointed only in the speaker's absence.

(k) 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.

(l) Additional positions include 10 deputy majority whips.

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

(n) Official title is assistant majority leader.

(o) Official title is assistant minority whip.

(p) Speaker and minority leader are also caucus chairmen.

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

(r) Unicameral legislature; see entries in Table 3.6, "Senate Leadership Positions — Methods of Selection."

(s) Official titles: minority leader is Democratic leader and assistant minority leader is deputy Democratic leader.

(t) 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).

(u) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference leader and minority caucus chairman is conference chairman.

(v) 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).

(w) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference chairman; minority caucus chairman is minority conference chairman.

(x) Additional positions include assistant majority whip (EH) and assistant minority whip (EH).

(y) Additional positions include assistant majority whip and minority caucus secretary.

(z) Majority leader also serves as majority caucus chairman; minority leader also serves as minority caucus chairman.

(aa) Official titles: minority leader is Republican leader and minority whip is Republican whip.

(bb) Additional positions include first deputy speaker (AS).

(cc) Official title is senior speaker pro tem.

(dd) Official title is deputy minority leader.

(ee) Additional positions include two deputy majority whips, three assistant majority whips, and two freshman whips.

(ff) Official title is chief deputy majority whip.

(gg) Additional positions include three assistant majority whips (EC).

(hh) Additional positions include assistant majority whip and assistant minority whip (EC).

(ii) Speaker is elected in caucus but the formal nomination and election by acclamation take place the first day of the session by the entire body of house.

(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 position is caucus vice chair (EC).

(mm) Speaker also serves as majority leader.

(nn) Official title is floor leader.

(oo) Official title is alternate floor leader.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.8

METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION (As of May 1997)

<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	★	★	...
Arizona	★ (a)	...
Arkansas	★	★
California	★	★
Colorado	★	...
Connecticut	★ (b)	...
Delaware	★	★	...
Florida	★	...	Statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees.
Georgia	★
Hawaii	★ (c)	...
Idaho	★	...
Illinois	★	★	Employment cost index, wages and salaries for state and local government workers.
Indiana	★
Iowa	★	★	★	...
Kansas	★
Kentucky	★	...
Louisiana	★
Maine (d)
Maryland	★ (e)	...
Massachusetts	★	★ (f)	...
Michigan	★ (g)	...
Minnesota	★	★	...
Mississippi	★
Missouri	★	★
Montana	★	...	Tied to executive branch pay matrix.
Nebraska	★	★
Nevada	★	★	...
New Hampshire	★
New Jersey	★	★
New Mexico	★	...	★	...
New York	★	★
North Carolina	★
North Dakota	★	★	...
Ohio	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★ (h)	...
Oregon	★
Pennsylvania	★
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★
South Dakota	★	★
Tennessee	★	★
Texas	★
Utah	★	...
Vermont	★
Virginia	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	★ (i)	...
Wisconsin	★ (j)	...	...
Wyoming	★
Dist. of Columbia	★

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

(b) The Connecticut General Assembly takes independent action pursuant to recommendations of a Compensation Committee.

(c) Hawaii commission recommendations effective unless legislature or governor disapproves by official action. Any change in salary that becomes effective does not apply to the legislature to which the recommendation was submitted.

(d) The Statutory Compensation Commission was repealed in 1990. Currently there is no statutory provision for changing legislators' salaries.

(e) Maryland commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to General Assembly for its action. Recommendations may be reduced or rejected, not increased.

(f) A special report is filed with the Massachusetts legislature, with accompanying recommendations, and referred to a committee thereof. The committee would be authorized to report a bill based on the recommendations of the compensation commission.

(g) If resolution is offered, it is put to legislative vote; if legislature does not vote recommendations down, the new salaries take effect 1/1 of the new year.

(h) Compensation Commission mandatory starting with next legislature.

(i) Submits, by resolution and must be concurred by at least four members of the commission. The Legislature must enact the resolution into law and may reduce, but shall not increase, any item established in such resolution.

(j) Approved by Joint Committee on Employment Relations and governor.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.9

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS (As of May 1997)

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries		Travel allowance (as of May 1997)			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/C	...	...	(b)	One	\$2,280/m plus \$50 three times/w for committee meetings attended (U). Out-of-state travel, actual expenses.
Alaska	\$24,012	...	...	\$168 (U).
Arizona	\$15,000	30	...	\$35/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and \$10/d thereafter; members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and an additional \$10/d thereafter (V).
Arkansas*	\$12,500	31	Weekly	\$95/d (V).
California	\$75,600	24	...	\$110/d Sunday through Saturday.
Colorado	\$17,500	...	...	\$45 (\$99 for members outside Denver metro area) (V).
Connecticut	\$16,760	30	...	None.
Delaware	\$27,500	20 (c)	...	\$6,500/annum.
Florida	\$24,912	(d)	...	\$102/d; not to exceed \$3,000 for 1997 (V).
Georgia (e)	\$11,347.80	25	...	\$59 (U); \$3,000 per diem differential account with max of 50 days.
Hawaii	\$32,000	(f)	...	\$80 for members living outside Oahu; \$10/d for members living on Oahu (V).
Idaho	\$12,360	26	...	\$75 (\$40 for legislators who do not establish a second residence in Boise) (U).
Illinois	\$47,039	30	...	\$82 (U).
Indiana	\$11,600	25	...	\$109(U); Paid seven days a week from January to end of session.
Iowa	\$20,120	23	...	\$86 (\$65 for Polk Cty. members) (U).
Kansas	\$63/C	...	...	30	...	\$80 (U).
Kentucky*	\$102.70/C	...	...	31	...	\$88/d (U).
Louisiana	\$16,800	26	...	\$75 (U).
Maine	\$10,500 (1997) \$7,500 (1998)	22(g)	Weekly	For legislative session days and authorized committee meetings (V): \$38 lodgings or mileage in lieu of lodging. \$32 meals.
Maryland	\$29,700	29	...	Lodging not to exceed \$86; meals cannot exceed \$30 (V).
Massachusetts	\$46,410	...	...	\$15-50 depending on distance from State House (V).
Michigan	\$51,895	30.5	...	\$8,925 yearly expense allowances for session and interim (U).
Minnesota	\$29,675	31.5	...	Up to \$56/d; sign affidavit at beginning of session for how much they want for the session. Housing allowance for Senate up to \$750 and House up to \$735 during session.
Mississippi	\$10,000	31	...	\$94/d (U), paid only if present for the days in session
Missouri	\$26,802.96	28	...	\$35 (U).
Montana*	\$58.49/L	...	...	31	...	\$70 (U).
Nebraska	\$12,000	29	Weekly	\$83 (\$30 if member resides within 50 miles of capitol) (V).
Nevada*	\$130	60	...	...	...	Federal rate for capitol area (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 May 1997)		Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Round trips home to capital during session		
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days		Cents per mile		
New Jersey	\$35,000	...	...	None.
New Mexico	31.5	...	\$163 (U).
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	Weekly	\$104 (U).
North Dakota	\$111	...	...	25	Weekly	\$650/m housing (V). \$250/m additional compensation
Ohio	\$42,426.90	20.5	Weekly	None.
Oklahoma	\$32,000	28	...	\$35 for those unable to reside at home (U).
Oregon*	\$13,104	25	...	\$87 (U).
Pennsylvania	\$57,367	31.5	...	\$108 (V).
Rhode Island	\$10,250	31	...	None.
South Carolina	\$10,400	25.5	...	\$88/L (U); plus \$1,000/m.
South Dakota	\$4,267 (odd y) \$3,733 (even y)	...	\$75 (U).	
Tennessee	\$16,500	...	...	\$120 (U).
Texas*	\$7,200	28(h)	...	\$95 (U).
Utah	\$100/C	...	...	30	...	\$35 (U).
Vermont	\$510/w	30	...	\$50 for rent and \$37.50 for meals; commuters: \$32 for meals (U).
Virginia	Senate- \$18,000 House- \$17,640	27	...	\$102 (U).
Washington	\$28,800	31	One	\$79 (U).
West Virginia	\$15,000	31	Weekly	\$85 (U); noncommuters \$45 (U).
Wisconsin	\$39,211	26	Weekly	\$75 (U).
Wyoming	\$125/C	...	...	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) Official business only.

(d) Varies - funds come from office expense allowance.

(e) Georgia law states the maximum per diem plus per diem differential is \$119/d. The per diem differential account is made up of the difference between the maximum allowance less the actual per diem paid x 50 days.

(f) House-no; Senate-non-Ohau legislators receive additional \$80/d during session.

(g) Mileage rate increase on 7/1/97 to .23/mile.

(h) An allowance in Texas for single, twin and turbo engines from .40 - \$1/mile is also given.

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 May 1997)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of May 1997)</i>
Alabama	\$50/d	None
Alaska	\$65/d (V); must work at least 4 hrs. or attend public meeting	\$6,000/y for postage, stationary and other legislative expenses. Staffing allowance determined by rules and presiding officers, depending on time of year.
Arizona	\$35/d upon prior approval of presiding officer (V)	None
Arkansas	\$95/d for House and Senate (V)	Legislators are entitled to receive a maximum reimbursement of \$9,600/y for legislative expenses. Those members who reside within a 50 mile radius are entitled to receive an additional \$6,800/y reimbursement due to their ineligibility for per diem and mileage reimbursement.
California	\$110/d; expenses over \$110/d with receipt	\$240,000/y covers salaries, specified utilities, specified travel costs, supplies, publications, printing, postage and etc.
Colorado	\$99 plus all actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses (V)	\$1,000/per 120-day session staffing allowance
Connecticut	None	Office allowance; Senate, \$4,500/y; House, \$3,500/y.
Delaware	None	None
Florida	\$50/d per diem or actual hotel plus \$3 breakfast; \$6 lunch; \$12 dinner for authorized travel during committee weeks (V)	\$2,000 to \$2,500/m for Senate; \$1,500/m for House. Covers district office expenses except for staff, computers and an additional budget allotment of \$7,500 annually.
Georgia	\$59 plus .25/mile for committee service (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, and etc.
Hawaii	\$10 on island residence; \$80 on another island.	\$5,000 annual allowance for incidental expenses.
Idaho	\$50/d.	\$500/y. for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance.
Illinois	No per diem paid during recess of session.	Senators, \$57,000/y. and Representatives \$47,000/y. for office expenses, including district offices and staff ing.
Indiana	\$109/d. (V)	Office expense allowance of \$25/d during interim only. No staffing allowance.
Iowa	\$86/d. (U); meals, lodging and out-of-state conference rates are limited to maximum set by leaders (U).	\$200/m. to cover district constituency postage, travel, telephone and other expenses. No staffing allowance
Kansas	\$80/d. expenses for members attending interim committee as a member of that leadership committee (V.) \$66.63/d. salary.	\$270/m. for 20 pay periods, which is taxable income to legislators. Staffing allowances vary for who have their own budgets; secretarial staff provided during session.
Kentucky	\$975.65/m. interim monthly expenses (U); actual expenses up to a maximum for actual expenses (V)	None
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 over a 10-year period.
Maine	\$55/d. if specifically authorized; \$32 maximum for meals; actual expenses for lodging (V).	Constituent service allowance is a statutory allowance paid annually: \$1,000/Senators and \$750/ Representatives.
Maryland	Lodging and actual expenses (U)	Senators \$250/y. for postage and travel expenses. \$400/y. for in-district travel. Senators must use \$5,800 of allowance and the house members
Massachusetts	\$540/y. (U)	US\$000/y.
Michigan	\$8,925 yearly expense allowance for session and interim (U).	\$60,101/y. for printing, mailings, travel, furniture and district offices. Senate Majority party receives \$195,159; Senate Minority party receives \$119,000 for staffing. Senators are allowed to transfer \$35,000 between the two accounts. Representatives receive \$95,000 for staffing and office expenses. They can use the money at their own discretion.

Source:

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 May 1997)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of May 1997)</i>
Minnesota	Up to \$56/d.; must request in conjunction with committee business.	None
Mississippi	\$800/m. salary; \$94/d. for expenses (U).	None
Missouri	None	\$600/m. to cover all office expenses.
Montana	\$15.50/d for meals; \$31.20 lodging (V)	None
Nebraska	\$12,000 annual salary; actual expenses for travel; mileage is reimbursed at at state rate for business trips taken.	Two full-time staff provided to each member.
Nevada	\$64/d. for meeting attendance in-state (V).	\$60 postage allowance.
New Hampshire	None	None
New Jersey	None	\$750/y. for supplies; \$90,000/y. for district office personnel and benefits.
New Mexico	\$133/d. (V).	None
New York	\$89 (\$130 for New York City and out-of-state travel) (V). Paid for official duties performed outside their elected district.	Staff allowance set by majority leader for majority members and by minority leader for minority members. Staff allowance covers both district and capitals, geographic location, seniority and leadership responsibilities will cause variations; only one district office is permitted.
North Carolina	\$104/d. (V). \$62.50/d. for committee meetings.	Non-leaders receive \$6,708/y. for any legislative expenses not otherwise provided. Full-time secretarial assistance is provided during session.
North Dakota	\$20/d. meals (U); \$39/d. lodging (V).	None
Ohio	None	None
Oklahoma	\$25/d. (U) plus round trip mileage for meetings.	\$350/y. for unvouchered office supplies plus seven rolls of stamps.
Oregon	\$87/d. for committee and task force meetings (U).	\$2,635/session; interim allowance is \$400-550/m. depending on geographic size of district. Staffing allowance of \$3,611/m. during session; \$1,100/m. during interim.
Pennsylvania	\$108 (V)	\$27,500/y for operation of district offices, excluding salaries; \$26,500/y for postage expense for senators only.
Rhode Island	None	None
South Carolina	Member attending official meetings in-or out-of-state is eligible for \$88/d subsistence and \$35/d. per diem (V).	Senate \$2,400/y. for postage, stationery and telephone. House \$1,800/y. for telephone and \$600/y. for postage.
South Dakota	\$75/meeting; travel expenses at state rates.	None
Tennessee	\$120/d. out-of-state lodging is reimbursed with a hotel receipt.	District office expenses of \$525/m. (U).
Texas	Senators \$95/d. limited to 10 days/m. (U). Representatives \$95/d. limited to 12/days/m. Committee chairs allowed 4 additional days to attend committee meetings.	\$25,000/m. Senate staffing allowance. \$8,500/m. allowance for House staff salaries, supplies, stationery, postage, district office rental, telephone etc.
Utah	\$35 (V); transportation costs to and from the authorized legislative committee meeting; lodging expenses may also be paid.	None
Vermont	\$100/d. for official meetings	None
Virginia	\$100/d. for committee meetings.	\$9,000/y.; leadership receives \$12,000/y.; for office expenses incurred through their district offices, stationery and business cards. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of \$19,300/y.; leadership receives \$28,970/y.
Washington	\$79/d. (V)	\$1,350/quarter for legislative expenses, for which the legislator has not been otherwise entitled to reimbursement. No staffing allowance.
West Virginia	\$85 per diem, \$45 for non-commuters (U)	None

~~Source:~~

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 May 1997)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of May 1997)</i>
Wisconsin	\$75/d (U)	Senators receive \$25,068 for a 2-year session, plus a mailing for the district each year. Covers district mileage, copying and special documents; capitol expenses include printing, postage, subscription, phone etc. Senators receive \$146,539 for a 2-year session for staffing. Assembly members receive \$12,500 plus an allowance for district size—minimum, \$750, maximum, \$2,600 that covers printing and postage, staff salary paid by state.
Wyoming	\$80 per diem; \$20 if meeting in hometown (V).	None
Dist. of Columbia	None	None

Source: National Legislative Compensation Study, 1997. Compiled by the Congressional Budget Office.

Key:
(U)—Unusual
(V)—Variable
d—day.
m—month.
w—week.
y—year.
if—interim.

Table 3.11

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS**(As of May 1997)**

<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)	\$14,000/y	0	0	
California	(a)	\$90,720/y	\$83,160/y	0	
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 Maj. and Min. Whips \$5,519/y
Delaware	(a)	\$11,254/y	\$8,765/y	\$8,765/y	
Florida	\$9,672/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	(a)	\$4,800/y	\$2,400	\$2,400	Admn. Floor Ldr. \$2,400; Asst. Admn. Floor Ldr. \$1,200.
Hawaii	\$37,000	0 (d)	\$32,000	\$32,000	
Idaho	(a)	\$3,000/y	0	0	
Illinois	\$19,093 (e)	...	(e)	\$19,093	Asst. Maj. Ldr.: \$14,319/y; Asst. Min. Ldr. : \$14,319/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$14,319/y.
Indiana	(a)	\$6,500/y	\$5,000/y	\$5,500/y	Ass.t pres. pro tem \$2,500/y; asst. maj.flr.ldr., \$1,000; maj. caucus chair, \$5,000; min. asst. flr. ldr., and min. caucus chair, \$4,500; maj. and min. whips, \$1,500
Iowa	\$10,910/y	\$1,290/y	\$10,910/y	\$10,910/y	
Kansas	\$815.34/m	(d)	\$735.56/m	\$735.56/m	Asst. Maj. and Min. Ldrs., Senate Vice President, \$416.16/m
Kentucky	\$25.68/d	\$15.14/d	\$20.54/d	\$20.54/d	Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15.41/d
Louisiana	\$32,000/y	0	...	...
Maine	Base salary plus 50%	0	Base salary plus 25%	Base salary plus 25%	Asst. maj. and min. ldrs., base salary plus 12.5%
Maryland	\$10,000/y	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$81,410/y	...	\$68,910/y	\$68,910/y	Asst. flr. ldrs. \$61,410/y.
Michigan	(a)	\$5,000/y	\$21,000/y	\$17,000/y	Maj. flr. ldr., \$10,000/y; min. flr. ldr. \$8,000/y.
Minnesota	\$11,878.80/y	...	\$11,878.80/y	\$11,878.80/y	
Mississippi	(a)	\$5,000/y	...	...
Missouri	(a)	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	...	...
Nebraska	(a)	0	...	...
Nevada	(a)	\$900/session	\$900/session	\$900/session	
New Hampshire	\$200/y; \$50/2-y	...	0	0	
New Jersey	1/3 above annual salary	0	0	0	
New Mexico	(a)	0	0	0	
New York	(a)	\$30,000/y (e)	(e)	\$25,000/y	Other leadership positions: \$9,500 to \$24,500
North Carolina	(a)	\$16,956/y	\$17,048/y	\$17,048/y	Dep. Pres. Pro Tem: \$21,739/y
North Dakota	(a)	0	\$10/d	\$10/d	Asst. ldrs., \$5/d.
Ohio	\$66,133/y	\$60,340/y	...	\$60,340/y	Asst. Pres. Pro Tem: \$56,838/y; Maj. Whip: \$53,340/y; Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$55,090/y; Min. Whip: \$49,842; Asst. min. Whip: \$44,385/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)	\$32,186.92/y	\$25,750.52/y	\$25,750.52/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$19,542/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$12,185/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy.: \$8,047/y; Maj. Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$8,047/y; Maj. Caucus Admnr., Min. Caucus Admnr.: \$8,047/y.
Rhode Island	(a)	0	0	0	
South Carolina	(a)	\$11,000/y	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	0	0	0	
Tennessee	3 times the members base salary (a)	0	0	0	
Texas	(a)	0	...	...
Utah	\$1,000/y	...	\$500/y	\$500/y	Maj. Whip, Asst. Maj. Whip, Min. Whip and Asst. Min. Whip: \$500/y
Vermont	\$565/wk during 0 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	\$32,300/y	\$32,300/y	
West Virginia	\$50/d during session; \$100/d for 80 days/ calendar y	0	\$25/d during session	\$25/d during session	Up to 4 addl. people to be named by presiding officer shall receive \$100 for a maximum of 30/d.
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming	\$3/d	0 (d)	0	0	
District of Columbia	\$10,000(a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

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. In District of Columbia Council Chair.

(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) Official title is vice president.

(e) 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 May 7, 1997)

<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	0	0	
Alaska	\$500/y	...	0	0	
Arizona (a)	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	\$14,000/y	0	0	0	\$1,800 speaker designate
California	\$90,720y (b)	0	\$83,160/y (b)	\$83,160/y (b)	
Colorado (c)	0	0	0	0	
Connecticut	\$6,400/y	\$3,860 (d)	\$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	\$11,254/y	...	\$8,765/y	\$8,765/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$5,519/y.
Florida	\$9,672/y	0	0	0	
Georgia	\$52,260.80/ (e)	\$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 (d)	0	0	
Idaho	\$3,000/y	...	0	0	
Illinois	\$19,093/y	...	\$16,109/y	\$19,093/y	Dpty.Maj. and Min., \$13,723/y: Asst. Maj. and Asst. Min., \$12,529/y: Maj. and Min. Conference Chair, \$12,529/y
Indiana	\$6,500/y	0	\$5,000/y	\$5,500/y	Maj. Caucus Chair: \$5,000; Min. Caucus Chair: \$4,500; Maj. Flr. Ldr., \$1,000; Asst. Min. Flr. Ldrs.: \$3,500; Maj. Whip: \$1,500; Min. Whip: \$1,500
Iowa	\$10,910/y	\$1,170/y	\$10,190/y	\$10,910/y	
Kansas	\$815.34/m	\$416.16/m	\$735.56/m	\$735.56/m	Asst. Maj. Ldr., Asst. Min. Ldr.: \$416.16/m.
Kentucky	\$25.68/d	\$15.41/d	\$20.54/d	\$20.54/d	Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair, Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$15.41/d
Louisiana	\$32,000/y (e)	0	...	...
Maine (e)	50% above base salary	0	25% above base salary	25% above base salary	Asst. Maj. Ldr., and Asst. Min. Ldr.. 12.5 % above base salary
Maryland	\$10,000/y	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	\$81,410/y (e)	...	\$68,910/y (e)	\$68,910/y (e)	All other leaders: \$161,410/y (e)
Michigan	\$23,000/y	\$5,000/y	0	\$17,000/y	Min. Flr. Ldr.,\$8,000; Maj. Flr. Ldr. %10,000
Minnesota	\$988.59/m	0	\$988.59/m	\$988.59/m	
Mississippi	0	0	...	...
Missouri	\$2,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	\$1,500/y	
Montana	\$5/d	0	0	0	
Nebraska	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada	\$900/session; \$2/d in session	\$900/session	\$900/session	\$900/session	Unicameral Legislature
New Hampshire	\$25/y + \$200	0	0	0	
New Jersey	1/3 above annual salary	0	0	0	
New Mexico	0	...	0	0	
New York	\$30,000/y	0	\$25,000/y	\$25,000/y	31 leaders with compensation ranging from \$6,500 to \$18,000/y
North Carolina	\$38,151/y (e)	\$21,739/y (e)	\$17,048/y (e)	\$17,048/y (e)	
North Dakota	\$10/d	...	\$10/d	\$10/d	Asst. Ldrs., \$15/d
Ohio	\$66,133/y	\$60,340/d	\$56,838/y	\$60,340/y	Asst. Maj. Ldr.,\$53,340/y; Asst. Min. Ldr., \$55, 090/y; Maj. Whip, \$49,842; Min. Whip, \$49,842
Oklahoma	\$14,944/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	\$10,304/y	
Oregon	\$1,092/m	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	\$32,186.62/y	...	\$25,750.52/y	\$25,750.52/y	Maj. Whip, Min. Whip: \$19,542/y; Maj. Caucus Chair, Min. Caucus Chair: \$12,185/y; Maj. Caucus Secy., Min. Caucus Secy., Maj. Caucus Admnr., Min. Caucus Admnr., Maj. Policy Chair, Min. Policy Chair: \$8,047/y.
Rhode Island	0	0 (d)	0	0	
South Carolina	\$11,000/y	\$3,600/y	0	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	3 times the member base salary	...	...	...
Texas	0	0	0	0	
Utah	\$1,000/y	...	\$500/y	\$500/y	
Vermont	\$565/wk session + \$8,735/y	...	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	\$14,360/y	...	0	0	
Washington	\$36,300/y	0	\$28,300/y (e)	\$32,300/y (e)	
West Virginia	\$50/d plus \$100/d for 80 days/calendar y	0	\$25/d	\$25/d	Up to four add'l people named by presiding officer receive \$100 for a maximum 30/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.

(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) Base salary.

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

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

(e) Total annual salary.

Table 3.13
STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS
(As of May 7, 1997)

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	\$900	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 credited service x 3 yr. avg; maximum 80% of member's avg. yearly salary	No
Arkansas	Optional	Age 65, 10 yrs. service; age 55, 12 yrs. service; or 30 yrs. service	Non-contributory	Not eligible	\$420(a)	\$700(b)	\$35/mo. x yrs. service (c)	No
California (d)								
Colorado	Mandatory	Age 60, 5 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 (e)	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 62, 5 yrs. service	3% of total money compensation in excess of \$500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Years of service x highest rate of payment being paid to any retired member of the General Assembly	No
Florida	Optional	Age 62, 8 yrs. service	23.73%	0	(f)	(f)	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(g)	\$560(g)	\$28 x yrs. service x reduction factor = monthly benefit; employee is penalized 5% for each yr. below age 62	No
Hawaii	Optional	55 yrs. if less than 10 yrs. of service	7.8%	0	varies	varies	3.5 x years of service as legislator x highest average salary plus annuity based on contributions as an elected official	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	8.5% for retirement; 2% for survivors; 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total	12% of final salary	45% of final salary	85% of final salary	3% of each of 1st 4 yrs.; 3.5% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4.5% for next 4 yrs.; 5% for each yr. above 12	No
Indiana	Mandatory	None	Employee 5% of taxable income; employer 20%	Varies	Varies	Varies	Years of service x 1.1% x highest one-year salary	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; 4 yrs. service	3.7%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60% x avg of highest 3 yrs. x yrs. of service divided by 30	Yes
Kansas	Optional	Age 55, minimum 10 yrs. service	4%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3 highest yrs. x 1.75% x yrs. service divided by 12	No
Kentucky	Mandatory	N.A.	\$114.58/month	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes
Louisiana	(h)	Any age, 16 yrs. service; age 55, 12 legislative yrs. service or age 50 with 12 yrs. service and 20 yrs. total	11.5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yrs. service x 3.5% x avg. compensation + \$300	Yes
Maine	Mandatory (i)	Age 60 (if 10 yrs of service on 7/1/93) and age 62 (if less than 10 yrs of service on 7/1/93)	Employee 7.65%; employer 14.08%	Varies	Varies	Varies	1/50 average final compensation x number of years of creditable service	No
Maryland	Optional	Age 60, with 8 yrs; Age 50, 8+ yrs creditable services (early reduced retirement)	5% of annual salary	0	\$891	\$1,485	3% of legislative salary for each yr of creditable service up to a max of 22 yrs. 3 months	No
Massachusetts	Mandatory	Age 55, 6 yrs. service	9%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes (j)
Michigan	Optional	Age 55, 5 yrs. with some exceptions	9% before 12/1/94; 7% after 12/1/94	Varies	Varies	Varies	Depends on when service started	No
Minnesota	Mandatory	Age 62 (reduced amount 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	55 yrs. or 25 yrs. of service	Regular: 7.25% Legislator: 9.75%; State: supplemental 3%/6.33%	Varies	Varies	Varies	N.A.	Yes
Missouri	Mandatory	Age 55, & 3 full biennial assemblies	Non-contributory (k)	0	\$900	\$1,500	\$150 x number of biennial assemblies	No
Montana	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service; age 65 regardless of yrs of service; or 30 yrs of service regardless of age	Employee 6.7%; employer 6.7%	\$87	\$263	\$439	1/56 x yrs. service x final avg. salary	Yes
Nevada	Mandatory	10 yrs. service	15% of session salary	0	\$300	\$500	N.A.	No
New Jersey	Mandatory	Age 60, 10 yrs. service; age 50 (early retirement)	5%/yr.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Effective 1/74 all legislators received 3% per yr pension allowance; before 1974, members received 1/60th	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 Mexico	Optional	Age 65, 5+ yrs.; 64, 8+ yrs., 63, 11+ yrs., 60, 12+ yrs. or any age with 14+ yrs. of credited service	\$100 per year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	\$250 x yrs. of service (after 1959)	No
New York	Mandatory	Depends on tier set by date of initial membership; Minimum 10 yrs. service	Varies (0-3%); depends on tier	0			N.A.	Yes
North Carolina	Mandatory	Age 65, 5 yrs. service	24.58%	0	48.2% of annual compensation	75% of annual compensation	Final compensation x 4.02% x yrs. service	No
Ohio	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service; age 55, 25 yrs. service; any age, 30 yrs. service	Legislator 8.5%; state 13.31%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.1% of final avg. salary x years of service	Yes
Oklahoma	Optional	Age 60, 6 yrs. service	4.5%-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	14.97% of subject wages	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.67% x yrs. service and final avg. monthly salary	Yes
Pennsylvania	Optional	Age 50, 3 yrs. service	5% of gross salary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2% x final avg. salary x credited yrs. service x withdrawal factor if under regular retirement age (50 for legislators)	Yes
Rhode Island (I)	No							No
South Carolina	Mandatory	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; 30 yrs of service regardless of age	10%	0	\$1,079	\$1,800	4.82% of annual compensation x yrs. service	No
Tennessee	Optional	Age 55, 4 yrs. service	0	\$280	\$840	\$1,375	\$70 x yrs. service with a \$1,375 monthly cap	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	Varies	Varies	Varies	\$10/mo. x yrs. service; adjusted semi annually according to consumer price index ltd. to max of 4%	No
Virginia	Mandatory	Age 50 with 10 yrs of service	9.85% of monthly salary	Varies	Varies	Varies	Based on high 36 mo. of salary; 1.65% x \$13,200, 1/.5% of remainder x number of yrs. of service	
Washington	Optional	Several plans are offered; requirements vary depending on plan chosen	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	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.		
West Virginia	Optional	Age 60, 5 minimum yrs. service;	4.5%	Not eligible	\$300	\$500	2% of final avg. salary x yrs. service	Yes
Wisconsin	Mandatory	Age 55, 5 yrs. service	5.5%	8%	24%	40%	2% per year; 3 year highest average	Yes
Dist. of Columbia	Mandatory	Age 62, 5 yrs. service; age 55, 30 yrs service; age 60, 20 yrs service	Before 10/1/87, 7%; after 10/1/87, 5%	0	Varies	Varies	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) \$480 for leadership.

(b) \$800 for leadership.

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

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

(e) 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.

(f) Based on highest 5 yrs of salary.

(g) Member is 62 with maximum benefit option.

(h) Louisiana, optional until 1/1/97. The law now prohibits joining.

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

(j) Employee vested after 10 yrs.

(k) If evaluated separately from general employee plan, contribution rate is 27.94%. The current contribution rate, which includes employees is 10.3%.

(l) 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	...	L	...
Arkansas	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
California	★	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	L	...	★ (h)
Colorado	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Connecticut	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	...
Delaware	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	...	L	★
Florida	★	President	Speaker	L	M	...
Georgia	★ (i)	President (e)	Speaker	...	L	★
Hawaii	(j)	President	Speaker	...	...	★
Idaho	(k)	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Illinois	★	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	...	...	★
Indiana	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	...	...
Iowa	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Kansas	★	President	Speaker	L	L	★
Kentucky	★	Cmte. on Cmtes.	Cmte. on Cmtes.	L	L	...
Louisiana	★	President (l)	Speaker (l)	L	L	...
Maine	★ (m)	-----Secy. of Senate and Clerk of House (n)-----		...	...	★
Maryland	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Massachusetts	★	Clerk (l)	Clerk (l)	M	M	★
Michigan .....	...	Majority Ldr.	Speaker	...	...	★
Minnesota	★ (o)	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Mississippi	★	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Missouri	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	...	...	...
Montana	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Nebraska	★	Reference Cmte.	U	L	U	★ (p)
Nevada	★	(q)		L	...	...
New Hampshire	★	President	Speaker	...	L	★
New Jersey	★ (m)	President	Speaker	...	...	★
New Mexico	★	(r)	Speaker	M	M	...
New York	★	Pres. Pro Tempore (s)	Speaker	M	M	★
North Carolina .....	...	Clerk (t)	Speaker	M	L	★
North Dakota	★	President (e)	Speaker	M	M	...
Ohio	★	Reference Cmte.	Reference Cmte.	...	M	★
Oklahoma	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	...	★
Oregon	★	President	Speaker	L	★	...
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	...	L	...
Utah	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Vermont	★	President (e)	Speaker	L	L	★
Virginia	★	Clerk	Clerk (u)	L	L	★
Washington	★	(v)	(v)	...	...	★
West Virginia	★	President	Speaker	...	...	★
Wisconsin .....	...	President	Speaker	...	...	★ (p)
Wyoming	★ (m)	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) Bills introduced in the first year of the regular session and passed by the house of origin on or before the January 31st constitutional deadline are carryover bills.

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

(j) House only in even-numbered years.

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

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

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

(n) 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.

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

(p) 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.

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

(r) 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.

(s) Also serves as majority leader.

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

(u) Under the direction of the speaker.

(v) 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	Deadlines may set during session.	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 (c).	House, Senate Committees on Delayed Bills may extend deadline.
Connecticut	Depends on schedule set out by joint rules adopted for biennium (d).	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 (c,e). Senate: noon 4th L day of regular session (c,f).	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 (e); 36th day of session (g). Senate: 12th day of session (e); 36th day of session (g).	
Illinois	House: determined by speaker (c,e). 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. 21 of 1st regular session; Jan. 13 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 6th week of 1st regular session (e, h, i); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session (e, h, i). Senate: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session (e, h); Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session (e, h).	Constitutional majority.
Kansas	36th day of regular session for committees (j).	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 (k). 1st Wednesday in November odd-numbered years, preceding regular session (k).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Michigan	No limit.	
Minnesota	House: Actual date established during session (e, l). Senate: no limit.	2/3 vote of members.
Mississippi	No introductions after 21st day of session (c, m).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Missouri	60th L day of regular session (c).	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 (c, n).	2/3 vote of members.
Nebraska	10th L day of any session (c, o).	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 (p).	Affirmative vote of majority of members elected.
New Hampshire	Actual dates established during session.	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 (c, q); 13th C day of even-year session (c, q).	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 (r, s). Senate: 1st Tuesday in March (s, t).	Unanimous vote.
North Carolina	House: 1st Thursday in February of 1st biennial session (u). Senate: March 27 for local bills. May 1 for budget bills.	House: 2/3 of members present and voting. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
North Dakota	House: 10th L day (v). Senate: 15th L day (v); resolutions: 18th L day (w); 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	January 30 for house of origin in 1st session (x);	2/3 vote of membership.
Oregon	House: 36th C day of session (y). Senate: 36th C day following election of Senate president (z).	2/3 vote of membership.
Pennsylvania	No limit (aa).	
Rhode Island	House: First Tuesday in February. Senate: February 5 for 1998.	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 (c). Senate: May 1 of regular session for bills originating in House (c).	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 (c, bb).	2/3 vote of membership.
Tennessee	House: general bills, 10th L day of regular session (cc). Senate: general bills, 10th L day or regular session; resolutions, 40th L day (cc).	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 (dd).	4/5 vote of members present and voting.
Utah	42nd day of regular session (c).	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 (ee). Senate, individual and comm: 1st session, 53rd C day; 2nd session, sponsor requests bill drafting 25th C day before session (ff).	Approval by Rules Committee.
Virginia	Deadlines may be set during session.	
Washington	(Constitutional limit) No introductions during final 10 days of regular session (c, gg).	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
West Virginia	House: 50th day of regular session (c). Senate: 41st day of regular session (c, f).	2/3 vote of members present.
Wisconsin	No limit.	
Wyoming	House: 15th L day of session. Senate: 12th L day of session (c).	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 appropriations bills. In West Virginia, supplementary appropriations bills or budget bills.

(d) 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.

(e) Not applicable to standing committee bills.

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

(g) 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.

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

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

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

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

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

(n) Not applicable to joint resolutions concerning administration.

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

(p) 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.

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

(r) 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.

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

(t) 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.

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

(v) 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.

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

(x) 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.

(y) 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.

(z) 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.

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

(bb) Not applicable to governor's bills.

(cc) Not applicable to certain local bills.

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

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

(ff) Not applicable to Appropriations or Finance committees.

(gg) 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	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			
	Amount	Other (b)	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 (l)	★	★	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 (l) .....	...	...	10	30A	10A	3/5 elected	30 days after adjournment
North Dakota	★	★	3	15A		2/3 elected	(x)
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		
	Amount	Other (b)	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed		
South Dakota	★	★	5 (h)	15A (h)		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment (n)
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 (y)	July 1 (z)
Washington	★	★	5	20A		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
West Virginia	★ (f)	★	5	15A (aa)		Majority elected (g)	90 days after enactment
Wisconsin	★	...	6		6P	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 (bb)
Guam	★	★	10		30P	2/3 elected	Immediately (cc)
No. Mariana Islands	★	...	40 (h,dd)			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) 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.

(y) Must include majority of elected members.

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

(aa) Five days for appropriations bills.

(bb) 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.

(cc) U.S. Congress may annul.

(dd) 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	★	2nd day	...	...	...	★	...
Alaska	★	Dec. 15	★	...	...	...	...	★ (a)
Arizona*	★	★	★
Arkansas	★	★
California	★	★	★	...
Colorado	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	★
Connecticut	★	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	★	by Feb. 1	...	★ (c)	...
Florida*	★	45 days	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)
Georgia	★	★	★	...
Hawaii	★	30 days	...	...	...	...	★	...
Idaho	★	...	★	★
Illinois	★	★
Indiana*	★	7 days (d)	...	...	...	...	★	...
Iowa	★	★ (a)	...	...	★ (c)
Kansas	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★
Kentucky	★	★ (a,e)	...	...	★	...
Louisiana	★	(f)	(f)	...	...	...	(g)	...
Maine*	★	...	★ (a,e)	...	...	...	★	...
Maryland	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★ (h)	...
Massachusetts*	★	★	...	★ (i)	...
Michigan*	★	★ (e)	...	★	...
Minnesota	★	★ (a)	...	...	★ (j)
Mississippi*	★	...	1st day	...	...	...	...	★
Missouri*	★	★	...	★	...
Montana	★	★	★
Nebraska	★	★ (a,e)	...	★ (c)	...
Nevada	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★ (a)	★	...
New Jersey	★	★ (e)	...	...	★ (k)
New Mexico	★	(l)	...	★	...
New York*	★	★ (e)	...	...	★ (m)	...
North Carolina	(k)	...	...	...	★	...
North Dakota	★	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio	★	★ (e)	...	★	...
Oklahoma	★	Oct. 1	★	...	...	...	★	...
Oregon	★	Dec. 1 (e)	...	...	...	...	★ (a)	...
Pennsylvania	★	★ (e,o)	...	★
Rhode Island*	★	★
South Carolina	★	(a,b)	...	...	...	...	...	★
South Dakota	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	★ (p)	...
Tennessee	★	★ (a,e)	★ (a,e)	...	★	...
Texas	★	...	6th day	...	...	...	★	...
Utah	★	(q)	★ (r)	...	...	...	★ (s)	...
Vermont	★	★ (a)	...	...	★
Virginia	★	...	Dec. 20	...	...	...	(t)	★ (a)
Washington	★	Dec. 2 (u)	...	...	...	...	(v)	...
West Virginia	★	1st day (e)	...	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin	★	★ (w)	...	★	...
Wyoming	★	Dec. 1	...	...	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands	★	(a)	...	...	...	...	(x)	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	May 30	...	...	★ (y)	...	★	(z)

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.
Key:

★ - Yes

. . . - No

(a) Specific time limitations: Alaska-4th legislative day; 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; 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.

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

(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) The governor shall submit his executive budget to the Joint legislative Committee on the budget no later than 45 days prior to each regular session; except that in the first year of each term, the executive budget shall be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the regular session. Copies shall be made available to the entire legislature on the first day of each regular session.

(g) Bills appropriating monies for the general operating budget and ancillary appropriations, bills appropriating funds for the expenses of the legislature and the judiciary must be submitted to the legislature for introduction no later than 45 days prior to each regular session, except that in the first year of each term, such appropriation bills shall be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the regular session.

(h) 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.

(i) General appropriations bills only.

(j) The Executive Branch usually submits budget bills shortly after the budget is submitted. There is no statutory requirement that this occur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(q) Must submit budget to Legislative Fiscal Analyst 30 days prior to session.

(r) Must submit to the legislature no later than 3 days after session begins.

(s) Joint legislative rules require budget bill to be introduced 3 days prior to the constitutionally mandated end of the session.

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

(u) For fiscal period other than biennium, 20 days prior to first day of session.

(v) Even-numbered years.

(w) No set time.

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

(y) By enacting annual appropriations legislation.

(z) Prior to September 30.

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		Fiscal staff		
							All			Members	Chairman only		
Alabama .....	...	★	...	★	★	★ (a)	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	★	★	★ (b)	★ (c)	★ (d)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona*	★	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Arkansas (f) .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★
Colorado .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	★ (g)	★	★	★ (b)	★	★ (H)	★	...	...	★ (i)	...	★	★
Delaware .....	...	★	★	...	...	★ (j)	...	★	...	...	...	★	★
Florida* .....	...	★	★	★	★	★ (k)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	★	★	★	★	★ (k)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Idaho .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★ (l)	★ (l)	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana* .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Iowa .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★ (m)	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	...	★ (n)	...	★	★	★ (m)	...	★	...
Louisiana .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★ (o)	...	...
Maine* .....	...	★	★	...	★	(p)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts* .....	...	★(q)	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Michigan*	★	★	★	★	★	★ (r)	★ (s)	★	...	...	...	★	...
Minnesota	★	★	★	...	★	★ (k)	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
Mississippi* .....	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Missouri* .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	...	★	★	...	★	★ (k)	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Nebraska .....	...	★	★	...	...	★ (k)	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Nevada .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★ (r)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	★	★	★	...	(t)	★ (u)	...	(v)	...	...	★ (v)	...	...
New York* .....	...	★	★	...	★	★ (n)	...	★	★	★	...	★	...
North Carolina .....	...	★	★	...	★	★ (k)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota (w)	★	★	★ (x)	★	★	★ (n)	...	★	...	...	(y)	★ (z)	...
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (aa)	(aa)	★	★	★
Oklahoma (bb)	★	★	...	★	...	★ (j)	...	★	★	...	★	★	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island* .....	...	★	★	...	★	★ (cc)	...	★	...	...	★	★	★
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Texas .....	...	★	★	★	★	★ (n)	★	★	★	★ (m)	...	...	★
Utah .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★	★	★ (dd)	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Washington .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★ (m)	...	★	★ (ee)	...
West Virginia* .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★ (m)	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Wyoming .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	(ff)	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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

Key:

H - 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) Only retirement, corrections, and local government bills require fiscal notes.
- (g) May be included but not required.
- (h) Fiscal notes may also reflect: savings, positions and estimated impact on revenues; assumptions (methodology/explanation of fiscal figures); bill proposing changes in retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note; other relevant data; technical or mechanical defects may be noted.
- (i) For the both the Appropriations and the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committees, preliminary notes are prepared for committee meetings.
- (j) Relevant data and prior fiscal year cost information.
- (k) Mechanical defects in bill.
- (l) 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.

- (m) Or to the committee to which referred.

- (n) Bill proposing changes in retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note. Kentucky, bill which fiscally affects state or local correction services must have a fiscal impact statement.

- (o) Prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Office; copies sent to House and Senate staff offices respectively.

- (p) Distributed to chairs of committee to which bill was referred; the sponsor; 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).

- (q) 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.

- (r) Other relevant data.

- (s) 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.

- (t) Occasionally.

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

- (v) 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.

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

- (x) A four-year projection.

- (y) All members of appropriations receive.

- (z) Only select fiscal staff.

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

- (bb) Fiscal notes are prepared only in the House.

- (cc) Technical or mechanical defects may be noted.

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

- (ee) Distributed to appropriate fiscal and policy staff.

- (ff) Fiscal notes are included with the bill upon introduction

Table 3.19

**BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1996 AND 1997 REGULAR SESSIONS**

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	Feb. 6-May 20, 1996	1,793	760	437	367	20 (a)	30L
	Feb. 4-May 19, 1997	1,832	741	387	385	47 (a)	30L
Alaska	Jan. 4-May 19, 1996	342	77	146	39	20 (a)	122C
	Jan. 13-May 11, 1997	495	132	113	51	10 (a)	119C
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 1996						
	Jan. 13-May 2, 1997 (b)	2,041	149	1,362	N.A.	9 (a)	96C
California	Jan. 3-Sept. 1, 1996	2,367	146	1,174	83	114	127L
	Dec. 2, 1996-Sept. 13, 1997	3,024	233	951	136	197	139L
Colorado	Jan. 10-May 8, 1996	615	94	344	84	19	120C
	Jan. 8-May 7, 1997	598	113	338	101	27	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. 16-June 30, 1996	538	181	309	16	3	49L
	Jan. 14-June 30, 1997	628	187	220	14	5	51L
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. 8-Mar. 18, 1996	975	1,017	458	881	16	40L
	Jan. 13-Mar. 28, 1997	1,515	1,176	511	975	15	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 17-April 29, 1996	3,064	1,209	315	235	27	60L
	Jan. 15-May 1, 1997	4,287	961	383	211	14	61L
Idaho	Jan. 8-Mar. 15, 1996	774	63	433	22	8	68C
	Jan. 6-Mar. 19, 1997	695	57	404	38	5	73C
Illinois	Jan. 10-May 25, 1996	3,038	259	275	90	13 (a)	(c)
	Jan. 8-May 17, 1997	3,484	293	537	245	88 (a)	(c)
Indiana*	Nov. 16, 1993-Mar. 4, 1994	888	24	179	2	0	30L
	Nov. 22, 1994-April 29, 1995	1,504	50	34	6	11 (a)	61L
Iowa	Jan. 8-May 1, 1996	981	10	220	1	13	115C
	Jan. 13-April 29, 1997	1,290	32	217	2	13	107C
Kansas	Jan. 8-May 23, 1996	876	47	272	15	3 (d)	69L
	Jan. 13-May 27, 1997	970	41	192	10	2	68L
Kentucky	Jan. 2-April 15, 1996	1,333	323	357	239	1	60L
	No regular session in 1997						
Louisiana	April 29-June 12, 1996	313	306	45	254	0	30L
	Mar. 31-June 23, 1997	4,087	636	1,487	488	19	60L
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	1996 N.A.	2,259	30	692	7	104	90C
	Jan. 8-April 7, 1997	2,385	45	759	8	132	90C
Massachusetts*	Jan. 8, 1992-Jan. 5, 1993	7,353	0	414	0	39 (a)	(c)
	Jan. 6, 1993-Jan. 4, 1994	7,667	0	498	0	53 (a)	(c)
Michigan*	Jan. 12-Dec. 29, 1994	1,103	20	451	2	10	352 (e)
	Jan. 11-Dec. 28, 1995	2,299	43	291	2	4	352 (e)
Minnesota	Jan. 16-April 3, 1996	2,398	0	187	1	19	47L
	Jan. 7-May 19, 1997	4,258	0	235	4	15	63L
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 1996						
	Jan. 6-April 23, 1997	1,013	75	552	56	7 (a)	87L
Nebraska	Jan. 3-April 18, 1996	503	26	182	2	5	60L
	Jan. 8-June 12, 1997	891	53	307	8	5 (a)	90L
Nevada	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 20-July 7, 1997	1,167	202	691	158	3	169C

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

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 Hampshire	Jan. 3-June 13, 1996	887	57	302	6	2	23L
	Jan. 8-June 25, 1997	1,007	49	w351	8	4	25L
New Jersey	Jan. 11, 1996-Jan. 9, 1997	4,352	467	168	8	10	(c)
	Jan. 9, 1997-Jan. 8, 1998	1,462	186	259	6	18 (a)	N.A.
New Mexico	Jan. 16-Feb. 15, 1996	1,586	43	146	12	57	30C
	Jan. 21-Mar. 22, 1997	2,617	35	370	6	102	60C
New York*	Jan. 8-July 30, 1992	17,667	3,731	846	3,731	51 (d)	151L
	Jan. 6-July 7, 1993	14,596	3,607	720	3,607	93 (d)	152L
North Carolina	May 13-June 21, 1996	781	32	211	14	0	27L
	Jan. 29-Aug. 28, 1997	2,334	60	528	33	0	123L
North Dakota	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 6-April 11, 1997	881	116	554	90	11 (a,d)	66L
Ohio (f)	(g)	379	41	168	23	1	(c)
	(h)	856	77	112	26	1	(c)
Oklahoma	Feb. 6-May 31, 1996	1,638	244	363	145	35	69L
	Jan. 7-May 30, 1997	1,963	242	421	151	24	71L
Oregon	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 13-July 5, 1997	3,091	191	871	38	43	174C
Pennsylvania (i)	Jan. 3, 1995-Nov. 26, 1996	4,764	640	377	464	1	(c)
Rhode Island*	Jan. 4-July 17, 1994	3,565	(j)	959	490	38	85L
	Jan. 3-Nov. 17, 1995	3,708	(j)	445	522	24	77L
South Carolina	Jan. 9-June 27, 1996	1,342	N.A.	314	N.A.	21 (a)	(c)
	Jan. 14-June 17, 1997	1,389	775	257	553	19 (a)	64L
South Dakota	Jan. 9-Mar. 11, 1996	651	9	306	2	11 (a)	35L
	Jan. 14-Mar. 26, 1997	557	13	300	3	13 (a)	40L
Tennessee	Jan. 9-April 26, 1996	1,387	830	625	670	3	(c)
	Jan. 14-May 31, 1997	2,044	987	661	N.A.	0	(c)
Texas	No regular session in 1996						
	Jan. 14-June 2, 1997	5,561	166	1,487	15	36	140C
Utah	Jan. 15-Feb. 28, 1996	797	69	348	33	5	45C
	Jan. 20-Mar. 5, 1997	668	63	394	41	6	45C
Vermont	Jan. 3-May 3, 1996	409	128	138	97	1	122C
	Jan. 8-June 13, 1997	738	136	74	120	0	157C
Virginia	Jan. 10-Mar. 11, 1996	2,193	599	1,066	487	16	60C
	Jan. 8-Feb. 22, 1997	1,920	663	933	536	15	N.A.
Washington	Jan. 8-Mar. 7, 1996	1,540	36	325	11	49 (a,d)	60C
	Jan. 13-April 27, 1997	2,408	88	456	12	126 (d)	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, 1995-Jan. 6, 1996	1,779	201	467	98	8	735C
	Jan. 6, 1997-Jan. 4, 1999 (i)	936 (k)	121 (k)	27 (k)	38 (k)	1 (k)	307C
Wyoming	Feb. 19-Mar. 15, 1996	282	14	126	3	3	20L
	Jan. 14-Mar. 1, 1997	463	20	202	3	1	34L
Puerto Rico	Jan. 8-June 30, 1996	524	1,468	238	602	4	65L
	Jan. 13-June 30, 1997	2,205	1,651	212	678	4	101C
	Aug. 18-Nov. 18, 1997						
U.S. Virgin Islands	Jan. 9-Dec. 19, 1996	169	30	67	23	26	20L
	Jan. 13 -Nov. 18, 1997	178	9	60	6	7 (a)	14C

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments; legislative survey, 1997 except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

** 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: Alabama: 1996-1, 1997-1; Alaska: 1996-1, 1997-6; Arkansas: 1997-8; Connecticut: 1994-2; Illinois: 1996-1, 1997-1; Indiana: 1995-3; Kansas: 1994 - 7 bills and 2 line items; Louisiana: 1; Maine: 1994-1; Massachusetts: 1992-7, 1993- 6; Montana: 1997-3; Nebraska: 1997-1; New Jersey: 1997-1; North Dakota: 1997-2; South Carolina: 1996-11, 1997-8; South Dakota: 1996-2, 1997-1; Washington: 1996-1; U.S. Virgin Islands: 1997-3.

(b) Recessed for two weeks.

(c) Length of session: Illinois: 1996 Senate 47L and House 70L, 1997 Senate 50L and House 63L; Massachusetts: 1992 Senate 37L and House 144L, 1993 Senate 49L and House 150L; New Jersey: 1996 Senate 36L and House 41L; Ohio: 1996 Senate 121L and House 92L, 1997 Senate 126L and House 107L; Pennsylvania: Senate 136L and House 152L; South Carolina: 1996 Senate 67L and House 66L. Tennessee: 1996 Senate 43L and 40L, 1997 Senate 52L and House 51L.

(d) Line item or partial vetoes. Kansas 1996: 17 appropriations - line items. New York - includes line item vetoes in appropriation bills. North Dakota - 2 line item vetoes. Washington - 1996: includes 27 measures partially vetoed; 1997: includes 34 measures partially vetoed.

(e) In addition, an organizational session was held on January 13, 1992.

(f) Preliminary information.

(g) Senate: Jan. 3, 1996-Dec. 31, 1996; House: Jan. 3, 1996-Dec. 27, 1996.

(h) Senate: Jan. 6, 1997-Dec. 11, 1997; House: Jan. 6, 1997-Dec. 10, 1997.

(i) Continuous 1995-1996 session.

(j) Bills and resolutions are not counted separately.

(k) Data as of Nov. 8, 1997.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1996 AND 1997 SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	Jan. 8-Feb. 12, 1996	257	171	29	37	4	11L
	July 17-25, 1996	164	111	22	57	3	7L
	Aug. 18-Sept. 15, 1997	380	225	110	135	3 (a)	11L
Alaska	May 8-June 6, 1996	22	3	6	0	0	30C
	No special session in 1997						
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	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
California	Jan. 3-Aug. 31, 1996	1	1	1	1	0	37L
	Jan. 3-Aug. 31, 1996	0	2	0	1	0	31L
	Jan. 4-March 15, 1996	3	2	1	2	0	16L
	Feb. 1-March 28, 1996	1	2	1	2	0	11L
	Jan. 13-Sept. 13, 1997	22	2	8	1	0	69L
Colorado	No special sessions in 1996						
	Oct. 20-22, 1997	16	3	1	2	0	3C
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	Nov. 26, 1996	0	1	0	1	0	1L
	Nov. 13, 1997	0	0	0	0	0	1L
Florida*	June 7-9, 1994	80	1	0	0	0	2C
	No special session in 1995						
Georgia	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Hawaii	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Idaho	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Illinois	No special sessions in 1996						
	Dec. 2, 1997	2	6	2	6	0	1L
Indiana*	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Iowa	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Kansas	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Kentucky	Dec. 2-12, 1996	7	29	2	29	0	9L
	May 12-30, 1997	6	80	4	78	0	N.A.
	Sept. 30-Oct. 15, 1997	6	48	1	45	0	11L
Louisiana	March 24-April 19, 1996	447	163	96	130	2	20L
	No special session in 1997						
Maine*	No special session in 1994						
	Nov 28-Nov. 30, 1995	13	0	8	0	0	3L
Maryland	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Massachusetts*	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Michigan*	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Minnesota	No special session in 1996						
	June 26, 1997	10	0	5	3	0	1L
	Aug. 19, 1997	14	0	3	4	0	1L
	Oct. 23-Nov. 14, 1997	62	0	3	1	0	4L
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 (b)	0	0	0	0	0	9L
	No special session in 1995						
Montana	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Nebraska	No special sessions in 1996/1997						

See footnotes at end of table.

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		
Nevada	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
New Hampshire	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
New Jersey	No special session in 1996 (c)						
New Mexico	March 20-23, 1996 No special session in 1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4C
New York*	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
North Carolina	July 8-Aug. 3, 1996 No special session in 1997	130	4	20	1	0	20L
North Dakota	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Ohio	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Oklahoma	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Oregon	Feb. 1-2, 1996 No special session in 1997	25	2	21	2	2	2C
Pennsylvania	March 11-June 28, 1996 No special session in 1997	60	5	11	3	0	(d)
Rhode Island*	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
South Carolina	June 27, 1996 No special session in 1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1L
South Dakota	No special session in 1996 April 14, 1997	2	2	1	2	0	1L
Tennessee	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Texas	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Utah	April 17-18, 1996 Nov. 20-21, 1996 June 18, 1997 July 16, 1997	13 2 3 3	0 0 1 0	12 1 3 3	0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0	2L 2L 1L 1L
Vermont	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Virginia	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Washington	No special sessions in 1996/97						
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	No special sessions in 1996/1997						
Wyoming	No special sessions in 1996						
Puerto Rico	May 31-June 6, 1997 July 9, 1996 July 11, 1996 July 14-22, 1997	15 2 2 16	0 1 1 12	3 4 4 2	0 1 1 0	(e) 0 0 0	7L 1C 1C 4C
U.S. Virgin Islands	Dec. 19, 1996 April 1, 1997	5 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1L 1L

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1997, except where noted by * where data are from The Book of the States, 1996-97.

** 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:

N.A. — Not Available

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) Number of vetoes overridden: Alabama: 1997-1.

(b) Special session held on Impeachment proceedings.

(c) Special session will convene to consider bills from the 1996-1997 session which have been returned by the governor.

(d) Length of session: Pennsylvania: 1996-Senate 34L and House 37L.

(e) One line item veto..

LEGISLATURES

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 (a) .....	...	...	...	YR	...	...
Arizona* .....	...	YR/2 (b)	...	...	YR/2 (b)	...
Arkansas .....	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
California	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Colorado	(c,d)	YR (e)	...	(c)	YR (e)	...
Connecticut	YR	YR (f)	...	...	YR/4 (f)	...
Delaware	SO	YR/2	...	SO	YR/2	...
Florida*	YR (g)	...	(g)	YR (g)	...	(g)
Georgia .....	...	YR/3 (e)	...	...	YR/5 (e)	...
Hawaii	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Idaho .....	...	SO/75	...	...	SO/1.5	...
Illinois	YR	YR/2 (h)	YR (i)	YR	YR/1 (h)	YR (i)
Indiana* .....	...	YR/3	...	...	YR/3	...
Iowa	SO	...	...	SO	...	...
Kansas	SO (e)	...	...	...	SO/3 (e)	...
Kentucky .....	...	YR (j)	...	...	YR (j)	...
Louisiana	(k)	YR (l)	YR (k)	(k)	YR (l)	YR (k)
Maine* .....	...	SO/15 (m)	...	...	SO/45 (n)	...
Maryland	YR	...	9	SO	SO/3	(i)
Massachusetts*	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan*	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Minnesota	YR (o)	IO/2 (o)	...	...	YR/3	...
Mississippi* .....	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Missouri*	YR	...	YR	YR	IO/1	...
Montana .....	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska	YR	...	...	-----Unicameral-----		
Nevada	SO (e)	YR	...	SO (e)	YR	...
New Hampshire .....	...	SO	...	...	YR	...
New Jersey	YR (g)	...	(g)	YR (g)	...	(g)
New Mexico	SO	SO	...	SO	SO	...
New York*	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	YR
North Carolina	SO (e)	YR	...	SO (e)	YR	...
North Dakota .....	...	SO/(e)	...	...	SO/(e)	...
Ohio	YR (p)	YR (q)	(r)	YR (s)	YR (q)	(r)
Oklahoma	YR	IO	...	SO (c,e)	IO/7	...
Oregon	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Pennsylvania	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	YR
Rhode Island* .....	...	YR/8	...	...	YR/7	...
South Carolina	YR	YR/(t)	...	SO	SO/1	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Texas	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Utah	(u)	SO/1	...	(u)	SO/1	...
Vermont .....	...	YR/15 (e)	...	...	YR/90 (e)	...
Virginia	SO (g)	SO/2	(g)	SO (g)	SO/2	(s)
Washington	YR (v)	...	(w)	YR	...	(w)
West Virginia*	SO	...	...	...	SO/17	...
Wisconsin	YR (x)	...	(x)	YR	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	YR (y)	(y)	...	YR (y)	(y)	...
Puerto Rico	YR (y)	...	(x)	YR (y)	...	(x)
U.S. Virgin Islands	YR (y)	...	...	-----Unicameral-----		

See footnotes at end of table.

STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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) Varies from year-to-year; it is up to legislator whether to have staff in capitol, district office, or elsewhere. Staff can move around as well as work part-year.

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

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

(d) Legislators are allocated \$1,000 during the session for personal staff assistance.

(e) Secretarial staff; in North Dakota contracted with a professional secretarial service to provide a joint steno pool of 8 people.

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

(g) Personal and district staff are the same.

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

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

(j) Leadership offices provide staff support year-round. Individual legislators have access to clerical support year-round, augmented during a session.

(k) Each legislator may hire as many assistants as desired, but pay from public funds ranges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per month per legislator. Assistant(s) generally work in the district office but may also work at the capitol during the session.

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

(m) 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(s) 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.

(t) One secretary per two senators for 32 of the members; one secretary for each of the committee chairs.

(u) Legislators are provided student interns during session.

(v) 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.

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

(x) 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.

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

LEGISLATURES

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 .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	B
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	★	★ (j)	★ (j)	★	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)	(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)
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	U	U	S (p)	S (p)	S (p)	S (p)	S (p)	S (p)	S (p)	S (p)

See footnotes at end of table.

STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

** — 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.

LEGISLATURES

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 1997 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)	10 (d)	10 (d)
Arizona	P	S	P	S	13 (d)	19 (d)
Arkansas	CC	(e)	CC	S	9	10
California	CR	S (f)	CR	S	24	27
Colorado	MjL, MnL	S	MjL	S	11	11
Connecticut	PT	S	PT	S	(f)	(f)
Delaware	PT	S (g)	PT	S	25	22
Florida	P	S	P	S	16 (d)	37 (d)
Georgia	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	25	33
Hawaii	P (h)	(i)	P (h)	(i)	10	19
Idaho	PT (j)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois	P, MnL	S, MnL	P	S	17	27
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	19	21
Iowa	MjL, MnL (k)	S	MjL (k)	S	15	16
Kansas	(l)	S	(l)	S	16 (d)	20 (d)
Kentucky	CC	CC	CC	CC	13	16
Louisiana	P	S (m)	P	S	17	17
Maine	P	S	P	S	4 (f)	6 (f)
Maryland	P	S	P	S	6 (d)	7
Massachusetts	P	S, MnL	P	S	8 (f)	10 (f)
Michigan	MjL	S	MjL	S	15 (d)	28 (d)
Minnesota	(n)	S	(n)	S	17	19
Mississippi	P (b,o)	S (o)	P (b, o)	S (o)	31 (d)	31 (d)
Missouri	PT (p)	S, MnL	PT	S	22	36
Montana	CC	S	CC	S	18	17
Nebraska	CC	U	CC	U	17	U
Nevada	(q)	S	(q)	S	9	12
New Hampshire	P (r)	S (s)	P (r)	S	17 (d)	20 (d)
New Jersey	P	S	P	S	16 (d)	19 (d)
New Mexico	CC	S	CC	S	10	16
New York	PT (t)	S	PT (t)	S	34	37
North Carolina	PT	S	PT	S	13	24
North Dakota	CC	S	CC	S	11	11
Ohio	(u)	S	(u)	S	14	21
Oklahoma	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	19	28
Oregon	P	S	P	S	12 (d)	15 (d)
Pennsylvania	PT	CC (v)	PT	S	22	22
Rhode Island	MjL	S	MjL	S	6 (d)	6 (d)
South Carolina	E (w)	S	E	E	15	11
South Dakota	(x)	S	(x)	S	13	13
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	10	13
Texas	P (b)	S (y)	P (b)	S	13	37
Utah	P	S	P	S	10	14
Vermont	CC	S	CC	S	12	15
Virginia	E	S	(z)	S	11	20
Washington	P (b,aa)	S (bb)	P (b,aa)	S (cc)	14	18
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	18 (d)	15 (d)
Wisconsin	(dd)	S	(dd)	S	13 (d)	41 (d)
Wyoming	P (ee)	S (ee)	P (ee)	S (ee)	12	11
Dist. of Columbia	(ff)	U	(ff)	U	9	U
No. Mariana Islands	P	S	P	S	8	7
U.S. Virgin Islands	P	U	P	U	9	U

See footnotes at end of table.

STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Sources: State legislative rule 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*, 1997, 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, 2; Arizona, 6 (joint statutory); Florida, 5; Kansas, 12; Maryland, 12, (joint statutory); Michigan, 4; Mississippi, 6; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 3; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 8.

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

(g) Shall include members of both political parties.

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

(i) 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.

(j) Committee members appointed by the senate leadership under the di-

rection of the president pro tempore, by and with the senate's advice.

(k) Appointments made after consultation with the president.

(l) Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(t) President pro tempore is also majority leader.

(u) Appointed by senate.

(v) Makes recommendation to the house.

(w) Seniority system is retained in process.

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

(y) 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.

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

(aa) Confirmed by the senate.

(bb) By each party caucus.

(cc) By majority caucus.

(dd) Committee on Senate Organization.

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

(ff) Chair of the Council.

LEGISLATURES

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."	★ (a)	★ (a)	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	★	★ (a)	★	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	★	★	★ (a)	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—4 hours notice for first 50 days, 2 hours thereafter. House: during session—4 days notice for first 45 calendar days, 24 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-fifth members sustain the call for yeas and nays.
Hawaii	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	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	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	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	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	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: prior to adjournment or the meeting day next preceeding the meeting	Senate: all final votes are recorded. House: all final votes are recorded.
Iowa	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	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.

See footnotes at end of table.

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		
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.
Louisiana	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	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	★	★	★ (a)	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	★	★	★ (a)	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	★	★	★ (a)	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	★ (a)	★	public hearings, 7 calendar days.	Roll call votes are taken on final action.
Nevada	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	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	★	★	★ (a)	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	(b)	★ (a)	★ (a)	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)	★ (a)	★	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.

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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	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	Senate: none House: none	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	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	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	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	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	★	★ (a)	★	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	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	Senate: none House: none	Senate: each member of the committee when a yeas 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 yeas and nays 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 and manuals.

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) 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.")

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

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

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

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	-----	-----	----- (a) -----
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	-----	-----	----- (c) -----
Idaho	Germane joint subcommittees	P	All rules expire one year after adoption and must be reauthorized through legislative action. All pending rules reviewed by standing committees of the legislature. Rules imposing fees must be approved or are deemed rejected. Other pending rules are deemed approved unless rejected.
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,E	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 or fee 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. (d)
Maine	Jt. standing policy cmtes.	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)	Public hearing by agency	P	In Massachusetts, the General Court (Legislature) may by statute authorize an administrative agency to promulgate regulations. The promulgation of such regulations are then governed by Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. Chapter 30A requires 21 day notice to the public of a public hearing on a proposed regulation. After public hearing the proposed regulation is filed with the State Secretary who approves it if it is in conformity with Chapter 30A. The State Secretary maintains a register entitled "Massachusetts Register" and the regulation does not become effective until published in the register. The agency may promulgate amendments to the regulations following the same process.
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) -----

LEGISLATURES

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>
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	...
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. The committee has 90 days to review rules submitted without change.
Oklahoma (b)	Standing cmte. or cmte. appointed by leadership of both houses	P,E	The legislature has 30 legislative days to disapprove a permanent rule. The legislature may disapprove any rule at any time by joint resolution.
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. (f)
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 February 28 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 for a proposed rule. The time limit can be extended in various ways. If a standing committee objects to a proposal rule, the joint committee also must object before legislation is introduced to sustain the objection. The joint committee may suspend an existing rule at any time. The suspension is followed by legislation to sustain that action.
Wyoming	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...

Source: National Conference of State Legislators; updated with survey by The Council of State Governments, 1998.

Key:

P — Proposed rules

E — Existing rules

... — No formal time limits

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

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

(c) None, except for assistance to comply to uniform format of style.

(d) If a committee of either house fails to find a fee unacceptable or if the governor disapproves a committee's finding that a fee was unacceptable, it can be adopted. Committee action on proposed rules must be taken within 6 to 31 days after the agency reports to the committee on its public hearing (if

any) and whether it is making changes on proposed rules.

(e) 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.

(f) Proposed regulations-standing committee may submit comments to the agency within 20 days of the close of the public comment period. Independent Regulatory Review Commission (IRRC) may submit comments to the agency within 10 days after the expiration of the standing committees' review period. Final regulations - standing committees have 20 days to approve or disapprove a final rule. The IRRC has within 10 days after the expiration of the standing committees' review period or at its next regular scheduled meeting, whichever is later, to approve or disapprove a final regulation.

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	(h)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	★	N.A.	N.A.	(i)
Georgia .....	...	★	...	Resolution (j)
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Idaho .....	...	★	...	Concurrent resolution (k)
Illinois .....	...	...	★	Joint resolution
Indiana	★ (l)	...	N.A.	(m)
Iowa .....	...	★	★	Joint resolution
			proposed rules	
Kansas .....	...	N.A.	...	Statute
Kentucky .....	...	★	...	Statute
Louisiana .....	...	★	(n)	Concurrent resolution to suspend, amend or repeal adopted rules or fees. For proposed rules and emergency rules, see footnote (n).
Maine .....	...	★	N.A.	(o)
Maryland	(p)	...	...	Majority vote of committee. Governor can override.
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	The legislature may pass a bill which would supersede a regulation if signed into law by the governor.
Michigan .....	...	...	(q)	Concurrent resolution (r)
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	(s)	.....
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Missouri .....	...	★	★	Statute, concurrent resolutions (t)
Montana	★	...	★	Statute
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	(e)	.....
Nevada .....	...	★	★	Vote of committee suspends regulation until 30th day of next regular legislative session. Concurrent resolution of legislature required to extend suspension indefinitely.
New Hampshire	★	(u)	N.A.	Statute (v)
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	(w)	.....
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 affective by executive order. (x)
North Dakota .....	...	★ (y)	★	(z)
Ohio .....	...	(aa)	★	Concurrent resolution
Oklahoma	★	★	...	Joint resolution or concurrent resolution if within review period.
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	★ (gg)	★	N.A.	Statute
Virginia (e)	★ (hh)	N.A.	(ii)	N.A.
Washington	★ (jj)	N.A.	(kk)	N.A.
West Virginia	★	...	N.A.	(ll)
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	Statute (mm)
Wyoming	(nn)	N.A.	...	Statute (oo)

LEGISLATURES

POWERS — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures updated; with survey by The Council of State Governments, 1998.

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. In Hawaii, except for assistance to comply to a uniform format of style.

(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) Joint committee has the power, by a majority vote of its members, to draft a committee report setting forth its suggestions and recommendations and to request the President Pro Tempore of the Senate or the Speaker of the House to call a special session to consider committee recommendations. Each committee report shall be forward to the Sunset Committee.

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

(j) 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.

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

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

(m) 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.

(n) 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 agency may not adopt the rule. Emergency rules become effective upon adoption or up to 60 days after adoption as provided in the rule, but a standing committee or governor may void the rule by finding it unacceptable within 2-61 days after adoption and reporting such finding to agency within four days.

(o) 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.

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

(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) Failure to object or approve within 45 days of agency filing of final proposal constitutes approval.

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

(w) 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.

(x) 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.

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

(z) The committee can void a rule.

(aa) 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.

(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) LCAR cannot veto on delay adoption of rule, but can object. Objection has the effect of removing the presumption of validity that normally attached to rules.

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

(ii) Standing committee of both houses in concurrence with governor may suspend effective date until the end of the next General Assembly session.

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

(kk) 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.

(ll) 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, during a regular session disapproves all or part of any legislative rule, the agency may not issue the rule nor take action to implement all or part of the rule unless authorized to do so. However, the agency may resubmit the same or a similar proposed rule to the committee.

(mm) Bills are introduced simultaneously in both houses.

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

(oo) 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	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	S	St. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (c)	Dept. of Consumer Affairs	...	...	Varies	Automatic repeal of professional and vocational licensing boards if legislature does not extend the operation of the board by a specified date.
Colorado	R	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	Legis. Cmtes. of reference	(d)	1/y	up to 10	Advisory cmtes. are reviewed at least once after establishment, all regulatory functions of the state are reviewed.
Connecticut	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
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. (f)
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	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	R	Bur. of the Budget	...	...	1	10 (max.)	...
Indiana*	C	Off. of Fiscal and Management Analysis	...	Perf. audit, Perf. eval.	...	10	...
Iowa	----- No program -----						
Kansas	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee	Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	...	...	Executive reorganization orders which are not enacted into law at next regular session expire and previous organization is reinstated.

Key:

C — Comprehensive R — Regulatory S — Selective D — Discretionary d — day m — month y — year ... — Not applicable

See footnotes at end of table.

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.	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	Up to 6	Act provides for termination of a department and all 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 Legislative Services	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	2/y	10	Sunset cycle reviews completed in 1993 and will resume again in 1998.
Massachusetts*	----- No program -----						
Michigan*	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota*	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi*	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri*	----- No program -----						
Montana	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	R	Legis. Finance Cmte.	...	Perf. eval., Progress review	(k)	5/7	Legis. Finance Cmte. is responsible for introducing legislation to continue any agency reviewed.
New York*	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	----- No program -----						
Ohio	S	Standing Cmtes.	...	...	(m)	Up to 4	...
Oklahoma	R,C	Jt. Cmte. on Sunset Review	Appropriations and Budget Cmte.	Prog. review	1/y	6	...
Oregon	(n)	...	(n)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island*	(o)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	R	Legis. Audit Council	Reorganization Comm., Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	1/y	6	...
South Dakota	(p)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Key:

C — Comprehensive R — Regulatory S — Selective D — Discretionary d — day m — month 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
Tennessee	C	Jt. Govt. Operations Cmte. . . .		Perf. audit	1/y	1/8	Sunrise review provision 2/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. discretion	...	Up to maximum of 10/y	Legis. Audit Cmte. may at its discretion coordinate the audit of state agencies with the Interim Cmte. 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 (g)	...	Standing Cmtes.	...	...	...	General assembly places sunset on selective programs and acts. The duration varies as does the subject of the legislation.
Washington	C	Jt. Legis. Audit and Review 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	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1997, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

C - Comprehensive

R - Regulatory

S - Selective

D - Discretionary

d — day

m — month

y — year

... — Not applicable

(a) Sunset activity terminated.

(b) A onetime review of selected programs ended in 1983.

(c) Review by the Jt. Legislative Sunset Review Cmte. of professional and vocational licensing boards terminates on January 1, 2004. Sunset clauses are included in other selected programs and legislation.

(d) Bills need adoption by the legislature.

(e) Sunset legislation suspended in 1983. Next review cycle is scheduled for 2000.

(f) 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.

(g) While they have not enacted sunset legislation in the same sense as the other states with detailed information in this table, the legislatures in Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin have included sunset clauses in selected programs or legislation.

(h) Sunset legislation terminated July 1992. Legislative oversight of designated state agencies, consisting of audit, review and evaluation, continues.

(i) Sunset Act terminated December 31, 1984.

(j) New Hampshire's Sunset Committee was repealed July 1, 1986.

(k) Agency termination is scheduled on July 1 of the year prior to the scheduled termination of statutory authority for that agency.

(l) North Carolina's sunset law terminated on July 30, 1981. Successor vehicle, the Legislative Committee on Agency Review, operated until June 30, 1983.

(m) Agencies subject to 101.84 of the Ohio Revised Code must be renewed or duties transferred by the General Assembly as they expire.

(n) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. Joint Legislative Audit Committee still serves as legislative review body.

(o) Sunset activity is currently inactive.

(p) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979.

(q) 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.

For additional information on Chapter Four contact
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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 (d)	6	Popular election	6 years
Alaska	S.C.	★		5	10	By court	3 years (e)
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 (f)	12 years
Colorado	S.C.	★		7	10	By court	Indefinite
Connecticut	S.C.	★		7 (g)	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 (h)	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 (i)	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 (j)	Indefinite
Kentucky	S.C.		★	7	8	By court	4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		★	8 (k)	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(l)	To age 70	Appointed by governor (m)	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 (n)	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.		★ (o)	7	6 (p)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Remainder of term
Nevada	S.C.	★		5	6	Rotation by seniority (q)	1-2 years
New Hampshire	S.C.	★		5	To age 70	Appointed by governor with approval of elected executive council	To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	★		7	7 (r)	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	Remainder of term
New Mexico	S.C.	★		5 (s)	8	By court	2 years
New York	C.A.	★		7	14 (t)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission, with consent of Senate	14 years (t)
North Carolina	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	★		5	10	By Supreme and district court judges	5 years (u)
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.		★ (v)	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 (w)	6 years (w)
Utah	S.C.	★		5	10 (x)	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 (y)	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 (z)	(aa)	Appointed by Secretary of the Interior	(x)
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* 1996, and *State Court Organization* 1993; state constitutions, statutes and court administration offices.

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) 9 justices sit in panels of 5 or en banc.

(e) A justice may serve more than one term as chief justice, but may not serve consecutive terms in that position.

(f) Subsequently, must stand for a confirmation election at the next general election.

(g) 7 justices sit in panels of 5 (membership rotates daily); upon order of chief justice, 6 or 7 may sit on panel.

(h) Judicial Selection Commission nominates.

(i) Initial two years; retention 10 years.

(j) If two or more qualify, then senior in age.

(k) Includes one assigned from courts of appeal.

(l) 7 justices sit on the court, and 5 justices sit en banc.

(m) Judicial Commission nominates, with approval by Governor's council.

(n) 9 justices sit in panels of 3 and en banc.

(o) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.

(p) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.

(q) If two or more qualify, then determined by lot.

(r) Followed by tenure.

(s) 5 justices sit in panels of 3.

(t) May be reappointed to age 70 after which they must go through a recertification process and maybe reappointed for up to 3, 2 year terms.

(u) Or expiration of term, whichever is first.

(v) Initially chosen by district; retention determined statewide.

(w) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.

(x) Initial three years; retention 10 years.

(y) If two or more qualify, then justice with least number of years remaining in term.

(z) Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

(aa) For good behavior.

Table 4.2

**STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS:
NUMBER OF JUDGES AND TERMS**

Intermediate appellate court				General trial court		
State or other jurisdiction	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	131	6
	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6			
Alaska	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	32 (a)	6
Arizona	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	132	4
Arkansas	Court of Appeals	9	8	Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court	104 (b)	(b)
California	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior Court	789 (c)	6
Colorado	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	111 (d)	6
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	174	8
Delaware .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	17	12
				Court of Chancery	(e)	12
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit Court	455	6
Georgia	Court of Appeals	10	6	Superior Court	169	4
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit Court	27 (f)	10
Idaho	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	37 (g)	4
Illinois	Appellate Court	42 (h)	10	Circuit Court	492 (i)	6 (j)
Indiana	Court of Appeals	15 (k)	10 (l)	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	273	6
Iowa	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	348 (m)	6
Kansas	Court of Appeals	10	4	District Court	149 (n)	4
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	93	8
Louisiana	Court of Appeals	54	10	District Court	214 (o)	6
Maine .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit Court	132	15
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	14	(o)	Trial Court	341	(p)
Michigan	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit Court	210	6
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	16	6	District Court	252	6
Mississippi	Court of Appeals	10	4	Circuit Court	48	4
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	134 (q)	6
Montana .....	...	...	...	District Court	37 (r)	6
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6 (s)	District Court	51	6 (t)
Nevada .....	...	...	...	District Court	46	6
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	29 (u)	(p)
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 (v)	Superior Court	372 (w)	7 (x)
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	69	6
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	51	5 (y)	Supreme Court and County Court	457	(z)
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 (y)			
North Carolina	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	95 (aa)	8
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	District Court	46	6
Ohio	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	369	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 (bb)	4
Oregon	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	93	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 (cc)	Life
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit Court	43 (dd)	6
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	36 (ee)	8
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	33	8
	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	77	8
				Criminal Court	29	8
				Probate Court	3	(ff)
Texas	Court of Appeals	80	6	District Court	395	4
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	10 (gg)	District Court	68 (hh)	6
Vermont .....	...	...	...	Superior Court and District Court	31 (ii)	6
Virginia	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	144	8
Washington	Court of Appeals	20	6	Superior Court	161	4
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	62	8
Wisconsin	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit Court	233	6
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	District Court	17	6
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	59	15
Puerto Rico	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	295	12

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report and State Court Organization 1996*; state statutes and court administration offices.

Key:

- ... — Court does not exist in jurisdiction or not applicable.
- (a) Plus five masters.
- (b) There are 31 circuit court judges who serve four-year terms. Chancery probate court, consists of 33 judges who serve six-year terms. (40 additional judges serve both circuit and chancery courts).
- (c) Plus 136 commissioners and 39 referees.
- (d) Plus four magistrates.
- (e) One chancellor and four vice-chancellors.
- (f) Plus 15 district family judges.
- (g) Plus 81 full-time magistrate/judges.
- (h) Plus 10 supplemental judges.
- (i) Plus 322 associate judges, and 50 permissive associate judges.
- (j) Associate judges 4 years.
- (k) Plus one tax court judge.
- (l) Two years initial; 10 years retention.
- (m) Includes 108 district judges, 54 district associate judges, 30 senior judges, 12 associate juvenile judges, 137 part-time magistrates, one associate probate judge, and 6 alternate district associate judges.
- (n) Plus 69 district magistrates.

- (o) Plus seven commissioners.
- (p) To age 70.
- (q) Plus 175 associate circuit judges.
- (r) Plus six judges for water court and one for workers' compensation court.
- (s) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.
- (t) The initial term is for at least but no more than 3 years.
- (u) Plus 11 full-time marital masters.
- (v) Followed by tenure.
- (w) Plus 21 surrogates.
- (x) On reappointment till age 70.
- (y) Or duration.
- (z) Fourteen years for Supreme Court; 10 years for county court.
- (aa) Plus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.
- (bb) Plus 77 associate judges and 73 special judges.
- (cc) Includes one master.
- (dd) Plus 20 masters-in-equity.
- (ee) Plus 11.5 law magistrates, four part-time law magistrates, 89 full-time clerk magistrates, and 51 part-time clerk magistrates.
- (ff) Locally determined.
- (gg) Three years initial; 10 years retention.
- (hh) Plus 6 domestic court commissioners.
- (ii) 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	★	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)	(j)
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.

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.

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.

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

State or other jurisdiction	How removed	Vacancies: how filled
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.</p> <p>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>

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 rules of procedure established by Supreme Court, may retire for disability, suspend without pay or remove for good cause any judge. The Commission's actions are subject to review by Supreme Court.</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	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>With the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the legislature, the governor may remove a judge for reasonable cause insufficient for impeachment.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by appointment by city councils.</p>
Minnesota	<p>Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Mississippi	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>For reasonable cause which is not sufficient for impeachment, the governor may, on joint address of legislature, remove judges of Supreme and inferior courts.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Missouri	<p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline, Supreme Court may retire, remove or discipline any judge.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Montana	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with confirmation by Senate) from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p> <p>Vacancies on municipal and city courts are filled by appointment by city council for remainder of unexpired term.</p>
Nebraska	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor from list of at least two nominees 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>
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>

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 (Summer 1997). Used with permission.

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 (a)	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	\$114,615 114,615 (c)	Circuit courts \$80,615 (b)
Alaska	Supreme Court	(a,d)	Court of Appeals	105,384	Superior courts (d)
Arizona	Supreme Court	114,257 (a)	Court of Appeals	111,536	Superior courts 108,816
Arkansas	Supreme Court	108,883(a,e)	Court of Appeals	105,440 (b,e)	Chancery courts 101,990 (e) Circuit courts 93,702 (e)
California	Supreme Court	131,085 (a)	Court of Appeals	122,893 to 135,000	Superior court 107,390
Colorado	Supreme Court	94,000 (a)	Court of Appeals	89,500 (c)	District courts 85,000
Connecticut	Supreme Court	117,610 (a,e,f)	Appellate Court	109,359 (c,e,f)	Superior courts 104,469 (e,f)
Delaware	Supreme Court	121,200 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 115,300 (c)
Florida	Supreme Court	137,314 (e)	District Court of Appeals	123,583 (e)	Circuit courts 110,754 (e)
Georgia	Supreme Court	120,000	Court of Appeals	119,246	Superior courts 86,125 to 116,847
Hawaii	Supreme Court	93,780 (a)	Intermediate Court	89,780 (c)	Circuit courts 86,780
Idaho	Supreme Court	86,468 (a)	Court of Appeals	85,468	District courts 81,043
Illinois	Supreme Court	126,579 (a)	Appellate Court	119,133 (c)	Circuit courts 101,876 (c)
Indiana	Supreme Court	115,000 (g)	Court of Appeals	110,000 (g)	Circuit courts 90,000 (b) Superior courts 90,000 (b)
Iowa	Supreme Court	103,600 (a)	Court of Appeals	99,600 (c)	District courts 94,800 (c)
Kansas	Supreme Court	96,489 (a)	Court of Appeals	93,044 (c)	District courts (h)
Kentucky	Supreme Court	98,800 (a)	Court of Appeals	94,767 (c)	Circuit courts 90,734 (i)
Louisiana	Supreme Court	103,336 (a)	Court of Appeals	97,928 (c)	District courts 92,520
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	90,909 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 85,975 (c)
Maryland	Court of Appeals	107,300 (a)	Court of Special Appeals	100,300 (c)	Circuit courts 96,500
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	107,730 (a)	Appeals Court	99,690 (c)	Trial court (j) 95,710 (c)
Michigan	Supreme Court	124,770	Court of Appeals	114,788	Circuit courts 104,807
Minnesota	Supreme Court	94,395 (a)	Court of Appeals	88,945 (c)	District courts 83,494 (c)
Mississippi	Supreme Court	98,300 (a)	Court of Appeals	91,500 (c)	Chancery courts 88,700 Circuit courts 88,700
Missouri	Supreme Court	108,783 (a)	Court of Appeals	101,591	Circuit courts 82,961 (c) Municipal division of circuit courts up to 82,961
Montana	Supreme Court	77,092 (a)	...	...	District courts 72,042
Nebraska	Supreme Court	101,648 (e)	Court of Appeals	96,566 (e)	District courts 94,025 (e)
Nevada	Supreme Court	85,000 to 107,600 (a,k,l)	...	...	District courts 79,000 to 100,000 (l)
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	95,623 (a)	...	...	Superior courts 89,646 (c)
New Jersey	Supreme Court	132,250 (a)	Appellate division of Superior Court	124,200	Superior courts 115,000 (m)
New Mexico	Supreme Court	83,593 (a)	Court of Appeals	79,413 (c)	District courts 75,443
New York	Court of Appeals	125,000 (a)	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	(c,n)	Supreme courts 113,000
North Carolina	Supreme Court	100,320 (a,o)	Court of Appeals	96,140 (c)	Superior courts 90,915 (c)
North Dakota	Supreme Court	82,164 (a,e)	...	...	District courts 75,824 (c,e)
Ohio	Supreme Court	107,350 (a)	Court of Appeals	99,950	Courts of common pleas 91,950
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	97,807 (a)	Court of Appeals	93,530 (c)	District courts (p)
Oregon	Supreme Court	93,600 (a)	Court of Appeals	91,500 (c)	Circuit courts 85,300 Tax court 88,000
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	122,864 (a)	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	119,016 (c) 119,016 (c)	Courts of common pleas 106,704 (c)
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	110,761 (a,q)	...	...	Superior courts 99,722 (c,q)
South Carolina	Supreme Court	106,713 (a)	Court of Appeals	104,045 (c,e)	Circuit courts 101,377
South Dakota	Supreme Court	78,762 (a)	...	...	Circuit courts 73,556 (c)
Tennessee	Supreme Court	107,820	Court of Criminal Appeals	102,804	Chancery courts 98,364 Circuit courts 98,364 Criminal courts 98,364
Texas	Supreme Court	113,000 (a,e)	Court of Appeals	107,350 to 112,000 (c,e)	District courts 101,700 to 111,000 (e)
Utah	Supreme Court	99,500 (a)	Court of Appeals	94,950 (c)	District courts 90,450 (c)
Vermont	Supreme Court	90,584 (a,e)	...	...	Superior courts 80,046 (b,e) District courts 80,046 (b,e)
Virginia	Supreme Court	116,526 (a,r)	Court of Appeals	110,700 (c,r)	Circuit courts 108,175
Washington	Supreme Court	112,078	Court of Appeals	106,537	Superior courts 100,995
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	85,000	...	...	Circuit courts 80,000

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts					
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary	General trial courts	Salary
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	100,690 (a)	Court of Appeals	94,804	Circuit courts	90,661
Wyoming	Supreme Court	85,000	...	...	District courts	77,000
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	141,700 (a)	...	...	Superior courts	133,600 (c)
American Samoa	High Court	74,303 (a)	...	...	(s)	(s)
Guam .....	...	...	...	...	Superior courts	100,000 (c)
No. Mariana Islands	Commonwealth	126,000 (a)	...	...		120,000 (c)
	Supreme Court					
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	85,000 (a)	Appellate Court	75,000	Superior courts	65,000
					District courts	55,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	Territorial courts	100,000 (c)

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Fall 1997).

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—\$540.
 Arizona—\$2,720.
 Arkansas—\$8,985 (effective July 1998).
 California—\$6,378.
 Colorado, Missouri—\$2,500.
 Connecticut—\$10,534 (effective Oct. 1998).
 Delaware—\$4,400.
 Hawaii—\$1,000.
 Idaho—\$1,500.
 Illinois—\$3,671.
 Iowa—\$3,900.
 Kansas—\$2,673.
 Kentucky—\$5,000.
 Louisiana—\$4,597.
 Maine—\$4,543.
 Maryland—\$17,200.
 Massachusetts—\$3,880.
 Minnesota—\$9,440.
 Mississippi—chief justice, \$2,600; presiding judge, \$600.
 Missouri—\$2,500.
 Montana—\$1,399.
 Nevada—\$0 to \$22,600.
 New Hampshire—\$2,989.
 New Jersey—\$5,750.
 New Mexico—\$2,000.
 New York—\$4,000.
 North Carolina—\$2,692.
 North Dakota—\$2,175 (effective July 1998).
 Ohio—\$6,900.
 Oklahoma—\$3,333.
 Oregon—\$2,200.
 Pennsylvania—\$3,334.
 Rhode Island—\$11,076.
 South Carolina—\$5,336.
 South Dakota—\$2,000.
 Texas—\$2,000, (effective Sept. 1998).
 Utah—\$2,000.
 Vermont—\$4,395.
 Virginia—\$7,705 (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) Plus local supplements, if any.
 (c) Additional amounts paid to various judges:
 Alabama—presiding judge, \$540.
 Arkansas—chief judge, \$1,723 (effective July 1998).
 Colorado—chief judge, \$2,500.
 Connecticut—chief judge, \$6,750 (effective Oct. 1998).
 Delaware—presiding judge, \$4,300.
 Hawaii—chief judge, \$1,500.
 Illinois—presiding judge of court of appeals, \$3,455; chief judge of district court \$10,615.
 Iowa—chief judges of court of appeals and district court, \$3,900.
 Kansas—chief judge, \$2,537.

Kentucky—chief judge, \$3,000.
 Louisiana—chief judge, \$4,326.
 Maine—chief justice, \$4,290.
 Maryland—chief judge, \$2,700.
 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.
 Mississippi—chief judge, \$2,800.
 Missouri—chief judge, \$11,154.
 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, \$1,672; senior judge of superior court, \$2,613.
 North Dakota—presiding judge, \$1,330. (effective July 1998).
 Oklahoma—presiding judge, \$819.
 Oregon—chief judge, \$2,100.
 Pennsylvania—presiding judges of superior court and commonwealth court, \$1,796; president judges of courts of common pleas, additional amounts to \$2,565, depending on number of judges and population.
 Rhode Island—presiding judge, \$9,972.
 South Carolina—chief judge, \$1,601.
 South Dakota—presiding circuit judge, \$2,000.
 Texas—chief judge, (-) \$4,150 to (+) \$5,150.
 Utah, Virginia—chief judge, \$1,000; Utah District Court presiding judge, \$1,000.
 Vermont—administrative judges of superior and district courts, \$4,538.
 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.
 (d) Salaries range from \$111,552 to \$112,092 for supreme court; \$103,152 to \$110,148 for superior court, depending on location and cost-of-living differentials.
 (e) Effective as of July, 1998. Connecticut, effective October, 1998. Texas, effective September, 1998.
 (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, \$84,839; district judge, \$83,883 district magistrate judge, \$39,604.
 (i) Chief regional judges receive \$91,734.
 (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) Effective January 3, 1999: 7 of 48 District Court judges \$100,000. Effective January 4, 1999: Supreme Court justice 3 and 4 of 5 \$107,600. Effective January 8, 2001: Supreme Court justice 5 or 5 \$107,600; District Court judges 41 of 48 \$100,000.
 (m) Assignment judges receive \$120,750.
 (n) 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): \$115,500.
 (o) 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.
 (p) District judges \$88,511; associate district judges paid on basis of population: \$69,056 to \$82,004.
 (q) 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.
 (r) Plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging and other expenses.
 (s) 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	\$100,230
Alaska	Administrative Director	1959	CJ (b)	109,552
Arizona	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	120,000
Arkansas	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	79,919 (d)
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	122,893 to 135,000
Colorado	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	(e)
Connecticut	Chief Court Administrator (f)	1965	CJ	122,839 (g,h)
Delaware	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	90,400
Florida	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	100,996 (d)
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	87,308
Hawaii	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	85,302
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	78,945
Illinois	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	122,588
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	82,242
Iowa	Court Administrator	1971	SC	76,700 to 112,000
Kansas	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	83,883
Kentucky	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	90,734
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	97,928
Maine	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	74,997
Maryland	State court Administrator (b)	1955	CJ	96,500
Massachusetts	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	103,580
Michigan	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	112,585
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	Not to exceed 83,494
Mississippi	Court Administrator	1974	SC	82,567
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	84,193
Montana	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	57,227
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	82,877
Nevada	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	75,747
New Hampshire	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	77,141
New Jersey	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	115,000
New Mexico	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	84,791
New York	Chief Administrator of the Courts (i)	1978	CJ (j)	122,000
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	93,528 (e)
North Dakota	Court Administrator (k)	1971	CJ	67,761
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	97,552
Oklahoma	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	93,530
Oregon	Court Administrator	1971	SC	87,600
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	1968	SC	120,299
Rhode Island	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	88,963 (e)
South Carolina	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	71,750
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	68,889
Tennessee	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court	1963	SC	98,364
Texas	Administrative Director of the Courts (l)	1977	SC	92,217
Utah	Court Administrator	1973	SC	90,450
Vermont	Court Administrator (m)	1967	SC	86,046 (d)
Virginia	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	104,014
Washington	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (n)	95,945
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	61,500
Dist. of Columbia	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(o)	133,600
American Samoa	Court Administrator	1977	CJ	27,092
Guam	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ (p)	82,025
Puerto Rico	Administrative Director of the Court	1952	CJ	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Court/Administrative Clerk	N.A.	N.A.	75,000

Source: Salary information was taken from National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Fall 1997).

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 1998.

(e) Set by Supreme Court.

(f) Administrator is an associate judge of the Supreme Court.

(g) Effective October 1998.

(h) Base pay supplemented by increments for length of service.

(i) If incumbent is a judge, the title is Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts.

(j) With advice and consent of Administrative Board of the Courts.

(k) Serves as executive secretary to Judicial Council.

(l) Serves as executive director of Judicial Council.

(m) Also clerk of the Supreme Court.

(n) Appointed from list of five submitted by governor.

(o) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

(p) 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 1998-2007, methods of nominating
candidates, formulas for election dates, polling hours,
voting statistics, campaign finance laws, and procedures
for initiative, referenda and recalls.*

For additional information on Chapter Five contact
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Table 5.1
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 1998-2007

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Alabama*	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Alaska (a)	G,LG	...	...
Arizona	G,SS,SPT (b)	...	...
Arkansas	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (c)	...	...
California	G,LG,AG,C,SS,SPT (d)	...	...
Colorado (e)	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Connecticut	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
Delaware*	AG,A,T	...	G,LG (d)
Florida	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SPT	...	...
Georgia	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,SP, (f,g)	...	(f)
Hawaii	G,LG (h)	...	(h)
Idaho*	G,LG,AG,SS,SPT (i)	...	...
Illinois	G,LG,AG,SS,T,C	...	...
Indiana	G,LG,AG,SP	...	A,SS,T
Iowa	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Kansas	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 (m)	G	...	...
Maryland	G,LG,AG,C	...	...
Massachusetts	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Michigan (n)	G,LG,AG,SS	...	...
Minnesota	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Mississippi	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (o)	...
Missouri	A	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T
Montana	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP
Nebraska (p)	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Nevada	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T (q)	...	(q)
New Hampshire	G	...	G
New Jersey	...	...	...
New Mexico	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
New York	G,LG,AG,C	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SPT (r)
North Dakota (t)	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SPT
Ohio	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (u)	...	(u)
Oklahoma	G,LG,AG,A,SP,T (x)	...	... (w)
Oregon	G,SP (x)	...	AG,SS,T
Pennsylvania	G,LG	...	AG,A,T (y)
Rhode Island	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
South Carolina	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SPT (z)	...	...

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>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
South Dakota (aa)	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Tennessee (bb)	G	...	...
Texas (cc)	G,LG,AG,AR,C	...	...
Utah	(dd)	...	G,LG,AG,A,T (dd)
Vermont	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Virginia .....	...	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP,T (g)
West Virginia* .....	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Wisconsin	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Wyoming	G,A,SS,SP,T	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	G,LG	...	...
Totals for year			
Governor	37	3	11
Lieutenant Governor	31	3	9
Attorney General	29	3	10
Agriculture	6	3	3
Auditor	15	2	8
Comptroller	9	0	0
Secretary of State	26	3	8
Supt. of Public Inst. (ee)	9	0	5
Treasurer	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

State or other jurisdiction	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alabama	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	(x)
Alaska (a)	G,L,G	...	...	...
Arizona	G,AG,SS,SP,T (b)	...	...	...
Arkansas	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
California	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,SP,T (d)	...	...	...
Colorado (e)	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
Connecticut	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Delaware	AG,C,T	...	G,L,G	...
Florida	G,L,G,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T	...	...	...
Georgia	G,L,G,AG,AR,SS,SP (f,g)	...	...	...
Hawaii	G,L,G	...	...	...
Idaho	G,L,G,AG,SS,SP,T (i)	...	...	...
Illinois	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Indiana	A,SS,T	...	G,L,G,AG,SP	...
Iowa	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T,AR	...	...	...
Kansas	G,L,G,AG,SS,T (j)	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T (j)	...
Kentucky	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Louisiana (l)	G,L,G,AG,AR,SS,T	...	...
Maine(m)	G	...	...	...
Maryland	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...	...
Massachusetts	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Michigan (n)	G,L,G,AG,SS	...	...	...
Minnesota	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Mississippi	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (o)	...	...
Missouri	A	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	A
Montana	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,SP	...
Nebraska (p)	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Nevada	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...
New Jersey	G	...	...	...	G
New Mexico (r)	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
New York	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...	...
North Carolina	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (s)	...
North Dakota (t)	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T	...
Ohio	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (u)	...	...	...
Oklahoma (v)	G,L,G,AG,A,SP,T(x)	...	(w)	...
Oregon	G,SP (x)	...	AG,SS,T	...
Pennsylvania	G,L,G	...	AG,A,T (y)	...
Rhode Island	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
South Carolina	G,L,G,AG,A,C,SS,SP,T (z)	...	...	...

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 (aa) .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Tennessee (bb) .....	...	G	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,C	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	(cc)	...	G,L,G,AG,A,T	...
Vermont .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...
Virginia	G,L,G,AG	...	...	...	G,L,G,AG
Washington .....	...	...	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,SPT (y)	...
West Virginia * .....	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Wisconsin	SP	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	SP
Wyoming .....	...	G,A,SS,SPT	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	G,L,G	...	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor	2	37	3	12	3
Lieutenant Governor	1	31	3	10	2
Attorney General	1	29	3	12	2
Agriculture	0	6	2	3	1
Auditor	0	17	2	8	2
Comptroller	0	9	0	0	0
Secretary of State	0	25	3	9	1
Supt. of Public Inst. (dd)	1	9	0	5	1
Treasurer	0	26	3	10	1

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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—4 year term; corporation commissioners (e)—6 year terms.

(c) Commissioner of state lands—4 year term.

(d) Insurance commissioner and Board of Equalization.

(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) Controllor.

(j) Commissioner of insurance 1998; 2002. Board of education members (10)—4 year terms, 1996–5, 1998–5, 2000–5, 2002–5.

(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) In Maine the legislature elects constitutional officers (AG,A,SS,T) in even-numbered years.

(n) 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.

(o) Commissioner of insurance, transportation commissioners (3), public service commissioners (3).

(p) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms; state board of education (8)—4 year terms; state university regents (8)—6 year terms.

(q) State board of education (11)—4 year terms, 1996–5, 1998–6, 2000–5.

(r) Commissioner of public lands—4 year terms, 1998; board of education (10)—6 year terms; corporation commissioners (3)—6 year terms.

(s) Commissioner of labor; commissioner of insurance.

(t) 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.

(u) State board of education (19)—6 year terms, 1996–6; 1998–7; 2000–6.

(v) Corporation commissioner (3)—6 year terms, 1996, 1998, 2000; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 1998; commissioner of labor—4 year term, 1998.

(w) In Oklahoma, 1 of 3 corporation commissioners elected for 6 year term.

(x) Commissioner of labor and industries—4 year term.

(y) In Pennsylvania, auditor general.

(z) Adjutant general—4 year term.

(aa) Commissioner of school and public lands; public utility commissioners (3) 6 year terms; board of education (15)—6 year terms, 1996, 1998, 2000.

(bb) Public service commissioners (3)—6 year terms.

(cc) 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).

(dd) State board of education (9)—4 year terms, 1996–8, 1998–7, 2000–8.

(ee) Superintendent of public instruction or commissioner of education.

Table 5.2
STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	35	105	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	20	40	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	30	60	30	60	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arkansas	35	100	18	100	...	...	30	60	...	...
California	40	80	20	80	...	...	17	100	...	...
Colorado	35	65	17	65	...	...	20	80	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	36	151	...	...	18	65	...	...
Delaware*	21	41	10	41	...	...	36	151	...	...
Florida	40	120	20	120	...	...	11	41	...	...
Georgia	56	180	56	180	...	...	20	120	...	...
Hawaii	25	51	13	51	...	...	56	180	...	...
Idaho	35	70	35	70	...	...	13	51	...	...
Illinois	59 (b)	118	40	118	...	...	35	70	...	...
Indiana	50	100	25	100	...	...	19	118	...	...
Iowa	50	100	25 (e)	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Kansas	40	125	...	125	...	...	25 (d)	100	...	...
Kentucky	38	100	19	100	...	...	40	125	...	...
Louisiana*	39	105	...	...	39	105	19	100	...	...
Maine	35	151	35	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	47	141	47	141	...	...	35	151	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	40	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	38	110	38	110	...	...	40	160	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	...	134	...	...	...	110	...	...
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	52	122	67	134	...	...
Missouri	34	163	17	163	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	50	100	25	100	...	...	17	163	...	...
Nebraska	49	U	24	U	...	25	100	...	...	...
Nevada	21	42	11	42	...	...	25	U	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	24	400	...	...	10	42	...	...
New Jersey	40	80	...	...	...	80	24	400	...	...
New Mexico	42	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	40	80
New York	61	150	61	150	...	...	42	70	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	50	120	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Dakota	49	98	26 (e)	98	...	...	50	120	...	...
Ohio	33	99	17	99	...	...	24 (d)	48 (d)	...	...
Oklahoma	48	101	24	101	...	...	16	99	...	...
Oregon	30	60	15	60	...	...	24	101	...	...
Pennsylvania	50	203	25	203	...	...	15	60	...	...
Rhode Island	50	100	50	100	...	...	25	203	...	...
South Carolina	46	124	...	124	...	...	50	100	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total legislators</i>		<i>1998</i>		<i>1999</i>		<i>2000</i>		<i>2001</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	...	...	46	124	...	...
Tennessee	33	99	17	99	...	...	35	70	...	...
Texas	31	150	16	150	...	...	16	99	...	...
Utah	29	75	15	75	...	...	15	150	...	...
Vermont	30	150	30	150	...	...	14	75	...	...
Virginia	40	100	...	...	40	100	30	150	...	...
Washington	49	98	24	98	...	...	...	...	...	100
West Virginia*	34	100	17	100	...	...	25	98	...	...
Wisconsin	33	99	17	99	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wyoming	30	60	15	60	...	...	16	99	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	60	15	U
Totals	1,999	5,440	1,139	5,033	131	407	1,188	4,737	40	180

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...
Alaska	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	18	100	...	...
California	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...
Colorado	17	...	...	...	18	65	...	...	17	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware*	21	41	...	...	10	41	...	...	11	41	...	...
Florida	20 (a)	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	118	...	...	(c)	118	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
Indiana	25	99	...	...	25	99	...	...	25	99	...	...
Iowa	25 (e)	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Kansas .....	...	125	...	...	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...
Kentucky	19	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	...	...	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	122
Missouri	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...
Montana	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	24	U	...	...	25	U	...	...	24	U	...	...
Nevada	11 (f)	42	...	...	10	42	...	...	11	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	40	80
New Mexico .....	...	70	...	...	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...
New York	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	25 (e)	50	...	...	24	48	...	...	25	50	...	...
Ohio	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	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	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75	38	75
South Carolina .....	...	124	...	...	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 1998-2007 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
South Dakota	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Texas	31	150	...	...	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah	15	75	...	...	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...
Vermont	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
Washington	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...
West Virginia*	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Wyoming	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
Totals	1,272	4,982	171	407	1,089	4,711	0.0	180	1,153	4,841	169	482

Sources: State elections administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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. 1998 election will fill district 44 vacancy. Also, house members from odd-numbered districts will be elected to four-year terms in 1998. While House members from even-numbered districts will be elected to two-year terms in 1998 and for four-year terms beginning in 2000.

(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.
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 (no later than 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 certified as a candidate for the office by the assembly 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 certified for the office by the assembly. 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. New parties nominate candidates for general election after qualifying for ballot status.
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. (Applicable only for recognized political parties.)
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. Non-party candidates may petition for general election ballot.
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, or ballot access by petition.
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, assembly of electors, minor party conventions and independent nomination procedure.
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 five minor parties. All must file proper forms with their political party between March 16 and March 30.
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. Attorney general, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, school and public lands commissioner, and public utilities 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, for major parties. Independent candidates may file by petition, minor parties organized in at least 10 towns may nominate candidates at state committee meetings.
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, 1995-97*.

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.	March 2nd T	May 3rd T	8 T prior to Nat. or Nat.
Arkansas	3 wks. Prior	June, 2nd T (a)	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
California	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	V	...	Nat.
Colorado	Aug., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat. (b)	...	...	Nat.
Connecticut	56th day Prior (N)(d) 1st T in March (P)	...	Nov., ★	56th day Prior	...	Nat.	State	...	Nat. or May, 1st M (c)
Delaware*	Sept., 1st S After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	(d)
Florida	9th T Prior	5th T Prior	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)
Georgia	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nov., ★ (b)	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat. (b)	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat. (b)
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.	Feb. Last T	...	April, 1st T (c)
Indiana	May, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Iowa	June, ★	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat. (b)	Nat. (e)	...	Nat. (e)
Kansas	Aug. 1st T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat. (d)	...	Nat. (d)	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., ★	June, 2nd	...	Nov. (p)	...	...	V
Maryland	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Massachusetts	7th T Prior	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	V	...	V
Michigan	Aug., ★ (b,i)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.(b)	...	Nat. (b)	V	...	V
Minnesota	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat. (d)	...	Nat. (d)
Mississippi	June, 1st T (j)	3rd T AP	Nov., ★	Aug., ★ (d)	3rd T AP	Nat. (d)	May, 1st T (d)	2nd T AP	June, ★ (d)
Missouri	Aug., ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Montana	June, ★	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M (d)	...	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 (b)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	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 (d)	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. (d)	...	Nat. (d)

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., ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (b)
Oregon	Mar., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	May 3rd T	...	Nat.	May 3rd T	...	Nat.
Pennsylvania	May, 3rd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Rhode Island	April, 4th T (P)(l)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
South Carolina	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (d)	Nat.	Nat. (d)
South Dakota	June, 2nd T	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	June, 1st T	2nd T AP	Nat.	State (m)	...	Nat. (m)
Tennessee	June, 1st T Feb., Last T (P)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	May, 1st T (n) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Aug 1st TH (b)
Texas	Aug., 1st TH (b) March, 2nd T (P)	Apr., 2nd T	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Utah	March, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Vermont (o)	June, 4th T	...	Nov., ★	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nat.*	Nat.	...	March, 1st T
Virginia	Sept., 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, 1996-97*.

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 Arkansas, a general primary is scheduled for the second Tuesday in June. A preferential primary is held three weeks before the general primary; should no candidate receive a majority vote, the general (runoff) primary is held.

(b) Even years.

(c) Unless that date conflicts with Passover, then 1st Tuesday following last day of Passover.

(d) 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.

(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 a primary or general election (and a recount does not resolve the tie) the appropriate superior could order a recessed election, among the tied candidates only, within three weeks of the recount. 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.	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.
Arkansas	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
California	7 a.m.	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.
Colorado	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Connecticut	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	Towns with population less than 100 may close after all registered voters have voted.
Delaware*	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Florida	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Municipalities of less than 500 may establish hours of no later than 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Georgia	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Hawaii	7 a.m.	6 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.
Idaho	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Illinois	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	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.
Indiana	6 a.m.	6 p.m. local time	
Iowa	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	All voters standing in line at 7:30 p.m. will be allowed to vote.
Kansas	Between 6 and 7 a.m.	Between 7 and 8 p.m.	
Kentucky	6 a.m.	6 p.m. (prevailing time)	In precincts where less than 75 votes were cast in previous elections, polls may open at noon.
Louisiana*	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	Opening hours vary across cities and towns.
Maryland	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Must be open at least 10 hours and no more than 13 hours.
Michigan	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Minnesota	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class cities. 4th class cities, towns and villages.
Mississippi	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Missouri	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	Those noted.
Montana	7 a.m. noon	8 p.m. 8 p.m.	
Nebraska	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST)	In all states, voters standing in line when the polls close are allowed to vote; however, provisions for handling those voters vary across jurisdictions.
Nevada	8 a.m.	8 p.m. (CST)	
New Hampshire	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	Varies	Varies (cities)	
	11 a.m.	7 p.m. (towns)	
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.	
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.	
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	7 p.m. (CST) 8 p.m. (EST)	
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.	
	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	
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, 1996-97*.

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.

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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>
Alabama	★	10	M/O
Alaska	★	30	(b)
Arizona	★	29	(b)
Arkansas	★	30	(b)
California	★	29	(b)
Colorado	★	29	(b)
Connecticut	★	14 (c)	(b)
Delaware*	★	20	(b)
Florida	★	29	(b)
Georgia	★	(d)	(b)
Hawaii	★	30	(b)
Idaho	★	(e)	(b)
Illinois	★	29	M/O
Indiana	★	29 (f)	C,D,E,M/O,O,P,T
Iowa	★	10	(b)
Kansas	★	14	(b)
Kentucky	★	28	(b)
Louisiana*	★	24	D
Maine	★	Election day	(b)
Maryland	★	29	(b)
Massachusetts	★	20	(b)
Michigan	★	30	(b)
Minnesota	★	Election day (g)	(b)
Mississippi	★	30	(b)
Missouri	★	28	(b)
Montana	★	30	(b)
Nebraska	★	(h)	(b)
Nevada	★	30	M/O
New Hampshire	10 (i)	B,D,E,R,S,T
New Jersey	★	29	(b)
New Mexico	★	28	T
New York	★	25	(b)
North Carolina	★	25	(b)
North Dakota	-----	(j) -----	-----
Ohio	★	30	(b)
Oklahoma	★	24	M/O
Oregon	★	20	(b)
Pennsylvania	★	30	B,D,M/O,O,P,R,S,T
Rhode Island	★	30	D
South Carolina	★	30	(b)
South Dakota	★	15	(b)
Tennessee	★	30	(b)
Texas	★	30	(b)
Utah	★	6 (k)	(l)
Vermont	★	17	(m)
Virginia	★	28	T
Washington	★	30	M/O
West Virginia*	★	30	(b)
Wisconsin	★	Election day (k)	(b)
Wyoming	(g)	(b)
Dist. of Columbia	★	30	(b)
American Samoa	★	30	M/O
Guam	★	10	(b)
Puerto Rico	50	(b)
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	M/O

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

★ — Mail registration allowed.

. . . — Mail registration not allowed.

Note: Previous editions of this chart contained a column for “Automatic cancellation of registration for failure to vote for ____ years”. However, the National Voter Registration Act requires a confirmation notice prior to any cancellation and thus effectively bans any automatic cancellation of voter registration.

(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) Closing date differs for primary election. In Connecticut, 1 day; Delaware, 21 days.

(d) Fifth Monday prior to election.

(e) With county clerk, within 24 days before an election; eligible voters may also register on election day at polling place.

(f) Absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters may be registered until the final poll list is prepared up to 10 days before election day.

(g) Minnesota—21 days or election day; Wyoming—30 days or primary election day, or general election day.

(h) 2nd Friday before election day.

(i) Also, at polls on election day.

(j) No voter registration.

(k) By mail: Utah, 20 days; Wisconsin, 13 days.

(l) There are several criteria including religious reasons, disabled, etc., or if the voter otherwise expects to be absent from the precinct on election day.

(m) Anyone unable to register in person.

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Table 5.7
VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

State	Primary election			General election						
	Republican	Democrat	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Other	Percent	Total votes
Alabama	211,933	302,038	513,971	769,044	50.1	662,165	43.2	143,140	9.3	1,534,349
Alaska (a)	24,854	24,727	116,214	87,157	40.2	87,693	40.5	38,585	17.8	216,668
Arizona	297,328	262,364	564,744	594,492	52.5	500,702	44.3	35,413	3	1,129,607
Arkansas	86,977	491,146	578,123	295,925	42.5	400,386	57.5	101	0	696,412
California	2,441,892	2,154,374	4,596,266	3,791,904	49.2	3,525,197	45.8	382,366	5	8,900,632
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	239,969
Florida	901,237	836,414	1,737,651	2,071,068	49.2	2,135,008	50.8	583	0	4,206,659
Georgia	118,118	1,052,315 (d)	1,170,433	645,625	44.5	766,662	52.9	37,395	2.6	1,449,682
Hawaii	54,075	201,286	255,361	107,908	29.2	134,978	36.6	126,127	34.2	369,013
Idaho	118,891	57,797	176,688	216,123	52.2	181,363	43.9	15,860	3.9	413,346
Illinois	695,332	1,099,025	1,794,357	1,984,318	63.9	1,069,850	34.4	52,388	1.4	3,106,566
Indiana	457,246	390,938	848,184	822,533	36.9	1,382,151	62	24,432	1.1	2,229,116
Iowa	311,277	128,317	439,594	556,395	56.4	414,453	42	16,400	1.7	987,248
Kansas	unopposed	159,154	159,154	526,113	64.1	294,733	35.9	0	0	820,846
Kentucky†	164,570	506,646	673,519	237,069	42.1	616,558	48.5	20,260	0.2	873,887
Louisiana*				(e)						
Maine (f)	89,623	100,206	189,829	117,990	23.1	172,951	33.8	220,367	43.1	511,308
Maryland	247,500	585,190	838,602	451,256	65	879,842	61	106,232	46	1,437,330
Massachusetts	241,338	553,987	795,325	1,533,390	68.7	611,650	27.4	87,166	3.9	2,232,206
Michigan	unopposed	689,002	1,239,601	1,899,101	61.5	1,188,438	38.5	1,538	< 0.1	3,089,077
Minnesota	482,754	382,173	864,927	1,094,165	62	589,344	33.4	43,885	4.7	1,765,590
Mississippi†	122,018	514,649	640,667	455,261	55.6	364,210	44.4	0	0	819,471
Missouri‡	282,313	425,770	710,636	866,268	40.4	1,224,801	57.2	51,449	2.4	2,142,518
Montana	99,051	132,276	231,327	209,401	51.4	198,421	48.7	(g)	(g)	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	81,349	35,740	117,089	218,134	70	79,686	25.6	13,709	4.4	311,529
New Jersey‡	204,017	401,603	605,620	1,133,394	46.9	1,107,968	45.8	176,982	7.3	2,418,344
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	279,610	588,926	868,536	1,097,053	42.8	1,436,638	55.9	32,494	1.4	2,618,326
North Dakota‡	unopposed	unopposed	94,754	174,931	66.2	89,349	33.8	12	0	264,298
Ohio	750,781	694,437	1,445,218	2,401,572	71.8	835,849	24.9	109,017	3.3	3,248,338
Oklahoma	205,947	442,223	648,170	466,740	46.9	294,936	29.6	233,336	23.4	995,012
Oregon	273,310	283,136	556,446	517,874	42.4	622,083	50.9	81,053	6.6	1,221,010
Pennsylvania	996,784	1,110,446	2,107,230	1,627,976	45.4	1,430,099	39.9	527,451	14.7	3,585,526
Rhode Island	43,023	99,132	142,155	171,194	47.4	157,361	43.5	32,822	9.1	361,377
South Carolina	302,909	314,341	617,250	470,756	50.4	447,002	47.9	16,092	1.7	933,850
South Dakota	105,975	52,447	158,422	172,515	55.4	126,273	40.5	12,825	4.1	311,613
Tennessee	464,447	537,046	1,001,493	807,104	54.2	664,252	44.6	15,774	1	1,487,130
Texas	557,340 (h)	1,036,994 (h)	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	177,181	23	255,753	34	965,211
Vermont‡	20,292	18,112	38,631 (i)	57,161	22.4	179,544	70.5	17,943 (i)	7.5	254,648
Virginia	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,045,319	58.3	733,527	40.9	14,398	0.8	1,793,916
Washington	581,718	631,217	1,216,677	940,538	42	1,296,492	58	0	0	2,237,030
West Virginia*	120,519	333,327	453,856	240,390	36.6	368,302	56	48,873	7.4	567,565
Wisconsin	321,487	121,916	446,882	1,051,326	67.2	482,850	30.9	29,659	1.9	1,563,835
Wyoming	76,076	43,473	119,549	55,471	34.6	104,638	65.4	0	0	160,109

Source: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Note: Figures are for 1994 except where indicated: † 1995. ‡ 1996; § 1997;

(a) The state recognizes two other political parties and the 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) Total shown is for first primary. Total votes for runoff elections; Georgia, 956,027.

(e) 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.

(f) In 1994, Independent candidate Angus S. King, Jr. polled 180,829 votes (35.4 percent of total vote and won the election.

(g) Information is not available.

(h) In Texas, total is for first primary. Total votes for runoff elections: Republicans 201,439; Democrats 476,461.

(i) Includes Liberty Union Party (major party) and minor party candidates for governor.

Table 5.8
VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: 1988, 1992 AND 1996
(In thousands)

State	1996			1992			1988		
	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	3,220	2,471	1,534	3,056	2,367	1,688	3,010	2,451	1,378
Alaska	410	415	245	404	315	261	370	293	203
Arizona	3,233	2,245	1,431	2,749	1,965	1,516	2,605	1,798	1,204
Arkansas	1,869	1,394	884	1,729	1,184	950	1,614	1,203	828
California	19,527	15,662	10,263	20,863	15,101	11,374	19,052	14,004	10,195
Colorado	2,843	2,285	1,551	2,501	2,003	1,597	2,489	2,037	1,432
Connecticut	2,300	1,900	750	2,535	1,962	1,616	2,492	1,795	1,443
Delaware	547	(c)	271	525	340	290	490	318	250
Florida	11,043	8,078	5,304	10,586	6,542	5,439	9,614	6,047	4,302
Georgia	5,396	(c)	2,299	4,750	3,177	2,321	4,665	2,941	1,810
Hawaii	889	545	370	889	465	383	824	444	369
Idaho	858	700	492	740	611	482	701	572	409
Illinois	11,431	6,663	4,311	8,568	6,600	5,164	8,550	6,357	4,559
Indiana	4,146	3,500	2,728	4,108	3,180	2,347	4,068	2,866	2,169
Iowa	2,138	1,776	1,252	2,075	1,704	1,355	2,068	1,690	1,226
Kansas	1,898	1,439	1,076	1,881	1,366	1,162	1,829	1,266	993
Kentucky	2,928	2,391	1,420	2,779	2,076	1,493	2,746	2,026	1,323
Louisiana	3,137	(c)	1,784	2,992	2,247	1,790	3,010	2,232	1,628
Maine	934	1,001	606	930	975	679	893	855	555
Maryland	3,811	(c)	1,781	3,719	2,463	1,985	3,491	2,310	1,714
Massachusetts	4,623	(c)	2,556	4,607	3,346	2,774	4,535	3,275	2,633
Michigan	7,067	6,677	3,849	6,884	6,147	4,275	6,791	5,953	3,669
Minnesota	3,412	2,730	2,211	3,278	2,711	2,356	3,161	2,917	2,125
Mississippi	1,961	1,826	894	1,826	1,640	1,008	1,867	1,596	932
Missouri	3,902	3,343	2,158	3,858	3,067	2,391	3,281	2,943	2,094
Montana	647	590	412	586	530	418	586	506	379
Nebraska	1,208	1,015	677	1,167	951	744	1,167	899	661
Nevada	1,180	778	468	1,013	650	506	780	445	350
New Hampshire	860	755	514	830	661	545	823	650	451
New Jersey	6,005	(c)	3,076	5,943	4,060	3,344	5,943	4,011	3,100
New Mexico	1,210	(c)	556	1,150	707	591	1,101	675	521
New York	13,564	9,161	6,439	13,609	9,196	7,069	13,480	8,612	6,486
North Carolina	5,800	4,300	2,618	5,217	3,817	2,612	4,913	3,432	2,134
North Dakota	437	(c)	272	463	(c)	315	483	(c)	309
Ohio	8,300	6,638	4,534	8,146	6,358	5,043	7,970	6,323	4,394
Oklahoma	2,419	1,823	1,206	2,328	2,302	1,390	2,404	2,199	1,171
Oregon	2,344	1,962	1,399	2,210	1,775	1,499	2,044	1,528	1,235
Pennsylvania	9,197	6,806	4,506	9,129	5,993	4,961	9,060	5,876	4,536
Rhode Island	751	603	390	776	554	425	764	549	385
South Carolina	2,750	1,815	1,203	2,566	1,537	1,236	2,565	1,447	1,047
South Dakota	530	456	329	500	448	336	507	440	313
Tennessee	3,660	3,056	1,918	3,861	2,726	1,982	3,598	2,417	1,636
Texas	13,698	10,541	5,612	12,524	8,440	6,154	12,270	8,202	5,427
Utah	1,322	1,050	691	1,159	965	780	1,078	807	662
Vermont	430	385	261	420	383	293	407	348	247
Virginia	5,089	3,323	2,417	4,842	3,054	2,583	4,544	2,877	2,192
Washington	4,122	3,078	2,294	3,818	2,814	2,287	3,417	2,499	1,865
West Virginia	1,414	(c)	6364	1,350	956	684	1,398	969	653
Wisconsin	3,786	(d)	2,196	3,677	(d)	2,531	3,536	(d)	2,192
Wyoming	343	241	216	322	235	201	351	226	177

Sources: 1988, 1992 and 1996 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 5.9
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 filed 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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

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 5.10
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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/principal campaign committee or 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 exclusively to support or oppose national or party office candidates or measures.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS — Continued * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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
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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 5.11
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 5.12
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES
(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 by relatives of a candidate to a candidate or officeholder limited 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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

<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 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 5.13

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS: TAX PROVISIONS AND PUBLIC FINANCING

(As of January 1996) * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

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)	... anonymous contributions.	Direct appropriations, checkoff excess governor, attorney general, other statewide offices, state	To qualifying candidates for governor, lieutenant 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 * Updated information for this table available August, 1998.

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.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM RECALL

Table 5.14
STATEWIDE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

State or other jurisdiction	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, 1996-97*.

Note: This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referendum. *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 referendum exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation which has been

considered 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.

Table 5.15

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.	amdt. Statute	Const.	amdt. Statute				Title	Summary		
Alabama .....	...	I	...	100	LG	SP	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Alaska	D	D	15% (g)	10% (g)	SS	ST	N	...	...	Y	...
Arizona	D	D	10%	8%	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Arkansas	D	D	...	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	\$200
California	D	D	...	...	...	...	N	(h)	(h)	Y	...
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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)	...	SS	Y	P	SS	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(k)	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	SBE	SBE	Y	(h)	(h)	Y	...

Source: State election administration offices, state constitutions and statutes, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

... — Not applicable
 D — Direct initiative
 I — Indirect initiative
 EV — Eligible voters
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 SS — Secretary of State
 SBE — State Board of Elections
 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 5.16
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.	N	SS	3 mos.	3 mos.
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	8% VEP, 8% from 1/2 CD	...	4 yr.	...	SS	91 days	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	6% EV	(e)	Y	SS	...	4 mos.
Illinois	8% VG	...	2 yr.	Y	SS	6 mos.	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	10% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	...	(f)
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county (g)	...	Y	SS	...	...
Michigan	10% VG	8% VG	(h)	N	SS	(i)	(i)
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	2 yrs.	N	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	(j)	(j)
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	(k)	...	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	SS	90 days	90 days
Ohio	10% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties	3% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties (l)	...	...	SS	90 days	90 days
Oklahoma	15% VH	8% VH	90 days	N	SS	...	...
Oregon	8% VG	6% VG	...	N (m)	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	2 election cycles	Y	LG	...	June 1
Vermont
Virginia
Washington	8% VG	(l)	Y	SS	...	(n)
West Virginia*
Wisconsin
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 counties	18 mos.	Y	SS	...	120 days
U.S. Virgin Islands	10 % ED	180 days	...	SBE	...	90 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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.

SBE - State Board of Elections.

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) 6% of qualified voters at most recent general election including 6% each from 22 counties. Pending initiative would change requirements. 18 months from receipt of ballot title or April 30 of year of election on initiative, whichever occurs earlier.

(f) To be placed on November ballot, petitions must be submitted to SS by 5:00 p.m. on 50th day after convening of Legislature in 1st regular session, or by 5:00 p.m. on 25th day in 2nd regular session.

(g) First Wednesday in December.

(h) In Michigan, signatures dated more than 180 days prior to the filing date are ruled invalid.

(i) Constitutional amendment—not less than 120 days prior to the next general election; statute—approximately 160 days prior to the next general election.

(j) Third Friday of the fourth month prior to election (3 months).

(k) Constitutional amendment—276 days; Amend or create a statute—291 days.

(l) Direct—6 months; Indirect—10 months.

(m) Not after petition has been filed.

(n) Direct—4 months; Indirect—2 weeks prior to legislative session.

Table 5.17
STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT

State or other jurisdiction	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	30 days	...	...	...	SS
Colorado	SS	30 days	15 days	...	(e)	SS
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Supervisor of elections	...	...	...	...	SS
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	60 days	...	10 days	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois	SBE and election authority	14 days	...	...	...	SBE
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Registrar of voters, SS	...	...	...	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	2 weeks	...	...	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 or other jurisdiction	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)	Class C felony	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	30 days	30 days	...	SBE

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

Table 5.18
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,AG	LG,AG	(d)	...	90 days (e)	10	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	IM	5	Y (h)	N	Y	Y
Colorado	SS,AG,LSS	SS,AG,LSS	(i)	30 days	30 days	...	Y	N	Y	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)	...	Y	N	Y	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	10	Y	Y	Y	after 2 biennial elections
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	45 days	10 days	2 (l)	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	AG	AG	GE	30 days	...	...	Y	N	Y	after 2 yrs.
Missouri	SS,AG	LC	GE or SP	30 days	IM	30	Y (m)	N	Y (m)	Y
Montana .....	...	AG	GE	July 1	Oct. 1	...	...	N	...	...
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE 4 mos. after filing	10 days	10 days	40	...	N	...	Y
Nevada	SS,AG	SS,AG	GE	10 days (n)	10 days (n)	14 (o)	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. (p)	N	w/i 7 yrs. (p)	Y
Ohio	SS	Ohio Ballot Board	(q)	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	Y	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 (r)	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	SBE	SBE	LC	IM	IM	30	Y	N	N	Y

See footnotes at end of table.

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 1996-97*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.
 LG — Lieutenant Governor.
 SS — Secretary of State.
 AG — Attorney General.
 P — Proponent.
 LC — Legislative Council.
 LSS — Legislative Legal Services.
 BSC — Board of State Canvassers.
 SBE — State Board of Elections.
 PR — Primary election.
 GE — General election.
 REG — Regular election.
 SP — Special election.
 IM — Immediately.
 LS — Legislative session.
 Y — Yes.
 N — No.
 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 Colorado, measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. 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) Fourth Wednesday in November.

(o) After election; if a recount is done, contest must be filed within five days of recount.

(p) Except by a two-thirds vote by both houses of the legislature.

(q) General election at least 90 days after filing.

(r) Effective date may be written in the initiative, otherwise it takes place within five days.

Table 5.19

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	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	Y	...	SS	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Louisiana* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Y	5 (h)	SS	SS	Y	SP	SS	Y	...
Maryland	Y	...	SS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Y	10	SS	SS	...	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan	Y	...	...	...	Y	P	P	Y	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	10%	SBE	Y	...	(h)	(h)	Y	N

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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.
 SBE — State Board of Elections.
 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.

Table 5.20
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	6%	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	90 days after LS	N	SS	90 days
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	5% VG, from 2/3 ED	...	N	SS	90 days
Montana	5% VG, 5% each 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	...	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	180	Y	SBE	60 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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.
 SBE — State Board of Elections.
 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 5.21

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	Class A \$50-\$100, 1-5 yrs. misdemeanor	SS
California	County clerk or registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	SS
Colorado	SS	30	15 (g)	...	(h)	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	30	...	...	...	...
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 (i)	...	...	SS
Ohio	County board of elections	...	10	...	Fifth degree felony	SS
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	\$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	SBE	60	30	30	...	(l)

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

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 15 days to count signatures and to complete random sample; the county recorder then has 10 days to verify signatures.

(g) At least 3 months prior to general election.

(h) Not more than \$500 or one year in city jail, or both.

(i) 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.

Table 5.22
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	10
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	GE	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, AG	LC	GE or SP called by legislation, or by governor	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	90 days	30
U.S. Virgin Islands	SBE	SBE	GE	IM	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

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 Board of Elections.

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 Colorado measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. 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 5.23
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 allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	All but judicial officers	...	120 days	180	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 legislators	...	25% VO	25% VO	60 days
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	All	...	180 days	180	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	120 days	200	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	All state level officials	No limit	No limit	6 mos.	25% VO	25% VO	90 days
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% VO in given jurisdiction	25% VO in given jurisdiction	60 days
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	All elected officials	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	All county officials	1	...	180	...	33 1/3% VO	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	All but U.S. Congress	1	...	...	25% EVg	25% EVg	...
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	All but U.S. Congress	(d)	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	15% (m)	15% (m)	90 days
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	G,L,G,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 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	25% VO	35% VO	(o)
West Virginia* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	All	1	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	180 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

All — All elective officials.

VO — Number of votes cast in the last election for the office or official being recalled.

EV_g — 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, 20% 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 5.24
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	10
Arizona	SS, county recorder	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	70	5	75-120 days after cert.	SP	5
Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	County clerk/registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	...	60-80 days after cert.	SP	...
Colorado .....	...	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	SS	...	...	...	10	...	...	SP	7
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	County clerk, recorder	10	...	\$500, 6 mos.	30	5	3 mos. after cert.	SP or GE	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	County clerk, registrar	...	...	\$10,000, 1-10 yrs.	25-50	5	(l)	SP	10
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	County clerk	...	...	...	...	...	90 day after cert.	SP	...
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	SBE	...	...	...	60	...	...	GE	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1996-97*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

SBE - State Board of Elections.

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. The governor determines the sufficiency of recall petitions for 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.

For additional information on Chapter Six contact
Cindy Jasper, at The Council of State Governments,
(606) 244-8163 or E-mail: cjasper@csg.org.



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	November	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, Biennial (a)
Arkansas	March	July	August	Sept/Dec	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
California	May/Nov	September	Sept/Nov	January 10	June 15	July	Annual/Annual
Colorado	June	August 1-15	August/Sept	November 1	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	January	April/May	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	Oct/Nov	Nov/Dec	February	May	July	Annual/Annual
Indiana	May	August	Sept/Nov	January	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Iowa	June	October 1	Nov/Dec	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Kansas	June	September	November	January	May	July	Annual/Annual, Biennial (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 31	Sept/Oct	January (e)	May	July	Annual/Biennial
Mississippi	June	August	...	November	...	July	Annual/Annual
Missouri	July	October	...	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual, Biennial (f)
Montana(g)	Jan 31/August	May/Sept 1	May-June/ Sept-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 (h)	June	July	Annual/Biennial
Oklahoma	July	October	Oct/Dec	February (i)	May (j)	July	Annual/Annual
Oregon	Jan/July	September	Sept/Nov	January	Jan/June	July	Biennial/Biennial
Pennsylvania	August	October	Dec/Jan	February (k)	June	July	Annual/Annual
Rhode Island	July	October	Nov/Dec	February	June	July	Annual/Annual
South Carolina	August	October	...	January	June	July	Annual/Annual
South Dakota	June/July	September	Sept/Oct	December	March	July	Annual/Annual
Tennessee	August	October	November	January (l)	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 (m)
Virginia	April/August	June/Oct	Sept/Oct	December	March/April	July	Annual/Biennial
Washington	April	September	...	December	April/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	(n)	December	March	July	Annual/Biennial

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET

STATE BUDGETARY CALENDARS — Continued

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budgetary Processes in the States*, 1997.

Key:

. . . — Not applicable

(a) Agencies are divided into major budget units and other budget units. Major budget units submit annual budget requests, and other budget units submit biennial budget requests. Beginning with the fiscal 2000-2001 biennium, all agencies will be on a biennial budget cycle.

(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 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) Montana uses an Executive Planning Process (EPP) for proposals to provide new services, add FTE, change program services or alter funding sources. The earlier dates reflect this process which is linked with the regular budget in the September 1 submittal.

(h) Budget submission delayed to mid-March for new governors.

(i) First Monday.

(j) Last Friday.

(k) Budget is submitted in March when governor has been elected for first full term.

(l) The budget may be submitted by March 1 during the first year of a governor's term.

(m) State Constitution prescribes a biennial legislature; in practice, legislature meets annually, in regular and adjourned sessions.

(n) By November 20.

Table 6.2

**OFFICIALS OR AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR BUDGET PREPARATION,
REVIEW AND CONTROLS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official/agency(ies) responsible for preparing budget document</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Official/agency(ies) responsible for budgetary and related accounting controls</i>
Alabama	State Finance Director	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	State Finance Director
Alaska	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget	Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Finance; Div of Legislative Audit	Div. of Finance, Dept. of Admn.
Arizona	Director, Ofc. of Strategic Planning & Budgeting	Jt. Legislative Budget Cmte.	Finance Div., Dept. of Admn.
Arkansas	Administrator, Ofc. 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 Appropriations; Ofc. of Legislative Analyst	Dept. of Finance
Colorado	Director, Ofc. of State Planning & Budgeting	Jt. Budget Cmte.	Div. of Accounts & Control, Dept. of Admn.
Connecticut	Assistant Executive Budget Officer, Budget & Finance Div., Ofc. of Policy & Mgt.	Ofc. of Fiscal Analysis	Senior Economic Advisor to the Governor
Delaware	Director, Ofc. of the Budget	Ofc. of Controller General, Legislative Info. Services	Dept. of Finance
Florida	Director, Ofc. of Planning & Budgeting, Ofc. of the Governor	Senate Ways & Means Cmte.; Fiscal Responsibility Council	Dept. of Banking & Finance
Georgia	Director, Ofc. of Planning & Budget	Legislative Budget Ofc.	Ofc. of Treasury & Fiscal Services
Hawaii	Director of Finance, Dept. of Budget and Finance	Legislative Info. Systems Ofc., Legislative Reference Bur.; Info. Resource Specialist II	Dept. of Budget & Finance
Idaho	Administrator, Div. of Financial Mgmt., Ofc. of the Governor	Budget & Policy Analysis, Legislative Service Ofc.; Jt. Finance & Appropriations Cmte.	Div. of Financial Mgmt., Ofc. of the Governor
Illinois	Director, Bur. of the Budget, Ofc. of the Governor	Economic & Fiscal Cmte.	Bur. of the Budget, Ofc. of the Governor
Indiana	Director, Budget Agcy.	Senate Finance Cmte.; House Ways & Means Cmte.; Ofc. of Fiscal & Mgmt. Analysis, Legislative Services Agcy.	Budget Agcy.
Iowa	Director, Dept. of Mgmt.	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Dept. of Revenue & Finance; Dept. of Mgmt.
Kansas	Director, Div. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Research Dept.	Dept. of Admn.
Kentucky	State Budget Director, Ofc. of the Governor	Budget Review Ofc., Legislative Research Comm.	Finance & Admn. Cabinet
Louisiana	Budget Director, Div. of Admn., Ofc. of the Governor	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	Div. of Admn.
Maine	State Budget Officer, Bur. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn. & Financial Services	Ofc. of Fiscal & Program Review, Legislative Council	Dept. of Adm. & Financial Services
Maryland	Secretary, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt.	Dept. of Fiscal Services	Dept. of Budget & Mgmt.
Massachusetts	Budget Director, Executive Ofc. for Admn. & Finance	Senate, House Ways & Means Cmtes.	Executive Ofc. for Admn. & Finance
Michigan	Director, Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget	Senate, House Fiscal Agencies	Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget
Minnesota	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance	Legislative Coordinating Comm.; Senate, House Fiscal Analysts	Dept. of Finance
Mississippi	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Fund Mgmt., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Jt. Legislative Budget Ofc.	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
Missouri	Director, Div. of Budget & Planning, Ofc. of Admn.	Senate, House Appropriations Cmtes.; Jt. Legislative Research Cmte., Oversight Div.	Ofc. of Admn.
Montana	Director, Budget & Program Planning Ofc.	Legislative Fiscal Div.	Budget & Program Planning Ofc.; Dept. of Admn.

BUDGET

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>
Nebraska	Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Adm. Services	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	Budget Div., Dept. of Administrative Services; Auditor of Public Accounts; Dept. of Revenue
Nevada	Director, Dept. of Admn.	Senate, Assembly Fiscal Analysts, Legislative Counsel Bur.	Controller
New Hampshire	Commissioner, Dept. of Adm. Services; Asst. Commissioner/Budget Officer, Budget Ofc., Dept. of Admn. Services	Legislative Budget Assistant's Ofc.	Dept. of Adm. Services
New Jersey	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget; Dept. of Treasury	Ofc. of Legislative Services; Assembly Majority and Minority Staffs; Senate Minority Staff; Central Staff, Revenue, Finance & Appropriations	Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget, 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.	Ofc. of the State Comptroller
North Carolina	State Budget Officer, Ofc. of State Budget	Fiscal Research Div., Legislative Services Ofc.	Ofc. of State Budget
North Dakota	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget; Asst. Executive Budget Analyst, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget	Legislative Budget Analyst/Auditor, Legislative Council	Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget
Ohio	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Mgmt.	Legislative Budget Ofc.	Ofc. of Budget & Mgmt.
Oklahoma	Director, Ofc. of State Finance	House Fiscal Div.; Senate Fiscal Staff Div.	Ofc. of State Finance
Oregon	Dpty. Director, Dept. of Adm. Services	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	Dept. of Admn. Services
Pennsylvania	Secretary, Ofc. of the Budget, Budget Dept.	Senate, House Appropriations Cmtes.; Legislative Budget & Finance Comm.	Budget Dept.
Rhode Island	Associate Director of Finance/Budget Officer, Ofc. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.	Senate Finance Cmte.	Ofc. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.
South Carolina	Director, Ofc. 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 & Mgmt.	Fiscal Research & Budget Analysis, Legislative Research Council	Bur. of Finance & Mgmt.
Tennessee	Assistant Commissioner, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Fiscal Review Cmte.	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
Texas	Director, Governor's Ofc. of Budget & Planning	Legislative Budget Bd.	Comptroller of Public Accounts
Utah	Director, Ofc. of Planning & Budget	Ofc. of Legislative Fiscal Analyst	Finance Dept.
Vermont	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance & Mgmt., Agency of Admn.	Jt. Fiscal Ofc.	Dept. of Finance & Mgmt., Agency of Admn.
Virginia	Director, Dept. of Planning & Budget	Senate Finance Cmte.; House Appropriations Cmte.	Secretary of Finance, Governor's Cabinet
Washington	Director, Ofc. of Financial Mgmt.	House Appropriations Cmte.; Legislative Budget Cmte.	Ofc. of Financial Mgmt.
West Virginia	Director, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Senate, House Finance Cmtes.; Ofc. of Legislative Auditor	Dept. of Finance & Admn.
Wisconsin	Director, Executive Budget & Finance Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Div. of Technical Mgmt., Dept. of Admn.
Wyoming	Administrator, Budget Div.	Legislative Services Ofc.	Ofc. of State Auditor
Dist. of Columbia	Director, Ofc. of the Budget	Budget Ofc., Cmte. of the Whole	Financial Mgmt.
American Samoa	Director, Program Planning & Budget	Legislative Financial Ofc.	Dept. of Treasury
Guam	Director, Bur. of Budget & Mgmt. Research	Fiscal Ofc.	Dept. of Admn.
No. Mariana Islands	Special Assistant for Mgmt. & Budget, Ofc. of the Governor	Senate Fiscal Affairs Cmte.; House Ways & Means Cmte.	Finance & Accounting, Dept. of Finance.

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>
Puerto Rico	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Mgmt.	Ofc. of Legislative Services	Ofc. of Budget & Mgmt.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget	Post Audit Div.	Dept. of Finance

Sources: The Council of State Governments, *State Legislative Leadership, Committees and Staff: 1997* and *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function: 1997*.

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 elected	Majority	Majority
Alaska	S	S	S	...	★	...	...	3/4 elected (b)	Majority	Majority
Arizona	C,S	C,S	C,S	★ (c)	★	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	Majority
Arkansas	S	S	S	...	★	(d)	ATB	Majority elected	3/4 elected	Majority
California	C	...	...	★	★	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	2/3 elected
Colorado	C	C	C	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	Majority (e)	Majority
Connecticut	S	C,S	C	...	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority (f)
Delaware	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	...	★	3/5 elected	3/5 elected	Majority
Florida	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	★ (g)	MR	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	Majority
Georgia	C	C	C	...	★	★	(h)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Hawaii	C,S	...	C,S	...	★	★ (i)	...	2/3 elected	Majority (j)	Majority elected
Idaho .....	...	C (k)	...	...	★	★ (l)	★ (l)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Illinois	C,S	C	...	...	★ (m)	...	...	Majority 3/5 (n)	Majority	Majority 3/5 (n)
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	Majority	Majority	Majority
Iowa	C,S	S	...	...	★	★	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Kansas	S	C,S	...	...	★	...	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Kentucky	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	...	...	Majority	2/5 elected	Majority
Louisiana	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	2/3 elected	Majority
Maine	C,S	C	C,S	...	★	...	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Maryland	C	C	(o)	★	...	★(p)	★(q)	(r)	Majority	Majority
Massachusetts	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	★	★	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority (s)
Michigan	C,S	C	C,S	★	★	...	(t)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Minnesota	S	S	C,S	...	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Mississippi	S	S	...	...	★	★	ATB	2/3 elected	3/5	Majority
Missouri	C	...	C	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Montana	S	C	...	...	★	★	MR(u)	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	...	★	★	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New Mexico	C	C	C	...	★	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
New York	C	...	(v)	...	★ (w)	★ (x)	(x)	2/3 elected (y)	Majority	2/3 elected
North Carolina	C,S	S	...	...	...	★ (z)	...	3/5 present	Majority	Majority
North Dakota	C	C	C	...	★	★	ATB	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Ohio	C	C	C	...	★ (aa)	★	★	3/5 elected	Majority	Majority
Oklahoma	S	C (bb)	C (bb)	...	★	★ (cc)	★	2/3 elected	3/4 elected	3/4 elected
Oregon	C	C	C	★	★	★	MR	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
Pennsylvania	C,S	...	C,S	...	★	★ (dd)	...	2/3 elected	Majority elected	Majority elected
Rhode Island	C	C	S	...	...	★	★	3/5 present	Majority	2/3 elected
South Carolina	C	C	C	...	★	★ (ee)	★	2/3 elected	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	C	...	★	★	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
Utah	S	C,S	(ff)	...	★	★	ATB (gg)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Vermont .....	...	...	...	★	...	★ (hh)	★ (hh)	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
Virginia	(ii)	...	...	...	★(jj)	★	MR (kk)	2/3 present (ll)	Majority (ll)	Majority
Washington	S	...	...	...	★	★	ATB	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
West Virginia .....	...	C	C	...	★	★ (mm)	★ (mm)	2/3 elected	Majority	Majority
Wisconsin	C	C	C,S	★	★	★ (nn)	...	2/3 present	Majority	Majority
Wyoming	C	C	...	...	★	★	...	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*, 1997 updated February 1998 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) The legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency.

(d) The governor and chief fiscal officer of the state have the authority to reduce general revenue funding to agencies should shortfalls occur in revenue collections.

(e) All tax increases must be approved by a vote of the people.

(f) Must have quorum.

(g) 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.

(h) The governor, during the first six months of a fiscal year in which the current revenue estimate on which appropriations are based is expected to exceed actual revenues, is authorized to require state agencies to reserve such appropriations as specified by the governor for budget reductions to be recommended to the general assembly at its next regular session.

(i) The governor's authority to reduce, expand or reorganize budgets can be done only pursuant to existing statutes.

(j) If general fund expenditure ceiling is exceeded, two-thirds vote required; otherwise majority of elected members.

(k) Although the constitution requires that the legislature pass a balanced budget, there have been years when they over-appropriated the revenue estimate. The governor, as the chief budget officer of the state, has always insured that expenditures do not exceed revenues.

(l) 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.

(m) The governor can veto appropriation items entirely (Item Veto) or merely reduce an item of appropriation to a lesser amount (Reduction Veto). If the governor reduces an item of appropriation, the remaining items in the bill are not affected and can become law immediately.

(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) The budget bill when and as passed by both houses, shall be a law immediately without further action by the governor.

(p) With the approval of the Board of Public Works, the governor may reduce by not more than 25 percent any appropriation that the governor considers unnecessary.

(q) The governor may not, however, reduce an appropriation to the legislative or judicial branches of government; for the payment of principal and interest on state debt; the funding for public schools (K-12); or the salary of a public officer during the term of office.

(r) Governor has no veto power over the budget bill.

(s) For capital budget, two-thirds votes required.

(t) There are both statutory and constitutional restrictions on executive branch authority to make budget reductions, involving approval by both House and Senate appropriations committees.

(u) Additional restrictions on budget reductions exclude principle and interest on state debt, legislative and judicial branches, school equalization aid and salaries of elected officials.

(v) The governor is not technically required to sign a balanced budget, but the governor, legislative leaders and the comptroller must certify the budget is in balance in order to meet borrowing requirements.

(w) Any appropriation added to the governor's budget by the legislature is subject to line item veto.

(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) The governor has no veto power over the budget bill, except for appropriations for the legislature and judiciary and items added to the governor's original budget proposal. In these cases, 2/3 of elected members in each chamber can vote to override the gubernatorial veto.

(z) Except for certain block grants.

STATE BALANCED BUDGETS — Continued

- (aa) Line item veto in appropriation act only.
- (bb) Legislature could pass and the governor could sign a budget where appropriations exceed cash and estimated revenues, but constitutional and statutory provisions reduce the appropriations so that the budget is balanced.
- (cc) Would require agreement of agency governing boards and or CEO.
- (dd) 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.
- (ee) 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.
- (ff) Governor may allow balanced budget to go into law without signature.
- (gg) Some restrictions, i.e. cannot cut debt services.
- (hh) Reductions based on revenue shortfalls of greater than 1 percent require legislative approval.
- (ii) Requirement applies only to budget execution. The governor is required to insure that actual expenditures do not exceed actual revenues.
- (jj) Governor may return bill without limit for recommended amendments for amount and language. For purposes of a veto, a line item is defined as an indivisible sum of money that may or may not coincide with the way in which items are displayed in an appropriation act.
- (kk) The governor has power to withhold allotments of appropriations, but cannot reduce legislative appropriations.
- (ll) Two-thirds of members present includes a majority of the members elected. The revenue stabilization fund was approved by voters in November of 1992.
- (mm) The governor can reduce expenditures but not appropriations. Public education has priority.
- (nn) Cannot reduce appropriations, but can withhold allotments.

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 Annual Review Conference
Colorado	L	...	Quarterly	CY + 5	Governor's Revenue Estimating Advisory Group
Connecticut	E	★	Monthly	CY + 4	...
Delaware	C	★ (b)	Bi-monthly	CY + 4	Economic and Financial Advisory Council
Florida	C	★	Semi-annual, or as needed	CY + 1 or 9	...
Georgia	E	★	As needed	CY + 1	House and Senate Appropriations Committees
Hawaii	I (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	...	Annual	FY + 2	Economic Forecast Committee; Revenue Technical Forecast Committee
Iowa	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 1	Economic Forecasting Council
Kansas	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 1	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group
Kentucky	C	★	Biennial, or as needed	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	(d)	...	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 (e)	...
Missouri	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 4	...
Montana	L (f)	...	As necessary	CY + 4	...
Nebraska	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Economic Forecasting Advisory Board
Nevada	I	★	As necessary	CY + 2	Economic Forum
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	C (g)	★	Annually (h)	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	★	Semi-annual	CY + 1	...
South Carolina	E	★	Quarterly	CY + 1	Board of Economic Advisors
South Dakota	L	★	(i)	CY + 2	The Governor's Council of Economic Advisors
Tennessee	E	★	Semi-annual or as needed	CY + 1	...
Texas	I (j)	★	As necessary	CY + 2	...
Utah	C	★	Quarterly	CY + 1	The Economic Coordinating Committee
Vermont	C	...	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 + 3	Governor's Council of Economic Advisors
West Virginia	E	★	Annual (k)	CY + 3	Center for Economic Research; Bureau of Employment Programs; West Virginia Research League; West Virginia Development Office
Wisconsin	(l)	★	Annual	CY + 3	(m)
Wyoming	C	★	Semi-annual	CY + 5	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group
Dist. of Columbia	E	★	Three times a year	CY + 5	(n)
American Samoa	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	...
Puerto Rico	E	★	Three times a year	CY + 4	Planning Board

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, 1998, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

★ — Yes.

... — No.

C — Consensus

E — Executive

L — Legislative

I — Independent

CY — Current year

FY — Fiscal 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) The Council on Revenues is required by constitution and statute to prepare revenue estimates to be used by the executive and legislature.

(d) The Board of Revenue Estimates has statutory authority to prepare the estimates. The board consists of the Comptroller (independently elected), the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management, and the Treasurer.

(e) University Research Center forecasts 10 years out. Office of Policy Development forecasts 12 quarters out.

(f) The revenue estimate adopted by the legislature is in the form of a resolution and is not binding on the governor. The final budget is subject to nego-

BUDGET

Table 6.4

REVENUE ESTIMATING PRACTICES

tiation between the legislature and the governor, who always has the option of vetoing the budget.

(g) An annual consensus economic and revenue forecasting conference is required by statute. In practice, however, the legislature and executive negotiate the revenue estimate for the budget through an informal consensus process.

(h) The consensus revenue estimate is negotiated annually. In addition, the executive produces quarterly revenue estimates.

(i) Semi-annual by executive, annual by legislature.

(j) Texas vests authority for revenue estimation in an independently elected comptroller.

(k) Unofficial estimates revised quarterly.

(l) 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.

(m) A technical forecast advisory group consisting of economists from various state agencies reviews national and state economic forecasts. It does not review revenue estimating.

(n) Advisory board planned.

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	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	★
California	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Colorado	★	...	★	★	★	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★
Connecticut	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Indiana	★	★	★	...	★
Iowa	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Maine	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Maryland	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	★	(b)	(b)	★	...	★	★	...	★
Missouri	★	★	★	...	★
Montana
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New Jersey	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	...	★
New York	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
North Dakota	★
Ohio	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	...	★ (c)	★	★	★	...	★
Oregon	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

ALLOWABLE STATE INVESTMENTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Certificates of deposits (in state)	Certificates of deposits (nationally)	Other time deposits	Bankers acceptance	Commercial paper	Corporate notes/bonds	Mutuals	State and local government obligations	U.S. Treasury obligations	U.S. agency obligations	Eurodollars (CDs or TDs)	Repurchase agreements
South Dakota	★ (d)	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★ (f)	★	★	★	...	★
Tennessee .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Texas .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Utah	★	★ (g)	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Virginia	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Puerto Rico .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★

Source: National Association of State Treasurers' *State Treasury Activities & Functions*, 1997.

Key:

★ — Investment allowed.

... — Investment not allowed.

(a) Money market funds only.

(b) Funds invested by outside money managers can invest up to 30 percent of total portfolio, if desired.

(c) Money market funds only.

(d) Must be collateralized 110 percent

(e) Above triple B only.

(f) Limited to those in which the state has beneficial interest.

(g) With rating restrictions.

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 .....	...	...	...	...	OF	OF	...	IH	...	OF
Alaska	SE	Annually	SE	Ongoing	OF	IH	OF	IH	IH	OF
Arizona	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	...	IH,OF	OF	Y	IH,OF	IH,OF
Arkansas	SE	As Needed	SE	Monthly	...	OF	...	IH	IH	OF
California	SE	Biannually	SE	Quarterly	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF
Colorado	SE	Weekly	SE	Periodically	OF	OF	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF
Connecticut	SE	Quarterly	OF	Weekly	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Delaware	(a)	5-7 years	(a)	Annually	OF	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH
Florida	SE	4 years	SE	Annually	IH,OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	OF
Georgia	SE	Annually	SE	Daily	OF	IH,OF	OF	OF	OF	IH
Hawaii	SE	(b)	SE	(c)	OF	OF	IH	OF	IH	OF
Idaho	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	...	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH	OF
Illinois	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH	IH	IH
Indiana	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	...	...	OF
Iowa	SE	4 years	SE	Monthly	OF	IH,OF (d)	OF	OF (e)	...	IH (f)
Kansas	SE	3 years	SE (g)	Annually	OF	IH	OF	IH,OF	...	IH,OF
Kentucky	SE	(h)	SE	Quarterly/Annually	...	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	OF
Louisiana	SE	As Needed	SE	As Needed	OF	OF	OF	OF	OF	OF
Maine	SE	2 years	SE	Quarterly	OF	OF	...	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF
Maryland	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF	IH
Massachusetts	SE	Daily	SE	Daily	OF	OF	...	OF	IH,OF	OF
Michigan	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	IH	...	OF
Minnesota	SE	Ongoing (i)	SE	Ongoing (j)	OF	IH	OF	IH	...	IH,OF
Mississippi	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	...	OF	...	...	...	OF
Missouri	SE	4 Years	SE	4 Years	IH	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF
Montana	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly/Annually	...	IH,OF	...	IH	...	IH,OF
Nebraska	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	...	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF
Nevada	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly/Monthly	OF	IH,OF	OF	...	IH,OF	OF
New Hampshire	SE	As Needed	SE	Monthly	OF	OF	OF	OF	OF	OF
New Jersey	SE	Ongoing	SE	Daily	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
New Mexico	SE	Periodically	SE	Periodically	OF	OF	OF	IH	IH	IH,OF
New York	SE	...	SE	Annually (k)	Y	Y	Y	...	Y	...
North Carolina	SE	Annually	SE	Quarterly	IH,OF	IH	OF	IH	IH	IH,OF
North Dakota	SE	Daily	SE	Daily	...	OF	OF	...	IH	OF
Ohio	SE	Biannually	SE	(l)	IH,OF	OF	...	IH	OF	IH,OF
Oklahoma	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	...	IH,OF
Oregon	SE	Periodically	SE/OF	Periodically	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH	OF	IH,OF
Pennsylvania	SE	Daily	SE	Daily	OF	IH	...	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH
Rhode Island	SE	Quarterly	SE	Weekly	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
South Carolina	SE	Annually	SE/OF	Annually	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	...	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 (m)	Ongoing	SE (m)	Annually (n)	(o)	IH	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF (p)	IH,OF
Tennessee	SE	Monthly	SE	Quarterly	IH	IH	...	IH	IH	IH
Texas	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	IH	IH,OF	OF	OF (q)	IH	OF
Utah	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly	OF	IH	IH	IH	IH	IH
Vermont	SE	3 Years	SE	Annually	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF
Virginia	SE	Annually	SE/OF	Periodically	IH,OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Washington	SE	Ongoing	SE	Annually	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH	IH,OF
West Virginia*	N.A.	N.A.	SE	Annually	IH,OF	OF	OF	N.A.	IH,OF	IH,OF
Wisconsin	SE	6 Years	SE/OF	...	OF	IH,OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	IH,OF
Wyoming	SE	Annually	SE/OF	Annually	...	IH,OF	IH	...	IH	OF
Dist. of Columbia	SE/OF	Annually	SE/OF	Annually	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF	...	IH	IH,OF
Puerto Rico	SE	...	SE	...	OF	OF	OF	IH,OF	IH,OF	OF

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, *State Treasury Activities & Functions, 1997*, except where noted by * where data are from 1996.

Key:

SE — State employee or board.

OF — Outside firm.

IH — Within treasurer's office.

Y — Utilizes services, performance not specified.

... — Service not utilized.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Cash management policy board.

(b) Reviewed when contract expires.

(c) No set period for review.

(d) Treasurer initiated wires by phone and the use of software.

(e) Treasury uses bank software to access balance and ACH information.

(f) State agencies create the files.

(g) Board also reviews.

(h) Contract renewed on a two-year cycle.

(i) Bid every three years.

(j) Quarterly formal reviews.

(k) Sooner if required by changing market conditions.

(l) Weekly, strategic meetings; annual, policy meetings.

(m) Daily by treasurer; quarterly by treasurer and Finance Office; annually by treasurer and Department of Legislative Audit.

(n) And as necessary.

(o) Service provided by outside firm, but currently not in use.

(p) Initiated by bank; verified by state.

(q) Balance reporting.

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	Treasurer's approval		Procedure Used	Method for determining compensation		
Alabama	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	100 (a)
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	100
Arizona	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	102
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	MB	Account negotiation	Yes	100
California	★	...	★	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account negotiation	Yes	110
Colorado	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer Controller	CMB, FS, MB	Competitive bid	Yes	100
Connecticut	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS, MB	Competitive bid, account analysis, annual negotiation	Yes	(b)
Delaware	★	...	★	Treasurer, Board	CMB, FS	Account analysis	(c)	(c)
Florida	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid	Yes	25-200
Georgia	★ (d)	...	(e)	FS	Account analysis	No	...
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	100
Idaho	★	★	★	Treasurer	FS	Annual negotiation	No	...
Illinois	★	★	(f)	CMB, FS	Account analysis (g)	Yes	110
Indiana	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	No	0
Iowa	★	★	Treasurer	CMB,FS	Competitive bid	Yes	(a)
Kansas	★	★	...	★	...	Board	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, annual negotiation	Yes	(a)
Kentucky	★	★	★	(i)	CMB, FS	Competitive bid	Yes	1
Louisiana	★	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid	Yes	100
Maine	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	(h)
Maryland	★	Treasurer	FS	Account analysis	Yes	100
Massachusetts	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer and agency	CMB, FS	Account analysis	No	0
Michigan	★	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Annual negotiation, account analysis	Yes	100
Minnesota	★	★	Comm. of Finance	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	110
Mississippi	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	Yes	(a)
Missouri	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CB	(j)	Yes	100
Montana	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid	Yes	50
Nebraska	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	110
Nevada	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	102
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	No	0
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	...	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	100-120

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	Treasurer's approval		Procedure used	Method for determining compensation		
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	Treasurer (k)	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	(l)
New York .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	Yes	100
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis, annual negotiation	Yes	100
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State Constitution	(m)	State Constitution	No	...
Ohio	★ (n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Board	CMB, FS	Account analysis	Yes	100
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	Yes	110
Oregon .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Negotiation	Yes	25
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Board	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	120
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	No (o)	0
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	Yes	100
South Dakota	(p)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CB, FS (q)	Competitive bid	Yes	110
Tennessee .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CMB/FS	Account analysis, Competitive bid	Yes	105
Texas .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Board	CMB, FS	Account analysis	Yes	105 (r)
Utah	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	No	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid	Yes	102
Virginia	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	50-100 (s)
Washington	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer, state agencies	CMB, FS	Account analysis, competitive bid annual negotiation	Yes	10
West Virginia* .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	Board	CB,FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	Yes	88.6
Wisconsin .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Board	FS	Account analysis	No	N.A.
Wyoming .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	FS	Account analysis, competitive bid	Yes	100
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CMB	Competitive bid	Yes	102
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	Yes	100

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, *State Treasury Activities & Functions, 1997*, except where noted by * where data are from 1996.

Key:

★ — Method utilized.

... — Method not utilized.

N.A. — Not available.

CB — Competitive bid.

CMB — Compensating balances.

FS — Fee for service.

MB — Minimum balance.

(a) Public funds in excess of FDIC must be collateralized.

(b) Depends upon Risk Based Capital Ratio.

(c) Banks must meet certain financial criteria. If they do not meet the criteria they must collateralize to 102 percent MTM.

(d) With approval of State Depository Board.

(e) Agencies with approval of State Depository Board.

(f) Banks/savings and loans request funds in writing, and Treasurer's staff base deposits on safety and sound-

ness review.

(g) Based on fee schedule negotiated in contract.

(h) Demand deposits that exceed 25 percent of a bank's retained earnings must be collateralized.

(i) Treasurer, Finance Secretary and a selection committee are responsible for the selection of institutions.

(j) Prices are established based on market rates.

(k) Treasurer approves agency's selection.

(l) Minimum 50 percent collateral required on all deposits

(m) Fees through interest rates.

(n) Approval by State Board of Deposits.

(o) Only under special circumstances.

(p) Competitive bid for treasury's primary account, auditor's warrant imprest account and college accounts. Auditor and treasurer jointly approve local account service.

(q) State agencies pay electronic banking service fees. Daily account analysis with earning credit determination.

(r) Requires 125 percent if mortgage backed securities are pledged.

(s) Fifty percent, all banks pool risk for remaining 50 percent. One hundred percent, saving banks and those banks rated low.

Table 6.8
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1995
(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	\$903,756	\$739,016	\$6,919	\$157,821	\$836,894	\$724,565	\$10,108	\$93,282	\$427,239	\$1,388,001
Alabama	12,280	10,583	130	1,567	11,542	10,329	140	913	3,759	17,373
Alaska	8,288	7,358	24	906	5,599	5,028	48	504	3,232	28,233
Arizona	12,593	10,510	19	2,064	11,162	9,928	24	1,067	3,037	18,431
Arkansas	7,368	6,467	0	901	6,616	5,986	0	545	1,983	9,240
California	118,303	94,252	137	23,915	109,231	93,384	97	15,128	48,197	182,653
Colorado	11,555	9,191	0	2,364	9,802	8,210	4	1,364	3,368	18,295
Connecticut	13,718	12,060	21	1,637	13,576	11,522	235	1,737	15,456	17,189
Delaware	3,441	3,114	6	321	2,980	2,657	27	244	3,524	6,279
Florida	37,359	31,013	5	6,342	34,750	31,951	34	2,547	15,370	52,464
Georgia	20,284	17,123	0	3,161	19,154	17,572	0	1,383	5,622	28,648
Hawaii	5,778	5,099	0	679	6,015	5,321	1	643	5,196	8,949
Idaho	3,845	3,151	46	649	3,360	2,876	35	384	1,303	6,193
Illinois	34,689	29,064	0	5,626	32,991	28,544	0	4,146	21,950	45,334
Indiana	16,261	14,848	0	1,412	15,284	13,883	0	958	5,457	19,550
Iowa	9,268	8,087	84	1,097	8,586	7,759	58	612	2,111	11,582
Kansas	7,374	6,495	0	880	7,116	6,376	0	657	1,145	7,435
Kentucky	12,846	11,085	0	1,761	11,395	10,074	8	1,196	7,097	16,637
Louisiana	13,956	12,066	0	1,890	14,461	12,926	0	1,326	8,520	24,228
Maine	4,208	3,673	68	467	4,179	3,618	47	468	3,041	6,841
Maryland	16,430	13,696	89	2,645	15,069	12,723	352	1,815	9,438	25,478
Massachusetts	24,101	21,545	65	2,490	24,282	21,739	97	2,315	27,734	29,475
Michigan	35,328	30,217	458	4,653	34,669	30,456	356	3,437	12,535	39,872
Minnesota	18,329	15,210	0	3,119	16,380	14,617	0	1,572	4,494	26,655
Mississippi	8,301	7,056	131	1,114	7,414	6,597	105	601	1,924	12,548
Missouri	15,586	12,516	0	3,071	12,482	11,251	0	1,082	6,714	27,125
Montana	3,293	2,644	37	611	2,988	2,521	33	390	210	6,116
Nebraska	4,615	4,195	0	420	4,250	3,997	0	157	1,368	5,521
Nevada	5,478	3,896	81	1,501	4,581	3,677	78	785	1,996	8,839
New Hampshire	3,270	2,674	211	385	3,096	2,661	168	210	5,781	8,228
New Jersey	32,675	25,343	428	6,904	32,605	26,275	1,400	4,767	24,358	51,888
New Mexico	6,634	5,660	0	974	6,363	5,779	0	496	1,824	15,252
New York	90,997	69,875	2,108	19,014	81,372	67,992	4,170	8,895	68,466	129,845
North Carolina	22,091	19,170	0	2,921	20,437	18,305	0	1,702	4,548	35,306
North Dakota	2,448	2,143	0	306	2,213	1,973	0	165	855	3,183
Ohio	41,306	28,263	370	12,673	34,990	27,685	263	6,598	12,295	100,480
Oklahoma	9,160	7,724	248	1,188	8,990	7,378	243	1,180	3,736	12,762
Oregon	12,986	9,438	176	3,372	11,030	9,391	113	1,408	5,482	17,286
Pennsylvania	40,015	32,772	676	6,567	39,394	33,263	634	5,128	14,294	54,889
Rhode Island	4,156	3,386	8	763	4,265	3,501	39	682	5,516	7,192
South Carolina	12,068	9,609	606	1,853	11,623	9,725	704	1,030	5,020	16,213
South Dakota	2,090	1,766	0	324	1,880	1,749	0	105	1,663	4,706
Tennessee	12,900	11,522	0	1,378	13,432	12,435	4	850	2,822	14,605
Texas	49,422	40,352	0	9,070	44,643	39,935	0	4,169	9,922	80,650
Utah	6,325	5,304	80	941	5,780	5,183	60	431	2,061	10,798
Vermont	2,074	1,869	28	176	2,014	1,824	27	132	1,668	2,585
Virginia	18,993	16,251	248	2,494	17,040	15,305	211	1,166	8,716	28,745
Washington	23,576	16,765	253	6,558	21,200	17,215	216	3,429	8,820	35,502
West Virginia	6,629	5,628	45	956	6,262	5,328	48	796	2,586	6,864
Wisconsin	16,826	15,337	0	1,489	16,302	14,366	0	1,755	8,236	37,784
Wyoming	2,240	1,952	33	255	2,045	1,775	29	213	788	6,058

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: 1996 (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	\$967,005	\$770,713	\$7,079	\$189,213	\$859,959	\$755,277	\$10,637	\$94,045	\$447,339	\$1,558,249
Alabama	12,741	10,894	136	1,710	12,127	10,992	147	988	3,645	18,014
Alaska	8,254	6,819	17	1,418	5,630	5,105	21	504	3,177	31,310
Arizona	12,594	10,867	21	1,706	11,898	10,818	25	1,056	2,936	21,216
Arkansas	8,653	7,023	0	1,630	7,050	6,481	0	569	2,142	10,668
California	123,342	98,185	143	25,014	113,361	98,783	100	14,479	45,859	194,354
Colorado	11,866	9,461	0	2,405	10,312	8,902	5	1,405	3,577	26,043
Connecticut	14,349	12,357	21	1,972	13,530	11,736	186	1,608	16,415	20,152
Delaware	3,619	3,303	7	309	3,248	2,926	54	269	4,279	7,889
Florida	41,680	32,994	5	8,681	36,454	33,619	63	2,772	15,515	59,587
Georgia	22,409	18,345	0	4,064	20,013	18,589	0	1,424	6,200	32,554
Hawaii	6,383	5,379	0	1,004	5,947	5,229	0	717	5,117	9,676
Idaho	4,384	3,305	47	1,032	3,501	3,083	37	382	1,454	7,014
Illinois	36,991	30,306	0	6,684	34,111	30,092	0	4,019	22,676	50,536
Indiana	16,550	15,065	0	1,485	15,368	14,422	0	946	6,117	21,813
Iowa	9,245	8,133	87	1,024	8,853	8,183	60	610	2,065	12,990
Kansas	7,864	6,892	0	973	7,276	6,680	0	596	1,161	7,557
Kentucky	13,788	11,571	0	2,218	11,842	10,603	8	1,232	7,030	19,462
Louisiana	14,296	11,833	0	2,463	14,030	12,591	0	1,439	7,452	23,556
Maine	4,267	3,836	70	361	4,240	3,735	47	458	3,160	6,372
Maryland	16,041	14,011	89	1,941	15,554	13,355	393	1,805	9,691	30,394
Massachusetts	25,197	22,845	69	2,283	24,950	22,790	88	2,072	29,295	33,203
Michigan	38,047	32,129	475	5,443	35,080	31,644	370	3,066	13,668	46,643
Minnesota	20,525	16,192	0	4,333	17,325	15,749	0	1,576	4,858	30,369
Mississippi	8,865	7,461	134	1,269	8,217	7,437	108	672	2,232	13,089
Missouri	17,051	13,022	0	4,029	12,841	11,751	0	1,090	7,128	29,305
Montana	3,476	2,831	39	606	3,136	2,729	30	377	2,244	6,492
Nebraska	4,999	4,536	0	463	4,490	4,320	0	170	1,402	6,260
Nevada	5,997	4,146	46	1,806	4,831	4,024	83	725	2,259	10,136
New Hampshire	3,561	2,706	223	632	3,240	2,841	182	217	5,833	8,373
New Jersey	35,857	26,615	447	8,796	32,315	26,035	1,422	4,857	25,602	56,754
New Mexico	8,129	6,318	0	1,811	6,740	6,222	0	519	2,147	16,901
New York	94,277	71,219	2,156	20,902	82,420	68,866	4,657	8,897	73,122	142,507
North Carolina	23,387	20,047	0	3,340	21,221	19,410	0	1,810	4,513	38,110
North Dakota	2,569	2,144	0	424	2,064	1,860	0	203	819	4,173
Ohio	43,823	29,467	373	13,983	35,517	28,492	260	6,765	12,628	105,128
Oklahoma	10,609	8,156	246	2,207	9,265	7,912	231	1,123	3,889	14,607
Oregon	15,432	9,958	184	5,290	11,858	9,633	112	2,113	6,086	22,294
Pennsylvania	42,796	33,512	693	8,592	38,699	33,136	648	4,915	15,046	67,402
Rhode Island	4,271	3,346	8	917	4,061	3,400	37	624	5,506	7,600
South Carolina	12,602	10,261	644	1,697	12,400	10,683	654	1,062	5,324	18,468
South Dakota	2,284	1,886	0	397	1,975	1,861	0	113	1,704	5,110
Tennessee	14,749	12,510	0	2,239	13,829	12,885	4	941	3,069	18,538
Texas	51,118	42,616	0	8,502	46,082	41,519	0	4,563	14,576	103,090
Utah	6,773	5,831	88	854	6,172	5,663	66	443	2,464	11,470
Vermont	2,146	1,950	28	168	2,061	1,918	27	116	1,718	2,734
Virginia	20,072	16,617	249	3,206	17,717	16,307	218	1,192	8,793	31,094
Washington	24,790	17,195	254	7,341	21,086	17,587	219	3,280	8,991	40,086
West Virginia	6,866	5,836	46	985	6,970	5,623	44	1,303	2,830	5,860
Wisconsin	25,072	16,778	0	8,294	16,990	15,251	0	1,739	9,127	44,764
Wyoming	2,348	2,004	34	310	2,062	1,807	30	225	799	6,530

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: 1994-1996

<i>Item</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1994 revised</i>	<i>Per capita 1996</i>	<i>Per capita 1995</i>	<i>Percent change 1995 to 1996</i>	<i>Percent change 1994 to 1995</i>
Population (in thousands)	264,740,570	262,201,000	259,808,000				
Revenue total	\$ 967,005,172	\$ 903,755,501	\$ 845,404,580	\$ 3,652.65	\$ 3,446.80	7.0	6.9
General revenue	770,713,150	739,015,866	692,704,065	2,911.20	2,818.51	4.3	6.7
Taxes	418,970,791	399,147,521	373,826,669	1,582.57	1,522.30	5.0	6.8
Intergovernmental revenue	221,469,370	215,558,360	204,515,917	836.55	822.11	2.7	5.4
From Federal Government	208,099,676	202,485,216	191,448,622	786.05	772.25	2.8	5.8
Public welfare	118,153,874	114,944,717	110,522,036	446.30	438.38	2.8	4.0
Education	34,054,557	31,943,573	30,129,520	128.63	121.83	6.6	6.0
Highways	18,809,418	19,418,924	17,767,271	71.05	74.06	(3.1)	9.3
Employment security administration	3,787,030	3,972,476	4,023,578	14.30	15.15	(4.7)	(1.3)
Other	33,294,797	32,205,526	29,006,217	125.76	122.83	3.4	11.0
From local government	13,369,694	13,073,144	13,067,295	50.50	49.86	2.3	0.0
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	130,272,989	124,309,985	114,361,479	492.08	474.10	4.8	8.7
Liquor stores revenue	3,159,573	3,073,404	3,051,813	11.93	11.72	2.8	0.7
Utility revenue	3,919,223	3,845,228	3,784,363	14.80	14.67	1.9	1.6
Insurance trust revenue	189,213,226	157,821,003	145,864,339	714.71	601.91	19.9	8.2
Unemployment compensation	33,684,503	37,040,879	29,707,275	127.24	141.27	(9.1)	24.7
Employee retirement	139,316,425	104,450,918	99,435,823	526.24	398.36	33.4	5.0
Other	16,212,298	16,329,206	16,721,241	61.24	62.28	(0.7)	(2.3)
Expenditure and debt redemption	902,353,282	874,365,113	838,563,396	3,408.44	3,334.71	3.2	4.3
Debt redemption	42,394,650	37,471,443	61,343,973	160.14	142.91	13.1	(38.9)
Expenditure total	859,958,632	836,893,670	777,219,423	3,248.31	3,191.80	2.8	7.7
General expenditure	755,276,699	724,564,751	683,969,223	2,852.89	2,763.39	4.2	5.9
Education	263,519,202	249,670,340	230,790,998	995.39	952.21	5.5	8.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	156,954,115	148,160,436	135,861,024	592.86	565.06	5.9	9.1
State institutions of higher education	92,976,045	89,458,449	83,798,929	351.20	341.18	3.9	6.8
Other education	170,543,157	160,211,891	146,992,069	644.19	611.03	6.4	9.0
Public welfare	195,730,925	194,786,516	182,363,025	739.33	742.89	0.5	6.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	35,053,889	34,365,957	34,189,235	132.41	131.07	2.0	0.5
Cash assistance, categorical program	34,998,902	36,034,099	35,422,318	132.20	137.43	(2.9)	1.7
Cash assistance, other	2,213,536	2,375,958	2,253,509	8.36	9.06	(6.8)	5.4
Other public welfare	158,518,487	156,376,459	144,687,198	598.77	596.40	1.4	8.1
Highways	58,254,885	57,374,450	53,849,443	220.05	218.82	1.5	6.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,707,338	10,481,616	9,622,849	40.44	39.98	2.2	8.9
Regular state highway facilities	54,955,528	54,028,210	50,549,081	207.58	206.06	1.7	6.9
State toll highways/facilities	3,299,357	3,346,240	3,300,362	12.46	12.76	(1.4)	1.4
Health and hospitals	62,033,317	60,003,203	57,020,272	234.32	228.84	3.4	5.2
State hospitals and institutions for handicapped	29,063,252	28,882,739	27,718,888	109.78	110.15	0.6	4.2
Other	32,970,065	31,120,464	29,301,384	124.54	118.69	5.9	6.2
Natural resources	12,861,853	12,533,912	11,878,197	48.58	47.80	2.6	5.5
Corrections	27,324,135	26,069,038	23,134,735	103.21	99.42	4.8	12.7
Financial administration	12,493,783	12,761,394	11,376,181	47.19	48.67	(2.1)	12.2
Employment security administration	3,917,577	3,932,011	4,056,438	14.80	15.00	(0.4)	(3.1)
Police protection	7,173,419	6,451,364	6,000,330	27.10	24.60	11.2	7.5
Interest on general debt	25,402,062	24,485,426	23,719,182	95.95	93.38	3.7	3.2
Veterans' services	225,645	206,109	178,847	0.85	0.79	9.5	15.2
Utility expenditure	8,043,307	7,585,965	7,214,483	30.38	28.93	6.0	5.1
Insurance trust expenditure	94,045,406	93,281,908	84,796,597	355.24	355.76	0.8	10.0
Employee retirement	53,082,851	47,541,349	43,901,307	200.51	181.32	11.7	8.3
Unemployment compensation	29,337,402	35,032,015	28,466,393	110.82	133.61	(16.3)	23.1
Other	11,625,153	10,708,544	12,428,897	43.91	40.84	8.6	(13.8)
Total expenditure by character and object	859,958,632	836,893,670	777,219,423	3,248.31	3,191.80	2.8	7.7
Direct expenditure	607,856,174	595,915,542	551,584,013	2,296.05	2,272.74	2.0	8.0
Current operation	405,415,661	396,035,029	368,339,830	1,531.37	1,510.43	2.4	7.5
Capital outlay	58,915,152	57,828,938	52,928,988	222.54	220.55	1.9	9.3
Construction	46,924,479	46,113,125	41,648,940	177.25	175.87	1.8	10.7
Purchase of land and existing structures	2,968,231	2,677,147	2,975,298	11.21	10.21	10.9	(10.0)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1994-1996 —Continued

<i>Item</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1994 revised</i>	<i>Per capita 1996</i>	<i>Per capita 1995</i>	<i>Percent change 1995 to 1996</i>	<i>Percent change 1994 to 1995</i>
Equipment	9,022,442	9,038,666	8,304,750	34.08	34.47	(0.2)	8.8
Assistance and subsidies	23,312,951	23,511,134	22,280,770	88.06	89.67	(0.8)	5.5
Interest on debt	26,167,004	25,258,533	24,493,580	98.84	96.33	3.6	3.1
Insurance benefits and repayments	94,045,406	93,281,908	83,540,845	355.24	355.76	0.8	11.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	252,102,458	240,978,128	225,635,410	952.26	919.06	4.6	6.8
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year	1,558,248,670	1,388,001,038	1,256,819,433	5,885.95	5,293.65	12.3	10.4
Insurance trust	1,103,605,750	962,445,729	791,992,561	4,168.63	3,670.64	14.7	21.5
Unemployment fund balance	36,868,099	36,736,602	28,881,834	139.26	140.11	0.4	27.2
Debt offsets	226,280,807	215,791,447	205,296,908	854.73	823.00	4.9	5.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.11

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1995
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general revenue (a)	Taxes								Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	
		Sales and gross receipts				Licenses					
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle	Individual income	Corporation net income		Intergovernmental revenue
United States	\$739,015,866	\$399,147,521	\$196,850,966	\$132,236,159	\$25,439,721	\$26,082,996	\$12,414,315	\$125,610,125	\$29,075,019	\$215,558,360	\$124,309,985
Alabama	10,582,838	5,077,827	2,645,405	1,364,911	457,582	480,698	182,439	1,482,662	236,279	3,240,417	2,264,594
Alaska	7,358,377	1,922,463	101,039	0	39,601	75,078	24,496	0	528,005	980,048	4,455,866
Arizona	10,509,675	6,223,489	3,599,791	2,771,856	451,089	343,607	246,154	1,482,749	417,481	3,026,512	1,259,674
Arkansas	6,466,816	3,391,785	1,888,834	1,301,937	330,110	196,957	91,764	1,047,119	191,600	2,077,582	997,449
California	94,252,188	53,269,075	22,620,541	17,687,262	2,703,674	2,870,933	1,454,043	18,344,342	5,747,929	29,982,101	11,001,012
Colorado	9,191,036	4,531,366	1,912,593	1,230,748	418,494	267,886	123,295	2,101,708	190,026	2,682,929	1,976,741
Connecticut	12,059,596	7,474,119	3,708,795	2,368,000	417,102	316,539	198,301	2,474,355	698,918	2,760,735	1,824,742
Delaware	3,114,156	1,594,818	245,813	0	91,976	525,298	32,206	562,371	193,649	563,423	955,915
Florida	31,012,552	18,564,650	14,326,946	10,656,548	1,337,144	1,299,716	751,821	0	944,969	7,972,736	4,475,166
Georgia	17,122,830	9,486,639	4,460,160	3,538,675	518,143	402,384	207,837	3,841,595	653,296	5,223,660	2,412,531
Hawaii	5,098,822	2,874,496	1,794,971	1,363,262	75,529	83,667	61,277	925,714	47,296	1,138,457	1,085,869
Idaho	3,151,005	1,733,120	814,170	575,752	153,193	149,260	54,158	599,724	129,470	809,915	607,970
Illinois	29,063,506	16,589,789	8,429,624	4,958,866	1,133,329	949,146	730,669	5,312,159	1,481,460	8,165,665	4,308,052
Indiana	14,848,073	8,045,753	3,575,884	2,709,816	605,426	228,396	156,784	3,257,299	874,305	3,438,489	3,363,831
Iowa	8,087,497	4,403,428	2,066,479	1,462,892	362,278	402,385	260,191	1,617,498	220,675	2,188,545	1,495,524
Kansas	6,494,718	3,765,488	1,894,932	1,379,070	286,115	199,053	123,211	1,232,989	261,408	1,599,300	1,129,930
Kentucky	11,084,543	6,284,623	2,926,921	1,680,525	397,014	373,361	162,329	1,964,843	340,912	3,048,428	1,751,492
Louisiana	12,065,711	4,676,969	2,406,763	1,490,235	487,944	445,074	88,115	1,061,606	283,076	4,670,057	2,718,685
Maine	3,673,225	1,812,574	924,905	650,210	153,570	115,010	56,249	640,472	63,290	1,173,254	687,397
Maryland	13,696,205	8,060,982	3,497,867	1,951,031	599,334	357,134	190,977	3,400,487	365,759	3,110,667	2,524,556
Massachusetts	21,545,392	11,601,135	3,736,624	2,481,300	577,501	429,049	250,921	5,974,201	1,205,667	5,758,080	4,186,177
Michigan	30,217,499	17,723,494	7,667,135	5,865,988	817,536	853,459	591,029	5,473,072	2,130,395	7,518,487	4,975,518
Minnesota	15,210,377	9,327,886	4,169,687	2,741,603	503,933	711,475	478,082	3,663,517	665,756	3,569,252	2,313,239
Mississippi	7,055,718	3,599,244	2,422,323	1,691,654	348,317	226,427	102,809	683,247	203,339	2,556,495	899,979
Missouri	12,515,675	6,751,959	3,276,588	2,348,110	547,430	481,194	228,433	2,535,063	369,424	3,802,198	1,961,518
Montana	2,644,417	1,214,152	249,108	0	162,827	140,549	44,777	372,093	75,520	877,193	553,072
Nebraska	4,194,950	2,219,725	1,187,409	781,099	259,559	150,584	66,690	740,902	123,924	1,114,224	861,001
Nevada	3,895,534	2,698,343	2,260,371	1,437,820	180,593	307,914	86,833	0	0	781,752	415,439
New Hampshire	2,673,938	918,461	540,716	0	101,583	112,031	53,444	37,758	166,451	925,424	830,053
New Jersey	25,342,938	13,606,950	6,975,312	4,133,278	466,695	720,570	393,759	4,540,082	1,028,947	6,051,263	5,684,725
New Mexico	5,660,160	2,844,484	1,615,935	1,218,664	190,626	155,791	115,612	591,734	150,343	1,377,263	1,438,413
New York	69,875,147	34,294,492	11,774,157	6,844,960	487,746	1,013,751	658,242	17,589,489	2,814,568	26,918,482	8,662,173
North Carolina	19,170,054	11,425,714	4,861,376	2,794,111	914,233	710,224	320,167	4,699,115	906,007	5,474,923	2,269,417
North Dakota	2,142,646	958,725	548,075	283,382	90,035	75,963	40,197	142,997	69,880	691,864	492,057
Ohio	28,263,099	15,186,174	7,481,865	4,752,099	1,251,920	1,332,548	495,860	5,552,503	713,252	8,171,595	4,905,330

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1995 — Continued

State	Total general revenue (a)	Taxes									Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
		Sales and gross receipts					Licenses				
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle	Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	
Oklahoma	7,724,102	4,416,463	1,850,669	1,143,583	386,705	575,082	460,841	1,416,921	166,746	2,050,805	1,256,834
Oregon	9,438,212	4,286,038	546,570	0	362,219	504,266	277,265	2,797,575	312,001	3,065,310	2,086,864
Pennsylvania	32,772,410	18,262,139	8,653,385	5,550,290	776,477	1,872,596	493,305	4,929,522	1,784,579	9,184,054	5,326,217
Rhode Island	3,386,013	1,490,340	768,656	456,610	123,517	85,202	53,991	530,406	82,160	1,193,087	702,586
South Carolina	9,609,448	4,763,097	2,470,390	1,794,120	317,267	326,921	91,619	1,655,954	250,214	3,069,085	1,777,266
South Dakota	1,765,906	694,037	537,716	358,879	88,619	87,654	29,344	0	39,914	665,042	406,827
Tennessee	11,521,631	5,907,721	4,564,181	3,360,568	720,409	603,188	197,450	101,511	493,072	4,044,934	1,568,976
Texas	40,351,618	20,288,774	16,436,335	10,274,777	2,236,750	2,790,740	744,547	0	0	12,680,852	7,381,992
Utah	5,303,764	2,675,502	1,358,573	1,066,552	202,705	99,123	47,826	1,024,072	147,374	1,498,486	1,129,776
Vermont	1,869,415	801,376	394,373	173,644	57,542	64,558	38,614	250,283	48,274	633,266	434,773
Virginia	16,250,572	8,783,939	3,445,191	1,920,623	679,151	429,699	279,192	4,315,545	367,832	3,474,279	3,992,354
Washington	16,765,094	10,195,584	7,635,336	6,047,504	661,934	482,196	232,684	0	0	3,976,651	2,592,859
West Virginia	5,628,038	2,731,907	1,460,167	793,465	207,497	150,665	84,448	709,923	218,686	2,001,039	895,092
Wisconsin	15,337,062	9,029,488	3,848,148	2,571,854	656,525	436,442	219,004	3,932,948	670,891	3,765,756	2,541,818
Wyoming	1,951,668	666,725	272,162	208,026	43,223	71,553	41,014	0	0	814,299	470,644

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: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general revenue (a)	Taxes								Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	
		Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Individual income	Corporation net income		Intergovernmental revenue
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle				
United States	\$770,713,150	\$418,970,791	\$205,687,307	\$139,278,702	\$25,981,234	\$27,036,285	\$12,740,349	\$134,683,257	\$29,315,684	\$221,469,370	\$130,272,989
Alabama	10,894,396	5,257,771	2,773,974	1,439,145	462,197	422,841	169,735	1,577,914	217,616	3,347,019	2,289,606
Alaska	6,818,956	1,519,082	99,124	0	37,740	78,896	29,926	0	326,270	1,017,117	4,282,757
Arizona	10,866,578	6,409,395	3,658,165	2,720,378	497,856	391,385	288,376	1,494,282	448,040	3,104,914	1,352,269
Arkansas	7,023,153	3,708,744	1,939,666	1,375,906	329,908	216,315	98,297	1,162,401	228,801	2,162,774	1,151,635
California	98,185,276	57,746,664	24,092,750	18,980,224	2,722,191	3,034,776	1,517,816	20,760,385	5,831,072	29,087,230	11,351,382
Colorado	9,460,920	4,820,163	2,037,377	1,321,500	445,152	255,753	131,550	2,274,185	205,700	2,745,933	1,894,824
Connecticut	12,356,981	7,830,171	3,932,290	2,444,896	498,126	330,986	204,651	2,614,481	641,389	2,733,965	1,792,845
Delaware	3,302,671	1,688,349	252,744	0	94,381	533,401	32,802	631,598	166,021	661,888	952,434
Florida	32,993,589	19,699,255	15,240,513	11,428,999	1,337,982	1,315,384	786,039	0	1,007,556	8,493,292	4,801,042
Georgia	18,345,190	10,292,371	4,785,987	3,823,895	547,641	420,202	208,092	4,244,096	719,400	5,419,889	2,632,930
Hawaii	5,379,231	3,079,404	1,904,683	1,431,802	77,356	85,456	60,310	999,976	65,547	1,227,974	1,071,853
Idaho	3,304,739	1,857,006	851,793	600,112	159,238	155,992	59,759	655,050	152,735	850,239	597,494
Illinois	30,306,291	17,277,319	8,485,929	5,057,457	1,190,886	951,871	712,097	5,781,239	1,621,276	8,393,871	4,635,101
Indiana	15,064,948	8,437,031	3,761,281	2,867,644	613,035	201,776	124,178	3,477,970	894,403	3,750,143	2,877,774
Iowa	8,133,204	4,440,540	2,147,520	1,456,221	367,154	414,215	271,076	1,588,052	202,929	2,139,113	1,553,551
Kansas	6,891,680	3,978,761	1,930,900	1,401,023	295,872	203,098	125,309	1,377,253	254,873	1,694,054	1,218,865
Kentucky	11,570,606	6,489,256	3,065,661	1,784,031	401,327	381,299	167,911	2,074,572	284,733	3,152,055	1,929,295
Louisiana	11,832,770	4,906,283	2,558,812	1,621,872	502,015	418,327	96,808	1,160,262	327,543	4,110,590	2,815,897
Maine	3,835,918	1,896,564	935,796	657,955	156,448	114,473	56,287	709,491	71,062	1,245,305	694,049
Maryland	14,011,079	8,166,692	3,554,952	2,000,298	606,406	357,725	196,519	3,484,896	330,553	3,239,651	2,604,736
Massachusetts	22,845,324	12,455,370	3,887,937	2,610,094	598,773	397,522	219,512	6,706,870	1,227,861	5,827,457	4,562,497
Michigan	32,129,087	19,128,687	8,324,240	6,586,563	783,358	982,069	624,169	5,868,406	2,189,742	7,759,959	5,240,441
Minnesota	16,192,328	10,242,646	4,492,395	2,900,125	519,713	769,236	484,007	4,135,548	703,099	3,619,824	2,329,858
Mississippi	7,461,122	3,860,523	2,602,402	1,831,963	354,682	247,462	108,891	742,157	201,742	2,696,263	904,336
Missouri	13,022,026	7,210,351	3,451,466	2,465,479	565,564	516,491	234,112	2,740,707	425,542	3,710,742	2,100,933
Montana	2,830,792	1,256,416	269,478	0	176,047	147,824	47,097	383,092	75,762	991,179	583,197
Nebraska	4,535,936	2,369,462	1,224,525	814,748	269,114	158,146	71,856	840,210	126,801	1,189,563	976,911
Nevada	4,145,806	2,889,254	2,434,901	1,571,703	196,116	312,972	91,944	0	0	804,368	452,184
New Hampshire	2,706,280	837,092	428,740	0	107,300	108,038	52,548	51,857	179,652	1,011,082	858,106
New Jersey	26,614,948	14,384,897	7,363,746	4,318,373	461,045	752,861	394,350	4,733,786	1,155,270	6,663,301	5,566,750
New Mexico	6,318,208	3,060,637	1,735,760	1,283,843	225,631	164,818	119,127	642,800	163,402	1,793,798	1,463,773
New York	71,219,317	34,150,039	11,913,517	6,963,058	504,373	973,607	622,500	17,398,595	2,729,835	27,668,376	9,400,902
North Carolina	20,047,157	11,882,318	5,143,859	2,970,566	951,595	732,907	337,461	4,929,008	939,278	5,758,009	2,406,830
North Dakota	2,144,456	985,327	559,751	282,131	95,420	77,715	38,095	151,592	74,299	660,161	498,968
Ohio	29,466,705	15,649,492	7,604,288	4,991,363	1,201,612	1,218,717	509,418	5,902,884	807,435	8,726,104	5,091,109

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1996 — Continued

State	Total general revenue (a)	Taxes								Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	
		Sales and gross receipts				Licenses					
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle	Individual income	Corporation net income		Intergovernmental revenue
Oklahoma	8,155,980	4,617,688	1,870,060	1,210,391	341,744	658,486	520,164	1,512,410	163,734	2,197,345	1,340,947
Oregon	9,957,537	4,415,725	591,357	0	380,024	580,688	338,603	2,823,073	300,459	3,333,928	2,207,884
Pennsylvania	33,511,837	18,295,012	8,757,711	5,701,275	759,649	1,809,068	491,377	5,214,021	1,504,010	9,150,973	6,065,852
Rhode Island	3,345,536	1,549,195	778,189	465,133	125,651	80,448	53,599	580,628	86,973	1,110,389	685,952
South Carolina	10,260,863	5,113,034	2,603,702	1,919,340	321,641	389,432	96,260	1,813,461	250,867	3,187,100	1,960,729
South Dakota	1,886,175	730,251	572,364	383,423	89,565	90,336	30,387	0	38,099	694,625	461,299
Tennessee	12,509,924	6,184,562	4,744,381	3,537,315	715,111	609,567	202,772	114,434	533,862	4,726,180	1,599,182
Texas	42,615,890	21,270,839	17,235,431	10,811,287	2,322,645	3,047,806	765,392	0	0	13,077,010	8,268,041
Utah	5,831,395	2,913,960	1,470,506	1,170,120	206,904	98,909	46,964	1,139,080	176,781	1,757,090	1,160,345
Vermont	1,950,265	841,029	403,847	182,528	58,570	71,538	44,047	280,918	44,818	650,350	458,886
Virginia	16,616,577	8,900,413	3,588,976	1,995,787	706,823	418,817	257,941	4,300,918	362,830	3,514,798	4,201,366
Washington	17,195,462	10,586,463	7,867,511	6,182,443	676,716	492,932	237,888	0	0	3,890,578	2,718,421
West Virginia	5,835,895	2,770,888	1,452,499	797,289	206,139	155,827	89,063	750,889	235,123	2,093,978	971,029
Wisconsin	16,778,167	10,292,434	4,029,634	2,708,052	673,525	613,632	230,934	4,857,810	620,889	3,860,097	2,625,636
Wyoming	2,003,979	625,966	274,217	210,952	43,273	74,243	42,333	0	0	767,727	610,286

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: 1995
(In thousands of dollars)

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				
United States	\$240,978,128	\$595,915,542	\$396,035,029	\$57,828,938	\$46,113,125	\$2,677,147	\$9,038,666	\$23,511,134	\$25,258,533	\$93,281,908	\$125,431,931
Alabama	2,619,713	8,922,168	6,703,955	808,001	527,141	120,034	160,826	303,811	193,752	912,649	2,441,210
Alaska	1,095,556	4,503,477	3,148,468	410,937	329,758	7,920	73,259	146,697	293,414	503,961	893,274
Arizona	3,992,499	7,169,953	4,866,267	622,500	371,531	38,542	212,427	430,043	184,301	1,066,842	1,668,427
Arkansas	1,585,671	5,030,448	3,740,550	478,215	378,166	12,629	87,420	149,215	117,200	545,268	1,348,659
California	44,892,639	64,338,508	41,445,317	4,015,816	3,126,932	261,513	627,371	1,049,052	2,700,304	15,128,019	13,141,094
Colorado	2,702,979	7,098,873	4,731,295	572,892	425,200	52,332	95,360	194,982	235,749	1,363,955	1,771,583
Connecticut	2,408,985	11,166,822	6,923,509	1,014,283	885,917	17,081	111,285	645,858	845,796	1,737,376	2,448,513
Delaware	509,719	2,470,469	1,662,832	274,633	212,665	17,314	44,654	69,483	219,388	244,133	700,639
Florida	10,949,733	23,799,772	16,028,427	3,281,512	2,317,950	616,501	347,061	1,070,009	872,588	2,547,236	5,946,865
Georgia	4,849,875	14,304,607	9,822,533	2,139,101	1,710,097	158,337	270,667	649,552	310,114	1,383,307	2,988,906
Hawaii	144,145	5,870,596	3,737,202	967,244	795,327	43,230	128,687	224,694	298,791	642,665	1,694,894
Idaho	943,526	2,416,788	1,490,746	363,574	287,805	19,327	56,442	85,346	93,300	383,822	556,756
Illinois	7,989,026	25,002,287	15,618,740	2,239,337	1,915,205	72,090	252,042	1,616,748	1,381,077	4,146,385	4,088,797
Indiana	5,114,661	10,169,422	7,718,322	1,006,487	770,350	4,768	231,369	200,903	285,446	958,264	2,389,786
Iowa	2,586,535	5,999,417	4,291,153	696,800	548,655	27,880	120,265	282,800	116,362	612,302	1,684,189
Kansas	2,205,990	4,910,439	3,288,523	686,828	533,768	40,498	112,562	207,783	70,794	656,511	1,367,431
Kentucky	2,790,070	8,604,997	5,791,657	932,029	741,468	23,720	166,841	327,499	357,659	1,196,153	2,123,807
Louisiana	2,981,314	11,479,921	8,415,915	853,816	660,126	26,931	166,759	284,611	599,828	1,325,751	2,889,972
Maine	749,851	3,429,309	2,375,743	238,540	176,163	23,547	38,830	172,202	174,607	468,217	610,475
Maryland	3,073,888	11,995,514	7,923,942	1,176,562	952,600	88,275	135,687	577,348	502,829	1,814,833	2,549,352
Massachusetts	4,740,411	19,541,971	12,197,538	2,462,054	2,215,274	54,462	192,318	979,408	1,587,657	2,315,314	3,048,505
Michigan	13,590,202	21,078,496	14,190,991	1,437,985	1,097,969	66,234	273,782	1,296,917	715,459	3,437,144	4,895,533
Minnesota	5,628,502	10,751,307	7,471,602	752,978	526,655	42,206	184,117	679,783	275,101	1,571,843	2,561,274
Mississippi	2,278,909	5,134,999	3,737,654	572,363	438,795	21,028	112,540	108,787	115,636	600,559	1,147,840
Missouri	3,461,819	9,020,227	6,192,522	955,731	678,486	74,186	203,059	440,156	349,921	1,081,897	2,120,554
Montana	684,581	2,303,226	1,395,406	317,778	276,380	4,805	36,593	82,641	117,866	389,535	467,660
Nebraska	1,143,564	3,106,814	2,299,166	480,105	392,241	16,610	71,254	87,440	83,476	156,627	930,099
Nevada	1,424,642	3,156,634	1,751,009	440,657	387,306	5,907	47,444	66,186	113,940	784,842	717,075
New Hampshire	374,413	2,721,461	1,872,252	162,089	117,922	12,868	31,299	103,451	373,340	210,329	543,425
New Jersey	7,900,814	24,704,669	15,705,461	2,713,013	2,358,591	51,185	303,237	342,765	1,176,515	4,766,915	4,829,141
New Mexico	1,966,326	4,396,801	3,290,559	297,818	196,710	10,595	90,513	214,797	97,594	496,033	1,202,665
New York	25,189,620	56,182,368	37,196,511	5,337,458	4,528,447	66,759	742,252	917,586	3,836,222	8,894,591	9,779,925
North Carolina	6,665,456	13,771,157	9,529,943	1,639,618	1,290,386	14,951	334,281	641,621	257,932	1,702,043	3,189,419
North Dakota	437,194	1,775,466	1,304,356	216,631	182,038	1,626	32,967	35,965	53,982	164,532	408,211
Ohio	9,533,638	25,456,658	14,183,294	2,148,551	1,726,848	55,383	366,320	1,710,266	816,419	6,598,128	4,432,636

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1995 — 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	2,448,562	6,541,223	4,267,721	618,402	444,916	26,331	147,155	229,694	244,975	1,180,431	1,632,577
Oregon	2,979,586	8,050,394	5,402,554	575,682	439,445	16,619	119,618	297,251	367,305	1,407,602	1,635,100
Pennsylvania	9,030,954	30,363,515	20,493,957	1,800,075	1,424,524	67,240	308,311	1,707,007	1,234,424	5,128,052	4,782,790
Rhode Island	503,523	3,761,617	2,145,060	462,716	422,146	10,454	30,116	167,788	304,392	681,661	712,756
South Carolina	2,366,681	9,256,422	6,706,399	939,742	712,952	25,527	201,263	250,662	329,343	1,030,276	2,366,167
South Dakota	336,695	1,542,983	1,067,357	228,007	180,584	7,060	40,363	36,212	106,189	105,218	364,672
Tennessee	3,262,616	10,169,758	7,336,166	1,400,739	1,195,430	78,841	126,468	397,055	185,792	850,006	2,249,117
Texas	11,797,328	32,845,982	23,139,692	3,329,826	2,576,683	137,853	615,290	1,456,212	751,615	4,168,637	6,115,608
Utah	1,446,538	4,333,694	3,087,839	564,291	459,919	9,964	94,408	131,372	119,228	430,964	1,236,918
Vermont	308,672	1,704,893	1,258,915	113,745	79,327	6,433	27,985	100,070	100,257	131,906	385,549
Virginia	4,296,733	12,743,651	8,912,797	1,449,166	1,209,272	4,513	235,381	705,130	510,630	1,165,928	3,526,187
Washington	5,339,678	15,860,612	9,177,355	1,879,957	1,459,813	89,849	330,295	881,724	492,474	3,429,102	3,343,248
West Virginia	1,254,636	5,007,133	3,349,303	519,354	426,790	758	91,806	195,363	147,103	796,010	824,087
Wisconsin	5,722,997	10,578,866	6,850,868	964,407	763,665	22,264	178,478	515,958	492,175	1,755,458	2,375,982
Wyoming	676,463	1,368,758	795,686	268,893	236,787	2,167	299,39	43,231	48,272	212,676	302,582

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: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total	Current operation	Direct expenditures				Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
				Capital outlay							
				Total	Construction	Land and existing structures	Equipment				
United States	\$252,102,458	\$607,856,174	\$405,415,661	\$58,915,152	\$46,924,479	\$2,968,231	\$9,022,442	\$23,312,951	\$26,167,004	\$94,045,406	\$129,577,236
Alabama	3,076,820	9,049,767	6,782,766	760,751	580,749	38,912	141,090	301,698	216,842	987,710	2,402,694
Alaska	1,057,577	4,571,925	3,193,946	447,790	348,078	19,756	79,956	175,247	250,887	504,055	1,001,121
Arizona	4,255,135	7,643,009	5,168,574	812,062	509,278	69,293	233,491	421,670	185,117	1,055,586	1,738,600
Arkansas	1,636,037	5,414,424	3,956,385	613,005	497,043	14,492	101,470	154,208	121,362	569,464	1,389,189
California	48,758,607	64,602,748	42,804,062	3,776,137	2,843,051	238,897	694,189	1,057,827	2,485,964	14,478,758	13,643,723
Colorado	2,849,915	7,461,940	4,901,405	601,685	431,467	47,719	122,499	215,386	338,629	1,404,835	1,995,577
Connecticut	2,424,347	11,105,275	7,252,236	830,576	704,959	10,178	115,439	502,417	912,157	1,607,889	2,544,668
Delaware	511,314	2,736,860	1,799,728	331,139	227,864	43,575	59,700	67,416	269,636	268,941	746,287
Florida	11,139,772	25,314,445	16,933,584	3,445,480	2,262,186	781,959	401,335	1,051,574	1,112,159	2,771,648	6,279,669
Georgia	5,285,164	14,727,874	10,059,737	1,991,271	1,578,505	104,357	308,409	908,227	344,550	1,424,089	3,146,740
Hawaii	144,333	5,802,343	3,723,497	808,867	721,704	7,633	79,530	220,070	332,513	717,396	1,756,805
Idaho	999,289	2,502,009	1,557,960	349,504	271,005	15,091	63,408	120,013	92,927	381,605	560,113
Illinois	8,549,064	25,562,212	16,509,382	1,999,463	1,656,732	32,310	310,421	1,541,231	1,492,788	4,019,348	4,259,088
Indiana	5,091,091	10,276,596	7,561,996	1,277,462	842,082	177,020	258,360	221,001	270,581	945,556	2,362,751
Iowa	2,672,320	6,180,830	4,436,969	736,516	584,861	30,205	121,450	272,401	125,001	609,943	1,632,767
Kansas	2,262,900	5,012,854	3,313,333	838,590	692,466	41,466	104,658	193,092	71,896	595,943	1,396,107
Kentucky	2,825,097	9,017,289	6,046,604	1,031,364	811,809	38,841	180,714	332,111	375,654	1,231,556	2,308,673
Louisiana	3,025,800	11,004,015	7,667,765	885,672	697,476	26,780	161,416	266,860	744,609	1,439,109	2,929,488
Maine	743,190	3,496,649	2,465,464	230,056	185,008	6,975	38,073	173,191	170,223	457,715	602,134
Maryland	3,238,258	12,315,751	8,141,357	1,226,109	1,006,564	88,990	130,555	548,520	594,267	1,805,498	2,637,029
Massachusetts	5,159,973	19,789,756	12,489,648	2,621,376	2,365,194	68,643	187,539	883,702	1,723,374	2,071,656	3,174,327
Michigan	13,299,101	21,780,566	15,249,252	1,582,487	1,216,170	65,117	301,200	1,186,972	696,230	3,065,625	5,120,151
Minnesota	6,068,273	11,257,014	7,823,406	899,030	648,950	51,938	198,142	670,688	287,636	1,576,254	2,873,964
Mississippi	2,506,429	5,710,438	3,930,553	856,423	683,267	32,362	140,794	115,827	135,813	671,822	1,199,456
Missouri	3,434,437	9,406,665	6,463,709	1,112,757	834,686	74,033	204,038	433,122	307,053	1,090,024	2,249,168
Montana	699,428	2,436,777	1,469,938	352,265	314,929	2,064	35,272	101,490	136,423	376,661	486,957
Nebraska	1,175,780	3,313,945	2,503,375	462,086	382,724	9,714	69,648	93,547	85,284	169,653	967,570
Nevada	1,624,270	3,207,072	1,837,481	418,492	341,819	6,906	69,767	68,581	157,788	724,730	772,610
New Hampshire	392,423	2,847,611	1,979,919	177,888	119,334	18,813	39,721	96,946	375,769	217,109	569,657
New Jersey	7,771,309	24,543,578	15,700,489	2,242,394	1,938,853	13,495	290,046	406,367	1,336,889	4,857,439	4,716,106
New Mexico	2,055,309	4,685,189	3,520,097	330,113	230,926	9,357	89,830	206,265	109,887	518,827	1,236,087
New York	25,417,231	57,002,935	37,516,213	5,903,696	5,347,028	131,660	425,008	922,131	3,763,506	8,897,389	9,963,891
North Carolina	6,653,195	14,567,559	10,044,152	1,863,013	1,405,165	136,238	321,610	598,933	251,128	1,810,333	3,267,121
North Dakota	411,331	1,652,281	1,192,918	159,819	136,475	1,469	21,875	41,641	54,697	203,206	406,978
Ohio	10,053,551	25,463,785	14,209,375	2,127,915	1,665,376	57,672	404,867	1,539,320	822,123	6,765,052	4,323,347

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1996 — Continued

State	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total	Current operation	Direct expenditures						Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
				Capital outlay				Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt		
				Total	Construction	Land and existing structures	Equipment				
Oklahoma	2,536,908	6,728,578	4,447,662	711,251	516,787	37,896	156,568	206,533	240,520	1,122,612	1,669,924
Oregon	3,109,619	8,748,278	5,443,223	563,587	471,474	23,364	68,749	285,374	342,975	2,113,119	1,717,184
Pennsylvania	9,675,928	29,022,618	19,726,989	1,735,249	1,380,911	38,144	316,194	1,557,080	1,088,227	4,915,073	4,880,418
Rhode Island	505,323	3,556,083	2,155,142	317,883	266,977	11,663	39,243	163,830	295,230	623,998	703,099
South Carolina	2,720,441	9,679,487	7,159,231	825,810	553,422	51,705	220,683	282,451	349,930	1,062,065	2,462,015
South Dakota	369,368	1,605,264	1,104,479	243,820	185,996	8,078	49,746	35,550	107,946	113,469	366,144
Tennessee	3,517,419	10,311,888	7,512,926	1,270,963	1,057,514	63,209	150,240	394,895	192,206	940,898	2,332,205
Texas	12,364,495	33,717,344	23,282,648	3,593,699	2,845,689	137,173	610,837	1,537,204	740,582	4,563,211	6,320,084
Utah	1,526,766	4,645,009	3,283,202	635,015	525,156	13,226	96,633	155,003	128,397	443,392	1,278,854
Vermont	313,167	1,747,892	1,309,201	120,271	86,868	4,950	28,453	97,094	105,021	116,305	402,054
Virginia	4,462,682	13,254,458	9,033,873	1,503,000	1,271,472	7,254	224,274	975,421	549,920	1,192,244	3,667,590
Washington	5,429,938	15,655,799	9,447,560	1,568,929	1,294,256	27,809	246,864	850,486	509,255	3,279,569	3,478,093
West Virginia	1,325,430	5,644,365	3,516,447	521,981	425,689	1,594	94,698	139,455	163,416	1,303,066	938,166
Wisconsin	6,290,232	10,699,681	6,983,042	946,705	735,903	26,687	184,115	483,471	547,893	1,738,570	2,408,212
Wyoming	686,672	1,375,444	802,761	253,756	222,582	1,549	29,625	39,412	54,124	225,391	292,581

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: 1995
(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	\$724,564,751	\$249,670,340	\$194,786,516	\$57,374,450	\$29,138,597	\$12,533,912	\$30,864,606	\$26,069,038	\$12,761,394	\$3,932,011	\$6,451,364
Alabama	10,328,670	4,400,912	2,291,264	924,411	811,433	185,903	491,648	231,357	119,658	64,276	83,482
Alaska	5,028,335	1,257,989	642,672	579,041	31,771	241,582	144,182	146,625	116,706	32,672	55,290
Arizona	9,927,694	3,601,018	2,468,116	925,358	55,212	159,104	489,489	436,779	193,999	49,624	109,774
Arkansas	5,985,838	2,352,224	1,518,699	613,037	338,669	134,342	240,336	160,878	100,926	36,718	50,627
California	93,384,118	30,027,036	28,510,250	4,820,924	2,525,505	1,790,574	5,256,929	3,675,808	1,996,196	445,238	898,881
Colorado	8,209,660	3,690,511	2,124,246	779,881	146,450	159,437	224,665	319,686	115,575	41,827	49,043
Connecticut	11,521,698	2,814,605	2,909,550	749,744	941,286	70,374	345,694	481,266	215,388	86,823	105,583
Delaware	2,656,731	919,552	413,857	246,494	56,649	36,565	144,138	110,072	97,488	8,626	47,319
Florida	31,951,136	10,845,537	7,046,459	2,995,462	507,404	1,091,848	1,943,154	1,599,259	527,958	39,954	280,926
Georgia	17,571,512	7,340,676	4,589,054	1,325,497	637,960	358,856	603,053	764,510	229,703	114,405	136,712
Hawaii	5,321,181	1,645,470	893,511	282,239	217,549	94,712	304,371	110,238	58,432	19,942	19,863
Idaho	2,876,091	1,250,780	486,522	365,787	45,125	114,577	85,352	76,001	41,604	20,844	28,782
Illinois	28,544,101	8,505,171	8,821,743	2,650,632	785,396	311,245	1,229,235	815,775	442,162	189,276	271,595
Indiana	13,883,306	5,840,259	3,206,875	1,398,483	489,102	154,245	381,005	350,901	193,241	90,549	118,618
Iowa	7,759,215	3,167,192	1,650,154	978,631	524,657	203,124	188,800	176,666	121,438	55,499	53,816
Kansas	6,376,291	2,875,589	1,212,378	828,450	328,782	149,044	185,520	191,416	106,575	19,003	41,428
Kentucky	10,073,749	4,062,156	2,776,428	921,885	337,269	252,412	254,296	221,083	198,357	39,641	113,289
Louisiana	12,926,237	4,245,083	3,876,320	798,093	1,187,167	310,949	389,253	353,473	118,303	62,485	139,379
Maine	3,617,531	1,045,924	1,257,408	307,454	63,141	85,327	154,761	63,155	61,681	29,462	28,525
Maryland	12,723,381	3,818,420	2,955,844	1,175,293	306,986	313,167	737,684	746,649	331,922	30,780	228,723
Massachusetts	21,738,940	4,101,910	6,178,151	1,703,039	750,997	182,028	1,257,183	660,273	534,803	65,310	246,926
Michigan	30,455,854	13,888,845	6,173,632	1,832,096	1,463,876	307,574	1,882,415	1,184,528	289,698	156,106	219,852
Minnesota	14,617,191	5,557,649	3,920,689	1,036,394	584,501	333,108	441,257	246,261	254,026	100,908	114,854
Mississippi	6,597,300	2,494,844	1,631,040	584,801	349,039	164,255	193,026	139,495	56,920	54,478	49,793
Missouri	11,250,743	4,285,044	2,887,551	1,159,689	441,292	237,847	487,949	265,242	184,105	56,892	126,120
Montana	2,520,928	980,616	440,904	298,378	37,952	127,661	116,474	49,635	78,211	8,642	28,400
Nebraska	3,996,705	1,439,574	915,457	544,509	252,084	127,968	192,394	84,987	63,765	23,552	40,542
Nevada	3,676,518	1,351,431	611,187	415,358	57,967	48,066	69,598	135,987	104,808	31,342	32,744
New Hampshire	2,661,379	557,018	942,933	205,280	42,155	37,106	117,828	58,628	47,042	19,908	26,677
New Jersey	26,275,486	7,406,043	6,770,616	2,119,032	1,039,190	272,699	653,569	825,382	359,181	96,026	295,862
New Mexico	5,779,010	2,362,911	878,777	697,573	302,246	86,897	267,297	161,014	89,223	33,797	49,400
New York	67,991,850	17,494,460	25,784,900	3,046,812	3,619,553	322,292	2,404,171	2,272,887	1,057,554	380,285	347,555
North Carolina	18,304,748	7,761,071	4,020,356	1,818,036	737,658	392,976	846,203	819,632	177,289	74,210	193,459
North Dakota	1,972,650	737,348	437,888	270,305	54,128	86,755	48,799	29,553	5,639	6,636	
Ohio	27,684,604	9,890,917	7,592,988	2,288,287	1,195,466	262,630	1,127,009	1,051,783	623,438	184,848	189,488
Oklahoma	7,378,203	3,370,966	1,656,158	725,769	287,027	128,042	290,675	246,914	158,605	42,801	47,745
Oregon	9,391,240	3,085,691	2,073,270	982,400	462,118	251,309	374,749	280,965	416,706	60,686	114,663
Pennsylvania	33,262,675	9,676,929	11,110,757	2,507,970	1,644,628	436,586	1,271,166	954,704	569,911	199,500	352,860
Rhode Island	3,501,161	885,077	902,289	266,080	93,410	34,548	241,221	114,371	56,088	31,649	28,600
South Carolina	9,725,349	3,537,053	2,447,257	594,192	582,202	156,524	623,469	348,052	138,547	67,414	121,532

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1995 — 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	1,749,347	514,606	374,521	258,290	48,808	78,096	58,078	40,678	38,948	16,543	15,728
Tennessee	12,434,586	4,302,667	3,804,888	1,220,053	499,511	168,612	560,550	424,429	112,354	76,267	85,476
Texas	39,935,395	16,285,954	10,635,272	3,037,574	1,858,412	614,036	1,247,912	2,590,405	800,416	265,835	239,995
Utah	5,183,005	2,482,814	923,723	353,984	281,639	112,784	140,097	144,326	108,557	30,082	36,543
Vermont	1,823,942	610,672	510,788	157,005	9,445	54,308	48,071	41,159	37,586	9,648	27,078
Virginia	15,305,371	5,979,289	2,791,293	1,983,212	1,041,917	137,945	544,456	778,486	365,249	87,707	289,108
Washington	17,214,515	7,273,096	3,729,654	1,536,854	513,864	512,272	854,450	482,761	271,371	151,318	156,600
West Virginia	5,328,495	1,993,619	1,576,052	662,595	83,702	151,368	131,278	77,231	135,565	23,810	37,160
Wisconsin	14,365,798	5,029,803	3,159,993	1,114,815	432,741	400,609	505,708	509,551	183,291	78,870	55,983
Wyoming	1,775,288	626,319	252,182	287,272	33,556	89,624	73,989	29,570	31,272	20,294	12,258

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: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general expenditure (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
United States	\$755,276,699	\$263,519,202	\$195,730,925	\$58,254,885	\$29,421,119	\$12,861,853	\$32,612,198	\$27,324,135	\$12,493,783	\$3,917,577	\$7,173,419
Alabama	10,991,713	4,872,259	2,325,418	881,381	815,698	173,797	514,380	220,046	116,567	60,565	86,936
Alaska	5,104,670	1,235,738	712,735	622,849	31,317	267,104	159,218	150,026	109,417	30,671	53,161
Arizona	10,817,960	3,787,629	2,604,854	1,143,426	56,490	169,167	543,341	499,420	184,889	49,379	120,135
Arkansas	6,480,997	2,509,087	1,583,327	698,315	341,661	135,913	246,981	171,002	127,412	42,177	52,061
California	98,782,722	34,779,689	28,804,856	4,522,006	2,779,960	1,876,118	5,564,254	3,843,358	1,889,443	418,102	1,012,166
Colorado	8,902,394	3,945,360	2,081,070	795,945	145,831	157,835	235,366	353,435	118,442	43,517	52,487
Connecticut	11,735,554	2,888,367	2,814,660	712,059	974,436	71,502	365,838	465,481	237,643	90,506	105,413
Delaware	2,925,526	961,679	463,249	256,913	58,416	44,425	152,191	112,563	88,158	9,230	48,433
Florida	33,619,115	10,872,132	7,317,862	3,240,703	526,928	1,240,813	2,079,149	1,646,922	570,341	41,954	295,435
Georgia	18,588,949	7,932,766	4,623,301	1,227,547	651,520	355,078	637,639	816,825	251,852	111,791	149,775
Hawaii	5,229,112	1,548,266	914,957	269,998	181,127	75,358	305,725	105,997	64,562	35,017	8,618
Idaho	3,082,521	1,360,952	528,432	346,443	37,358	115,013	68,235	97,560	41,698	22,622	30,435
Illinois	30,091,928	8,773,134	9,377,244	2,434,886	797,307	266,138	1,512,257	873,100	531,245	195,182	294,643
Indiana	14,422,131	6,141,653	3,155,092	1,532,451	206,466	159,810	401,790	377,538	179,572	87,864	145,747
Iowa	8,182,909	3,262,640	1,710,357	1,046,032	518,934	203,593	178,610	184,142	130,178	52,445	60,942
Kansas	6,679,811	2,960,968	1,101,686	995,807	321,986	159,063	242,856	195,443	104,865	19,173	40,085
Kentucky	10,603,330	4,263,239	2,769,938	1,059,328	365,802	254,950	272,247	225,651	216,315	23,148	115,441
Louisiana	12,590,706	4,347,932	2,976,403	858,290	1,106,628	318,513	387,843	384,368	118,388	62,508	166,195
Maine	3,735,430	1,079,932	1,255,500	361,902	58,821	106,483	175,768	64,002	60,047	25,405	34,058
Maryland	13,355,420	4,050,459	2,923,187	1,220,202	311,714	302,850	760,690	743,494	334,751	35,945	274,073
Massachusetts	22,789,668	4,492,012	5,998,677	1,803,223	896,689	227,954	1,285,098	729,089	329,758	63,848	287,109
Michigan	31,643,604	13,811,857	6,440,111	1,935,622	1,448,596	401,096	1,957,679	1,240,703	268,565	192,005	229,261
Minnesota	15,749,033	5,783,448	4,129,255	1,213,571	605,893	329,339	511,199	302,255	230,657	120,495	88,538
Mississippi	7,436,968	2,724,296	1,657,877	718,420	380,099	168,063	242,541	230,472	65,781	46,166	52,324
Missouri	11,751,078	4,386,693	2,898,138	1,151,756	480,455	230,651	551,261	312,039	187,573	54,917	130,094
Montana	2,729,248	1,014,273	509,929	340,020	32,655	109,983	135,250	66,232	81,182	6,065	30,181
Nebraska	4,320,072	1,513,604	975,644	573,918	286,905	130,391	215,763	93,638	68,740	23,377	42,758
Nevada	4,024,021	1,538,772	653,102	399,888	61,659	56,969	78,560	150,718	114,153	35,874	39,218
New Hampshire	2,841,106	579,266	987,830	224,301	39,522	34,879	106,147	61,719	50,500	20,063	26,748
New Jersey	26,035,016	7,749,529	6,744,113	1,811,523	993,930	162,647	593,636	874,753	347,068	101,680	258,512
New Mexico	6,221,671	2,457,274	1,118,490	651,328	308,578	89,048	268,229	174,737	86,853	32,693	56,490
New York	68,865,818	17,326,408	26,145,751	2,841,348	3,734,213	325,720	2,699,015	2,377,355	1,164,205	377,999	353,244
North Carolina	19,410,421	8,050,726	4,419,392	1,732,824	748,896	402,566	827,710	873,232	185,646	70,282	194,927
North Dakota	1,860,406	704,871	361,336	209,406	43,076	76,937	40,496	17,060	31,087	4,585	6,380
Ohio	28,492,233	10,315,461	7,392,179	2,203,465	964,128	284,083	1,304,288	1,144,108	663,684	183,050	191,677
Oklahoma	7,911,728	3,475,725	1,658,383	831,958	283,127	132,691	309,846	296,108	181,996	37,401	51,211
Oregon	9,632,720	3,473,191	2,115,652	932,933	443,076	238,580	365,736	291,162	411,855	49,733	120,392
Pennsylvania	33,135,802	10,526,449	9,834,967	2,427,261	1,749,499	431,973	1,255,006	1,076,935	526,770	228,863	624,793
Rhode Island	3,400,206	885,633	881,807	210,095	89,839	28,056	241,935	116,224	69,234	33,982	29,724
South Carolina	10,683,485	3,832,467	2,554,452	615,953	597,611	171,254	710,015	391,366	132,221	59,671	140,200

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1996 — Continued

State	Total general expenditure (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
South Dakota	1,861,163	529,417	393,005	264,607	48,410	85,781	58,578	43,968	41,511	15,552	19,902
Tennessee	12,884,602	4,383,102	3,958,073	1,232,972	512,404	165,741	545,985	444,528	117,606	73,207	87,332
Texas	41,518,628	17,049,364	10,635,810	3,562,728	1,899,361	643,479	1,179,941	2,351,414	488,293	232,584	291,539
Utah	5,662,759	2,751,366	952,023	356,766	281,063	133,280	158,471	157,607	104,653	28,142	43,574
Vermont	1,917,735	622,929	516,178	188,676	9,146	52,923	51,296	43,087	43,159	8,251	34,062
Virginia	16,306,733	6,430,222	2,916,450	2,010,700	1,090,825	137,836	522,502	808,911	380,303	78,488	312,921
Washington	17,587,160	7,475,270	3,803,631	1,435,374	551,833	437,558	853,254	497,130	271,034	160,416	171,840
West Virginia	5,622,818	2,078,675	1,588,057	705,344	81,311	140,023	121,639	82,073	153,727	24,283	39,241
Wisconsin	15,251,343	5,323,972	3,193,480	1,172,157	438,162	496,259	530,720	513,291	186,173	81,600	61,004
Wyoming	1,806,556	659,049	253,005	270,265	31,758	82,570	86,024	31,848	34,011	15,104	11,984

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.

Table 6.17

STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 1995

(In thousands of dollars. Per capita in dollars.)

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	\$427,239,150	\$1,629.4	\$421,139,146	\$116,195,285	\$304,943,861	\$6,100,004	\$205,347,699	\$106,570,704
Alabama	3,758,726	883.8	3,758,400	1,126,077	2,632,323	326	1,957,228	1,042,979
Alaska	3,232,262	5,351.4	3,230,262	396,011	2,834,251	2,000	867,939	394,586
Arizona	3,037,066	720.0	3,037,066	345,615	2,691,451	0	2,614,904	345,615
Arkansas	1,982,537	798.1	1,982,163	160,635	1,821,528	374	483,987	160,635
California	48,197,317	1,525.8	44,136,774	16,074,609	28,062,165	4,060,543	27,082,337	15,968,881
Colorado	3,368,181	898.9	3,368,099	5,281	3,362,818	82	276,724	5,281
Connecticut	15,456,310	4,719.5	15,452,210	9,722,360	5,729,850	4,100	8,928,939	8,431,869
Delaware	3,524,495	4,915.6	3,519,728	566,608	2,953,120	4,767	1,311,663	548,920
Florida	15,369,609	1,085.0	15,368,741	998,235	14,370,506	868	10,364,497	567,236
Georgia	5,621,662	780.7	5,621,662	4,143,355	1,478,307	0	4,064,408	4,124,319
Hawaii	5,195,820	4,377.3	5,153,627	2,934,965	2,218,662	42,193	4,168,631	2,929,507
Idaho	1,302,540	1,120.0	1,302,540	0	1,302,540	0	160,980	0
Illinois	21,950,300	1,855.5	21,945,537	6,665,289	15,280,248	4,763	7,272,454	6,248,102
Indiana	5,456,751	940.3	5,441,151	0	5,441,151	15,600	1,991,622	0
Iowa	2,110,974	742.8	2,093,912	0	2,093,912	17,062	765,527	0
Kansas	1,145,493	446.6	1,142,792	0	1,142,792	2,701	1,112,133	0
Kentucky	7,097,496	1,838.7	7,097,496	0	7,097,496	0	4,623,652	-6,081
Louisiana	8,520,442	1,962.3	8,459,444	3,053,141	5,406,303	60,998	3,381,173	2,659,236
Maine	3,041,348	2,450.7	3,041,348	516,060	2,525,288	0	628,279	515,041
Maryland	9,438,060	1,871.9	9,438,060	2,623,864	6,814,196	0	4,487,193	2,611,894
Massachusetts	27,734,128	4,566.0	27,406,958	12,301,001	15,105,957	327,170	13,074,362	12,026,127
Michigan	12,535,217	1,312.7	12,530,413	1,841,400	10,689,013	4,804	4,321,526	1,841,400
Minnesota	4,494,029	974.8	4,494,029	1,853,255	2,640,774	0	1,995,632	1,558,481
Mississippi	1,924,051	713.4	1,924,051	1,042,193	881,858	0	1,081,513	1,037,302
Missouri	6,714,353	1,261.1	6,664,343	933,745	5,730,598	50,010	1,189,565	840,198
Montana	2,209,910	2,540.1	2,202,017	253,211	1,948,806	7,893	474,633	244,615
Nebraska	1,367,815	835.6	1,367,297	0	1,367,297	518	185,917	0
Nevada	1,996,136	1,304.7	1,993,873	1,138,811	855,062	2,263	1,307,969	1,103,307
New Hampshire	5,781,281	5,036.0	5,781,281	800,133	4,981,148	0	976,845	609,350
New Jersey	24,357,951	3,065.8	24,351,158	3,646,891	20,704,267	6,793	12,179,329	3,646,891
New Mexico	1,824,098	1,082.6	1,813,690	222,385	1,591,305	10,408	656,649	222,385
New York	68,465,667	3,775.1	68,041,352	10,397,992	57,643,360	424,315	34,429,355	8,789,647
North Carolina	4,547,541	632.0	4,547,541	1,025,167	3,522,374	0	1,547,203	1,023,966
North Dakota	855,350	1,334.4	855,350	0	855,350	0	34,459	0
Ohio	12,295,305	1,102.6	12,172,212	3,070,025	9,102,187	123,093	6,050,151	2,930,175
Oklahoma	3,735,682	1,139.6	3,735,576	344,455	3,391,121	106	2,404,304	344,455
Oregon	5,481,572	1,745.2	5,481,572	4,239,160	1,242,412	0	2,487,014	2,121,400
Pennsylvania	14,294,000	1,184.1	13,665,003	5,023,014	8,641,989	628,997	7,300,859	5,021,953
Rhode Island	5,515,554	5,571.3	5,487,019	1,271,415	4,215,604	28,535	2,315,121	1,271,415
South Carolina	5,019,617	1,366.6	4,900,917	897,784	4,003,133	118,700	3,523,482	897,784
South Dakota	1,663,499	2,281.9	1,663,020	0	1,663,020	479	222,479	0
Tennessee	2,821,948	536.9	2,687,648	820,087	1,867,561	134,300	1,038,100	815,526
Texas	9,921,999	529.9	9,921,556	5,426,821	4,494,735	443	6,589,749	3,435,392
Utah	2,061,145	1,056.5	2,047,307	430,555	1,616,752	13,838	601,664	409,071
Vermont	1,667,649	2,850.7	1,667,374	536,625	1,130,749	275	584,219	536,625
Virginia	8,716,051	1,317.0	8,716,051	475,434	8,240,617	0	1,967,359	475,434
Washington	8,820,118	1,624.0	8,819,431	5,650,741	3,168,690	687	5,790,987	5,603,851
West Virginia	2,585,972	1,414.6	2,585,972	233,170	2,352,802	0	1,200,434	228,224
Wisconsin	8,235,991	1,607.7	8,235,991	2,987,710	5,248,281	0	3,171,554	2,987,710
Wyoming	788,132	1,641.9	788,132	0	788,132	0	100,996	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: 1996

(Amounts in thousands. Per capita amounts in dollars)

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	\$447,338,625	\$1,689.7	\$441,489,253	\$118,548,901	\$322,940,352	\$5,849,372	\$219,392,199	\$108,955,012
Alabama	3,645,292	853.1	3,645,072	974,664	2,670,408	220	1,819,828	910,070
Alaska	3,176,601	5,233.2	3,176,601	377,896	2,798,705	0	808,150	377,295
Arizona	2,936,004	663.0	2,936,004	301,425	2,634,579	0	2,602,831	301,425
Arkansas	2,142,271	853.6	2,142,206	255,095	1,887,111	65	608,042	255,095
California	45,859,003	1,438.6	45,783,280	15,393,644	30,389,636	75,723	26,682,703	15,340,475
Colorado	3,576,722	935.7	3,576,676	5,051	3,571,625	46	338,497	5,051
Connecticut	16,415,336	5,013.5	16,415,336	10,347,478	6,067,858	0	9,402,136	8,929,660
Delaware	4,278,539	5,902.7	4,274,006	577,409	3,696,597	4,533	1,337,946	560,431
Florida	15,514,762	1,077.4	15,514,181	932,425	14,581,756	581	10,094,494	542,039
Georgia	6,199,913	843.2	6,199,913	4,748,370	1,451,543	0	4,632,758	4,729,340
Hawaii	5,116,982	4,322.8	5,077,089	2,869,639	2,207,450	39,893	4,075,220	2,861,770
Idaho	1,453,555	1,222.2	1,453,460	0	1,453,460	95	177,026	0
Illinois	22,676,430	1,914.2	22,672,238	6,978,280	15,693,958	4,192	7,891,502	6,449,531
Indiana	6,116,873	1,047.3	6,066,498	0	6,066,498	50,375	2,329,174	0
Iowa	2,064,507	723.9	2,044,997	0	2,044,997	19,510	778,979	0
Kansas	1,161,470	451.6	1,148,738	0	1,148,738	12,732	1,130,313	0
Kentucky	7,030,482	1,810.2	7,030,482	0	7,030,482	0	4,478,448	-17,717
Louisiana	7,452,387	1,713.0	7,433,803	2,713,146	4,720,657	18,584	3,062,684	2,312,999
Maine	3,159,694	2,541.3	3,159,694	515,690	2,644,004	0	608,680	489,360
Maryland	9,690,915	1,910.8	9,690,915	2,864,730	6,826,185	0	4,632,740	2,851,104
Massachusetts	29,294,682	4,808.4	28,452,415	13,177,261	15,275,154	842,267	13,936,021	12,861,213
Michigan	13,667,509	1,424.5	13,657,460	1,806,000	11,851,460	10,049	4,281,976	1,806,000
Minnesota	4,858,281	1,043.1	4,858,281	2,118,665	2,739,616	0	2,249,560	1,820,241
Mississippi	2,232,015	821.8	2,232,015	1,260,659	971,356	0	1,292,712	1,252,110
Missouri	7,128,377	1,330.2	7,122,297	896,935	6,225,362	6,080	1,158,766	804,766
Montana	2,244,202	2,552.1	2,135,755	206,500	1,929,255	108,447	448,325	203,174
Nebraska	1,401,777	848.5	1,401,269	0	1,401,269	508	150,016	0
Nevada	2,258,523	1,408.8	2,253,291	1,311,776	941,515	5,232	1,481,938	1,288,571
New Hampshire	5,832,969	5,017.7	5,832,969	793,259	5,039,710	0	978,031	619,016
New Jersey	25,601,576	3,205.0	25,595,465	3,688,361	21,907,104	6,111	17,686,694	3,688,361
New Mexico	2,146,696	1,252.9	2,119,569	208,379	1,911,190	27,127	735,028	208,379
New York	73,121,852	4,021.0	72,649,281	10,541,391	62,107,890	472,571	36,459,165	8,851,728
North Carolina	4,513,348	616.3	4,513,348	951,082	3,562,266	0	1,491,789	951,082
North Dakota	819,003	1,272.7	818,053	0	818,053	950	28,881	0
Ohio	12,627,741	1,130.2	12,496,508	3,078,675	9,417,833	131,233	6,458,883	2,932,896
Oklahoma	3,889,324	1,178.3	3,889,240	334,655	3,554,585	84	2,510,000	334,655
Oregon	6,086,273	1,899.7	6,086,273	3,718,583	2,367,690	0	2,762,087	1,925,979
Pennsylvania	15,045,892	1,248.0	14,545,182	5,039,631	9,505,551	500,710	7,404,328	5,038,570
Rhode Island	5,505,683	5,560.0	5,482,148	1,119,523	4,362,625	23,535	2,227,797	1,119,523
South Carolina	5,324,200	1,439.5	5,086,880	1,006,371	4,080,509	237,320	3,690,007	1,006,371
South Dakota	1,704,133	2,326.8	1,703,675	0	1,703,675	458	244,681	0
Tennessee	3,069,027	576.9	2,917,332	908,729	2,008,603	151,695	1,112,870	906,681
Texas	14,575,675	762.0	11,653,429	6,002,761	5,650,668	2,922,246	8,366,820	3,995,087
Utah	2,464,177	1,231.8	2,446,787	413,185	2,033,602	17,390	712,463	386,558
Vermont	1,717,898	2,918.3	1,716,588	479,245	1,237,343	1,310	528,080	479,245
Virginia	8,792,968	1,317.2	8,792,968	523,177	8,269,791	0	2,135,897	523,177
Washington	8,991,106	1,625.0	8,990,439	5,831,123	3,159,316	667	5,979,681	5,780,901
West Virginia	2,830,217	1,550.2	2,823,384	190,115	2,633,269	6,833	1,324,261	184,882
Wisconsin	9,126,746	1,768.8	8,976,746	3,087,918	5,888,828	150,000	3,965,155	3,087,918
Wyoming	799,017	1,659.8	799,017	0	799,017	0	98,136	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 1998)

<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	Yes	154.0	Yes
		Yes	Sales	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	46.2	Yes
Florida	01/01/87 - 06/30/87	Yes	Intangibles	No	13.0	No
	01/01/88 - 06/30/88	Yes (d)	All	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
	03/15/96 - 06/01/96	Yes	All	Yes	359.0	No
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
	11/01/96 - 01/31/97	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes(j)
North Carolina	09/01/89 - 12/01/89	Yes	All (k)	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 (l)
Pennsylvania	10/13/95 - 01/10/96	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
Rhode Island	10/15/86 - 01/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
	04/15/96 - 06/28/96	Yes	All	Yes	7.9	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 (m)	No	0.5	No
Vermont	05/15/90 - 06/25/90	Yes	All	Yes	1.0 (n)	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 (o)	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	No (p)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, January 1997.

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.

STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS — Continued

(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 tax payer principally engaged in aviation, or a utility subject to the supervision of the State Department of Public Service was also ineligible.

(j) Installment arrangements were permitted if applicant demonstrated that payment would present a severe financial hardship.

(k) Local taxes and real property taxes were not included.

(l) Full payment of tax liability required before the end of the amnesty period to avoid civil penalties.

(m) Texas does not impose a corporate or individual income tax. In practical effect, the amnesty was limited to the sales tax and other excises.

(n) Preliminary figure.

(o) Waiver terms varied depending upon the date the tax liability was accessed.

(p) Does not include real property taxes. All interest was waived on tax payments made before July 31, 1995. After this date, only 50% of the interest was waived.

Table 6.21
STATE EXCISE TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 1998)

State or other jurisdiction	General sales and gross receipts tax (percent)	Cigarettes (a) (cents per pack of 20)	Distilled spirits (b) (\$ per gallon)	Motor fuel (c) (cents per gallon)	
				Gasoline	Diesel
Alabama	4	16.5	...	16	17
Alaska .....	...	100	5.60 (d)	8	8
Arizona	5	58	3.00	18	18
Arkansas	4.625	31.5	2.50 (e)	18.5	18.5
California	6 (f)	37	3.30 (g)	18	18
Colorado	3	20	2.28	22	20.5
Connecticut	6	50	4.50 (h)	36	18
Delaware .....	...	24	3.75 (i)	23 (j)	22 (j)
Florida	6	33.9	6.50 (k)	4 (l)	4 (l)
Georgia	4	12	3.79 (m)	7.5	7.5
Hawaii	4	100	5.92	16	16
Idaho	5	28	...	25 (n)	25
Illinois	6.25 (o)	58	2.00 (p)	19	21.5
Indiana	5	15.5	2.68 (q)	15	16
Iowa	5	36	...	20	22.5
Kansas	4.9	24	2.50 (r)	18	20
Kentucky	6	3 (s)	1.92 (t)	15 (u)	12
Louisiana	4	20	2.50 (v)	20	20
Maine	6	74	...	19	20
Maryland	5	36	1.50	23.5	24.25
Massachusetts	5	76	4.05 (w)	21 (x)	21
Michigan	6	75	...	19	15
Minnesota	6.5 (o)	48	5.03 (y)	20	20
Mississippi	7	18	...	18	18
Missouri	4.225	17	2.00	17	17
Montana .....	...	18	...	27	27.75
Nebraska	5	34	3.00	24.6 (j)	24.6 (j)
Nevada	6.5	35	2.05 (z)	23	27
New Hampshire .....	...	37	...	18	18
New Jersey	6	80	4.40	10.5	13.5
New Mexico	5	21	6.06	17	18
New York	4	56	6.44 (aa)	8	8
North Carolina	4	5	...	22.6	22.6
North Dakota	5	44	2.50 (bb)	20	20
Ohio	5	24	...	22	22
Oklahoma	4.5	23	5.56 (cc)	16	13
Oregon .....	...	68	...	24	24
Pennsylvania	6	31	...	12	12
Rhode Island	7	71	3.75	28 (dd)	28
South Carolina	5	7	2.72 (ee)	16	16
South Dakota	4	33	3.93 (ff)	21	21
Tennessee	6	13 (gg)	4.00 (hh)	20	17
Texas	6.25	41	2.40 (ii)	20	20
Utah	4.75	51.5	...	24.5	24.5
Vermont	5	44	...	19 (jj)	16 (jj)
Virginia	3.5	2.5	...	17.5 (kk)	16 (kk)
Washington	6.5	82.5	...	23	23
West Virginia	6	17	...	20.5	20.5
Wisconsin	5	59	3.25	24.8 (j)	24.8
Wyoming	4 (ll)	12	...	8	8
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	65	1.50 (mm)	20	20

TAXES

STATE EXCISE TAX RATES — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

Key:

... — Tax is not applicable.

(a) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes in the following states: Alabama, 1 to 6 cents; Illinois, 10 to 15 cents; Missouri, 4 to 7 cents; Tennessee, 1 cent; and Virginia 2 to 15 cents.

(b) 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.

(c) Tax rates do not include the following local option taxes: Alabama 1 to 3 cents; California, 1 cent; Hawaii, 8 to 11.5 cents; Illinois, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook County (gasoline only); Nevada, 1 to 10 cents; Oregon, 1 to 2 cents; South Dakota, 1 cent; Tennessee, 1 cent; and Virginia, 2 percent. In the following states, carriers pay an additional surcharge: Arizona, 8 cents; Illinois, 6.3 cents (gasoline) and 6 cents (diesel); Indiana, 11 cents; Kentucky, 2 percent (gasoline) and 4.7 percent (diesel); New York, 22.21 cents (gasoline) and 23.21 cents (diesel); and Pennsylvania, 6 cents.

(d) Under 21%, \$0.85/gallon

(e) Under 5%, \$0.50/gallon; under 21%, \$1.00 gallon. Additional 20 cents per case and 3% off-premise or 14% on-premise sales taxes are imposed.

(f) Includes a 0.5% temporary tax pending a judicial ruling on school finance.

(g) Over 50%, \$6.60/gallon.

(h) Under 7%, \$2.05/gallon.

(i) Under 25%, \$2.50/gallon.

(j) Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, or cost of fuel to state government.

(k) Under 17.259%, \$2.25/gallon; over 55.78%, \$9.53/gallon. An additional 10-cents-per ounce on-premise tax is imposed.

(l) An additional tax is imposed equal to two-thirds of the local rate for gasoline and 50% for diesel. Local rates vary from 1 to 7 cents.

(m) Local tax of \$0.83/gallon.

(n) Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the maximum 10% ethanol).

(o) 1.25% of the tax in Illinois and 0.5% in Minnesota are distributed to local governments.

(p) Under 14%, \$0.23/gallon. An additional \$0.50/gallon in Chicago and \$2.00/gallon in Cook County.

(q) Under 15%, \$0.47/gallon.

(r) Additional 8 percent off-premise or 10% on-premise retail tax is imposed.

(s) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1 cent per pack.

(t) Under 6%, \$0.25/gallon. Additional 5 cents per case and 9% wholesale taxes are imposed.

(u) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rate is 9%.

(v) Under 6%, \$0.32/gallon.

(w) Under 15%, \$1.10/gallon; over 50% alcohol, \$4.05/proof/gallon. An additional 0.57% on private club sales.

(x) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rate is 19.1%.

(y) An additional one cent per bottle tax is imposed on all liquor except miniatures.

(z) Under 14%, \$0.40/gallon; and under 21%, \$0.75/gallon.

(aa) Under 24%, \$2.54/gallon. An additional \$1.00/gallon in New York City.

(bb) 7% state sales tax.

(cc) Additional \$1.00 per bottle and 12% gross receipts taxes are imposed on all on-premise sales.

(dd) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rate is 13%.

(ee) Additional \$5.36 per case tax and a 9% surtax are imposed on all liquor sales.

(ff) Under 14%, \$0.93/gallon. An additional 2% wholesale tax is imposed.

(gg) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.05 cents per pack.

(hh) Under 7%, \$1.10/gallon. Additional 15 cents per case and 15 percent (on-premise sales) taxes are imposed.

(ii) Additional 14% (on-premise sales) and 5 cents per drink (airline sales) taxes are imposed.

(jj) Large trucks pay a higher tax, totaling 25 cents per gallon.

(kk) Large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents per gallon.

(ll) Tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.

(mm) An additional 8% off-premise or 9% on-premise sales tax is imposed.

Table 6.22
FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
(As of January 1, 1998)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percentage)	Exemptions		
		Food (a)	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs
Alabama	4	...	★	...
Alaska	none	...	...	...
Arizona	5	★	★	...
Arkansas	4.625	...	★	...
California	6 (b)	★	★	...
Colorado	3	★	★	...
Connecticut	6	★	★	...
Delaware	none	...	...	...
Florida	6	★	★	★
Georgia	4	(c)	★	...
Hawaii	4	...	★	...
Idaho	5	...	★	...
Illinois	6.25 (d)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Indiana	5	★	★	...
Iowa	5	★	★	...
Kansas	4.9	...	★	...
Kentucky	6	★	★	...
Louisiana	4	(f)	★	...
Maine	6	★	★	...
Maryland	5	★	★	★
Massachusetts	5	★	★	...
Michigan	6	★	★	...
Minnesota	6.5 (d)	★	★	★
Mississippi	7	...	★	...
Missouri	4.225	(g)	★	...
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	4.75	...	★	...
Vermont	5	★	★	...
Virginia	3.5	...	★	★
Washington	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia	6	...	★	...
Wisconsin	5	★	★	...
Wyoming	4 (h)	...	★	...
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	★	★	★

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

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) Food sales will be fully exempt, effective October 1, 1998. Currently taxable at 1 percent.

(d) 1.25 percent of the tax in Illinois and 0.5 percent in Minnesota is distributed to local governments.

(e) Taxable at 1 percent.

(f) Taxable at 3 percent.

(g) Effective October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998, the state tax rate on all retail food is reduced to 1.225 percent.

(h) The tax rate may be adjusted annually based on a formula using balances in the unappropriated general funds and the school foundation fund.

TAXES

Table 6.23
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
(As of January 1, 1998)

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	2.9	- 5.2	5	10,000 (a)	- 150,001 (a)	2,100	4,200	2,300	
Arkansas	1.0	- 7.0 (c)	6	2,999	- 25,000	20 (d)	40 (d)	20 (d)	
California (e)	1.0	- 9.3	6	5,016 (a)	- 32,916 (a)	68 (d)	136 (d)	68 (d)	
Colorado	5.0		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			
Connecticut	3.0	- 4.5	2	6,250 (a)	- 6,250 (a)	12,000 (f)	24,000 (f)	0	
Delaware	3.1	- 6.9	6	2,001	- 30,000	100 (d)	200 (d)	100 (d)	
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)	2,700 (i)	5,400 (i)	2,700 (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)	0.36	- 8.98	9	1,136	- 51,120	20 (d)	40 (d)	40 (d)	★
Kansas	3.5	- 7.75	3	15,000 (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	4	4,150 (a)	- 16,500 (a)	2,150	4,300	2,150	
Maryland	2.0	- 4.95	4	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-----		2,700	5,400	2,700	
Minnesota (e)	6.0	- 8.5	3	16,960 (m)	- 55,730 (m)	2,700 (i)	5,400 (i)	2,700 (i)	
Mississippi	3.0	- 5.0	3	5,000	- 10,000	6,000	10,000	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	1,900	- 67,900	1,550	3,100	1,550	★
Nebraska (e)	2.51	- 6.68	4	2,400 (o)	- 26,500 (o)	88 (d)	176 (d)	88 (d)	
Nevada	(b)-----								
New Hampshire	(p)-----								
New Jersey	1.4	- 6.37	6	20,000 (q)	- 75,000 (q)	1,000	2,000	1,500	
New Mexico	1.7	- 8.5	7	5,500 (r)	- 65,000 (r)	2,700 (i)	5,400 (i)	2,700 (i)	
New York	4.0	- 7.125	5	5,500 (a)	- 13,000 (a)	0	0	1,000	
North Carolina	6.0	- 7.75	3	12,750 (s)	- 60,000 (s)	2,700 (i)	5,400 (i)	2,700 (i)	
North Dakota	2.67	- 12.0 (t)	8	3,000	- 50,000	2,700 (i)	5,400 (i)	2,700 (i)	★ (t)
Ohio	0.713	- 7.201	9	5,000	- 200,000	950 (u)	1,900 (u)	950 (u)	
Oklahoma	0.5	- 7.0 (v)	8	1,000	- 10,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	★ (v)
Oregon (e)	5.0	- 9.0	3	2,250 (a)	- 5,700 (a)	124 (d)	248 (d)	124 (d)	★ (w)
Pennsylvania	2.8		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			
Rhode Island	(x)-----								
South Carolina (e)	2.5	- 7.0	6	2,280	- 11,400	2,700 (i)	5,400 (i)	2,700 (i)	
South Dakota	(b)-----								
Tennessee	(p)-----								
Texas	(b)-----								
Utah	2.3	- 7.0	6	750 (a)	- 3,750 (a)	2,025 (i)	4,050 (i)	2,025 (i)	★ (y)
Vermont	(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	- 15,001	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.

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) Eight 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.
- (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 \$78,500.
- (g) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. 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 Internal Revenue Code. Utah allows a personal exemption equal to three-fourths the federal exemptions. Amounts reported include the 1998 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. Tax rates for single and married (filing separately) households are scheduled to decrease in tax years 1999 and 2000.
- (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 \$24,800 to \$98,540. 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 same rates apply for income under \$4,000 to 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 1.7 percent under \$8,000 to 8.5 percent over \$100,000. Married households filing separately pay twice the tax imposed on half the income.
- (s) 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.
- (t) 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.
- (u) Plus an additional \$20 per exemption tax credit. In tax year 1999, the personal exemption amounts will increase to \$1,050.
- (v) 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.
- (w) Limited to \$3,000.
- (x) 27.0 percent federal tax liability.
- (y) One half of the federal income taxes are deductible.
- (z) 25 percent federal tax liability. If Vermont tax liability for any taxable year exceeds the tax liability determinable under federal tax law in effect on December 31, 1995, 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 \$20,001.

TAXES

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	01/01/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Arkansas .....	...	...
California	01/01/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Colorado	Current	Federal taxable income
Connecticut	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Delaware	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Florida	(a)	...
Georgia	01/01/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Hawaii	12/31/96	Federal taxable income
Idaho	01/01/97	Federal taxable income
Illinois	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Indiana	01/01/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Iowa	03/20/96	Federal adjusted gross income
Kansas	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Kentucky	12/31/95	Federal adjusted gross income
Louisiana	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Maine	12/31/96	Federal adjusted gross income
Maryland	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Massachusetts	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Michigan	Current (b)	Federal adjusted gross income
Minnesota	12/31/96	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	03/20/97	Federal taxable income
North Dakota	Current	Federal liability (d)
Ohio	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Oklahoma	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Oregon	Current (e)	Federal taxable income
Pennsylvania .....	...	...
Rhode Island	Current	Federal liability
South Carolina	12/31/96	Federal taxable income
South Dakota	(a)	...
Tennessee	(c)	...
Texas	(a)	...
Utah	Current	Federal taxable income
Vermont	Current (f)	Federal liability
Virginia	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Washington	(a)	...
West Virginia	01/01/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Wisconsin	12/31/96	Federal adjusted gross income
Wyoming	(a)	...
Dist. of Columbia	04/11/95	Federal adjusted gross income

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

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 1/1/96, taxpayer's option.

(c) On interest and dividends only.

(d) Or federal taxable income based on current Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Certain sections conform to the Internal Revenue Code as of 12/31/96.

(f) Not to exceed tax computed using Internal Revenue Code as of 12/31/95.

Table 6.25
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 1998)

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	8.84 (c)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	10.84 (c)	...
Colorado	5.0	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	5.0	...
Connecticut	10.5 (d)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	10.5 (d)	...
Delaware	8.7	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	8.7 - 1.7 (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	10.91 (n)	...
Michigan	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
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-----	-----	1	7.0	★ (k)
Montana	6.75 (q)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	6.75 (q)	...
Nebraska	5.58 - 7.81	50,000	-----	2	(a)	...
Nevada	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire	7.0 (s)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	7.0 (s)	...
New Jersey	9.0 (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	7.25 (v)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	7.25 (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	9.0 (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	7.0 - 9.75 (b)	10,000	250,000	4	7.0 - 9.75 (b)	...
Virginia	6.0	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	6.0 (cc)	...
Washington	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	9.0	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	9.0	...
Wisconsin	7.9 (dd)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	1	7.9	...
Wyoming	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dist. of Columbia	9.975 (ee)	-----Flat Rate-----	-----	-----	9.975 (ee)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators.

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, \$500 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah and \$250 in Vermont.

(c) Minimum tax is \$800. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.65 percent, increasing to 1.7 percent in 1999 (3.5 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 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 650 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. There is also an alternative tax of 0.5 percent of gross annual sales.

(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 \$7.00 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 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. Effective June 30, 1996 a tax of 7.5 percent on income up to \$1000,000.

(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) 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) Financial institutions are also subject to a franchise tax equal to \$30 per one million in assets. Rate decreases to 7.0 percent for 1999.

(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 \$50,000; 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 \$50,000 or 0.14 mills on net worth. After tax year 1998, the tax rate for income over \$50,000 will decrease to 8.5 percent.

(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 are 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.

Table 6.26

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 1997

<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, of all oil and gas produced. 1% of the gross value (for a 5-year period from the date production begins) for well, for which the initial permit issued by the Oil and Gas Board is dated on or after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 1999, except a replacement well for which the initial permit was dated before July 1, 1996.
	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.
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.135/ton
	Coal and Lignite Severance Tax	\$.20/ton in addition to coal severance tax.
Alaska	Fisheries Business Tax	1% to 5% of fish value based on type of fish and processing.
	Fishery Resource Landing Tax	3.3% of the value of the fishery resource at the place of landing for a developing commercial fish species; 3% for all other fish species.
	Oil and Gas Properties Production Tax	The greater of either \$0.60/bbl for old crude oil (\$0.80 for all other) or 15% of gross value at production point, multiplied by the economic limit factor (oil production tax); the greater of either \$0.64/1000 cu. ft. of gas or 10% of gross value at production point, multiplied by the economic limit factor (gas production tax); and 4 mills/bbl of oil and 4 mills/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; \$1.50/1000 board ft. (\$2.13 for ponderosa pine) 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)	2.25% of gross income exceeding \$11 million for metallic minerals; \$.05/ton for molybdenum ore; 2% to 5% based on gross income for oil and gas; \$.36/ton for coal; and 4% of gross proceeds for oil shale.
	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, and an additional 12.5% for escaped oil; the gas base rate times the gas base adjustment rate each fiscal year for gas; and the sulfur base rate times the sulfur base rate adjustment each fiscal year for sulfur. (g)
	Solid Minerals Tax (h)	8% of the value of the minerals severed, except phosphate rock (rate computed annually at \$1.35/ton times the changes in the producer price index) and heavy minerals (rate computed annually at a base rate of \$1.34/ton times the base rate adjustment).
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	27.27 mills/bbl. crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month; 5.83 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.
	Freshwater Mussel Tax	5% of revenues from the sale of whole freshwater mussels, at the point of first sale.
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 per county authority).

TAXES

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
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 Semi-Taconite Tax (m)	\$2.141/ton (\$.05/ton for agglomerates) \$.10/ton (\$.05/ton if agglomerated or sintered in state), plus \$.001/ton for each 1% of iron content in excess of 55%.
Mississippi	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Timber Severance Tax Salt 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 35 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. Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use. 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 Metalliferous Mines License Tax (n) Oil or Gas Conservation Tax Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax Micaceous Minerals License Tax Cement License Tax (p) Mineral Mining Tax	Varies by quality of coal and type of mine. 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%. Maximum 0.3% on the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum oil or 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas produced, saved and marketed or stored within or exported from the state. (o) Varies according to the type of well and type of production. \$.05/ton \$.22/ton of cement, \$.05/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products. \$.25 plus 0.5% of gross value greater than \$5,000. For talc, \$.25 plus 4% of gross value greater than \$625. For coal, \$.25 plus 0.40% of gross value greater than \$6,250. For vermiculite, \$.25 plus 2% of gross value greater than \$1,250. For limestone, \$.25 plus 10% of gross value greater than \$250. For industrial garnets, \$.25 plus 1% of gross value greater than \$2,500.
Nebraska	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Uranium Tax	3% of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; 2% of value of stripper oil. Maximum 5 mills/\$1 of value at wellhead. (c) 2% of gross value over \$5 million.
Nevada	Minerals Extraction Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Between 2% and 5% of net proceeds of each geographically separate extractive operation, based on ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds of whole operation. \$50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas.
New Hampshire	Refined Petroleum Products Tax	0.1% of fair market value
New Mexico	Resources Excise Tax (q) Severance Tax (q) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Oil and Gas Privilege Tax Natural Gas Processor's Tax Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (r)	Varies according to substance. Varies according to substance. 3.75% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons, natural gas and carbon dioxide. 1.875% of value of oil and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from a qualified enhanced recovery project. 3.15% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide. 4% of value of natural gas. 0.45% of value of products. Varies, based on property tax in district of production. 0.19% of value.
North Carolina	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Primary Forest Product Assessment Tax	Maximum 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 0.5 mill/1,000 cu. ft. of gas. Varies according to species.
North Dakota	Oil and Gas Gross Production Tax Coal Severance Tax Oil Extraction Tax	5% of gross value at well. \$.75/ton plus \$.02/ton. (s) 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; and \$.01/ton of clay, sandstone or conglomerate, shale, gypsum or quartzite.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Oklahoma	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax and Petroleum Excise Tax (t)	0.75% on the gross value of asphalt and metals, 7% on petroleum and other crude or mineral oils, natural gas and casinghead gas, plus 0.095% (0.085% beginning July 1, 2001) of the gross value of each barrel of petroleum oil or natural and casinghead gas produced in the state.
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	1.8% 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, and 8% of royalty value.
	Energy Minerals Severance Tax (u)	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 (v)	\$.20/ton
Texas	Gas Production Tax	7.5% of market value.
	Oil Production Tax	The greater of 4.6% of market value or \$.046/bbl. 2.3% of market value for oil produced from qualified enhanced recovery projects.
	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. (w)
Utah	Metalliferous Minerals Tax	2.6% of taxable value for metals.
	Oil and Gas Tax	3% of value for the first \$13 per barrel of oil, 5% from \$13.01 and above; 3% of value for first \$1.50/mcf, 5% from \$1.51 and above; and 4% of taxable value of natural gas liquids.
	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 (x)	Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund.
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 Taxes	Coal, 5% of gross value, plus 0.35% for counties and municipalities. Limestone or sandstone quarried or mined, 5% of gross value. Oil, 5% of gross value. Natural gas, 5% of gross value. Timber, 3.22% of gross value. Other natural resources, 5% of gross value.
Wisconsin	Mining Net Proceeds Tax	Progressive net proceeds tax ranging 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,y)
	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 1997, \$.0355296/bbl of oil per 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas.

(e) Metallic minerals, molybdenum ore, coal, oil shale, oil and gas.

(f) As of January 1997, set at 1.4 mills.

(g) Through June 30, 1997, the gas production tax was \$.106/mcf of gas and the sulfur production tax was \$.272/long ton of sulfur.

(h) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.

(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) Currently, the tax is levied at the rate of 0.3%.

(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. Between June 30, 1995 and July 1, 2000, the rate is reduced by 50% for coal mined for out-of-state shipment.

(t) Asphalt and ores bearing lead, zinc, jack, gold, silver, copper or petroleum or other crude oil or other mineral oil, natural gas or casinghead gas and uranium ore.

(u) Any mineral fuel used in the production of energy, including coal, lignite, petroleum, oil, natural gas, uranium and thorium.

(v) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone and a privilege tax on nuclear materials.

(w) Fees will not be collected when Oil-Field Cleanup Fund reaches \$10 million, but will again be collected when fund falls below \$6 million.

(x) Until 2003, any county and city may adopt a license tax at a rate not over 1% of gross receipts on persons engaged in the business of severing coal or gases.

(y) Currently, rate is .7 mills/\$1.

TAXES

Table 6.27

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1994 to 1996

Tax source	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Percent distribution, 1996	Per capita, 1996 (in dollars)
	1996	1995	1994	1995 to 1996	1994 to 1995		
Total Collections	\$418,970,791	\$399,147,521	\$373,826,669	5.0	6.8	100.0	\$1,582.6
Sales & gross receipts tax	205,687,307	196,850,966	185,852,578	4.5	5.9	49.1	776.9
General	139,278,702	132,236,159	123,297,594	5.3	7.2	33.2	526.1
Selective	66,408,605	64,614,807	62,554,984	2.8	3.3	15.9	250.8
Motor fuels sales	25,981,234	25,439,721	24,520,347	2.1	3.7	6.2	98.1
Insurance premium	9,057,273	8,587,209	8,610,074	5.5	-0.3	2.2	34.2
Public utilities	8,600,938	8,061,693	8,509,861	6.7	-5.3	2.1	32.5
Tobacco products	7,337,848	7,347,647	6,605,100	-0.1	11.2	1.8	27.7
Alcoholic beverage sales	3,666,690	3,597,128	3,614,874	1.9	-0.5	0.9	13.9
Amusement	1,862,391	1,619,630	1,251,841	15.0	29.4	0.4	7.0
Parimutuels	458,866	505,813	543,612	-9.3	-7.0	0.1	1.7
Other selective sales	9,443,365	9,455,966	8,899,275	-0.1	6.3	2.3	35.7
Licenses	27,036,285	26,082,996	24,203,421	3.7	7.8	6.5	102.1
Motor vehicle	12,740,349	12,414,315	11,946,281	2.6	3.9	3.0	48.1
Occupation and business, NEC ...	5,610,852	5,297,020	4,490,442	5.9	18.0	1.3	21.2
Corporation in general	5,158,425	5,013,615	4,504,882	2.9	11.3	1.2	19.5
Motor vehicle operators	1,166,843	1,144,927	1,053,435	1.9	8.7	0.3	4.4
Hunting and fishing	989,955	955,419	945,431	3.6	1.1	0.2	3.7
Public utility	372,725	368,381	362,225	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.4
Alcoholic beverage	307,061	288,436	299,087	6.5	-3.6	0.1	1.2
Amusement	240,872	247,895	239,217	-2.8	3.6	0.1	0.9
Other	449,203	352,988	362,421	27.3	-2.6	0.1	1.7
Individual income	134,683,257	125,610,125	117,727,000	7.2	6.7	32.1	508.7
Corporation net income	29,315,684	29,075,019	25,499,727	0.8	14.0	7.0	110.7
Property	9,973,524	9,518,305	8,386,108	1.0	1.1	2.4	37.7
Death and gift	5,320,098	4,904,482	5,042,437	8.5	-2.7	1.3	20.1
Documentary and stock transfer	2,559,338	2,339,934	2,538,708	9.4	-7.8	0.6	9.7
Severance	4,112,485	4,467,629	4,298,003	-7.9	3.9	1.0	15.5
Other	282,813	298,065	278,687	-5.1	7.0	0.1	1.1

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.

Table 6.28

**SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY STATE:
1994 TO 1996**

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Per capita, 1996 (in dollars)
	1996	1995	1994	1995 to 1996	1994 to 1995	
United States	\$418,970,791	\$399,147,521	\$373,826,669	5.0	6.8	\$1,582.6
Alabama	5,257,771	5,077,827	4,767,108	3.5	6.5	1,230.4
Alaska	1,519,082	1,922,463	1,240,275	-21.0	55.0	2,502.6
Arizona	6,409,395	6,223,489	5,656,858	3.0	10.0	1,447.4
Arkansas	3,708,744	3,391,785	3,175,976	9.3	6.8	1,477.7
California	57,746,664	53,269,075	49,695,396	8.4	7.2	1,811.5
Colorado	4,820,163	4,531,366	4,154,450	6.4	9.1	1,260.9
Connecticut	7,830,171	7,474,119	6,788,492	4.8	10.1	2,391.4
Delaware	1,688,349	1,594,818	1,444,083	5.9	10.4	2,329.3
Florida	19,699,255	18,564,650	17,808,222	6.1	4.2	1,368.0
Georgia	10,292,371	9,486,639	8,784,065	8.5	8.0	1,399.7
Hawaii	3,079,404	2,874,496	2,993,378	7.1	-4.0	2,601.5
Idaho	1,857,006	1,733,120	1,619,602	7.1	7.0	1,561.5
Illinois	17,277,319	16,589,789	15,471,781	4.1	7.2	1,458.4
Indiana	8,437,031	8,045,753	7,283,449	4.9	10.5	1,444.6
Iowa	4,440,540	4,403,428	4,130,450	0.8	6.6	1,557.1
Kansas	3,978,761	3,765,488	3,674,816	5.7	2.5	1,546.9
Kentucky	6,489,256	6,284,623	5,692,730	3.3	10.4	1,670.9
Louisiana	4,906,283	4,676,969	4,382,693	4.9	6.7	1,127.7
Maine	1,896,564	1,812,574	1,764,588	4.6	2.7	1,525.4
Maryland	8,166,692	8,060,982	7,582,734	1.3	6.3	1,610.3
Massachusetts	12,455,370	11,601,135	11,016,505	7.4	5.3	2,044.4
Michigan	19,128,687	17,723,494	15,419,391	7.9	14.9	1,993.7
Minnesota	10,242,646	9,327,886	8,650,998	9.8	7.8	2,199.1
Mississippi	3,860,523	3,599,244	3,325,387	7.3	8.2	1,421.3
Missouri	7,210,351	6,751,959	5,909,982	6.8	14.2	1,345.5
Montana	1,256,416	1,214,152	1,160,867	3.5	4.6	1,428.8
Nebraska	2,369,462	2,219,725	2,143,628	6.7	3.5	1,434.2
Nevada	2,889,254	2,698,343	2,380,709	7.1	13.3	1,802.2
New Hampshire	837,092	918,461	837,002	-8.9	9.7	720.1
New Jersey	14,384,897	13,606,950	13,494,043	5.7	0.8	1,800.8
New Mexico	3,060,637	2,844,484	3,020,921	7.6	-5.8	1,786.3
New York	34,150,039	34,294,492	32,816,619	-0.4	4.5	1,877.9
North Carolina	11,882,318	11,425,714	10,518,600	4.0	8.6	1,622.6
North Dakota	985,327	958,725	884,714	2.8	8.4	1,531.1
Ohio	15,649,492	15,186,174	14,188,451	3.1	7.0	1,400.7
Oklahoma	4,617,688	4,416,463	4,262,983	4.6	3.6	1,398.9
Oregon	4,415,725	4,286,038	4,039,416	3.0	6.1	1,378.3
Pennsylvania	18,295,012	18,262,139	17,141,998	0.2	6.5	1,517.5
Rhode Island	1,549,195	1,490,340	1,436,125	3.9	3.8	1,564.5
South Carolina	5,113,034	4,763,097	4,501,767	7.3	5.8	1,382.4
South Dakota	730,251	694,037	659,225	5.2	5.3	997.1
Tennessee	6,184,562	5,907,721	5,733,262	4.7	3.0	1,162.6
Texas	21,270,839	20,288,774	19,465,331	4.8	4.2	1,112.0
Utah	2,913,960	2,675,502	2,415,880	8.9	10.7	1,456.6
Vermont	841,029	801,376	832,515	4.9	-3.7	1,428.7
Virginia	8,900,413	8,783,939	8,037,069	1.3	9.3	1,333.3
Washington	10,586,463	10,195,584	9,700,847	3.8	5.1	1,913.4
West Virginia	2,770,888	2,731,907	2,554,198	1.4	7.0	1,517.7
Wisconsin	10,292,434	9,029,488	8,427,695	14.0	7.1	1,994.7
Wyoming	625,966	666,725	739,395	-6.1	-9.8	1,300.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.29

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1996
(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>
United States	\$418,970,791	\$205,687,307	\$27,036,285	\$134,683,257	\$29,315,684	\$4,112,485	\$9,973,524	\$5,320,098	\$2,559,338	\$282,813
Alabama	5,257,771	2,773,974	422,841	1,577,914	217,616	78,557	134,252	32,407	20,210	0
Alaska	1,519,082	99,124	78,896	0	326,270	956,961	56,168	1,658	0	5
Arizona	6,409,395	3,658,165	391,385	1,494,282	448,040	0	363,315	54,208	0	0
Arkansas	3,708,744	1,939,666	216,315	1,162,401	228,801	13,396	7,363	117,253	13,686	9,863
California	57,746,664	24,092,750	3,034,776	20,760,385	5,831,072	38,184	3,375,264	614,233	0	0
Colorado	4,820,163	2,037,377	255,753	2,274,185	205,700	14,839	0	32,126	0	183
Connecticut	7,830,171	3,932,290	330,986	2,614,481	641,389	0	38	245,908	65,079	0
Delaware	1,688,349	252,744	533,401	631,598	166,021	0	0	22,394	80,600	1,591
Florida	19,699,255	15,240,513	1,315,384	0	1,007,556	65,432	754,482	406,611	909,277	0
Georgia	10,292,371	4,785,987	420,202	4,244,096	719,400	0	35,651	66,538	159	20,338
Hawaii	3,079,404	1,904,683	85,456	999,976	65,547	0	0	17,540	6,202	0
Idaho	1,857,006	851,793	155,992	655,050	152,735	2,978	0	6,102	0	32,356
Illinois	17,277,319	8,485,929	951,871	5,781,239	1,621,276	0	212,144	187,341	37,519	0
Indiana	8,437,031	3,761,281	201,776	3,477,970	894,403	574	2,876	98,151	0	0
Iowa	4,440,540	2,147,520	414,215	1,588,052	202,929	0	0	79,885	7,939	0
Kansas	3,978,761	1,930,900	203,098	1,377,253	254,873	73,571	40,362	98,704	0	0
Kentucky	6,489,256	3,065,661	381,299	2,074,572	284,733	186,125	411,635	81,441	3,790	0
Louisiana	4,906,283	2,558,812	418,327	1,160,262	327,543	362,728	20,304	58,307	0	0
Maine	1,896,564	935,796	114,473	709,491	71,062	0	43,467	12,380	9,895	0
Maryland	8,166,692	3,554,952	357,725	3,484,896	330,553	0	226,767	109,320	66,047	36,432
Massachusetts	12,455,370	3,887,937	397,522	6,706,870	1,227,861	0	102	188,021	47,057	0
Michigan	19,128,687	8,324,240	982,069	5,868,406	2,189,742	36,776	1,640,411	87,043	0	0
Minnesota	10,242,646	4,492,395	769,236	4,135,548	703,099	3,198	8,288	42,898	87,984	0
Mississippi	3,860,523	2,602,402	247,462	742,157	201,742	28,222	23,733	14,805	0	0
Missouri	7,210,351	3,451,466	516,491	2,740,707	425,542	12	14,626	55,887	0	5,620
Montana	1,256,416	269,478	147,824	383,092	75,762	88,303	229,692	15,404	0	46,861
Nebraska	2,369,462	1,224,525	158,146	840,210	126,801	1,492	4,114	9,461	4,713	0
Nevada	2,889,254	2,434,901	312,972	0	0	46,589	55,094	37,562	2,136	0
New Hampshire	837,092	428,740	108,038	51,857	179,652	0	424	37,949	30,432	0
New Jersey	14,384,897	7,363,746	752,861	4,733,786	1,155,270	0	2,770	310,656	65,808	0
New Mexico	3,060,637	1,735,760	164,818	642,800	163,402	307,231	36,560	10,066	0	0
New York	34,150,039	11,913,517	973,607	17,398,595	2,729,835	0	0	799,326	335,159	0
North Carolina	11,882,318	5,143,859	732,907	4,929,008	939,278	1,869	11,448	123,949	0	0
North Dakota	985,327	559,751	77,715	151,592	74,299	115,470	2,079	4,421	0	0
Ohio	15,649,492	7,604,288	1,218,717	5,902,884	807,435	8,990	17,227	89,951	0	0

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1996 — Continued

<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	4,617,688	1,870,060	658,486	1,512,410	163,734	319,904	0	67,882	6,604	18,608
Oregon	4,415,725	591,357	580,688	2,823,073	300,459	64,409	91	41,305	14,343	0
Pennsylvania	18,295,012	8,757,711	1,809,068	5,214,021	1,504,010	0	221,469	553,477	210,821	24,435
Rhode Island	1,549,195	778,189	80,448	580,628	86,973	0	9,125	8,920	4,851	61
South Carolina	5,113,034	2,603,702	389,432	1,813,461	250,867	0	11,892	21,005	22,675	0
South Dakota	730,251	572,364	90,336	0	38,099	7,087	0	22,236	129	0
Tennessee	6,184,562	4,744,381	609,567	114,434	533,862	989	0	69,626	86,976	24,727
Texas	21,270,839	17,235,431	3,047,806	0	0	827,459	0	160,143	0	0
Utah	2,913,960	1,470,506	98,909	1,139,080	176,781	20,358	0	8,326	0	0
Vermont	841,029	403,847	71,538	280,918	44,818	0	10,562	5,918	12,291	11,137
Virginia	8,900,413	3,588,976	418,817	4,300,918	362,830	1,653	18,808	69,398	94,826	44,187
Washington	10,586,463	7,867,511	492,932	0	0	88,348	1,800,457	61,414	275,801	0
West Virginia	2,770,888	1,452,499	155,827	750,889	235,123	158,932	2,416	10,267	4,935	0
Wisconsin	10,292,434	4,029,634	613,632	4,857,810	620,889	2,627	84,437	45,602	31,394	6,409
Wyoming	625,966	274,217	74,243	0	0	189,222	83,611	4,673	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.30

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales and gross receipts								Other
			Total	Motor fuels	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Insurance	Alcoholic beverages	Parimutuels	Amusements	
United States	\$205,687,307	\$139,278,702	\$66,408,605	\$25,981,234	\$8,600,938	\$7,337,848	\$9,057,273	\$3,666,690	\$458,866	\$1,862,391	\$9,443,365
Alabama	2,773,974	1,439,145	1,334,829	462,197	403,569	70,320	159,955	115,177	4,506	105	119,000
Alaska	99,124	0	99,124	37,740	2,541	16,766	28,184	11,985	0	1,908	0
Arizona	3,658,165	2,720,378	937,787	497,856	82,952	170,852	132,248	44,635	8,452	792	0
Arkansas	1,939,666	1,375,906	563,760	329,908	0	95,336	61,022	26,278	7,658	713	42,845
California	24,092,750	18,980,224	5,112,526	2,722,191	41,086	658,083	1,251,490	269,127	105,215	0	65,334
Colorado	2,037,377	1,321,500	715,877	445,152	7,137	66,105	112,827	24,789	8,031	913	50,923
Connecticut	3,932,290	2,444,896	1,487,394	498,126	191,872	124,919	163,286	40,385	11,414	159,650	297,742
Delaware	252,744	0	252,744	94,381	25,175	21,733	50,855	12,228	184	0	48,188
Florida	15,240,513	11,428,999	3,811,514	1,337,982	542,993	458,234	482,053	542,130	81,638	599	365,885
Georgia	4,785,987	3,823,895	962,092	547,641	0	87,241	205,159	122,051	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,904,683	1,431,802	472,881	77,356	104,131	39,572	86,491	37,811	0	0	127,520
Idaho	851,793	600,112	251,681	159,238	2,890	32,605	51,755	5,193	0	0	0
Illinois	8,485,929	5,057,457	3,428,472	1,190,886	848,553	421,647	144,404	58,304	41,537	309,300	413,841
Indiana	3,761,281	2,867,644	893,637	613,035	4,774	87,206	135,125	32,299	3,275	0	17,923
Iowa	2,147,520	1,456,221	691,299	367,154	0	99,404	104,287	12,550	4,432	103,472	0
Kansas	1,930,900	1,401,023	529,877	295,872	865	55,284	97,403	61,004	5,232	1,053	13,164
Kentucky	3,065,661	1,784,031	1,281,630	401,327	0	18,844	266,986	60,592	21,288	258	512,335
Louisiana	2,558,812	1,621,872	936,940	502,015	19,635	87,936	238,144	52,956	4,199	1,501	30,554
Maine	935,796	657,955	277,841	156,448	523	44,989	38,736	34,211	2,934	0	0
Maryland	3,554,952	2,000,298	1,554,654	606,406	136,679	132,288	165,786	23,327	3,026	5,239	481,903
Massachusetts	3,887,937	2,610,094	1,277,843	598,773	0	232,845	294,139	60,266	11,377	7,586	72,857
Michigan	8,324,240	6,586,563	1,737,677	783,358	0	590,900	209,588	119,275	8,682	0	25,874
Minnesota	4,492,395	2,900,125	1,592,270	519,713	53	180,419	164,480	55,488	1,524	66,168	604,425
Mississippi	2,602,402	1,831,963	770,439	354,682	0	56,411	104,662	38,528	0	216,156	0
Missouri	3,451,466	2,465,479	985,987	565,564	300	115,954	180,525	23,409	0	100,235	0
Montana	269,478	0	269,478	176,047	12,756	14,549	36,388	18,234	176	0	11,328
Nebraska	1,224,525	814,748	409,777	269,114	2,505	47,805	38,200	15,772	644	9,455	26,282
Nevada	2,434,901	1,571,703	863,198	196,116	5,669	53,781	95,459	13,256	0	488,307	10,610
New Hampshire	428,740	0	428,740	107,300	52,944	44,497	47,054	10,893	5,093	1,933	159,026
New Jersey	7,363,746	4,318,373	3,045,373	461,045	1,435,103	251,500	300,401	75,158	2,257	306,183	213,726
New Mexico	1,735,760	1,283,843	451,917	225,631	10,365	25,988	59,264	35,350	903	1,119	93,297
New York	11,913,517	6,963,058	4,950,459	504,373	1,666,959	690,568	735,582	197,798	45,111	492	1,109,576
North Carolina	5,143,859	2,970,566	2,173,293	951,595	299,145	46,698	231,046	164,894	0	0	479,915
North Dakota	559,751	282,131	277,620	95,420	27,634	24,403	19,578	5,177	0	11,745	93,663
Ohio	7,604,288	4,991,363	2,612,925	1,201,612	680,095	297,866	337,539	78,650	12,002	0	5,161

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1996—Continued

Selective sales and gross receipts											
General sales or gross receipts		Total	Motor fuels	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Insurance	Alcoholic beverages	Parimutuels	Amusements	Other	
State	Total										
Oklahoma	1,870,060	1,210,391	659,669	341,744	14,372	77,957	141,153	57,866	3,378	13,556	9,643
Oregon	591,357	0	591,357	380,024	8,466	120,185	69,616	11,228	1,724	114	0
Pennsylvania	8,757,711	5,701,275	3,056,436	759,649	665,606	341,641	400,227	149,546	21,223	500	718,044
Rhode Island	778,189	465,133	313,056	125,651	65,258	53,769	33,645	8,578	6,029	0	20,126
South Carolina	2,603,702	1,919,340	684,362	321,641	31,441	26,098	75,803	115,809	0	27,612	85,958
South Dakota	572,364	383,423	188,941	89,565	1,536	21,792	31,487	9,993	371	34	34,163
Tennessee	4,744,381	3,537,315	1,207,066	715,111	5,528	83,898	221,805	66,206	0	0	114,518
Texas	17,235,431	10,811,287	6,424,144	2,322,645	336,730	566,769	589,809	418,719	11,767	25,067	2,152,638
Utah	1,470,506	1,170,120	300,386	206,904	0	28,694	42,139	22,649	0	0	0
Vermont	403,847	182,528	221,319	58,570	7,776	14,015	18,099	13,346	29	0	109,484
Virginia	3,588,976	1,995,787	1,593,189	706,823	114,872	16,112	218,046	108,767	0	62	428,507
Washington	7,867,511	6,182,443	1,685,068	676,716	238,843	278,315	202,679	135,874	3,131	22	149,488
West Virginia	1,452,499	797,289	655,210	206,139	203,140	33,652	71,377	7,827	5,176	0	127,899
Wisconsin	4,029,634	2,708,052	1,321,582	673,525	298,467	205,350	98,678	40,000	5,020	542	0
Wyoming	274,217	210,952	63,265	43,273	0	6,053	12,609	1,102	228	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.31
STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1996
(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>
United States	\$27,036,285	\$12,740,349	\$1,166,843	\$5,158,425	\$5,610,852	\$989,955	\$307,061	\$372,725	\$240,872	\$449,203
Alabama	422,841	169,735	18,018	111,172	95,538	17,963	2,431	7,984	0	0
Alaska	78,896	29,926	0	1,361	27,429	18,360	1,298	286	90	146
Arizona	391,385	288,376	11,646	5,145	44,642	15,599	4,038	0	19	21,920
Arkansas	216,315	98,297	14,218	9,655	59,502	18,582	1,560	9,790	295	4,416
California	3,034,776	1,517,816	110,753	23,393	1,189,820	74,157	40,712	70,727	181	7,217
Colorado	255,753	131,550	12,172	3,966	40,439	55,027	3,669	0	2,106	6,824
Connecticut	330,986	204,651	27,055	11,589	73,144	3,334	6,647	0	333	4,233
Delaware	533,401	32,802	161	350,035	144,764	899	591	2,388	65	1,696
Florida	1,315,384	786,039	93,887	123,420	222,771	14,007	31,599	25,661	8,041	9,959
Georgia	420,202	208,092	33,997	31,229	63,496	19,794	4,471	0	0	59,123
Hawaii	85,456	60,310	560	1,704	14,712	227	0	7,586	0	357
Idaho	155,992	59,759	5,507	803	35,034	23,567	1,112	27,574	0	2,636
Illinois	951,871	712,097	46,196	102,261	60,975	22,243	3,924	0	932	3,243
Indiana	201,776	124,178	0	4,348	47,215	13,577	7,301	0	4,652	505
Iowa	414,215	271,076	15,125	27,146	62,467	16,995	8,545	7,835	3,264	1,762
Kansas	203,098	125,309	9,530	19,603	29,041	11,384	2,021	3,946	164	2,100
Kentucky	381,299	167,911	9,269	91,200	85,573	17,238	2,277	4,691	410	2,730
Louisiana	418,327	96,808	9,326	237,170	49,145	16,673	2,060	5,773	0	1,372
Maine	114,473	56,287	9,234	2,610	31,135	11,092	2,871	0	583	661
Maryland	357,725	196,519	17,104	14,775	114,891	10,929	503	0	13	2,991
Massachusetts	397,522	219,512	55,635	18,872	59,298	5,001	1,172	0	558	37,474
Michigan	982,069	624,169	40,570	9,922	212,293	41,429	10,125	17,121	710	25,730
Minnesota	769,236	484,007	26,191	3,246	204,659	36,611	828	0	350	13,344
Mississippi	247,462	108,891	16,991	68,339	37,442	11,496	3,144	0	1,108	51
Missouri	516,491	234,112	17,902	82,344	126,016	22,614	3,469	16,604	856	12,574
Montana	147,824	47,097	4,525	1,050	26,822	30,045	1,526	10	35,848	901
Nebraska	158,146	71,856	6,604	5,517	48,457	9,653	246	0	0	15,813
Nevada	312,972	91,944	10,645	14,252	114,648	495	0	0	77,174	3,814
New Hampshire	108,038	52,548	7,609	4,017	27,639	6,041	3,077	4,001	497	2,609
New Jersey	752,861	394,350	28,751	129,468	123,395	11,782	5,503	3,463	52,941	3,208
New Mexico	164,818	119,127	6,214	2,347	18,824	13,835	3,659	38	170	604
New York	973,607	622,500	90,334	31,357	90,620	45,572	30,976	58,790	35	3,423
North Carolina	732,907	337,461	69,018	198,197	96,653	15,515	5,856	0	7,248	2,959
North Dakota	77,715	38,095	3,177	0	28,930	7,022	243	0	248	0
Ohio	1,218,717	509,418	34,572	372,387	241,498	29,850	24,990	854	0	5,148

STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1996—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	658,486	520,164	5,721	37,893	73,864	11,061	4,667	7	4,799	310
Oregon	580,688	338,603	17,182	5,317	180,308	25,502	1,815	7,098	2,540	2,323
Pennsylvania	1,809,068	491,377	52,370	892,264	263,430	44,188	14,188	43,286	104	7,861
Rhode Island	80,448	53,599	350	9,992	14,717	1,356	64	0	239	131
South Carolina	389,432	96,260	17,364	34,037	94,284	13,083	10,473	0	25,932	97,999
South Dakota	90,336	30,387	2,043	1,032	38,172	12,634	256	0	213	5,599
Tennessee	609,567	202,772	37,652	272,582	69,994	17,949	1,642	5,234	0	1,742
Texas	3,047,806	765,392	82,899	1,667,996	418,093	47,913	24,499	15,291	7,670	18,053
Utah	98,909	46,964	8,918	3,413	15,334	13,443	785	0	0	10,052
Vermont	71,538	44,047	3,995	1,132	14,742	4,747	451	0	134	2,290
Virginia	418,817	257,941	24,074	25,607	82,461	18,026	6,580	0	0	4,128
Washington	492,932	237,888	23,354	10,659	141,537	29,273	9,125	12,543	142	28,411
West Virginia	155,827	89,063	4,254	6,367	20,431	13,711	9,560	12,104	0	337
Wisconsin	613,632	230,934	21,350	71,067	231,663	49,902	505	0	208	8,003
Wyoming	74,243	42,333	2,821	5,167	2,895	18,559	7	2,040	0	421

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TAXES

Table 6.32

FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 1996	Total population (excluding armed forces overseas) (in thousands)			Personal income, calendar year 1995	
		July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995	July 1, 1994	Amount (in millions)	Per capita (in dollars)
United States .....	...	264,741	262,335	259,804	\$6,079,436	\$23,208
Alabama	September 30	4,273	4,246	4,215	81,578	19,181
Alaska	June 30	607	603	601	14,488	24,002
Arizona	June 30	4,428	4,305	4,092	86,420	20,489
Arkansas	June 30	2,510	2,485	2,455	44,958	18,101
California	June 30	31,878	31,565	31,362	760,431	24,073
Colorado	June 30	3,823	3,748	3,663	89,771	23,961
Connecticut	June 30	3,274	3,271	3,273	104,056	31,776
Delaware	June 30	725	717	708	18,843	26,273
Florida	June 30	14,400	14,184	13,965	326,668	23,061
Georgia	June 30	7,353	7,209	7,063	156,555	21,741
Hawaii	June 30	1,184	1,179	1,173	29,184	24,590
Idaho	June 30	1,189	1,166	1,136	21,993	18,906
Illinois	June 30	11,847	11,790	11,734	298,413	25,225
Indiana	June 30	5,841	5,797	5,750	124,384	21,433
Iowa	June 30	2,852	2,843	2,832	59,453	20,921
Kansas	June 30	2,572	2,564	2,550	56,028	21,841
Kentucky	June 30	3,884	3,857	3,826	72,762	18,849
Louisiana	June 30	4,351	4,338	4,315	82,422	18,981
Maine	June 30	1,243	1,239	1,238	24,957	20,105
Maryland	June 30	5,072	5,039	5,000	132,784	26,333
Massachusetts	June 30	6,092	6,071	6,042	170,185	28,021
Michigan	September 30	9,594	9,538	9,486	228,369	23,915
Minnesota	June 30	4,658	4,615	4,572	110,494	23,971
Mississippi	June 30	2,716	2,696	2,668	44,998	16,683
Missouri	June 30	5,359	5,319	5,275	116,154	21,819
Montana	June 30	879	870	857	16,052	18,445
Nebraska	June 30	1,652	1,639	1,626	35,161	21,477
Nevada	June 30	1,603	1,533	1,464	37,319	24,390
New Hampshire	June 30	1,162	1,148	1,135	29,381	25,587
New Jersey	June 30	7,988	7,950	7,906	237,155	29,848
New Mexico	June 30	1,713	1,690	1,659	30,685	18,206
New York	March 31	18,185	18,191	18,197	501,965	27,678
North Carolina	June 30	7,323	7,202	7,079	151,841	21,103
North Dakota	June 30	644	642	640	11,945	18,625
Ohio	June 30	11,173	11,134	11,097	251,037	22,514
Oklahoma	June 30	3,301	3,275	3,254	60,901	18,580
Oregon	June 30	3,204	3,149	3,094	67,870	21,611
Pennsylvania	June 30	12,056	12,060	12,058	284,386	23,558
Rhode Island	June 30	990	992	996	23,601	23,844
South Carolina	June 30	3,699	3,667	3,643	69,786	18,998
South Dakota	June 30	732	730	724	14,272	19,576
Tennessee	June 30	5,320	5,247	5,175	110,579	21,038
Texas	August 31	19,128	18,801	18,434	397,067	21,206
Utah	June 30	2,000	1,958	1,910	35,577	18,232
Vermont	June 30	589	585	581	12,415	21,231
Virginia	June 30	6,675	6,615	6,550	158,669	23,974
Washington	June 30	5,533	5,448	5,351	129,117	23,774
West Virginia	June 30	1,826	1,825	1,822	32,333	17,687
Wisconsin	June 30	5,160	5,122	5,084	114,042	22,261
Wyoming	June 30	481	479	476	9,932	20,684

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Key:

... — Not applicable

Table 6.33

SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY:
FISCAL YEAR 1996
(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	\$1,394,057	\$227,542	\$169,731	\$749,273	\$200,543	\$46,968
Alabama	23,409	3,325	2,898	13,616	2,937	634
Alaska	4,341	1,051	1,327	1,021	804	138
Arizona	21,819	3,095	2,523	12,269	3,485	446
Arkansas	12,076	2,131	1,037	7,984	453	470
California	157,446	26,413	18,038	80,432	27,724	4,839
Colorado	20,009	2,410	3,235	8,814	4,656	894
Connecticut	17,915	3,080	1,418	9,692	3,123	602
Delaware	3,363	600	411	2,096	154	102
Florida	79,166	8,442	7,660	53,349	8,126	1,589
Georgia	34,731	5,359	5,904	17,933	4,741	794
Hawaii	8,016	1,126	2,409	3,238	1,027	217
Idaho	5,476	887	630	2,865	945	149
Illinois	51,229	9,229	5,440	31,744	3,165	1,652
Indiana	24,215	3,657	1,970	15,096	2,090	1,402
Iowa	13,408	2,030	944	7,687	778	1,970
Kansas	12,347	1,700	1,700	7,054	1,110	784
Kentucky	19,618	3,355	2,442	11,289	2,005	528
Louisiana	22,117	4,734	2,084	12,575	2,086	638
Maine	6,808	1,389	722	3,654	907	135
Maryland	37,040	3,544	7,324	14,491	8,522	3,160
Massachusetts	36,456	6,813	2,857	18,731	6,081	1,975
Michigan	39,286	7,194	2,778	26,183	2,189	941
Minnesota	18,857	3,535	1,655	10,694	1,535	1,439
Mississippi	15,184	2,754	1,571	8,191	2,326	342
Missouri	35,094	4,091	3,185	15,667	10,594	1,558
Montana	4,973	964	632	2,416	263	698
Nebraska	7,595	1,232	1,031	4,216	585	531
Nevada	7,428	876	850	4,201	1,407	94
New Hampshire	5,001	890	448	2,842	672	149
New Jersey	38,346	6,506	3,556	23,889	3,750	645
New Mexico	12,073	1,942	1,686	4,429	3,676	340
New York	94,667	24,560	7,157	54,035	6,320	2,596
North Carolina	32,771	5,227	4,898	19,453	2,293	900
North Dakota	3,570	734	644	1,656	210	326
Ohio	50,143	8,776	4,612	31,166	4,583	1,005
Oklahoma	16,685	2,435	2,721	9,880	1,205	444
Oregon	14,173	2,797	1,410	8,798	610	557
Pennsylvania	64,166	10,117	5,625	40,973	5,531	1,920
Rhode Island	5,658	1,176	634	3,266	423	159
South Carolina	18,401	3,032	2,203	10,336	2,505	325
South Dakota	3,872	867	534	1,971	249	252
Tennessee	27,557	4,476	2,702	15,497	4,317	565
Texas	86,493	13,297	11,249	45,723	13,840	2,385
Utah	8,193	1,446	1,478	3,919	1,072	278
Vermont	2,775	641	270	1,485	295	84
Virginia	50,301	3,403	12,322	18,562	14,529	1,486
Washington	29,246	4,152	4,574	14,838	4,603	1,079
West Virginia	10,059	2,088	815	6,407	514	235
Wisconsin	19,958	3,679	1,377	12,925	1,162	816
Wyoming	2,515	708	395	1,195	153	63
Dist. of Columbia	22,475	2,578	11,304	2,596	4,580	1,417
American Samoa	108	71	2	26	4	4
Guam	827	134	384	177	112	20
No. Mariana Islands	44	31	2	6	1	4
Puerto Rico	10,304	3,387	713	5,627	405	173
U.S. Virgin Islands	563	373	42	109	22	17
U.S. undistributed	23,688	3,009	1,297	290	19,090	2

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.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.34

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY AGENCY AND FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1996 (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>State and private forestry</i>	<i>Economic development administration</i>	<i>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</i>	<i>National Guard centers — construction</i>
United States	\$227,541,627	\$7,614,974	\$3,004,765	\$3,661,951	\$56,715	\$405,703	\$142,221	\$241,214
Alabama	3,324,552	152,014	28,426	59,078	2,164	4,606	1,010	2,093
Alaska	1,050,623	21,234	8,398	16,319	773	2,429	3,328	0
Arizona	3,094,712	134,952	18,988	76,083	992	3,935	1,359	1,728
Arkansas	2,131,177	91,348	14,858	41,875	654	7,951	288	3,197
California	26,413,355	981,735	344,147	576,330	6,073	56,844	9,988	4,842
Colorado	2,410,161	80,149	10,055	35,027	566	4,844	1,637	2,728
Connecticut	3,080,040	59,638	14,003	35,602	386	1,074	968	239
Delaware	600,373	22,414	5,199	8,224	108	498	0	0
Florida	8,441,502	403,295	99,347	171,895	1,527	20,252	2,726	2,027
Georgia	5,358,542	252,939	49,440	112,671	2,587	12,370	1,146	1,850
Hawaii	1,125,712	30,992	8,304	21,248	1,037	2,585	1,220	588
Idaho	887,318	30,052	4,821	16,357	1,484	7,622	277	1,286
Illinois	9,229,189	288,129	61,007	134,670	1,106	12,040	2,853	1,663
Indiana	3,656,527	117,220	25,152	64,637	53	4,968	1,219	9,965
Iowa	2,029,514	68,761	8,705	32,261	306	21,427	1,706	10,263
Kansas	1,699,734	90,924	4,074	26,434	415	4,225	919	7,490
Kentucky	3,354,526	129,575	26,762	62,468	1,424	11,238	1,424	4,222
Louisiana	4,734,412	224,293	41,753	74,807	1,500	9,039	892	2,945
Maine	1,388,984	32,422	7,393	12,903	639	5,501	448	1,228
Maryland	3,543,850	113,704	14,846	44,982	196	4,268	3,506	2,092
Massachusetts	6,813,310	127,944	30,126	55,604	274	11,130	5,129	2,835
Michigan	7,194,442	207,899	62,595	110,515	547	10,606	4,587	8,680
Minnesota	3,535,152	141,950	45,428	47,399	637	9,399	12,814	3,915
Mississippi	2,753,962	142,043	21,800	49,941	625	6,266	661	24,895
Missouri	4,090,545	138,132	30,033	65,102	75	24,360	1,357	8,342
Montana	964,006	25,387	5,710	11,235	1,240	1,177	800	4,294
Nebraska	1,231,638	54,692	7,515	18,591	478	3,922	3,028	6,074
Nevada	876,330	28,631	6,411	17,318	404	1,405	550	4,017
New Hampshire	889,820	16,489	2,558	9,331	247	6,278	242	0
New Jersey	6,506,094	140,838	50,933	71,175	1,202	2,794	1,055	916
New Mexico	1,941,685	91,193	15,553	28,650	687	5,532	646	835
New York	24,559,577	523,641	140,450	251,894	1,104	11,863	10,245	394
North Carolina	5,226,517	214,921	34,265	86,948	1,304	6,184	1,699	2,400
North Dakota	734,435	23,966	4,381	9,868	575	5,360	681	2,291
Ohio	8,775,830	224,094	124,865	120,150	179	4,282	4,266	4,726
Oklahoma	2,434,662	114,851	21,689	54,825	1,660	5,201	611	8,928
Oregon	2,796,928	80,565	24,184	41,233	1,374	5,021	2,777	14,151
Pennsylvania	10,116,777	234,271	90,104	132,562	1,514	11,318	3,025	5,092
Rhode Island	1,175,730	18,803	6,079	12,142	78	6,553	290	3,009
South Carolina	3,032,140	137,838	17,302	57,416	5,546	8,065	729	10,885
South Dakota	866,837	27,081	4,705	12,431	1,261	5,804	367	5,851
Tennessee	4,475,599	153,029	26,846	74,167	1,212	4,328	1,278	11,805
Texas	13,296,541	722,202	146,538	283,803	2,419	19,878	2,758	7,524
Utah	1,445,865	72,378	16,350	29,985	1,311	1,835	889	2,849
Vermont	640,841	13,618	9,914	9,136	323	767	261	1,545
Virginia	3,403,082	113,717	50,493	65,779	2,629	4,688	30,052	944
Washington	4,151,618	129,906	38,484	66,669	1,310	6,025	1,408	1,431
West Virginia	2,088,366	55,679	6,861	29,386	460	6,353	373	14,188
Wisconsin	3,678,594	100,078	40,903	57,154	560	5,477	1,838	12,148
Wyoming	708,354	13,976	2,444	6,110	589	433	198	1,072
Dist. of Columbia	2,577,814	21,726	3,064	7,581	376	1,168	8,842	1,243
America Samoa	71,438	9,136	4,083	2,623	0	506	9	0
Guam	133,712	3,957	1,978	5,102	368	0	58	3,491
No. Mariana Islands	30,632	0	0	0	157	93	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,386,640	159,816	1,112,400	130,857	0	3,267	775	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	372,866	4,739	2,039	5,396	0	65	12	0
U.S. undistributed	3,008,620	0	0	0	0	584	1,000	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Education for the disadvantaged</i>	<i>School improvement programs</i>	<i>Education for the handicapped</i>	<i>Vocational and adult education</i>	<i>Construction of wastewater treatment facilities</i>	<i>FEMA disaster relief</i>	<i>Support payments (AFDC)</i>	<i>Children and family services</i>
United States	\$6,643,618	\$1,146,044	\$2,868,104	\$1,328,021	\$2,570,597	\$1,366,603	\$16,408,863	\$6,425,182
Alabama	124,960	20,833	54,905	25,993	17,956	40,757	97,682	117,927
Alaska	21,905	8,143	9,626	5,669	18,793	9,936	66,831	29,660
Arizona	97,208	20,508	36,122	21,808	19,313	4,699	229,127	121,353
Arkansas	70,546	10,319	28,208	16,609	16,672	7,374	64,315	65,690
California	824,151	138,461	289,407	143,409	343,738	426,856	3,686,060	785,539
Colorado	69,107	13,876	36,504	11,561	15,980	57	171,998	67,078
Connecticut	51,438	13,946	41,174	9,896	22,990	371	251,637	59,547
Delaware	15,351	8,424	7,847	5,505	15,344	3,093	45,362	14,984
Florida	285,542	53,451	156,140	51,902	64,814	133,995	574,545	271,693
Georgia	167,535	29,686	67,024	38,666	28,577	38,742	340,821	195,409
Hawaii	19,921	4,773	8,681	7,288	15,127	18,833	114,164	28,414
Idaho	26,908	5,228	12,080	8,021	17,704	10,407	39,776	27,472
Illinois	323,958	42,484	120,113	60,439	76,435	27,595	677,299	240,978
Indiana	106,757	20,492	68,105	31,420	40,730	4,120	161,611	91,198
Iowa	32,314	9,435	32,373	19,003	32,820	14,427	131,407	55,230
Kansas	61,110	10,817	28,277	12,162	21,899	8,430	110,887	44,046
Kentucky	129,576	14,180	47,148	24,198	41,639	8,854	166,829	116,295
Louisiana	186,302	21,198	46,326	28,438	36,790	20,108	122,960	131,146
Maine	30,527	21,843	16,944	6,752	14,776	2,273	71,046	28,380
Maryland	89,899	14,880	57,447	19,755	63,263	16,423	260,618	118,312
Massachusetts	124,461	22,547	71,286	34,566	197,538	16,872	396,831	121,585
Michigan	296,555	34,493	101,094	60,225	131,812	2,888	655,139	217,661
Minnesota	79,827	13,211	37,246	18,598	24,379	7,618	254,650	92,703
Mississippi	118,576	11,487	33,243	18,309	24,780	4,170	75,262	157,382
Missouri	0	17,770	58,154	23,703	66,397	25,578	226,772	115,661
Montana	25,673	9,593	10,155	8,087	10,178	1,877	44,415	33,499
Nebraska	30,043	6,469	17,903	9,416	20,677	10,918	76,207	31,827
Nevada	19,612	6,287	13,102	6,738	8,717	73	56,209	29,207
New Hampshire	15,914	4,548	12,328	6,496	4,919	1,450	41,656	17,562
New Jersey	146,611	32,418	104,070	28,271	63,215	28,037	439,241	127,455
New Mexico	59,137	11,220	22,300	10,326	10,477	723	148,138	60,361
New York	550,216	60,124	189,047	54,018	307,856	39,590	2,232,247	435,034
North Carolina	130,808	34,110	70,825	39,082	47,090	22,671	386,772	164,144
North Dakota	18,139	5,627	6,455	5,956	10,256	10,739	27,226	24,009
Ohio	317,405	37,963	109,107	56,046	143,330	7,963	623,497	209,607
Oklahoma	85,209	10,664	35,036	20,189	21,530	5,655	143,535	101,571
Oregon	87,608	16,021	34,366	15,122	11,681	21,391	163,376	65,070
Pennsylvania	321,749	27,863	116,931	60,514	107,515	75,098	798,933	224,110
Rhode Island	19,344	8,043	13,290	6,679	13,969	2,807	91,977	22,947
South Carolina	99,027	12,385	47,075	22,128	24,317	9,280	102,614	102,664
South Dakota	19,133	27,556	8,846	5,571	11,450	15,477	20,709	31,369
Tennessee	120,247	18,702	70,162	29,769	33,477	4,255	182,766	125,905
Texas	508,606	81,327	202,553	99,085	100,075	18,430	479,403	436,297
Utah	36,023	28,950	29,758	10,635	19,869	107	81,265	46,041
Vermont	17,984	11,755	6,079	5,354	8,401	4,894	44,831	20,888
Virginia	94,551	15,627	70,495	29,119	48,915	24,037	151,719	134,766
Washington	98,386	18,586	49,785	18,576	43,083	47,970	463,439	106,440
West Virginia	69,140	15,050	22,026	9,402	27,825	25,907	97,560	46,147
Wisconsin	118,644	16,874	58,899	26,939	39,950	7,698	314,872	97,307
Wyoming	15,164	4,974	7,301	4,914	13,060	49	18,235	14,257
Dist. of Columbia	0	10,534	37,578	4,363	7,281	1,303	77,263	176,572
American Samoa	0	2,046	2,155	0	0	130	0	4,164
Guam	0	1,104	5,798	614	2,786	31	4,050	4,752
Nor. Mariana Islands	0	3,676	1,656	122	667	0	0	1,106
Puerto Rico	264,811	20,311	24,851	30,454	25,614	15,450	97,755	200,020
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	848	0	0	2,107	106,721	5,324	14,108
U.S. undistributed	0	2,310	2,699	140	10,043	1,398	0	633

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Low income home energy assistance</i>	<i>Medicaid</i>	<i>Centers for Disease Control</i>	<i>Substance abuse and mental health</i>	<i>Supplemental Security Income</i>	<i>Section 8 housing assistance grants (b)</i>	<i>Public housing grants</i>	<i>Office of Justice Assistance—Justice programs</i>
United States	\$1,185,591	\$91,990,238	\$629,280	\$1,495,756	\$29,903	\$8,998,759	\$3,468,089	\$1,790,538
Alabama	9,930	1,454,922	8,272	20,901	623	53,193	77,348	29,575
Alaska	6,455	198,744	448	2,071	181	21,566	21,378	5,539
Arizona	5,234	1,174,075	9,900	21,565	334	39,994	80,091	53,120
Arkansas	6,604	956,235	6,601	10,735	75	36,108	76,180	17,661
California	40,180	9,021,388	73,875	203,269	1,905	1,334,654	79,930	212,711
Colorado	20,339	777,351	7,046	21,068	90	126,719	75,455	23,448
Connecticut	19,973	1,429,283	6,226	17,143	198	84,417	80,186	18,493
Delaware	2,547	215,151	1,590	4,091	49	14,169	3	7,527
Florida	15,395	3,382,113	28,511	61,542	915	279,683	82,637	98,794
Georgia	9,420	2,276,128	17,713	33,423	148	240,803	78,384	39,098
Hawaii	1,133	356,647	4,181	7,139	4	77,116	0	4,750
Idaho	6,866	268,283	2,978	5,274	145	21,774	34,898	8,143
Illinois	169,788	3,279,669	23,025	63,389	2,472	732,299	113,306	89,285
Indiana	34,277	1,654,212	9,204	34,748	735	104,817	75,688	28,231
Iowa	20,674	771,117	5,675	13,608	129	47,902	74,745	14,300
Kansas	7,303	587,594	6,367	11,799	340	32,105	65,997	11,878
Kentucky	18,025	1,540,731	9,078	18,525	646	86,260	75,508	19,793
Louisiana	3,867	2,587,713	14,828	24,166	382	91,352	78,049	28,426
Maine	15,665	642,230	3,885	5,934	184	48,524	75,071	6,365
Maryland	18,155	1,303,195	12,090	30,686	665	173,731	75,457	27,305
Massachusetts	47,904	2,545,758	13,719	35,932	691	603,868	84,040	51,112
Michigan	40,379	3,119,024	26,034	61,060	1,282	199,743	82,446	56,196
Minnesota	46,135	1,579,616	7,826	22,822	1,103	100,733	76,032	25,899
Mississippi	5,994	1,264,118	8,717	12,554	384	61,848	77,335	18,425
Missouri	30,235	1,821,506	11,311	24,835	606	198,904	82,678	50,239
Montana	7,028	291,058	2,823	4,153	76	16,810	10,210	6,021
Nebraska	13,418	448,756	5,623	6,685	87	28,481	34,342	10,941
Nevada	2,333	263,661	4,634	7,576	108	15,768	54,994	7,741
New Hampshire	9,663	391,481	4,350	5,462	113	29,524	60,069	6,238
New Jersey	41,140	2,782,369	11,776	44,620	547	364,200	94,483	74,061
New Mexico	4,092	708,604	6,661	7,403	301	22,585	54,096	18,700
New York	161,117	12,875,197	61,111	100,400	3,065	1,147,751	93,738	138,411
North Carolina	15,783	2,590,935	17,055	33,019	731	110,190	77,925	33,930
North Dakota	9,585	219,842	2,210	2,875	15	16,945	23,298	8,138
Ohio	53,911	3,971,182	17,523	69,782	2,048	272,339	89,155	67,436
Oklahoma	8,520	882,003	8,966	16,003	237	53,764	78,616	19,055
Oregon	12,773	986,854	6,820	15,975	260	76,521	75,366	16,823
Pennsylvania	70,267	4,332,858	22,533	63,246	1,505	537,367	103,759	53,198
Rhode Island	6,029	469,083	2,711	5,292	56	80,427	75,415	7,287
South Carolina	6,790	1,481,609	7,777	18,291	428	77,094	75,916	24,963
South Dakota	7,044	227,333	1,897	2,712	137	17,415	27,353	7,442
Tennessee	15,753	2,202,454	9,322	24,240	1,044	109,278	80,162	40,165
Texas	23,184	6,030,532	51,581	95,039	2,328	546,667	81,511	114,777
Utah	6,678	469,963	4,194	10,919	155	21,834	43,977	19,487
Vermont	4,765	236,373	1,703	2,981	159	20,244	25,145	3,845
Virginia	21,367	1,137,095	7,934	34,282	812	141,129	79,839	44,501
Washington	23,253	1,639,650	10,467	31,999	368	104,812	76,589	41,727
West Virginia	10,226	940,799	5,551	9,310	380	38,468	75,590	11,895
Wisconsin	42,752	1,544,993	10,593	26,228	589	107,104	75,856	28,806
Wyoming	2,087	114,486	2,020	1,777	20	6,406	14,101	2,756
Dist. of Columbia	3,099	390,166	4,508	3,992	48	91,521	85,201	5,146
American Samoa	19	3,075	617	255	0	0	0	879
Guam	34	4,729	1,593	712	0	1,529	0	1,946
No. Mariana Islands	22	1,423	448	240	0	864	0	479
Puerto Rico	319	132,536	12,981	18,831	0	129,441	78,542	24,616
U.S. Virgin Islands	66	4,148	985	544	0	0	0	2,821
U.S. undistributed	0	8,187	1,212	62,634	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Job Training Partnership Act</i>	<i>State unemployment insurance & services</i>	<i>State justice institute grants</i>	<i>Highway trust fund</i>	<i>FAA-airport trust fund</i>	<i>Federal transit administration</i>	<i>All other grants</i>
United States	\$3,230,777	\$3,180,636	\$8,216	\$19,543,853	\$1,654,552	\$4,884,945	\$31,565,919
Alabama	47,867	39,727	53	256,509	19,872	15,023	540,333
Alaska	9,570	31,415	22	230,704	68,970	7,291	223,225
Arizona	58,996	37,548	111	229,680	32,337	22,330	541,222
Arkansas	25,653	26,265	3	204,206	29,289	9,130	286,528
California	580,631	496,657	238	1,522,629	96,282	754,587	3,376,839
Colorado	34,062	44,597	325	275,404	61,504	22,298	399,288
Connecticut	37,640	67,283	0	311,301	8,170	64,927	371,891
Delaware	6,595	9,226	8	73,769	727	13,056	99,512
Florida	168,327	119,188	134	610,261	71,861	139,880	1,089,110
Georgia	58,780	63,716	142	406,359	30,370	99,600	664,995
Hawaii	14,792	16,110	7	177,069	10,970	16,120	156,499
Idaho	9,293	24,140	3	121,747	9,411	4,833	160,035
Illinois	143,099	143,454	49	600,928	86,607	337,551	1,373,499
Indiana	46,235	45,398	10	325,210	31,647	34,479	483,989
Iowa	20,689	26,221	142	230,463	14,237	16,072	303,102
Kansas	16,710	24,242	11	208,125	19,244	6,582	269,328
Kentucky	38,324	33,986	40	191,734	42,074	15,719	478,251
Louisiana	63,400	34,320	177	255,926	47,731	31,157	524,421
Maine	17,112	19,354	40	86,363	9,568	6,577	199,037
Maryland	39,481	63,655	329	314,577	13,517	116,662	530,154
Massachusetts	70,648	87,030	74	1,004,610	24,714	339,846	684,636
Michigan	97,735	134,035	213	441,308	55,953	68,512	905,226
Minnesota	33,561	54,584	13	241,577	45,864	24,375	485,238
Mississippi	35,963	23,259	3	182,468	11,543	5,952	355,959
Missouri	52,146	59,139	57	324,473	39,997	51,503	541,480
Montana	12,336	13,656	3	178,138	12,689	2,689	212,996
Nebraska	9,367	16,817	31	143,394	15,674	4,809	195,453
Nevada	17,587	25,176	106	105,844	7,859	12,876	151,386
New Hampshire	11,829	13,328	94	78,012	11,841	3,978	123,820
New Jersey	99,797	108,410	13	514,497	26,299	360,308	745,343
New Mexico	22,420	18,421	33	166,619	15,735	8,774	421,463
New York	233,242	221,688	309	980,079	76,800	879,219	2,779,727
North Carolina	54,258	64,384	68	264,854	32,459	29,713	657,990
North Dakota	7,096	14,048	2	93,712	7,286	1,720	172,134
Ohio	117,759	115,288	109	687,271	35,548	102,457	1,186,542
Oklahoma	43,421	27,698	1	211,053	9,772	13,670	430,729
Oregon	45,396	40,649	135	213,796	18,442	172,889	530,289
Pennsylvania	139,073	162,935	29	686,335	49,164	284,161	1,399,748
Rhode Island	15,922	20,259	1	117,037	18,539	14,252	117,410
South Carolina	42,900	35,242	157	206,882	45,013	18,349	333,458
South Dakota	8,018	10,115	0	137,701	8,321	1,926	211,812
Tennessee	41,097	38,622	138	348,479	34,004	26,448	646,445
Texas	210,298	171,389	31	1,074,400	182,434	210,452	1,391,020
Utah	11,693	36,269	15	142,590	12,457	28,408	258,981
Vermont	7,916	9,944	93	81,224	913	4,279	85,507
Virginia	52,072	53,997	137	339,569	54,849	38,883	559,085
Washington	74,041	90,219	19	332,340	39,465	34,936	560,235
West Virginia	42,364	19,338	3	156,020	6,151	7,697	338,217
Wisconsin	33,533	68,689	40	282,900	17,933	47,360	491,877
Wyoming	7,298	10,302	1	123,309	9,907	1,420	309,688
Dist. of Columbia	23,097	15,828	0	62,977	116	329,427	1,203,794
American Samoa	488	0	0	2,686	1,708	84	36,775
Guam	1,915	459	0	8,513	4,378	304	73,511
No. Mariana Islands	74	0	0	0	4,719	0	14,886
Puerto Rico	112,961	28,265	2	84,635	10,557	13,539	653,034
U.S. Virgin Islands	2,060	4,646	0	21,320	150	4,961	189,806
U.S. undistributed	2,139	0	4,442	2,870,267	910	897	39,125

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 included in Table 6.36.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.35

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1996 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Department of Defense							
	Military						Postal service	All other federal agencies
	Total	Total	Total	Active	Inactive	Civilian		
United States	\$169,731,101	\$72,955,074	\$43,138,019	\$38,685,092	\$4,452,927	\$29,817,055	\$42,675,500	\$54,100,527
Alabama	2,897,623	1,484,140	696,278	523,820	172,458	787,862	530,110	883,373
Alaska	1,327,453	793,945	620,966	605,440	15,526	172,979	117,071	416,437
Arizona	2,523,183	1,091,725	775,018	719,643	55,375	316,707	590,648	840,810
Arkansas	1,037,424	367,739	252,659	184,566	68,093	115,080	347,852	321,833
California	18,037,723	9,188,974	5,259,817	4,952,715	307,102	3,929,157	4,668,468	4,180,281
Colorado	3,234,543	1,318,474	927,340	834,590	92,750	391,134	716,650	1,199,419
Connecticut	1,417,972	473,173	287,107	254,212	32,895	186,066	622,920	321,879
Delaware	411,168	233,822	180,923	149,915	31,008	52,899	114,309	63,037
Florida	7,660,372	3,685,000	2,529,704	2,379,839	149,865	1,155,296	2,202,063	1,773,309
Georgia	5,904,188	3,321,599	2,180,884	1,988,127	192,757	1,140,715	1,038,951	1,543,638
Hawaii	2,408,570	2,085,399	1,382,388	1,338,345	44,043	703,011	146,028	177,143
Idaho	630,057	200,587	155,847	130,509	25,338	44,740	143,358	286,112
Illinois	5,440,017	1,589,596	1,007,612	873,397	134,215	581,984	2,251,414	1,599,007
Indiana	1,969,919	690,013	198,611	46,315	152,296	491,402	845,920	433,986
Iowa	944,096	123,983	76,354	13,527	62,827	47,629	550,320	269,793
Kansas	1,700,085	786,825	604,614	543,881	60,733	182,211	467,731	445,529
Kentucky	2,441,966	1,356,251	1,033,814	974,595	59,219	322,437	513,307	572,408
Louisiana	2,083,585	911,300	641,071	532,259	108,812	270,229	555,338	616,947
Maine	722,301	368,871	134,457	109,056	25,401	234,414	220,837	132,593
Maryland	7,323,944	2,564,522	1,068,880	954,076	114,804	1,495,642	913,824	3,845,598
Massachusetts	2,856,648	585,047	214,953	123,971	90,982	370,094	1,253,758	1,017,843
Michigan	2,778,247	523,045	142,276	50,416	91,860	380,769	1,522,979	732,223
Minnesota	1,654,706	222,399	124,184	29,783	94,401	98,215	881,875	550,432
Mississippi	1,571,452	954,523	597,055	503,396	93,659	357,468	280,823	336,106
Missouri	3,184,746	1,127,239	603,216	444,460	158,756	524,023	1,018,695	1,038,812
Montana	631,939	195,259	157,727	133,490	24,237	37,532	130,974	305,706
Nebraska	1,031,444	517,775	397,606	365,766	31,840	120,169	292,792	220,877
Nevada	849,698	392,286	321,104	304,873	16,231	71,182	203,159	254,253
New Hampshire	447,955	97,475	43,536	24,742	18,794	53,939	225,072	125,408
New Jersey	3,556,414	1,219,763	402,974	318,030	84,944	816,789	1,628,357	708,298
New Mexico	1,686,422	848,691	555,926	526,874	29,052	292,765	214,024	623,707
New York	7,156,846	1,276,839	806,602	635,461	171,141	470,237	3,410,567	2,469,440
North Carolina	4,898,359	3,184,830	2,605,628	2,504,484	101,144	579,202	1,000,833	712,696
North Dakota	643,553	390,637	336,195	311,020	25,175	54,442	109,199	143,717
Ohio	4,611,998	1,844,683	532,177	407,404	124,773	1,312,506	1,780,737	986,578
Oklahoma	2,720,513	1,696,554	1,033,623	957,126	76,497	662,931	461,009	562,950
Oregon	1,409,950	191,654	92,783	35,730	57,053	98,871	464,830	753,466
Pennsylvania	5,625,127	1,796,636	311,384	125,959	185,425	1,485,252	2,207,956	1,620,535
Rhode Island	633,646	339,765	151,474	132,192	19,282	188,291	196,392	97,489
South Carolina	2,203,242	1,484,975	1,099,145	1,003,978	95,167	385,830	400,702	317,565
South Dakota	534,450	182,982	143,759	120,517	23,242	39,223	117,669	233,799
Tennessee	2,702,165	494,489	279,920	181,744	98,176	214,569	811,071	1,396,605
Texas	11,248,970	5,679,824	3,943,817	3,675,335	268,482	1,736,007	2,615,425	2,953,721
Utah	1,477,902	760,514	245,475	184,119	61,356	155,039	257,068	460,320
Vermont	269,784	46,956	27,619	5,986	21,633	19,337	115,137	107,691
Virginia	12,321,991	9,158,394	4,992,720	4,885,942	106,778	4,165,674	1,111,965	2,051,632
Washington	4,573,911	2,773,126	1,717,571	1,608,031	109,540	1,055,555	758,865	1,041,920
West Virginia	814,784	117,067	61,200	18,084	43,116	55,867	277,140	420,577
Wisconsin	1,377,481	208,643	110,662	23,834	86,828	97,981	745,054	423,784
Wyoming	395,364	170,645	139,621	125,468	14,153	31,024	67,628	157,091
Dist. of Columbia	11,304,118	1,194,336	540,529	512,417	28,112	653,807	370,916	9,738,866
American Samoa	2,360	29	0	0	0	29	0	2,331
Guam	384,105	369,890	222,535	219,738	2,797	147,355	0	14,215
No. Mariana Islands	1,730	21	0	0	0	21	598	1,111
Puerto Rico	713,229	268,323	168,213	75,712	92,501	100,110	170,795	274,111
U.S. Virgin Islands	42,451	3,812	466	183	283	3,346	14,317	24,322
U.S. undistributed	1,297,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,297,198

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 1996**
(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	\$749,273,054	\$231,262,789	\$69,107,641	\$44,709,125	\$125,011,091	\$69,382,227	\$40,666,779	\$27,922,898	\$25,302,217
Alabama	13,616,219	3,429,919	1,341,781	986,564	2,341,708	1,128,356	964,437	724,278	247,836
Alaska	1,020,822	213,583	75,057	58,168	104,472	48,359	119,160	87,234	135,454
Arizona	12,269,323	4,028,496	988,795	727,480	1,804,510	1,127,836	779,449	777,137	184,391
Arkansas	7,983,806	2,244,254	768,988	668,160	1,249,073	635,285	397,545	350,666	246,151
California	80,432,241	22,455,503	6,029,440	4,028,651	13,682,402	8,560,775	3,929,878	3,444,074	3,513,344
Colorado	8,813,778	2,541,701	761,883	588,838	1,248,298	710,578	732,764	752,741	224,011
Connecticut	9,692,116	3,672,711	845,892	488,485	1,813,086	990,022	260,176	156,707	478,105
Delaware	2,096,438	703,756	191,926	118,984	318,091	177,077	101,726	94,158	111,229
Florida	53,348,971	17,412,711	4,138,187	2,466,242	9,442,700	6,421,658	2,796,189	2,981,955	841,265
Georgia	17,932,813	4,673,219	1,643,012	1,327,543	2,913,133	1,519,436	1,204,892	1,041,260	346,806
Hawaii	3,237,545	990,991	204,825	111,242	370,145	241,131	420,703	234,275	215,444
Idaho	2,865,190	948,883	265,972	171,804	360,182	199,578	186,733	139,348	124,759
Illinois	31,743,580	10,593,896	3,216,411	1,744,593	5,684,429	2,887,189	1,113,690	438,859	1,468,146
Indiana	15,096,435	5,487,990	1,676,454	1,011,951	2,550,414	1,291,849	573,448	268,692	263,383
Iowa	7,687,032	3,020,741	906,287	419,091	1,098,772	695,536	330,173	117,943	209,890
Kansas	7,053,652	2,475,047	721,625	365,386	1,096,135	649,980	399,109	277,684	155,886
Kentucky	11,288,865	2,941,856	1,195,244	1,101,669	1,810,348	901,830	518,412	309,485	267,161
Louisiana	12,574,578	2,853,735	1,401,785	897,588	2,656,211	1,149,518	419,666	401,425	164,098
Maine	3,653,922	1,158,914	330,913	266,856	521,109	273,213	235,429	155,436	137,837
Maryland	14,490,748	3,761,216	1,162,487	596,784	2,262,613	1,310,616	2,399,501	705,903	412,831
Massachusetts	18,730,842	5,866,820	1,516,901	1,139,654	4,054,922	1,824,454	810,944	279,525	882,199
Michigan	26,182,785	9,056,296	2,846,489	1,796,258	4,473,872	2,702,209	661,809	294,951	990,331
Minnesota	10,694,175	3,952,795	1,122,254	584,652	1,638,833	878,136	425,343	175,394	452,870
Mississippi	8,190,714	1,952,279	771,153	706,274	1,382,110	637,539	389,829	329,204	154,284
Missouri	15,667,092	5,080,334	1,567,666	1,040,006	2,730,755	1,439,369	845,758	434,837	330,073
Montana	2,415,872	769,604	238,088	162,882	315,353	178,729	179,407	98,592	70,799
Nebraska	4,215,908	1,550,080	456,304	212,878	573,413	340,910	218,588	188,010	56,315
Nevada	4,201,360	1,353,325	304,814	255,368	588,752	361,884	289,809	374,329	175,200
New Hampshire	2,842,205	1,068,378	252,203	192,657	428,826	214,204	204,198	145,798	38,478
New Jersey	23,888,653	8,353,731	2,112,128	1,194,981	4,157,356	2,434,900	974,028	310,679	1,749,039
New Mexico	4,429,045	1,202,374	387,808	283,959	520,259	317,229	411,835	310,569	86,034
New York	54,034,608	17,532,335	4,605,915	3,291,781	9,969,610	5,596,940	1,702,822	395,777	2,265,407
North Carolina	19,452,896	6,130,712	1,757,210	1,541,383	2,948,587	1,503,423	934,124	1,024,094	465,102
North Dakota	1,656,075	567,586	198,983	79,299	250,822	144,426	97,488	44,682	39,106
Ohio	31,166,179	10,156,285	3,539,951	1,911,098	5,232,964	2,853,538	1,269,624	536,932	842,564
Oklahoma	9,880,433	2,862,293	967,157	564,571	1,672,161	757,258	833,605	462,708	122,420
Oregon	8,798,344	3,139,914	794,626	484,499	1,139,789	692,560	529,430	288,122	460,800
Pennsylvania	40,972,651	13,502,271	4,102,101	1,855,448	7,834,670	4,135,916	1,863,846	614,645	1,853,780
Rhode Island	3,265,834	1,100,353	247,444	189,613	567,625	280,186	170,080	91,572	221,143
South Carolina	10,336,292	2,986,914	931,473	840,686	1,441,140	780,064	642,041	755,558	233,131
South Dakota	1,971,008	662,477	212,145	103,103	275,599	153,057	142,912	71,861	16,563
Tennessee	15,496,939	4,315,313	1,496,172	1,199,326	2,886,956	1,220,114	761,074	605,614	375,804
Texas	45,722,511	12,168,202	4,515,326	2,341,353	7,865,923	3,817,972	2,473,886	2,618,063	1,145,036
Utah	3,918,917	1,223,276	344,504	200,772	491,831	251,441	586,447	171,978	79,174
Vermont	1,485,432	523,016	146,051	104,914	223,145	107,168	64,342	43,366	57,274
Virginia	18,561,615	4,746,456	1,508,363	1,071,149	2,298,641	1,291,779	2,426,489	2,217,749	226,368
Washington	14,838,432	4,653,233	1,198,874	793,112	1,839,088	1,101,103	1,064,232	1,042,655	1,013,748
West Virginia	6,407,476	1,719,788	756,093	566,661	976,137	505,713	237,731	121,214	171,160
Wisconsin	12,924,869	5,097,062	1,396,959	782,449	1,916,883	1,084,937	399,905	190,333	510,511
Wyoming	1,194,507	386,636	114,837	71,849	162,727	83,564	87,536	58,978	36,154
Dist. of Columbia	2,596,008	350,752	113,224	74,333	347,431	197,975	886,657	60,087	112,835
American Samoa	26,346	6,344	6,287	5,266	0	0	45	2,994	0
Guam	177,396	32,789	16,351	5,884	663	347	46,052	25,972	0
No. Mariana Islands ..	5,747	604	462	142	0	0	42	1,003	0
Puerto Rico	5,626,618	1,546,002	682,418	907,106	464,766	567,130	138,328	71,749	308,671
U.S. Virgin Islands	109,079	37,038	11,943	7,680	11,651	6,231	11,408	4,044	11,817
U.S. undistributed	290,117	0	0	0	0	0	2,005	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT PAYMENTS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Veterans benefits programs</i>	<i>Supplemental security income payments</i>	<i>Food stamps</i>	<i>Housing assistance</i>	<i>Pell grants</i>	<i>Excess earned income tax credit</i>	<i>Federal Family Education Laon interest subsidies</i>	<i>Federal workers compensation payments</i>	<i>All other</i>
United States	\$19,962,706	\$24,342,709	\$22,490,213	\$7,265,497	\$4,835,108	\$20,805,563	\$2,409,190	\$1,864,557	\$11,932,745
Alabama	468,923	588,146	439,505	42,140	87,306	551,449	11,607	52,174	210,090
Alaska	61,364	22,127	53,916	0	4,567	22,454	0	8,269	6,638
Arizona	415,549	298,194	371,506	38,952	96,958	395,578	19,945	43,907	170,640
Arkansas	353,821	322,281	223,708	1,705	47,683	290,069	9,515	20,180	154,722
California	1,576,659	3,454,028	2,554,863	2,446,743	595,262	3,024,532	165,271	287,234	683,582
Colorado	334,543	215,279	210,444	0	59,146	228,407	16,321	31,507	157,317
Connecticut	153,652	187,138	175,272	233,439	30,338	107,710	8,351	10,826	80,206
Delaware	49,792	41,322	47,293	36,647	7,913	52,148	7,359	3,837	33,180
Florida	1,454,884	1,357,144	1,295,526	408,194	244,951	1,303,362	33,822	128,297	621,884
Georgia	649,410	705,042	702,846	0	111,702	762,373	12,050	58,234	261,855
Hawaii	88,867	71,896	197,060	0	11,553	46,249	2,179	19,400	11,585
Idaho	91,106	67,435	103,546	0	26,226	86,558	4,282	10,006	78,772
Illinois	472,868	1,194,463	1,034,043	157,676	169,844	798,613	64,422	36,389	668,049
Indiana	306,048	361,198	329,873	114,417	99,409	372,437	43,362	19,219	326,291
Iowa	172,105	148,847	141,111	10,781	55,388	147,730	24,189	7,021	181,427
Kansas	193,887	143,123	135,345	0	51,181	148,200	14,704	8,695	217,665
Kentucky	360,589	624,396	413,095	42,428	77,142	311,350	13,757	28,460	371,643
Louisiana	376,479	699,223	597,387	43,874	107,401	600,787	23,750	25,212	156,439
Maine	170,287	92,381	113,121	12,633	18,187	72,513	8,109	8,728	78,256
Maryland	328,607	340,607	361,556	153,564	66,866	316,543	23,241	84,493	203,320
Massachusetts	480,996	559,212	295,092	398,461	94,771	225,948	106,392	34,608	159,943
Michigan	476,184	875,218	773,360	159,643	129,925	552,325	57,765	25,760	310,390
Minnesota	296,104	240,587	219,995	101,941	67,650	195,114	30,381	17,585	294,541
Mississippi	290,831	501,940	375,931	11,431	68,461	458,933	17,808	20,847	121,860
Missouri	413,389	428,134	479,649	15,231	85,384	400,260	43,472	19,590	313,185
Montana	90,212	52,170	58,390	0	22,355	64,335	7,305	8,723	98,928
Nebraska	143,207	77,387	77,508	0	30,085	99,337	30,620	4,416	156,850
Nevada	133,170	80,063	91,215	0	10,122	114,562	5	16,166	52,576
New Hampshire	108,272	39,141	41,645	0	15,352	49,300	4,733	8,189	30,831
New Jersey	384,994	537,897	507,805	339,424	98,633	442,954	21,328	50,145	218,631
New Mexico	190,955	162,747	199,137	0	39,642	190,341	16,427	24,271	85,458
New York	951,975	2,302,149	2,053,944	760,698	483,596	1,172,388	324,238	89,473	535,560
North Carolina	694,057	655,907	551,437	164,575	100,496	708,602	20,428	41,407	211,352
North Dakota	49,808	28,311	32,267	0	17,721	36,296	10,414	2,104	56,762
Ohio	703,039	1,077,140	935,397	355,104	153,548	662,057	183,535	48,562	704,841
Oklahoma	495,153	269,316	307,753	31,421	78,860	297,820	9,669	40,823	107,445
Oregon	291,216	187,722	259,394	97,170	44,582	207,430	722	24,007	156,361
Pennsylvania	787,446	1,039,116	981,089	225,147	192,427	623,246	116,282	73,752	1,171,469
Rhode Island	90,548	83,166	77,966	28,868	20,045	51,495	15,737	6,182	23,811
South Carolina	354,146	393,611	299,357	21,782	61,855	424,702	23,233	25,520	121,079
South Dakota	77,038	48,022	40,757	0	17,620	50,046	64,989	4,449	30,370
Tennessee	482,199	648,111	541,573	55,357	81,309	507,476	24,630	55,825	240,086
Texas	1,560,200	1,405,884	2,140,168	173,070	327,333	2,269,120	185,556	140,864	574,555
Utah	99,025	82,061	87,203	0	46,504	112,496	20,580	17,837	103,788
Vermont	46,433	40,595	43,804	0	10,673	31,214	11,880	2,285	29,272
Virginia	647,714	476,208	449,959	139,054	93,744	454,494	48,935	71,992	392,521
Washington	527,625	371,354	425,901	134,623	87,489	289,149	31,851	53,079	211,316
West Virginia	206,131	271,597	251,845	37,515	37,064	140,276	5,154	9,979	393,418
Wisconsin	324,712	369,606	197,722	53,459	64,196	244,536	62,748	14,931	213,920
Wyoming	40,036	21,287	28,156	0	9,588	33,208	3,360	3,674	52,917
Dist. Of Columbia	56,697	80,804	95,119	0	13,380	57,041	109,955	14,192	25,526
American Samoa	2,929	0	0	1,540	820	0	0	94	27
Guam	6,392	0	26,824	13,306	1,306	0	0	910	600
No. Mariana Islands	376	1,976	0	626	489	0	0	0	27
Puerto Rico	377,992	0	0	249,911	257,919	0	58	0	54,568
Virgin Islands	2,065	0	41,835	-39,059	1,141	0	47	228	1,010
U.S. undistributed	0	0	0	-7,994	0	0	292,717	0	3,389

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.

Table 6.37
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS—VALUE OF AWARDS,
BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1995
(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	\$202,209,187	\$126,003,863	\$8,798,898	\$67,406,426
Alabama	3,059,430	1,881,624	106,990	1,070,816
Alaska	708,461	553,998	24,065	130,398
Arizona	3,097,967	2,433,313	117,549	547,105
Arkansas	420,563	222,881	72,337	125,345
California	26,537,278	18,399,047	981,138	7,157,093
Colorado	4,160,224	2,103,499	148,480	1,908,245
Connecticut	3,158,931	2,815,674	129,615	213,642
Delaware	189,849	120,637	42,173	27,039
Florida	8,697,586	6,230,833	453,529	2,013,224
Georgia	4,314,721	3,513,236	215,883	585,602
Hawaii	777,265	653,393	30,637	93,235
Idaho	975,795	97,880	27,380	850,535
Illinois	3,255,409	1,129,884	485,502	1,640,023
Indiana	1,678,352	1,223,331	174,335	280,686
Iowa	809,237	439,302	108,533	261,402
Kansas	1,204,032	881,567	92,102	230,363
Kentucky	2,768,726	538,936	94,659	2,135,131
Louisiana	2,098,108	1,046,728	108,798	942,582
Maine	807,509	713,301	44,521	49,687
Maryland	9,108,881	4,461,760	186,609	4,460,512
Massachusetts	6,193,046	4,942,367	260,622	990,057
Michigan	2,014,285	1,249,569	321,584	443,132
Minnesota	1,594,573	1,109,220	175,907	309,446
Mississippi	1,935,998	1,582,335	57,354	296,309
Missouri	7,239,749	5,854,274	210,485	1,174,990
Montana	335,560	133,725	26,934	174,901
Nebraska	517,300	282,481	59,059	175,760
Nevada	917,315	218,890	41,282	657,143
New Hampshire	667,530	579,604	48,139	39,787
New Jersey	4,263,074	2,970,923	337,448	954,703
New Mexico	3,689,872	653,835	44,607	2,991,430
New York	6,083,109	3,531,924	712,162	1,839,023
North Carolina	2,009,164	1,352,804	210,011	446,349
North Dakota	231,318	127,579	22,701	81,038
Ohio	4,475,318	2,630,805	359,988	1,484,525
Oklahoma	1,151,774	730,888	95,303	325,583
Oregon	629,542	133,878	90,520	405,144
Pennsylvania	5,360,408	2,986,169	455,925	1,918,314
Rhode Island	464,034	377,699	42,589	43,746
South Carolina	2,779,417	998,486	81,864	1,699,067
South Dakota	261,835	129,090	24,103	108,642
Tennessee	4,032,481	1,071,392	158,349	2,802,740
Texas	13,769,174	9,296,614	537,174	3,935,386
Utah	1,625,394	495,771	53,632	1,075,991
Vermont	259,499	207,402	23,269	28,828
Virginia	16,598,065	12,119,771	228,365	4,249,929
Washington	4,760,423	2,297,754	157,354	2,305,315
West Virginia	707,507	203,305	54,655	449,547
Wisconsin	1,109,696	506,628	148,499	454,569
Wyoming	164,348	91,854	14,130	58,364
Dist. of Columbia	4,092,937	897,129	59,371	3,136,437
American Samoa	17,626	4,129	123	13,374
Guam,	124,753	120,872	1,477	2,404
No. Marianas Islands	1,567	698	123	746
Puerto Rico	365,553	252,316	35,846	77,391
U.S. Virgin Islands	33,616	27,119	3,106	3,391
Undistributed (a)	23,904,000	16,373,740	-	7,530,260

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Amounts shown for U.S. Postal Service represent actual outlays for contractual commitments, while all other amounts shown represent the value of contract actions, and do not reflect Federal Government expenditures. Nonpostal data generally involve only current year contract actions; however, multiple-year obligations may be reflected for contract actions of less than 3

years duration. Foreign procurement contract awards are excluded from United States totals.

Foreign award total equals \$7,523,052,000, including \$6,081,301,000 for the Department of Defense and \$1,441,751,000 for all other Federal agencies.

(a) Includes awards under \$25,000 and classified location awards (Department of Defense).

FEDERAL PROCUREMENT

Table 6.38
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS—
VALUE OF AWARDS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1996
(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</i>
United States	\$200,543,115	\$128,628,822	\$10,436,999	\$61,477,294
Alabama	2,936,599	1,838,999	129,647	967,953
Alaska	803,901	565,149	28,632	210,120
Arizona	3,485,395	2,921,102	144,453	419,840
Arkansas	453,019	249,336	85,073	118,610
California	27,723,583	19,971,914	1,141,751	6,609,918
Colorado	4,656,320	3,010,286	175,269	1,470,765
Connecticut	3,122,527	2,684,617	152,345	285,565
Delaware	153,775	101,565	27,956	24,254
Florida	8,125,596	5,880,491	538,551	1,706,554
Georgia	4,741,012	3,981,794	254,093	505,125
Hawaii	1,027,398	907,306	35,713	84,379
Idaho	945,045	131,993	35,060	777,992
Illinois	3,165,199	1,184,500	550,621	1,430,078
Indiana	2,090,255	1,574,180	206,884	309,191
Iowa	777,558	371,832	134,590	271,136
Kansas	1,109,643	779,583	114,391	215,669
Kentucky	2,004,606	858,782	125,538	1,020,286
Louisiana	2,086,487	1,076,852	135,817	873,818
Maine	907,359	791,913	54,009	61,437
Maryland	8,521,750	4,090,160	223,491	4,208,099
Massachusetts	6,080,621	4,696,131	306,627	1,077,863
Michigan	2,188,854	1,249,599	372,470	566,785
Minnesota	1,534,730	963,700	215,677	355,353
Mississippi	2,326,200	1,962,533	68,680	294,987
Missouri	10,593,615	9,218,323	249,139	1,126,153
Montana	262,931	89,622	32,032	141,277
Nebraska	584,873	366,759	71,607	146,507
Nevada	1,406,672	290,489	49,686	1,066,497
New Hampshire	671,585	566,876	55,045	49,664
New Jersey	3,750,337	2,577,472	398,242	774,623
New Mexico	3,676,231	679,539	52,343	2,944,349
New York	6,319,855	3,558,545	834,111	1,927,199
North Carolina	2,293,304	1,655,034	244,770	393,500
North Dakota	209,820	106,140	26,706	76,974
Ohio	4,583,274	2,735,950	435,509	1,411,815
Oklahoma	1,205,250	776,660	112,747	315,843
Oregon	610,417	201,403	113,682	295,332
Pennsylvania	5,530,752	3,772,681	539,992	1,218,079
Rhode Island	422,850	328,714	48,031	46,105
South Carolina	2,504,519	1,016,216	97,998	1,390,305
South Dakota	248,588	109,537	28,778	110,273
Tennessee	4,317,302	1,131,991	198,361	2,986,950
Texas	13,840,351	9,073,887	639,645	4,126,819
Utah	1,072,486	393,157	62,870	616,459
Vermont	295,096	225,427	28,159	41,510
Virginia	14,528,576	10,345,629	271,949	3,910,998
Washington	4,603,131	2,380,798	185,593	2,036,740
West Virginia	513,725	203,059	67,779	242,887
Wisconsin	1,161,640	555,972	182,215	423,453
Wyoming	153,196	91,558	16,539	45,099
District of Columbia	4,579,905	1,197,256	90,714	3,291,935
American Samoa	4,161	3,014	0	1,147
Guam	112,399	109,817	0	2,582
No. Marianas Islands	1,471	579	146	746
Puerto Rico	404,700	267,117	41,771	95,812
U.S. Virgin Islands	22,287	13,658	3,502	5,127
Undistributed (a)	19,090,384	12,741,626	0	6,348,758

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Amounts shown for U.S. Postal Service represent actual outlays for contractual commitments, while all other amounts shown represent the value of contract actions, and do not reflect Federal Government expenditures. Nonpostal data generally involve only current year contract actions; however, multiple-year obligations may be reflected for contract actions of less than 3

years duration. Foreign procurement contract awards are excluded from United States totals.

Foreign award total equals \$7,499,710,000, including \$6,367,932,000 for the Department of Defense and \$1,131,778,000 for all other Federal agencies.

(a) Includes awards under \$25,000 and classified location awards (Department of Defense).

Table 6.39

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS,
BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1995**
(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		Corporation for National and Community Service (a)	All other programs
						Arts	Humanities		
United States	\$47,058,020	\$21,220,340	\$9,344,302	\$1,416,211	\$797,618	\$160,051	\$147,816	\$423,792	\$8,930,550
Alabama	621,836	353,391	144,939	8,299	36,095	1,286	845	5,164	156,763
Alaska	87,187	72,305	6,674	7,634	2,676	978	700	1,849	51,794
Arizona	476,393	321,987	78,263	114,785	14,029	2,412	1,782	7,143	103,573
Arkansas	593,386	109,234	22,857	3,261	1,581	807	846	7,021	72,861
California	4,867,984	2,948,099	1,342,502	208,863	202,572	16,725	8,069	30,206	1,139,162
Colorado	823,289	379,389	159,771	22,061	21,258	1,340	1,291	6,137	167,531
Connecticut	542,071	361,287	202,204	22,649	3,849	2,200	5,495	5,221	119,669
Delaware	114,212	83,945	5,389	10,689	1,568	1,465	1,058	1,546	62,230
Florida	1,195,434	493,665	143,082	51,022	22,097	2,430	2,540	15,339	257,155
Georgia	775,141	364,433	139,607	34,040	20,313	3,251	4,053	8,394	154,775
Hawaii	169,492	112,135	32,884	160	4,583	1,046	1,440	1,560	70,462
Idaho	214,552	64,112	3,249	4,036	536	748	706	1,557	53,280
Illinois	1,607,389	692,233	303,698	73,851	13,843	5,055	8,285	11,899	275,602
Indiana	1,228,198	249,306	89,850	30,036	7,125	1,035	2,208	4,971	114,081
Iowa	1,432,381	181,754	80,750	17,661	4,561	1,064	927	4,893	71,898
Kansas	769,286	127,683	44,535	4,583	2,493	878	1,193	6,794	67,207
Kentucky	542,929	169,896	39,742	11,195	1,468	2,052	883	5,207	109,349
Louisiana	1,154,274	214,965	64,595	8,656	5,700	1,027	1,115	5,448	128,424
Maine	151,142	86,171	30,264	2,682	1,641	993	1,347	3,994	45,250
Maryland	3,163,592	917,836	597,815	42,614	41,501	3,280	3,821	14,959	213,846
Massachusetts	1,858,293	1,476,851	936,404	52,643	45,460	6,730	12,934	17,166	405,514
Michigan	1,069,098	659,662	265,638	81,516	19,087	1,605	4,219	7,411	280,186
Minnesota	1,323,788	411,980	198,319	2,985	3,476	7,252	2,720	5,932	191,296
Mississippi	346,691	120,892	13,696	8,577	3,195	932	959	3,314	90,219
Missouri	1,579,584	348,315	219,680	17,886	5,767	2,802	2,061	7,997	92,122
Montana	575,139	79,346	9,642	10,002	1,532	988	780	5,423	50,979
Nebraska	658,573	86,653	29,079	12,118	1,852	958	858	2,071	39,717
Nevada	187,896	142,263	9,067	2,962	1,082	897	789	1,715	125,751
New Hampshire	157,314	100,902	38,670	10,395	8,279	963	1,706	2,924	37,965
New Jersey	689,579	428,320	120,017	52,740	8,552	3,071	3,347	11,090	229,503
New Mexico	37,929	185,960	42,238	13,128	8,893	2,447	1,733	4,615	112,906
New York	2,486,079	1,575,368	890,102	117,248	25,979	35,209	21,102	33,266	452,462
North Carolina	848,002	620,272	369,971	20,047	10,263	2,581	3,885	9,584	203,941
North Dakota	530,342	80,151	6,289	1,790	708	580	473	821	69,490
Ohio	1,063,225	558,145	277,114	15,759	37,870	5,009	4,144	9,970	208,279
Oklahoma	537,150	135,834	33,830	6,427	1,690	1,120	567	3,529	88,671
Oregon	504,821	306,890	105,480	26,729	5,325	2,422	1,564	3,587	161,783
Pennsylvania	1,911,486	1,117,979	542,937	68,254	16,789	4,700	5,630	16,944	462,725
Rhode Island	158,273	104,567	42,532	14,461	3,926	987	1,621	4,055	36,985
South Carolina	337,993	191,877	40,246	9,034	2,689	1,149	816	3,268	134,675
South Dakota	311,158	44,128	7,477	2,086	989	737	592	1,287	30,960
Tennessee	544,759	306,682	156,001	14,173	8,249	1,930	1,673	6,271	118,385
Texas	2,770,501	1,083,736	476,520	38,098	59,599	5,678	4,875	31,484	467,482
Utah	346,361	173,997	76,536	3,090	8,654	981	918	2,090	81,728
Vermont	79,048	58,740	27,952	506	291	1,238	1,051	2,041	25,661
Virginia	1,488,725	496,754	167,780	30,243	29,120	1,454	4,660	7,753	255,744
Washington	1,073,969	603,123	324,178	48,593	10,823	3,136	2,152	14,122	200,119
West Virginia	195,274	140,795	15,205	35,440	24,026	941	588	2,822	61,773
Wisconsin	785,646	342,651	174,810	4,111	11,349	1,558	2,923	4,291	143,609
Wyoming	85,188	36,648	2,855	130	906	1,118	710	1,710	29,219
Dist. of Columbia	1,456,066	761,965	158,143	7,717	17,718	6,869	5,454	40,222	525,842
American Samoa	3,740	3,692	382	0	0	276	221	136	2,677
Guam	20,408	6,415	819	536	0	211	259	607	3,983
No. Marianas Islands ...	3,306	3,278	220	0	0	236	252	60	2,510
Puerto Rico	191,162	111,874	30,292	7,997	3,992	957	728	4,231	63,677
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,447	9,958	1,540	8	0	281	283	689	7,157

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>Direct payments – other than for individuals</i>							
<i>Department of Agriculture</i>							
<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Feed grain production stabilization payments</i>	<i>Conservation Reserve Program</i>	<i>Crop insurance claims & payments</i>	<i>Wheat production stabilization payments</i>	<i>Other agricultural programs</i>	<i>All other programs</i>
United States	\$25,837,680	\$2,217,369	\$1,733,120	\$1,436,209	\$985,928	\$2,071,229	\$17,393,825
Alabama	268,445	2,336	23,550	1,860	2,357	21,682	216,660
Alaska	14,882	103	893	11	0	4,401	9,474
Arizona	154,406	1,586	1	1,041	2,912	3,729	145,137
Arkansas	484,152	4,172	11,958	12,604	16,108	348,925	90,385
California	1,919,885	8,420	8,597	11,041	17,354	233,606	1,640,867
Colorado	443,900	32,742	79,021	4,047	38,852	39,765	249,473
Connecticut	180,784	489	0	25,309	0	1,362	153,624
Delaware	30,267	1,679	61	215	276	742	27,294
Florida	701,769	1,149	5,354	2,401	339	51,047	641,479
Georgia	410,708	6,022	26,300	16,120	6,479	26,722	329,065
Hawaii	57,357	0	7	0	0	1,093	56,257
Idaho	150,440	15,392	38,330	2,963	37,815	21,943	33,997
Illinois	915,156	318,331	60,809	16,253	16,316	32,869	470,578
Indiana	978,892	139,506	33,520	6,314	7,809	7,911	783,832
Iowa	1,250,627	420,400	180,900	525,260	148	15,782	108,137
Kansas	641,603	106,782	151,919	108,197	171,071	22,835	80,799
Kentucky	373,033	23,578	25,790	3,679	4,443	6,345	309,198
Louisiana	939,309	2,746	6,394	5,545	2,897	158,744	762,983
Maine	64,971	512	1,769	1,236	1	12,071	49,382
Maryland	2,245,756	7,107	1,418	1,020	1,301	2,787	2,232,123
Massachusetts	381,442	317	1	396	0	1,555	379,173
Michigan	409,436	61,997	19,604	6,695	9,045	37,275	274,820
Minnesota	911,808	197,078	101,407	274,446	44,815	71,975	222,087
Mississippi	225,799	2,345	34,851	8,505	3,861	89,652	86,585
Missouri	1,231,269	58,507	107,222	9,409	20,605	64,043	971,483
Montana	495,793	30,680	104,382	224,406	77,545	19,712	39,068
Nebraska	571,920	270,866	76,432	5,874	36,809	29,071	152,868
Nevada	45,633	150	113	199	444	4,659	40,068
New Hampshire	56,412	179	0	10	0	909	55,314
New Jersey	261,259	1,591	36	198	229	2,572	256,633
New Mexico	151,969	5,897	18,240	1,722	5,101	24,660	96,349
New York	910,711	18,456	3,272	2,724	2,158	6,884	877,217
North Carolina	227,730	13,001	6,431	7,475	3,682	13,969	183,172
North Dakota	450,191	64,760	111,111	50,142	145,766	50,978	27,434
Ohio	505,080	86,499	25,770	7,096	14,639	12,213	358,863
Oklahoma	401,316	6,735	48,985	7,889	90,095	56,290	191,322
Oregon	197,931	3,749	25,549	813	22,073	13,445	132,302
Pennsylvania	793,507	11,722	5,933	1,049	683	20,388	753,732
Rhode Island	53,706	3	0	14	0	615	53,074
South Carolina	146,116	7,134	11,225	3,453	4,562	9,662	110,080
South Dakota	267,030	78,533	70,189	3,162	43,723	48,923	22,500
Tennessee	238,077	8,958	23,341	5,923	4,468	8,859	186,528
Texas	1,686,765	89,101	159,116	18,974	60,903	312,838	1,045,833
Utah	172,364	2,161	8,992	307	3,021	14,653	143,230
Vermont	20,308	578	12	135	1	2,203	17,379
Virginia	991,971	6,917	3,898	964	2,225	15,599	962,368
Washington	470,846	14,808	52,270	2,246	58,677	47,791	295,054
West Virginia	54,479	1,036	29	113	49	5,157	48,095
Wisconsin	442,995	78,172	47,607	46,230	1,226	15,770	253,990
Wyoming	48,540	2,388	9,663	337	3,046	18,738	14,368
Dist. of Columbia	694,101	0	820	0	0	34,453	658,828
American Samoa	48	0	0	0	0	20	28
Guam	13,993	0	0	0	0	17	13,976
No. Marianas Islands	28	0	0	0	0	0	28
Puerto Rico	79,288	0	29	190	0	1,227	77,842
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,489	0	0	0	0	84	1,405

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Federal employees life and health insurance program</i>	<i>Postal service</i>	<i>Legal service corporation grants</i>	<i>National flood insurance claims payments</i>	<i>Other</i>
United States	\$10,731,577	\$2,008,898	\$389,920	\$1,022,285	\$3,241,145
Alabama	169,884	24,427	7,565	811	13,973
Alaska	1,655	5,494	1,714	251	360
Arizona	107,994	26,838	9,572	526	207
Arkansas	49,981	16,515	4,626	113	19,150
California	898,764	224,006	45,634	110,092	362,371
Colorado	160,441	33,900	4,487	169	50,476
Connecticut	79,687	29,593	2,775	797	40,772
Delaware	14,606	9,629	761	35	2,263
Florida	430,736	103,546	17,393	28,359	61,445
Georgia	219,547	49,289	9,807	14,978	35,444
Hawaii	46,522	6,995	1,425	1,007	308
Idaho	19,137	6,251	1,739	13	6,857
Illinois	197,679	110,846	15,089	4,249	142,715
Indiana	98,504	39,803	6,577	222	638,726
Iowa	44,421	24,779	3,239	104	35,594
Kansas	53,939	21,028	2,840	1,346	1,646
Kentucky	250,120	21,612	6,934	574	29,958
Louisiana	85,696	24,840	9,773	554,705	87,969
Maine	5,692	10,165	1,788	70	11,667
Maryland	2,157,300	42,605	4,322	459	27,437
Massachusetts	178,783	59,503	8,513	495	131,879
Michigan	122,958	73,422	12,882	68	65,490
Minnesota	116,143	40,162	5,126	47	60,609
Mississippi	48,889	13,095	7,027	16,117	1,457
Missouri	863,249	48,056	6,759	17,273	36,146
Montana	17,116	6,149	1,556	7	14,240
Nebraska	32,874	13,484	1,869	135	104,506
Nevada	29,151	9,425	1,379	101	12
New Hampshire	34,073	10,991	948	8	9,294
New Jersey	124,213	77,044	7,446	2,540	45,390
New Mexico	65,440	10,184	3,517	24	17,184
New York	384,599	162,596	26,611	2,699	300,712
North Carolina	107,917	47,948	9,668	8,405	9,234
North Dakota	14,379	5,183	1,157	214	6,501
Ohio	199,461	82,190	13,932	3,259	60,021
Oklahoma	123,627	21,759	5,582	5,768	34,586
Oregon	86,132	20,667	4,160	48	21,295
Pennsylvania	467,728	104,093	13,741	2,190	165,980
Rhode Island	30,880	9,724	1,044	143	11,283
South Carolina	72,402	18,691	5,506	6,375	7,106
South Dakota	7,744	5,503	2,199	120	6,934
Tennessee	93,973	36,153	7,993	1,038	47,371
Texas	414,489	122,643	32,359	229,485	246,857
Utah	107,813	12,245	2,076	0	21,096
Vermont	5,114	5,313	811	207	5,934
Virginia	863,354	52,139	6,765	4,191	35,919
Washington	199,658	93,926	6,204	669	52,597
West Virginia	30,403	12,478	3,549	1,402	263
Wisconsin	67,892	33,904	5,366	217	146,611
Wyoming	10,303	3,226	796	17	26
Dist. of Columbia	636,852	13,555	3,806	0	4,615
American Samoa	28	0	0	0	0
Guam	13,452	337	187	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	28	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	48,210	8,184	20,865	144	439
U.S. Virgin Islands	709	461	0	235	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. 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 2. See text for additional information.

(a) Corporation for National and Community Service grants include the following federal domestic assistance programs; the Foster Grandparent Program; Retired Senior Volunteer Program; Volunteer Demonstration Program; Literacy Corps (VISTA); Learn and Serve America; Americorps; Planning and Program Development; Training and Technical Assistance; and Points of Light Foundation.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.40

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1996 (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		Corporation for National and Community Service(a)	All other programs
						Arts	Humanities		
United States	\$46,967,765	\$21,446,137	\$9,532,741	\$2,515,139	\$706,619	\$77,111	\$91,015	\$450,980	\$8,072,532
Alabama	634,359	343,379	159,349	11,048	29,230	540	614	6,705	135,893
Alaska	137,788	85,171	6,985	9,722	1,294	595	869	2,638	63,068
Arizona	446,269	282,773	79,952	75,862	16,286	2,690	540	5,623	101,820
Arkansas	470,131	108,676	22,733	4,956	527	460	753	5,292	73,955
California	4,839,074	3,070,631	1,355,754	354,177	232,733	7,595	7,385	28,755	1,084,232
Colorado	894,363	503,499	158,662	170,370	21,248	1,198	629	5,447	145,945
Connecticut	602,463	377,273	202,766	28,789	4,050	1,472	1,163	8,581	130,452
Delaware	101,722	74,559	8,255	11,014	1,527	361	908	7,860	44,634
Florida	1,589,308	511,738	139,331	54,260	15,512	1,189	1,214	15,056	285,176
Georgia	794,229	359,494	138,656	33,393	12,502	1,660	838	12,264	160,181
Hawaii	217,219	115,900	29,133	19,500	4,842	664	917	1,090	59,754
Idaho	148,685	50,997	4,118	3,484	291	400	468	1,786	40,450
Illinois	1,651,500	767,810	313,831	129,741	11,988	2,472	4,964	12,779	292,035
Indiana	1,401,732	241,976	91,730	46,271	3,919	671	1,233	7,594	90,558
Iowa	1,969,817	193,562	83,934	20,335	5,455	538	716	4,361	78,223
Kansas	783,586	128,387	44,105	12,846	1,778	663	764	5,879	62,352
Kentucky	527,860	145,353	44,948	11,847	1,134	934	663	7,820	78,007
Louisiana	638,255	254,420	64,389	17,298	4,824	532	541	6,937	159,899
Maine	135,094	75,888	31,479	10,319	1,026	501	620	2,438	29,505
Maryland	3,160,098	923,402	567,173	59,088	38,059	1,676	3,235	12,187	241,984
Massachusetts	1,974,862	1,607,910	981,817	197,093	38,900	3,615	5,924	21,791	358,770
Michigan	941,185	585,143	277,070	82,960	10,129	1,021	2,278	10,058	201,627
Minnesota	1,438,724	443,867	201,598	39,661	3,017	3,269	1,144	8,283	186,895
Mississippi	341,607	115,748	13,224	8,888	3,080	532	542	3,163	86,319
Missouri	1,558,321	421,536	229,724	20,832	4,548	1,445	1,135	10,668	153,184
Montana	698,247	69,979	9,495	14,184	5,489	485	610	3,688	36,028
Nebraska	531,419	87,662	29,522	9,611	1,352	557	447	2,059	44,114
Nevada	93,807	47,084	9,562	8,235	851	431	694	2,892	24,419
New Hampshire	149,161	89,579	41,593	12,726	7,530	621	1,206	3,779	22,124
New Jersey	644,840	368,629	121,727	64,070	7,339	1,380	2,453	13,891	157,769
New Mexico	339,788	196,382	43,083	16,589	5,458	1,153	1,261	2,817	126,021
New York	2,596,018	1,686,506	934,647	235,711	22,986	13,956	12,416	40,385	426,405
North Carolina	900,137	641,897	382,034	58,503	8,099	1,200	3,164	7,866	181,031
North Dakota	326,389	82,102	8,492	3,792	942	429	481	685	67,281
Ohio	1,005,286	534,683	286,327	51,556	21,231	2,216	2,537	11,719	159,097
Oklahoma	444,460	131,435	35,954	10,960	1,377	478	917	4,456	77,293
Oregon	557,005	297,104	101,346	34,376	4,286	922	1,483	5,062	149,629
Pennsylvania	1,920,427	1,018,237	564,094	128,951	14,795	2,154	3,070	14,729	290,444
Rhode Island	159,446	97,643	42,383	16,516	2,548	612	1,467	4,411	29,706
South Carolina	325,182	182,861	40,059	15,605	2,470	637	893	3,610	119,587
South Dakota	251,572	49,312	5,474	3,528	972	397	436	1,142	37,363
Tennessee	565,182	296,360	161,779	15,262	6,116	631	812	5,713	106,047
Texas	2,384,994	1,018,392	500,357	87,635	40,945	3,340	3,316	25,817	356,982
Utah	278,023	167,563	70,049	21,562	3,767	668	744	2,865	67,908
Vermont	83,886	63,672	26,168	4,404	471	595	611	2,376	29,047
Virginia	1,485,595	430,668	160,090	63,943	17,994	840	2,360	7,840	177,601
Washington	1,079,033	655,277	339,492	57,763	8,434	1,972	1,018	15,273	231,325
West Virginia	234,970	135,805	16,208	39,613	23,910	490	446	4,477	50,661
Wisconsin	815,523	406,485	174,091	44,184	9,489	768	1,595	5,719	170,639
Wyoming	63,204	28,533	2,928	7,523	637	397	583	1,024	15,441
Dist. of Columbia	1,417,240	759,777	144,847	47,671	16,225	1,690	4,271	35,311	509,762
American Samoa	3,643	3,643	412	0	0	250	209	282	2,490
Guam	19,690	6,285	907	159	0	211	237	451	4,320
No. Marianas Islands	4,456	4,381	504	0	0	240	229	0	3,408
Puerto Rico	172,727	90,902	26,980	6,712	3,007	461	696	5,084	47,962
U.S. Virgin Islands	16,501	6,544	1,421	41	0	237	296	502	4,047
Undistributed	1,663	1,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,663

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>Direct payments – other than for individuals</i>							
<i>Department of Agriculture</i>							
<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Feed grain production stabilization payments</i>	<i>Conservation Reserve Program</i>	<i>Crop insurance claims & payments</i>	<i>Wheat production stabilization payments</i>	<i>Other agricultural programs</i>	<i>All other programs</i>
United States	\$25,521,628	\$1,748,043	\$1,728,686	\$3,001,403	\$353,529	\$1,315,736	\$17,374,231
Alabama	290,980	2,804	23,485	5,570	2,492	22,288	234,341
Alaska	52,617	16	892	22	0	43,425	8,262
Arizona	163,496	1,228	1	1,726	2,073	16,853	141,615
Arkansas	361,455	5,627	11,966	23,046	7,884	216,234	96,698
California	1,768,443	5,333	8,642	36,336	8,961	146,689	1,562,482
Colorado	390,864	24,098	78,885	7,629	14,034	20,753	245,465
Connecticut	225,190	514	0	86,204	0	856	137,616
Delaware	27,163	1,816	62	587	378	321	23,999
Florida	1,077,570	1,286	5,425	7,882	396	35,139	1,027,442
Georgia	434,735	8,339	26,337	39,234	5,616	27,785	327,424
Hawaii	101,319	0	7	66	0	558	100,688
Idaho	97,688	3,411	38,489	4,736	13,724	4,803	32,525
Illinois	883,690	253,750	60,354	50,811	9,745	35,535	473,495
Indiana	1,159,756	119,062	33,299	9,445	5,215	4,541	988,194
Iowa	1,776,255	326,135	179,027	1,151,295	634	5,783	113,381
Kansas	655,199	93,321	151,777	272,837	46,706	10,810	79,748
Kentucky	382,507	21,947	25,324	12,936	2,358	4,908	315,034
Louisiana	383,835	4,201	6,362	8,804	2,731	118,420	243,317
Maine	59,206	397	1,734	981	2	1,686	54,406
Maryland	2,236,696	6,586	1,379	1,446	882	1,392	2,225,011
Massachusetts	366,952	311	1	678	1	1,288	364,673
Michigan	356,042	47,703	19,553	9,011	4,027	6,079	269,669
Minnesota	994,857	150,593	100,710	472,201	11,268	12,287	247,798
Mississippi	225,859	3,212	34,945	15,454	4,049	92,006	76,193
Missouri	1,136,785	53,078	107,061	21,526	12,836	48,720	893,564
Montana	628,268	7,778	103,493	449,750	19,353	7,145	40,749
Nebraska	443,757	212,574	76,384	10,041	7,813	10,128	126,817
Nevada	46,723	127	113	315	236	989	44,943
New Hampshire	59,582	210	0	128	0	443	58,801
New Jersey	276,211	1,327	37	1,412	149	1,035	272,251
New Mexico	143,406	5,224	18,060	4,613	3,326	16,293	95,890
New York	909,512	15,639	3,168	4,168	1,167	8,158	877,212
North Carolina	258,240	15,477	6,481	14,332	3,751	18,116	200,083
North Dakota	244,287	20,980	110,011	50,742	22,250	6,245	34,059
Ohio	470,603	71,129	25,640	11,282	7,769	3,355	351,428
Oklahoma	313,025	6,459	48,992	22,596	39,216	10,885	184,877
Oregon	259,901	1,650	25,526	1,622	7,922	10,612	212,569
Pennsylvania	902,190	11,062	5,905	2,963	628	11,620	870,012
Rhode Island	61,803	5	0	18	0	631	61,149
South Carolina	142,321	6,521	11,267	5,646	2,689	8,594	107,604
South Dakota	202,260	63,453	71,949	11,580	21,349	8,496	25,433
Tennessee	268,822	9,077	23,191	12,335	2,815	25,499	195,905
Texas	1,366,602	80,944	158,691	59,884	38,253	208,231	820,599
Utah	110,460	1,076	9,009	1,062	1,562	4,030	93,721
Vermont	20,214	595	12	215	2	1,607	17,783
Virginia	1,054,927	6,891	3,887	2,889	1,598	11,900	1,027,762
Washington	423,756	5,363	52,186	4,604	13,671	15,948	331,984
West Virginia	99,165	972	29	429	68	1,675	95,992
Wisconsin	409,038	67,163	47,373	81,158	1,084	4,010	208,250
Wyoming	34,671	1,579	9,769	526	846	6,609	15,342
Dist. of Columbia	657,463	0	1,767	0	0	32,444	623,252
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	13,405	0	0	0	0	2	13,403
No. Marianas Islands	75	0	0	0	0	49	26
Puerto Rico	81,825	0	29	6,630	0	1,661	73,505
U.S. Virgin Islands	9,957	0	0	0	0	167	9,790
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

(a) Corporation for National and Community Service grants include the following federal domestic assistance programs: the Foster Grandparent Program; Retired Senior Volunteer Program; Volunteers in Service to America;

Senior Companion Program; Volunteer Demonstration Program; Literacy Corps (VISTA); Learn and Serve America; Americorps; Planning and Program Development; Training and Technical Assistance; and Points of Light Foundation.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.41

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1995 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Direct loans					
	Total	Commodity loans-price supports	Farmers Home Administration rural housing loans	Federal Direct student loans	Housing for the elderly or handicapped	Other direct loans
United States	\$ 25,923,086	\$ 9,432,577	\$ 3,506,983	\$ 5,160,728	\$ 534,435	\$ 7,288,363
Alabama	303,586	22,258	71,276	143,164	7,184	59,704
Alaska	18,898	30	15,389	0	833	2,646
Arizona	102,382	2,450	53,856	13,315	2,945	29,816
Arkansas	759,706	526,893	79,834	115,296	4,088	33,595
California	6,272,223	576,292	203,730	385,913	72,285	5,034,003
Colorado	320,084	53,730	37,702	201,345	1,475	25,832
Connecticut	51,322	223	15,073	16,504	9,177	10,345
Delaware	23,201	1,912	9,296	9,354	244	2,395
Florida	550,815	146,787	121,516	168,221	34,999	79,292
Georgia	732,883	118,814	128,191	173,805	13,341	298,732
Hawaii	48,367	0	35,016	84	8,012	5,255
Idaho	166,944	28,924	48,169	79,358	781	9,712
Illinois	1,247,473	782,046	87,586	253,249	20,002	104,590
Indiana	664,168	383,693	99,073	132,742	6,411	42,249
Iowa	1,767,262	1,410,984	90,371	204,016	7,541	54,350
Kansas	215,386	128,644	50,140	17,709	1,002	17,891
Kentucky	353,840	151,016	71,063	83,344	3,164	45,253
Louisiana	452,750	189,713	81,472	21,711	19,826	140,028
Maine	97,944	66	58,389	7,351	0	32,138
Maryland	164,370	15,118	45,676	75,412	13,223	14,941
Massachusetts	328,769	140	43,831	221,900	26,264	36,634
Michigan	720,928	132,657	126,141	406,026	19,528	36,576
Minnesota	1,428,411	1,143,180	134,841	85,647	9,029	55,714
Mississippi	675,823	547,040	74,640	6,303	277	47,563
Missouri	517,764	180,158	87,962	143,858	12,390	93,396
Montana	128,412	68,449	25,375	25,231	0	9,357
Nebraska	730,688	657,816	52,340	5,883	32	14,617
Nevada	36,943	11	14,411	11,510	0	11,011
New Hampshire	36,300	0	23,923	1,458	2,227	8,692
New Jersey	246,371	4,146	23,891	188,472	10,104	19,758
New Mexico	74,621	4,034	28,425	38,452	374	3,336
New York	588,299	35,974	84,620	346,811	77,177	43,717
North Carolina	446,034	144,739	138,370	88,510	7,614	66,801
North Dakota	318,600	257,208	38,877	3,438	0	19,077
Ohio	696,153	211,143	102,159	293,495	44,924	44,432
Oklahoma	167,322	13,600	63,455	48,070	4,512	37,685
Oregon	242,732	7,057	49,545	119,715	6,672	59,743
Pennsylvania	283,705	19,058	137,664	45,952	24,898	56,133
Rhode Island	73,262	0	7,365	58,567	5,966	1,364
South Carolina	158,247	12,264	55,185	49,602	2,696	38,500
South Dakota	356,021	289,041	42,883	703	700	22,694
Tennessee	348,377	131,840	111,646	51,702	9,080	44,109
Texas	1,030,549	501,858	217,425	65,015	8,829	237,422
Utah	318,206	293,614	17,645	280	1,274	5,393
Vermont	53,529	109	17,661	23,676	0	12,083
Virginia	469,875	50,296	76,018	277,084	8,347	58,130
Washington	275,751	31,129	58,003	139,719	6,125	40,775
West Virginia	166,017	1,131	38,510	101,066	2,207	23,103
Wisconsin	350,874	153,293	84,335	83,031	2,170	28,045
Wyoming	26,059	2,003	19,434	262	0	4,360
Dist. of Columbia	99,571	0	0	66,044	11,475	22,052
American Samoa	49	0	0	0	0	49
Guam	5,536	0	3,702	3	0	1,831
No. Marianas Islands	3,283	0	254	0	0	3,029
Puerto Rico	197,003	0	97,035	61,174	3,012	35,782
U.S. Virgin Islands	9,414	0	6,593	174	0	2,647

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	\$101,694,615	\$41,816,652	\$20,558,468	\$8,384,304	\$3,267,915	\$3,234,008	\$10,446,052	\$13,987,216	\$359,558,418
Alabama	1,033,550	444,492	52,251	125,804	8,181	30,272	164,239	208,311	2,560,529
Alaska	479,695	256,611	0	87,791	13,555	6,092	70,273	45,373	194,388
Arizona	1,831,512	1,171,324	0	222,297	36,910	5,896	155,043	240,042	2,205,601
Arkansas	878,205	368,799	120,264	67,638	2,376	80,160	103,908	135,060	881,569
California	12,943,948	6,778,521	1,170,294	865,323	689,637	81,173	1,676,196	1,682,804	29,393,531
Colorado	2,772,984	1,260,425	262,795	287,220	176,759	67,162	294,188	424,435	1,700,360
Connecticut	1,125,160	486,848	177,627	53,369	75,188	17,123	169,124	145,881	2,969,244
Delaware	234,501	138,684	22,116	34,203	544	4,994	27,308	6,652	1,400,633
Florida	4,520,974	2,471,755	500,185	585,986	162,460	30,768	375,813	394,007	148,169,231
Georgia	2,798,051	1,284,435	253,319	372,097	44,136	104,739	369,728	369,597	5,719,821
Hawaii	254,829	52,592	0	22,386	118,747	18,510	21,645	20,949	4,543,360
Idaho	542,886	265,923	0	58,933	3,145	56,004	99,926	58,955	455,456
Illinois	3,895,860	1,932,402	575,336	187,853	266,085	119,701	347,007	467,476	5,039,948
Indiana	6,714,712	856,986	5,270,473	141,994	12,945	70,368	107,775	254,171	2,017,281
Iowa	878,432	110,100	214,155	27,198	3,614	207,201	163,060	153,104	2,612,882
Kansas	731,900	279,222	0	67,628	3,359	101,350	166,275	114,066	1,343,693
Kentucky	905,177	334,661	230,836	86,907	10,207	45,187	73,332	124,047	1,113,782
Louisiana	1,215,136	412,554	185,783	100,099	4,662	211,453	167,500	133,085	25,460,384
Maine	366,704	84,450	119,921	32,671	1,616	16,539	69,986	41,521	561,047
Maryland	3,187,892	1,844,953	86,338	370,573	307,099	7,911	120,759	450,259	3,758,159
Massachusetts	2,272,507	388,415	906,472	92,906	31,799	12,997	192,573	647,345	4,079,797
Michigan	2,103,301	947,821	334,617	152,471	32,664	90,159	212,212	333,357	1,832,883
Minnesota	2,981,565	1,200,700	707,886	140,734	110,526	166,462	218,845	436,412	2,015,958
Mississippi	735,318	319,352	0	59,167	352	104,271	149,922	102,254	2,933,937
Missouri	1,713,029	653,670	239,455	123,381	14,916	95,262	260,793	325,552	1,767,346
Montana	590,818	169,572	89,420	24,819	3,692	32,398	146,181	124,736	460,468
Nebraska	1,073,409	238,204	351,092	59,569	812	141,684	64,434	217,614	1,909,375
Nevada	1,140,334	699,311	0	155,910	64,763	9,673	60,437	150,240	969,424
New Hampshire	452,030	134,424	76,167	42,436	13,192	1,026	123,589	61,196	299,394
New Jersey	2,242,821	1,135,094	287,991	145,245	123,601	6,474	210,311	334,105	16,739,851
New Mexico	605,545	258,420	84,934	86,341	4,904	25,474	91,052	54,420	572,088
New York	6,435,882	1,861,804	1,553,863	140,600	12,421	62,597	513,364	2,291,233	12,433,493
North Carolina	1,920,236	786,588	149,559	455,294	42,079	91,956	136,778	257,982	7,373,715
North Dakota	370,531	107,542	70,248	15,046	3,529	68,369	62,985	42,812	1,002,131
Ohio	2,579,068	1,252,185	360,113	222,593	108,001	51,892	259,741	324,543	2,266,233
Oklahoma	1,196,018	432,218	266,605	117,216	5,752	123,195	104,539	146,493	1,225,994
Oregon	917,629	395,403	114,889	80,359	9,372	18,199	143,578	155,829	1,229,705
Pennsylvania	3,502,114	918,757	1,808,746	159,404	39,135	49,471	279,207	247,394	4,307,039
Rhode Island	467,836	137,443	132,384	23,614	9,050	1,674	63,313	100,358	1,031,451
South Carolina	900,221	253,147	195,931	108,846	7,409	35,153	89,954	209,781	11,200,345
South Dakota	409,962	78,615	107,485	21,092	315	94,520	74,758	33,177	643,297
Tennessee	2,072,181	1,241,887	296,997	175,703	34,522	46,306	138,467	138,299	1,009,394
Texas	6,245,547	2,657,136	1,155,771	644,779	45,325	291,775	856,846	593,915	27,662,831
Utah	1,270,254	648,356	189,563	71,699	56,118	10,075	127,269	167,174	126,564
Vermont	245,138	14,150	96,497	9,632	1,619	27,267	88,339	7,634	156,535
Virginia	3,319,227	1,664,147	292,629	681,750	287,843	15,256	137,147	240,455	6,227,214
Washington	2,305,672	911,858	376,489	402,512	82,885	39,676	305,905	186,347	1,929,199
West Virginia	183,479	65,556	0	21,343	54	42,606	41,059	12,861	706,276
Wisconsin	1,955,964	116,366	1,070,695	87,198	2,414	155,026	309,462	214,803	1,243,137
Wyoming	255,163	113,284	0	17,229	1,896	29,146	51,974	41,634	157,906
Dist. of Columbia	397,161	85,421	0	11,940	17,170	0	13,688	268,942	324,593
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,761
Guam	4,043	0	0	1,044	0	0	1,607	1,392	13,932
No. Marianas Islands ...	90	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,502,030	1,088,052	0	33,594	157,363	11,370	166,092	45,559	1,358,570
U.S. Virgin Islands	16,404	6,018	278	873	1,196	0	6,460	1,579	245,679

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.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.42

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1996 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Direct loans					
	Total	Commodity loans-price supports	Farmers Home Administration rural housing loans	Federal Direct student loans	Housing for the elderly or handicapped	Other direct loans
United States	\$ 20,342,044	\$ 5,062,034	\$ 3,711,824	\$ 8,430,200	\$ 536,149	\$ 2,601,837
Alabama	350,689	5,773	76,122	222,700	7,135	38,959
Alaska	30,390	48	16,041	200	522	13,579
Arizona	269,014	1,852	73,848	174,400	4,631	14,283
Arkansas	366,532	223,923	90,676	18,900	3,417	29,616
California	2,016,871	391,476	228,379	762,900	65,231	568,885
Colorado	489,938	185,127	45,736	235,900	11,353	11,822
Connecticut	68,145	232	11,672	38,300	12,897	5,044
Delaware	47,941	811	8,029	35,500	50	3,551
Florida	612,373	106,679	132,142	210,100	27,461	135,991
Georgia	819,812	297,819	122,048	341,200	8,534	50,211
Hawaii	55,459	0	43,577	400	3,465	8,017
Idaho	188,185	16,737	49,923	103,400	2,143	15,982
Illinois	1,000,852	270,202	88,753	477,600	25,581	138,716
Indiana	492,227	173,218	91,228	200,800	1,875	25,106
Iowa	874,398	466,632	80,776	287,200	3,524	36,266
Kansas	171,429	30,969	64,055	45,800	0	30,605
Kentucky	292,479	30,803	92,670	123,000	2,610	43,396
Louisiana	330,751	155,574	76,501	54,700	18,479	25,497
Maine	107,210	30	68,856	23,300	92	14,932
Maryland	234,145	8,050	61,663	139,700	5,322	19,410
Massachusetts	570,946	109	48,563	488,500	25,004	8,770
Michigan	852,487	121,381	124,282	546,700	12,649	47,475
Minnesota	986,588	651,874	136,615	159,100	2,746	36,253
Mississippi	537,854	403,094	89,769	13,800	2,592	28,599
Missouri	406,653	60,027	98,320	201,900	13,323	33,083
Montana	122,806	36,317	43,644	32,100	0	10,745
Nebraska	240,592	170,433	50,336	12,100	433	7,290
Nevada	50,190	7	18,599	24,300	0	7,284
New Hampshire	35,320	0	23,493	4,700	2,288	4,839
New Jersey	342,519	2,441	33,320	278,100	14,936	13,722
New Mexico	109,485	2,208	30,539	66,100	441	10,197
New York	978,361	25,917	95,656	705,000	90,849	60,939
North Carolina	402,809	42,131	148,225	147,600	8,327	56,526
North Dakota	163,415	89,522	52,999	4,400	0	16,494
Ohio	751,387	95,045	105,971	447,300	61,849	41,222
Oklahoma	151,626	6,057	68,976	53,100	1,745	21,748
Oregon	365,857	4,193	56,557	191,700	5,449	107,958
Pennsylvania	375,583	9,813	126,756	84,000	27,339	127,675
Rhode Island	100,575	0	7,103	80,200	11,731	1,541
South Carolina	157,498	4,578	62,362	67,100	25	23,433
South Dakota	175,209	103,575	40,275	2,600	575	28,184
Tennessee	320,477	88,524	102,654	86,400	8,027	34,872
Texas	929,986	403,394	206,341	114,800	14,070	191,381
Utah	262,142	233,285	22,622	1,400	2,258	2,577
Vermont	77,019	133	18,210	53,000	0	5,676
Virginia	596,329	59,188	80,143	411,000	1,512	44,486
Washington	412,298	18,759	96,845	190,700	10,372	95,622
West Virginia	199,680	1,127	32,530	120,700	598	44,725
Wisconsin	299,727	62,145	83,025	132,400	7,429	14,728
Wyoming	23,859	802	19,846	600	0	2,611
Dist. of Columbia	127,989	0	0	125,100	2,629	260
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	4,687	0	3,257	700	0	730
No. Marianas Islands	152	0	0	0	0	152
Puerto Rico	185,357	0	55,307	86,100	2,143	41,807
U.S. Virgin Islands	205,742	0	5,989	900	488	198,365

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Guaranteed loans								Total insurance
	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	
United States	\$119,089,074	\$59,799,909	\$19,698,826	\$10,529,236	\$4,722,658	\$2,545,181	\$7,202,530	\$14,590,734	\$409,406,498
Alabama	1,100,650	578,181	0	164,560	11,670	16,804	64,827	264,608	2,879,986
Alaska	521,632	343,557	0	80,470	17,789	7,859	30,506	41,451	222,922
Arizona	2,650,786	1,815,470	0	321,897	44,722	17,194	203,023	248,480	2,099,082
Arkansas	956,154	480,699	140,203	90,987	3,962	82,982	52,545	104,776	1,031,310
California	17,536,267	9,996,115	1,409,594	1,294,325	1,099,502	88,229	1,253,528	2,394,974	31,529,298
Colorado	3,771,900	2,274,603	257,660	374,645	308,649	52,281	195,340	308,722	2,344,644
Connecticut	1,269,016	656,909	160,893	55,214	102,827	8,105	135,982	149,086	3,449,920
Delaware	212,479	143,209	5,199	34,613	640	8,303	13,217	7,298	1,550,793
Florida	5,703,160	3,190,928	524,394	816,181	223,982	42,056	306,633	598,986	170,236,670
Georgia	3,331,554	1,956,276	177,377	466,345	64,605	86,426	221,697	358,828	6,666,290
Hawaii	322,492	115,357	0	26,620	126,126	4,407	14,760	35,222	5,265,612
Idaho	604,447	380,153	0	69,461	3,922	27,324	70,208	53,379	493,510
Illinois	4,738,130	2,939,146	494,363	229,366	379,236	92,425	232,704	370,890	6,151,653
Indiana	6,996,770	1,211,641	5,293,075	191,993	21,319	49,446	67,740	161,556	2,496,190
Iowa	683,587	185,999	163,128	38,547	10,570	112,194	86,368	86,781	4,100,384
Kansas	736,560	353,257	0	85,965	3,442	73,485	95,315	125,096	1,884,175
Kentucky	1,101,485	478,890	248,822	111,404	14,204	62,226	59,325	127,514	1,321,890
Louisiana	1,271,983	623,696	194,573	121,580	6,714	110,774	100,926	113,720	28,554,520
Maine	379,661	118,606	128,268	40,813	3,230	16,309	35,979	36,456	625,813
Maryland	4,161,747	2,809,378	0	458,395	446,750	12,231	98,061	336,932	4,162,544
Massachusetts	2,070,182	693,855	706,922	107,434	53,928	14,398	141,831	351,814	4,250,328
Michigan	2,938,888	1,401,378	271,404	192,961	45,976	70,612	152,224	804,333	2,337,662
Minnesota	3,536,818	1,818,946	692,232	178,916	200,997	105,358	154,764	385,605	2,859,109
Mississippi	709,668	429,165	0	66,124	367	54,579	56,816	102,617	3,308,758
Missouri	2,119,341	1,155,093	195,794	163,226	25,447	92,853	154,976	331,952	2,202,693
Montana	542,159	199,169	87,141	32,949	6,463	55,034	76,656	84,747	630,103
Nebraska	881,846	291,974	313,344	86,765	969	104,681	42,374	41,739	3,406,107
Nevada	1,491,285	1,032,343	0	211,062	85,156	15,450	43,541	103,733	1,165,260
New Hampshire	576,334	202,233	133,898	48,837	21,028	5,149	59,734	105,455	353,941
New Jersey	2,665,466	1,534,242	214,229	136,539	154,463	13,071	202,890	410,032	18,144,136
New Mexico	674,145	357,690	71,803	97,411	6,093	24,193	57,170	59,785	704,718
New York	5,858,235	2,432,228	1,404,308	149,833	14,250	66,039	331,545	1,460,032	11,209,063
North Carolina	2,328,622	1,081,465	203,328	464,155	56,128	85,782	108,950	328,814	8,597,182
North Dakota	408,142	139,843	58,864	20,306	3,644	70,944	38,900	75,641	1,571,994
Ohio	2,616,812	1,540,858	8,872	303,851	101,095	43,289	188,598	430,249	2,622,464
Oklahoma	1,323,979	595,297	286,786	152,070	8,706	65,445	69,492	146,183	1,339,208
Oregon	1,036,892	572,535	74,732	98,292	14,258	25,266	83,343	168,466	1,784,799
Pennsylvania	4,274,086	1,477,958	1,777,342	198,088	57,796	39,465	187,859	535,578	5,195,867
Rhode Island	546,395	229,379	119,197	26,480	11,270	6,060	67,481	86,528	1,121,699
South Carolina	1,008,112	350,807	202,958	151,034	10,588	32,477	66,080	194,168	12,728,942
South Dakota	408,345	100,025	107,890	23,063	177	60,926	37,792	78,472	1,064,367
Tennessee	2,597,394	1,672,799	311,252	236,276	46,961	28,820	104,198	197,088	1,170,329
Texas	7,692,561	3,850,832	1,270,650	813,070	59,117	218,562	668,909	811,421	30,232,627
Utah	1,757,479	1,156,226	176,683	88,849	76,368	8,525	76,838	173,990	172,944
Vermont	187,032	22,378	90,759	10,602	2,121	16,840	37,925	6,407	179,686
Virginia	4,100,354	2,324,534	183,506	745,281	440,505	23,146	93,632	289,750	6,917,430
Washington	2,810,358	1,283,525	365,275	427,211	140,015	31,125	205,094	358,113	2,422,258
West Virginia	176,426	69,696	0	24,297	192	35,296	26,941	20,004	862,217
Wisconsin	2,022,394	223,772	1,172,648	138,884	3,104	111,651	176,638	195,697	1,370,475
Wyoming	243,019	124,775	0	25,222	439	15,846	27,332	49,405	179,328
Dist. of Columbia	371,898	115,892	0	11,053	21,143	0	12,596	211,214	239,646
American Samoa	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	4,070
Guam	3,856	1,407	0	1,050	0	0	779	620	16,986
No. Marianas Islands ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,013,641	662,172	0	24,075	159,718	33,239	107,597	26,840	2,039,272
U.S. Virgin Islands	46,050	3,348	0	589	315	0	2,311	39,487	233,624

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.

Table 6.43
STATE GAMING

	Lottery Games												Parimutuel Wagering								
State or other jurisdiction	Charitable bingo	Charitable games	Card rooms	Casinos	Gaming devices	Sports wagering	Indian casinos	Indian bingo	Video lottery terminals	Keno	Instant (& pull tab) games	Lotto	Numbers	Greyhound	Jai Alai	Harness	Quarter horse	Thoroughbred	Inter-track wagering	Off track betting	Telephone betting
Alabama	③							③						③		⑨	♦	♦	③		
Alaska	③	③						③													
Arizona	③	③					③	③			③	③		③			③	③	③	③	
Arkansas														③			⑨	③	③		
California	③	③	③				★	③		††	③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	
Colorado	③	③	③	③	③		③	③		③	③	③		③			③	③	③	③	
Connecticut	③	③					③	③			③	③	③	③	③	⑨	⑨	⑨	③	③	③
Delaware	③	③							③		③	③	③			③	③	③	③		
Florida	③	③	③				③	③			③	③	③	③	③	③	♦	③	③		
Georgia	③									③	③	③	③								
Hawaii																					
Idaho	③	③					★	③			③	③		♦			③	③	③		
Illinois	③	③		③	③						③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	
Indiana	③	③		③	③						③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	
Iowa	③	③		③	③		③	③			③	③	③	③		③	③	③	③		
Kansas	③	③					③	③		③	③	③	③	③		♦	③	③	③		
Kentucky	③	③									③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	③
Louisiana	③	③		③	③		③	③			③	③	③			♦	③	③	③	③	
Maine	③	③						③			③	③	③			③		♦	③	③	
Maryland	③	③	③							③	③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	⑨
Massachusetts ..	③	③								③	③	③	③	③		③	♦	③	③		
Michigan	③	③		⑨	⑨		③	③		③	③	③	③			③	③	③	③		
Minnesota	③	③					③	③			③	③	③			③	③	③	③		
Mississippi	③	③		③	③		③	③													
Missouri	③	③		③	③			③			③	③	③			♦	♦	♦	⑨	⑨	
Montana	③	③	③	†	†	③	③	③			③	③				⑨	③	③	③	③	
Nebraska	③	③					▼	③		③	③	③					♦	③	③		
Nevada	③		③	③	③	③	③	③						♦	♦	♦	③	③	③	③	③
New Hampshire ..	③	③									③	③	③	③		③		③	③		
New Jersey	③	③	③	③	③						③	③	③			③		③	③	③	
New Mexico	③	③			⑨		③	③			③	③	③				③	③	③	③	
New York	③	③					▼	③		③	③	③	③			③	♦	③	③	③	③
North Carolina ..	③						③	③													
North Dakota ...	③	③	③			③	③	③									♦	③	③	③	③
Ohio	③	③									③	③	③			③	③	③	③	⑨	③
Oklahoma	③	③					★	③								⑨	③	③	③	③	
Oregon	③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③
Pennsylvania	③	③								③	③	③	③			③	♦	③	③	③	③
Rhode Island	③	③							③	③	③	③	③	③	③		♦				
South Carolina ..	③			†	†																

STATE GAMING—Continued

	Lottery Games										Parimutuel Wagering										
State or other jurisdiction	Charitable bingo	Charitable games	Card rooms	Casinos	Gaming devices	Sports wagering	Indian Casinos	Indian Bingo	Video lottery terminals	Keno	Instant (& pull tab) games	Lotto	Numbers	Greyhound	Jai Alai	Harness	Quarter horse	Thoroughbred	Inter-track wagering	Off track betting	Telephone betting
South Dakota	③	③	③	③	③		③	③	③		③	③	③	♦			③	③	♦	③	
Tennessee																⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	
Texas	③	③						③			③	③	③	③			③	③	③		
Utah																■					
Vermont	③	③									③	③	③	♦		③		♦	⑨		
Virginia	③	③									③	③	③			⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	③	
Washington	③	③	③	†	†		♣	③		③	③	③	③			♦	③	③	③	③	
West Virginia	③	③							③	③	③	③	③	③		⑨	♦	③	③		
Wisconsin	③	③					③	③			③	③	③	③		⑨	⑨	⑨	④		
Wyoming	③	③						③								⑨	③	③	③	③	③
Dist. of Columbia ...	③	③									③	③	③								
Puerto Rico	③			③	③							③	③					③	③	③	
U.S. Virgin Islands ..				⑨	⑨						③							③	③		

Source: *International Gaming & Wagering Business*, September 1997.

Key:

③ — Legal and operative.

© — Implemented since June 1996.

⑨ — Authorized but not yet implemented.

♦ — Permitted by law and previously operative.

■ — Operative but no parimutuel wagering.

† — Commercial bingo, keno or pull tabs only.

†† — Previously operative but now not permitted.

★ — Compacts signed for non-casino gaming, such as parimutuel wagering and lottery; however, casino games may be operating.

♣ — Table games only (no slots).

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.

For additional information on Chapter Seven contact
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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.

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: Director of Administration; Connecticut: Commissioner, Administrative Services; Kansas: Director 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) Director of 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) State 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) Secretary of Administration.

(w) Reports to the Cabinet-level agency director.

Table 7.2

STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Administers merit tests (a)	Establishes qualifications	Provides human resource information system (a)	Human resource planning	Classification	Position allocation	Compensation (a)	Recruitment	Selection	Performance evaluation (a)	Position audits	Other personnel function audits	Employee promotion	Employee assistance & counseling	Human resource development
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	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	DA	CPO	SR
Connecticut	SR	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPO	DA	DA	SR
Delaware	CPO	CPO	CPO	...	CPO	CPO	CPO	SR	SR	CPO	CPO	...	DA	CPO	CPO
Florida .....	...	CPO	CPO	SR	CPO	DA	CPO	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPO	DA	DA	DA
Georgia	CPO	CPO	CPO	DA	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/CPO	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

<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	DA/O	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/DA	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	DA	CPO	...	CPO/DA	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

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	DA/O	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA/O	DA/O	DA/O	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,c)
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	(d)	(e)	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.	★	Continuous	C	P
Maine	S,R	1,300	★	1976-1977	S,R,CB	P,L (b)
Maryland	S,R	2,389	...	1984 (f)	S,R	P,L, Governor
Massachusetts*	S	1,150 (approx.)	...	1980	N.A.	P (g),L (h,i)
Michigan	C	1,691	...	(j)	C	(b,k)
Minnesota	S	2,269	...	1992-1993	S,CB	P (b)
Mississippi	S	2,500	...	(j)	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,CB	1,460	...	1973	S,CB	P
Nevada	S,R	1,300	★	Ongoing (l)	S,R	P,L
New Hampshire	S,R	1,251	...	1991	S,R	L (b)
New Jersey	S	6,169	...	Ongoing	S	P (m)
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	(n)
North Dakota	S,R	980	...	1988	S,R	(o)
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 (j)	S,CB	P
South Carolina	S,R	2,298	★	(p)	S,R	L
South Dakota*	S	551	...	1985-1986	S	P
Tennessee .....	...	1,680	...	1984	S	P
Texas	S	1,148	★	1994	S	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(q)	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.	★	(j)	S	P,L

See footnotes at end of table.

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) Payroll section.

(d) Currently under redesign.

(e) Under development; implementation begins October 1996.

(f) Not completed.

(g) Management compensation schedules.

(h) All department compensation schedules approved by legislation.

(i) Office of Employee Relations determines non-management compensation schedules.

(j) Currently in progress.

(k) Coordinated comp procedure.

(l) Each occupation reviewed every 10 years.

(m) Labor negotiated contracts.

(n) State Personnel Commission (with funding from the legislature).

(o) The Personnel Division recommends schedules within legislative appropriations. The State Personnel Board has approval authority.

(p) Appropriations Act.

(q) Currently in effect.

(r) Five year cycle.

Table 7.4
SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES

State or other jurisdiction	Annual leave			Sick leave			Leave bank/ program offered	Parental leave treated as	Child care on-site
	Accrual (in days/year)		Carryover allowed	Accrual (in days/year)	Carryover allowed	Leave used for other purposes (a)			
	One year	Five years							
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	(i)	...
Kentucky	12	15	★	12	★	★	I	L	...
Louisiana	12	18	★	Unlimited	★	★	...	U	...
Maine	12	15	★	12	★	★	...	A (j)	★
Maryland	10	10	★	15	★	★	I,B	A (k)	...
Massachusetts*	10	15	★	15	★	★	...	U (l)	★ (m)
Michigan	15	17	★	13	★	★	I,B	U	...
Minnesota	13	27	★	13	★	★	I	M (n)	...
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	U (o)	★
North Carolina	11.75	16.75	★	Unlimited	★	★	I	(p)	...
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	(q)	★
Pennsylvania*	5.5	10.4	★	13	★	★	...	(r)	★
Rhode Island	10	15	★	15	★	★	...	L	★
South Carolina	15	15	★	15	★	★ (s)	B	L	...
South Dakota*	15	15	★	14	★	★ (t)	I	M (u)	...
Tennessee	12	18	★	12	★	★	I,B	A,S	★
Texas	10.5	13.5	★	12	★	★	B	L	(v)
Utah	13	16.25	★	Unlimited	★	★	I,B	A,S,L	★
Vermont	12	15	★	(w)	★	★	B	(x)	...
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.

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.

M — Maternity leave with pay.

S — Sick leave with pay.

(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) Fathers can use sick or annual leave as approved.

(j) Pregnancy disability for up to six-eight weeks may be charged to accrued sick leave.

(k) Special leave category without pay or annual leave with pay.

(l) Up to eight weeks without pay.

(m) Child care program is privately owned and operates facility on state-owned property.

(n) Unpaid leave for adoption.

(o) May use leave credits other than sick leave, otherwise unpaid leave.

(p) May use sick leave to care for mother during period of disability, may use paid vacation without pay at other times.

(q) Any accrued leave must be used before going on leave without pay.

(r) Up to 183 days childbirth leave without pay with benefits.

(s) Eight days for illness in immediate family; FMLA leave of twelve weeks.

(t) 40 hours maximum.

(u) Father may use annual leave or 40 hours of personal leave.

(v) Varies by agency.

(w) Depends on seniority.

(x) 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	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	(l)	Before	...	...	★
California	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado (m)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Connecticut (k)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida (k)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Georgia (k)	★	★	(n)	...	★	★	★	(n)	(n)	...	...	★
Hawaii	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Idaho	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	(o)	...	(m,o)	★	★	★	★	(o)	(o)	...	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Kansas (k)	★	★	★	...	★	(l)	★ (l)	★ (l)	...	★
Kentucky (k)	★	★	...	★	...	★ (p)	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...
Louisiana	★	(l)	...	...	...	★	★ (l)	...	★	★ (l)	★ (l)	★ (l)	★	★
Maine (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Before	Before	...	...
Minnesota	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Mississippi (k)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(l)	...	...	...	★
Montana (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Nebraska (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(l)	...	...	★	...
New Mexico	★	★	...	(q)	...	(l)	★	★	★	(q)	...	...	...	★
New York	★	★	(j)	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	(j)	...
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
North Dakota (k)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	(r)	...	...	...
Ohio (k)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS* — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Major holidays (a)	Martin Luther King's Birthday (b)	Lincoln's Birthday	President's Day (c)	Washington's Birthday (c)	Good Friday	Memorial Day (d)	Columbus Day (e)	Veteran's Day	Day after Thanksgiving	Day before or after Christmas	Day before or after New Year's	Election Day (f)	Other (g)
Oklahoma (k)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Oregon (k)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	(l)	(l)	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina (k)	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	(l)	...	★ (s)	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	(t)	★	(t)	★	...	...	...
Texas (u)	★	★	★	(v)	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Utah	★	★ (w)	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont (k)	★	(j)	...	...	★	...	★	(j)	★	(l)	...	...	...	★
Virginia	★	★ (x)	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	(l)	(l)	...	...
Washington	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	(y)	(y)	★ (z)	★
Wisconsin	★	★ (p)	★	...	★	...	Before	Before	...	...
Wyoming	★	★ (aa)	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	★	...	★	★	★

* Holidays in addition to any other authorized paid personal leave granted state employees.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel offices, February 1998.

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 1997 and may change slightly for 1998. 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 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.

STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS* —Continued

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) At the discretion of the governor. In South Carolina, the day after Christmas is an established holiday.
(m) In Colorado, agencies have the discretion to observe an alternate holiday schedule in lieu of statutory holidays.
(n) In Georgia, Robert E. Lee's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's birth-

day is observed the day after Christmas.

(o) In Indiana, Lincoln's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's birthday is observed the day before Christmas.

(p) In Kentucky half day. In Wisconsin not a paid holiday. Employees have an additional half-day of personal leave time each calendar year.

(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) In South Carolina, election day is a holiday in even-numbered years.

(t) In Tennessee, state employees have selected by ballot to observe Columbus Day on the day after Thanksgiving during the past few years.

(u) In Texas, a holiday is not observed if it falls on Saturday or Sunday.

(v) 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.

(w) Called Human Rights Day; celebrates Martin Luther King, Jr. and others who worked for human rights.

(x) Called Lee/Jackson/King Day, after Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Martin Luther King, Jr.

(y) Half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve if they fall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

(z) In West Virginia, both general and primary elections are holidays.

(aa) 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	Loyoffs
Alabama	I	P	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska	I	N.A.	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Arizona	I	G (a)	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	I	G	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
California	I	G,P	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Colorado	W	G,L,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	I	L,P	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...
Delaware	(b)											
Florida	W	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia	I	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Hawaii	I	P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	I	(a)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	(c)	G	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Indiana	I	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Iowa	I	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Kansas	I	G,L,P	I	I	★	I	I	★	I	...	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	P (a)	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	N.A.	P	...	★	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	★
Missouri	N.A.	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Montana	W	G,P	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
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	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Ohio	W	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Oklahoma	W	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon	I	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania	I	L	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
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	G,L,P	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Virginia	I	P	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Washington	I	N.A.	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	I	P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin	I	G,P,L	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Wyoming	I	G,P	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	I	G	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	W	P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, 1998.

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 and Louisiana; 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.	★	★	...
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri	★	★	...	★	...
Montana	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	★	...	★	★	...
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	★	...	...	★	★
New Jersey	(a)				
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	★	N.A.	★	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio .....	★	★	...	...	★
Oklahoma .....	★	★	...	...	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island	★	...	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	★	...	★	★	...
Utah	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, 1998.

(a) Information not available.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable.

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	Chief Information Officer, Information Services Division, Department of Finance	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska	Director, Division of Information Services Department of Administration	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona	Chief Information Officer, Government Information Technology Agency	(b)	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	Director, Department of Information Services (c)	★	...	★	★	★
California	Chief Information Officer	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado	Staff Director, Commission on Information Management Department of Personnel/General Support Services	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Connecticut	Chief Information Officer, Department of Information Technology	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware	Executive Director, Office of Information Services	(b)	★	★	★	★
Florida	Administrator, State Technology Office, Department of Administration (d)	★ (b)	★	★	...	...
Georgia	Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Policy Council (e)	...	★	★	★	...
Hawaii	Administrator, Information & Communication Services Division, Department of Accounting & General Services	★	★	★	★	★ (f)
Idaho	Project Team Manager, Information Technology Division, Department of Administration	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Illinois	Bureau Manager, Bureau of Communication & Computer Services, Department of Central Management Services	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	Director of Information Technology Department of Administration (g)	(b)	★	★	★	★
Iowa	Director, Information Technology Services	(b)	★	★	★	★
Kansas	Chief Information Architect, Information Resource Council (h)	★	★	★	★	... (i)
Kentucky	Chief Information Officer	★	...	★	★	★
Louisiana	Assistant Commissioner, Technical Service and Communications, Office of Information Resources Division of Administration	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Maine	Chief Information Officer, Bureau of Information Services, Department of Administration and (j) Financial Services	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland	Chief Information Officer, Department of Budget & Management, Office of Information Technology	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	Director, Strategic Planning, Information Technology Division (b)	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	Chief Information Officer & Deputy Director Department of Management & Budget	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	Executive Director, Office of Technology	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	Executive Director, Department of Information Technology Services	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Missouri	Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology	(b)	★	★	★	★
Montana	Administrator, Division of Information Services Department of Administration	(b)	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	Deputy Administrator, Central Data Processing Department of Administrative Services	(b)	...	...	...	...
Nevada	Director, Department of Information Technology	(k)	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	Information Technology Manager, Division of Information Technology Management, Department of Administrative Services	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	Chief Information Officer	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Mexico	Chief Information Officer, Office on Information & Communication Management	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New York	Director, Office for Technology	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina	Asst. Secretary of Commerce for Technology/CIO Information Technology Services, Department of Commerce	★(b)	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	Director, Information Systems Division	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ohio	Director, Department of Administrative Services	(b)	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	Director, Information Services Division Office of State Finance	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Oregon	Chief Information Officer, Information Resources Management Division, Department of Administrative Services (l)	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	Director, Commonwealth Technology Center Office of Information Technology	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICERS - continued

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
Rhode Island	Chief Information Officer, Office of Library & Information Services, Department of Administration	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	Director, Division of Information Resources	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Dakota	Commissioner, Bureau of Information and Telecommunications, Department of Administration	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tennessee	Chief of Information Systems, Office of Information Resources, Department of Finance & Administration	★	★	★	★	★
Texas	Executive Director, Department of Information Resources	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	Chief Information Officer	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	Chief Information Officer, Department Secretary of Administration	★ (b)	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
Virginia	Acting Director, Council on Information Management	★	★	★	...	...
Washington	Director, Department of Information Services	★	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	Special Assistant to the Governor & Chief Technology Officer	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	Director, Bureau of Technology Policy & Planning Department of Administration	...	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	Chief Information Officer, Information Planning & Coordination Division, Department of Administration & Information	...	★	...	...	...

Source: National Association of State Information Resource Executives, *State Information Resource Management Organizational Structures: 1994 NASIRE Biennial Report*, 1996.

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) 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. In Vermont, the CIO makes recommendations to the Secretary of Administration.

(c) For centralized services only.

(d) Through budget review and appraisal process.

(e) This is the eventual plan contained in legislation, but not there yet.

(f) Depends on dollar threshold.

(g) If needed but seldom used, the preferred method is coordination, facilitation and persuasion.

(h) Comment only.

(i) authority limited to review and comments of Council.

(j) In conjunction with the authority of the Information Services Policy Board.

(k) Works in conjunction with the Department of Personnel.

(l) Only for the Department of Administrative 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.	N.A.
Arizona	B,C	N.A.	3.61
Arkansas	★	N.A.
California	N.A.	1.68
Colorado	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	1.2 (d, e)
Connecticut	N.A.	2.58 (d)
Delaware	★	A,B,C,D	★	3.34 (d)
Florida	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	1.34
Georgia	★	B,C,D	N.A.	1.33 (d)
Hawaii	★	.54
Idaho	★	A,B,C,D	★	3.13
Illinois	N.A.	N.A.
Indiana	★	B,D	N.A.	2.15
Iowa	N.A.	1.73
Kansas	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	2.39 (d, e)
Kentucky	★	A,B	N.A.	4.03
Louisiana	N.A.	N.A.
Maine	★	A,B,C	★	2.40 (d)
Maryland	★	A,B	N.A.	2.47 (e)
Massachusetts	A,B,C	★	.19
Michigan	N.A.	1.23
Minnesota	★	2.60 (e)
Mississippi	★	A,B,C,D	★	1.16 (d, e)
Missouri	A,B,C,D	N.A.	1.15 (d, e)
Montana	★	B,C (f)	★	3.96 (d)
Nebraska	★	.94
Nevada	★	B	★	.05
New Hampshire	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Jersey	N.A.	1.34
New Mexico	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	5.56
New York	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina	★	A,B,C	★	1.02
North Dakota	★	N.A.
Ohio	★	.52
Oklahoma	★	3.36
Oregon	★	A,B,C	★	2.03
Pennsylvania	N.A.	.91
Rhode Island	N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	★	2.5 (d, e)
South Dakota	N.A.	N.A.
Tennessee	★	A,B	N.A.	.75 (d)
Texas	★	A,B,C (g)	★	2.76 (d, e)
Utah	★	2.08 (d, e)
Vermont	★	B,C,D	N.A.	4.78 (e)
Virginia	★	A,B,C	N.A.	3.3 (d, e)
Washington	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	3.91 (e)
West Virginia	N.A.	16.6
Wisconsin	★	A,B,C	★	2.04 (e)
Wyoming	★	2.8 (d)

Source: National Association of State Information Resource Executives, *State Information Resource Management Organizational Structures: 1996 NASIRE Biennial Report, 1996*.

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 Tennessee — certain legislative offices only; Missouri — executive and legislative branches; Washington, Florida and Texas — judicial only.

(e) In addition to the executive department, budget includes information for university. Does not include University of Minnesota.

(f) Montana does not currently have an IRM; however, Information Technology Advisory Council does develop and approve a statewide strategic plan and information technology plan.

(g) Approves state-level IRM acquisitions except for telecommunication operations of the General Services commission.

Table 7.10
STATE AID FOR LIBRARIES
(Fiscal Year 1995)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of public libraries (a)	Individual public libraries	Public library systems	Multitype library systems	Public library construction	Other	Total aid
Alabama	207	\$ 4,810,000	\$ 915,000	\$ 0	\$ 78,000	\$ 0	\$ 5,803,000
Alaska	87	1,177,000	0	0	41,000	0	1,218,000
Arizona	39	1,185,000	0	0	494,000	0	1,679,000
Arkansas	35	640,000	2,459,000	0	167,000	9,000	3,275,000
California	170	22,445,000	2,831,000	3,160,000	1,547,000	1,296,000	31,279,000
Colorado	120	468,000	0	1,807,000	206,000	162,000	2,643,000
Connecticut	194	1,410,000	0	894,000	2,135,000	0	4,439,000
Delaware	29	1,046,000	0	0	51,000	0	1,097,000
Florida	97	27,476,000	0	1,713,000	2,332,000	0	31,521,000
Georgia	54	5,983,000	15,674,000	0	6,425,000	0	28,082,000
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	107	942,000	0	0	311,000	0	1,253,000
Illinois	606	17,075,000	0	21,718,000	11,693,000	3,255,000	53,741,000
Indiana	238	1,253,000	0	2,682,000	839,000	0	4,774,000
Iowa	518	277,000	0	239,000	64,000	0	580,000
Kansas	324	3,092,000	891,000	0	209,000	477,000	4,669,000
Kentucky	116	4,754,000	0	0	1,327,000	0	6,081,000
Louisiana	65	184,000	0	0	577,000	0	761,000
Maine	232	40,000	0	210,000	148,000	0	398,000
Maryland	24	16,031,000	0	0	330,000	440,000	16,801,000
Massachusetts	373	7,432,000	7,744,000	1,297,000	5,731,000	0	22,204,000
Michigan	380	10,265,000	5,932,000	785,000	740,000	0	17,722,000
Minnesota	132	2,970,000	5,794,000	865,000	383,000	56,000	10,068,000
Mississippi	47	0	5,211,000	0	375,000	1,000	5,587,000
Missouri	147	2,583,000	0	0	532,000	0	3,115,000
Montana	82	96,000	307,000	0	208,000	200,000	811,000
Nebraska	269	411,000	0	598,000	126,000	1,000	1,136,000
Nevada	23	397,000	0	0	87,000	6,000	490,000
New Hampshire	229	0	0	80,000	175,000	0	255,000
New Jersey	309	9,719,000	0	3,343,000	464,000	0	13,526,000
New Mexico	73	270,000	80,000	0	4,000	70,000	424,000
New York	741	42,193,000	27,297,000	5,798,000	1,685,000	6,210,000	83,183,000
North Carolina	74	12,120,000	0	0	195,000	1,000	12,316,000
North Dakota	78	442,000	0	50,000	129,000	0	621,000
Ohio	250	347,000	757,000	854,000	798,000	0	2,756,000
Oklahoma	112	589,000	1,447,000	0	498,000	0	2,534,000
Oregon	124	952,000	101,000	0	246,000	0	1,299,000
Pennsylvania	445	18,938,000	1,774,000	7,006,000	1,321,000	0	29,039,000
Rhode Island	51	642,000	0	0	1,865,000	0	2,507,000
South Carolina	40	4,442,000	0	0	125,000	0	4,567,000
South Dakota	113	0	0	0	151,000	28,000	179,000
Tennessee	140	2,075,000	4,957,000	0	228,000	0	7,260,000
Texas	496	2,484,000	7,778,000	0	936,000	0	11,198,000
Utah	69	841,000	0	0	80,000	884,000	1,805,000
Vermont	200	11,000	0	0	174,000	0	185,000
Virginia	90	11,165,000	0	0	671,000	562,000	12,398,000
Washington	69	660,000	0	97,000	460,000	187,000	1,404,000
West Virginia	97	5,106,000	1,437,000	0	163,000	0	6,706,000
Wisconsin	381	446,000	12,038,000	0	251,000	17,000	12,752,000
Wyoming	23	10,000	0	0	69,000	12,000	91,000
Dist. of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, State Library Agencies Survey, August 1997.

(a) Source for this column: *Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1994*. National Center for Education Statistics, May 1997.

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	(a)	...	★	★	★	★
Arizona .....	...	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
California	★ (b)	★	★	★	★	...
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	★ (c)	★	★	★	★
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	★	★	★	★
Idaho .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	★ (d)	...	★	...	★	★
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★	...
Iowa	★ (e)	★	...	★	...	★
Kansas	★ (f)	...	...	★	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★ (e)	★	★	★	★	★ (g)
Maine .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland	★ (e)	★	★	★	★	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	★
Michigan .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Minnesota	★	★	★	★	★	...
Mississippi	★ (h)	...	★	★	★	...
Missouri .....	★	...	★	...	...	...
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	★ (i)	★	★	★	★	...
New Mexico	★ (e)	...	★	★	(j)	...
New York	★ (d)	...	★	★	(k)	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	★	...	★	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	★	...	...	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	★ (d,e)	...	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island	★ (l)	...	...	★	...	...
South Carolina	★ (m)	...	...	★	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	★	★	★	★
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	★	...
Texas	★ (n)	★	★	★	★	★
Utah .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont	★ (o)	...	★	★	★	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	★	★	★ (p)	...
West Virginia	★ (d)	...	★	★	★	...
Wisconsin	★ (q)	...	...	...	(r)	...
Wyoming	★ (e,s)	...	...	...	★ (t)	...

Source: National Association of State Purchasing Officials, *State and Local Government Purchasing*, 5th Edition (1997).

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) No "Buy American" but have "Buy Alaska" laws.

(b) For some automobile purchases. However, "Buy American" was ruled unconstitutional in a 1971 court case, and "Buy California" was determined to be unconstitutional by the Attorney General.

(c) Minority small businesses share a part of the overall preference for all small businesses.

(d) Steel. In Maryland, 10,000 pounds or more for public work projects. In New York, steel for public works projects only. Also aluminium in Pennsylvania. In West Virginia, over 50,000 pounds, glass and aluminium.

(e) Vehicles only.

(f) Optional for director.

(g) In-state vendor will be given some preference that competitor received in competitor's home state.

(h) Only meat.

(i) Materials used in conjunction with public works contracts.

(j) Provides a 5% bidders preference to qualified New Mexico businesses; manufacturers and contractors.

(k) All products.

(l) Prohibitions still exist regarding business with South Africa.

(m) Two percent preference on made in U.S.A.

(n) Preferal for U.S. made steel and federal funded highway projects (25%) and in the event of a tie bid (U.S. or foreign).

(o) Steel for AOT.

(p) Tires, vehicle lubricants, latex paints, lead acid batteries, compost, insulation, and panel board.

(q) The state will purchase materials that are manufactured to the greatest extent in the United States in case of tie bids.

(r) State agencies must buy recycled products if practical.

(s) Beef.

(t) Paper.

Table 7.12
STATEPURCHASING OF RECYCLED PRODUCTS

State	Purchases of recycled products required by law	State purchases				Restrictions on purchasing	
		Recycled oil	Alternative fuels	Alternative fuel vehicles	Soybean ink	Foam cups and plates	Products with CFCs
Alabama	(a)	...	...	...
Alaska	★	...	★S	...	★	...	...
Arizona	★	★S	★	...	...	...
Arkansas	★R	★	★	...	★
California	★	★	★O	★	★	...	...
Colorado	★	N/A	N/A	N/A	...	...	...
Connecticut	★	★	★R (b)	★	...	...	★
Delaware	★O	★	...	...	...
Florida	★	★	★S	★	★	...	★
Georgia	★O	★	...	...	...
Hawaii	★	★
Idaho	★R	★	...	...	...
Illinois	★	★O	★	★	...	...
Indiana	★	★S	★	...	...	...
Iowa	★	★O	★	★	...	★
Kansas	★	...	★S	★	...	...	...
Kentucky	★	...	★R	★	...	...	...
Louisiana	★	...	★R	★	★	...	...
Maine	★	★	★R	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★R	★	★	...	...
Massachusetts	★R	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★S	★	★	...	★
Minnesota	★	★S	★	★	...	★
Mississippi	★	★R	★	★	...	...
Missouri	★	★	★S	★	★	★	★
Montana
Nebraska	★	★O	★	★	★	★
Nevada	★R	★	...	...	...
New Hampshire	★	★	★S	★	...	...	★
New Jersey	★	★	★R	★	★	...	...
New Mexico	★(O) (c)	★ (d)	★	...	...
New York	★	★R	★	★	...	★
North Carolina	★	★	...	★
North Dakota	★	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	...	★
Oregon	★	★	★S	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	★	★R	★ (e)	★	...	...
Rhode Island	★	...	★R	★	...	...	★
South Carolina	★S	★	★	...	...
South Dakota	★	★S	★	★	...	...
Tennessee	★	★	★S	★	★	...	...
Texas	★	★	★S	★	★	...	★
Utah	★	★S	★	★	...	...
Vermont	★	★	...	★	★
Virginia	★R	★	...	★	★
Washington	★	★	★R	★	...	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	★R	★	★	★	...
Wisconsin	★	★S	★	★	...	★
Wyoming	★	...	★R	★	...	...	...

Source: National Association of State Purchasing Officials, *State and Local Government Purchasing*, 5th Edition (1997).

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

O = Often

S = Sometimes

R = Rarely

N/A = Not Applicable

(a) Used in test vehicles only.

(b) Pilot program.

(c) Test programs only - unable to get bids.

(d) Most are done by conversion rather than as original equipment.

(e) Beginning in 1996 (7).

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.13
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1953-1995

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	1,116	2,174	6,328.6	2,433.7	3,894.9	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
1994	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,917	1,442	2,475	10,666.3	4,176.8	6,489.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1995	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,971	1,469	2,502	10,926.5	4,173.3	6,753.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.14

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1994**

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	Local	Total	State	Local	
		governments	governments		governments	governments	
All functions	16,469	4,694	11,775	\$36,545	\$10,666	\$25,878	\$2,724
Education:							
Higher education	2,430	1,966	464	4,645	3,837	808	3,248
Instruc pers only	859	633	226	2,272	1,810	462	4,428
Elementary/Secondary schools	6,184	40	6,144	13,479	83	13,396	2,660
Instructional personnel only	4,156	26	4,130	10,680	63	10,617	2,978
Libraries	149	1	148	196	1	194	2,108
Other Education	108	108	0	257	257	0	2,620
Selected functions:							
Highways	560	262	298	1,320	660	660	2,451
Public Welfare	517	231	286	1,108	535	573	2,284
Hospitals	1,136	532	604	2,623	1,233	1,389	2,494
Police protection	809	87	722	2,312	269	2,043	3,156
Police Officers	581	53	528	1,892	183	1,710	3,401
Fire protection	354	0	354	912	0	912	3,456
Firefighters only	331	0	331	860	0	860	3,496
Natural Resources	212	168	44	468	390	77	2,570
Correction	599	389	210	1,497	967	531	2,565
Social Insurance	99	99	0	242	242	0	2,601
Financial Admin	385	169	216	882	431	451	2,533
Judicial and Legal	341	123	218	941	397	544	2,958
Other Government Admin.	371	52	319	617	135	482	2,640
Utilities	468	26	442	1,363	105	1,258	3,075

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.15

**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1995**

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	16,625,554	4,719,324	11,906,221	\$7,713,627,367	\$10,926,501,939	\$26,787,125,428	\$2,788
Education:							
Higher education	2,414,096	1,953,504	460,583	4,590,892,365	3,793,829,119	797,051,571	3,191
Higher Education-Instruc.	860,326	634,607	225,719	2,286,427,904	1,837,469,544	448,958,360	4,494
Elementary/Secondary schools	6,252,101	50,180	6,201,921	13,939,459,645	119,003,227	13,820,456,418	2,723
Elem & Sec School Instruction	4,208,390	30,993	4,177,397	11,079,540,516	89,523,563	10,990,016,953	3,052
Libraries	147,497	709	146,788	207,374,507	1,223,476	206,151,031	2,213
Other Education	116,783	116,783	0	260,469,415	260,469,415	0	2,737
Selected functions:							
Streets & Highways	559,933	257,341	302,592	1,357,179,500	666,756,181	690,423,319	2,530
Public Welfare	515,923	230,276	285,647	1,145,416,412	548,503,333	596,913,079	2,366
Hospitals	1,129,280	521,738	607,542	2,657,592,297	1,258,265,145	1,399,327,152	2,546
Police protection	839,869	91,252	748,617	2,476,773,399	286,649,955	2,190,123,444	3,256
Police Protection-Officers	606,056	55,081	550,975	2,029,189,935	192,132,477	1,837,057,458	3,499
Fire protection	359,898	0	359,898	950,261,814	0	950,261,814	3,568
Firefighters	336,315	0	336,315	898,226,128	0	898,226,128	3,613
Natural Resources	211,071	167,838	43,233	474,702,496	394,715,151	79,987,345	2,599
Correction	626,749	413,271	213,478	1,620,328,803	1,061,693,287	558,635,516	2,646
Social Insurance Administration	98,267	98,267	0	253,705,218	253,705,218	0	2,730
Financial Administration	388,407	168,166	220,241	916,152,929	444,398,243	471,754,686	2,620
Judicial and Legal	348,941	130,169	218,772	993,729,305	428,295,242	565,434,063	3,061
Other Government Administration	412,577	53,323	359,254	644,406,517	137,133,287	507,273,230	2,712
Utilities	468,458	26,989	441,469	1,409,633,206	108,608,475	1,301,024,731	3,177
State Liquor Stores	10,285	10,285	0	17,941,867	17,941,867	0	2,412
Other & Unallocable	535,024	206,265	328,759	1,255,638,607	602,645,368	652,645,368	2,812

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 7.16
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1994

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)		Full-time equivalent employment						1994 Population
			Number		Number per 10,000 population				
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	
United States	4,693,529	11,774,836	13,912,227	3,916,710	9,995,517	534	150	384	260,341
Alabama	98,401	178,387	244,501	84,289	160,212	580	200	380	4,219
Alaska	26,266	31,245	47,604	22,939	24,665	786	379	407	606
Arizona	70,595	177,602	213,260	57,044	156,216	523	140	383	4,075
Arkansas	56,105	101,198	135,351	48,803	86,548	552	199	353	2,453
California	393,656	1,336,649	1,447,033	327,035	1,119,998	460	104	356	31,431
Colorado	74,694	172,624	194,659	53,876	140,783	532	147	385	3,656
Connecticut	72,877	123,528	171,068	63,224	107,844	522	193	329	3,275
Delaware	25,207	19,819	38,223	20,578	17,645	541	291	250	706
Florida	192,899	607,461	697,914	170,709	527,205	500	122	378	13,953
Georgia	130,296	345,215	428,573	114,407	314,166	607	162	445	7,055
Hawaii	66,834	15,299	67,486	53,109	14,377	572	450	122	1,179
Idaho	26,544	56,444	65,818	21,029	44,789	581	186	395	1,133
Illinois	165,849	545,641	575,826	133,950	441,876	490	114	376	11,752
Indiana	111,797	246,009	300,644	90,255	210,389	523	157	366	5,752
Iowa	62,177	146,217	163,852	50,474	113,378	579	178	401	2,829
Kansas	56,966	151,605	168,324	47,836	120,488	659	187	472	2,554
Kentucky	85,825	145,001	200,931	72,965	127,966	525	191	334	3,827
Louisiana	107,661	183,175	257,702	91,636	166,066	597	212	385	4,315
Maine	26,083	58,811	66,975	21,331	45,644	540	172	368	1,240
Maryland	93,433	189,990	250,510	80,260	170,250	500	160	340	5,006
Massachusetts	98,960	247,050	296,745	82,067	214,678	491	136	355	6,041
Michigan	171,318	423,795	460,675	132,134	328,541	485	139	346	9,496
Minnesota	85,990	257,844	261,881	70,648	191,233	573	155	419	4,567
Mississippi	55,352	135,083	167,358	48,629	118,729	627	182	445	2,669
Missouri	96,258	222,828	265,379	79,886	185,493	503	151	351	5,278
Montana	23,109	48,252	54,666	16,811	37,855	639	196	442	856
Nebraska	35,188	96,707	104,981	29,321	75,660	647	181	466	1,623
Nevada	21,268	55,251	68,718	19,379	49,339	472	133	339	1,457
New Hampshire	22,471	46,380	54,734	17,182	37,552	481	151	330	1,137
New Jersey	125,076	361,986	429,574	107,876	321,698	543	136	407	7,904
New Mexico	52,155	74,892	107,716	41,581	66,135	651	251	400	1,654
New York	298,375	1,001,919	1,151,077	272,629	878,448	634	150	483	18,169
North Carolina	129,520	322,881	389,687	112,128	277,559	551	159	393	7,070
North Dakota	21,547	43,157	38,314	16,201	22,113	601	254	347	638
Ohio	178,661	521,496	562,478	141,040	421,438	507	127	380	11,102
Oklahoma	82,676	148,855	194,928	68,065	126,863	598	209	389	3,258
Oregon	64,609	138,044	160,105	50,884	109,221	519	165	354	3,086
Pennsylvania	182,809	438,756	521,192	150,332	370,860	432	125	308	12,052
Rhode Island	22,862	32,064	47,698	18,772	28,926	478	188	290	997
South Carolina	90,549	143,418	208,183	76,487	131,696	568	209	359	3,664
South Dakota	18,087	40,880	41,561	14,252	27,309	576	198	379	721
Tennessee	94,350	205,027	264,258	79,530	184,728	511	154	357	5,175
Texas	298,664	921,242	1,091,682	262,543	829,139	594	143	451	18,378
Utah	48,680	81,155	101,626	41,054	60,572	533	215	317	1,908
Vermont	14,385	26,858	33,998	12,562	21,436	586	217	370	580
Virginia	148,281	281,945	369,302	119,375	249,927	564	182	381	6,552
Washington	126,594	217,746	278,568	95,958	182,610	521	180	342	5,343
West Virginia	40,496	66,332	92,834	33,815	59,019	510	186	324	1,822
Wisconsin	88,135	256,261	267,699	68,688	19,9011	527	135	392	5,082
Wyoming	12,939	32,762	37,836	11,132	26,704	795	234	561	476
Dist. of Columbia	0	52,050	50,520	0	50,520	886	0	886	570

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 7.17
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1995

State or other jurisdiction	Full-time equivalent employment								
	All employees (full-time and part-time)		Total	Number		Number per 10,000 population			1995 Population
	State	Local		State	Local	Total	State	Local	
United States	4,719,324	11,906,221	14,090,522	3,971,208	10,119,314	536	151	385	262,755,270
Alabama	95,904	183,202	246,118	80,993	165,125	579	190	388	4,252,982
Alaska	24,919	32,008	45,621	22,060	23,561	756	365	390	603,617
Arizona	71,713	181,119	218,806	58,163	160,643	519	138	381	4,217,940
Arkansas	53,754	106,065	138,019	47,590	90,429	556	192	364	2,483,769
California	409,016	1,348,871	1,479,629	338,422	1,141,207	468	107	361	31,589,153
Colorado	75,287	210,412	204,934	57,359	147,575	547	153	394	3,746,585
Connecticut	72,853	119,871	164,807	63,075	101,732	503	193	311	3,274,662
Delaware	26,504	20,662	41,279	22,011	19,268	576	307	269	717,197
Florida	194,177	621,351	708,937	174,717	534,220	500	123	377	14,165,570
Georgia	131,097	366,563	448,092	114,778	333,314	622	159	463	7,200,882
Hawaii	65,009	14,998	65,458	51,371	14,087	552	433	119	1,186,815
Idaho	26,700	57,757	67,090	20,870	46,220	577	179	397	1,163,261
Illinois	167,134	553,084	584,754	140,538	444,216	494	119	376	11,829,940
Indiana	110,588	254,024	305,747	88,559	217,188	527	153	374	5,803,471
Iowa	62,198	147,076	169,403	53,280	116,123	596	187	409	2,841,764
Kansas	57,423	151,490	166,097	47,932	118,165	647	187	461	2,565,328
Kentucky	99,660	148,386	206,035	73,458	132,577	534	190	343	3,860,219
Louisiana	108,570	196,195	263,576	92,843	170,733	607	214	393	4,342,334
Maine	26,107	58,826	66,441	21,332	45,109	535	172	363	1,241,382
Maryland	93,773	191,771	252,816	80,964	171,852	501	161	341	5,042,438
Massachusetts	97,984	251,969	301,600	81,762	219,838	497	135	362	6,073,550
Michigan	173,575	410,552	464,454	140,747	323,707	486	147	339	9,549,353
Minnesota	85,356	257,766	268,609	72,674	195,935	583	158	425	4,609,548
Mississippi	56,673	140,015	172,368	50,208	122,160	639	186	453	2,697,243
Missouri	95,206	225,438	271,522	79,302	192,220	510	149	361	5,323,523
Montana	24,011	49,576	56,316	18,078	38,238	647	208	439	870,281
Nebraska	35,471	95,158	105,876	29,609	76,267	647	181	466	1,637,112
Nevada	22,529	59,123	73,480	20,609	52,871	480	135	346	1,530,108
New Hampshire	22,084	47,300	55,268	16,853	38,415	481	147	335	1,148,253
New Jersey	141,171	352,319	437,174	125,006	312,168	550	157	393	7,945,298
New Mexico	52,670	77,120	110,699	42,428	68,271	657	252	405	1,685,401
New York	282,399	980,157	1,113,591	257,495	856,096	614	142	472	18,136,081
North Carolina	130,198	325,885	395,200	114,692	280,508	549	159	390	7,195,138
North Dakota	21,452	39,441	38,299	16,493	21,806	597	257	340	641,367
Ohio	179,303	518,808	567,185	142,580	424,605	509	128	381	11,150,506
Oklahoma	80,749	149,376	196,243	67,534	128,709	599	206	393	3,277,687
Oregon	64,643	144,858	166,089	52,143	113,946	529	166	363	3,140,585
Pennsylvania	187,104	434,259	521,411	151,950	369,461	432	126	306	12,071,842
Rhode Island	24,551	31,520	48,700	20,147	28,553	492	204	288	989,794
South Carolina	91,449	147,960	213,785	78,118	135,667	582	213	369	3,623,287
South Dakota	17,604	39,046	40,725	14,135	26,590	559	194	365	729,034
Tennessee	95,571	207,710	272,878	84,407	188,471	519	161	359	5,256,051
Texas	302,074	941,298	1,126,242	268,087	858,155	601	143	458	18,723,991
Utah	49,890	83,560	104,794	42,003	62,791	537	215	322	1,951,408
Vermont	14,465	27,660	33,874	12,630	21,244	579	216	363	584,771
Virginia	144,771	279,427	362,702	115,767	246,935	548	175	373	6,618,358
Washington	125,402	220,423	283,163	95,535	187,628	521	176	345	5,430,940
West Virginia	40,389	65,933	94,247	34,560	59,687	516	189	326	1,828,140
Wisconsin	75,518	256,953	265,601	64,478	201,123	518	126	393	5,122,871
Wyoming	12,676	33,727	37,937	10,863	27,074	790	226	564	480,184
Dist. of Columbia	0	48,153	46,831	0	46,831	845	0	845	554,256

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 7.18
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1994

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	\$36,544,572	\$10,666,148	\$25,878,424	29	71	\$2,724	\$2,773	\$2,678
Alabama	508,893	196,421	312,472	39	61	2,125	2,146	2,105
Alaska	175,741	81,254	94,487	46	54	3,841	3,749	3,903
Arizona	528,287	138,667	389,620	26	74	2,621	2,666	2,578
Arkansas	267,215	115,973	151,242	43	57	2,038	2,157	1,897
California	4,741,511	1,109,652	3,631,859	23	77	3,466	3,384	3,520
Colorado	509,325	171,006	338,319	34	66	2,708	2,692	2,722
Connecticut	564,323	203,851	360,471	36	64	3,423	3,616	3,212
Delaware	100,629	52,025	48,603	52	48	2,721	3,051	2,436
Florida	1,632,058	378,024	1,254,034	23	77	2,386	2,277	2,470
Georgia	916,878	258,082	658,796	28	72	2,174	2,220	2,132
Hawaii	178,877	136,824	42,054	76	24	2,682	2,676	2,686
Idaho	137,825	47,867	89,958	35	65	2,187	2,161	2,215
Illinois	1,596,590	375,004	1,221,586	23	77	2,900	2,884	2,915
Indiana	713,583	241,613	471,970	34	66	2,447	2,749	2,105
Iowa	391,992	145,323	246,669	37	63	2,507	2,542	2,464
Kansas	370,175	106,979	263,196	29	71	2,285	2,309	2,256
Kentucky	543,080	277,856	265,224	51	49	2,815	3,374	2,064
Louisiana	501,817	201,197	300,620	40	60	1,986	1,975	1,998
Maine	153,123	53,016	100,107	35	65	2,375	2,372	2,379
Maryland	721,546	224,348	497,198	31	69	2,996	3,321	2,713
Massachusetts	842,381	237,908	604,473	28	72	2,953	2,905	2,998
Michigan	1,366,088	404,317	961,771	30	70	3,168	3,454	2,838
Minnesota	703,738	203,903	499,835	29	71	2,920	2,928	2,911
Mississippi	311,322	107,973	203,349	35	65	1,878	1,923	1,832
Missouri	571,295	172,036	399,259	30	70	2,220	2,341	2,094
Montana	120,353	38,850	81,503	32	68	2,312	2,448	2,121
Nebraska	234,030	63,327	170,703	27	73	2,332	2,283	2,380
Nevada	192,657	51,563	141,094	27	73	2,922	2,784	3,028
New Hampshire	135,009	43,763	91,246	32	68	2,585	2,611	2,557
New Jersey	1,420,394	383,440	1,036,954	27	73	3,389	3,634	3,140
New Mexico	219,765	92,509	127,257	42	58	2,092	2,010	2,184
New York	3,709,325	896,456	2,812,869	24	76	3,363	3,685	3,171
North Carolina	889,314	271,509	617,805	31	69	2,335	2,490	2,179
North Dakota	84,901	35,399	49,501	42	58	2,393	2,638	2,108
Ohio	1,449,528	384,290	1,065,237	27	73	2,699	2,783	2,622
Oklahoma	382,999	128,777	254,222	34	66	2,021	2,096	1,939
Oregon	426,824	140,439	286,385	33	67	2,774	2,756	2,791
Pennsylvania	1,423,337	435,082	988,255	31	69	2,827	3,125	2,543
Rhode Island	142,527	56,674	85,853	40	60	3,097	3,313	2,888
South Carolina	431,709	164,250	267,460	38	62	2,119	2,217	2,021
South Dakota	83,203	31,450	51,753	38	62	2,081	2,097	2,061
Tennessee	580,539	190,262	390,277	33	67	2,223	2,291	2,161
Texas	2,389,516	640,389	1,749,127	27	73	2,231	2,222	2,242
Utah	229,314	97,659	131,655	43	57	2,384	2,302	2,498
Vermont	79,017	28,876	50,141	37	63	2,437	2,509	2,321
Virginia	862,245	280,876	581,369	33	67	2,419	2,426	2,412
Washington	825,890	280,330	545,560	34	66	3,130	3,235	3,062
West Virginia	196,282	71,381	124,901	36	64	2,164	2,373	1,885
Wisconsin	730,292	194,641	535,651	27	73	2,907	3,136	2,648
Wyoming	80,898	22,835	58,063	28	72	2,246	2,386	2,117
Dist. of Columbia	176,413	0	176,413	0	100	3,549	3,069	3,654

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 7.19

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1995

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	\$37,713,627	\$10,926,502	\$26,787,125	29	71	\$2,788	\$2,813	\$2,765
Alabama	519,584	190,640	328,944	37	63	2,146	2,124	2,168
Alaska	169,930	79,760	90,170	47	53	3,890	3,734	3,990
Arizona	550,456	142,280	408,176	26	74	2,658	2,688	2,630
Arkansas	269,115	108,584	160,531	40	60	2,005	2,071	1,928
California	4,931,813	1,186,496	3,745,317	24	76	3,556	3,387	3,669
Colorado	546,616	182,416	364,200	33	67	2,766	2,696	2,833
Connecticut	543,026	204,902	338,124	38	62	3,426	3,611	3,240
Delaware	109,723	58,442	51,281	53	47	2,749	2,889	2,622
Florida	1,727,865	422,890	1,304,976	24	76	2,486	2,321	2,614
Georgia	975,408	271,880	703,527	28	72	2,236	2,263	2,210
Hawaii	175,297	133,366	41,931	76	24	2,714	2,676	2,742
Idaho	145,795	49,235	96,560	34	66	2,261	2,205	2,319
Illinois	1,660,504	393,963	1,266,541	24	76	2,995	2,970	3,016
Indiana	719,238	223,077	496,161	31	69	2,432	2,687	2,142
Iowa	409,874	152,750	257,124	37	63	2,590	2,609	2,567
Kansas	371,770	108,647	263,123	29	71	2,318	2,369	2,258
Kentucky	492,841	172,862	319,979	35	65	2,511	2,790	2,143
Louisiana	523,264	210,829	312,435	40	60	2,031	2,029	2,033
Maine	155,047	54,222	100,825	35	65	2,439	2,438	2,441
Maryland	740,150	228,989	511,161	31	69	3,057	3,379	2,776
Massachusetts	864,037	241,864	622,173	28	72	2,990	2,993	2,987
Michigan	1,406,934	425,630	981,304	30	70	3,280	3,515	3,016
Minnesota	722,621	207,878	514,743	29	71	2,945	2,887	3,007
Mississippi	335,145	117,402	217,743	35	65	1,971	2,025	1,918
Missouri	596,065	170,139	425,926	29	71	2,278	2,357	2,194
Montana	127,956	43,008	84,948	34	66	2,407	2,564	2,197
Nebraska	240,857	64,728	176,129	27	73	2,379	2,316	2,440
Nevada	212,165	56,261	155,904	27	73	3,024	2,809	3,186
New Hampshire	138,799	43,432	95,366	31	69	2,649	2,652	2,646
New Jersey	1,489,847	440,590	1,049,257	30	70	3,556	3,811	3,295
New Mexico	237,926	97,441	140,485	41	59	2,222	2,136	2,318
New York	3,708,539	863,773	2,844,766	23	77	3,465	3,785	3,278
North Carolina	910,391	281,909	628,482	31	69	2,366	2,472	2,259
North Dakota	86,570	36,805	49,765	43	57	2,446	2,687	2,172
Ohio	1,510,190	409,406	1,100,784	27	73	2,788	2,926	2,664
Oklahoma	394,460	131,260	263,200	33	67	2,081	2,154	2,003
Oregon	457,248	144,390	312,858	32	68	2,881	2,893	2,871
Pennsylvania	1,480,613	454,716	1,025,898	31	69	2,944	3,243	2,670
Rhode Island	149,960	62,917	87,042	42	58	3,197	3,306	3,093
South Carolina	462,449	177,542	284,907	38	62	2,205	2,303	2,110
South Dakota	82,970	31,666	51,304	38	62	2,126	2,121	2,134
Tennessee	592,662	189,122	403,540	32	68	2,251	2,291	2,214
Texas	2,510,049	661,780	1,848,268	26	74	2,291	2,306	2,272
Utah	245,419	102,273	143,146	42	58	2,487	2,430	2,561
Vermont	78,522	30,691	47,831	39	61	2,461	2,489	2,422
Virginia	882,508	286,415	596,093	32	68	2,520	2,518	2,522
Washington	865,263	284,183	581,080	33	67	3,253	3,355	3,187
West Virginia	201,964	73,607	128,358	36	64	2,206	2,442	1,886
Wisconsin	744,611	196,759	547,852	26	74	2,961	3,186	2,705
Wyoming	81,926	22,687	59,240	28	72	2,278	2,335	2,225
Dist. of Columbia	157,645	0	157,645	0	100	3,425	3,063	3,512

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 7.20

**STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT),
FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1994**

State	Education			Selected functions							Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
	All functions	Higher education	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources			
		(a)	(b)									
United States	3,916,710	1,310,963	130,825	258,517	226,931	501,649	383,551	86,618	151,342	211,863	119,860	
Alabama	84,289	32,240	4,190	4,487	4,525	12,944	4,489	1,101	2,983	2,853	2,715	
Alaska	22,939	3,894	3,800	2,888	1,730	351	1,292	418	2,839	1,372	1,144	
Arizona	57,044	21,627	2,541	3,084	5,540	750	6,929	1,667	2,526	3,892	1,155	
Arkansas	48,803	17,416	2,735	3,670	3,663	4,857	3,053	865	2,221	2,377	342	
California	327,035	108,416	4,592	18,811	3,721	34,571	37,371	10,470	16,756	20,649	2,576	
Colorado	53,876	28,858	1,230	3,070	996	4,254	3,948	1,017	1,541	2,437	2,766	
Connecticut	63,224	14,984	2,933	3,946	5,085	12,305	7,704	1,585	581	3,519	3,431	
Delaware	20,578	6,241	245	1,429	1,871	2,243	1,514	719	514	894	1,286	
Florida	170,709	39,655	3,206	11,497	9,561	16,156	29,090	3,768	7,269	9,549	11,240	
Georgia	114,407	35,333	6,603	6,208	7,828	14,386	18,599	1,678	5,117	3,417	1,028	
Hawaii	53,109	7,064	23,384	865	1,137	3,173	2,226	0	1,558	1,742	2,223	
Idaho	21,029	6,967	720	1,976	1,937	1,058	1,271	403	1,680	1,412	398	
Illinois	133,950	47,908	2,917	8,747	13,457	14,384	12,667	3,722	3,674	8,765	2,946	
Indiana	90,255	42,567	4,813	5,029	5,244	11,226	6,311	1,798	2,818	3,216	1,040	
Iowa	50,474	21,314	1,135	2,675	3,357	8,133	2,228	866	2,851	1,690	2,158	
Kansas	47,836	20,503	730	3,619	1,708	6,798	3,475	986	1,850	2,490	1,876	
Kentucky	72,965	25,524	4,021	5,453	4,671	5,980	5,204	1,683	3,542	4,162	3,767	
Louisiana	91,636	28,200	3,855	5,651	5,870	20,196	6,333	1,080	4,744	3,756	1,561	
Maine	21,331	5,503	1,193	2,784	1,879	1,446	1,222	601	1,399	1,514	552	
Maryland	80,260	17,753	2,018	5,030	7,610	7,003	9,817	2,325	2,333	4,786	3,519	
Massachusetts	82,067	23,048	730	4,496	6,423	12,786	5,669	1,913	1,423	6,252	6,174	
Michigan	132,134	59,079	833	3,762	13,681	13,013	16,137	2,993	4,558	4,503	2,666	
Minnesota	70,648	35,414	1,694	4,940	2,164	6,861	3,045	927	3,226	3,483	1,625	
Mississippi	48,629	14,806	1,515	3,439	3,581	8,631	3,096	963	3,175	1,543	374	
Missouri	79,886	23,777	2,185	6,640	7,235	12,745	6,593	1,922	2,504	3,629	3,268	
Montana	16,811	5,813	697	1,790	1,254	1,051	745	411	1,481	1,207	167	
Nebraska	29,321	9,915	694	2,360	2,830	4,398	1,885	707	1,835	1,028	664	
Nevada	19,379	5,985	97	1,474	904	805	2,667	576	980	1,444	386	
New Hampshire	17,182	5,334	343	2,049	1,327	1,059	1,031	420	482	768	771	
New Jersey	107,876	25,820	8,432	8,112	5,690	17,500	9,011	3,599	2,765	7,054	3,975	
New Mexico	41,581	15,742	821	2,688	1,512	5,558	3,980	567	1,453	2,271	1,760	
New York	272,629	48,108	5,505	14,911	7,878	60,099	34,546	5,533	3,252	24,744	17,306	
North Carolina	112,128	40,597	3,059	12,961	1,156	15,581	12,367	3,286	4,197	4,244	5,336	
North Dakota	16,201	7,171	323	1,064	202	1,353	502	215	1,344	749	335	
Ohio	141,040	65,001	2,356	8,856	2,122	17,909	13,171	2,451	3,576	9,575	2,226	
Oklahoma	68,065	24,555	2,017	4,282	6,814	5,471	6,704	1,624	2,490	3,179	1,912	
Oregon	50,884	15,064	900	3,410	4,636	6,660	2,613	1,207	3,131	3,966	2,362	
Pennsylvania	150,332	49,685	2,949	12,849	11,271	21,697	11,308	5,375	4,990	10,766	2,447	
Rhode Island	18,772	5,836	431	946	1,518	1,294	1,727	239	577	1,274	1,060	
South Carolina	76,487	24,470	2,924	5,003	4,979	9,543	7,589	2,281	2,499	3,546	556	
South Dakota	14,252	4,837	488	1,292	1,103	1,484	667	275	939	741	538	
Tennessee	79,530	31,544	2,180	4,814	4,563	10,341	7,088	1,583	3,300	3,208	1,719	
Texas	262,543	84,611	4,968	14,546	24,721	41,004	36,898	3,310	12,621	10,826	5,352	
Utah	41,054	20,893	882	1,804	2,702	3,904	2,243	723	1,064	1,599	1,132	
Vermont	12,562	4,252	351	1,106	1,244	286	842	460	674	780	489	
Virginia	119,375	42,955	3,036	12,044	2,274	19,172	11,958	2,508	3,488	5,093	2,751	
Washington	95,958	36,037	711	6,343	7,658	8,140	7,473	1,798	5,468	3,498	1,502	
West Virginia	33,815	11,685	1,484	5,631	2,548	2,040	754	857	1,875	1,870	1,043	
Wisconsin	68,688	33,788	1,209	2,106	1,244	7,583	6,020	892	2,451	3,967	1,883	
Wyoming	11,132	3,174	150	1,880	307	1,467	479	251	728	564	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 7.21

STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT), FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1995

State	All functions	Education		Selected functions							Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources			
United States	3,971,208	1,330,817	137,899	253,256	226,755	496,191	409,208	89,564	152,141	211,949	127,637	
Alabama	80,993	30,295	3,937	4,311	4,275	12,236	4,323	1,015	2,803	2,680	2,759	
Alaska	22,060	3,864	3,407	2,820	1,790	319	1,255	418	2,323	1,401	1,138	
Arizona	58,163	22,380	2,390	2,931	5,300	667	7,573	1,696	2,359	4,289	1,199	
Arkansas	47,590	15,309	3,257	3,622	3,663	4,857	3,391	895	2,152	2,265	355	
California	338,422	112,566	4,654	17,295	3,688	34,450	43,064	10,985	17,642	20,829	2,782	
Colorado	57,359	31,451	1,244	3,089	996	4,611	4,210	1,077	1,487	2,463	2,826	
Connecticut	63,075	15,201	2,756	4,003	4,842	12,261	7,443	1,587	625	3,520	3,470	
Delaware	22,011	6,539	275	1,458	1,958	2,297	1,840	782	505	993	1,325	
Florida	174,717	39,619	2,589	10,558	11,203	16,438	31,062	3,808	7,319	9,232	11,934	
Georgia	114,778	35,014	5,650	6,080	7,697	14,401	19,111	2,340	5,304	3,828	1,145	
Hawaii	51,371	7,064	23,365	793	1,074	3,189	2,131	0	1,446	1,469	2,138	
Idaho	20,870	7,115	525	1,750	1,843	994	1,546	434	1,530	1,390	430	
Illinois	140,538	52,412	2,912	8,413	13,356	15,185	13,621	3,733	4,296	8,848	2,920	
Indiana	88,559	41,814	4,771	4,576	5,198	11,055	6,273	1,973	2,822	3,115	1,024	
Iowa	53,280	24,735	1,135	2,675	2,744	8,058	2,326	918	2,442	1,780	2,235	
Kansas	47,932	20,254	721	3,795	1,704	6,635	3,589	962	1,829	2,728	1,912	
Kentucky	73,458	26,242	4,038	5,415	4,576	5,490	5,284	1,711	3,640	4,325	3,809	
Louisiana	92,843	30,214	3,868	5,655	6,049	18,749	6,789	1,080	4,745	3,669	1,641	
Maine	21,332	5,584	1,179	2,804	1,947	1,467	1,206	460	1,319	1,499	508	
Maryland	80,964	17,666	2,038	5,030	7,926	6,911	10,596	2,316	2,152	4,740	3,508	
Massachusetts	81,762	22,959	734	4,569	6,585	11,777	6,098	1,913	1,343	6,186	6,386	
Michigan	140,747	62,792	574	3,781	14,574	15,631	16,474	2,993	4,672	4,403	2,718	
Minnesota	72,674	37,180	1,522	4,893	2,200	7,171	3,378	855	3,036	3,551	1,701	
Mississippi	50,208	15,263	1,533	3,440	3,446	9,009	3,696	963	3,210	1,634	412	
Missouri	79,302	24,405	1,863	6,654	7,450	12,410	6,652	2,207	2,383	3,796	2,125	
Montana	18,078	6,428	695	1,826	1,294	1,308	824	410	1,746	1,176	190	
Nebraska	29,609	10,051	731	2,392	2,855	4,398	1,950	672	1,828	937	647	
Nevada	20,609	5,985	103	1,474	1,018	1,664	2,896	602	981	1,480	427	
New Hampshire	16,853	5,333	323	1,978	1,316	985	1,042	419	450	752	771	
New Jersey	125,006	27,551	18,292	8,043	5,420	17,090	8,993	3,699	2,570	6,559	11,435	
New Mexico	42,428	15,910	940	2,713	1,448	5,422	3,932	567	1,607	2,242	1,938	
New York	257,495	43,926	5,115	14,055	7,499	55,570	33,855	5,445	3,506	23,959	16,542	
North Carolina	114,692	42,585	3,053	12,628	1,287	15,586	12,367	3,346	4,234	4,619	5,346	
North Dakota	16,493	7,279	474	1,027	295	1,357	514	229	1,324	751	380	
Ohio	142,580	65,649	2,382	8,624	2,165	17,654	14,684	2,451	3,573	9,404	2,273	
Oklahoma	67,534	23,507	2,035	4,110	5,758	6,133	7,824	1,664	1,625	3,067	2,061	
Oregon	52,143	15,211	965	3,410	4,622	7,261	2,873	1,241	3,112	3,983	2,498	
Pennsylvania	151,950	47,557	3,018	13,676	11,556	21,032	12,806	6,436	6,580	11,095	2,457	
Rhode Island	20,147	5,840	1,137	917	1,839	1,502	1,655	270	465	1,293	1,163	
South Carolina	78,118	24,281	2,892	5,072	4,927	9,843	8,076	2,300	2,550	3,738	566	
South Dakota	14,135	5,132	429	1,216	983	1,415	666	269	840	861	538	
Tennessee	84,407	36,476	2,158	4,684	4,580	10,568	7,033	1,583	3,502	3,089	1,791	
Texas	268,087	86,823	4,713	14,028	23,988	40,260	43,000	3,368	12,433	11,537	4,774	
Utah	42,003	21,057	894	1,810	2,966	3,928	2,502	704	1,042	1,623	1,247	
Vermont	12,630	4,249	364	1,106	1,085	280	868	479	666	815	504	
Virginia	115,767	42,157	2,720	12,044	2,281	18,009	12,736	2,480	3,133	4,643	2,769	
Washington	95,535	36,065	712	6,194	7,337	8,107	7,398	1,811	5,218	3,566	1,613	
West Virginia	34,560	12,116	1,450	6,053	2,598	1,548	796	886	1,896	1,958	1,046	
Wisconsin	64,478	28,538	1,224	2,032	1,229	7,560	6,502	887	3,184	3,617	1,900	
Wyoming	10,863	3,174	143	1,734	325	1,443	485	225	692	552	361	

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 7.22

**STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: OCTOBER 1994
(In thousands of dollars)**

State	Selected functions										
	All functions	Education		Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental	Judicial and legal administration
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States	\$10,666,148	\$3,836,600	\$340,225	\$659,644	\$534,698	\$1,233,498	\$966,602	\$268,925	\$390,422	\$565,991	\$396,719
Alabama	196,421	79,120	10,271	10,032	10,599	25,675	10,346	2,877	7,210	7,362	7,856
Alaska	81,254	14,087	11,843	11,486	5,239	1,108	4,800	1,947	10,084	4,825	4,366
Arizona	138,667	59,882	5,181	7,707	10,096	1,570	14,565	5,051	5,959	8,580	3,856
Arkansas	115,973	49,641	6,225	8,767	7,091	9,447	5,629	2,233	5,133	5,159	1,515
California	1,109,652	369,820	13,313	67,903	11,887	111,349	127,736	36,976	52,049	59,956	10,712
Colorado	171,006	95,356	3,479	9,298	3,660	11,198	10,901	2,954	5,267	7,528	9,011
Connecticut	203,851	55,085	9,064	12,363	14,780	38,803	24,264	5,630	1,915	10,221	9,800
Delaware	52,025	18,708	849	2,964	3,806	4,286	3,703	2,450	1,273	2,125	3,337
Florida	378,024	100,429	7,972	23,515	13,528	30,941	55,327	11,792	17,000	22,779	31,981
Georgia	258,082	91,632	17,380	8,659	16,146	29,148	36,459	4,456	9,454	7,963	4,018
Hawaii	136,824	25,480	54,269	2,229	2,671	7,737	5,284	0	4,433	4,744	6,549
Idaho	47,867	15,595	1,589	4,781	4,371	2,242	2,890	1,443	3,836	3,392	1,516
Illinois	375,004	125,543	8,464	27,321	37,908	39,118	34,354	12,679	10,512	23,272	12,874
Indiana	241,613	136,169	8,546	9,853	9,055	27,105	13,640	4,288	6,083	10,299	3,740
Iowa	145,323	66,321	3,165	6,903	8,222	21,881	5,984	3,144	7,564	4,675	6,304
Kansas	106,979	42,941	1,763	8,819	3,983	14,351	7,590	2,622	5,032	5,554	4,567
Kentucky	277,856	176,512	9,812	11,418	9,174	12,703	10,354	4,105	7,563	9,085	8,289
Louisiana	201,197	66,774	8,932	11,754	12,965	38,632	13,520	2,497	9,900	8,007	4,902
Maine	53,016	13,753	3,208	6,638	4,066	3,425	3,235	1,715	3,461	3,584	1,636
Maryland	224,348	64,284	5,731	11,987	17,160	16,657	25,737	6,168	6,431	12,582	8,378
Massachusetts	237,908	64,001	2,354	15,582	18,956	33,260	17,111	6,810	4,329	18,561	18,416
Michigan	404,317	186,709	1,788	12,206	43,776	36,381	48,423	10,354	12,427	12,431	9,848
Minnesota	203,903	99,022	5,479	15,138	6,122	18,541	8,801	3,117	9,097	10,576	6,141
Mississippi	107,973	38,856	3,563	6,119	6,490	17,708	5,290	2,216	6,648	3,669	1,591
Missouri	172,036	61,463	4,012	15,286	11,812	24,605	11,175	4,726	5,168	6,706	8,153
Montana	38,850	14,257	1,723	4,236	2,586	1,990	1,616	925	3,468	2,576	606
Nebraska	63,327	20,932	1,739	5,379	5,753	8,880	3,915	1,681	3,337	2,527	1,859
Nevada	51,563	14,213	292	4,285	2,206	2,251	7,628	1,516	2,661	3,903	1,546
New Hampshire	43,763	13,478	840	6,301	3,245	2,248	2,636	1,385	1,090	1,995	1,951
New Jersey	383,440	100,645	31,175	29,783	18,506	49,557	33,298	14,460	9,826	23,156	17,819
New Mexico	92,509	34,107	1,959	6,126	3,094	11,636	8,698	1,349	3,886	5,403	4,693
New York	896,456	153,209	17,865	43,334	24,766	177,252	113,171	22,539	11,760	72,903	72,554
North Carolina	271,509	110,340	7,465	24,494	2,950	35,013	24,984	8,249	10,107	10,320	14,573
North Dakota	35,399	16,481	653	2,203	346	2,487	1,022	515	2,619	1,530	950
Ohio	384,290	166,213	7,415	26,069	6,567	47,726	38,134	7,657	9,694	26,994	7,334
Oklahoma	128,777	50,378	4,423	6,855	9,527	10,702	9,386	3,701	4,941	6,247	5,132
Oregon	140,439	47,343	2,467	8,274	12,001	15,809	7,208	4,431	6,879	10,910	6,530
Pennsylvania	435,082	162,635	8,211	32,295	30,356	55,042	29,879	17,561	14,934	29,076	9,367
Rhode Island	56,674	15,642	1,817	2,845	4,278	4,163	7,223	1,054	1,553	3,350	3,359
South Carolina	164,250	58,773	6,660	8,738	9,775	15,019	13,904	5,293	4,542	8,215	1,781
South Dakota	31,450	11,373	1,057	2,943	2,117	2,722	1,280	668	2,081	1,750	1,351
Tennessee	190,262	81,048	5,139	9,878	10,630	22,164	15,145	4,206	7,464	8,993	5,884
Texas	640,389	238,405	11,575	32,481	48,834	91,503	74,575	8,332	31,471	28,082	19,845
Utah	97,659	47,211	2,134	4,874	5,971	10,225	5,127	1,895	2,654	3,817	3,248
Vermont	28,876	10,621	899	2,671	2,515	600	1,617	1,483	1,490	1,502	1,221
Virginia	280,876	111,560	7,098	24,026	5,489	37,797	24,627	6,927	8,766	12,318	8,822
Washington	280,330	107,298	2,233	20,881	21,766	26,447	16,901	5,731	14,880	11,488	5,732
West Virginia	71,381	28,977	3,141	11,121	4,154	3,138	1,288	1,945	4,159	3,453	2,405
Wisconsin	194,641	97,996	3,663	6,857	3,136	18,628	15,313	2,631	6,667	10,563	7,800
Wyoming	22,835	6,281	328	3,966	564	2,629	906	539	1,670	1,287	1,002

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 7.23

STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER 1995 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Selected functions										
	All functions	Education		Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States	\$10,926,502	\$3,793,829	\$379,473	\$666,756	\$548,503	\$1,258,265	\$1,061,693	\$286,650	\$394,715	\$581,532	\$428,295
Alabama	90,640	74,253	10,388	10,265	10,244	24,136	10,036	3,075	6,852	7,135	8,120
Alaska	79,760	13,618	11,422	11,424	5,485	1,033	4,702	1,947	8,496	5,059	4,378
Arizona	142,280	61,467	4,825	7,361	10,097	1,510	15,894	5,265	5,532	9,470	3,915
Arkansas	108,584	39,454	7,434	8,794	7,092	9,447	6,290	2,319	4,776	5,058	1,600
California	1,186,496	396,149	15,597	65,799	12,409	119,155	149,495	40,024	46,920	66,244	12,275
Colorado	182,416	101,004	3,659	9,518	3,660	13,124	11,996	3,184	5,474	7,849	9,404
Connecticut	204,902	57,895	8,348	13,138	14,510	38,979	21,922	5,639	1,833	10,389	9,821
Delaware	58,442	19,366	974	3,293	4,427	5,206	4,754	2,935	1,307	2,388	3,486
Florida	422,890	104,051	7,290	23,470	17,358	33,318	74,584	12,192	16,336	23,021	41,183
Georgia	271,880	96,364	15,702	8,899	16,392	30,187	38,424	6,271	12,010	9,523	4,658
Hawaii	133,366	25,480	54,219	2,029	2,692	7,876	5,128	0	4,187	4,167	6,371
Idaho	49,235	15,802	1,242	4,499	4,019	2,146	3,625	1,579	3,776	3,476	1,642
Illinois	393,963	131,291	8,509	28,185	38,990	40,372	39,288	13,529	11,002	24,123	14,157
Indiana	223,077	120,649	8,695	9,161	9,057	26,844	13,903	4,459	6,113	7,621	3,761
Iowa	152,750	71,109	3,289	6,903	7,279	23,432	6,507	2,993	7,009	4,924	6,987
Kansas	108,647	43,850	1,784	9,094	4,350	14,064	7,995	2,579	4,992	5,615	4,665
Kentucky	172,862	67,911	10,380	11,995	9,492	12,257	10,784	4,180	8,170	9,883	8,742
Louisiana	210,829	75,075	9,127	11,768	13,622	38,141	13,036	2,497	10,248	8,434	5,123
Maine	54,222	14,334	3,190	6,761	4,692	3,654	3,030	1,320	3,587	3,524	1,570
Maryland	228,989	64,063	6,057	11,987	18,163	16,824	27,991	7,467	5,981	13,080	8,584
Massachusetts	241,864	64,298	2,361	16,189	19,386	30,917	18,940	6,810	4,971	18,988	20,263
Michigan	425,630	176,241	1,999	12,851	44,864	45,995	53,295	10,354	14,486	14,156	10,621
Minnesota	207,878	99,550	4,905	15,573	6,047	20,063	10,117	3,242	8,673	10,703	6,631
Mississippi	117,402	42,511	3,771	6,130	6,594	20,240	6,495	2,216	6,946	3,953	1,792
Missouri	170,139	61,046	3,079	15,683	13,050	24,819	11,418	5,791	5,439	6,840	2,786
Montana	43,008	15,992	1,720	4,601	2,869	2,386	1,797	995	4,194	2,633	682
Nebraska	64,728	21,276	1,817	5,660	5,926	8,880	4,068	1,695	3,460	2,293	2,006
Nevada	56,261	14,213	317	4,285	2,610	4,701	8,563	1,688	2,626	4,047	1,740
New Hampshire	43,432	13,594	824	6,088	3,068	1,934	3,031	1,350	960	2,010	1,951
New Jersey	440,590	103,874	66,707	29,523	18,167	48,806	33,464	16,997	9,270	22,405	36,844
New Mexico	97,441	34,106	2,263	6,302	3,161	11,776	9,408	1,349	4,238	5,807	5,475
New York	863,773	146,810	16,506	41,041	24,281	167,158	111,102	20,752	11,695	71,874	71,330
North Carolina	281,909	111,243	7,518	27,389	3,399	37,421	24,984	8,366	10,570	11,249	14,631
North Dakota	36,805	16,901	947	2,267	562	2,503	1,057	580	2,702	1,574	1,149
Ohio	409,406	178,259	7,818	26,272	6,990	51,233	42,821	7,657	10,056	27,417	7,493
Oklahoma	131,260	48,275	4,472	6,590	9,845	13,252	11,207	3,807	3,135	6,054	5,417
Oregon	144,390	49,829	2,729	8,274	11,844	15,889	7,938	4,523	6,864	10,961	6,877
Pennsylvania	454,716	163,290	8,785	36,705	30,780	55,263	34,684	22,237	20,308	29,919	9,525
Rhode Island	62,917	15,747	4,227	2,813	6,479	4,568	7,464	1,223	1,285	2,999	3,740
South Carolina	177,542	62,273	6,964	9,269	10,144	16,342	15,182	5,616	6,327	8,912	1,925
South Dakota	31,666	11,876	918	2,755	1,978	2,572	1,292	679	1,888	2,077	1,388
Tennessee	189,122	81,342	5,087	9,898	10,667	22,203	14,507	4,206	7,677	7,980	6,146
Texas	661,780	252,720	11,436	31,958	48,222	88,674	86,992	8,771	31,308	30,326	15,920
Utah	102,273	49,122	2,228	4,960	6,700	10,312	5,819	1,888	2,786	4,016	3,496
Vermont	30,691	10,800	960	2,671	2,387	594	1,759	1,841	1,590	1,763	1,416
Virginia	286,415	114,925	7,354	24,026	5,355	36,644	30,852	7,083	8,018	12,123	8,765
Washington	284,183	108,779	2,305	20,886	21,067	26,684	15,471	6,213	14,586	12,384	6,294
West Virginia	73,607	30,677	3,320	11,381	4,279	2,302	1,340	2,043	4,248	3,629	2,528
Wisconsin	196,759	94,794	3,693	6,688	3,135	19,756	16,328	2,712	8,169	10,144	8,005
Wyoming	22,687	6,281	316	3,688	621	2,672	916	511	1,641	1,312	1,014

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 7.24

**NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND MONTHLY BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: 1993-94 THROUGH 1995-96**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Number of systems	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Membership, last month of fiscal year:			
Total membership	13,169,559	13,083,119	12,055,512
Active members	11,121,200	10,967,868	10,545,461
Inactive members	2,048,359	2,115,251	1,510,051
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Active members	84.4	83.8	87.5
Others	15.6	16.2	12.5
Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefits:			
Total number of retired/survivors	4,166,221	4,024,628	3,979,371
Former active members, retired service	3,599,888	3,483,053	3,484,001
Former active members, retired disability	225,521	220,309	213,802
Survivors of former active members	340,812	321,266	281,568
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent former active members, retired service	86.4	86.5	87.6
Percent former active members, retired disability	5.4	5.5	5.4
Percent survivors of former active members	8.2	8.0	7.1
Recurrent benefit payments for last month of fiscal year:			
Total amount of benefit for retired/survivors	\$4,142,330,275	\$3,781,984,022	\$3,309,137,550
Amount former active members, retired service	\$3,751,445,046	\$3,412,094,819	\$2,990,611,108
Amount former active members, retired disability	\$209,156,037	\$193,334,198	\$171,342,146
Amount survivors of former active members	\$181,729,192	\$176,555,005	\$147,184,296
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
For former active members, retired service	90.6	90.2	90.4
For former active members, retired disability	5.0	5.1	5.2
For survivors of former active members	4.4	4.7	4.4
Average monthly payment for beneficiaries:			
Average for all beneficiaries (in dollars)	\$994	\$940	\$832
For former active members, retired service	\$1,042	\$980	\$858
For former active members, retired disability	\$927	\$878	\$801
For survivors of former active members	\$533	\$550	\$523

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

N.A. — Not available.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.25
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE
RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: SELECTED YEARS, 1994-1996

	Amount (in millions of dollars)			Percentage distribution		
	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Receipts	195,482,520	143,477,101	101,587,887	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions	16,406,926	15,721,701	14,738,018	8.4	11.0	14.5
Government contributions	32,986,468	31,606,859	29,114,635	16.9	22.0	28.7
From State Government	16,896,185	16,228,399	15,519,680	8.6	11.3	15.3
From Local Government	16,090,283	15,378,460	13,594,955	8.2	10.7	13.4
Earnings on investments	146,089,126	96,148,541	57,699,413	74.7	67.0	56.8
Payments	55,298,781	49,523,895	45,320,754	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits paid	50,507,371	45,759,560	41,249,020	91.3	92.4	91.0
Withdrawals	2,644,613	2,191,399	2,573,775	4.8	4.4	5.7
Administration	2,146,797	1,572,936	1,497,959	3.9	3.2	3.3
Total cash and securities	1,044,650,138	913,898,060	810,050,723	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and deposits	49,367,398	54,163,156	41,274,780	4.7	5.9	5.1
Cash on hand and demand	3,777,329	2,714,016	3,859,627	0.4	0.3	0.5
Time and saving deposits	45,590,069	51,449,140	37,415,153	4.4	5.6	4.6
Securities	995,678,885	805,244,770	720,690,547	95.3	88.1	89.0
Government securities	216,325,591	201,044,922	186,302,512	20.7	22.0	23.0
Federal government securities	215,929,453	200,514,331	185,973,803	20.7	21.9	23.0
Federal securities	167,050,802	160,717,961	156,841,167	16.0	17.6	19.4
Federal agency securities	48,878,650	39,797,372	29,132,635	4.7	4.4	3.6
State and Local Governments	396,138	530,591	328,709	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nongovernment securities	711,253,935	604,199,848	534,388,035	68.1	66.1	66.0
Corporate bonds	175,830,923	164,324,545	159,362,455	16.8	18.0	19.7
Corporate stocks	350,140,658	300,547,610	269,219,186	33.5	32.9	33.2
Mortgages	23,576,186	16,665,236	16,863,344	2.3	1.8	2.1
Funds held in trust	34,209,754	28,457,760	24,482,025	3.3	3.1	3.0
Other securities	127,100,276	93,674,106	64,461,025	12.2	10.2	8.0
Other investments	68,099,359	55,052,156	48,085,396	6.5	6.0	5.9
Real property	26,783,244	24,510,964	22,254,420	2.6	2.7	2.7
Other investments	41,316,114	30,541,190	25,830,981	4.0	3.3	3.2

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 1993-94**

<i>Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year</i>									
<i>State</i>	<i>Membership, last month of the fiscal year</i>	<i>Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments</i>				<i>Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)</i>			
		<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of age or length of service</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of disability</i>	<i>Survivors of deceased former members (no. of payees)</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of age or length of service</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of disability</i>	<i>To survivors of deceased former members</i>
United States	12,055,512	3,979,371	3,484,001	213,802	281,568	3,309,137,550	2,990,611,108	171,342,146	147,184,296
Alabama	193,076	55,249	54,921	279	49	41,091,376	40,866,693	191,462	33,221
Alaska	54,695	13,929	12,635	384	910	18,815,133	17,498,304	687,425	629,404
Arizona	32,642	48,442	34,331	2,230	11,881	41,841,280	30,242,004	2,184,676	9,414,600
Arkansas	143,614	25,455	22,152	2,104	1,199	18,032,412	16,373,982	1,172,433	485,997
California	1,184,217	477,394	363,846	47,648	65,900	492,039,509	428,866,800	47,992,789	15,179,920
Colorado	153,166	43,672	35,830	5,959	1,883	50,511,208	39,151,133	6,486,553	4,873,522
Connecticut	111,492	48,029	42,689	2,483	2,857	63,105,187	58,596,114	2,478,832	2,030,241
Delaware	33,290	14,559	10,880	1,520	2,159	9,496,615	8,464,286	866,580	165,749
Florida	596,390	131,905	119,287	7,335	5,283	90,450,397	84,104,176	3,544,573	2,801,648
Georgia	305,401	58,175	49,558	4,195	4,422	65,299,080	57,298,509	3,695,806	4,304,765
Hawaii	61,082	28,880	27,099	1,657	124	24,254,639	23,512,888	694,868	46,883
Idaho	60,739	18,703	17,682	392	629	10,607,889	10,030,963	222,214	354,712
Illinois	478,756	181,367	148,147	5,178	28,042	146,613,991	132,696,975	4,117,758	9,799,258
Indiana	243,747	71,333	65,062	2,862	3,409	37,758,002	34,488,814	808,731	2,460,457
Iowa	163,509	57,966	56,481	697	788	23,737,458	22,459,367	638,163	639,928
Kansas	144,535	43,371	43,371	0	0	23,378,869	23,378,869	0	0
Kentucky	201,834	57,476	55,319	1,197	960	48,072,271	45,971,082	1,384,509	716,680
Louisiana	223,733	74,834	67,489	4,086	3,259	70,729,561	65,508,965	2,791,819	2,428,777
Maine	89,788	25,810	20,722	1,372	3,716	19,933,000	16,600,000	1,500,000	1,833,000
Maryland	199,283	41,890	31,310	6,187	4,393	59,700,000	55,707,000	507,000	3,486,000
Massachusetts	169,121	73,449	62,007	4,060	7,382	62,766,219	53,360,099	3,377,903	6,028,217
Michigan	410,965	137,006	115,988	6,578	14,440	134,990,427	114,674,385	6,426,526	13,889,516
Minnesota	300,756	379,299	371,684	2,231	5,384	63,732,962	59,859,775	1,190,839	2,682,348
Mississippi	201,597	40,036	32,824	2,503	4,709	25,256,916	22,234,016	1,419,000	1,603,900
Missouri	166,944	50,585	43,264	1,622	5,699	40,605,898	37,480,407	942,917	2,182,574
Montana	61,112	20,493	18,342	1,420	731	13,862,180	12,644,388	798,414	419,378
Nebraska	39,613	7,739	7,385	252	102	3,479,709	3,291,983	116,266	71,460
Nevada	64,320	15,710	14,049	780	881	15,827,859	14,813,305	537,290	477,264
New Hampshire	42,450	11,585	7,298	3,719	568	7,755,945	6,691,988	692,578	371,379
New Jersey	442,859	141,924	128,746	0	13,178	158,530,870	143,314,243	0	15,216,627
New Mexico	124,241	27,164	24,366	1,259	1,539	26,353,192	24,671,630	733,012	948,550
New York	802,399	339,802	335,412	1,606	2,784	300,101,082	297,068,835	1,343,059	1,689,188
North Carolina	429,815	105,406	86,878	8,566	9,962	81,232,481	70,048,084	6,155,150	5,029,247
North Dakota	27,274	8,024	7,203	181	640	4,500,806	4,065,411	65,338	370,057
Ohio	761,568	260,153	212,810	23,324	24,019	228,982,800	191,847,260	25,384,825	11,750,715

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1993-94 — Continued

<i>Benefit Operations, last month of fiscal year</i>									
<i>State</i>	<i>Membership, last month of fiscal year</i>	<i>Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments</i>			<i>Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)</i>				
		<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of age or length of service</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of disability</i>	<i>Survivors of deceased former members (no. of payees)</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of age or length of service</i>	<i>Persons retired on account of disability</i>	<i>To survivors of deceased former members</i>
Oklahoma	136,961	52,769	47,630	2,469	2,670	47,181,716	43,492,726	1,891,696	1,797,294
Oregon	170,259	63,046	59,297	3,749	0	49,086,745	46,320,159	2,766,586	0
Pennsylvania	371,438	187,711	167,839	8,495	11,377	160,709,998	151,386,905	5,043,175	4,279,918
Rhode Island	36,595	14,190	13,958	0	232	18,823,166	18,683,807	0	139,359
South Carolina	320,279	53,431	42,689	5,929	4,813	44,204,827	36,223,360	4,087,518	3,893,949
South Dakota	38,410	12,093	10,037	296	1,760	5,850,575	5,196,822	137,133	516,620
Tennessee	183,401	59,714	45,007	10,463	4,244	33,184,458	24,924,606	5,970,215	2,289,637
Texas	968,346	79,561	51,519	9,960	18,082	160,319,601	145,840,456	6,612,694	7,866,451
Utah	118,608	21,083	20,389	694	0	16,272,810	15,664,823	607,987	0
Vermont	25,088	6,224	5,336	425	463	3,842,390	3,536,967	162,781	142,642
Virginia	263,071	73,270	62,289	9,801	1,180	57,654,668	50,444,612	6,794,172	415,884
Washington	284,702	85,576	85,543	11	22	80,633,987	80,605,759	9,409	18,819
West Virginia	72,309	38,721	36,600	735	1,386	22,384,867	20,933,333	532,590	918,944
Wisconsin	306,927	83,836	77,469	4,909	1,458	78,651,213	72,584,734	5,576,882	489,597
Wyoming	39,095	11,332	11,332	0	0	6,889,306	6,889,306	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 1994-95**

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	13,083,119	4,024,628	3,483,053	220,309	321,266	3,781,984	3,412,095	193,334	176,555
Alabama	311,154	68,556	68,335	178	43	53,959	53,773	146	40
Alaska	55,248	14,777	13,413	391	973	20,514	19,088	727	699
Arizona	201,072	51,489	47,904	2,619	966	47,822	43,724	3,183	915
Arkansas	142,381	26,540	23,113	2,195	1,232	20,180	18,352	1,290	537
California	1,213,923	504,963	375,019	48,848	81,096	534,007	462,993	52,912	18,102
Colorado	198,052	45,673	37,410	6,414	1,849	51,210	38,843	7,159	5,208
Connecticut	112,959	49,074	43,511	2,532	3,031	68,878	63,830	2,788	2,260
Delaware	34,678	14,777	10,954	1,563	2,260	10,564	8,726	917	921
Florida	614,625	136,246	123,000	7,762	5,484	111,997	104,960	3,990	3,046
Georgia	402,632	67,968	55,538	4,634	7,796	70,828	62,180	3,844	4,804
Hawaii	60,687	28,756	27,099	1,657	0	24,149	24,149	0	0
Idaho	63,415	19,292	19,279	1	12	12,154	12,148	1	5
Illinois	501,990	191,654	157,394	5,395	28,865	173,801	157,879	4,984	10,937
Indiana	267,812	76,206	72,633	3,115	458	42,757	40,393	990	1,374
Iowa	225,793	60,392	58,848	755	789	27,500	26,033	937	531
Kansas	150,335	45,304	45,304	0	0	26,964	26,964	0	0
Kentucky	208,659	61,020	58,811	1,270	939	54,886	52,696	1,491	699
Louisiana	242,975	82,479	69,924	4,690	7,865	84,145	74,741	3,639	5,766
Maine	90,868	27,815	24,002	1,372	2,441	21,929	19,226	1,500	1,203
Maryland	201,058	64,594	53,435	10,463	696	68,703	62,864	5,471	368
Massachusetts	204,594	74,013	63,742	3,228	7,043	66,859	57,935	2,808	6,115
Michigan	416,530	149,251	126,727	7,403	15,121	162,213	138,126	8,065	16,022
Minnesota	304,008	81,797	73,841	2,412	5,544	71,282	66,866	1,382	3,034
Mississippi	232,040	41,783	33,982	2,733	5,068	28,280	24,760	1,714	1,806
Missouri	207,469	63,230	54,968	1,865	6,397	46,603	43,183	972	2,449
Montana	63,567	20,989	19,101	1,148	740	14,569	13,448	699	423
Nebraska	64,816	8,557	8,261	250	46	3,904	3,755	115	33
Nevada	68,088	16,576	14,820	830	926	17,376	16,254	595	526
New Hampshire	42,345	12,153	10,405	869	879	9,218	7,921	819	478
New Jersey	446,446	149,389	135,613	0	13,776	175,682	158,905	0	16,777
New Mexico	132,669	29,345	25,099	1,233	3,013	29,120	26,537	743	1,841
New York	811,873	341,673	318,807	1,639	21,227	329,234	309,382	1,441	18,412
North Carolina	423,812	110,752	91,711	8,582	10,459	90,738	78,565	6,552	5,622
North Dakota	28,041	8,331	7,439	202	690	4,884	4,469	70	345
Ohio	837,913	269,533	220,048	25,055	24,430	324,313	282,981	28,874	12,458

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1994-95 — 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	143,662	55,177	49,599	2,688	2,890	51,135	46,725	2,300	2,110
Oregon	172,919	66,083	62,086	3,997	0	56,119	52,682	3,437	0
Pennsylvania	377,891	198,981	177,189	9,320	12,472	174,135	163,426	5,843	4,866
Rhode Island	36,554	16,561	14,570	947	1,044	19,806	18,314	703	789
South Carolina	300,809	55,919	44,605	6,323	4,991	49,728	40,757	4,668	4,303
South Dakota	39,467	12,592	10,372	342	1,878	6,485	5,723	190	572
Tennessee	183,278	62,090	54,628	2,867	4,595	34,368	30,253	1,636	2,480
Texas	1,073,537	209,629	174,940	11,384	23,305	195,531	174,146	7,510	13,876
Utah	93,808	22,609	21,861	748	0	18,082	17,437	645	0
Vermont	24,910	6,458	5,547	355	556	4,156	4,156	0	0
Virginia	322,423	78,088	66,199	10,667	1,222	66,892	58,434	8,004	455
Washington	261,716	86,294	86,294	0	0	84,427	84,427	0	0
West Virginia	115,825	41,112	34,069	2,302	4,741	24,734	20,497	1,385	2,852
Wisconsin	315,628	86,214	79,730	5,066	1,418	87,575	80,882	6,197	495
Wyoming	36,165	11,874	11,874	0	0	7,591	7,591	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(a) Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.28

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: LAST MONTH OF FISCAL YEAR (1995-96)
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)								
	Membership Last month of the fiscal year	Totals	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	Survivors of deceased former members	Total	Persons retired on account of age or length of service	Persons retired on account of disability	To survivors of deceased former members
United States	\$13,169,559	\$4,166,221	\$3,599,888	\$225,521	\$340,812	\$4,142,330,275	\$3,751,445,046	\$209,156,037	\$181,729,192
Alabama	196,675	71,698	71,344	285	69	56,534,916	56,251,411	224,523	58,982
Alaska	44,961	15,576	15,576	0	0	27,717,249	27,717,249	0	0
Arizona	172,728	54,756	50,667	3,051	1,038	51,905,775	47,059,423	3,814,809	1,031,543
Arkansas	106,090	27,460	23,934	2,265	1,261	21,885,155	19,933,229	1,382,545	569,381
California	1,238,410	518,936	384,502	52,000	82,434	616,104,444	548,205,533	58,716,073	9,182,838
Colorado	213,810	47,519	38,866	6,757	1,896	59,804,466	46,412,619	7,778,080	5,613,767
Connecticut	114,166	50,050	44,114	2,656	3,280	74,123,058	68,439,153	3,147,459	2,536,446
Delaware	35,419	15,117	11,141	1,644	2,332	10,820,435	8,985,775	952,360	882,300
Florida	618,222	147,781	126,537	8,176	13,068	120,444,208	107,978,591	4,446,563	8,019,054
Georgia	410,461	70,961	58,521	4,955	7,485	78,448,755	69,248,028	4,322,772	4,877,955
Hawaii	59,275	26,926	24,935	1,040	951	31,736,000	30,450,000	665,000	621,000
Idaho	64,592	19,923	19,055	390	478	11,856,784	11,343,394	231,517	281,873
Illinois	530,452	197,375	161,076	6,340	29,959	187,179,521	171,945,826	4,372,545	10,861,150
Indiana	266,711	74,603	71,190	2,968	445	45,469,452	42,707,992	1,114,145	1,647,315
Iowa	231,417	61,196	60,160	797	239	29,440,429	28,693,365	645,173	101,891
Kansas	155,822	46,746	46,746	0	0	29,300,000	29,300,000	0	0
Kentucky	215,919	63,826	61,508	1,335	983	60,266,307	57,821,643	1,674,123	770,541
Louisiana	244,518	88,041	70,703	6,103	11,235	90,597,115	79,237,686	4,408,893	6,950,536
Maine	98,860	29,020	25,042	1,431	2,547	23,793,939	20,860,604	1,627,573	1,305,762
Maryland	200,468	67,062	55,236	6,907	4,919	74,811,000	64,648,000	6,033,000	4,130,000
Massachusetts	212,374	73,467	63,823	3,234	6,410	77,057,382	69,955,765	3,997,015	3,104,602
Michigan	457,255	167,595	141,580	8,033	17,982	153,150,876	130,682,372	7,043,713	15,424,791
Minnesota	320,928	86,358	78,072	2,699	5,587	79,607,465	73,156,575	2,104,392	4,346,498
Mississippi	235,936	43,775	35,437	2,898	5,440	31,446,000	27,552,688	1,953,312	1,940,000
Missouri	218,336	65,545	56,943	1,835	6,767	53,400,460	49,405,544	1,084,586	2,910,330
Montana	63,855	21,474	20,069	662	743	15,308,054	14,485,801	384,611	437,642
Nebraska	66,129	8,567	8,271	250	46	3,921,110	3,772,647	114,950	33,513
Nevada	71,524	17,639	14,138	892	2,609	23,048,253	20,157,714	925,261	1,965,278
New Hampshire	42,569	12,521	10,759	1,112	650	9,548,541	8,204,836	848,014	495,691
New Jersey	440,881	154,048	139,712	0	14,336	190,769,204	172,328,403	0	18,440,801
New Mexico	132,463	29,632	26,501	1,298	1,833	31,764,883	29,729,453	802,834	1,232,596
New York	803,393	357,725	334,274	1,536	21,915	365,943,955	343,782,155	1,611,026	20,550,774
North Carolina	431,926	116,490	96,865	8,646	10,979	100,933,661	87,736,873	6,944,438	6,252,350
North Dakota	28,496	8,619	7,767	232	620	5,339,319	4,957,103	83,157	299,059
Ohio	866,546	276,494	225,412	26,411	24,671	353,506,503	308,557,617	31,878,452	13,070,434
Oklahoma	143,437	57,001	49,818	2,853	4,330	53,947,165	48,533,423	2,612,373	2,801,369
Oregon	179,354	67,864	63,792	4,072	0	61,905,958	58,323,735	3,582,223	0
Pennsylvania	384,391	199,866	177,953	9,366	12,547	161,858,972	150,575,768	6,174,011	5,109,193
Rhode Island	85,386	15,420	15,420	0	0	21,531,833	21,531,833	0	0
South Carolina	348,517	58,038	46,054	6,719	5,265	52,923,232	44,654,589	4,924,480	3,344,163
South Dakota	39,589	13,131	10,777	377	1,977	6,968,492	6,128,362	238,247	601,883
Tennessee	189,256	63,998	56,003	3,020	4,975	41,501,447	37,831,347	1,198,593	2,471,507
Texas	1,089,329	218,875	183,030	12,531	23,314	238,580,750	213,090,619	8,992,531	16,497,600
Utah	84,987	23,601	22,819	782	0	21,517,380	20,746,251	771,129	0
Vermont	24,910	6,458	5,547	355	556	4,155,504	4,155,504	0	0
Virginia	328,912	81,424	68,840	11,329	1,255	72,063,203	62,700,294	8,871,544	491,365
Washington	266,251	87,936	87,936	0	0	90,669,872	90,669,872	0	0
West Virginia	33,604	36,395	36,395	0	0	21,467,371	21,467,371	0	0
Wisconsin	324,711	88,998	82,333	5,279	1,386	87,636,676	80,713,265	6,457,992	465,419
Wyoming	35,338	12,695	12,695	0	0	8,617,746	8,617,746	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.29

FINANCES OF STATE—ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL 1993-94 (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	\$109,843,314	\$14,738,018	\$15,291,079	\$13,594,955	\$66,219,262	\$45,320,754	\$41,249,020	\$2,573,775	\$1,497,959
Alabama	1,512,657	234,713	296,201	53,494	928,249	533,924	493,261	36,490	4,173
Alaska	839,372	130,408	108,904	104,903	495,157	305,184	274,405	11,842	18,937
Arizona	1,347,283	98,210	26,127	83,257	1,139,689	597,043	536,507	24,820	35,716
Arkansas	732,026	42,315	91,493	136,875	461,343	246,759	225,843	4,645	16,271
California	15,134,520	2,579,670	1,563,466	1,831,217	9,160,167	6,851,193	6,083,508	373,291	394,394
Colorado	1,786,022	275,191	173,880	298,340	1,038,611	687,510	638,709	27,553	21,248
Connecticut	1,155,299	198,285	444,413	23,057	489,544	771,726	760,541	10,325	860
Delaware	377,721	20,569	68,768	2,257	286,127	134,101	120,787	1,798	11,516
Florida	4,893,994	24,567	677,335	2,039,902	2,152,190	1,147,019	1,144,595	2,424	0
Georgia	2,817,125	323,113	628,991	168,698	1,696,323	848,678	784,302	38,848	25,528
Hawaii	786,695	63,289	298,724	0	424,682	356,463	291,608	39,785	25,070
Idaho	545,318	84,681	48,233	97,927	314,477	153,482	127,333	12,385	13,764
Illinois	4,146,510	845,246	558,700	516,055	2,226,509	2,012,590	1,820,168	74,552	117,870
Indiana	1,308,300	175,459	322,958	142,325	667,558	527,093	484,173	33,465	9,455
Iowa	1,065,765	132,372	49,859	160,810	722,724	330,187	283,978	21,158	25,051
Kansas	700,636	149,050	32,279	30,281	489,026	321,081	280,271	19,924	20,886
Kentucky	1,566,467	314,281	388,816	113,822	749,548	567,415	539,406	14,665	13,344
Louisiana	1,981,696	341,451	675,721	59,225	905,299	983,731	869,586	51,016	63,129
Maine	506,789	89,134	190,180	0	227,475	254,259	234,912	12,879	6,468
Maryland	2,249,631	93,627	612,493	44,935	1,498,576	1,298,586	785,905	491,361	21,320
Massachusetts	1,418,352	374,270	751,858	14,516	277,708	886,607	753,112	130,756	2,739
Michigan	3,244,162	271,415	828,957	410,826	1,732,964	1,714,625	1,619,966	47,355	47,304
Minnesota	2,434,637	314,927	102,834	323,763	1,693,113	819,500	768,261	31,830	19,409
Mississippi	882,096	190,522	125,777	178,046	387,751	403,010	350,399	36,976	15,635
Missouri	1,779,785	203,124	197,068	240,070	1,139,523	547,199	472,973	48,694	25,532
Montana	374,844	84,274	36,916	65,106	188,548	175,541	160,553	12,897	2,091
Nebraska	287,273	61,569	9,412	60,357	155,935	58,670	49,169	5,153	4,348
Nevada	686,384	26,533	99,588	271,873	288,390	239,089	221,046	7,664	10,379
New Hampshire	137,501	65,556	22,037	16,760	33,148	106,085	93,071	9,306	3,708
New Jersey	3,909,952	718,984	302,239	65,655	2,823,074	2,018,248	1,902,561	84,669	31,018
New Mexico	862,675	183,373	78,046	163,150	438,106	351,626	310,493	31,990	9,143
New York	7,672,849	404,065	68,904	1,007,036	6,192,844	3,850,597	3,750,104	64,654	35,839
North Carolina	3,152,943	520,279	533,232	127,419	1,972,013	1,025,036	941,824	78,502	4,710
North Dakota	127,019	30,339	9,877	21,205	65,598	63,450	52,305	5,503	5,642
Ohio	8,407,161	1,474,108	509,846	1,873,968	4,549,239	3,542,354	3,360,815	120,779	60,760
Oklahoma	1,339,241	196,845	312,837	83,059	746,500	623,556	577,975	25,088	20,493
Oregon	1,725,908	287,394	123,565	271,508	1,043,441	693,253	585,460	33,479	74,314
Pennsylvania	4,885,353	602,846	773,681	484,061	3,024,765	2,241,533	2,146,682	21,157	73,694
Rhode Island	598,753	88,140	154,080	4,694	351,839	274,137	225,878	4,944	43,315
South Carolina	1,619,872	307,049	293,913	85,144	933,766	581,014	529,912	44,897	6,205
South Dakota	299,838	46,190	17,088	27,126	209,434	75,024	65,241	5,622	4,161
Tennessee	1,667,837	117,174	284,388	36,592	1,229,683	415,849	398,213	17,636	0
Texas	6,738,995	1,262,509	1,128,515	320,076	4,027,895	2,272,301	1,982,815	246,823	42,663
Utah	788,758	32,028	76,379	139,966	540,385	210,584	194,472	9,462	6,650
Vermont	182,041	21,186	42,169	3,065	115,621	57,129	45,505	1,035	10,589
Virginia	2,073,411	49,436	235,530	472,557	1,315,888	816,754	689,695	50,121	76,938
Washington	1,641,021	459,997	568,856	223,782	388,386	1,018,136	968,347	48,803	986
West Virginia	381,231	99,845	63,849	20,374	197,163	225,645	213,486	10,131	2,028
Wisconsin	4,812,883	19,205	246,935	629,274	3,917,469	991,176	958,137	24,225	8,814
Wyoming	256,713	9,205	35,162	46,547	165,799	95,002	80,752	10,398	3,852

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.30

**FINANCES OF STATE—ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS,
BY STATE: FISCAL 1994-95
(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	\$123,293,015	\$15,721,701	\$16,225,237	\$15,378,460	\$75,967,617	\$47,950,959	\$45,759,560	\$2,191,399	\$1,572,936
Alabama	1,846,422	277,113	372,963	74,239	1,122,107	693,671	647,615	46,056	9,925
Alaska	904,176	130,980	107,752	108,711	556,733	317,676	302,083	15,593	18,642
Arizona	1,571,762	196,138	44,131	154,573	1,176,920	614,748	576,284	38,464	18,177
Arkansas	701,283	42,690	96,953	137,390	424,250	253,576	247,095	6,481	22,671
California	16,797,932	2,646,087	1,581,072	1,857,801	10,712,972	6,962,335	6,618,362	343,973	333,446
Colorado	1,705,658	284,093	187,614	328,902	905,049	727,440	694,538	32,902	22,896
Connecticut	1,172,027	206,762	434,038	22,675	508,552	836,578	824,365	12,213	762
Delaware	263,423	23,047	82,814	2,755	154,807	128,110	126,413	1,697	12,460
Florida	5,728,434	16,702	629,906	2,260,902	2,820,924	1,269,413	1,266,904	2,509	11,558
Georgia	3,122,729	302,934	673,466	181,779	1,964,550	919,395	880,453	38,942	36,872
Hawaii	623,184	65,721	192,537	0	364,926	333,108	324,794	8,314	26,912
Idaho	402,064	98,958	57,561	116,065	129,480	157,108	142,321	14,787	15,598
Illinois	3,955,795	876,884	563,905	645,747	1,869,259	2,195,833	2,116,455	79,378	100,152
Indiana	1,260,064	185,877	333,082	152,100	589,005	581,057	545,903	35,154	10,632
Iowa	860,139	143,710	55,364	174,598	486,467	344,837	322,631	22,206	18,815
Kansas	715,730	155,304	94,706	34,671	431,049	353,237	329,349	23,888	24,494
Kentucky	1,638,853	337,403	417,532	121,511	762,407	690,819	665,578	25,241	15,712
Louisiana	2,126,949	381,259	663,686	70,531	1,011,473	1,071,693	1,008,358	63,335	96,770
Maine	519,598	106,727	244,106	0	168,765	286,246	273,021	13,225	6,047
Maryland	2,067,476	89,834	639,366	49,977	1,288,299	862,606	844,155	18,451	28,512
Massachusetts	1,586,213	409,549	810,845	364	365,455	966,834	837,094	129,740	4,015
Michigan	3,819,276	298,966	914,674	979,910	1,625,726	1,957,141	1,945,413	11,728	32,278
Minnesota	2,344,123	359,297	101,908	339,669	1,543,249	879,124	852,336	26,788	29,976
Mississippi	976,246	228,129	130,711	180,081	437,325	412,574	370,673	41,901	18,173
Missouri	2,677,349	247,456	218,723	278,082	1,933,088	585,769	553,309	32,460	105,548
Montana	353,569	83,799	29,398	65,334	175,038	188,991	175,481	13,510	2,000
Nebraska	372,374	78,167	38,100	60,821	195,286	82,980	77,473	5,507	2,366
Nevada	808,801	29,075	95,628	293,741	390,357	278,964	270,290	8,674	9,053
New Hampshire	275,541	69,035	23,226	16,808	166,472	113,200	102,200	11,000	3,467
New Jersey	4,532,008	719,290	251,992	309,419	3,251,307	2,172,753	2,107,627	65,126	31,807
New Mexico	882,448	201,444	85,836	175,918	419,250	383,635	343,885	39,750	11,350
New York	14,037,197	433,990	203,530	1,021,048	12,378,629	4,058,091	3,968,820	89,271	70,208
North Carolina	3,346,200	553,230	566,743	142,506	2,083,721	1,140,520	1,044,289	96,231	6,525
North Dakota	134,790	31,361	10,225	21,955	71,249	61,482	56,140	5,342	5,915
Ohio	9,640,195	1,549,084	616,362	1,946,612	5,528,137	3,750,265	3,614,471	135,794	86,872
Oklahoma	1,115,986	201,907	290,007	88,577	535,495	673,973	636,897	37,076	18,149
Oregon	2,952,122	277,591	139,786	299,714	2,235,031	730,947	693,698	37,249	95,951
Pennsylvania	4,392,681	630,464	754,886	434,415	2,572,916	2,229,241	2,205,071	24,170	42,399
Rhode Island	551,905	93,159	117,399	4,481	336,866	246,061	239,202	6,859	9,233
South Carolina	1,750,318	324,362	315,641	84,261	1,026,054	648,772	596,736	52,036	10,011
South Dakota	316,320	50,438	17,769	28,669	219,444	80,628	74,086	6,542	2,180
Tennessee	1,168,360	126,232	294,700	37,918	709,510	388,932	368,018	20,914	0
Texas	8,199,149	1,449,424	1,225,927	370,533	5,153,265	2,688,356	2,399,377	288,979	46,074
Utah	623,387	33,133	78,062	158,897	353,295	229,747	219,626	10,121	6,819
Vermont	123,312	22,343	38,592	3,026	59,351	50,288	49,054	1,234	10,092
Virginia	2,236,413	50,394	248,794	601,184	1,336,041	824,675	760,980	63,695	62,922
Washington	4,460,985	480,030	591,923	234,325	3,154,707	1,066,242	1,013,121	53,121	584
West Virginia	468,016	92,698	247,185	0	128,133	296,805	296,805	0	4,042
Wisconsin	936,627	20,138	258,322	658,167	0	1,066,902	1,042,936	23,966	8,867
Wyoming	227,406	9,293	35,789	47,098	135,226	97,581	87,775	9,806	5,007

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.31
FINANCES OF STATE ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL 1995-96
 (in thousands of dollars)

State	Receipts during fiscal year					Payments during fiscal year			
	Government contributions			From local government	Earnings on investments				
	Total	Employee contributions	From states			Total	Benefits	Withdrawals	Other
United States	\$156,319,473	\$16,406,926	\$19,138,464	\$16,090,283	\$106,926,079	\$55,298,781	\$50,507,371	\$2,644,613	\$2,146,797
Alabama	2,256,705	288,828	389,659	69,454	1,508,764	762,291	699,279	52,297	10,715
Alaska	1,344,995	133,100	102,082	106,720	1,003,093	371,311	332,607	16,042	22,662
Arizona	918,183	212,811	49,284	168,412	487,676	669,914	620,494	28,732	20,688
Arkansas	1,445,344	43,711	99,121	144,551	1,157,961	320,796	273,342	7,055	40,399
California	18,848,444	2,763,618	1,786,769	2,023,587	12,274,470	7,869,770	7,265,348	366,822	237,600
Colorado	1,834,568	300,150	226,408	322,472	985,538	821,942	757,591	41,519	22,832
Connecticut	1,540,487	209,577	486,101	24,705	820,104	911,441	895,560	15,067	814
Delaware	266,368	25,285	87,892	2,135	151,056	148,683	132,721	2,296	13,666
Florida	8,218,907	15,821	665,888	2,311,180	5,226,018	1,672,193	1,535,637	2,133	134,423
Georgia	4,148,209	320,678	727,759	184,751	2,913,143	1,053,373	968,245	41,616	43,512
Hawaii	951,362	53,766	207,833	79,944	609,819	484,307	387,000	70,000	27,307
Idaho	762,264	111,275	61,265	122,714	466,405	188,747	156,193	16,701	15,853
Illinois	5,527,375	862,938	658,070	363,535	3,642,833	2,448,344	2,227,068	84,686	136,590
Indiana	1,444,813	193,287	387,374	152,043	712,109	650,488	602,280	36,577	11,631
Iowa	908,792	151,367	57,608	180,721	519,096	384,375	351,564	24,078	8,733
Kansas	921,918	168,863	104,782	38,622	609,651	396,158	342,690	26,698	26,770
Kentucky	2,141,295	344,536	431,951	131,236	1,233,572	778,849	737,137	24,914	16,798
Louisiana	2,727,346	399,348	683,125	78,510	1,566,363	1,322,715	1,128,901	87,923	105,891
Maine	657,335	103,117	253,647	0	300,571	306,919	285,529	15,150	6,240
Maryland	1,582,257	87,862	668,937	52,678	772,780	984,256	897,721	50,871	35,664
Massachusetts	1,529,126	437,845	842,009	364	248,908	1,006,301	865,471	136,475	4,355
Michigan	4,195,619	332,982	562,224	1,159,372	2,141,041	2,209,213	1,843,441	19,615	346,157
Minnesota	3,718,564	383,435	108,431	340,380	2,874,842	1,010,306	945,128	32,232	32,946
Mississippi	1,207,499	249,168	140,703	190,254	627,374	510,451	439,448	48,412	22,591
Missouri	3,758,464	276,794	249,412	315,563	2,916,695	814,279	639,006	40,329	134,944
Montana	390,997	87,996	32,390	68,541	202,070	202,224	183,596	14,775	3,853
Nebraska	426,207	82,280	43,322	63,026	237,579	108,132	97,065	7,644	3,423
Nevada	1,095,491	36,256	107,034	330,528	621,673	297,794	276,701	11,129	9,964
New Hampshire	548,785	71,674	20,700	27,352	429,060	155,986	117,499	12,715	25,772
New Jersey	6,480,404	806,277	441,360	329,906	4,902,861	2,415,779	2,289,229	94,358	32,192
New Mexico	1,370,153	218,080	103,570	184,747	863,756	431,066	375,350	42,325	13,391
New York	16,164,792	461,796	239,738	1,047,515	14,415,743	4,714,635	4,503,053	108,055	103,527
North Carolina	3,589,056	582,172	2,846,094	143,139	2,273,651	1,275,269	1,163,709	106,092	5,468
North Dakota	242,501	32,500	10,557	22,868	176,576	73,542	60,896	5,946	6,700
Ohio	9,616,457	1,595,003	508,833	2,076,466	5,436,155	4,173,412	3,922,888	155,643	94,881

FINANCES OF STATE ADMINISTRATERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS BY STATE: FISCAL 1995-96 - continued

State	Receipts during fiscal year					Payments during fiscal year			
	Government contributions			From local government	Earnings on investments				
	Total	Employee contributions	From States			Total	Benefits	Withdrawals	other
Oklahoma	1,761,349	199,882	301,906	103,532	1,156,029	724,642	672,976	39,538	12,128
Oregon	4,376,117	289,734	139,515	306,696	3,640,172	1,246,080	1,066,828	75,414	103,838
Pennsylvania	6,700,030	659,390	835,340	497,230	4,708,070	2,485,816	2,419,420	26,640	39,756
Rhode Island	663,417	104,708	125,813	4,600	428,296	274,390	258,383	6,293	9,714
South Carolina	1,638,031	336,021	330,709	92,149	879,152	708,243	638,931	58,866	10,446
South Dakota	391,271	50,515	17,776	27,447	295,533	97,748	82,706	8,644	6,398
Tennessee	2,078,487	133,603	290,222	54,879	1,599,783	511,376	482,028	20,722	8,626
Texas	8,206,095	1,479,162	1,165,107	389,752	5,172,074	3,233,143	2,833,807	353,296	46,040
Utah	562,485	33,924	86,564	175,963	266,270	275,730	258,460	9,831	7,439
Vermont	123,312	22,343	38,592	3,026	59,351	60,380	49,054	1,234	10,092
Virginia	3,028,028	51,875	256,697	570,385	2,149,071	990,446	858,346	65,577	66,523
Washington	5,394,556	501,280	608,999	244,522	4,039,755	1,159,197	1,088,038	65,949	5,210
West Virginia	500,889	69,438	241,491	23,919	166,041	286,968	281,281	5,687	0
Wisconsin	7,827,008	21,080	270,405	688,953	6,846,570	1,179,860	1,095,279	49,354	35,227
Wyoming	287,316	9,775	37,396	49,239	190,906	119,501	102,447	10,646	6,408

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.32
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
FISCAL 1993-94

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	13.4	13.9	12.4	37.6	5.1	832	8.2	5.1	23.0	0.0	71.9
Alabama	15.5	19.6	3.5	32.6	4.1	744	7.8	11.0	1.7	0.0	87.3
Alaska	15.5	13.0	12.5	32.7	4.4	1,351	7.9	3.8	24.1	0.0	72.1
Arizona	7.3	1.9	6.2	39.8	4.4	864	9.3	6.6	31.7	0.0	61.7
Arkansas	5.8	12.5	18.7	30.9	4.0	708	8.2	7.2	30.2	0.2	62.4
California	17.0	10.3	12.1	40.2	5.0	1,031	7.5	2.2	19.1	0.0	78.7
Colorado	15.4	9.7	16.7	35.8	4.8	1,157	7.8	2.5	11.7	0.2	85.6
Connecticut	17.2	38.5	2.0	65.8	8.5	1,314	5.4	6.1	9.1	0.4	84.4
Delaware	5.4	18.2	0.6	32.0	5.2	652	12.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	92.9
Florida	0.5	13.8	41.7	23.4	3.4	686	6.4	4.8	17.7	0.0	77.5
Georgia	11.5	22.3	6.0	27.8	4.0	1,122	8.7	2.6	34.1	0.0	63.3
Hawaii	8.0	38.0	0.0	37.1	5.3	840	7.7	7.4	10.3	0.0	82.3
Idaho	15.5	8.8	18.0	23.4	4.9	567	12.2	1.8	29.0	0.0	69.2
Illinois	20.4	13.5	12.4	43.9	6.7	808	8.2	6.5	10.4	0.0	83.2
Indiana	13.4	24.7	10.9	37.0	5.7	529	7.8	5.7	61.9	0.0	32.4
Iowa	12.4	4.7	15.1	26.6	3.7	410	9.4	5.5	2.2	0.0	92.3
Kansas	21.3	4.6	4.3	40.0	6.4	539	11.2	1.4	6.0	0.0	92.7
Kentucky	20.1	24.8	7.3	34.4	5.3	836	7.3	12.0	20.2	0.0	67.8
Louisiana	17.2	34.1	3.0	43.9	7.6	945	7.9	11.3	27.9	0.0	60.9
Maine	17.6	37.5	0.0	46.4	13.2	772	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	4.2	27.2	2.0	34.9	5.2	1,425	10.0	3.3	22.3	0.0	74.4
Massachusetts	26.4	53.0	1.0	53.1	8.2	855	3.0	9.7	9.5	0.0	80.8
Michigan	8.4	25.6	12.7	49.9	7.0	985	7.5	19.2	15.1	0.0	65.7
Minnesota	12.9	4.2	13.3	31.6	4.2	168	9.2	1.2	1.8	0.0	97.0
Mississippi	21.6	14.3	20.2	39.7	8.3	631	9.2	19.0	1.1	1.6	78.4
Missouri	11.4	11.1	13.5	26.6	3.5	803	8.4	6.1	14.7	0.0	79.2
Montana	22.5	9.8	17.4	42.8	6.8	676	8.0	2.2	13.1	0.0	84.8
Nebraska	21.4	3.3	21.0	17.1	2.9	450	9.1	5.9	28.4	0.0	65.7
Nevada	3.9	14.5	39.6	32.2	4.3	1,008	5.6	4.2	32.2	0.0	63.7
New Hampshire	47.7	16.0	12.2	67.7	16.6	669	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.5
New Jersey	18.4	7.7	1.7	48.7	6.6	1,117	9.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7
New Mexico	21.3	9.0	18.9	36.0	5.2	970	7.3	2.5	33.7	0.0	63.8
New York	5.3	0.9	13.1	48.9	4.8	883	7.9	2.4	24.0	0.0	73.6
North Carolina	16.5	16.9	4.0	29.9	4.0	771	8.5	30.3	27.9	0.0	41.8
North Dakota	23.9	7.8	16.7	41.2	4.5	561	5.6	2.3	15.2	0.0	82.5
Ohio	17.5	6.1	22.3	40.0	5.1	880	7.0	2.0	50.2	0.0	47.8

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL 1993-94—Continued

State	Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings											
	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 investments			Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local		
Oklahoma	14.7	23.4	6.2	43.2	9.4	894	12.1	10.1	31.5	2.3	56.1	
Oregon	16.7	7.2	15.7	33.9	6.4	779	11.4	8.4	21.4	0.0	70.3	
Pennsylvania	12.3	15.8	9.9	43.9	5.7	856	8.0	4.9	21.1	0.0	73.9	
Rhode Island	14.7	25.7	0.8	37.7	7.9	1,327	12.4	11.5	34.8	0.0	53.8	
South Carolina	19.0	18.1	5.3	32.7	4.5	827	7.9	5.6	69.2	0.0	25.2	
South Dakota	15.4	5.7	9.0	21.8	3.1	484	10.0	19.7	13.5	0.0	66.7	
Tennessee	7.0	17.1	2.2	23.9	4.5	556	13.8	0.0	25.9	0.0	74.1	
Texas	18.7	16.7	4.7	29.4	4.5	2,015	9.1	3.8	27.7	0.0	68.5	
Utah	4.1	9.7	17.7	24.7	3.8	772	10.6	6.8	16.1	0.0	77.1	
Vermont	11.6	23.2	1.7	25.0	4.4	617	11.1	8.2	5.5	0.0	86.3	
Virginia	2.4	11.4	22.8	33.3	4.6	787	8.9	6.5	15.1	0.0	78.4	
Washington	28.0	34.7	13.6	59.0	4.9	942	2.0	2.0	29.6	0.0	68.4	
West Virginia	26.2	16.7	5.3	56.0	9.6	578	8.9	6.1	88.7	0.0	5.2	
Wisconsin	0.4	5.1	13.1	19.9	3.2	938	13.2	0.5	17.0	0.1	82.4	
Wyoming	3.6	13.7	18.1	31.5	3.8	608	7.8	0.5	18.3	0.0	81.2	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

... — Not available.

(a) Average benefit payment for the last month of fiscal year.

Table 7.33
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
FISCAL 1994-95

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	12.8	13.2	12.5	37.1	5.0	\$ 940	8.3	5.9	21.9	0.1	72.1
Alabama	15.0	20.2	4.0	35.1	4.6	787	8.0	17.0	2.6	0.0	80.4
Alaska	14.5	11.9	12.0	33.4	4.4	1,388	8.0	1.6	25.3	0.0	73.1
Arizona	12.5	2.8	9.8	36.7	4.3	929	8.8	6.7	28.3	0.0	64.9
Arkansas	6.1	13.8	19.6	35.2	4.0	760	6.9	7.1	23.2	0.2	69.5
California	15.8	9.4	11.1	39.4	4.7	1,058	7.5	5.4	19.0	0.0	75.7
Colorado	16.7	11.0	19.3	40.7	4.9	1,121	6.3	5.7	8.1	0.1	86.1
Connecticut	17.6	37.0	1.9	70.3	8.8	1,404	5.5	6.3	0.5	0.7	92.5
Delaware	8.7	31.4	1.0	48.0	5.2	715	6.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	90.2
Florida	0.3	11.0	39.5	22.1	3.4	822	7.5	12.1	9.4	0.1	78.4
Georgia	9.7	21.6	5.8	28.2	4.1	1,042	9.1	3.3	49.4	0.0	47.4
Hawaii	10.5	30.9	0.0	52.1	5.8	840	6.5	7.7	0.1	0.0	92.2
Idaho	24.6	14.3	28.9	35.4	5.0	630	4.5	7.4	28.6	0.0	64.0
Illinois	22.2	14.3	16.3	53.5	7.6	907	6.7	7.3	12.1	0.0	80.6
Indiana	14.8	26.4	12.1	43.3	6.2	561	6.7	3.7	61.8	0.0	34.5
Iowa	16.7	6.4	20.3	37.5	3.9	455	5.9	5.4	1.8	0.0	92.8
Kansas	21.7	13.2	4.8	46.0	6.9	595	9.1	1.7	7.7	0.0	90.6
Kentucky	20.6	25.5	7.4	40.6	6.0	899	6.9	9.9	19.5	0.0	70.6
Louisiana	17.9	31.2	3.3	47.4	7.7	1,020	7.7	9.8	21.7	0.0	68.5
Maine	20.5	47.0	0.0	52.5	9.9	788	6.1	0.5	6.0	0.0	93.5
Maryland	4.3	30.9	2.4	40.8	5.2	1,064	7.9	3.0	18.4	0.4	78.2
Massachusetts	25.8	51.1	0.0	52.8	6.5	903	2.8	7.3	7.4	0.0	85.2
Michigan	7.8	23.9	25.7	50.9	7.4	1,087	6.2	14.4	13.5	0.0	72.1
Minnesota	15.3	4.3	14.5	36.4	4.4	871	8.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	97.0
Mississippi	23.4	13.4	18.4	38.0	4.2	677	4.9	11.3	31.4	0.7	56.5
Missouri	9.2	8.2	10.4	20.7	3.0	737	10.5	1.2	12.8	0.2	85.8
Montana	23.7	8.3	18.5	49.6	7.0	694	7.0	2.2	11.6	0.0	86.2
Nebraska	21.0	10.2	16.3	20.8	2.8	456	7.0	5.0	32.5	0.0	62.5
Nevada	3.6	11.8	36.3	33.4	4.7	1,048	6.8	2.9	32.0	0.0	65.1
New Hampshire	25.1	8.4	6.1	37.1	4.3	758	6.9	5.3	10.5	0.0	84.2
New Jersey	15.9	5.6	6.8	46.5	6.9	1,176	10.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7
New Mexico	22.8	9.7	19.9	39.0	5.4	992	6.6	3.6	32.3	0.0	64.1
New York	3.1	1.4	7.3	28.3	4.8	964	14.9	2.1	23.0	0.0	75.0
North Carolina	16.5	16.9	4.3	31.2	4.1	819	8.2	30.8	27.7	0.0	41.6
North Dakota	23.3	7.6	16.3	41.6	4.1	586	5.2	1.5	11.6	0.0	86.9
Ohio	16.1	6.4	20.2	37.5	4.7	1,203	7.1	2.6	46.8	0.0	50.7

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL 1994-95 — Continued

State	Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings											
	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 investments			Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local		
Oklahoma	18.1	26.0	7.9	57.1	9.2	927	7.7	7.3	26.3	2.6	63.8	
Oregon	9.4	4.7	10.2	23.5	7.1	849	22.8	6.0	21.7	0.0	72.3	
Pennsylvania	14.4	17.2	9.9	50.2	5.7	875	6.7	3.4	14.1	0.0	82.5	
Rhode Island	16.9	21.3	0.8	43.3	7.4	1,196	10.4	12.2	33.8	0.0	54.0	
South Carolina	18.5	18.0	4.8	34.1	4.8	889	8.2	29.8	43.5	0.0	26.8	
South Dakota	15.9	5.6	9.1	23.4	2.8	515	8.4	18.4	11.9	0.0	69.8	
Tennessee	10.8	25.2	3.2	31.5	3.4	554	6.5	0.1	24.6	0.0	75.3	
Texas	17.7	15.0	4.5	29.3	4.3	933	9.3	3.1	34.1	0.0	62.8	
Utah	5.3	12.5	25.5	35.2	3.6	800	5.7	6.2	18.2	0.0	75.6	
Vermont	18.1	31.3	2.5	39.8	4.4	643	5.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	
Virginia	2.3	11.1	26.9	34.0	4.6	857	8.2	5.6	8.7	0.0	85.7	
Washington	10.8	13.3	5.3	22.7	4.5	978	14.0	1.9	28.4	0.0	69.7	
West Virginia	19.8	52.8	0.0	63.4	12.2	602	5.3	5.8	88.4	0.0	5.8	
Wisconsin	2.2	27.6	70.3	111.4	3.5	1,016	0.0	0.5	17.0	0.1	82.4	
Wyoming	4.1	15.7	20.7	38.6	3.9	639	6.0	0.5	19.3	0.0	80.1	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

... — Not available.

(a) Average benefit payment for the last month of fiscal year.

Table 7.34
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
FISCAL 1995-96

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	10.5	12.2	10.3	32.3	4.8	994	10.2	4.7	20.7	0.0	74.6
Alabama	12.8	17.3	3.1	31.0	4.5	789	9.7	12.2	2.2	0.0	85.7
Alaska	9.9	7.6	7.9	24.7	4.3	1,779	12.9	1.1	17.3	0.0	81.6
Arizona	23.2	5.4	18.3	67.6	4.1	948	3.2	8.8	27.5	0.0	63.7
Arkansas	3.0	6.9	10.0	18.9	3.9	797	16.7	5.8	21.9	0.2	72.3
California	14.7	9.5	10.7	38.5	4.7	1,187	7.9	2.5	16.8	0.0	80.7
Colorado	16.4	12.3	17.6	41.3	4.9	1,259	6.4	4.1	10.0	0.0	85.8
Connecticut	13.6	31.6	1.6	58.1	7.9	1,481	7.2	1.9	0.1	0.8	98.1
Delaware	9.5	33.0	0.8	49.8	4.6	716	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	94.8
Florida	0.2	8.1	28.1	18.7	3.5	815	11.9	7.9	12.9	0.0	79.2
Georgia	7.7	17.5	4.5	23.3	3.9	1,106	11.8	1.5	48.1	0.0	50.4
Hawaii	5.7	21.8	8.4	40.7	6.1	1,179	9.7	4.8	19.2	0.0	76.0
Idaho	14.6	8.0	16.1	20.5	4.0	595	11.8	7.0	21.5	0.0	71.5
Illinois	15.6	11.9	6.6	40.3	7.0	948	11.5	7.8	8.1	0.0	84.0
Indiana	13.4	26.8	10.5	41.7	6.0	609	7.1	3.9	62.8	0.0	33.3
Iowa	16.7	6.3	19.9	38.7	3.9	481	5.8	7.8	0.8	0.0	91.4
Kansas	18.3	11.4	4.2	37.2	6.8	627	12.1	0.3	8.2	0.0	91.5
Kentucky	16.1	20.2	6.1	34.4	5.9	944	10.0	10.6	16.5	0.0	72.8
Louisiana	14.6	25.0	2.9	41.4	7.6	1,029	10.6	7.5	19.2	0.0	73.3
Maine	15.7	38.6	0.0	43.4	9.2	820	9.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	93.2
Maryland	5.6	42.3	3.3	56.7	4.3	1,116	3.7	3.4	15.9	0.0	80.7
Massachusetts	28.6	55.1	0.0	56.6	5.7	1,049	1.6	6.1	7.1	0.0	86.8
Michigan	7.9	13.4	27.6	43.9	6.0	914	7.0	9.7	12.8	0.0	77.5
Minnesota	10.3	2.9	9.2	25.4	4.3	922	13.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	97.1
Mississippi	20.6	11.7	15.8	36.4	4.7	718	6.8	8.4	37.4	0.6	54.2
Missouri	7.4	6.6	8.4	17.0	3.3	815	15.2	2.4	8.2	0.0	89.4
Montana	22.5	8.3	17.5	47.0	6.8	713	7.5	1.8	11.4	0.0	86.9
Nebraska	19.3	10.2	14.8	22.8	3.0	458	7.2	5.2	35.1	0.0	59.8
Nevada	3.3	9.8	30.2	25.3	4.2	1,307	9.5	5.0	28.8	0.0	66.2
New Hampshire	13.1	3.8	5.0	21.4	4.7	763	17.0	4.6	6.0	0.0	89.3
New Jersey	12.4	6.8	5.1	35.3	6.6	1,238	14.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	96.4
New Mexico	15.9	7.6	13.5	27.4	5.1	1,072	11.7	6.7	31.7	0.0	61.6
New York	2.9	1.5	6.5	27.9	4.8	1,023	15.5	1.9	23.3	0.0	74.8
North Carolina	16.2	79.3	4.0	32.4	4.2	866	8.2	31.4	27.4	0.0	41.2
North Dakota	13.4	4.4	9.4	25.1	3.9	619	11.2	1.5	10.7	0.0	87.8
Ohio	16.6	5.3	21.6	40.8	4.9	1,279	6.8	4.9	36.3	0.0	58.9

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL 1995-96 — Continued

State	Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings											
	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 investments			Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local		
Oklahoma	11.3	17.1	5.9	38.2	7.7	946	13.3	5.2	21.6	2.0	73.1	
Oregon	6.6	3.2	7.0	24.4	8.8	912	30.1	5.7	17.9	0.0	76.4	
Pennsylvania	9.8	12.5	7.4	36.1	4.8	810	9.3	2.3	11.3	0.0	86.3	
Rhode Island	15.8	19.0	0.7	38.9	7.3	1,396	12.1	6.6	38.6	0.0	54.7	
South Carolina	20.5	20.2	5.6	39.0	4.4	912	6.1	2.3	53.8	0.0	43.9	
South Dakota	12.9	4.5	7.0	21.1	2.8	531	10.0	12.8	14.0	0.0	73.2	
Tennessee	6.4	14.0	2.6	23.2	3.3	648	11.0	4.6	22.2	0.0	73.2	
Texas	18.0	14.2	4.7	34.5	4.0	1,090	7.3	2.2	32.6	0.0	65.1	
Utah	6.0	15.4	31.3	45.9	3.5	912	3.6	6.2	18.2	0.0	75.6	
Vermont	18.1	31.3	2.5	39.8	4.4	643	5.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	
Virginia	1.7	8.5	18.8	28.3	4.6	885	11.5	3.4	13.0	0.0	83.6	
Washington	9.3	11.3	4.5	20.2	4.1	1,031	15.2	1.9	28.4	0.0	69.7	
West Virginia	13.9	48.2	4.8	56.2	12.2	590	7.2	6.1	89.2	0.0	4.7	
Wisconsin	0.3	3.5	8.8	14.0	3.0	985	18.7	3.2	21.3	0.1	75.5	
Wyoming	3.4	13.0	17.1	35.7	4.2	679	7.8	0.2	23.5	0.0	76.3	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

... — Not available.

(a) Average benefit payment for the last month of fiscal year.

LICENSURE/REGULATION

Table 7.35
STATE REGULATION OF SELECTED NON-HEALTH OCCUPATIONS
AND PROFESSIONS: 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Accountant, Certified Public	Architect	Auctioneer	Barber	Cosmetologist	Embalmer (a)	Engineer, Professional (b)	Funeral Director	Insurance Agent	Insurance Broker	Landscape Architect	Photograph 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	L
Arizona	L	L	...	L	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	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	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	L	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	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	L	...

Source: Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation, *Issues in Professional Regulation*, 1998, 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 7.36
STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1998

<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	C	...	C	L	C	L	L	...	L	L
Arkansas .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	R	L	...	L	L	L
California	L	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	L
Delaware .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Florida	L	L	L	C	...	...	...	L	C	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	L	L
Kansas .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	C	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
Kentucky .....	...	L	C	...	...	...	...	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	L
Maryland	L	L	C	...	L	...	...	L	L	L	...	L	L	L
Massachusetts	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	...
Michigan .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	...	L	L
Minnesota .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	...	L	L
Mississippi .....	...	L	L	...	C	...	...	L	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	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Nevada	L	L	...	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
New Hampshire .....	...	L	C	C	C	C	C	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
New Jersey	L	L	L	C	C	...	C	L	R	L	...	...	L	L
New Mexico	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	C	L	...	L	L	L
New York	L	L	...	L	L	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
North Carolina .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
North Dakota .....	...	L	L	...	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: 1998 — 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	L	...	...	...	C	L	...	L	...	L	L	L
South Carolina .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
South Dakota .....	...	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	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	L
Vermont	L	L	L	...	...	...	...	L	L	L	...	...	L	...
Virginia	L	L	L	C	C	...	L	L	...	L	...	...	L	L
Washington	L	L	C	...	...	...	...	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: 1998 — Continued

<i>State and other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Homeopath</i>	<i>Massage Therapist</i>	<i>Nurse, Licensed Practical (b)</i>	<i>Nurse Midwife (b)</i>	<i>Nurse Practitioner (b)</i>	<i>Nurse, Registered (b)</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>
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	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
California	L	L	L	L	C	...	C	L	L	L	L
Colorado	L	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	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
Hawaii	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
Indiana	L	L	L	L	(c)	C	C	...	L	L	L	L
Iowa	L	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	L	L
Maryland	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Massachusetts	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Michigan	L	C	C	L	L	R	R	...	L	L	L	L
Minnesota	L	L	L	L	L	R	R	...	L	L	L	C
Mississippi	L	L	...	L	L	L	L	...	L	L	L	L
Missouri	L	L	...	L	L	C	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	L	L
New Hampshire	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	R	L	L	L	L
New Jersey	L	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	L	L	L
Ohio	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

Key:

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... — Not regulated

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1998 — Continued

<i>State and other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Homeopath</i>	<i>Massage Therapist</i>	<i>Nurse, Licensed Practical (b)</i>	<i>Nurse Midwife (b)</i>	<i>Nurse Practitioner (b)</i>	<i>Nurse, Registered (b)</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	L	L
Texas	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Utah	L	L	L	L	L	(c)	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	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	(c)	L	L	L	L	...	L	L

Key:

C — Certification

L — Licensure

R — Regulation

* — Enabling legislation

... — Not regulated

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 1998 — 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	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	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	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: 1998 — 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>
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*, 1998, and various national associations of state boards.

Key:

C — Certification

L — Licensure

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) Some states recognize various categories of advanced practice nurses (e.g. geriatric, school health, and women's health).

(c) 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 7.37
STATUS OF MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION
FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS: 1997

<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	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Idaho .....	...	★	★	...	★	S	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Illinois .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Indiana .....	...	★	★	E	★	S	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	E	E
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	E	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	S	...
Louisiana	E	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Maine .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	E	★	★	E	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	E	...	...	...
Minnesota	E	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Missouri .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Montana	E	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	E	★	★	E	...	★	★	★	★	...	E	★	★	★	★
Nevada	E	★	★	E	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	...	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	E	★	★	...	S	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	E	...
New Mexico .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	S	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	E	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	E	...	★	★
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Ohio	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	...	★	★	E	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Oregon .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	E	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	S	★	★	★	...
Rhode Island .....	...	★	★	...	...	S	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	E	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Tennessee	E	★	★	E	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Texas	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	E	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont .....	...	★	...	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	E
Virginia .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	...	★	...	...	...	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	...	...	★	★	★	E	...
Wyoming	E	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	E	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	E	★	★	★	★

Source: Louis Phillips & Associates, Greenville, S.C.

Key:

★ — Required.

E — Enabling legislation.

S — Under certain circumstances.

... — No requirements.

MINIMUM AGE

Table 7.38

MINIMUM AGE FOR SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age for marriage with consent (a)		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 (b)	Male	Female			
Alabama	19	14 (d,e)	14 (d,e)	19 (f)	21	19
Alaska	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18 (h)	21	18
Arizona	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
Arkansas	18	17 (g,j)	16 (g,j)	18 (k)	21	18
California	18	(l)	(l)	18 (m)	21	18
Colorado	19	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
Connecticut	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18 (f)	21	18
Delaware	18	18 (j)	16 (j)	18	21	18
Florida	18	16 (d,j)	16 (d,j)	18 (m)	21	18
Georgia	18	16 (j)	16 (j)	18 (h,m)	21	18
Hawaii	18	15 (g)	15 (g)	18 (m)	21	18
Idaho	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
Illinois	18	16 (o)	16 (o)	18 (k)	21	18
Indiana	18	17 (j)	17 (j)	18	21	18
Iowa	18	(l)	(l)	18 (m)	21	18
Kansas	18	(l)	(l)	18 (h,k)	21	18
Kentucky	18	(l)	(l)	18	21	18
Louisiana	18	18 (g)	18 (g)	18 (i,q)	21	18
Maine	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
Maryland	18	16 (j,r)	16 (j,r)	18	21	18
Massachusetts	18	14 (s)	12 (s)	18	21	18
Michigan	18	16	16	18 (k,l,t)	21	18
Minnesota	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
Mississippi	21	(l,s)	(l,s)	21 (f,k)	21	21
Missouri	18	15 (v)	15 (v)	18	21	21
Montana	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
Nebraska	19	17	17	19 (m)	21	19
Nevada	18	16 (g)	16 (g)	18	21	18
New Hampshire	18	14 (s)	13 (s)	18	21	18
New Jersey	18	16 (g,j)	16 (g,j)	18	21	18
New Mexico	18 (x)	16 (j,v)	16 (j,v)	18 (t,m)	21	18
New York	21	16 (s)	16 (s)	18 (m)	21	18
North Carolina	18	16 (j)	16 (j)	18 (m)	21	18
North Dakota	18	16	16	18 (t)	21	18
Ohio	18	18 (g,j)	16 (g,j)	18	21	18 (z)
Oklahoma	18	16 (g,j)	16 (g,j)	18 (k)	21	18
Oregon	18	17 (aa)	17 (aa)	18 (k)	21	18
Pennsylvania	18	16 (v)	16 (v)	18	21	18
Rhode Island	18	18 (v)	16 (v)	18	21	18
South Carolina	18	16 (j)	14 (j)	18	21	18
South Dakota	18	16 (j)	16 (j)	18	21	18
Tennessee	18	16 (v)	16 (v)	18 (k)	21	18
Texas	18	14 (s)	14 (s)	18 (k)	21	18
Utah	18	14 (d)	14 (d)	18 (m)	21	18
Vermont	18	14 (g)	14 (g)	18	21	18
Virginia	18	16 (d,j)	16 (d,j)	18	21	18
Washington	18	17 (v)	17 (v)	18	21	18
West Virginia	18	18 (j)	18 (j)	21	21	18
Wisconsin	18	16 (e)	16 (e)	18	21	18
Wyoming	18	16 (v)	16 (v)	19	21	18
Dist. of Columbia	21	16 (d)	16 (d)	18	21	18
Puerto Rico	21 (cc)	18 (g)	16 (g)	N.A.	N.A.	18

See footnotes at end of table.

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.

N.A. — Not available

(a) With parental consent. Minimum age for marrying without consent is 18 years in all states, except in Mississippi where the minimum age is 21.

(b) 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.

(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 and Puerto Rico, judicial approval.

(h) Married persons 16 and over.

(i) Or completed 10th grade.

(j) Younger persons may obtain license in case of pregnancy or birth of child.

(k) Court may authorize minors to transact business.

(l) No age limits.

(m) By marriage.

(n) Students over the age of 16 can withdraw with the approval of both the principal and the student's guardian, and if an alternative education program exists.

(o) Judicial consent may be given when parents refuse to consent.

(p) 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.

(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 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.

(u) Age 18, beginning in year 2000.

(v) Younger persons may obtain license in special circumstances.

(w) Or completion of eighth grade, whichever is earlier.

(x) Minors can be emancipated by valid marriage or by court issuance.

(y) Age 17 in New York City and Buffalo.

(z) Eligible to serve on a jury, if driver.

(aa) If a party has no parent residing within state, and one party has residence within state for six months, no permission required.

(bb) Can leave if age 15 and have completed grade eight, has a useful occupation, has met graduation requirements, or has certificate of education competency.

(cc) 21 or when minor is self-supporting through marriage.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.39
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: 1996

State or other jurisdiction	(a) Automobiles	(a,b) Buses	Trucks	(a) Motorcycles	Total registrations		Percentage change
					1995	1996	
United States	129,728,341	696,609	75,940,206	3,871,237	194,063,482	210,236,393	2.0
Alabama	1,761,297	8,514	1,553,872	36,706	3,590,761	3,360,389	-6.4
Alaska	228,477	2,034	300,506	13,122	555,103	544,139	-2.0
Arizona	1,765,844	4,403	1,212,276	71,873	2,942,495	3,054,396	3.8
Arkansas	862,334	5,736	765,273	16,490	1,630,416	1,649,833	1.2
California	15,398,720	43,726	9,771,261	514,048	22,963,802	25,727,755	12.0
Colorado	1,900,913	5,686	1,526,688	94,217	2,899,910	3,527,504	21.6
Connecticut	1,941,328	9,069	658,434 (c)	48,328	2,671,221	2,657,159	-0.5
Delaware	398,155	2,092	192,760	9,985	601,076	602,992	0.3
Florida	7,285,563	41,161	3,561,872	203,334	10,559,507	11,091,930	5.0
Georgia	3,840,559	16,086	2,426,027	73,492	6,192,515	6,356,164	2.6
Hawaii	505,424	4,164	276,329	25,114	815,335	811,031	-0.5
Idaho	484,745	3,523	572,857	34,034	1,076,563	1,095,159	1.7
Illinois	6,293,249	16,244	2,507,383	171,091	9,157,225	8,987,967	-1.8
Indiana	3,166,841	24,845	2,023,886	96,518	5,168,356	5,312,090	2.8
Iowa	1,653,777	9,486	1,206,182	131,851	2,925,521	3,001,296	2.6
Kansas	1,158,107	3,798	947,909	48,835	2,127,628	2,158,649	1.5
Kentucky	1,606,199	12,166	1,077,620	36,603	2,664,392	2,732,588	2.6
Louisiana	1,903,241	20,521	1,394,443	37,072	3,322,357	3,334,328	0.4
Maine	578,024	2,762	377,873	26,768	992,817	985,427	-0.7
Maryland	2,570,020	11,362	1,053,197	37,936	3,693,032	3,672,515	-0.6
Massachusetts	3,543,725	11,320	1,147,344	90,904	4,576,212	4,793,293	4.7
Michigan	5,090,734	24,604	2,895,058	149,971	7,801,992	8,160,367	4.6
Minnesota	2,273,431	14,618	1,572,845	116,189	3,999,720	3,977,083	-0.6
Mississippi	1,267,644	9,748	904,335	30,162	2,443,199	2,211,889	-9.5
Missouri	2,576,039	12,379	1,762,022	54,118	4,309,962	4,404,558	2.2
Montana	437,080	2,789	533,205	20,868	989,398	993,942	0.5
Nebraska	807,246	6,255	665,057	18,596	1,485,586	1,497,154	0.8
Nevada	619,282	1,708	474,686	22,471	1,068,898	1,118,147	4.6
New Hampshire	736,751	1,832	373,530 (c)	51,890	1,171,473	1,164,003	-0.6
New Jersey	4,397,727	19,862	1,403,947 (c)	91,995	5,994,950	5,913,531	-1.4
New Mexico	772,175	3,477	768,981	31,578	1,514,907	1,576,211	4.0
New York	7,984,694	44,882	2,606,026 (c)	136,246	10,443,715	10,771,848	3.1
North Carolina	3,508,344	34,957	2,215,933	67,885	5,749,462	5,827,089	1.4
North Dakota	338,132	2,267	338,648	16,394	711,569	695,441	-2.3
Ohio	6,609,252	33,599	3,127,633	219,719	10,028,772	9,990,203	-0.4
Oklahoma	1,685,876	15,174	1,380,673	59,210	2,911,559	3,140,933	7.9
Oregon	1,527,945	12,665	1,310,438	60,841	2,846,208	2,911,889	2.3
Pennsylvania	5,935,633	34,692	2,669,913 (c)	118,527	8,651,861	8,758,765	1.2
Rhode Island	510,951	1,766	183,211 (c)	17,048	716,189	712,976	-0.4
South Carolina	1,763,547	15,056	1,011,972	39,219	2,917,901	2,829,794	-3.0
South Dakota	370,349	2,571	378,151	24,734	733,797	775,805	5.7
Tennessee	2,996,632	17,299	1,816,551	78,869	5,470,351	4,909,351	-10.3
Texas	7,579,106	76,169	5,831,593	148,815	13,811,852	13,635,683	-1.3
Utah	811,383	1,214	632,491	23,171	1,469,037	1,468,259	-0.1
Vermont	300,955	1,903	200,281	18,256	510,372	521,395	2.2
Virginia	3,637,721	17,417	1,920,944	57,561	5,671,332	5,633,643	-0.7
Washington	2,636,360	7,842	1,958,448	104,450	4,598,573	4,707,100	2.4
West Virginia	802,120	3,429	600,736	16,075	1,443,703	1,422,360	-1.5
Wisconsin	2,473,218	12,529	1,485,803	169,594	4,162,265	4,141,144	-0.5
Wyoming	231,480	2,536	328,032	14,954	617,895	577,002	-6.6
Dist. of Columbia	199,722	2,672	35,021	1,600	244,318	239,015	-2.2

Source: Federal Highway Administration. U.S. Department of Transportation (1996). Compiled for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1996 from reports of state authorities.

(a) Includes federal, state, county and municipal vehicles. Vehicles owned by military 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 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, 966; New Hampshire, 4,427; New Jersey, 6,588; New York, 31,395; Pennsylvania, 22,790; and Rhode Island, 1,041.

Table 7.40
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENSES: 1996

State or other jurisdiction	Years for which issued	Renewal date	Amount of fee	Total licensed drivers during 1996 (in thousands)
Alabama	4	Issuance	\$20.00 (a)	3,138,237
Alaska	5	Birthday	15.00	439,855
Arizona	4	Birthday	10.00 - 25.00	2,727,312
Arkansas	4	Birthday	14.00	1,752,229
California	5	Birthday	15.00	20,249,200
Colorado	5	Birthday	15.00	2,756,807
Connecticut	4	Birthday	28.50 - 43.50 (a)	2,343,779
Delaware	5	Birthday	12.50	529,291
Florida	4 or 6 (b)	Birthday	20.00 (c)	11,399,593
Georgia	4	Birthday	\$10-\$15	4,966,348
Hawaii	2, 4, 6 (d)	Birthday	(d)	733,486
Idaho	4	Birthday	20.50	819,713
Illinois	4 and 5	Birthday	10.00	7,609,618
Indiana	3 and 4 (e)	Birth month	6.00 (e)	3,704,156
Iowa	2 and 4 (e)	Birthday	16.00 (e)	1,955,601
Kansas	4 and 6	Birthday	8.00 - 18.00 (a)	1,788,259
Kentucky	4	Birth month	8.00	2,566,545
Louisiana	4	Birthday	18.00	2,624,131
Maine	6	Birthday	30.00	873,713
Maryland	5	Birthday	30.00	3,377,470
Massachusetts	5	Birthday	33.75 (a)	4,355,014
Michigan	4	Birthday	12.00 (f)	6,716,789
Minnesota	4	Birthday	18.50 - 37.50	2,830,232
Mississippi	4 and 1 (g)	Birthday	20.00 (h)	1,700,132
Missouri	3	Issuance	7.50	3,749,348
Montana	4 and 8	Birthday	16.00 - 32.00	573,754
Nebraska	4	Birthday	15.00	1,159,831
Nevada	4	Birthday	15.50 - 20.50	1,116,795
New Hampshire	4	Birthday	32.00	915,451
New Jersey	4	Issuance	16.00 - 18.00	5,485,980
New Mexico	4	Birthday	13.00	1,179,256
New York	5	Birthday	28.00	10,483,665
North Carolina	5	Birthday	12.50	5,187,288
North Dakota	4	Birthday	10.00	449,225
Ohio	4	Birthday	10.75	7,852,548
Oklahoma	4	Issuance	19.00 (f)	2,395,825
Oregon	4	Birthday	26.25	2,612,659
Pennsylvania	4	Birth month	29.00 (e)	8,221,143
Rhode Island	5	Birthday	30.00	688,940
South Carolina	5	Birthday	12.50	2,574,575
South Dakota	4 and 5	Birthday	8.00	518,592
Tennessee	5	Birthday	19.50 (a)	3,805,600
Texas	4,5,6	Birthday (h)	16.00 - 24.00 (h)	12,568,265
Utah	5	Birthday	15.00 - 20.00	1,319,263
Vermont	2 or 4	Birthday	12.00 - 20.00	468,863
Virginia	5	Birth month	12.00	4,692,071
Washington	4	Birthday	14.00	3,908,217
West Virginia	5	Birthday	13.00	1,274,453
Wisconsin	8	Birthday	18.00 - 64.00	3,723,685
Wyoming	4	Birthday	20.00	343,093
Dist. of Columbia	4	Issuance	20.00	333,445

Sources: American Automobile Association, *Digest of Motor Laws* (1998); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, 1996*. Status of requirements as of October, 1997.

(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 72 years and over. Fee for two-

year licenses: \$6; four-year licenses: \$6. Six-year licenses \$12. Four-year licenses issued to persons 15-17 years.

(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; Pennsylvania-\$11.50 for two-year license for persons 65 years and over.

(f) 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.

(g) Under 18 years, licenses expire after 1 year and cost \$5.00.

(h) Licenses issued to those under 18 expire on 18th birthday. License fee is prorated with a \$5 minimum.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.41
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS
(As of 1998)

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 (i)	S	spot	★	16	★
Arizona	16	15 + 7 mo. (i)	16 (i)	C	(j)	★	5	★
Arkansas	16	14-16 (f)	14 (i,k)	S, NF	(l)	...	5 (m)	★
California	18	15 (k,n,o)	16 (n)	(p)	(j)	★	16	★ (q)
Colorado	21	15 + 6 mo. (i,k,o)	15½ (i,k,m)	S,NF	(j)	...	16	★ (r)
Connecticut	16 (n,f,s)	16 (l,f,s)	...	S	(l)	...	4	★
Delaware	18	15 +10 mo. (i)	16 (i,n)	S,NF	H	★	16	★
Florida	16	15 (d,f,i,k,t,s,)	...	NF (u)	(j)	...	16	★ (r)
Georgia	16	15 (s,k)	16 (i,t,s)	C	(j)	...	18	★
Hawaii	18	15 (f)	15 (i)	S	★	★	4	★
Idaho	17	15 (f,k,n)	15 (n,t)	S,C	(j)	...	4	★
Illinois	18	15 (f,g,k)	16 (i,n)	S	(j,n)	...	6	★
Indiana	16 1/2	16 (i,k,m,o)	16 + 1 mo. (i,n)	S,C	(j)	...	5	★
Iowa	16 (n)	14	14 (n)	S	spot	...	6	★ (r)
Kansas	16	15 (f)	14(i)	NF,UM	spot	...	14	★
Kentucky	16	(f,k,t,i)	16 (i,t)	C,NF	(j)	★	(m)	★ (q)
Louisiana	15 (v)	15 (i,u)	16 (i,t)	C	★	...	12	★
Maine	17	15 (f,k,n)	15 (n)	C	★	...	18	★ (q)
Maryland	18 (s)	15 + 9 mo. (f,k)	16 (i,n,t)	C,NF	(w)	...	16	★
Massachusetts	18	16(f)	16 (i,n,x)	C,NF	★	...	12	★ (q)
Michigan	18	16 (i,n,k)	14+9mo (i,n,t)	C,NF	spot (j)	...	16	★ (q)
Minnesota	18	(f)	16 (n)	C,NF	spot (h)	★	11	★ (q)
Mississippi	16	(f)	15(y)	S,F	★	...	4	★
Missouri	16	15 (k)	15 (k)	C	(j)	...	16	★ (q)
Montana	16	...	15 (i,n)	C	...	...	4	★ (q)
Nebraska	16	15 (f,k)	14	F	...	...	5	★
Nevada	16	15½ (t,i)	14 (i,t)	F,C	(w)	...	5	★ (q)
New Hampshire	18	(z,u)	16 (i,n)	S,F	H	...	12	...
New Jersey	17	...	16	S,NF,UJ	★	...	5	★ (q)
New Mexico	16	15 (i,k,n)	14 (k)	C	...	...	11	★
New York	17 (n)	16 (k)	16 (i,t)	S,C,NF	★ (j)	...	16 (q)	★ (q)
North Carolina	16	15 (i,k,n)	16	S,C	★ (j)	...	12	★
North Dakota	16	(f)	14 (i,l)	S,NF,UM,UJ,C	spot	...	11	★ (q)
Ohio	18	15 1/2 (f,i,s)	14 (z)	C	spot (j)	...	4	★
Oklahoma	16	15 1/2 (i,o)	14 (z)	S,C	★ (w)	★	6	★
Oregon	16	15 (f,k)	14	F,C,NF	spot (j)	★	16	★ (q)
Pennsylvania	16	16 (t,f,i,k)	16 (i)	C	★ (j,l)	...	4	★
Rhode Island	16	(f)	16 (n)	S	★	...	13	★ (q)
South Carolina	16	15 (k)	15(k,u)	C,NF,UM	...	...	6	★ (q)
South Dakota	16	14 (k)	14 (t)	C,UM	...	★	5	★
Tennessee	16	15 (f,k,n)	14	S,F	★ (j)	...	12	★
Texas	16 (n)	15	15 (k,n)	S,F,C,UM	★ (j)	★	4	★
Utah	16 (i,n)	15+9 mo (k)	...	S,UM	★ (j)	...	10	★
Vermont	18	15 (f,k)	16 (k)	S	★	...	13	★ (q)
Virginia	18	15 (f,i,k)	16 (i,n)	S,UM	★ (j)	...	16	★
Washington	18	15 (f,m)	16 (l)	S,F,C	(j)	★	16	★ (q)
West Virginia	18	15 (k)	16	S,C	★	...	18	★
Wisconsin	18	15½ (f)	16 (i,n)	S	spot (j)	...	8	★ (q)
Wyoming	16	15 (f,i,k,o)	14 (i,k)	S,C	...	...	3 (m)	★
Dist. of Columbia	18	(f,i,k,)	16 (i)	C	★	...	16	★ (q)
American Samoa	16 (n)	16 (k)	17 (n)	C	★	★	...	★
Guam	16	15 (i,k)	16 (i)	S	★	...	11	★
Puerto Rico	16	16 (k)	16 (i,k)	NF	★	★	4	★ (q)
U.S. Virgin Islands	18		16 (n)	(c)	★	★	5 (m)	★

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS — Continued

Source: American Automobile Association, Digest of Motor Laws, (1998).
Key:

★ — Provision.

... — No provision.

(a) See Table 7.36, "Motor Vehicle Operators Licenses: 1996" 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 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) Arkansas no annual inspection except for commercial vehicles after 1/1/98. Connecticut used motor vehicles registered from out of state are required to be inspected. Cars 10 years or older must be inspected before being sold or transferred. Pennsylvania Some exception

(m) Other restrictions. In Arkansas, 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.

(n) Must have successfully completed approved driver education course.

(o) Must be enrolled in driver education course. In Washington, 15 + 6 mo.

(p) Financial responsibility required of every driver/owner of motor vehicle at all times.

(q) 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 under 18 years. New York, all back-seat occupants under 10 years and over 4 years, as well as all front-seat occupants. Mandatory in Missouri for all occupants under 18 riding/operating in trucks, in North Dakota front seat occupants only. In Rhode Island children 5 and under must ride in backseat and wear seatbelt. In South Carolina mandatory for backseat occupants if vehicle is equipped with shoulder strap.

(r) Colorado 4-16 required to wear seatbelts in any seating position. Buses and delivery vehicles excluded. Florida also requires children under 16 to wear seatbelts while riding in backseat. Iowa medical exemptions allowed.

(s) All new drivers must complete alcohol-awareness program.

(t) 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.

(u) 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.

(v) All first-time licensees must complete state approved prelicensing course.

(w) 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.

(x) Trucks, buses and trailers only. Required for vehicle owners in certain counties.

(y) Mississippi Minor resides with physically-impaired parent/guardian who cannot obtain a license and depends on minor for transportation.

(z) 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.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.42
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. Limited only by total benefits limit, but must be incurred within 2 yrs. of accident.	\$30,000 per accident overall max. Limited only by total benefits limit, but must be incurred within 2 yrs. of accident.	on first-party benefits----- 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)	80% of all costs.	-----\$10,000 overall max. 60% of lost income.	on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	Funeral benefit: \$5,000
Hawaii (d)	M	Amount set annually by state insurance commissioner. (b)	----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	-----\$20,000 overall max. Up to \$1,200/mo.	on first-party benefits----- 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	(e)	\$1,000 (b)	----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	-----\$10,000 overall max. Up to \$200/wk. (If not subject to taxes, benefits can be reduced max. 15%).	on first-party benefits----- 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	----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	-----\$2,500 overall max. for expenses incurred within 3 yrs. of accident. Limited only by total benefits limit.	on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit.
Massachusetts	M	\$2,000 (b)	----- Limited only by total benefits limit, if incurred within 2 yrs.	-----\$8,000 overall max. Up to 75% of lost income.	on first-party benefits----- Up to 75% of actual loss.	Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit.
Michigan (d,f)	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	-----\$20,000 max. for first-party 85% of lost income up to \$250/wk.	benefits other than medical----- \$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	(g)	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.	\$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	(h)	\$5,000	(i)	(i)	(i)
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	(j)	\$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) Pending legislation.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) Motorist chooses one of two optional limitations.

(h) Motorist chooses between full-tort option, with no limit on general damages, and a limited-tort option.

(i) 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.

(j) 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 7.43
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	270
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	126
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	117
Louisiana	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	6	108
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	181
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	45
Nevada	Public Service Commission	5	G	G	4	97
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	140
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	540
Washington	Utilities & Transportation Commission	3	GS	G	6	180
West Virginia	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	233
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
U.S. Virgin Islands	Public Service Commission	7(d)	G	E	3 (d)	4

Source: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, *Profiles of Regulatory Agencies of the United States and Canada, Yearbook 1995-96*. (Washington, D.C.: 1996).

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.

(d) 7 voting members; 2 non-voting members are appointed for indefinite terms.

Table 7.44
SELECTED REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Agency has authority to:									
	Controls rates of privately owned utilities on sales to ultimate consumers of		Prescribe temporary rates, pending investigation		Require prior authorization of the changes		Suspend proposed rate changes		Initiate rate investigation on its own motion	
	Electric	Gas	Electric	Gas	Electric	Gas	Electric	Gas	Electric	Gas
Alabama	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California	★	★	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado	★	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★ (c)	★ (c)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★ (d)	★ (d)	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★ (e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	★ (f)	★ (f)	★	★	★ (g)	★ (g)	★	★
Minnesota	★	★ (h)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Montana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska (i)
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico										
Public Service										
Comm.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
State Corporation										
Comm.
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee*	★	★	★ (j)	★ (j)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas										
Public Utilities										
Comm.	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Railroad										
Comm.	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Utah	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★ (g)	★	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

SELECTED REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS—Continued

Source: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, *Utility Regulatory Policy in the United States and Canada, 1995-1996* (Washington, D.C.: 1996).

Note: Full names of commissions are shown on Table 7.39, "State Public Utility Commissions."

Key:

★ — No new data.

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Authority is not exercised.

(b) No specific statutory authority.

(c) Under Florida statute, utility may apply for interim increase, which must be granted if it proves that it is currently earning below the range of its last

authorized rate of return.

(d) Rates become effective after expiration of suspension period if Commission does not take action.

(e) Except no authority over rates charged to industrial customers by any gas company.

(f) Interim rates may be prescribed after statutory requirements are met.

(g) Rate changes do not go into effect until approved by Commission.

(h) Rates not regulated for gas utilities serving fewer than 650 customers.

(i) Telephone is the only regulated utility with jurisdiction limited to rate increases for basic exchange service of more than 10 percent during a 12-month period. State has no private power companies. Natural gas is provided by private companies through franchise granted by each local jurisdiction.

(j) Emergency only.

Table 7.45

LOBBYISTS: DEFINITIONS AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

State or other jurisdiction	Definition of a lobbyist includes							Prohibited activities involving lobbyists					
	Legislative lobbying	Administrative agency lobbying	Elective officials as lobbyists	Public employees as lobbyists	Compensation standard	Expenditure standard	Time standard	Making campaign contributions at any time	Making campaign contributions during legislative sessions	Making expenditures in excess of \$ per official per year	Solicitation by officials or employees for contributions or gifts	Contingent compensation	Other
Alabama	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
Alaska	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Arizona	★	★	★	★	...
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
California	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	(a)	(b)	...	(c)	★	(d)
Colorado	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	(d,e)
Delaware	★	★
Florida	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Georgia*	★	★	★	★	★	(f)
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Idaho	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Illinois	★	★	★	(g)
Indiana	★	★	★	(g,f,h)
Iowa	★	★	★	(i)	★	★	...
Kansas	★	★	★	★	\$ 40 (j)	★	★	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	\$100	★	★	...
Louisiana	★	...	★	★	★	★	★(k)	...	...	...	(l)
Maine	★	(m)	...	(n)	★	★	★	...	...	...	(o)	★	...
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(p)
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	(d)
Michigan	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(d,q,r)
Minnesota	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	(s)	★	(t)
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	...
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(u)
Montana	★	★	...	★	...	★	(v)
Nebraska	★	★(w)	★	...
Nevada	★	...	★	★	★	\$100	★	★	(x)
New Hampshire	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	...	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	(y)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
North Dakota	★
Ohio	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(y,z,aa)
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	...	(bb)
Oregon	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	(cc)	★	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	...
Rhode Island	★	★	★	...
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	(dd)	★	★	(d,dd)
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	(ee)	...	...	(e,f,ff)
Utah	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
Vermont	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...
Virginia	★	★	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	(gg)	...	...
Wisconsin	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...
Wyoming	★	★	(z)
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	★	★	★	\$100	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LOBBYISTS: DEFINITIONS AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 1998, except as noted by * where data is from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

★ — Application exists.

... — Not applicable.

(a) Cannot deliver a contribution in the state capitol or any state building.
(b) Does not apply to campaign contributions. Cannot act as an agent or intermediary in the making of any gift or to arrange for the making of any gift by any other person.

(c) No prohibition on officials soliciting but officials may only accept gifts from a single source in any calendar year with a total value of \$250.

(d) Lobbyists making gifts in excess of the following thresholds to state officials: California, \$290 per year; Connecticut, \$50 for gifts per year, \$150 for food and drink per year; Michigan, \$41 per month per official; South Carolina, anything of value.

(e) Giving of fees and honoraria banned; "necessary expenses" allowed.

(f) Offering or proposing anything which may be reasonably construed to improperly influence a legislator's official acts, decisions or votes. Lobbying without registering.

(g) Expenditures without full disclosure; lobbying without registering.

(h) Legislative officials, full-time public officials or employees may not receive compensation for lobbying. Lobbying without registering, if compensated.

(i) Expenditures in excess of \$3 per official in any one calendar day.

(j) Limit applies only to state officials and employees who license, inspect and regulate the lobbyist.

(k) Only if the contribution is made during an undisclosed fundraiser.

(l) State employees prohibited from lobbying.

(m) Governor only.

(n) Only registration required (no fee).

(o) Prohibited in criminal code.

(p) Lobbyist cannot solicit, serve on committees or transmit funds relating to legislative elections. By order of the speaker of the House and president of the Senate, legislators cannot hold fund-raisers during the legislative session. Legislators are prohibited from receiving certain nominal gifts from regulated lobbyists if the cost exceeds \$15. Regulated lobbyists are prohibited from making a gift to an official or employee that cannot be accepted by that official or employee. Lobbyist campaign finance activity limitation was extended to also include elections for governor, lt. gov., attorney general and comptroller. Fundraising restrictions during session were extended to include governor, lt. gov., attorney general and comptroller.

(q) State senators or representatives may not lobby for balance of term when they resign from office. This prohibition does not apply to other public officials.

(r) The Campaign Finance Act prohibits state senators or representatives from accepting payment for an appearance, speech, article, or any activity related to or associated with the performance of duties as an elected official.

(s) Officials can solicit contributions but may not accept gifts.

(t) Commercial use of information on all disclosure programs filed with the Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board.

(u) Employment of non-registered lobbyists.

(v) A state officer or employee may not lobby on behalf of an organization while on the job. A public officer, legislator, or public employee may not accept a gift worth \$50 or more that would influence "a reasonable person's" professional judgement, or that would serve as a reward for a professional decision.

(w) If over \$50 per month.

(x) Instigating the introduction of legislation for the purpose of obtaining employment to lobby in opposition thereto. Making false statements or misrepresentation to legislators or in a registration report concerning lobbying activities. Except during specified periods, acting as a lobbyist without being registered.

(y) State government agency liaisons lobbying on issues concerning their agency (no fee).

(z) Lobbying without registering.

(aa) A legislator is prohibited from accepting the following from a legislative agent: travel or lodging, over \$75 aggregated/year for meals, and \$75 aggregated year for gifts.

(bb) May not knowingly make a false statement or representation of fact to legislative, judicial or executive branches; nor knowingly provide, to same, a copy of a document which contains a false statement without written notification of such; nor appear, during session, on the floor of the House or Senate in the absence of an express invitation.

(cc) During regular or special session.

(dd) Lobbyists' or their principals cannot offer to pay for lodging, transportation, meals, entertainment, beverages, etc, unless all members of the General Assembly, the House or the Senate, or one of the Committees, subcommittees, legislative caucuses or county legislative delegations are invited.

(ee) Expenditures in excess of \$500 per year for entertainment or gifts.

(ff) Lobbying without registering; giving loans or gifts of cash to legislators; pleasure trips; appearing, during session, on the floor of the House or Senate without an invitation; knowingly making a false statement or misrepresentation of fact to a member of legislative or executive branch; giving awards or mementos that exceed \$500.

(gg) Officials can only solicit for charitable purposes.

Table 7.46
LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

			Disclosures required in lobbyist reports							
State or other jurisdiction	Agency which administers registration and reports requirements for lobbyists	Frequency	Legislation/administrative action seeking to influence	Expenditures benefiting public officials or employees	Compensation received [broken down by employer(s)]	Total compensations received	Categories of expenditures	Total expenditures	Contributions received from other for lobbying purposes	Other
Alabama	Ethics Comm.	Monthly (a)	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Alaska	Public Offices Comm.	Monthly (b)	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★ (c)
Arizona	Secretary of State	Annually	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Arkansas	Ethics Comm. (d)	Monthly and quarterly	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
California	Fair Political Practices Comm., Secretary of State	Quarterly	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	(e)
Colorado	Secretary of State	Monthly	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Connecticut	State Ethics Comm.	Monthly (a,f)	★	(g)	★	★	★	★	...	(h)
Delaware	Public Integrity Comm.	Quarterly	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Florida	Jt. Legislative Mgt. Cmte.	Quarterly	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
Georgia*	Ethics Comm.	Monthly (b)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	State Ethics Comm.	Jan., March, May	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Idaho	Secretary of State	Monthly (a) and annually	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Illinois	Secretary of State	Semi-annually and annually	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	(c,i,j,k)
Indiana	Lobby Registration Comm.	Semi-annually	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(l)
Iowa	Secretary of Senate, Clerk of House	Monthly (m)	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Kansas	Comm. on Gov't'l. Standards & Conduct	(n)	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Kentucky	Legislative Ethics Comm.	(o)	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Louisiana	Board of Ethics	Annually-registration	★	★ (p)	...	...	...	★	...	(q)
Maine	Comm. on Gov't'l. Ethics	Monthly (a) and after session	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Maryland	Ethics Comm.	Semi-annually	★	★	★	★	★	★	(r)	...
Massachusetts	Secretary of State	Semi-annually	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Michigan	Secretary of State	Semi-annually	★	★ (s)	...	...	★	★	...	(t)
Minnesota	Campaign Finance & Public Disclosure Board	Three times a year	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	(u)
Mississippi (v)	Secretary of State	Annually and 2 times per session	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Missouri	Ethics Comm.	Semi-annually and annually (a)	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(r,w)
Montana	Commr. of Political Practices	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	(x)	...
Nebraska	Accountability & Disclosure Comm.	Quarterly	★	★	...	★	★	★	(y)	(j)
Nevada	Legislative Counsel Bureau	Monthly (a) and after session	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire	Secretary of State	April, Aug., Dec.	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
New Jersey	Election Law Enforcement Comm.	Annually and quarterly	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Mexico	Secretary of State	Before, during & after session	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
New York	State Comm. on Lobbying	Quarterly	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
North Carolina	Secretary of State	After session and year end	...	...	(z)	...	★	...	...	...
North Dakota	Secretary of State	(aa)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bb)
Ohio	Office of the Legislative Inspector General	Every four months	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Oklahoma	Ethics Comm.	Biennially	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	(cc)
Oregon	Gov't standards & Practices Comm.	(dd)	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	Secretary of Senate, Clerk of House	Semi-annually	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Secretary of State	(ee)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
South Carolina	Ethics Comm.	Apr.10, Oct. 10 and year end	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(ff)
South Dakota	Secretary of State	After session	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Tennessee	Registry of Election Finance	Semi-annually	★	★ (gg)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	Ethics Comm.	Monthly and annually	★	★ (gg)	★	★	★	★	...	...
Utah	Lieutenant Governor	(hh)	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont	Secretary of State	Semi-annually (ii)	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	(jj)

See footnotes at end of table.

LOBBYING

LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Agency which administers registration and reports requirements for lobbyists	Frequency	Disclosures required in lobbyist reports						
			Legislation/administrative action seeking to influence	Expenditures benefiting public officials or employees	Compensation received [broken down by employer(s)]	Total compensations received	Categories of expenditures	Total expenditures	Contributions received from other for lobbying purposes
Virginia	Secretary of State	Yearly	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Washington	Public Disclosure Comm.	Monthly	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	Ethics Comm.	After session, annually, and mid-session	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	Ethics Board	Biennially	★	(kk)	★	★	★	...	(ll)
Wyoming	Legislative Service Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(mm)
Dist. of Columbia	Office of Campaign Finance	Biennially	★	★	★	★	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 1998, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1996-97*.

Key:

★ — Application exists.

... — Not applicable.

(a) During legislative session. In Missouri, filed with the secretary of Senate and clerk of the House.

(b) During legislative session, quarterly thereafter.

(c) Must make separate disclosure report.

(d) Reporting forms are filed with the secretary of state.

(e) Campaign contributions made; lump sum reporting of overhead and other payments in connection with lobbying activities.

(f) Also, first, second and fourth quarters.

(g) In detail, if over \$10 per person.

(h) Fundamental terms of lobbying contracts.

(i) Entertainment expense.

(j) Disclosure of honoraria or other money loaned, promised or paid to official or staff of legislative or executive branches of state government.

(k) Categories of expenditures exceeding thresholds.

(l) Compensation and reimbursement to others, receptions, and entertainment. Compensated lobbyists must report on behalf of each client by filing an activity report naming the client.

(m) In the Senate, reports are required only if \$15 or more is provided to senators or their staff on any one day.

(n) February, March, April, May, September, and January.

(o) Initial registration begins seven days after engagement to lobby. Updated registration forms are due not later than the 15th day of January, February, March, April, May and September of even-numbered years; the 15th day of January, May and September of odd-numbered years.

(p) Reporting applies to expenditures made with respect to legislators only.

(q) Expenditures for individual legislators which exceed \$100 on an occasion or \$1,000 in a year and expenditures for recognized groups of legislators.

(r) To a limited extent.

(s) Food and beverage expenditures for public officials are disclosed. Expenditures for persons who are not public officials are not disclosed. Travel and lodging in excess of \$500 provided to a public official must be disclosed.

(t) Financial transactions of \$775 or more are disclosed. Gifts in excess of

\$39 to a single public official are prohibited.

(u) Metropolitan governmental unit action seeking to influence.

(v) Effective January 1, 1995, Mississippi will require lobbyists to disclose the name of the government official whenever anything of value is given by a lobbyist.

(w) Business relationships with public officials, if over \$50

(x) If over \$250.

(y) Must report names and addresses of persons giving more than \$100.

(z) In North Carolina, the principal shall estimate and report the compensation paid or promised directly or indirectly, to all lobbyists based on estimated time, effort and expense in connection with lobbying activities on behalf of the principal. If a lobbyist is a full-time employee of the principal, or is compensated by means of an annual fee or retainer, the principal shall estimate and report the portion of all such lobbyists' salaries or retainers that compensate the lobbyists for lobbying.

(aa) As a result of a law change by the 1995 Legislative Assembly, the registration period is now from July 1 to June 30 of following year. The reporting requirements are for the same period of time.

(bb) Any expenditure over \$25 per occasion.

(cc) By whom the lobbyist is reimbursed, retained or employed to lobby, and on whose behalf the lobbying is done.

(dd) Even-numbered years: January 31, July 31; odd-numbered years: January 31, April 30, July 31.

(ee) At specified times during legislative session and at end of legislative session.

(ff) Reports required from lobbyist's principal.

(gg) In detail, if over \$50 per person.

(hh) After the session, annually, seven days before a general election, and seven days after the end of a special session or veto override session.

(ii) January 20 for preceding year; March 10 for January and February.

(jj) A lobbyist who is compensated, in whole or in part, by an employer for the purpose of lobbying on behalf of another person, group or coalition is required to provide the name of the employer, the name of the person, group or coalition on whose behalf he/she lobbies and a description of the matters for which lobbying has been engaged by the employer.

(kk) Prohibited.

(ll) Daily record of time spent on specific area; daily record of payments made by organization for lobbying. Reports filed by lobbyist's employer.

(mm) Name and firm only.

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.*

For additional information on Chapter Eight contact
Steve Kalmeyer, at The Council of State Governments,
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Table 8.1

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 1995-96 AND 1996-97

State or other jurisdiction	1995-96 (rev. est.)			1996-97 (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 .....	...	41,428,540	...	...	42,089,312	...
Alabama	734,267	705,809	96.1	739,635	710,969	96.1
Alaska	124,754	108,886	87.3	127,754	111,256	87.1
Arizona	752,864	705,831	93.8	778,449	728,730	93.6
Arkansas	447,898	421,293	94.1	449,871	423,366	94.1
California .....	...	5,414,193 (a)	...	...	5,545,212 (a)	...
Colorado .....	...	608,633	...	...	624,546	...
Connecticut	518,900	490,102	94.5	528,000	499,410	94.6
Delaware	106,833	99,941	93.5	108,880	101,860	93.6
Florida	2,092,188	1,947,777	92.9	2,163,914	2,010,709	92.9
Georgia	1,311,126	1,198,336	91.4	1,321,239	1,223,575	92.6
Hawaii	184,408	171,830	93.2	186,290	173,584	93.2
Idaho .....	...	228,370	...	...	233,056	...
Illinois	1,881,265	1,750,418	93.0	1,902,376	1,769,060	93.0
Indiana	936,546	893,401	95.4	943,332	899,201	95.3
Iowa	496,803	473,471	95.3	497,869	474,486	95.3
Kansas	438,100	415,319	94.8	440,788	417,813	94.8
Kentucky	621,579	571,933	92.0	628,391	573,133	91.2
Louisiana	777,586	734,832	94.5	777,546	730,078	94.9
Maine	213,337	203,371	95.3	214,293	203,433	93.9
Maryland	800,610	747,468	93.4	813,672	759,970	93.4
Massachusetts	915,751	847,784	92.6	932,833	861,654	92.4
Michigan .....	...	1,523,359	...	...	1,531,341	...
Minnesota	823,419	771,850	93.7	838,197	784,102	93.5
Mississippi	496,924	470,657	94.7	495,296	469,601	94.8
Missouri .....	...	803,577	...	...	813,982	...
Montana	163,800	149,150	91.1	162,854	148,289	91.1
Nebraska	283,147	268,563	94.8	286,284	272,089	95.0
Nevada	264,507	243,497	92.1	277,039	254,572	91.9
New Hampshire	186,888	177,087	94.8	190,696	180,470	94.6
New Jersey	1,192,872	1,115,142	93.5	1,212,931	1,133,579	93.5
New Mexico	303,792	273,413	90.0	308,555	277,700	90.0
New York	2,744,184	2,490,647	90.8	2,790,753	2,528,660	90.6
North Carolina	1,155,180	1,095,863	94.9	1,169,855	1,110,558	94.9
North Dakota	118,538	113,946	96.1	118,830	114,116	96.0
Ohio	1,807,990	1,686,960	93.3	1,845,601	1,724,144	93.4
Oklahoma	611,000	573,600	93.9	612,000	574,400	93.9
Oregon	519,200	480,300	92.5	527,500	488,000	92.5
Pennsylvania	1,769,000	1,639,900	92.7	1,790,415	1,661,500	92.8
Rhode Island	148,739	137,362	92.4	152,088	140,482	92.4
South Carolina	633,080	605,526	95.6	644,019	622,995	96.7
South Dakota	134,289	128,422	95.6	134,064	127,563	95.2
Tennessee	875,670	819,831	93.6	885,473	828,271	93.5
Texas .....	...	3,437,884	...	...	3,506,844	...
Utah	469,964	444,680	94.6	474,386	448,864	94.6
Vermont	96,918	91,863	94.8	98,000	92,826	94.7
Virginia	1,068,081	1,010,044	94.6	1,083,232	1,018,658	94.0
Washington	953,054	893,012	93.7	972,198	910,949	93.7
West Virginia	303,770	285,085	93.8	300,710	281,290	93.5
Wisconsin	848,431	794,131	93.6	861,157	806,043	93.6
Wyoming	98,635	93,190	94.5	97,591	92,159	94.4
Dist. of Columbia	77,409	71,001	91.7	77,186	70,164	90.9

Source: Adapted from National Education Association. 1997. *1996-97 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: 1996-97

State or other jurisdiction	Total enrollment (a)	Estimated average daily attendance (a)	Classroom teachers (a)	Pupils per teacher based on enrollment	Pupils per teacher based on average daily attendance
United States	45,250,813	42,089,312	2,640,233	17.1	15.9
Alabama	741,110	710,969	44,915	16.5	15.8
Alaska	131,202	111,256	7,976	16.4	13.9
Arizona	789,668	728,730	40,125	19.7	18.2
Arkansas	456,468	423,366	27,068	16.9	15.6
California	5,535,312	5,545,212 (b,c)	228,028	24.3	24.3
Colorado	673,438	624,546	35,817	18.8	17.4
Connecticut	527,920	499,410	37,156	14.2	13.4
Delaware	110,549	101,860	6,643	16.6	15.3
Florida	2,240,503	2,010,709	134,502	16.7	14.9
Georgia	1,321,239	1,223,575	80,562	16.4	15.2
Hawaii	188,486	173,584	10,866	17.3	16.0
Idaho	245,252	233,056	13,076	18.8	17.8
Illinois	1,961,237	1,769,060	115,856	16.9	15.3
Indiana	981,493	899,201	55,749	17.6	16.1
Iowa	504,193	474,486	32,716	15.4	14.5
Kansas	466,367	417,813	30,827	15.1	13.6
Kentucky	629,126	573,133	37,531	16.8	15.3
Louisiana	786,375	730,078	48,047	16.4	15.2
Maine	214,391	203,433	15,466	13.9	13.2
Maryland	818,583	759,970	47,123	17.4	16.1
Massachusetts	929,773	861,654	61,642	15.1	14.0
Michigan	1,660,188	1,531,341	74,536	22.3	20.5
Minnesota	853,978	784,102	49,259	17.3	15.9
Mississippi	503,967	469,601	29,245	17.2	16.1
Missouri	883,327	813,982	58,358	15.1	13.9
Montana	164,592	148,289	10,131	16.2	14.6
Nebraska	290,891	272,089	19,958	14.6	13.6
Nevada	282,131	254,572	14,723	19.2	17.3
New Hampshire	198,089	180,470	12,919	15.3	14.0
New Jersey	1,214,797	1,133,579	88,091	13.8	12.9
New Mexico	308,555	277,700	19,036	16.2	14.6
New York	2,864,700	2,528,660	192,000	14.9	13.2
North Carolina	1,188,695	1,110,558	73,434	16.2	15.1
North Dakota	118,433	114,116	7,892	15.0	14.5
Ohio	1,843,311	1,724,144	106,097	17.4	16.3
Oklahoma	621,000	574,400	39,790	15.6	14.4
Oregon	537,000	488,000	27,360	19.6	17.8
Pennsylvania	1,807,250	1,661,500	106,450	20.0	15.6
Rhode Island	151,909	140,482	10,327	14.7	13.6
South Carolina	644,007	622,995	39,310	16.4	15.8
South Dakota	135,052	127,563	9,587	14.1	13.3
Tennessee	891,535	828,271	51,369	17.4	16.1
Texas	3,807,487	3,506,844	247,811	15.4	14.2
Utah	478,028	448,864	20,670	23.1	21.7
Vermont	107,922	92,826	7,591	14.2	12.2
Virginia	1,096,093	1,018,658	75,742	14.5	13.4
Washington	976,639	910,949	48,052	20.3	19.0
West Virginia	303,441	281,290	20,887	14.5	13.5
Wisconsin	886,473	806,043	55,403	16.0	14.5
Wyoming	98,777	92,159	6,686	14.8	13.8
Dist. of Columbia	79,861	70,164	5,828	13.7	12.0

Source: Adapted from National Education Association. 1997. *1996-97 Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: NEA. Reprinted with permission.

Key:

(a) Estimated.

(b) State's average daily attendance count includes excused absences.

(c) Because of estimated total enrollment, and the procedure used in calculating California's average daily attendance, and total enrollment is less than average daily attendance.

Table 8.3

**AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: 1959-60 TO 1996-97**

State or other jurisdiction	Average annual salary for: (in unadjusted dollars)								
	1959-60	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Alabama	\$4,002	\$ 6,954	\$13,338	\$26,200	\$28,737	\$30,015	\$32,597	\$32,459	\$33,744
Alaska	6,859	10,993	27,697	43,161	46,400	47,679	48,929	50,516	52,033
Arizona	5,590	8,975	16,180	33,529	38,221	39,794	41,325	42,870	44,157
Arkansas	3,295	6,445	12,704	23,296	28,645	29,189	29,677	30,607	31,526
California	6,600	9,980	18,626	39,309	42,800	42,116	42,538	44,027	45,349
Colorado	4,997	7,900	16,840	31,832	35,212	34,975	35,712	36,353	37,445
Connecticut	6,008	9,400	16,989	41,888	50,820	51,418	53,020	51,951	52,067
Delaware	5,800	9,300	16,845	34,620	37,691	39,031	40,668	42,177	43,085
Florida	5,080	8,600	14,875	30,275	32,453	33,350	33,617	34,411	34,983
Georgia	3,904	7,372	14,547	29,541	32,609	32,283	34,507	35,786	37,933
Hawaii	5,390	9,829	20,436	32,956	37,856	37,671	37,319	37,057	36,986
Idaho	4,216	7,257	14,110	24,758	28,334	28,928	31,063	32,285	33,277
Illinois	5,814	9,950	18,271	33,912	39,925	40,737	42,448	42,411	44,235
Indiana	5,542	9,574	16,256	31,905	27,264	36,743	37,569	38,832	39,998
Iowa	4,030	8,200	15,776	27,619	31,180	31,830	32,622	33,529	34,480
Kansas	4,450	7,811	14,513	30,154	34,269	35,640	36,709	37,626	38,379
Kentucky	3,327	7,634	15,350	27,482	32,733	33,561	34,232	33,115	34,109
Louisiana	4,978	7,220	14,020	25,036	29,783	30,560	27,629	28,167	29,013
Maine	3,694	8,059	13,743	27,831	31,293	32,049	33,182	33,994	35,015
Maryland	5,557	9,885	18,308	37,520	40,524	40,878	42,300	42,958	42,988
Massachusetts	5,545	9,175	18,900	40,175	47,510	47,893	48,543	52,663	54,244
Michigan	5,654	10,125	20,682	37,286	43,231	46,392	48,507	50,764	52,288
Minnesota	5,275	9,957	16,654	33,340	38,303	37,309	38,615	37,680	38,811
Mississippi	3,314	6,012	12,274	25,079	25,178	26,070	27,870	28,712	28,648
Missouri	4,536	8,091	14,543	28,166	30,630	31,521	32,466	33,870	34,887
Montana	4,425	8,100	15,080	29,526	28,344	29,040	30,052	30,908	31,836
Nebraska	3,876	7,855	14,236	27,024	30,463	31,595	32,803	34,023	35,045
Nevada	5,693	9,689	17,290	31,970	35,764	35,603	36,553	37,879	39,179
New Hampshire	4,455	8,018	13,508	29,798	36,456	38,599	39,564	42,188	43,455
New Jersey	5,871	9,500	18,851	37,485	46,055	46,979	49,196	50,435	51,949
New Mexico	5,382	8,125	15,406	25,790	27,356	28,611	28,866	29,389	30,271
New York	6,537	10,200	20,400	40,000	46,300	46,900	48,300	48,754	50,218
North Carolina	4,178	7,744	14,445	28,952	30,678	30,968	32,360	31,622	32,571
North Dakota	3,695	6,900	13,684	23,788	26,058	25,692	26,515	27,153	27,905
Ohio	5,124	8,594	16,100	32,467	35,700	36,853	37,867	39,038	40,087
Oklahoma	4,659	7,139	13,500	23,944	26,977	27,981	28,928	30,584	31,000
Oregon	5,535	9,200	16,996	32,100	36,882	38,920	40,100	40,980	42,210
Pennsylvania	5,308	9,000	17,060	34,110	42,736	43,300	45,422	47,087	48,500
Rhode Island	5,499	8,900	18,425	36,704	38,282	39,992	41,464	42,900	44,188
South Carolina	3,450	7,000	13,670	28,453	30,477	30,970	31,512	33,155	34,219
South Dakota	3,725	6,700	13,010	22,120	24,470	24,977	25,726	27,354	27,767
Tennessee	3,929	7,290	14,193	27,949	30,451	31,685	32,452	34,412	35,093
Texas	4,708	7,503	14,729	28,549	30,452	31,046	31,444	33,861	35,217
Utah	5,096	8,049	17,403	24,591	27,869	28,669	29,672	31,780	33,000
Vermont	4,466	8,225	13,300	29,012	36,217	35,691	36,681	37,054	38,167
Virginia	4,312	8,200	14,655	31,656	35,093	33,826	34,587	35,535	36,602
Washington	5,643	9,500	19,735	31,828	37,495	37,490	37,752	39,594	39,591
West Virginia	3,952	7,850	14,395	23,842	31,428	31,656	33,051	33,296	34,360
Wisconsin	4,870	9,150	16,335	32,445	36,668	36,040	37,534	39,212	40,389
Wyoming	4,937	8,532	16,830	29,047	30,094	31,832	32,300	32,493	32,626
Dist. of Columbia	6,280	11,075	23,027	32,638	39,382	39,257	42,088	39,663	40,854

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*; National Education Association, 1997, *1996-97 Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: NEA. Reprinted with permission.

Note: Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, librarians and other related instructional staff.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 8.4
STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

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	
Alabama (a)	24	4	4	4	4	1.5	5.5	.5 fine arts, .5computer applications	2000
Alaska	21	4	3	2	2	1	9	...	...
Arizona (b)	20	4	25	2	2	...	8	.5 free enterprise, 1 fine arts	1996
Arkansas (c)									
College prep requirements	21	4	3	3	3	1	3	fine arts, .5 oral communication; seniors take at least 3 academic courses	1988
Tech. postsecondary prep.	21	4	2	3	3	1	3	.5 oral communications, 1 vocational/1996-97 technical; .5 fine arts; seniors take at least 3 academic courses	
California (d)	13	3	3	2	2	2	As prescribed locally	1 foreign language (includes ASL, or visual and performing arts)	1998-89
Colorado (e) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	20	4	3	3	2	1	1	6	1988
Delaware									
Standard diploma	19	4	3	2	2	1.5	6.5		1997 and 1998
Standard diploma	20	4	3	2	2	1.5	6.5	1 computer literacy	1998
Standard diploma	22	4	3	3	3	1.5	...	1 computer literacy, 3 Career Pathway, 3.5 additional academic coursework	1999
Standard diploma	22	4	3	3	3	1.5	...	1 computer literacy, 1 visual and performing arts, 3 Career Pathway, 2.5 additional academic coursework	2000
Florida (b)	24	4	2.5	3	3	1	9	.5 economics, 1 practical arts career education or exploratory career education (f)	2001
Georgia (g)									
Standard diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	6	1 computer technology, fine arts, vocational education or junior ROTC	1997
Advanced diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	4	2 foreign language, 1 fine arts, vocational education, computer technology or ROTC	
Hawaii									
Standard diploma	16 of 22 required	4	4	3	3	2	6	...	1997
Recognition Diploma	18 of 24 required	4	4	3	3	2	6	2 foreign language, performing/fine arts or vocational education	1997
Idaho (h)	21	4	2	2	2	1.5	6	reading, .5 speech, .5 consumer education, 2 humanities	1997
Illinois	16	3	2	2	1	4.5	2.25	1 music, .25 consumer education	1995
Indiana									
Standard diploma	19.5	4	2	2	2	1.5	8	...	1989
Academic honors	24	4	3	4	4	1	4 or 5	3 or 4 foreign language (3 in 1 language or 2 years in 2 languages)	1990
Iowa (i) .....	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas (j)	21	4	3	2	2	1	9	...	
Kentucky									
Standard diploma (k)	20	4	2	3	2	1	8		1986-87
Commonwealth diploma (l)	22	5	2	3	2	1	8	1 foreign language in advanced placement	1992-93
Louisiana (b,m)									
Standard diploma	23	4	3	3	3	2	7.5	.5 computer literacy	1987
Regents diploma	24	4	3.5	3	3	2	4.5	3 foreign languages, 1 fine arts	1987
Maine (n)	16	4	2	2	2	1.5	3.5	1 fine arts	1989
Maryland (b,o)	21	4	3	3	2	1	5	1 fine arts; 1 industrial arts/tech. education, home economics or computer studies; 1 community service	1997
Massachusetts (p) .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	local boards determine remaining requirements	...
Michigan (q) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1993
Minnesota (b,r) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000
Mississippi (b,s)	18	4	2	2	2	...	8	...	1989
Missouri									
Standard diploma (t) .	22	3	2	2	2	1	10	1 fine arts, 1 practical arts	1988
College prep certificate (b)	24	4	3	3	2	1	6 general electives 3 core electives selected from foreign language, English, social studies, math, science, fine arts	1 fine arts, 1 practical arts	1988

See footnotes at end of table.

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	
Montana	20	4	2	2	2	1	7	1 fine arts, 1 vocational/practical arts	1989
Nebraska (u)	200 high school credit hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1991
Nevada (b,v)	225	4	2	2	2	25	8.5	1 arts/humanities, .5 computer literacy	1992
New Hampshire(w)	19.75	4	2	2	2	1.25	7	.5 arts, .5 computer education, .5 basic business and economics	1 9 8 9
New Jersey (x)	21.5 credit hours	4	3	3	2	4	4	1 fine, practical or performing arts; .5 career education	1990
New Mexico	23	4	3	3	2	1	9	1 communication skill	1990
New York	20.5	...	4	...	...	2.5	2	1 art and/or music, 3 second language	1989
Standard diploma	185	4	4	2	2	2.5	3 to 5	1	2000
Regents diploma	20	4	2	2	2	1	9	...	1987
North Carolina (b)	22	4	3	3	3	1	4	2 foreign languages, 2 from English, math, science, social science, or foreign language	1994
Standard diploma	17	4	3	2	2	1	5	1	1994
North Dakota (y)	18	3	2	2	1	1	9	...	1988
Ohio (b,z)	21	4	2	3	2	...	8	1 fine/performing arts, 1 citizenship skills	2000
Oklahoma	15	4	2	3	2	...	...	3 from foreign language, computer science, English, math, history, sociology, science, speech or psychology; 1 from economics, geography, government or non-Western culture	1996
Standard diploma	22	3	3.5	2	2	2	8	.5 career development, 1 applied arts, fine arts or foreign language	1988
College preparatory	21	4	3	3	3	1	5	2 arts/humanities or computer	1989
Oregon	16	4	2	2	2	...	6	...	1989
Pennsylvania	18	4	2	3	2	...	4	2 foreign languages, .5 computer, .5 arts	...
Rhode Island	24	4	3	4	3	1	3	4 occupational specialty, 2 foreign language	2000
Standard diploma	24	4	1 world history or world geography, 1 U.S. history .5 U.S. government, .5 economics	4	4	1	1	4 occupational specialty, 2 foreign language	2000
College preparatory	24	4	1 world history or world geography, 1 U.S. history .5 U.S. government, .5 economics	4	4	1	4	3 foreign language	2000
South Carolina	20	4	3	2	3	...	7	.5 computer, .5 fine arts	1989
Tech prep (aa)	20	4	3	3	3	1	2	4	1989
Dual path	20	4	3	3	3	1	3	2 foreign languages, 1 free	1989
University preparatory	22	4	2	3	2	2	7	.5 economics/free enterprise	1997-98
Texas	24	4	4	3	3	2	3	.5 speech, 1 technology application	1999-2000
Standard diploma	24	4	4	3	3	2	9.5	3 foreign language, 1 technology application, 1 fine arts	1999-2000
Advanced program (cc)	24	3	3	2	2	2	9.5	1.5 arts, 1 applied tech. ed. occupational preparation	1988
Utah (dd)	14.5	4	3	5 (between math and science)	5	...	1.5	1 arts	1989
Vermont	21	4	3	2	2	2	6	1 additional math or science, 1 fine or practical arts	1989
Virginia (b)	23	4	3	3	3	2	4	3 foreign languages, 1 fine or practical arts	1989
Standard diploma	19	3	25	2	2	2	55	1 occupational education, 1 fine/visual or performing arts	1991
Advanced studies									
Washington									

See footnotes at end of table.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	All courses	Years of instruction in . . .							Other courses	First graduating class to which requirements apply
		English/ language arts	Social studies	Mathematics	Science	Physical education/ health	Electives			
West Virginia										
Standard diploma	21	4	3	2	2	2	8	...		1988
Wisconsin (ee)	21.5 ^s	4	3	2	2	2	65	...		1989
Wyoming	18	4	3	2	2	...	5	...		...
Dist. of Columbia	23.5	4	35	3	3	15	35	2 foreign language, 1 life skills, 1 career/vocational, .5 fine arts, .5 music		1996

Source: Education Commission of the States, *Clearinghouse Notes*, 1996.
Key:

... — No requirement.

(a) Students must become computer literate through related coursework.

(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 and local graduation requirements and proficiency tests designed and administered by local districts.

(e) No state requirement or exit exam. Local boards determine requirements. State allows credit for college coursework.

(f) Any vocational course as defined in statute can satisfy this requirement for one credit or .5 credit each in practical arts career education or exploratory career education and performing fine arts, or one credit in performing fine arts.

(g) Students who successfully complete four units in vocational education courses in addition to requirements receive a formal seal of end by the SBE. State allows for credit for college coursework.

(h) Graduation requirements null and void on April 1, 1997. Proposed rules to be approved in 1997 legislative session.

(i) Graduation requirements determined locally guided by minimum education program that must be offered and taught. State allows students in junior and senior classes to receive dual credits for college coursework.

(j) School districts must provide in the social studies curriculum within grades 7-12 a course in Kansas history or government. Minimum nine weeks and 1,800 minutes. This is also a graduation requirement. State allows for college coursework.

(k) Currently reviewing high school graduation requirements for possible change.

(l) One additional math, science, social studies or vocational education.

(m) 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.

(n) All students must pass computer proficiency standards. One of the science units must include lab study. State allows credit for college coursework.

(o) Minimum competency test is required for graduation, as is a writing test and passage of a quiz on citizenship.

(p) Local boards determine additional requirements. State allows credit for college coursework.

(q) Local boards determine additional requirements.

(r) Graduation requirements shall include a broad range of academic experience and accomplishment necessary to achieve the goal of preparing students to function effectively as purposeful thinkers, effective communicators, self-directed learners, productive group participants, and responsible citizens.

(s) Students in junior and senior classes may receive dual credits for college coursework.

(t) Local districts may add to the requirements.

(u) 80% in core curriculum. Local boards determine requirements.

(v) Computer literacy may be waived by demonstration of competency. State board currently considering revisions. State allows credit for college coursework.

(w) The usage of minimum competency testing passage for high school graduation is an option of the local districts.

(x) 110 credit hours are required for graduation. The state does not use standard Carnegie units. One credit = a 40 minute period, which meets one day a week for entire school year. State allows credit for college coursework.

(y) Although 17 units are required the local education agencies are urged to establish requirements at a minimum of 20 units.

(z) State allows credit for college coursework.

(aa) Tech Prep students who graduate in 2000 must complete an occupational specialty program which consists of four sequential units of instruction in a career major. To allow flexibility to transfer from Tech Prep to College Prep, the student should earn at least one unit of credit in a foreign language by the end of grade 11. Students must demonstrate keyboarding proficiency/ computer literacy before graduating from high school.

(bb) Every student shall take an exit exam, which has no passing standards, to assess readiness for workplace or higher education.

(cc) College Board advanced placement and International Baccalaureate courses may be substituted for requirements in appropriate proficiency areas to receive dual credits for college coursework.

(dd) Local boards may award credit according to a list of options outlined in State Board rulings. Students may accumulate credits more quickly than peers and be eligible to receive a Centennial Scholarship for early graduation to be applied to college tuition. Students may enroll in a variety of academic and vocational classes during their junior and senior years and earn high school and college credit concurrently.

(ee) State encourages school boards to require an additional 8.5 credits selected from any combination of vocational education, foreign languages, fine arts and other courses. State allows credit for college coursework.

Table 8.5**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND BRANCHES,
BY TYPE, CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1995-96**

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	3,706	1,655	2,051	94	62	514	1,574	1,047	415
Alabama	82	53	29	2	0	16	18	35	11
Alaska	9	4	5	1	0	2	3	1	2
Arizona	43	23	22	2	0	3	18	18	4
Arkansas	38	26	12	1	0	9	10	16	2
California	348	138	210	2	4	29	164	107	42
Colorado	59	30	29	2	1	12	19	16	9
Connecticut	42	19	23	1	1	6	18	12	4
Delaware	9	5	4	1	0	1	4	3	0
Florida	114	38	76	2	1	7	58	29	17
Georgia	120	73	47	1	1	18	36	54	10
Hawaii	17	10	7	1	0	2	7	7	0
Idaho	12	6	6	1	0	3	4	2	2
Illinois	169	61	108	3	4	9	91	49	13
Indiana	78	28	50	4	1	10	39	14	10
Iowa	59	20	39	2	1	1	35	17	3
Kansas	54	31	23	3	0	7	21	21	2
Kentucky	61	22	39	2	0	6	29	14	10
Louisiana	36	20	15	1	2	13	11	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	14	68	17	11
Michigan	109	45	64	3	1	12	55	30	8
Minnesota	107	62	45	1	0	10	37	51	8
Mississippi	46	31	15	2	0	7	12	22	3
Missouri	101	30	71	1	2	12	55	17	14
Montana	26	19	7	2	0	4	5	13	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	311	89	222	2	12	40	158	47	52
North Carolina	121	74	47	2	2	14	40	58	5
North Dakota	20	15	5	2	0	4	4	9	1
Ohio	156	61	95	8	1	16	67	37	27
Oklahoma	45	29	16	2	1	12	10	15	5
Oregon	45	22	23	2	0	6	22	14	1
Pennsylvania	217	65	152	3	4	42	97	20	51
Rhode Island	12	3	9	1	0	1	8	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	76	24	52	1	1	9	41	14	10
Texas	179	107	72	6	4	34	54	67	14
Utah	17	10	7	2	1	3	3	5	3
Vermont	22	6	16	1	0	4	14	1	2
Virginia	89	39	50	3	0	12	39	24	11
Washington	64	37	27	2	0	6	24	29	3
West Virginia	28	16	12	1	0	12	10	3	2
Wisconsin	66	30	36	1	1	12	30	17	5
Wyoming	9	8	1	1	0	0	0	7	1
U.S. Service Schools	10	10	0	0	0	9	0	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	61	14	47	1	0	9	37	4	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: 1995-96

State or other jurisdiction	Public institutions				Private institutions			
	4-year institutions			2-year institutions	4-year institutions			2-year institutions
	Total	University	Other 4-year institutions		Total	University	Other 4-year institutions	
United States	\$48,837	\$55,086	\$48,566	\$43,295	\$50,466	\$65,405	\$44,504	\$31,915
Alabama	41,450	47,854	40,872	36,364	35,431	...	35,594	24,809
Alaska	49,646	49,685	49,531	56,164	37,489	...	37,489	...
Arizona	51,255	55,301	44,966	48,231	39,682	...	39,682	...
Arkansas	39,378	47,001	39,502	31,125	36,037	...	36,748	16,052
California	57,320	70,350	58,876	52,789	59,328	74,410	52,233	33,405
Colorado	47,745	56,009	45,562	35,652	48,763	53,584	43,665	...
Connecticut	59,018	67,363	56,188	51,143	59,524	77,086	53,141	33,576
Delaware	55,378	59,944	45,399	42,950	53,092	...	53,092	...
Florida	45,609	54,649	47,864	39,594	45,944	57,361	42,076	27,245
Georgia	45,297	52,580	46,014	36,167	44,883	67,915	39,120	29,695
Hawaii	51,937	57,741	48,292	44,244	46,540	...	46,540	...
Idaho	42,604	47,733	41,495	36,646	41,196	...	37,910	42,721
Illinois	49,527	53,824	46,548	48,796	53,818	71,189	43,184	30,610
Indiana	47,006	51,805	43,809	34,662	48,101	68,842	42,239	29,925
Iowa	49,686	58,988	47,591	35,726	40,149	51,045	38,644	45,578
Kansas	43,372	48,886	41,003	35,716	30,603	...	31,003	24,510
Kentucky	43,418	52,345	42,650	33,107	35,949	...	36,106	27,036
Louisiana	39,037	46,288	38,298	31,745	48,104	54,380	37,270	46,619
Maine	41,823	47,438	41,987	33,378	46,393	...	46,966	28,818
Maryland	48,994	57,592	48,264	44,772	52,861	68,457	45,004	24,267
Massachusetts	48,720	60,364	49,430	39,963	60,944	69,753	52,094	35,083
Michigan	54,677	61,133	50,274	52,722	41,843	44,205	41,805	26,714
Minnesota	47,873	62,922	46,711	41,664	43,613	...	48,803	36,427
Mississippi	40,004	45,722	41,882	35,808	36,152	...	37,077	22,701
Missouri	45,438	58,872	45,419	39,479	44,113	58,456	36,649	33,675
Montana	39,737	42,742	37,603	30,952	32,029	...	31,834	34,981
Nebraska	44,599	54,734	43,255	33,692	39,726	46,658	35,985	...
Nevada	49,338	55,724	49,758	43,284	29,688	...	29,688	...
New Hampshire	46,856	52,205	45,604	34,956	50,547	...	51,242	24,508
New Jersey	60,796	73,263	61,394	52,283	59,408	71,701	49,817	39,947
New Mexico	42,715	49,071	39,650	31,257	39,443	...	39,443	...
New York	55,594	62,285	57,527	50,933	55,938	66,589	49,800	29,001
North Carolina	46,299	56,948	45,296	30,638	42,206	60,020	35,977	32,711
North Dakota	35,104	37,983	35,580	31,232	29,709	...	31,298	22,297
Ohio	50,008	54,168	47,857	40,886	45,025	64,920	42,989	24,138
Oklahoma	41,046	48,109	38,836	35,038	39,807	51,464	35,457	25,039
Oregon	44,002	47,983	42,832	42,091	45,278	...	45,278	...
Pennsylvania	55,481	60,944	54,526	48,206	52,196	69,693	47,251	28,934
Rhode Island	50,493	57,683	46,702	41,379	54,585	...	54,585	...
South Carolina	41,813	52,582	40,494	31,510	36,544	...	36,682	30,294
South Dakota	37,139	38,096	36,101	24,834	31,858	...	31,943	24,000
Tennessee	44,940	54,072	46,011	34,743	43,278	66,150	35,055	27,747
Texas	44,294	53,063	41,833	39,331	48,938	58,942	41,439	24,942
Utah	43,796	50,097	39,301	35,147	49,268	50,420	38,275	33,089
Vermont	45,068	48,168	37,379	...	41,430	...	42,640	20,024
Virginia	48,405	56,288	48,691	38,142	43,894	...	44,204	26,614
Washington	45,774	54,727	45,381	38,753	45,421	...	45,421	...
West Virginia	40,667	47,507	38,401	31,816	35,038	...	35,038	...
Wisconsin	49,578	62,321	47,325	47,064	42,805	54,746	39,066	...
Wyoming	39,998	47,216	...	32,766	...	...	...	...
U.S. Service Schools	61,758	...	61,758	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	51,610	...	51,610	...	57,758	59,352	44,266	...
American Samoa	32,522	...	...	32,522	...	...	...	...
Guam	47,021	...	51,253	42,964	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	32,321	...	...	32,321	...	...	...	...
Republic of Palau	15,143	...	...	15,143	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	32,059	34,217	30,743	29,577	19,633	...	19,633	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	45,452	...	45,452	...	...	...	...	...

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.

Table 8.7

ESTIMATED UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1996-97(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year institutions				Private 4-year institutions			
	Total	Tuition (in state)	Room	Board	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Room	Board
United States	\$7,331	\$2,986	\$2,212	\$2,133	\$18,476	\$12,920	\$2,885	\$2,670
Alabama	6,008	2,363	1,811	1,834	12,182	8,023	1,852	2,307
Alaska	6,896	2,552	2,407	1,937	12,681	8,108	1,843	2,729
Arizona	6,307	2,009	2,361	1,937	12,122	7,811	2,077	2,234
Arkansas	5,398	2,255	1,669	1,474	10,764	7,012	1,560	2,193
California	8,324	2,731	3,038	2,556	20,987	14,650	3,287	3,053
Colorado	7,319	2,562	2,124	2,632	18,329	12,189	2,649	3,491
Connecticut	9,251	4,105	2,741	2,405	23,956	17,495	3,751	2,710
Delaware	8,896	4,180	2,530	2,185	12,800	7,674	2,785	2,341
Florida	6,574	1,789	2,455	2,330	16,020	11,099	2,517	2,403
Georgia	6,499	2,244	2,138	2,117	16,459	10,973	3,060	2,427
Hawaii .....	...	2,298	...	...	14,102	6,492	2,950	4,660
Idaho	5,673	1,973	1,585	2,115	15,760	12,256	1,374	2,131
Illinois	8,192	3,525	2,130	2,538	17,649	12,424	2,814	2,412
Indiana	8,120	3,200	1,993	2,926	17,707	13,268	2,052	2,386
Iowa	6,174	2,655	1,771	1,748	16,559	12,394	1,913	2,252
Kansas	5,898	2,223	1,780	1,894	13,052	9,180	1,622	2,250
Kentucky	5,455	2,241	1,437	1,777	12,063	8,134	1,824	2,105
Louisiana	5,623	2,230	1,506	1,887	18,509	13,002	2,778	2,729
Maine	8,252	3,639	2,286	2,328	22,469	16,802	2,780	2,887
Maryland	9,177	3,848	2,826	2,503	22,014	15,365	3,622	3,028
Massachusetts	9,039	4,266	2,526	2,248	24,391	17,248	3,919	3,224
Michigan	8,648	3,986	2,115	2,546	14,037	9,683	2,157	2,196
Minnesota	7,131	3,539	2,063	1,530	17,980	13,633	2,122	2,225
Mississippi	5,528	2,497	1,482	1,549	10,480	7,226	1,656	1,599
Missouri	7,179	3,230	2,152	1,798	14,937	10,169	2,303	2,464
Montana	6,497	2,488	1,856	2,152	11,862	8,022	1,661	2,179
Nebraska	5,722	2,269	1,477	1,976	13,808	9,859	1,860	2,089
Nevada	7,690	1,814	3,191	2,684	13,380	7,780	3,300	2,300
New Hampshire	9,126	4,644	2,711	1,770	21,447	15,863	3,178	2,406
New Jersey	9,668	4,269	3,228	2,171	20,998	14,388	3,437	3,174
New Mexico	5,427	2,016	1,528	1,883	15,256	10,356	2,322	2,578
New York	9,298	3,797	3,053	2,448	21,538	14,559	3,889	3,090
North Carolina	5,437	1,841	1,802	1,794	16,357	11,682	2,221	2,455
North Dakota	5,921	2,381	1,058	2,483	10,429	7,419	1,294	1,715
Ohio	8,480	3,834	2,535	2,111	17,914	12,989	2,429	2,496
Oklahoma	5,079	1,936	1,284	1,859	11,525	7,579	1,709	2,237
Oregon	7,986	3,407	1,890	2,689	19,878	14,766	2,387	2,725
Pennsylvania	9,509	4,994	2,314	2,201	20,860	14,908	3,068	2,883
Rhode Island	9,652	3,907	3,044	2,700	22,465	15,644	3,751	3,017
South Carolina	7,235	3,206	2,109	1,921	14,177	10,253	1,900	2,024
South Dakota	5,831	2,727	1,293	1,811	13,749	9,624	1,628	2,497
Tennessee	5,498	2,051	1,728	1,719	14,885	10,387	2,314	2,184
Texas	5,904	2,022	1,979	1,902	13,886	9,385	2,044	2,258
Utah	5,557	2,010	1,527	2,020	7,677	3,073	1,436	3,167
Vermont	11,366	6,538	3,161	1,667	22,677	16,378	3,554	2,816
Virginia	8,451	3,962	2,302	2,187	15,761	11,149	2,159	2,453
Washington	7,313	2,928	2,234	2,151	18,597	13,794	2,543	2,261
West Virginia	6,348	2,088	2,086	2,174	15,213	10,805	1,965	2,444
Wisconsin	6,072	2,747	1,775	1,550	16,888	12,492	1,940	2,457
Wyoming	6,016	2,144	1,596	2,276	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	1,502	...	...	22,432	15,457	4,140	2,834

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.

(a) Preliminary data based on fall 1995 enrollments.

Table 8.8

GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 1993-94
(In thousands of dollars)

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
United States	\$261,897,871	\$140,130,493	\$1,425,190	\$15,642,864	\$120,213,433	\$2,849,006	\$121,767,378	\$86,273,638	\$20,878,340	\$4,011,298	\$3,015,593	\$7,588,509
Alabama	2,966,761	2,476,956	11,947	319,876	1,850,894	294,239	489,805	318,462	0	83,110	9,630	78,603
Alaska	1,052,282	802,397	93,189	40,979	668,229	0	249,885	0	194,808	9,066	20,169	25,842
Arizona	3,545,988	1,956,585	83,062	265,785	1,478,372	129,366	1,589,403	1,335,743	0	58,447	36,492	158,721
Arkansas	1,914,081	1,344,077	2,840	175,451	1,164,273	1,513	570,004	436,028	0	35,760	60,802	37,414
California	28,658,563	18,151,880	220,229	1,827,370	16,104,281	0	10,506,683	8,279,904	337,348	323,876	48,608	1,516,947
Colorado	3,620,661	1,646,942	24,697	153,972	1,466,584	1,689	1,973,719	1,487,076	0	56,251	98,031	332,361
Connecticut	4,242,057	1,845,882	8,393	133,999	1,537,064	166,426	2,396,175	0	2,331,520	56,469	3,764	4,422
Delaware	687,981	498,002	7,116	43,456	447,430	0	189,979	161,513	0	10,473	0	17,993
Florida	12,315,708	7,048,915	68,465	822,033	6,158,417	0	5,266,793	4,460,155	0	185,030	326,151	295,457
Georgia	6,792,897	3,987,861	27,151	422,279	3,473,578	64,853	2,805,036	2,294,407	0	130,703	23,140	356,786
Hawaii	1,133,949	1,104,358	27,195	50,798	1,025,813	552	29,591	0	0	14,110	7,171	8,310
Idaho	948,890	653,739	7,895	69,731	576,106	7	295,151	260,720	0	16,998	1,673	15,760
Illinois	11,207,023	4,336,163	35,893	592,639	3,697,747	9,884	6,870,860	6,175,776	0	153,262	95,743	446,079
Indiana	5,954,936	3,090,779	6,617	279,734	2,754,602	49,826	2,864,157	2,441,721	0	129,143	84,257	209,036
Iowa	2,757,337	1,483,068	6,166	133,146	1,339,912	3,844	1,274,269	1,047,174	0	61,856	95,805	69,434
Kansas	2,680,186	1,819,230	11,074	123,612	1,540,727	143,817	860,956	718,810	0	55,023	17,894	69,229
Kentucky	3,244,374	2,429,359	19,765	316,728	2,092,866	0	815,015	706,186	0	71,087	4,293	33,449
Louisiana	3,570,525	2,364,688	32,017	405,290	1,914,388	12,993	1,205,837	1,060,009	0	39,498	20,231	86,099
Maine	1,305,666	687,234	14,318	63,075	609,841	0	618,432	229,472	350,210	11,231	4,839	22,680
Maryland	5,137,937	2,260,993	21,027	237,584	2,002,382	0	2,876,944	0	2,682,381	71,145	91,288	32,130
Massachusetts	6,379,311	2,798,394	5,818	306,293	2,119,446	366,837	3,580,917	0	3,336,823	92,662	106,862	44,570
Michigan	11,563,997	4,348,651	39,232	618,807	3,489,815	200,797	7,215,346	6,589,078	0	143,117	129,172	353,979
Minnesota	5,138,982	3,198,031	15,292	208,814	2,822,949	150,976	1,940,951	1,499,703	0	100,331	95,082	245,835
Mississippi	1,909,193	1,349,311	16,770	279,575	1,048,767	4,199	559,822	412,840	2,062	33,754	35,657	75,509
Missouri	4,454,381	2,500,532	8,768	285,502	2,089,445	116,817	1,953,849	1,642,432	0	87,838	115,718	107,861
Montana	875,927	613,585	29,837	53,192	446,392	84,164	262,342	202,218	0	11,935	23,451	24,738
Nebraska	1,660,645	677,723	24,021	77,558	528,743	47,401	982,922	853,706	0	32,598	61,313	35,305
Nevada	1,263,178	873,882	4,339	52,325	817,216	2	389,296	316,580	0	17,622	29,467	25,627
New Hampshire	1,096,573	127,809	3,625	34,180	89,556	448	968,764	741,889	190,565	20,742	5,852	9,716
New Jersey	11,529,391	4,980,704	14,721	399,954	4,566,029	0	6,548,687	5,300,626	590,178	156,189	39,464	462,230
New Mexico	1,488,361	1,268,448	47,126	117,529	1,103,793	0	219,913	154,655	0	20,837	14,593	29,828
New York	23,735,389	10,716,145	22,578	1,419,460	9,092,275	181,832	13,019,244	8,117,750	4,232,365	196,851	49,164	423,114
North Carolina	5,647,274	4,007,899	41,197	413,485	3,553,217	0	1,639,375	0	1,367,795	153,785	25,550	92,245
North Dakota	570,591	319,188	20,363	45,143	247,062	6,620	251,403	200,562	0	13,296	16,987	20,558
Ohio	10,672,886	4,824,563	(b)	537,642	4,271,944	14,977	5,848,323	4,800,250	0	202,463	343,509	502,101

GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 1993-94 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intergovernmental						From own sources					
	Total (a)	Total	From state				Total	Taxes	Current charges			
			Directly from federal government	Federal aid distributed by state	Other	From other local governments			Parent government contributions	School lunch	Other	Other
Oklahoma	3,181,415	2,219,650	49,384	205,363	1,908,802	56,101	961,765	770,722	0	50,064	94,718	46,261
Oregon	3,028,758	1,431,450	7,755	204,789	1,215,471	3,435	1,597,308	1,410,052	0	40,679	61,655	84,922
Pennsylvania	12,790,746	5,845,072	29,903	656,210	5,132,066	26,893	6,945,674	6,332,619	0	201,006	52,486	359,563
Rhode Island	1,006,046	476,316	6,821	41,622	385,626	42,247	529,730	0	525,548	0	648	3,534
South Carolina	3,171,997	1,843,281	8,649	277,259	1,470,131	87,242	1,328,716	1,121,021	0	52,786	89,957	64,952
South Dakota	648,260	241,878	23,004	43,799	165,418	9,657	406,382	362,710	0	14,477	3,484	25,711
Tennessee	3,517,556	2,332,384	20,030	321,882	1,694,595	295,877	1,185,172	0	1,046,523	82,835	15,358	40,456
Texas	19,695,972	10,198,897	86,911	1,369,419	8,569,649	172,918	9,497,075	8,570,717	0	352,124	316,533	257,701
Utah	1,790,964	1,113,172	10,110	115,410	982,848	4,804	677,792	508,046	0	34,352	65,318	70,076
Vermont	702,572	255,911	1,971	33,018	219,927	995	446,661	411,734	0	9,927	4,861	20,139
Virginia	6,043,903	2,772,510	41,633	331,233	2,399,644	0	3,271,393	0	3,043,643	128,557	25,318	73,875
Washington	5,699,800	4,320,483	75,894	251,890	3,978,265	14,434	1,379,317	1,077,083	0	70,750	104,349	127,135
West Virginia	1,853,857	1,340,877	4,950	142,339	1,185,501	8,087	512,980	440,371	0	23,267	6,361	42,981
Wisconsin	5,633,242	2,627,968	8,019	230,767	2,363,863	25,319	3,005,274	2,807,309	0	82,496	30,045	85,424
Wyoming	673,242	437,239	7,955	30,894	351,472	46,918	236,003	215,809	0	9,892	673	9,629
Dist. of Columbia	735,720	79,432	19,458	59,974	0	0	656,288	0	646,571	1,528	2,007	6,182

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.

(b) Amounts are combined in other and nonspecified federal aid distributed through state.

Table 8.9

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1995

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Total	Capital outlay		Construction	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies
			Current operation	Total				Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
United States	\$101,509,904	\$2,187,243	\$1,794,374	\$392,869	\$293,004	\$82,338,957	\$73,129,372	\$9,209,585	\$5,678,895	\$16,983,704	\$8,480,202	\$439,100	\$251,802	\$8,064,402
Alabama	2,260,473	13,389	13,389	0	0	1,876,607	1,704,584	172,023	86,112	370,477	257,269	4,966	0	108,242
Alaska	595,146	228,907	212,114	16,793	10,606	297,909	287,345	10,564	0	68,330	61,967	1,098	0	5,265
Arizona	1,483,677	0	0	0	0	1,287,089	1,148,666	138,423	57,168	196,588	98,132	3,142	281	95,314
Arkansas	1,058,742	0	0	0	0	756,732	675,117	81,615	45,701	302,010	225,489	12,058	4,096	64,463
California	10,203,176	151,584	151,584	0	0	8,213,729	7,289,829	923,900	667,107	1,837,863	785,678	3,133	0	1,049,052
Colorado	1,960,600	0	0	0	0	1,699,189	1,546,281	152,908	92,636	261,411	65,244	1,185	137	194,982
Connecticut	1,112,785	31	31	0	0	898,873	879,207	19,666	2,996	213,881	134,001	10,602	7,047	69,278
Delaware	537,226	0	0	0	0	438,093	433,679	4,414	2,427	99,133	68,445	1,633	4	29,055
Florida	3,020,969	0	0	0	0	2,391,275	1,933,592	457,683	330,461	629,694	334,692	18,736	9,201	276,266
Georgia	3,009,410	0	0	0	0	2,384,195	1,871,872	512,323	383,077	625,215	310,147	97,048	77,131	218,020
Hawaii	1,645,470	958,312	798,225	160,087	125,948	664,502	557,361	107,141	74,645	22,656	16,139	1,070	318	5,447
Idaho	509,341	0	0	0	0	417,402	354,347	63,055	44,021	91,939	43,082	6,209	5,017	42,648
Illinois	3,705,586	221	0	221	221	2,837,880	2,418,313	419,567	284,076	867,485	374,163	12,909	9,415	480,413
Indiana	2,883,951	0	0	0	0	2,558,851	2,295,536	263,315	105,690	325,100	156,733	2,078	1,019	166,289
Iowa	1,374,131	0	0	0	0	1,161,103	1,076,262	84,841	27,640	213,028	88,366	1,167	0	123,495
Kansas	1,066,377	0	0	0	0	922,857	810,690	112,167	66,668	143,520	81,261	3,898	2,949	58,361
Kentucky	1,708,810	0	0	0	0	1,316,147	1,162,776	153,371	90,938	392,663	272,090	20,324	8,850	100,249
Louisiana	1,825,741	32,528	32,528	0	0	1,481,702	1,381,459	100,243	28,817	311,511	206,190	20,080	14,757	85,241
Maine	457,785	8,676	8,391	285	48	372,002	329,607	42,395	21,546	77,107	53,443	148	0	23,516
Maryland	1,811,831	0	0	0	0	1,485,224	1,364,511	120,713	73,932	326,607	150,549	31,039	28,653	145,019
Massachusetts	1,840,452	0	0	0	0	1,413,468	1,357,280	56,188	19,889	426,984	281,039	1,994	44	143,951
Michigan	4,441,615	0	0	0	0	3,822,444	3,274,130	548,314	410,222	619,171	259,369	1,598	154	358,204
Minnesota	2,238,423	0	0	0	0	1,891,767	1,718,910	172,857	98,758	346,656	148,364	11,221	9,328	187,071
Mississippi	973,451	0	0	0	0	791,695	723,523	68,172	29,140	181,756	119,744	4,407	0	57,605
Missouri	1,486,462	0	0	0	0	1,240,197	1,124,417	115,780	42,353	246,265	138,484	4,453	314	103,328
Montana	447,711	0	0	0	0	348,130	290,290	57,840	42,064	99,581	64,531	1,042	12	34,008
Nebraska	728,081	0	0	0	0	649,903	568,288	81,615	43,686	78,178	47,064	2,603	253	28,511
Nevada	508,725	0	0	0	0	466,076	400,700	65,376	42,394	42,649	28,944	545	121	13,160
New Hampshire	395,752	0	0	0	0	344,927	320,106	24,821	15,162	50,825	16,788	1,863	1,056	32,174
New Jersey	2,903,463	380,586	352,249	28,337	9,558	2,004,802	1,759,952	244,850	153,248	518,075	170,967	4,343	1,319	342,765
New Mexico	960,971	0	0	0	0	843,740	768,283	75,457	24,991	117,231	72,134	2,414	68	42,683
New York	5,798,715	0	0	0	0	4,464,104	4,109,860	354,244	264,770	1,334,611	401,857	15,168	12,261	917,586
North Carolina	3,017,029	63,115	23,108	40,007	0	2,522,648	2,251,525	271,123	147,658	431,266	288,287	6,850	1,470	136,129
North Dakota	443,885	0	0	0	0	393,800	357,430	36,370	21,404	50,085	33,899	797	0	15,389
Ohio	4,273,666	0	0	0	0	3,583,907	3,169,288	414,619	250,245	689,759	191,148	14,284	11,716	484,327

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1995 — Continued

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Capital outlay				Capital outlay				Capital outlay				Assistance & subsidies
		Total	Current operation	Total	Construction	Total	Current operation	Total	Construction	Total	Current operation	Total	Construction	
Oklahoma	1,384,451	14,422	14,422	0	0	1,206,715	1,073,783	132,932	67,846	163,314	93,587	4,366	407	65,361
Oregon	1,153,659	0	0	0	0	962,471	852,372	110,099	64,242	191,188	126,588	748	0	63,852
Pennsylvania	4,646,198	28,892	0	28,892	28,892	3,441,347	3,048,798	392,549	264,719	1,175,959	688,318	18,865	9,820	468,776
Rhode Island	447,603	23,036	23,036	0	0	318,838	302,598	16,240	7,422	105,729	69,139	7,258	6,602	29,332
South Carolina	1,761,567	91,535	91,019	516	0	1,427,341	1,275,040	152,301	82,598	242,691	151,207	18,062	5,309	73,422
South Dakota	264,463	0	0	0	0	221,998	204,875	17,123	6,141	42,465	34,307	1,266	0	6,892
Tennessee	2,153,118	0	0	0	0	1,928,860	1,555,966	372,894	283,309	224,258	147,674	4,728	1,383	71,856
Texas	6,129,090	74,255	74,255	0	0	5,454,567	5,001,117	453,450	234,862	600,268	321,147	13,075	241	266,046
Utah	1,216,954	0	0	0	0	1,109,132	965,332	143,800	89,860	107,822	69,707	2,805	917	35,310
Vermont	365,481	0	0	0	0	298,107	271,377	26,730	14,853	67,374	34,907	482	0	31,985
Virginia	2,993,398	0	0	0	0	2,523,677	2,273,730	249,947	132,022	469,721	237,698	11,660	2,307	220,363
Washington	3,083,510	117,731	0	117,731	117,731	2,546,651	2,188,533	358,118	232,977	419,128	170,959	19,669	16,888	228,500
West Virginia	822,060	0	0	0	0	620,243	576,094	44,149	12,410	201,817	113,358	7,089	0	81,370
Wisconsin	2,173,878	0	0	0	0	1,850,240	1,656,138	194,102	84,568	323,638	155,814	2,678	937	165,146
Wyoming	224,846	23	23	0	0	185,801	168,603	17,198	9,424	39,022	20,093	244	0	18,685

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) To avoid duplication, interschool school systems transactions are excluded.

Table 8.10

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total (a)	Elementary and secondary				Higher education				Other education				Assistance & subsidies
		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		
				Total	Construction			Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
United States	\$106,565,087	\$2,446,868	\$1,980,936	\$465,932	\$381,664	\$85,347,981	\$75,797,817	\$9,550,164	\$5,592,460	\$18,770,238	\$9,120,343	\$428,447	233,747	9,221,448
Alabama	2,240,613	14,179	14,179	0	0	1,866,969	1,698,502	168,467	86,035	359,465	231,860	2,692	0	124,913
Alaska	593,282	221,555	205,302	16,253	10,265	316,207	305,257	10,950	0	55,520	47,950	1,431	0	6,139
Arizona	1,574,266	0	0	0	0	1,330,416	1,159,665	170,751	79,464	243,850	141,475	2,825	80	99,550
Arkansas	1,164,823	0	0	0	0	847,163	729,664	117,499	79,868	317,660	223,986	15,397	7,254	78,277
California	10,851,731	136,157	136,157	0	0	8,760,523	7,757,926	1,002,597	695,995	1,955,051	893,692	3,532	0	1,057,827
Colorado	2,094,607	0	0	0	0	1,801,902	1,666,097	135,805	69,481	292,705	73,408	3,911	1,390	215,386
Connecticut	1,126,659	0	0	0	0	892,262	871,382	20,880	2,847	234,397	138,362	12,801	6,692	83,234
Delaware	558,680	0	0	0	0	453,834	445,925	7,909	1,912	104,846	71,728	1,839	0	31,279
Florida	3,083,929	0	0	0	0	2,408,983	2,061,429	347,554	222,060	674,946	326,482	18,170	9,604	330,294
Georgia	3,292,296	0	0	0	0	2,383,844	1,990,879	392,965	246,902	908,452	304,281	101,082	80,109	503,089
Hawaii	1,548,266	947,076	769,481	177,595	146,639	579,034	527,027	52,007	29,153	22,156	15,572	1,435	1,220	5,149
Idaho	573,550	0	0	0	0	451,598	370,937	80,661	61,556	121,952	33,330	10,053	9,125	78,569
Illinois	3,767,628	107	0	107	107	2,839,583	2,470,626	368,957	214,029	927,938	399,405	23,155	16,544	505,378
Indiana	3,246,799	0	0	0	0	2,878,765	2,403,032	475,733	130,345	368,034	180,598	2,958	1,207	184,478
Iowa	1,416,914	0	0	0	0	1,186,478	1,102,571	83,907	27,031	230,436	95,398	863	0	134,175
Kansas	1,092,504	0	0	0	0	934,741	827,708	107,033	59,336	157,763	81,236	4,111	2,625	72,416
Kentucky	1,887,293	0	0	0	0	1,413,122	1,256,403	156,719	78,940	474,171	339,063	15,468	3,077	119,640
Louisiana	1,913,816	35,163	35,163	0	0	1,562,049	1,452,273	109,776	39,437	316,604	214,323	4,217	411	98,064
Maine	493,236	8,246	8,075	171	89	391,828	358,617	33,211	10,758	93,162	66,764	243	0	26,155
Maryland	1,920,449	0	0	0	0	1,592,579	1,439,308	153,271	81,963	327,870	155,539	10,929	9,375	161,402
Massachusetts	1,981,660	0	0	0	0	1,503,466	1,435,739	67,727	27,075	478,194	310,898	2,515	0	164,781
Michigan	4,890,235	0	0	0	0	4,094,686	3,498,361	596,325	456,587	795,549	410,689	954	0	383,906
Minnesota	2,219,515	0	0	0	0	1,881,108	1,707,128	173,980	96,584	338,407	127,024	4,828	2,659	206,555
Mississippi	1,020,445	0	0	0	0	826,011	739,403	86,608	42,918	194,434	113,193	8,778	2,658	72,463
Missouri	1,636,791	0	0	0	0	1,368,459	1,211,518	156,941	72,889	268,332	147,383	5,381	784	115,568
Montana	480,105	0	0	0	0	372,267	301,764	70,503	55,465	107,838	52,668	212	9	54,958
Nebraska	782,010	0	0	0	0	690,442	640,526	49,916	16,190	91,568	50,180	2,420	365	38,968
Nevada	525,716	0	0	0	0	480,098	428,356	51,742	17,514	45,618	29,136	423	57	16,059
New Hampshire	412,675	0	0	0	0	360,244	335,281	24,963	14,453	52,431	16,967	1,500	66	33,964
New Jersey	2,986,171	376,950	350,670	26,280	19,180	2,031,978	1,815,389	216,589	121,725	577,243	167,614	3,262	1,399	406,367
New Mexico	980,927	0	0	0	0	868,873	784,499	84,374	41,735	112,054	66,891	2,994	912	42,169
New York	5,704,128	0	0	0	0	4,345,634	3,931,184	414,450	306,917	1,358,494	415,417	20,946	18,729	922,131
North Carolina	3,191,819	81,522	45,097	36,425	0	2,661,874	2,349,708	312,166	176,538	448,423	286,308	8,007	3,375	154,108
North Dakota	417,905	0	0	0	0	373,192	342,196	30,996	17,710	44,713	29,987	668	436	14,058
Ohio	4,431,484	0	0	0	0	3,689,584	3,265,068	424,516	234,677	741,900	193,745	25,559	22,169	522,596

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1996 — Continued

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Capital outlay				Capital outlay				Capital outlay				Assistance & subsidies
		Total	Current operation	Total	Construction	Total	Current operation	Total	Construction	Total	Current operation	Total	Construction	
Oklahoma	1,436,800	14,790	14,790	0	0	1,267,767	1,139,704	128,063	62,247	154,243	81,273	4,629	1,110	68,341
Oregon	1,225,838	0	0	0	0	1,008,027	924,012	84,015	59,694	217,811	148,677	383	6	68,751
Pennsylvania	5,043,474	57,145	0	57,145	57,145	3,630,171	3,169,180	460,991	305,833	1,356,158	878,254	17,418	5,802	460,486
Rhode Island	447,409	23,036	23,036	0	0	322,936	312,188	10,748	203	101,437	63,770	6,654	6,086	31,013
South Carolina	1,963,298	132,747	129,030	3,717	0	1,524,566	1,337,804	186,762	93,589	305,985	187,652	16,040	4,439	102,293
South Dakota	278,352	0	0	0	0	235,220	215,376	19,844	9,771	43,132	35,184	709	0	7,239
Tennessee	2,123,764	0	0	0	0	1,895,971	1,569,435	326,536	224,656	227,793	143,228	4,394	1,128	80,171
Texas	6,442,687	249,938	249,938	0	0	5,559,388	5,043,359	516,029	267,717	633,361	307,912	13,982	550	311,467
Utah	1,332,268	0	0	0	0	1,199,156	1,040,583	158,573	93,087	133,112	91,818	1,198	129	40,096
Vermont	382,026	0	0	0	0	311,859	283,604	28,255	18,751	70,167	35,095	321	0	34,751
Virginia	3,338,496	0	0	0	0	2,614,714	2,322,844	291,870	186,854	723,782	226,348	12,546	2,946	484,888
Washington	3,166,876	148,239	0	148,239	148,239	2,587,759	2,270,275	317,484	239,856	430,878	174,782	8,843	6,924	247,253
West Virginia	839,836	0	0	0	0	674,921	626,576	48,345	19,886	164,915	119,857	11,306	0	33,752
Wisconsin	2,218,127	0	0	0	0	1,892,214	1,695,030	197,184	83,373	325,913	154,126	4,205	2,296	167,582
Wyoming	222,909	18	18	0	0	183,516	166,499	17,017	10,854	39,375	19,815	260	0	19,300

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 8.11
TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION, 1995-96

State or other jurisdiction	Total population			Population by maximum length of sentence						
				More than a year			Year or less and unsentenced			
	1996(a)	1995	Percentage change 1995-96	1996 (a)	1995	Percentage change 1995-96	Incarceration rate 1996 (b)	1995	1994	Percentage change
United States	1,182,169	1,126,293	5.0	1,138,187	1,085,369	4.9	427	40,924	38,011	7.7
Alabama	21,760	20,718	5.0	21,108	20,130	4.9	492	588	499	17.8
Alaska (c)	3,706	3,522	5.2	2,311	2,042	13.2	379	1,480	1,358	9.0
Arizona (d)	22,573	21,341	5.8	21,603	20,291	6.5	481	1,050	741	41.7
Arkansas	9,407	9,411	6.4	3,119	2,980	4.7	428	390	126	209.5
California (d)	147,712	135,646	8.9	144,386	131,745	9.6	451	3,901	4,521	-13.7
Colorado	12,438	11,063	12.4	12,438	11,063	12.4	322	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Connecticut (c)	15,007	14,801	1.4	10,301	10,418	-1.1	314	4,383	3,880	13.0
Delaware (c)	5,110	4,802	6.4	3,119	2,980	4.7	428	1,822	1,622	12.3
Florida (d)	63,763	63,879	-2	63,746	63,866	-2	439	13	10	30.0
Georgia (d)	35,139	34,266	2.5	34,328	34,168	.5	462	98	902	-89.1
Hawaii (c)	4,011	3,560	12.7	2,954	2,590	14.1	249	970	941	3.1
Idaho	3,834	3,328	15.2	3,834	3,328	15.2	319	...	...	N.D.
Illinois (d)	38,852	37,658	3.2	38,852	37,658	3.2	327	0	0	N.D.
Indiana	16,960	16,125	5.2	16,801	16,046	4.7	287	79	98	-19.4
Iowa (d)	6,342	5,906	7.4	6,342	5,906	7.4	222	...	...	N.D.
Kansas	7,756	7,054	10.0	7,756	7,054	10.0	301	...	...	N.D.
Kentucky	12,910	12,060	7.0	12,910	12,060	7.0	331	...	...	N.D.
Louisiana	26,779	25,195	6.3	26,779	25,195	6.3	615	...	...	N.D.
Maine	1,476	1,396	5.7	1,401	1,326	5.7	112	70	73	-4.1
Maryland	22,050	21,453	2.8	20,980	20,450	2.6	412	1,003	1,144	-12.3
Massachusetts	11,790	11,687	.9	10,903	10,355	5.3	302	1,332	892	49.3
Michigan (d)	42,349	41,112	3.0	42,349	41,112	3.0	440	0	0	N.D.
Minnesota	5,158	4,846	6.4	5,158	4,846	6.4	110	...	...	N.D.
Mississippi	14,292	12,684	12.7	13,576	12,251	10.8	498	433	324	33.6
Missouri	22,003	19,134	15.0	21,999	19,134	15.0	409	0	0	N.D.
Montana	2,073	1,999	3.7	2,073	1,999	3.7	235	...	0	N.D.
Nebraska	3,275	3,074	6.5	3,212	3,006	6.9	194	68	44	54.5
Nevada	8,215	7,713	6.5	8,215	7,713	6.5	502	0	0	N.D.
New Hampshire	2,071	2,014	2.8	2,071	2,014	2.8	177	...	...	N.D.
New Jersey	27,490	27,066	1.6	27,490	27,066	1.6	343	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
New Mexico	4,724	4,078	15.8	4,506	3,925	14.8	261	153	179	-14.5
New York	69,709	68,489	1.8	69,709	68,489	1.8	383	0	...	N.D.
North Carolina	30,701	29,253	4.9	27,945	27,914	.1	379	1,339	602	122.4
North Dakota	722	608	18.8	650	544	.95	101	64	35	82.9
Ohio	46,174	44,663	3.4	46,174	44,663	3.4	413	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Oklahoma	19,593	18,151	7.9	19,593	18,151	7.9	591	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Oregon	8,661	7,886	9.8	7,316	6,515	12.3	226	1,371	1,001	37.0
Pennsylvania	34,537	32,416	6.5	34,531	32,410	6.5	286	6	8	-25.0
Rhode Island (c)	3,271	1,279	-12.0	2,030	1,833	10.7	205	1,069	1,063	.6
South Carolina	20,446	19,611	4.3	19,798	19,015	3.9	532	596	831	-28.3
South Dakota	2,064	1,841	12.1	2,064	1,841	12.1	281	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Tennessee	15,626	15,206	2.8	15,626	15,206	2.8	292	...	N.D.	N.D.
Texas	132,383	127,766	3.6	132,383	127,766	3.6	686	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Utah	3,939	3,452	14.1	3,913	3,428	14.1	194	24	17	41.2
Vermont (d)	1,125	1,279	-12.0	807	1,048	-23.0	137	231	320	-27.8
Virginia	27,655	27,415	.9	27,062	27,260	-.7	404	155	176	-11.9
Washington	12,527	11,608	7.9	12,518	11,608	7.8	224	0	...	N.D.
West Virginia	2,754	2,512	9.6	2,730	2,483	9.9	150	29	0	N.D.
Wisconsin	12,854	11,199	14.8	11,928	10,337	15.4	230	862	501	72.1
Wyoming	1,483	1,395	6.3	1,483	1,395	6.3	307	0	0	N.D.
Dist. of Columbia (c)	9,376	9,800	-4.3	8,659	9,042	-4.2	1,609	758	864	-12.3

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1996 (June 1997)*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995 (May 1997)*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

N.D. — Not defined.

(a) The advance count of prisoners is conducted in January and may be revised.

(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 8.12
ADULTS ADMITTED TO STATE PRISONS, 1995

State or other jurisdiction	Prisoner population (1/1/95)	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1995						
		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	1,017,561	562,724	361,464	178,641	10,716	736	2,701	8,466
Alabama	19,074	8,913	6,627	1,894	194	111	27	60
Alaska (a)	1,939	1,999	1,320	676	3	0	0	0
Arizona (b)	19,005	8,748	6,831	1,831	45	0	41	0
Arkansas	8,831	5,280	3,577	1,614	17	14	15	43
California	121,570	116,613	45,459	70,259	386	...	509	0
Colorado	10,717	5,334	3,798	1,081	420	13	22	0
Connecticut (a)	10,500	1,504	723	523	249	5	4	0
Delaware (a,c)	2,847	1,327	830	339	52	0	3	103
Florida (b)	57,157	26,335	18,576	6,785	298	...	21	655
Georgia (b)	32,520	15,407	11,769	3,457	81	1	99	0
Hawaii (a,d)	2,392	1,806	781	1,022	3	0	0	0
Idaho	2,818	2,356	1,696	589	4	0	...	67
Illinois (b,c)	36,531	24,371	18,405	4,948	1,002	16	...	0
Indiana (e)	14,916	8,344	7,592	691	18	...	43	0
Iowa (b)	5,437	4,072	2,432	886	562	25	96	71
Kansas (e)	6,371	4,129	2,652	1,410	24	...	0	43
Kentucky	11,066	6,968	4,974	1,847	107	...	1	39
Louisiana	24,063	12,884	6,171	6,303	92	83	11	224
Maine	1,377	713	460	245	8	0	0	0
Maryland (d,e)	19,854	9,681	8,126	1,435	102	...	11	7
Massachusetts (d,f,g) ...	10,514	4,106	2,435	1,023	21	...	627	0
Michigan (b)	40,501	12,697	7,694	2,807	943	175	18	1,060
Minnesota	4,575	3,322	2,358	964	...	...	...	0
Mississippi (e)	10,606	5,091	4,533	285	49	...	0	224
Missouri	17,898	11,808	7,417	2,739	832	17	8	795
Montana (d)	1,764	844	386	453	...	...	5	0
Nebraska	2,667	1,677	1,295	348	34	...	0	0
Nevada (c,e)	6,993	3,920	3,110	642	87	...	...	81
New Hampshire (e)	2,023	968	658	296	14	...	0	0
New Jersey (e)	24,632	5,020	9,747	5,157	116	...	...	0
New Mexico	3,533	2,346	1,260	1,036	29	0	21	0
New York (e)	66,750	34,688	22,980	7,782	3,172	134	569	51
North Carolina (c)	23,046	19,734	13,344	5,801	207	0	0	382
North Dakota	501	478	395	77	6	0	0	0
Ohio (c)	41,908	22,678	18,533	4,118	12	15	0	0
Oklahoma (c,e)	16,631	7,726	6,942	271	513	0	0	0
Oregon	5,935	3,698	1,796	1,724	126	19	...	33
Pennsylvania	28,302	11,053	6,073	4,409	0	18	303	250
Rhode Island (a,c)	1,856	890	583	258	34	4	10	1
South Carolina	18,168	8,304	5,600	2,413	150	9	...	132
South Dakota	1,709	978	783	180	10	1	4	0
Tennessee (c)	14,401	7,083	4,064	2,902	84	...	33	0
Texas (c,d)	118,195	55,432	36,844	16,027	8	0	...	2,553
Utah	3,028	2,401	1,262	1,130	8	1	0	0
Vermont (a)	981	570	411	115	32	...	12	0
Virginia	26,792	11,490	9,494	1,996	111	...	...	0
Washington	10,833	6,169	5,294	706	148	21	0	0
West Virginia	2,332	1,116	1,021	86	9	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9,521	6,943	4,476	1,363	...	...	0	1,104
Wyoming (e)	1,217	628	525	91	9	0	3	0
Dist. of Columbia (a,c) ...	10,969	4,713	3,380	692	396	54	153	38

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States 1995*, (May 1997).

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

(b) Data are for custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

(c) Data by sentence length may be slightly incorrect.

(d) Some or all data for the admission categories are estimated.

(e) New court commitments may include a small number of other admissions.

(f) Figures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other states.

(g) Include inmates housed in local jails or other facilities.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 8.13
STATE PRISON CAPACITIES, 1996

State or other jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Population as a percent of capacity: (a)	
				Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
Alabama (a)	19,927	19,927	19,927	99	99
Alaska	2,603	...	...	135	135
Arizona .....	...	20,270	...	111	111
Arkansas (a)	8,160	8,160	8,160	101	101
California .....	...	...	72,621	203	203
Colorado (a) .....	...	8,605	7,104	118	143
Connecticut (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	4,206	3,192	121	160
Florida	71,449	68,582	62,065	89	103
Georgia .....	...	32,889	...	107	107
Hawaii .....	...	2,650	1,754	151	229
Idaho (a)	2,447	3,301	2,447	101	136
Illinois	28,200	28,200	24,538	138	158
Indiana (a)	13,611	15,730	...	100	116
Iowa	4,201	4,201	4,201	151	151
Kansas	7,883	...	...	98	98
Kentucky (a)	9,232	9,003	7,104	131	171
Louisiana (a)	17,631	17,664	...	100	100
Maine	1,490	1,490	1,490	99	99
Maryland .....	...	22,885	...	96	96
Massachusetts .....	...	...	7,838	150	150
Michigan .....	...	42,959	...	99	99
Minnesota (a)	5,014	5,014	5,014	99	99
Mississippi (a)	12,440	12,440	12,440	89	89
Missouri .....	...	20,611	...	102	102
Montana (a) .....	...	1,417	896	120	189
Nebraska .....	...	2,517	2,013	130	163
Nevada	7,667	7,326	5,842	107	141
New Hampshire (a)	1,886	1,786	1,716	102	113
New Jersey (a) .....	...	...	13,869	167	167
New Mexico (a)	4,515	4,515	4,515	94	94
New York	68,996	65,700	53,366	101	131
North Carolina (a)	24,175	...	24,175	119	119
North Dakota (a)	623	623	623	101	101
Ohio	34,337	...	...	134	134
Oklahoma	11,369	14,388	...	136	172
Oregon (a) .....	...	7,202	...	105	105
Pennsylvania .....	...	21,740	22,170	156	159
Rhode Island	3,441	3,441	3,441	95	95
South Carolina (a)	18,614	18,614	15,189	108	132
South Dakota .....	...	1,832	...	113	113
Tennessee (a) .....	...	13,811	14,095	97	199
Texas	136,195	136,195	138,849	95	97
Utah (a) .....	...	4,048	4,230	86	90
Vermont	1,160	1,160	1,023	97	110
Virginia (a)	16,166	16,166	16,166	152	152
Washington	7,371	10,057	10,057	125	170
West Virginia (a)	2,640	2,730	2,580	90	96
Wisconsin (a)	9,538	9,538	9,538	130	130
Wyoming	981	1,244	1,035	118	150
Dist. of Columbia	7,251	9,866	9,419	89	122

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1996* (June 1997).

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Population housed as a percent of capacity was calculated excluding jail backups from year end counts.

(b) Connecticut no longer reports capacity due to a law passed in 1995.

Table 8.14
ADULTS ON PROBATION, 1996

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population 1/1/96	1996		Probation population 12/31/96	Percent change in probation population during 1996	Probation population	
		Entries	Exits			Under intensive supervision 1995	Under electronic monitoring 1995
Alabama (a,b)	33,410	7,416	4,251	38,764	16.0	0	0
Alaska (b,c)	3,481	1,699	1,420	3,760	8.0	28	0
Arizona (c)	40,614	12,854	10,278	43,190	6.3	2,752	92
Arkansas (c)	22,397	7,828	6,192	24,033	7.3	36	5
California	280,545	147,585	136,111	292,019	4.1	DK	DK
Colorado (a)	42,687	20,919	18,619	41,212	-3.5	582	228
Connecticut (c)	54,507	37,290	35,819	55,978	2.7	1,000	400
Delaware (a,c)	16,124	DK	DK	16,528	2.5	3,027	0
Florida (a,d)	243,736	156,044	147,648	249,479	2.4	23,049	3,098
Georgia	142,954	71,241	70,038	144,157	.8	5,867	0
Hawaii	12,957	7,082	5,801	14,238	9.9	113	11
Idaho (d)	5,308	2,239	1,692	5,855	10.3	136	62
Illinois (c)	109,489	72,672	66,658	115,503	5.5	1,235	125
Indiana	95,267	77,962	73,639	99,590	4.5	0	0
Iowa	16,579	12,559	13,754	15,384	-7.2	500	60
Kansas	16,547	13,805	14,620	15,732	-4.9	0	52
Kentucky (a)	11,499	7,503	6,171	11,689	1.7	280	0
Louisiana	33,753	11,920	10,298	35,375	4.8	0	0
Maine (e)	8,641	2,651	3,596	7,696	-10.9	0	0
Maryland	71,029	35,467	35,943	70,553	-.7	4,852	0
Massachusetts	43,680	36,436	35,258	44,858	2.7	DK	DK
Michigan (a)	141,436	117,050	112,937	148,595	5.1	1,875	2,166
Minnesota (a)	83,778	57,314	55,853	88,039	5.1	0	0
Mississippi	9,595	3,827	3,423	9,999	4.2	0	0
Missouri (a,c)	41,728	23,799	20,804	44,644	7.0	5,777	182
Montana (e)	4,318	1,509	1,354	4,473	3.6	17	DK
Nebraska (c)	13,895	12,753	12,145	14,503	4.4	361	110
Nevada (e)	8,634	5,733	4,607	9,760	13.0	652	201
New Hampshire	4,347	3,232	3,165	4,414	1.5	34	2
New Jersey	126,759	61,851	62,729	125,881	-.7	1,144	209
New Mexico	8,524	9,197	8,793	8,928	4.7	522	46
New York	168,012	47,502	34,934	180,580	7.5	3,171	0
North Carolina (a)	97,921	54,271	49,111	102,483	4.7	7,432	672
North Dakota	2,320	1,581	1,380	2,521	8.7	14	7
Ohio (a)	103,327	65,556	64,155	102,755	-.6	5,604	795
Oklahoma (a)	27,866	13,970	13,729	28,090	.8	537	0
Oregon (d)	39,725	16,878	14,311	42,292	6.5	1,066	403
Pennsylvania (c)	106,823	41,643	37,934	110,532	3.5	12,485	1,177
Rhode Island	18,850	9,385	7,789	20,446	8.5	0	0
South Carolina	39,821	15,479	13,218	42,082	5.7	2,604	158
South Dakota (a,f)	3,745	4,324	4,151	3,484	-7.0	50	0
Tennessee	36,485	20,685	19,769	37,401	2.5	1,754	586
Texas (g)	421,213	192,793	188,217	425,789	1.1	6,021	1,514
Utah	8,562	4,125	3,576	9,111	6.4	210	44
Vermont	7,322	3,981	3,083	8,220	12.3	0	0
Virginia (c)	24,264	25,543	20,187	29,620	22.1	635	19
Washington (a)	120,466	46,198	38,898	125,317	4.0	471	76
West Virginia (a)	6,127	DK	DK	5,669	-7.5	0	0
Wisconsin (a)	47,269	21,975	19,827	51,669	9.3	1,800	300
Wyoming (a)	3,654	2,023	2,047	3,432	-6.1	14	0
Dist. of Columbia (c)	10,414	5,399	6,073	9,740	-6.5	30	60

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996*, *Correctional Populations in the United States 1995* (May 1997).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

DK — Number not known.

(a) Because of nonresponsive or incomplete data, the population on 12/31/96, does not equal the population on 1/1/96, plus entries, minus exits.

(b) January 1, 1996, population count is estimated.

(c) Data are estimated for intensive supervision and electronic monitoring.

(d) Total entries are estimated.

(e) Total entries and exits are estimated.

(f) Data are for year ending 6/30/96.

(g) Data are for year ending 8/31/96.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 8.15
ADULTS ON PAROLE, 1996

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population 1/1/96	1996		Parole population 12/31/96	Percent change in probation population during 1996	Parole population	
		Entries	Exits			Under intensive supervision 1995	Under electronic monitoring 1995
Alabama (a)	7,793	1,651	4,231	5,213	-33.1	0	0
Alaska (b)	459	542	378	553	20.5	16	0
Arizona	4,109	5,314	5,638	3,785	-7.9	0	263
Arkansas (a,c)	4,685	5,551	5,093	5,143	9.8	75	6
California	91,807	126,506	121,250	97,063	5.7	5,969	45
Colorado	3,024	3,039	2,769	3,294	8.9	409	0
Connecticut	1,233	1,505	1,655	1,083	-12.2	16	2
Delaware (a,c)	1,033	DK	DK	1,033	DK	215	0
Florida (d)	11,197	3,984	5,938	9,243	-17.5	7	0
Georgia (b)	19,434	11,959	10,036	21,146	8.8	0	556
Hawaii	1,689	623	579	1,733	2.6	50	0
Idaho (c)	619	469	396	692	11.8	40	15
Illinois	29,541	22,763	22,240	30,064	1.8	515	403
Indiana	3,200	4,382	4,007	3,575	11.7	0	0
Iowa	2,340	1,964	2,104	2,200	-6.0	475	60
Kansas	6,094	4,074	4,164	6,004	-1.5	0	0
Kentucky	4,257	3,491	3,127	4,621	8.6	331	0
Louisiana	19,028	11,408	9,438	20,998	10.4	165	10
Maine	55	2	0	57	3.6	0	0
Maryland	15,748	11,080	10,582	16,246	3.2	4,513	81
Massachusetts (a,b)	5,256	3,889	3,917	4,836	-8.0	60	0
Michigan	13,862	9,463	8,716	14,609	5.4	DK	204
Minnesota	2,117	2,698	2,438	2,377	12.3	410	50
Mississippi (b)	1,510	1,107	886	1,513	.2	0	0
Missouri (a,b,c)	13,001	4,316	5,384	12,197	-6.2	2,102	65
Montana (b)	744	DK	DK	771	3.6	35	DK
Nebraska	661	823	778	706	6.8	80	0
Nevada (b,c)	2,863	DK	DK	3,216	12.3	311	56
New Hampshire	785	854	573	1,066	35.8	105	8
New Jersey	37,867	13,530	9,850	41,547	9.7	406	0
New Mexico	1,366	1,381	1,321	1,426	4.4	250	50
New York	55,568	27,064	25,495	57,137	2.8	0	61
North Carolina	18,501	10,544	16,687	12,358	-33.2	1,725	148
North Dakota	114	191	201	104	-8.8	10	0
Ohio	7,432	4,785	5,886	6,331	-14.8	0	0
Oklahoma	2,356	465	662	2,159	-8.4	83	0
Oregon	15,019	6,893	6,112	15,800	5.2	1,066	403
Pennsylvania	73,234	26,903	25,124	75,013	2.4	9,278	DK
Rhode Island	591	532	548	575	-2.7	0	51
South Carolina	5,545	1,334	1,512	5,367	-3.2	817	64
South Dakota	688	614	577	725	5.4	62	4
Tennessee (c)	8,851	3,918	3,835	8,934	.9	1,370	0
Texas (a,c)	103,089	28,149	18,644	112,594	9.2	2,812	464
Utah	2,700	1,914	1,639	2,975	10.2	369	62
Vermont	618	326	402	542	-12.3	0	0
Virginia (a,b,c)	10,188	10,479	10,767	9,918	-2.7	1,091	58
Washington (a)	875	42	357	560	-36.0	0	0
West Virginia	923	568	622	869	-5.9	0	0
Wisconsin (b)	7,548	4,328	3,948	8,121	7.6	1,800	300
Wyoming (b)	403	169	198	364	-9.7	4	0
Dist. of Columbia	6,340	2,951	2,171	7,120	12.3	315	0

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1996, Correctional Populations in the United States 1995* (May 1997).

Key:

DK — Number not known.

(a) All data are estimated.

(b) Because of nonresponse, or incomplete data, the population on December 31, 1996, does not equal the population on January 1, 1996, plus entries, minus exits.

(c) Detailed data are estimated for intensive supervision and electronic monitoring.

(d) The January 1, 1996, count is estimated.

Table 8.16
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
(As of December 1996)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses	Minimum age	Prisoners under sentence of death	
				Method of execution
Alabama	Intentional murder with 1 of 18 aggravated factors.	16	151	Electrocution
Alaska	First-degree murder accompanied by at least 1 of 10 aggravating factors.	None	101	Lethal gas or lethal injection (a)
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	Capital murder with a finding of at least 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances; treason.	14	40	Lethal injection or electrocution (b)
California	First-degree murder with special circumstances; train-wrecking; treason; perjury causing execution.	18	171	Lethal gas or lethal injection
Colorado	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 13 aggravating factors; treason. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	5	Lethal injection
Connecticut	Capital felony with 9 categories of aggravated homicide.	18	4	Lethal injection
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	16	11	Hanging or lethal injection (c)
Florida	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug-trafficking.	16	235	Electrocution
Georgia	Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	17	96	Electrocution
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnapping.	None	0	Firing Squad or lethal injection
Illinois	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances.	18	161	Lethal injection
Indiana	Murder with 15 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	16	45	Lethal injection
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...
Kansas	Capital murder, with 7 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	0	Lethal injection
Kentucky	Murder with aggravating factors; kidnapping with aggravating factors.	16	29	Electrocution
Louisiana	First-degree murder; aggravated rape of victim under age 12; treason.	None	63	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	19	Lethal gas or lethal injection (d)
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Capital murder; capital rape; aircraft piracy.	16 (e)	57	Lethal gas or lethal injection (f)
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16	93	Lethal injection or lethal gas
Montana	Capital murder with 9 aggravating circumstances.	None	7	Lethal injection or hanging
Nebraska	First-degree murder with a finding of at least 1 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance.	18	11	Electrocution
Nevada	First-degree murder with 10 aggravating circumstances.	16	81	Lethal injection
New Hampshire	Capital murder.	17	0	Lethal injection or hanging (g)
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder by offender's own conduct; contract murder; solicitation by command or threat in furtherance of a narcotics conspiracy.	18	11	Lethal injection
New Mexico	First-degree murder.	18	4	Lethal injection
New York	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating factors. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	0	Lethal injection
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 (h)	161	Lethal injection or lethal gas
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...
Ohio	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 8 aggravating circumstances.	18	170	Electrocution or lethal injection
Oklahoma	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily defined aggravating circumstances.	16	133	Lethal injection, electrocution or firing squad (i)
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18	20	Lethal injection
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder with 17 aggravating circumstances.	None	203	Lethal injection
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	Murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances. Mental retardation is a mitigating factor.	None	68	Electrocution or lethal injection

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT— Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses	Minimum age	Prisoners	
			under sentence of death	Method of execution
South Dakota	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances.	None (j)	1	Lethal injection
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18	91	Electrocution
Texas	Criminal homicide with 1 of 8 aggravating circumstances.	17	438	Lethal injection
Utah	Aggravated murder; aggravated assault by a prisoner serving a life sentence if serious bodily injury is intentionally caused.	None	9	Lethal injection or firing squad
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...
Virginia	First-degree murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances.	14 (k)	49	Electrocution or lethal injection
Washington	Aggravated first-degree murder.	18	11	Lethal injection or hanging
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	First-degree murder.	16	0	Lethal injection or lethal gas (l)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1996* (December 1997).

Key:

... — No capital punishment statute.

(a) Arizona authorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced after 11/15/92; those sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

(b) Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for persons committing a capital offense on or after 7/4/83; those who committed the offense before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.

(c) Delaware authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 6/13/86; those who committed the offense before that date may select lethal injection or hanging.

(d) Maryland authorizes lethal injection for all inmates as of 3/25/94. One inmate convicted prior to that date has selected lethal gas for method of execution.

(e) Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but the effective age is 16, based on Mississippi Supreme Court decision.

(f) Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after 7/1/84 and lethal gas for those convicted earlier.

(g) New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

(h) The age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; then the age may be 14.

(i) Oklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

(j) Juveniles may be transferred to adult court. Age can be a mitigating factor.

(k) The minimum age for transfer to adult court is age 14 by statute, but the effective age for capital sentence is 16 based on interpretation of a U.S. Supreme Court decision by the State attorney general's office.

(l) Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.

Table 8.17
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY BUDGETS: BY REGION
Fiscal Year 1996 to Fiscal Year 1997

		Fiscal year 1996				Fiscal year 1997				
State	Agency	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	% Change FY 96/97 total
EAST										
Connecticut	Dept. of Environmental Protection	\$18,311,990	\$35,170,610	\$36,603,485	\$90,086,085	\$17,235,900	\$37,536,496	\$36,107,600	\$90,879,996	0.9
Delaware	Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control	17,899,600	30,686,700	104,019,000	152,605,300	7,147,800	9,611,200	24,350,900	81,109,900	-46.8
Maine	Dept. of Environmental Protection	12,579,927	5,438,517	31,959,390	49,977,834	11,735,038	3,987,815	35,681,795	51,404,648	2.9
Massachusetts	Dept. of Environmental Protection	18,696,893	15,551,802	32,210,498	66,459,193	14,811,471	46,260,170	28,661,497	89,733,138	35.0
New Hampshire	Dept. of Environmental Services	19,029,330	24,526,184	17,662,246	61,217,760	36,228,730	28,217,761	20,233,258	84,679,749	38.3
New Jersey	Dept. of Environmental Protection	30,000,000	118,200,000	65,000,000	213,200,000	30,000,000	109,600,000	62,600,000	202,200,000	-5.2
New York	Dept. of Environmental Conservation	68,420,000	87,983,500	138,396,600	294,800,100	69,170,000	79,761,000	180,211,800	329,142,800	11.6
Pennsylvania	Dept. of Environmental Protection	73,290,000	168,447,000	161,312,000	403,049,000	103,313,000	164,889,000	219,209,000	487,411,000	20.9
Rhode Island	Dept. of Environmental Management	19,389,958	27,620,837	30,184,096	77,194,891	16,992,900	25,283,253	30,236,002	72,512,155	-6.1
Vermont	Environmental Conservation Department	6,264,482	8,346,804	27,977,438	42,588,724	5,776,158	8,837,985	31,896,162	46,510,304	9.2
MIDWEST										
Illinois	Environmental Protection Agency	60,511,400	17,177,800	537,150,000	614,839,200	53,973,600	36,568,000	837,324,400	927,866,000	50.9
Indiana	Dept. of Environmental Management	20,226,641	29,664,411	41,757,335	91,648,387	20,226,641	28,205,743	41,757,193	90,189,577	-1.6
Iowa	Dept. of Natural Resources	7,295,000	1,820,000	7,670,000	16,785,000	7,730,000	2,107,000	11,850,000	21,687,000	29.2
Kansas	Division of the Environment	8,892,516	4,019,121	34,830,186	47,741,823	13,981,825	4,047,827	42,045,813	60,075,465	25.8
Michigan	Dept. of Natural Resources	22,400,000	51,200,000	138,600,000	212,200,000	21,400,000	50,500,000	142,000,000	213,900,000	0.8
Minnesota	Pollution Control Agency	26,245,000	11,822,000	62,638,000	100,705,000	20,204,000	9,441,000	58,105,000	87,750,000	-12.9
Nebraska	Dept. of Environmental Quality	9,432,262	2,014,219	7,389,254	18,835,735	9,201,974	2,169,661	7,878,378	19,250,013	2.2
North Dakota (a)	Environmental Health Section	4,461,943	1,292,072	2,215,036	7,969,051	5,850,413	2,517,447	2,740,153	11,108,013	39.4
Ohio	Environmental Protection Agency	26,860,075	18,672,372	65,957,190	111,489,637	38,342,064	20,008,382	90,440,236	148,790,682	33.5
South Dakota	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources	4,181,672	4,794,153	1,796,026	10,771,851	4,148,471	4,810,017	2,049,461	11,007,949	2.2
Wisconsin	Environmental Quality Division	19,127,000	31,386,700	91,047,200	141,560,900	17,422,200	30,458,100	80,589,400	128,469,700	-9.2
SOUTH										
Alabama	Dept. of Environmental Management	12,362,792	3,990,105	14,173,497	30,526,394	13,412,350	3,990,105	15,209,233	32,611,688	6.9
Arkansas	Dept. of Pollution Control & Ecology	6,077,576	3,341,470	12,206,097	21,625,143	6,113,943	3,497,265	12,327,125	21,938,333	1.4
Florida	Dept. of Environmental Protection	35,057,180	55,009,658	402,655,732	492,722,570	25,363,277	66,611,294	432,923,847	524,898,418	6.5
Georgia	Division of Environmental Protection	3,356,599	17,266,926	23,110,163	43,733,688	3,406,599	17,647,298	26,351,812	47,405,709	8.4
Kentucky	Division for Environmental Protection	12,705,900	19,448,500	26,500,100	58,654,500	13,219,400	20,060,600	24,651,000	57,931,000	-1.2
Louisiana	Dept. of Environmental Quality	18,738,143	0	74,813,509	93,551,652	16,362,117	1,469,100	72,257,941	90,089,158	-3.7
Maryland	Dept. of the Environment	58,944,307	32,733,949	43,174,645	134,852,901	17,088,730	29,235,279	17,379,291	63,703,300	-52.8
Mississippi	Dept. of Environmental Quality	28,076,467	10,291,355	24,665,398	63,033,220	38,611,832	12,321,661	43,820,083	94,753,576	50.3
Missouri	Division of Environmental Quality	53,779,558	10,155,404	183,176,785	247,110,747	54,681,200	13,030,282	194,056,444	261,767,926	5.9
North Carolina	Dept. of Environment, Health and Natural Resources	15,930,163	30,067,046	23,639,065	69,636,274	17,938,115	31,878,028	20,251,774	70,059,917	6.1
Oklahoma	Dept. of Environmental Quality	8,821,605	6,660,577	19,468,168	34,950,350	8,700,327	6,783,577	20,195,543	35,679,447	2.1
South Carolina	Dept. of Health & Environmental Control	89,823,261	28,916,048	46,798,177	165,537,486	117,608,267	38,512,187	71,350,792	227,471,246	37.4
Tennessee (b)	Dept. of Environment and Conservation	47,587,700	105,764,900	55,846,800	209,197,400	55,033,500	113,242,800	66,757,500	235,033,800	12.4
Texas	Natural Resource Conservation Commission	51,099,469	12,422,024	336,932,265	400,453,758	46,749,465	12,419,962	327,388,662	386,558,089	-3.5
Virginia	Dept. of Environmental Quality	54,347,496	28,635,932	29,766,421	112,749,849	35,241,555	26,898,922	28,012,085	90,152,562	-20.0
West Virginia	Division of Environmental Protection	115,321,239	6,601,691	108,768,736	230,691,666	102,509,200	6,601,691	86,456,073	195,566,964	-15.2

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY BUDGETS: BY REGION — Continued

		Fiscal year 1996				Fiscal year 1997				% Change FY 96/97 total
State	Agency	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	Federal	State general fund	Special revenue	Total	
WEST										
Alaska	Dept. of Environmental Conservation	10,043,200	13,823,600	21,880,800	45,747,600	11,087,000	12,555,200	21,904,800	45,547,000	-0.4
Arizona	Dept. of Environmental Quality	12,962,800	13,299,500	62,368,400	88,630,700	17,084,200	17,091,400	102,061,200	136,236,800	53.7
California (a)	Environmental Protection Agency	81,277,000	48,879,000	534,160,000	664,316,000	76,751.00	78,188,100	531,178,000	686,117,000	3.3
Colorado	Office of the Environment	154,449,768	20,821,728	57,696,922	232,968,418	156,477,569	21,117,510	68,516,259	246,111,338	5.6
Hawaii	Environmental Health Administration	5,136,964	9,375,517	33,463,987	47,976,468	7,057,750	8,304,224	38,691,401	54,053,375	-11.4
Idaho	Division of Environmental Quality	9,644,200	1,126,200	18,133,400	23,903,800	9,596,200	1,070,500	22,380,100	33,046,800	14.3
Montana	Dept. of Environmental Quality	16,704,429	1,616,489	21,721,817	40,042,815	13,695,200	2,236,909	17,768,686	33,701,085	-15.8
Nevada	Division of Environmental Protection	9,200,181	327,322	30,524,017	40,051,520	14,221,392	327,322	43,001,954	57,550,668	43.7
New Mexico	Dept. of Environment	12,768,000	12,704,500	11,692,700	37,165,200	13,526,100	11,847,500	11,643,700	37,017,300	-0.4
Oregon (c)	Dept. of Environmental Quality	16,522,917	18,751,206	185,207,116	220,481,239	22,708,769	16,511,798	214,689,358	253,909,925	15.2
Utah	Dept. of Environmental Quality	46,081,389	8,532,700	11,944,201	66,558,290	51,889,100	9,200,100	14,637,160	75,736,360	13.8
Washington	Dept. of Ecology	24,038,398	23,098,800	71,245,075	118,652,273	23,906,731	22,093,260	84,644,529	130,644,520	18.8
Wyoming (d)	Dept. of Environmental Quality	25,191,039	2,832,448	2,049,247	30,072,734					

Source: The Council of State Governments, *ecos Magazine*, Volume IV, Number 1

Key:

(a) Fiscal years are FY 1995/96 and FY 1996/97 respectively.

(b) Fiscal years are FY 1996/97 and FY 1997/98 respectively.

(c) Fiscal years are FY 19930-95 and FY 19965-97 respectively.

(d) Information available only for biennial FY 1996/97.

Table 8.18
STATE ENVIROMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE SPENDING BY CATEGORY
Fiscal year 1994

<i>State</i>	<i>Air quality</i>	<i>Drinking water</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Fish & wildlife</i>	<i>Geological survey</i>	<i>Hazardous waste</i>	<i>Land management</i>	<i>Marine & coastal programs</i>
Alabama	\$ 7,745,581	\$ (a)	\$ 26,962,206	\$ 20,895,718	\$ 3,703,597	\$ 4,759,191	\$ 4,433,510	\$ 5,755,442
Alaska	4,307,900	2,376,900	24,373,600	100,023,900	27,020,300	22,623,900	10,534,800	4,540,400
Arizona	10,152,147	2,184,171	(b)	15,626,300	612,900	30,849,048	9,057,900	N.A.
Arkansas	3,549,761	5,331,605	12,382,226	25,611,522	1,192,947	16,617,416	(c)	N.A.
California	103,176,000	10,079,000	419,086,000	180,135,000	2,863,000	127,085,000	34,625,000	26,077,000
Colorado	10,055,478	2,706,319	6,733,990	62,028,112	1,697,834	150,768,128	2,048,518	N.A.
Connecticut	9,447,000	(a)	2,007,000	7,308,000	917,000	14,344,000	291,000	2,376,000
Delaware	3,446,700	(c)	1,453,200	9,443,000	1,030,600	10,293,100	(e)	3,782,800
Florida	17,094,611	(a)	44,397,110	84,636,065	1,956,587	(f)	441,119	32,168,304
Georgia	11,596,213	(c)	41,533,588	35,774,459	2,778,996	5,422,730	13,008,721	3,182,658
Hawaii	8,050,074	(g)	4,104,402	1,718,721	...	2,734,280	9,180,020	15,000
Idaho	1,919,694	1,140,943	14,864,985	41,707,300	546,900	3,064,687	2,254,048	N.A.
Illinois	16,967,620	25,301,445	6,584,441	23,603,942	7,274,697	(f)	36,375,578	...
Indiana	13,247,672	2,057,295	8,887,391	15,882,552	2,529,992	28,794,366	...	49,513
Iowa	1,855,415	1,338,878	4,139,172	24,828,424	2,234,936	2,233,033	...	N.A.
Kansas	1,872,290	1,029,825	(b)	7,238,685	5,191,307	897,160	1,075,926	N.A.
Kentucky	8,864,032	(a)	10,044,087	20,108,443	3,268,300	10,521,904	867,775	N.A.
Louisiana	11,188,326	4,672,057	15,887,939	42,250,210	881,880	21,725,125	...	27,546,643
Maine	3,229,234	(a)	9,911,461	16,980,496	1,138,742	19,591,552	3,882,078	10,420,497
Maryland	6,916,458	6,202,000	9,918,713	28,768,625	2,262,536	14,790,206	17,286,930	8,466,465
Massachusetts	5,960,297	9,874,239	1,734,657	8,478,098	...	43,002,978	51,002,742	12,183,294
Michigan	13,225,545	86,091	30,405,425	58,529,312	5,932,846	28,570,104	11,515,438	11,222,556
Minnesota	23,970,403	(a)	53,966,056	62,564,400	1,954,303	42,365,328	(e)	(c)
Mississippi	3,977,631	(a)	25,551,288	24,144,395	1,817,594	13,825,648	...	3,884,030
Missouri	3,855,249	1,608,506	27,654,542	45,809,285	1,899,965	5,366,363	979,698	N.A.
Montana	2,466,536	(a)	10,595,591	24,003,706	1,872,036	4,273,509	1,376,055	N.A.
Nebraska	1,329,140	965,504	1,118,469	13,684,621	3,268,353	5,436,604	2,096,662	N.A.
Nevada	1,420,000	640,000	11,466,034	19,075,612	1,001,000	4,306,000	516,000	N.A.
New Hampshire	2,456,858	2,234,476	2,933,616	11,821,432	8,800	6,008,353	(e)	838,339
New Jersey	24,810,597	(c)	7,200,000	16,057,000	4,704,898	59,809,174	11,340,303	10,198,000
New Mexico	3,034,494	3,690,500	5,333,002	16,561,600	211,839	3,345,257	6,294,100	N.A.
New York	16,565,670	11,527,900	31,429,542	46,984,981	1,325,730	214,388,016	(e)	5,989,602
North Carolina	10,992,605	4,700,426	43,169,636	30,633,698	1,228,534	4,161,118	4,567,837	15,357,339
North Dakota	1,206,275	1,100,826	922,562	10,238,298	934,774	960,913	370,804	N.A.
Ohio	19,591,609	7,255,310	13,454,435	38,855,985	2,791,891	32,388,104	5,446,407	903,270
Oklahoma	16,500	691,698	5,272,247	29,609,013	2,054,699	1,533,748	...	N.A.
Oregon	9,771,888	1,797,190	50,623,148	85,870,418	1,486,108	1,831,052	4,556,374	1,101,266
Pennsylvania	21,903,000	6,769,000	32,057,000	80,039,000	3,011,000	59,617,000	(h)	8,462,000
Rhode Island	1,698,639	1,035,020	2,047,731	7,056,747	28,500	8,047,596	2,109,386	4,312,518
South Carolina	7,682,658	26,503,308	23,581,537	21,529,039	2,457,850	14,932,762	3,385,495	24,335,798

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.18
STATE ENVIROMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE SPENDING BY CATEGORY — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Air quality</i>	<i>Drinking water</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Fish & wildlife</i>	<i>Geological survey</i>	<i>Hazardous waste</i>	<i>Land management</i>	<i>Marine & coastal programs</i>
South Dakota	1,102,984	698,653	(i)	19,880,603	1,426,306	481,417	511,811	N.A.
Tennessee	10,150,028	(a)	16,706,275	33,883,588	1,344,233	53,519,091	N.A.	N.A.
Texas	41,917,011	10,445,962	14,693,606	70,667,653	3,324,000	233,348,706	1,490,711	15,315,477
Utah	6,501,041	1,923,456	4,023,627	26,004,991	2,958,549	18,919,890	2,221,300	N.A.
Vermont	1,668,692	5,920,216	7,684,189	8,986,425	160,663	8,415,349	96,465	N.A.
Virginia	10,269,375	4,630,148	19,611,148	21,654,326	1,824,364	13,295,651	5,143,684	9,698,006
Washington	17,928,443	...	33,860,300	97,239,329	1,006,015	25,570,068	57,431,624	8,013,531
West Virginia	2,675,499	...	3,505,867	18,212,344	1,660,007	3,666,738	400,785	N.A.
Wisconsin	18,080,460	6,957,934	36,265,395	54,561,771	N.A.	(f)	24,841,619	N.A.
Wyoming	1,404,723	(a)	2,004,953	32,191,614	797,176	235,544	2,067,188	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.18
STATE ENVIROMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE SPENDING BY CATEGORY— Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Nuclear waste</i>	<i>Pesticides control</i>	<i>Soil conversation</i>	<i>Mining reclamation</i>	<i>Solid waste</i>	<i>Water quality</i>	<i>Water resource management</i>
Alabama	\$ 1,183,613	\$ 1,402,656	\$ 3,312,340	\$ 6,837,468	\$ 5,054,147	\$ 32,308,509	\$2,574,211
Alaska	N.A.	200,000	74,900	859,800	2,621,500	3,976,700	1,892,200
Arizona	1,058,800	226,892	(b)	0	2,535,516	9,748,872	11,418,600
Arkansas	3,750,990	4,383,208	(c)	3,552,748	7,502,883	4,653,067	15,027,011
California	5,707,000	43,304,000	1,367,000	4,772,000	443,922,000	361,908,000	339,551,000
Colorado	2,351,365	N.A.	642,211	4,233,871	1,693,504	4,609,259	21,492,126
Connecticut	1,504,000	(d)	161,000	0	7,452,000	91,844,000	2,270,000
Delaware	(c)	442,900	4,243,800	N.A.	(d)	(c)	20,511,800
Florida .....	...	3,555,256	436,363	2,635,901	198,556,093	51,250,819	27,527,867
Georgia .....	...	1,582,869	2,573,921	N.A.	5,396,132	26,999,749	7,987,195
Hawaii	N.A.	781,666	(b)	N.A.	(g)	(g)	2,340,368
Idaho	N.A.	1,761,844	1,864,683	(b)	809,546	10,886,010	10,520,300
Illinois	10,795,628	7,406,784	1,554,227	11,095,388	132,644,400	110,360,600	12,758,626
Indiana	475	...	4,602,230	5,858,362	5,017,135	11,081,376	16,016,274
Iowa	N.A.	2,254,229	14,539,672	2,957,053	5,335,419	27,776,830	461,301
Kansas	705,878	937,730	10,256,981	3,098,691	853,540	6,029,624	10,394,915
Kentucky	2,381,353	2,663,900	3,815,453	58,624,729	18,128,750	18,761,471	(a)
Louisiana	2,242,862	5,603,674	2,559,371	6,217,201	4,088,256	15,346,517	101,946,664
Maine .....	...	323,978	162,673	N.A.	7,456,075	3,159,076	20,000
Maryland	118,451	784,545	12,671,619	8,683,189	2,884,148	59,923,000	18,096,951
Massachusetts	573,804	283,695	...	N.A.	10,229,646	21,271,374	30,096,413
Michigan	N.A.	3,240,326	2,643,131	N.A.	9,641,209	20,302,376	2,426,178
Minnesota	N.A.	1,158,500	12,541,000	...	5,110,244	19,335,436	11,921,852
Mississippi .....	...	914,875	1,014,302	340,625	2,083,798	28,273,467	6,480,540
Missouri	N.A.	341,775	33,537,485	6,024,570	3,646,879	62,550,068	823,958
Montana	N.A.	1,687,789	1,579,272	7,656,570	3,196,393	5,618,855	6,345,921
Nebraska	3,174,230	127,078	4,146,764	N.A.	1,239,539	12,209,669	4,442,381
Nevada	5,307,493	459,000	91,000	3,768,000	6,115,000	17,741,826	35,298,954
New Hampshire .....	...	367,537	16,705	N.A.	683,998	10,508,886	2,055,945
New Jersey	8,145,474	3,969,442	2,804,993	N.A.	32,182,125	103,919,424	61,214,372
New Mexico	1,070,264	N.A.	...	1,315,583	1,283,977	3,848,314	9,666,400
New York .....	...	(f)	...	758,207	141,474,446	46,392,413	(a)
North Carolina	3,319,877	3,461,572	10,851,623	(b)	11,873,900	18,393,640	6,188,637
North Dakota	N.A.	N.A.	763,099	2,303,747	588,206	(c)	17,340,673
Ohio	122,027	1,005,189	10,314,755	17,409,370	15,006,970	29,602,210	12,039,766
Oklahoma	1,800	903,659	5,535,935	3,389,289	(g)	25,861,945	6,678,866
Oregon	1,130,139	1,355,362	800,600	521,260	1,901,854	11,725,234	17,760,918
Pennsylvania	12,178,000	2,467,000	1,500,000	46,796,000	42,479,000	220,594,000	1,381,000
Rhode Island	30,891	1,301,718	(b)	N.A.	3,363,502	9,817,294	12,567,153
South Carolina	826,461	...	(b)	526,764	(d)	9,071,103	4,807,620

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.18
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE SPENDING BY CATEGORY— Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Nuclear waste</i>	<i>Pesticides control</i>	<i>Soil conservation</i>	<i>Mining reclamation</i>	<i>Solid waste</i>	<i>Water quality</i>	<i>Water resource management</i>
South Dakota .....	...	...	4,194,598	491,408	1,032,472	821,344	14,234,602
Tennessee	7,052,726	2,740,207	6,664,715	1,835,590	8,546,272	63,578,449	5,783,561
Texas	4,441,075	8,718,553	5,843,481	5,512,549	60,523,380	201,258,350	22,900,969
Utah	397,630	1,110,680	1,080,078	4,630,090	(d)	16,895,532	13,110,458
Vermont	198,270	...	...	N.A.	7,781,521	11,083,677	1,123,405
Virginia .....	...	1,693,762	4,223,894	10,331,618	7,429,907	51,976,630	2,325,760
Washington	9,458,455	5,174,825	1,021,924	858,743	12,154,227	22,006,144	8,527,478
West Virginia .....	...	...	2,232,660	7,674,179	29,353,567	28,636,894	(a)
Wisconsin	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	63,765,808	35,783,043	4,860,395
Wyoming	N.A.	507,080	314,193	19,531,685	730,502	3,264,067	27,237,777

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Resource Guide to State Environmental Management, Fourth Edition*, 1996.

Key:

... - Data not available.

N.A. - Not applicable.

(a) Amount included in Water Quality.

(b) Amount included in Land Management.

(c) Amount included in Water Resources.

(d) Amount included in Hazardous Waste.

(e) Amount included in Forestry.

(f) Amount included in Solid Waste.

(g) Amount included in Air Quality.

(h) Amount included in Forestry and Fish and Wildlife.

(i) Amount included in Soil Conservation.

Table 8.19
MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY
PROVIDED BY WORKERS' COMPENSATION STATUTES
(As of January 1998)

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 (a)						
FECA	66-2/3 (b)	\$1,359.91	(b)	★	...	...
LHWCA	66-2/3	835.74	200% of NAWW	★	...	...
Alabama	66-2/3	474.00	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	359.00	85% of SAWW	...	450	...
California	66-2/3	490.00	...	★	...	...
Colorado	66-2/3	493.08 (f)	91% of SAWW	★	...	...
Connecticut	75 of worker's spendable earnings	715.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Delaware	66-2/3	392.46	66-2/3% of SAWW	★	...	...
Florida	66-2/3	494.00 (g)	100% of SAWW	...	104	...
Georgia	66-2/3	325.00 (h)	...	...	400	...
Hawaii	66-2/3	508.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Idaho	67	398.70	90% of SAWW	...	52 (i)	...
Illinois	66-2/3	815.08	133-1/3% of SAWW	★	...	...
Indiana	66-2/3	448.00	...	...	500	\$224,000
Iowa	80 of worker's spendable earnings	903.00	200% of SAWW	★	...	...
Kansas	66-2/3	351.00 (g)	75% of SAWW	★	...	100,000
Kentucky	66-2/3	465.36 (j)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Louisiana	66-2/3	350.00 (k)	75% of SAWW	★	...	...
Maine	80 of worker's after tax earnings	441.00 (l)	90% of SAWW	★	...	...
Maryland	66-2/3	573.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Massachusetts	60	665.55 (m)	100% of SAWW	...	156	...
Michigan	80 of worker's spendable earnings	553.00 (n)	90% of SAWW	★	...	...
Minnesota	66-2/3	615.00 (o)	...	...	104 (p)	...
Mississippi	66-2/3	279.78	66-2/3% of SAWW	...	450	125,901
Missouri	66-2/3	531.52	105% of SAWW	...	400	...
Montana	66-2/3	396.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Nebraska	66-2/3	441.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Nevada	66-2/3	514.22	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
New Hampshire	60	793.50	150% of SAWW	★	...	...
New Jersey	70	516.00	75% of SAWW	...	400	...
New Mexico	66-2/3	375.98	85% of SAWW	★	...	...
New York	66-2/3	400.00	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	66-2/3	532.00	110% of SAWW	★	...	...
North Dakota	66-2/3	402.00 (q)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Ohio	72 for first 12 weeks; 66-2/3 thereafter	541.00 (r)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Oklahoma	70	426.00	100% of SAWW	...	156 (s)	...
Oregon	66-2/3	546.13	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	66-2/3	561.00 (t)	100% of SAWW	...	90 days	...
Rhode Island	75 of worker's spendable earnings	519.97 (u)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
South Carolina	66-2/3	465.18	100% of SAWW	...	500	...
South Dakota	66-2/3	390.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Tennessee	66-2/3	492.00	...	...	400	196,800
Texas	70 of worker's earnings over \$8.50 per hour; 75 for all others	508.26	100% of SAWW	...	104 (v)	...
Utah	66-2/3	465.00 (w)	100% of SAWW	...	312	...
Vermont	66-2/3	699.00 (x)	150% of SAWW	★	...	...
Virginia	66-2/3	513.00	100% of SAWW	...	500	...
Washington	60-75	659.86 (c)	110% of SAWW	...	...	...
West Virginia	70	454.68	100% of SAWW	...	208	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LABOR

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	
Wisconsin	66-2/3	523.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Wyoming	66-2/3 of actual monthly earnings	487.5	100% of SAMW	★	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	66-2/3 or 80 of worker's spendable earnings; whichever is less	774.82	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Puerto Rico	66-2/3	65.00	...	...	312	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	66-2/3	309.00	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:

H — 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 Worker's Compensation Act (LS/HWCA).

(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) Benefits terminate when employee qualifies for Social Security benefits.

(k) Payments are subject to Unemployment Insurance benefit offsets.

(l) Benefits subject to Unemployment Insurance offsets, except if benefits started prior to date of injury, or if benefits are a spouse's entitlement.

(m) Additional \$6 will be added per dependent if weekly benefits are below \$150.

(n) Benefits subject to reduction by Unemployment Insurance and Social Security benefits, and those under an employer disability, retirement or pension plan.

(o) 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.

(p) Payments made for 104 weeks, or 90 days after maximum medical improvement.

(q) 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.

(r) Benefits are subject to Social Security benefit offset and if concurrent and/or duplicate with those under employer non-occupational benefits plan.

(s) Period of disability can be extended to 300 weeks by the WC Court for good cause.

(t) Benefits are subject to Social Security benefit offsets, and by those under an employer-funded pension plan as well as severance pay.

(u) An additional \$9 for each dependent, including a non-working spouse; aggregate not to exceed 80 percent of the worker's average weekly wage.

(v) Maximum is 104 weeks, or upon reaching maximum medical improvements, whichever is sooner.

(w) 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.

(x) Additional \$10 is paid for each dependent under 21 years of age.

Table 8.20
SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18 IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT
(As of January 1, 1998)
(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-schoolday) 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-schooldays) 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-schoolday	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. (12:30 a.m. before non-schoolday) 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-schooldays in supermarkets) to 6 a.m.	10 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday in supermarkets) to 6 a.m. 11 p.m. (midnight before non-schoolday 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. (f)	

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 school 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 (g)	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) (g)	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 and at race tracks 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 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 a.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 last schoolday of week and non-schoolday) 28 (d)	(h) - 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 (h).
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)	10 p.m. (midnight on non-school nights) to 6 a.m.	10 p.m. (midnight on non-school nights) to 6 a.m.
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.

SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS — Continued

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) Minors age 14 or older, employed in recreational or educational activities by a park district or municipal parks and recreation department may work up to 3 hours per school day twice a week until 9 p.m., while school is in session, if the number of hours worked does not exceed 24 a week. Work is permitted until 10 p.m. during summer vacation.

(g) Minors under age 18 enrolled in school may work up to 50 hours during any week that school is in session less than 3 days or during the first or last week of the school calendar, regardless of how many days school is in session less.

(h) 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 8.21
CHANGES IN BASIC MINIMUM WAGES IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT UNDER STATE LAW:
SELECTED YEARS 1968 TO 1998

<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>1994</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</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	\$4.75	\$5.15
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	5.25	5.65
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	4.25	4.25(c)	4.25(c)	5.15(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	4.75	5.15
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	4.75	5.15
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	4.77	5.18
Delaware	1.25	1.25	1.60	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.65	5.00	5.15
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25(d)	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	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Idaho	1.15	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.15
Illinois .....	...	...	1.40	2.10	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25(c)	4.75(c)	5.15(c)
Indiana	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35(e)	3.35(e)	3.35(e)
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75	5.15
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Kentucky .....	.65-.75 (b)	.65-.75 (b)	.65-.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	4.75	5.15
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	4.75	5.15
Massachusetts	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.10	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.65	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.25	5.25
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(e)	3.35(e)	5.15(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)	5.15 (g)
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15
Montana .....	...	...	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.80	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.75 (g)	5.15 (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(c)	4.25(c)	5.15(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	4.75	5.15
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	4.75	5.15
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	4.25	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	5.15
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	4.75	5.15
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)	4.75 (g)	5.15 (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	5.50	6.00
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	4.75	5.15
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	5.15	5.15
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	1994	1996	1997	1998
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	5.15
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	4.75	5.15
Vermont	1.40	1.60	1.60	2.30	2.90	3.10	3.35	3.55	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.75(e)	5.00(e)	5.25(e)
Virginia .....	...	...	...	2.00	2.35	2.35	2.65	2.65	2.65	3.65	4.25	4.25(c)	4.75(c)	5.15(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	4.90	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(d)	4.25(d)	4.75(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	4.75	5.15
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	4.25	5.25 (h)	5.75	6.15
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	4.75	5.15
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)	1.20-4.75(i)	1.20-5.15(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)	4.65(g,j)	4.65(g,i)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Office 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 \$500,000 (\$4.90, January 1, 1998). The dollar amount prior to September 1, 1997 was \$362,500 (\$4.00, January 1, 1991 - January 1, 1997); Montana sets a lower rate for businesses with gross annual sales of \$110,000 or less (\$4.00, January 1, 1992-January 1, 1998); Ohio sets a lower rate for employers with gross annual sales from \$150,000 to \$500,000 (3.35, January 1, 1991-January 1, 1998) and for employers with gross annual sales under \$150,000 (\$2.50, January 1, 1991-January 1, 1998); Oklahoma sets a lower rate for employers of fewer 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, 1998); 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, 1998).

(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 in effect in a few specific occupations.

(j) In the U.S. Virgin Islands, implementation of an index rate, which was to have started January 1, 1991, has been delayed.

LABOR

Table 8.22
STATUS OF APPROVED STATE PLANS DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE FEDERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT
(As of January 1998)

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 of 18(e) final approval (e)
Alaska	★	...	07/31/73	09/28/84
Arizona	10/29/74	06/20/85
California	★	★	★	★	04/24/73	...
Connecticut (f)	★	...	10/02/73	...
Hawaii	★	★	...	12/28/73	04/30/84
Indiana	02/25/74	09/26/86
Iowa	★	...	07/20/73	07/02/85
Kentucky	07/23/73	06/13/85
Maryland	★	...	06/28/73	07/18/85
Michigan	★	★	★	...	09/24/73	...
Minnesota	★	★	05/29/73	07/30/85
Nevada	★	12/04/73	...
New Mexico	★	12/04/75	...
New York (f)	★	...	06/01/84	...
North Carolina	★	...	01/26/73	12/10/96
Oregon	★	★	★	★	12/22/72	...
South Carolina	★	...	11/30/72	12/15/87
Tennessee	★	...	06/28/73	07/22/85
Utah	★	...	01/04/73	07/16/85
Vermont	★	...	★	★	10/01/73	...
Virginia	★	...	09/23/76	11/30/88
Washington	★	★	...	★	01/19/73	...
Wyoming	★	...	04/25/74	06/27/85
Puerto Rico	★	08/15/77	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (g)	08/31/73	04/17/84 (h)

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 7(c)(1) Agreement or under a State Plan.

(d) Developmental steps satisfactorily completed.

(e) Concurrent federal jurisdiction relinquished (superseded Operational Status Agreement).

(f) Plan covers only state and local government employees.

(g) Plan covers only safety issues.

(h) Final approval suspended 11/13/95.

Table 8.23
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE
PERSONS WITH OR WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY STATE: 1996

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Persons covered (a)</i>	<i>Persons not covered (a)</i>	<i>Percent not covered</i>
United States	266,793	225,077	41,716	15.6
Alabama	4,276	3,726	550	12.9
Alaska	658	569	89	13.5
Arizona	4,801	3,642	1,159	24.1
Arkansas	2,607	2,041	566	21.7
California	32,367	25,853	6,514	20.1
Colorado	3,884	3,240	644	16.6
Connecticut	3,353	2,985	368	11.0
Delaware	734	636	98	13.4
Florida	14,376	11,654	2,722	18.9
Georgia	7,399	6,080	1,319	17.8
Hawaii	1,174	1,073	101	8.6
Idaho	1,186	990	196	16.5
Illinois	11,848	10,511	1,337	11.3
Indiana	5,681	5,081	600	10.6
Iowa	2,900	2,565	335	11.6
Kansas	2,572	2,280	292	11.4
Kentucky	3,896	3,295	601	15.4
Louisiana	4,268	3,378	890	20.9
Maine	1,204	1,058	146	12.1
Maryland	5,088	4,507	581	11.4
Massachusetts	6,158	5,392	766	12.4
Michigan	9,596	8,739	857	8.9
Minnesota	4,709	4,229	480	10.2
Mississippi	2,797	2,279	518	18.5
Missouri	5,291	4,591	700	13.2
Montana	912	788	124	13.6
Nebraska	1,673	1,483	190	11.4
Nevada	1,636	1,381	255	15.6
New Hampshire	1,142	1,033	109	9.5
New Jersey	7,863	6,546	1,317	16.7
New Mexico	1,847	1,435	412	22.3
New York	18,397	15,265	3,132	17.0
North Carolina	7,263	6,103	1,160	16.0
North Dakota	630	568	62	9.8
Ohio	11,266	9,974	1,292	11.5
Oklahoma	3,354	2,784	570	17.0
Oregon	3,239	2,743	496	15.3
Pennsylvania	11,896	10,763	1,133	9.5
Rhode Island	940	847	93	9.9
South Carolina	3,711	3,077	634	17.1
South Dakota	706	639	67	9.5
Tennessee	5,543	4,702	841	15.2
Texas	19,237	14,557	4,680	24.3
Utah	1,998	1,758	240	12.0
Vermont	587	522	65	11.1
Virginia	6,491	5,680	811	12.5
Washington	5,642	4,881	761	13.5
West Virginia	1,748	1,487	261	14.9
Wisconsin	5,219	4,781	438	8.4
Wyoming	488	422	66	13.5
Dist. of Columbia	539	459	80	14.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1997 Current Population Survey.

Key:

(a) In thousands.

HIGHWAYS

Table 8.24
TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE: 1996
(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	693,141	2,238,308	168,913	3,100,362	113,199	718,950	1,474	833,623	3,933,985
Alabama	9,094	63,399	731	73,224	1,918	18,188	10	20,116	93,340
Alaska	5,602	3,877	1,981	11,460	487	1,307	1	1,795	13,255
Arizona	5,470	19,139	14,053	38,662	673	15,508	52	16,233	54,895
Arkansas	15,039	52,928	2,081	70,048	1,255	6,443	...	7,698	77,746
California	14,372	55,366	17,659	87,397	3,880	79,222	7	83,109	170,506
Colorado	8,215	54,543	8,381	71,139	1,022	12,636	...	13,658	84,797
Connecticut	2,140	6,776	4	8,920	1,837	9,843	...	11,680	20,600
Delaware	3,484	242	7	3,733	1,561	421	...	1,982	5,715
Florida	7,018	57,579	1,486	66,083	4,907	43,432	...	48,339	114,422
Georgia	14,935	69,070	1,086	85,091	2,982	23,636	37	26,655	111,746
Hawaii	825	1,395	71	2,291	310	1,524	17	1,851	4,142
Idaho	4,838	27,505	23,558	55,901	268	3,493	12	3,773	59,674
Illinois	12,367	89,290	231	101,888	4,767	30,897	25	35,689	137,577
Indiana	9,552	63,774	...	73,326	1,741	17,903	...	19,644	92,970
Iowa	9,126	94,117	116	103,359	991	8,354	4	9,349	112,708
Kansas	10,000	113,629	...	123,629	659	9,098	...	9,757	133,386
Kentucky	25,071	37,562	242	62,875	2,427	7,692	164	10,283	73,158
Louisiana	14,648	31,434	620	46,702	2,027	11,938	...	13,965	60,667
Maine	7,724	12,070	168	19,962	809	1,802	4	2,615	22,577
Maryland (c)	3,746	11,996	39	15,781	1,664	11,840	395	13,899	29,680
Massachusetts	1,635	10,326	89	12,050	1,974	20,679	22	22,675	34,725
Michigan	7,628	81,828	22	89,478	1,994	26,148	...	28,142	117,620
Minnesota	12,095	101,525	1,612	115,232	1,179	14,202	...	15,381	130,613
Mississippi	9,829	54,623	829	65,281	859	7,040	22	7,921	73,202
Missouri	30,652	74,825	856	106,333	1,733	14,682	...	16,415	122,748
Montana (d)	8,015	45,059	14,315	67,389	170	2,250	...	2,420	69,809
Nebraska	9,954	77,579	151	87,684	328	4,793	...	5,121	92,805
Nevada	4,740	22,435	12,566	39,741	530	4,746	22	5,298	45,039
New Hampshire	3,611	8,443	136	12,190	406	2,510	...	2,916	15,106
New Jersey	1,510	10,155	18	11,683	1,779	22,458	4	24,241	35,924
New Mexico	10,951	35,061	7,310	53,322	601	5,532	...	6,133	59,455
New York	11,619	60,055	27	71,701	4,702	35,905	39	40,646	112,347
North Carolina	69,212	3,989	1,876	75,077	9,188	12,986	258	22,432	97,509
North Dakota	7,194	76,967	824	84,985	205	1,618	...	1,823	86,808
Ohio	16,419	65,003	29	81,451	4,099	29,089	3	33,191	114,642
Oklahoma	12,103	87,508	19	99,630	1,001	12,031	2	13,034	112,664
Oregon	10,267	32,969	29,803	73,039	828	9,290	33	10,151	83,190
Pennsylvania	36,082	48,672	996	85,750	8,066	25,136	...	33,202	118,952
Rhode Island	334	1,017	9	1,360	822	3,819	...	4,641	6,001
South Carolina	34,774	18,409	602	53,785	6,918	3,656	...	10,574	64,359
South Dakota	7,683	71,785	1,967	81,435	191	1,748	1	1,940	83,375
Tennessee	11,661	56,573	284	68,518	2,395	14,882	...	17,277	85,795
Texas	68,137	145,000	925	214,062	10,491	71,678	28	82,197	296,259
Utah	5,033	22,997	7,276	35,306	762	5,635	15	6,412	41,718
Vermont	2,663	10,124	71	12,858	176	1,149	9	1,334	14,192
Virginia	48,626	570	1,658	50,854	8,502	9,776	252	18,530	69,384
Washington	17,742	37,549	6,617	61,908	1,190	16,457	...	17,647	79,555
West Virginia	30,780	655	518	31,953	1,371	1,806	...	3,177	35,130
Wisconsin	10,560	83,564	1,329	95,453	1,461	14,521	...	15,982	111,435
Wyoming	6,416	21,713	3,665	31,794	393	1,927	1	2,321	34,115
Dist. of Columbia (c)	...	...	...	...	1,371	7	35	1,413	1,413
Puerto Rico	1,950	5,639	...	7,589	1,329	5,617	...	6,946	14,535

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics, 1996*.

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) 1995 Data.

(d) Data estimated by FHWA.

Table 8.25
STATE RECEIPTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>State highway user tax revenues (a)</i>	<i>Road and crossing tolls (a)</i>	<i>Other state imposts, general fund revenues (b)</i>	<i>Miscellaneous income</i>	<i>Federal highway administration</i>	<i>Transfers from local governments</i>	<i>Bond proceeds (c)</i>	<i>Total receipts</i>
United States	\$36,931,065	\$3,627,494	3,722,812	\$2,329,797	\$18,755,573	\$1,256,432	\$4,862,759	\$71,485,932
Alabama	658,958	...	19,242	4,885	356,819	623	...	1,040,527
Alaska	41,801	15,200	127,550	23,400	245,531	...	...	453,482
Arizona	691,799	...	167,884	51,350	266,848	186,530	146,750	1,511,161
Arkansas	448,336	...	12,393	20,280	266,110	10,183	...	757,302
California	3,738,236	137,600	...	305,208	1,931,101	371,917	...	6,484,062
Colorado	589,948	...	41,481	2,589	263,957	16,465	...	914,440
Connecticut	511,233	201	9	81,469	332,751	792	322,144	1,248,599
Delaware	149,632	102,062	35,477	20,105	93,857	...	65,305	466,438
Florida	1,629,830	386,215	101,299	131,482	842,644	88,969	347,408	3,527,847
Georgia	541,298	18,171	147,841	46,640	554,226	17,995	131,797	1,457,968
Hawaii	125,582	...	2,519	12,031	171,872	...	112,231	424,335
Idaho	259,310	...	...	...	129,909	1,970	...	391,189
Illinois	1,655,721	308,100	78,155	65,745	641,478	31,103	110,671	2,890,973
Indiana	837,574	69,967	...	27,824	459,283	30,883	...	1,425,531
Iowa	672,492	...	163,485	11,028	279,976	...	...	1,126,981
Kansas	398,874	54,967	187,163	70,445	188,114	36,521	42,279	978,363
Kentucky	897,435	11,911	...	98,635	266,041	827	...	1,274,849
Louisiana	669,444	36,352	460,046	5,612	199,849	...	...	1,371,303
Maine	209,490	42,733	1,978	5,146	136,448	...	61,184	456,979
Maryland	828,313	128,939	23,254	37,615	367,062	12,178	...	1,397,361
Massachusetts	500,599	163,842	...	58,556	884,151	50	857,363	2,464,561
Michigan	1,183,202	21,755	156,928	67,568	435,307	39,637	...	1,904,397
Minnesota	974,720	...	...	68,393	238,815	36,934	21,617	1,340,482
Mississippi	430,360	...	28,843	37,140	226,610	2,711	...	725,664
Missouri	790,835	...	166,023	43,352	405,266	7,888	...	1,413,364
Montana	203,269	...	...	2,167	177,863	693	...	383,992
Nebraska	302,704	...	140,486	8,691	167,118	22,275	...	641,274
Nevada	299,372	...	8,275	15,032	125,134	3,993	...	451,806
New Hampshire	157,855	49,903	...	19,906	85,317	5,407	710	319,098
New Jersey	412,699	559,791	128,807	268,516	559,642	500	831,764	2,761,719
New Mexico	336,850	...	700	8,224	197,553	3,139	...	546,466
New York	1,549,012	674,957	467,115	143,845	759,379	...	607,166	4,201,474
North Carolina	1,226,226	1,467	221,231	70,878	392,635	11,877	...	1,924,314
North Dakota	133,367	...	5,044	1,244	122,052	13,835	...	275,575
Ohio	1,801,332	118,369	30,136	62,314	671,361	25,727	455,293	3,164,532
Oklahoma	429,506	111,593	28,802	18,618	282,724	19,446	...	890,689
Oregon	618,553	...	23,325	29,545	307,226	16,781	...	995,430
Pennsylvania	1,813,875	366,619	...	108,116	701,359	15,140	43	3,005,152
Rhode Island	92,664	10,236	...	1,033	143,311	...	30,600	277,844
South Carolina	429,338	...	...	16,793	237,126	825	30,147	714,229
South Dakota	119,817	...	38,361	3,606	123,333	4,018	...	289,135
Tennessee	827,576	77	90,445	10,163	344,862	24,190	...	1,297,313
Texas	2,672,645	52,863	23,747	81,912	1,250,166	93,520	424,664	4,599,517
Utah	262,815	350	126,625	1,075	152,565	3,600	...	547,030
Vermont	102,207	...	70	5,880	73,825	1,262	...	183,244
Virginia	119,186	68,752	432,693	61,742	357,689	27,666	45,678	2,113,406
Washington	114,997	78,344	...	41,629	425,705	23,966	102,029	1,786,670
West Virginia	445,411	36,158	25,860	16,029	337,417	187	...	861,062
Wisconsin	857,216	...	618	28,719	351,777	43,189	115,816	1,397,335
Wyoming	88,202	...	8,902	7,548	179,578	1,020	...	285,250
Dist. of Columbia	79,349	...	...	41	44,828	...	...	124,218

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, *Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 1996*, (October 1997).

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) Amounts shown represent gross general fund appropriations for highways reduced by the amount of highway-user revenues placed in the state general fund.

(c) Bonds issued for and redeemed by refunding are excluded.

HIGHWAYS

Table 8.26
STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital outlay									
	Federal-aid highways				Maintenance & traffic services	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						
United States	\$21,826,681	\$8,720,981	\$3,725,710	\$34,273,372	\$11,056,099	\$9,610,535	\$2,274,021	\$10,314,595	\$2,494,589	\$70,023,211
Alabama	235,964	144,943	88,667	469,574	239,188	143,120	3,006	190,776	18,030	1,063,694
Alaska	128,928	69,458	72,205	270,591	121,406	50,758	510	5,522	4,695	453,482
Arizona	409,625	98,072	78,188	585,885	85,150	130,775	99,645	395,821	103,213	1,400,489
Arkansas	306,771	122,893	21,541	451,205	121,943	57,447	...	124,250	...	754,845
California	1,865,937	453,045	186,877	2,505,909	602,084	1,337,403	2,410	1,377,138	6,170	5,831,114
Colorado	211,994	68,265	145,195	425,454	133,471	121,232	...	241,481	...	921,638
Connecticut	492,469	24,498	26,255	543,222	81,745	104,969	165,008	19,919	122,465	1,037,328
Delaware	93,982	37,081	92,401	223,464	78,068	68,540	46,571	3,000	32,201	451,844
Florida	967,123	958,924	238,238	2,164,285	463,498	351,997	206,248	230,703	55,445	3,472,176
Georgia	755,016	306,435	6,128	1,067,597	285,025	190,878	64,124	4,167	63,432	1,675,223
Hawaii	197,300	282,777	1,974	227,551	20,045	30,606	25,349	70,936	30,069	404,556
Idaho	97,646	47,845	21,755	167,246	60,604	41,346	...	99,918	...	369,114
Illinois	739,320	637,721	34,656	1,411,697	323,770	364,347	141,204	471,616	151,790	2,864,424
Indiana	346,086	167,166	169,954	683,206	236,356	124,797	37,493	345,139	16,780	1,443,771
Iowa	287,113	146,317	38,022	471,432	120,146	124,536	...	411,506	...	1,127,620
Kansas	397,674	286,446	85,022	769,142	98,155	87,576	56,514	132,666	17,750	1,161,803
Kentucky	359,856	173,897	184,339	718,092	199,359	156,438	78,846	119,255	99,570	1,371,560
Louisiana	275,049	193,921	75,915	544,885	150,169	224,441	143,005	45,282	309,144	1,416,926
Maine	104,165	88,290	75,968	268,423	138,718	48,310	13,274	19,494	20,621	508,840
Maryland	511,463	93,297	6,892	611,652	198,746	168,100	25,770	376,649	67,644	1,448,561
Massachusetts	1,305,555	115,464	74,030	1,495,049	233,224	346,236	142,439	145,396	126,275	2,488,619
Michigan	564,779	123,539	8,197	696,515	207,084	307,375	35,588	693,891	25,260	1,965,713
Minnesota	277,264	120,560	117,552	515,376	223,692	157,578	2,731	467,259	6,995	1,373,901
Mississippi	317,900	119,686	74,406	511,992	66,227	83,788	853	94,088	68,636	825,584
Missouri	486,049	208,964	41,719	736,732	287,519	158,763	...	218,505	...	1,401,519
Montana	128,670	79,684	4,475	212,829	61,778	56,617	4,706	30,231	10,720	376,881
Nebraska	195,115	87,900	33,208	316,223	47,909	43,462	...	187,647	...	595,241
Nevada (d)	196,504	56,018	14,205	266,727	61,478	55,739	4,929	48,290	30,420	467,583
New Hampshire	82,724	20,124	38,871	141,719	91,969	55,579	20,313	20,756	16,114	346,450
New Jersey	621,425	57,566	8,762	687,753	327,246	338,318	300,566	184,463	183,700	2,022,046
New Mexico	132,867	32,067	100,875	265,809	89,312	110,349	1,714	60,120	4,515	531,819
New York	1,630,722	343,929	43,018	2,017,669	866,149	694,944	207,718	226,295	411,269	4,424,044
North Carolina	481,137	267,950	275,504	1,024,591	447,497	336,998	584	104,293	24,500	1,939,143
North Dakota	69,393	68,785	6,840	145,018	38,066	31,554	...	51,656	...	266,294
Ohio	821,382	219,708	10,538	1,051,628	421,397	325,761	38,978	770,905	100,465	2,709,134
Oklahoma	190,744	112,845	129,769	433,358	127,538	117,257	39,907	188,413	11,465	917,938
Oregon	251,094	60,751	42,447	354,292	174,237	138,795	1,995	315,326	10,785	995,430
Pennsylvania	854,856	350,481	145,685	1,351,022	875,269	411,424	136,292	175,791	153,882	3,103,680
Rhode Island	79,374	29,136	59,810	168,320	56,730	19,339	15,601	...	13,658	273,648
South Carolina	169,699	182,772	55,775	408,246	139,534	106,737	684	23,205	...	678,406
South Dakota	128,662	36,321	31,936	196,919	37,974	29,027	...	25,317	...	289,237
Tennessee	262,387	365,249	24,087	651,723	216,049	163,104	149	249,839	2,540	1,283,404
Texas	1,610,801	613,848	234,118	2,458,767	773,737	691,643	37,475	343,302	7,250	4,312,174
Utah	196,572	49,912	4,066	250,550	74,525	60,994	...	71,168	...	457,237
Vermont	27,188	35,845	17,829	80,862	39,795	43,890	1,385	22,724	3,068	191,724
Virginia	485,379	296,274	238,254	1,019,907	654,685	266,316	55,005	190,251	20,259	2,206,423
Washington	608,957	114,010	...	722,967	228,400	267,950	51,307	402,878	61,310	1,734,812
West Virginia	320,504	221,709	66,382	608,595	196,566	76,025	15,199	...	39,020	935,405
Wisconsin	436,436	111,224	132,366	680,026	141,885	132,950	37,523	301,384	29,835	1,323,603
Wyoming	76,862	60,915	29,647	167,424	68,018	32,387	...	15,064	...	282,893
Dist. of Columbia	32,199	10,886	11,167	54,252	22,964	22,020	11,403	...	13,579	124,218

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, *Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 1996*. Compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) Includes all roads eligible for Federal Aid, all arterials, urban collectors

and rural major collectors are eligible.

(b) In 1995, Congress approved the official National Highway System (NHS). Prior to approval, the NHS consisted of the entire principal arterial system.

(c) Bonds issued for and redeemed by funding are excluded.

Table 8.27
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS: FISCAL YEAR 1997
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>National highway system</i>	<i>Surface transportation program</i>	<i>Interstate maintenance</i>	<i>Bridge program</i>	<i>Highway safety (a)</i>	<i>Total (b,c)</i>
United States (c)	\$3,292,513	\$3,875,469	\$2,760,872	\$2,536,322	\$157,192	\$12,622,368
Alabama	63,630	75,511	53,037	45,789	2,744	240,711
Alaska	52,362	114,235	21,300	8,227	790	196,914
Arizona	44,408	56,770	58,850	6,312	2,199	168,539
Arkansas	38,112	46,178	30,471	28,048	1,818	144,627
California	288,986	317,697	269,916	204,202	15,217	1,096,018
Colorado	52,031	70,375	50,830	21,511	2,319	197,066
Connecticut	56,339	113,181	34,406	39,029	1,697	244,652
Delaware	16,902	26,244	13,811	6,375	790	64,122
Florida	130,574	204,200	104,472	49,529	7,000	177,794
Georgia	95,776	121,618	99,725	41,766	4,029	362,914
Hawaii	17,233	66,932	13,811	16,696	790	115,462
Idaho	25,850	38,919	25,358	6,668	1,036	97,831
Illinois	128,585	165,646	94,543	93,050	6,540	488,364
Indiana	72,246	104,297	63,087	31,086	3,425	274,141
Iowa	52,031	62,808	38,508	41,202	2,355	196,904
Kansas	47,391	51,613	39,147	39,034	2,418	179,603
Kentucky	54,682	73,777	47,605	28,836	2,386	207,286
Louisiana	55,013	40,209	51,611	58,715	2,505	208,053
Maine	20,879	26,411	13,811	16,962	790	78,853
Maryland	52,031	63,665	45,465	33,804	2,467	197,432
Massachusetts	62,967	12,579	45,891	114,508	3,041	238,986
Michigan	92,794	100,332	87,922	65,994	5,375	352,417
Minnesota	57,665	82,747	53,652	21,792	3,255	219,111
Mississippi	41,426	44,464	33,082	35,893	1,880	156,745
Missouri	80,863	64,227	74,699	83,215	3,518	306,522
Montana	36,455	45,288	42,454	12,279	1,036	137,512
Nebraska	35,460	49,834	22,257	25,070	1,616	134,237
Nevada	25,518	39,269	24,458	6,312	982	96,539
New Hampshire	20,216	29,085	13,811	12,639	790	76,541
New Jersey	86,497	68,472	30,905	138,241	3,869	327,984
New Mexico	35,460	44,866	45,238	7,237	1,283	134,080
New York	180,947	144,784	97,289	252,462	9,288	684,770
North Carolina	83,846	104,944	58,184	66,533	3,958	317,465
North Dakota	24,855	40,941	20,964	6,312	1,130	94,202
Ohio	119,969	133,828	105,901	89,839	6,053	455,590
Oklahoma	50,705	58,985	37,225	42,651	2,522	192,088
Oregon	40,763	36,913	41,259	33,470	2,107	154,512
Pennsylvania	136,208	47,438	71,729	255,012	6,565	516,952
Rhode Island	17,233	21,786	13,811	16,160	790	69,780
South Carolina	49,048	59,653	47,329	27,480	2,211	185,721
South Dakota	27,507	41,080	25,686	8,710	1,123	104,106
Tennessee	72,909	82,793	69,135	48,362	3,051	276,250
Texas	226,019	312,180	208,238	99,477	10,608	856,522
Utah	31,484	30,077	46,711	9,603	1,182	119,057
Vermont	18,227	23,526	13,811	12,736	790	69,090
Virginia	72,578	62,191	80,560	56,629	3,490	275,448
Washington	58,327	36,795	59,728	63,072	2,990	220,912
West Virginia	40,763	39,777	22,081	50,123	1,157	153,901
Wisconsin	55,676	93,852	37,182	21,697	3,308	211,715
Wyoming	27,507	35,515	33,674	6,312	790	103,794
Dist. of Columbia	17,564	18,348	13,811	16,093	790	66,606
American Samoa	3,348	...	...	...	395	3,743
Guam	13,390	...	...	...	395	13,785
No. Mariana Islands	3,348	...	...	...	395	3,743
Puerto Rico	19,387	28,615	12,430	13,571	1,746	75,749
U.S. Virgin Islands	13,390	...	...	...	395	13,785

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics 1996 (October 1997).

Note: Apportioned pursuant to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA).

Does not include funds from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund or the National Recreational Trails Trust Fund.

a) Includes \$19.7 million administered by the Federal Highway Adminis-

tration and \$137.4 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.

For additional information on Chapter Nine contact
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Table 9.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY STATE: 1987-1996
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</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>
United States	\$227,542	\$228,936	\$214,239	\$195,201	\$178,000	\$153,350	\$134,457	\$121,079	\$114,610	\$107,962
Alabama	3,325	3,419	3,209	3,081	2,795	2,347	2,101	1,802	1,721	1,559
Alaska	1,051	1,125	1,063	948	837	738	717	663	593	624
Arizona	3,095	3,150	2,996	2,640	2,235	1,810	1,620	1,305	1,177	1,188
Arkansas	2,131	2,019	1,966	1,855	1,691	1,439	1,250	1,106	1,011	1,009
California	26,413	26,934	26,219	21,635	19,738	16,885	13,932	11,936	11,676	11,006
Colorado	2,410	2,391	2,102	2,109	1,905	1,707	1,429	1,359	1,241	1,152
Connecticut	3,080	3,195	3,028	2,691	2,593	2,393	1,973	1,771	1,542	1,489
Delaware	600	560	472	455	425	386	313	313	319	301
Florida	8,442	9,078	5,028	4,408	4,028	3,553	3,136	3,089	2,964	2,512
Georgia	5,359	5,461	1,088	984	839	739	598	528	477	460
Hawaii	1,126	1,162	778	712	694	590	569	501	477	392
Idaho	887	849	8,506	7,845	6,937	5,954	5,280	4,989	4,670	4,468
Illinois	9,229	9,487	3,553	3,732	3,242	2,767	2,423	2,115	1,960	1,982
Indiana	3,657	3,546	2,015	1,737	1,660	1,475	1,289	1,183	1,199	1,090
Iowa	2,030	2,074	1,666	1,608	1,376	1,165	1,021	912	880	848
Kansas	1,700	1,649	3,096	3,041	2,951	2,493	2,044	1,853	1,766	1,702
Kentucky	3,355	3,437	5,233	4,817	4,417	3,249	2,658	2,304	2,135	1,919
Louisiana	4,734	5,291	1,269	1,166	1,047	926	762	688	665	689
Maine	1,389	1,315	3,637	3,310	2,940	2,557	2,350	2,156	2,004	2,002
Maryland	3,544	3,594	6,261	5,520	5,218	4,709	3,857	3,688	3,328	2,983
Massachusetts	6,813	6,829	7,117	6,654	6,004	5,426	4,751	4,553	4,243	4,199
Michigan	7,194	7,589	3,515	3,297	2,894	2,559	2,366	2,269	2,120	2,037
Minnesota	3,535	3,685	2,507	2,285	2,193	1,822	1,595	1,366	1,324	1,274
Mississippi	2,754	2,738	3,971	3,566	3,498	2,827	2,177	2,031	1,942	1,926
Missouri	4,091	4,159	906	831	765	687	591	559	546	540
Montana	964	933	1,114	1,108	997	868	779	709	712	607
Nebraska	1,232	1,440	797	767	669	544	442	389	336	394
Nevada	876	882	956	652	935	540	427	411	398	389
New Hampshire	890	866	6,163	6,189	5,217	4,517	3,977	3,570	3,328	3,327
New Jersey	6,506	6,639	1,714	1,534	1,379	1,118	959	907	831	779
New Mexico	1,942	1,866	22,445	21,166	19,305	17,226	15,761	13,700	12,494	11,932
New York	24,560	24,348	4,862	4,498	3,971	3,447	2,942	2,498	2,299	2,171
North Carolina	5,227	5,487	702	640	603	533	471	431	462	419
North Dakota	734	768	8,366	7,716	7,064	6,220	5,388	4,965	4,693	4,382
Ohio	8,776	9,115	2,359	2,111	2,066	1,788	1,568	1,508	1,406	1,317
Oklahoma	2,435	2,472	2,355	2,099	2,050	1,694	1,708	1,426	1,322	1,243
Oregon	2,797	2,763	9,705	8,517	8,293	6,870	6,125	6,390	5,793	5,271
Pennsylvania	10,117	10,354	1,100	1,107	986	908	773	684	644	550
Rhode Island	1,176	1,276	2,726	2,521	2,393	2,078	1,892	1,455	1,354	1,280
South Carolina	3,032	3,027	724	654	601	539	511	464	443	440
South Dakota	867	813	3,940	3,925	3,658	3,129	2,717	2,353	2,225	2,018
Tennessee	4,476	4,531	12,669	11,035	9,645	7,837	6,889	5,974	5,168	4,853
Texas	13,287	13,338	1,209	1,173	1,042	839	838	822	725	784
Utah	1,446	1,318	546	557	503	409	377	356	324	314
Vermont	641	625	3,180	2,945	2,773	2,432	2,237	2,119	1,961	1,905
Virginia	3,403	3,504	3,924	3,722	3,374	2,832	2,568	2,294	2,170	1,978
Washington	4,152	4,351	2,166	1,884	1,668	1,284	1,009	952	1,056	1,028
West Virginia	2,088	2,074	3,450	3,397	3,127	2,799	2,538	2,312	2,228	2,155
Wisconsin	3,679	3,729	714	645	593	597	568	484	448	449
Wyoming	708	748	2,222	1,961	1,951	1,847	1,718	1,523	1,615	1,515
Dist. of Columbia	2,578	2,238	8,018	7,579	6,187	5,209	4,576	4,095	3,419	3,155
American Samoa	71	73	67	59	107	51	79	75	48	51
Guam	134	162	154	161	139	116	100	116	106	103
No. Mariana Islands	31	41	52	47	65	75	62	60	52	46
Puerto Rico	3,387	3,535	3,388	3,132	3,084	2,916	3,082	2,515	2,390	2,307
U.S. Virgin Islands	373	217	191	181	158	175	273	116	121	119
Undistributed	3,009	592	1,059	592	475	711	302	366	2,058	1,331

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 1996

(In thousands, except per capita)

			To local governments						
Total			To federal government (a)	For specified purposes					
Fiscal year	Amount	Per capita		For general local government support	Education	Public welfare	Highways	All other	
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	4,403,099
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	225,635,410	868.5	3,603,447	222,031,963	18,044,015	135,861,024	30,624,514	9,622,849	27,879,561
1995	240,978,128	919.1	3,616,831	237,361,297	18,996,435	148,160,436	30,772,525	10,481,616	28,926,886
1996	252,102,458	952.3	3,896,667	248,205,791	20,019,771	156,954,115	31,180,345	10,707,338	29,321,099

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.

Table 9.3

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY STATE: 1992-1996**(Amounts are in thousands of dollars and per capita are in whole dollars)**

State	Amount (in thousands)				Per capita amounts				Percentage change in per capita amounts		
	1996	1995	1994	1992	1996	1995	1994	1982	1995 to 1996	1994 to 1995	1992 to 1994
United States	\$252,102,458	\$240,978,128	\$225,635,410	\$201,313,434	\$ 952.3	\$ 919.1	\$ 868.5	\$ 791.2	4.6	6.8	12.1
Alabama	3,076,820	2,619,713	2,349,153	2,143,312	720.0	616.0	556.8	518.8	17.4	11.5	9.6
Alaska	1,057,577	1,095,556	1,246,725	1,048,860	1,742.3	1,813.8	2,057.3	1,786.8	-3.5	-12.1	18.9
Arizona	4,255,135	3,992,499	3,577,730	2,996,879	960.9	946.5	878.0	781.5	6.6	11.6	19.4
Arkansas	1,636,037	1,585,671	1,547,294	1,465,060	651.9	638.4	630.8	611.7	3.2	2.5	5.6
California	48,758,607	44,892,639	44,546,355	39,402,316	1,529.5	1,421.1	1,417.3	1,274.8	8.6	0.8	13.1
Colorado	2,849,915	2,702,979	2,553,610	1,969,365	745.5	721.4	698.5	568.7	5.4	5.8	29.7
Connecticut	2,424,347	2,408,985	2,256,866	2,090,932	740.4	735.6	689.1	637.7	0.6	6.7	7.9
Delaware	511,314	509,719	419,704	390,542	705.4	710.9	594.5	566.0	0.3	21.4	7.5
Florida	11,139,772	10,949,733	10,236,796	8,405,800	773.6	773.0	733.7	622.2	1.7	7.0	21.8
Georgia	5,285,164	4,849,875	4,473,816	3,723,502	718.8	673.5	634.1	550.4	9.0	8.4	20.2
Hawaii	144,333	144,145	142,404	127,640	121.9	121.4	120.8	110.7	0.1	1.2	11.6
Idaho	999,289	943,526	858,750	780,742	840.3	757.9	732.4	732.4	5.9	9.9	10.0
Illinois	8,549,064	7,989,026	7,412,264	6,706,663	721.7	675.3	630.7	577.7	7.0	7.8	10.5
Indiana	5,091,091	5,114,661	4,594,808	3,677,893	871.7	881.4	798.8	650.7	-0.5	11.3	24.9
Iowa	2,672,320	2,586,535	2,461,697	2,160,539	937.1	910.1	870.2	769.4	3.3	5.1	13.9
Kansas	2,262,900	2,205,990	2,114,401	1,440,836	879.8	860.0	827.9	572.2	2.6	4.3	46.7
Kentucky	2,825,097	2,790,070	2,581,409	2,392,289	727.4	722.8	674.5	637.4	1.3	8.1	7.9
Louisiana	3,025,800	2,981,314	2,844,099	2,634,974	695.5	686.6	659.1	616.7	1.5	4.8	7.9
Maine	743,190	749,851	738,961	711,798	597.7	604.2	595.9	575.4	-0.9	1.5	3.8
Maryland	3,238,258	3,073,888	2,804,841	2,558,591	638.5	609.7	560.3	520.7	5.3	9.6	9.6
Massachusetts	5,159,973	4,740,411	4,451,132	4,047,945	847.0	780.4	736.8	674.8	8.9	6.5	10.0
Michigan	13,299,101	13,590,202	8,864,360	6,970,998	1,386.1	1,423.2	933.5	739.8	-2.1	53.3	27.2
Minnesota	6,068,273	5,628,502	5,378,559	4,733,385	1,302.8	1,220.9	1,177.7	1,058.0	7.8	4.6	13.6
Mississippi	2,506,429	2,278,909	2,070,637	1,765,089	922.8	845.0	775.8	675.5	10.0	10.1	17.3
Missouri	3,434,437	3,461,819	3,250,024	2,773,013	640.9	650.2	615.8	534.0	-0.8	6.5	17.2
Montana	699,428	684,581	675,772	610,277	795.4	786.9	789.5	741.5	2.2	1.3	10.7
Nebraska	1,175,780	1,143,564	1,087,419	1,047,544	711.7	698.6	670.0	653.1	2.8	5.2	3.8
Nevada	1,624,270	1,424,642	1,277,353	1,107,607	1,013.2	931.1	876.7	832.2	14.0	11.5	15.3
New Hampshire	392,423	374,413	368,587	293,668	337.6	326.1	324.2	263.6	4.8	1.6	25.5
New Jersey	7,771,309	7,900,814	8,269,624	7,859,234	972.9	994.4	1,046.3	1,005.9	-1.6	-4.5	5.2
New Mexico	2,055,309	1,966,326	1,821,635	1,619,075	1,199.5	1,167.0	1,101.4	1,024.8	4.5	7.9	12.5
New York	25,417,231	25,189,620	24,641,493	24,711,442	1,397.7	1,388.9	1,356.2	1,365.7	0.9	2.2	-0.3
North Carolina	6,653,195	6,665,456	6,589,994	5,523,219	908.6	926.4	932.1	807.7	-0.2	1.1	19.3
North Dakota	411,331	437,194	422,452	402,727	639.2	682.0	662.2	634.2	-5.9	3.5	4.9
Ohio	10,053,551	9,533,638	8,531,560	7,999,399	899.8	855.0	768.5	726.9	5.5	11.7	6.7
Oklahoma	2,536,908	2,448,562	2,388,001	2,166,336	768.5	747.0	733.0	675.7	3.6	2.5	10.2
Oregon	3,109,619	2,979,586	2,261,202	1,613,334	970.6	948.6	732.7	542.3	4.4	31.8	40.2
Pennsylvania	9,675,928	9,030,954	8,683,499	8,616,122	802.6	748.1	720.5	718.6	7.1	4.0	0.8
Rhode Island	505,323	503,523	444,141	500,667	510.3	508.6	445.5	499.7	0.4	13.4	-11.3
South Carolina	2,720,441	2,366,681	2,228,739	2,031,830	735.5	644.3	608.3	565.2	14.9	6.2	9.7
South Dakota	369,368	336,695	300,224	280,445	504.3	461.9	416.4	395.6	9.7	12.1	7.1
Tennessee	3,517,419	3,262,616	2,998,831	2,288,949	661.2	620.7	579.5	455.9	7.8	8.8	31.0
Texas	12,364,495	11,797,328	11,091,281	9,365,415	646.4	630.1	603.5	530.1	4.8	6.4	18.4
Utah	1,526,766	1,446,538	1,302,964	1,140,214	763.2	741.4	682.9	629.6	5.5	11.0	14.3
Vermont	313,167	308,672	301,624	303,258	532.0	527.6	520.0	531.1	1.5	2.3	-0.5
Virginia	4,462,682	4,296,733	3,861,915	3,489,912	668.5	649.2	589.4	546.2	3.9	11.3	10.7
Washington	5,429,938	5,339,678	5,049,189	4,578,587	981.4	983.2	945.0	889.7	1.7	5.8	10.3
West Virginia	1,325,430	1,254,636	1,249,440	1,149,496	726.0	686.3	685.8	636.1	5.6	0.4	8.7
Wisconsin	6,290,232	5,722,997	5,327,881	4,845,330	1,219.1	1,117.1	1,048.4	969.7	9.9	7.4	10.0
Wyoming	686,672	676,463	684,195	650,384	1,426.4	1,409.3	1,437.4	1,401.7	1.5	-1.1	5.2

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: 1995 (Per capita amounts in dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$ 919.1	\$ 72.4	\$ 565.1	\$ 117.4	\$ 40.0	\$ 39.1	\$ 71.3
Alabama	616.0	25.2	503.3	2.0	41.4	4.0	40.1
Alaska	1,813.8	124.6	1,097.4	0.0	45.7	95.1	283.8
Arizona	946.5	185.6	502.0	103.6	83.7	22.2	49.5
Arkansas	638.4	20.4	520.7	0.2	49.0	0.1	47.5
California	1,421.1	79.2	627.6	430.6	47.4	94.4	78.0
Colorado	721.4	5.6	461.7	131.4	58.5	8.2	54.1
Connecticut	735.6	40.3	519.6	64.9	6.9	20.4	83.4
Delaware	710.9	0.0	533.2	0.6	10.9	17.2	147.8
Florida	773.0	134.7	552.3	14.6	15.0	9.6	46.6
Georgia	673.5	0.0	601.5	0.0	1.0	47.1	24.0
Hawaii	121.4	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	19.1
Idaho	811.3	83.6	637.5	0.2	66.3	7.1	16.5
Illinois	675.3	78.9	405.7	54.0	41.6	6.3	88.6
Indiana	881.4	181.4	509.4	65.3	87.3	8.6	26.9
Iowa	910.1	47.6	630.9	11.3	104.8	27.3	76.0
Kansas	860.0	38.6	705.3	2.2	50.4	27.8	35.6
Kentucky	722.8	0.0	609.7	4.3	26.8	31.9	50.1
Louisiana	686.6	36.0	557.2	17.5	9.7	0.6	65.6
Maine	604.2	61.6	473.9	4.5	15.6	3.8	37.9
Maryland	609.7	10.9	398.0	0.0	74.8	55.7	70.3
Massachusetts	780.4	152.7	372.3	18.8	21.0	0.0	185.8
Michigan	1,423.2	123.5	989.3	3.2	105.6	138.0	57.1
Minnesota	1,220.9	174.3	720.0	114.1	94.1	29.9	88.5
Mississippi	845.0	123.4	564.1	51.2	36.5	13.5	56.2
Missouri	650.2	1.9	525.7	4.1	43.5	2.1	72.9
Montana	786.9	43.5	612.5	14.3	19.3	21.4	75.8
Nebraska	698.6	53.1	434.6	0.0	78.0	71.3	56.3
Nevada	931.1	323.7	550.8	11.0	30.5	2.3	9.7
New Hampshire	326.1	24.0	140.5	59.3	20.4	45.6	36.3
New Jersey	994.4	134.2	566.7	112.7	17.2	9.2	147.4
New Mexico	1,167.0	298.8	832.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	26.8
New York	1,388.9	40.8	644.9	491.6	4.0	35.4	132.0
North Carolina	926.4	66.0	659.4	67.8	23.2	74.8	35.2
North Dakota	682.0	66.8	457.8	1.9	78.6	31.9	45.0
Ohio	855.0	118.2	503.7	74.4	70.1	50.3	37.9
Oklahoma	747.0	7.3	606.0	7.6	60.3	22.5	30.8
Oregon	948.6	45.1	615.1	0.1	144.7	64.6	79.1
Pennsylvania	748.1	12.6	416.7	98.6	33.7	67.6	107.2
Rhode Island	508.6	40.6	441.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.4
South Carolina	644.3	93.0	483.4	4.4	1.9	18.1	43.5
South Dakota	461.9	33.1	343.1	1.6	26.8	0.2	57.0
Tennessee	620.7	54.5	409.0	55.0	51.7	0.1	50.4
Texas	630.1	2.9	542.5	26.3	1.5	24.0	32.8
Utah	741.4	0.0	648.8	6.3	29.4	20.2	36.7
Vermont	527.6	14.3	419.1	0.0	41.7	0.0	33.2
Virginia	649.2	3.6	451.2	44.7	26.6	25.6	97.5
Washington	983.2	25.0	771.4	1.3	69.7	13.4	96.9
West Virginia	686.3	9.1	640.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	32.2
Wisconsin	1,117.1	252.1	557.5	51.6	78.4	70.1	83.5
Wyoming	1,409.3	288.2	836.4	8.2	59.5	51.2	162.9

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").

Table 9.5

**PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE,
BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1996**
(Per capita amounts in dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$ 952.3	\$ 75.6	\$ 592.9	\$ 117.8	\$ 40.4	\$ 39.4	\$ 71.4
Alabama	720.10	23.6	615.9	0.0	41.9	3.2	35.4
Alaska	1,742.3	104.2	1,058.4	0.0	56.5	96.2	251.1
Arizona	960.9	187.5	499.8	108.3	94.3	28.7	42.3
Arkansas	651.9	20.1	535.6	0.0	49.8	0.2	45.3
California	1,529.5	83.2	750.6	428.8	45.0	94.0	63.5
Colorado	745.5	5.4	484.2	126.9	58.0	7.9	61.1
Connecticut	740.4	42.4	538.1	52.2	6.1	23.3	78.3
Delaware	705.4	0.0	556.0	0.1	13.9	17.4	116.9
Florida	773.6	141.0	540.8	14.7	14.8	9.3	52.9
Georgia	718.8	0.0	631.1	0.0	1.3	51.5	34.8
Hawaii	121.9	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	14.0
Idaho	840.3	82.7	662.1	0.0	71.5	7.1	16.9
Illinois	721.7	89.6	422.5	77.2	43.0	6.4	82.7
Indiana	871.7	176.0	495.6	57.0	98.7	9.2	31.9
Iowa	937.1	56.6	647.2	4.2	118.1	27.9	70.4
Kansas	879.8	38.4	726.4	3.3	51.2	25.5	35.0
Kentucky	727.4	0.0	611.8	4.6	25.7	31.5	53.8
Louisiana	695.5	37.1	559.5	17.9	10.3	0.7	70.0
Maine	597.7	59.0	471.9	4.5	16.0	1.2	39.3
Maryland	638.5	10.4	420.0	0.0	74.9	54.0	79.2
Massachusetts	847.0	161.6	412.0	18.0	25.3	0.3	198.9
Michigan	1,386.1	130.5	929.9	4.4	109.5	142.8	62.0
Minnesota	1,302.8	228.3	765.2	97.7	106.6	38.0	67.2
Mississippi	922.8	129.9	627.3	28.2	40.9	14.4	82.2
Missouri	640.9	1.6	513.2	4.8	44.2	2.2	74.9
Montana	795.4	55.9	607.4	10.4	19.1	24.8	77.7
Nebraska	711.7	48.4	442.8	0.0	85.0	79.4	50.4
Nevada	1,013.2	320.6	631.9	11.6	29.9	2.5	13.5
New Hampshire	337.6	31.8	143.3	66.7	17.8	31.3	46.8
New Jersey	972.9	99.5	596.3	104.7	9.8	8.3	146.9
New Mexico	1,199.5	307.4	861.6	0.0	9.4	0.0	21.1
New York	1,397.7	34.3	639.1	487.2	4.0	38.4	142.2
North Carolina	908.6	64.8	663.5	71.8	16.1	61.1	31.2
North Dakota	639.2	46.3	445.9	1.1	67.7	24.9	53.2
Ohio	899.8	125.9	526.6	82.0	70.4	55.6	39.1
Oklahoma	768.5	7.7	617.7	2.2	64.8	20.5	43.3
Oregon	970.6	34.4	701.5	13.0	122.5	58.1	41.2
Pennsylvania	802.6	13.3	454.8	104.2	33.3	67.6	119.1
Rhode Island	510.3	40.6	442.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
South Carolina	735.5	156.8	505.4	1.5	6.0	19.2	46.6
South Dakota	504.3	66.4	342.8	0.7	25.3	0.3	68.9
Tennessee	661.2	55.2	424.7	56.3	53.3	0.2	71.5
Texas	646.4	2.9	554.5	33.6	2.1	22.0	31.2
Utah	763.2	0.0	709.4	6.7	0.0	20.1	26.7
Vermont	532.0	19.1	409.2	0.0	49.3	0.0	34.5
Virginia	668.5	4.0	463.1	47.9	28.5	25.9	99.1
Washington	981.4	22.4	778.7	1.0	71.2	13.4	89.4
West Virginia	726.0	8.4	678.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	34.9
Wisconsin	1,219.1	288.7	601.9	47.2	88.7	73.4	93.5
Wyoming	1,426.4	242.8	906.0	8.7	53.1	59.5	154.1

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: 1995 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Function				
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
United States	\$240,978,128	\$18,996,435	\$148,160,436	\$30,772,525	\$10,481,616	\$10,260,629	\$18,689,656
Alabama	2,619,713	107,021	2,140,439	8,303	176,238	17,224	170,488
Alaska	1,095,556	75,233	662,843	0	27,628	57,442	171,398
Arizona	3,992,499	782,680	2,117,341	436,885	353,106	93,515	208,972
Arkansas	1,585,671	50,681	1,293,482	398	121,805	305	118,043
California	44,892,639	2,500,800	19,823,860	13,602,270	1,497,981	2,981,132	2,463,407
Colorado	2,702,979	20,881	1,729,911	492,297	219,378	30,908	202,556
Connecticut	2,408,985	132,108	1,701,820	212,494	22,622	66,809	273,132
Delaware	509,719	0	382,326	419	7,830	12,338	105,986
Florida	10,949,733	1,907,711	7,824,568	206,764	213,092	136,360	660,330
Georgia	4,849,875	0	4,331,266	0	7,070	338,828	172,711
Hawaii	144,145	88,983	0	0	0	20,624	22,670
Idaho	943,526	97,281	741,439	190	77,120	8,268	19,228
Illinois	7,989,026	933,726	4,799,585	638,300	491,913	74,970	1,048,358
Indiana	5,114,661	1,052,438	2,956,308	378,807	506,770	49,834	156,272
Iowa	2,586,535	135,295	1,793,061	31,979	297,874	77,667	215,992
Kansas	2,205,990	99,128	1,809,212	5,608	129,307	71,334	91,251
Kentucky	2,790,070	0	2,353,346	16,471	103,582	123,148	193,523
Louisiana	2,981,314	156,325	2,419,342	76,057	42,146	2,758	284,686
Maine	749,851	76,478	588,139	5,610	19,360	4,755	46,986
Maryland	3,073,888	54,985	2,006,589	0	377,090	280,780	354,444
Massachusetts	4,740,411	927,424	2,261,458	114,071	127,400	0	1,128,565
Michigan	13,590,202	1,178,966	9,447,230	30,619	1,007,927	1,318,105	545,276
Minnesota	5,628,502	803,407	3,319,226	526,044	433,684	138,040	408,101
Mississippi	2,278,909	332,886	1,521,393	138,093	98,552	36,361	151,624
Missouri	3,461,819	10,206	2,798,582	22,053	231,492	11,197	388,289
Montana	684,581	37,827	532,905	12,483	16,787	18,592	65,987
Nebraska	1,143,564	86,932	711,493	0	127,652	116,692	92,192
Nevada	1,424,642	495,286	842,706	16,788	46,658	3,468	14,900
New Hampshire	374,413	27,607	161,266	68,067	23,452	52,341	41,680
New Jersey	7,900,814	1,066,163	4,502,580	895,080	136,409	73,258	1,170,963
New Mexico	1,966,326	503,534	1,401,940	0	15,631	0	45,221
New York	25,189,620	740,373	11,695,745	8,915,800	73,066	641,383	2,394,554
North Carolina	6,665,456	474,653	4,744,042	488,064	166,649	538,464	253,584
North Dakota	437,194	42,846	293,463	1,193	50,383	20,443	28,866
Ohio	9,533,638	1,318,307	5,617,251	830,026	781,784	561,185	423,111
Oklahoma	2,448,562	23,914	1,986,515	24,985	197,749	73,747	101,069
Oregon	2,979,586	141,725	1,932,032	176	454,405	202,907	248,341
Pennsylvania	9,030,954	152,105	5,030,731	1,189,856	406,616	815,815	1,294,671
Rhode Island	503,523	40,200	437,474	3,096	0	0	4,314
South Carolina	2,366,681	341,767	1,775,486	16,216	7,073	66,302	159,837
South Dakota	336,695	24,141	250,143	1,173	19,525	173	41,531
Tennessee	3,262,616	286,641	2,149,549	289,268	271,513	508	264,995
Texas	11,797,328	53,668	10,156,864	492,642	28,764	450,170	614,063
Utah	1,446,538	0	1,265,860	12,330	57,424	39,349	71,554
Vermont	308,672	8,355	245,191	0	24,377	0	19,449
Virginia	4,296,733	23,636	2,985,891	295,949	175,862	169,488	645,493
Washington	5,339,678	135,549	4,189,586	7,201	378,457	72,644	526,153
West Virginia	1,254,636	16,659	1,171,559	0	0	7,517	58,901
Wisconsin	5,722,997	1,291,560	2,855,925	264,466	401,830	358,887	427,749
Wyoming	676,463	138,344	401,473	3,934	28,583	24,594	78,190

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 9.7

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

General local government support			Special Function				Miscellaneous and combined
State	Total		Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$252,102,458	\$20,019,771	\$156,954,115	\$31,180,345	\$10,707,338	\$10,432,529	\$18,911,693
Alabama	3,076,820	100,883	2,631,646	0	179,176	13,755	151,360
Alaska	1,057,577	63,246	642,456	0	34,311	58,394	152,410
Arizona	4,255,135	830,161	2,213,363	479,339	417,669	127,165	187,438
Arkansas	1,636,037	50,493	1,344,264	0	125,090	432	113,642
California	48,758,607	2,652,175	23,927,958	13,669,193	1,434,248	2,996,888	2,024,289
Colorado	2,849,915	20,824	1,850,753	485,246	221,641	30,203	233,579
Connecticut	2,424,347	138,965	1,761,708	171,070	19,919	76,209	256,476
Delaware	511,314	0	402,999	89	10,065	12,580	84,765
Florida	11,139,772	2,030,873	7,788,203	211,597	212,964	133,331	762,271
Georgia	5,285,164	0	4,640,470	0	9,510	379,034	256,150
Hawaii	144,333	101,180	0	0	0	14,156	16,582
Idaho	999,289	98,359	787,402	0	85,022	8,440	20,066
Illinois	8,549,064	1,061,536	5,005,506	914,803	509,094	76,132	980,163
Indiana	5,091,091	1,028,079	2,894,854	332,675	576,245	53,590	186,272
Iowa	2,672,320	161,506	1,845,726	12,025	336,673	79,506	200,824
Kansas	2,262,900	98,895	1,868,464	8,415	131,693	65,506	89,897
Kentucky	2,825,097	0	2,375,946	17,908	99,952	122,463	208,828
Louisiana	3,025,800	161,570	2,434,116	77,992	44,828	2,851	304,443
Maine	743,190	73,388	586,696	5,615	19,905	1,539	48,868
Maryland	3,238,258	52,939	2,130,010	0	379,791	274,100	401,418
Massachusetts	5,159,973	984,811	2,510,352	109,918	153,877	2,035	1,211,778
Michigan	13,299,101	1,252,245	8,921,622	41,871	1,050,919	1,369,649	594,712
Minnesota	6,068,273	1,063,182	3,563,933	455,169	496,295	176,846	312,848
Mississippi	2,506,429	352,790	1,703,851	76,468	111,145	39,013	223,162
Missouri	3,434,437	8,620	2,749,902	25,715	237,098	11,646	401,456
Montana	699,428	49,183	534,168	9,145	16,787	21,837	68,308
Nebraska	1,175,780	80,013	731,594	0	140,357	131,222	83,339
Nevada	1,624,270	514,046	1,013,056	18,612	47,991	3,962	21,589
New Hampshire	392,423	36,934	166,591	77,500	20,660	36,342	54,396
New Jersey	7,771,309	794,403	4,763,358	836,044	78,662	66,023	1,173,193
New Mexico	2,055,309	526,691	1,476,347	0	16,086	0	36,185
New York	25,417,231	623,502	11,622,280	8,859,253	72,652	698,466	2,586,476
North Carolina	6,653,195	474,656	4,858,907	526,113	118,052	447,074	228,393
North Dakota	411,331	29,791	286,966	728	43,577	16,048	34,221
Ohio	10,053,551	1,406,682	5,883,977	916,328	786,107	620,772	436,618
Oklahoma	2,536,908	25,378	2,038,925	7,180	213,859	67,608	142,833
Oregon	3,109,619	110,224	2,247,353	41,546	392,530	186,103	131,863
Pennsylvania	9,675,928	159,804	5,482,975	1,255,735	401,401	815,167	1,435,388
Rhode Island	505,323	40,200	438,224	1,950	0	0	5,283
South Carolina	2,720,441	579,924	1,869,169	5,629	22,164	71,156	172,399
South Dakota	369,368	48,653	251,065	478	18,510	212	50,431
Tennessee	3,517,419	293,646	2,259,338	299,431	283,592	909	380,503
Texas	12,364,495	56,042	10,606,677	643,058	40,827	421,363	596,524
Utah	1,526,766	0	1,419,098	13,445	0	40,226	53,484
Vermont	313,167	11,246	240,903	0	29,005	0	20,282
Virginia	4,462,682	26,437	3,091,726	319,884	190,194	173,121	661,264
Washington	5,429,938	123,706	4,308,394	5,260	393,929	74,346	494,616
West Virginia	1,325,430	15,369	1,238,839	0	0	7,517	63,705
Wisconsin	6,290,232	1,489,631	3,105,845	243,723	457,701	378,944	482,498
Wyoming	686,672	116,890	436,140	4,195	25,565	28,648	74,205

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: 1995 (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	\$240,978,128	\$3,616,831	\$123,386,131	\$102,313,058	\$2,356,025	\$9,306,083
Alabama	2,619,713	0	2,140,439	476,864	0	2,410
Alaska	1,095,556	101,012	0	919,231	0	75,313
Arizona	3,992,499	0	2,105,992	1,747,687	0	138,820
Arkansas	1,585,671	957	1,292,676	215,706	18,686	57,646
California	44,892,639	2,023,189	18,650,411	22,845,299	481,337	892,403
Colorado	2,702,979	7,048	1,729,062	931,526	35,343	0
Connecticut	2,408,985	0	20,453	2,181,232	0	207,300
Delaware	509,719	820	381,920	126,979	0	0
Florida	10,949,733	908	7,824,568	3,124,257	0	0
Georgia	4,849,875	0	4,331,266	446,320	10,020	62,269
Hawaii	144,145	11,868	0	117,665	0	14,612
Idaho	943,526	0	741,244	123,870	1,505	76,907
Illinois	7,989,026	2,174	4,781,918	2,319,778	475,911	409,245
Indiana	5,114,661	14,232	2,956,308	1,276,675	3,901	863,545
Iowa	2,586,535	34,667	1,793,061	543,060	0	215,747
Kansas	2,205,990	150	1,809,212	311,712	4,701	80,215
Kentucky	2,790,070	0	2,353,156	388,778	0	48,136
Louisiana	2,981,314	0	2,417,867	438,094	0	125,353
Maine	749,851	8,523	0	12,529	0	728,799
Maryland	3,073,888	0	0	3,031,702	0	42,186
Massachusetts	4,740,411	181,493	327,024	3,519,088	601,900	110,906
Michigan	13,590,202	62,079	9,447,230	3,777,243	984	302,666
Minnesota	5,628,502	0	3,305,452	2,148,374	36,291	138,385
Mississippi	2,278,909	0	1,514,736	754,373	0	9,800
Missouri	3,461,819	0	2,798,582	334,992	7,478	320,767
Montana	684,581	0	532,905	129,333	0	22,343
Nebraska	1,143,564	8,603	706,964	156,743	17,516	253,738
Nevada	1,424,642	4,836	842,706	574,007	1,253	1,840
New Hampshire	374,413	0	21,233	138,884	1,040	213,256
New Jersey	7,900,814	56,361	3,494,294	4,287,301	0	62,858
New Mexico	1,966,326	0	1,401,940	553,566	0	10,820
New York	25,189,620	728,699	6,564,421	17,822,266	16,045	58,189
North Carolina	6,665,456	0	0	6,647,852	0	17,604
North Dakota	437,194	0	293,366	140,138	3,368	322
Ohio	9,533,638	1,974	5,617,251	2,188,026	14,966	1,711,421
Oklahoma	2,448,562	40,583	1,985,487	349,535	5,259	67,698
Oregon	2,979,586	0	1,932,003	976,477	65,142	5,964
Pennsylvania	9,030,954	141,160	4,951,511	3,459,503	341,647	137,133
Rhode Island	503,523	18,439	27,123	456,095	0	1,866
South Carolina	2,366,681	0	1,774,420	588,773	1,253	2,235
South Dakota	336,695	9	250,143	78,843	0	7,700
Tennessee	3,262,616	142	12,886	3,220,665	19,305	9,618
Texas	11,797,328	1,157	10,154,926	690,006	5,827	945,412
Utah	1,446,538	21	1,265,860	173,358	0	7,299
Vermont	308,672	11,300	245,191	52,181	0	0
Virginia	4,296,733	414	0	4,284,081	12,238	0
Washington	5,339,678	30,088	4,175,142	955,953	162,446	16,049
West Virginia	1,254,636	0	1,171,559	72,505	378	10,194
Wisconsin	5,722,997	122,580	2,842,557	1,944,963	0	812,897
Wyoming	676,463	1,345	399,666	258,970	10,285	6,197

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 9.9

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1996
(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	\$252,102,458	\$3,896,667	\$130,727,489	\$106,126,017	\$2,316,399	\$9,035,886
Alabama	3,076,820	0	2,631,646	443,346	0	1,828
Alaska	1,057,577	106,760	0	874,798	0	76,019
Arizona	4,255,135	0	2,206,628	1,897,976	0	150,531
Arkansas	1,636,037	2,116	1,342,879	220,181	4,963	65,898
California	48,758,607	2,053,856	22,576,750	23,224,657	467,206	436,138
Colorado	2,849,915	7,669	1,850,042	961,159	31,045	0
Connecticut	2,424,347	0	15,039	2,223,834	0	185,474
Delaware	511,314	816	401,051	109,447	0	0
Florida	11,139,772	533	7,788,203	3,351,036	0	0
Georgia	5,285,164	0	4,640,470	544,470	15,117	85,107
Hawaii	144,333	12,415	0	118,404	0	13,514
Idaho	999,289	0	787,402	125,141	1,724	85,022
Illinois	8,549,064	1,830	4,986,511	2,708,829	460,533	391,361
Indiana	5,091,091	19,376	2,894,854	1,396,434	3,984	776,443
Iowa	2,672,320	36,060	1,845,726	608,450	0	182,084
Kansas	2,262,900	30	1,868,464	307,464	5,180	81,762
Kentucky	2,825,097	0	2,375,752	392,948	0	56,397
Louisiana	3,025,800	0	2,427,076	445,544	0	153,180
Maine	743,190	7,179	0	19,423	0	716,588
Maryland	3,238,258	0	0	3,193,220	0	45,038
Massachusetts	5,159,973	187,202	363,194	3,837,931	630,447	141,199
Michigan	13,299,101	68,083	8,921,622	4,004,788	812	303,796
Minnesota	6,068,273	0	3,533,807	2,364,394	42,037	128,035
Mississippi	2,506,429	0	1,694,201	787,067	0	25,161
Missouri	3,434,437	0	2,749,902	395,552	7,727	281,256
Montana	699,428	0	534,168	133,976	0	31,284
Nebraska	1,175,780	9,255	728,146	175,656	20,900	241,823
Nevada	1,624,270	5,014	1,013,056	603,128	1,106	1,966
New Hampshire	392,423	0	21,484	168,504	986	201,449
New Jersey	7,771,309	59,626	3,831,007	3,829,020	0	51,656
New Mexico	2,055,309	0	1,476,347	563,330	0	15,632
New York	25,417,231	954,602	5,664,685	18,722,610	17,299	58,035
North Carolina	6,653,195	0	0	6,612,717	35,056	5,422
North Dakota	411,331	0	286,927	120,098	3,957	349
Ohio	10,053,551	3,067	5,883,977	2,379,806	15,589	1,771,112
Oklahoma	2,536,908	41,125	2,037,931	377,518	5,319	75,015
Oregon	3,109,619	0	2,247,176	825,918	21,554	14,971
Pennsylvania	9,675,928	125,458	5,482,975	3,614,507	311,600	141,388
Rhode Island	505,323	19,666	27,123	454,498	0	4,036
South Carolina	2,720,441	0	1,868,103	849,203	1,206	1,929
South Dakota	369,368	19	251,065	104,107	1,128	13,049
Tennessee	3,517,419	0	135,493	3,358,914	13,772	9,240
Texas	12,364,495	4	10,605,274	692,713	4,838	1,061,666
Utah	1,526,766	513	1,419,098	107,155	0	0
Vermont	313,167	11,731	240,903	60,533	0	0
Virginia	4,462,682	56	0	4,450,614	12,012	0
Washington	5,429,938	29,687	4,305,788	905,905	170,992	17,566
West Virginia	1,325,430	0	1,238,839	69,601	351	16,639
Wisconsin	6,290,232	131,890	3,092,145	2,152,315	0	913,882
Wyoming	686,672	1,029	434,560	237,178	7,959	5,946

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: 1995
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States	\$215,558,360	\$202,485,216	\$31,943,573	\$114,944,717	\$10,343,972	\$19,418,924	\$13,073,144	\$895,877	\$8,195,565	\$582,687	\$877,595
Alabama	3,240,417	3,194,093	672,791	1,672,953	124,501	334,162	46,324	12,797	1,362	530	12,622
Alaska	980,048	975,299	142,394	319,895	35,073	230,531	4,749	3,066	0	117	0
Arizona	3,026,512	2,680,506	589,698	1,515,830	118,511	221,439	346,006	8,302	256,300	36,972	10,383
Arkansas	2,077,582	2,067,781	310,713	1,206,853	73,209	261,043	9,801	3,722	0	894	2,273
California	29,982,101	27,526,781	4,272,882	14,627,934	963,760	2,316,951	2,455,320	90,342	1,872,611	3,595	368,929
Colorado	2,682,929	2,665,637	750,796	1,258,001	209,067	233,603	17,292	2,841	0	0	13,712
Connecticut	2,760,735	2,755,363	247,266	1,675,156	150,150	423,624	5,372	3	0	0	0
Delaware	563,423	554,109	78,854	244,398	39,236	72,693	9,314	7,063	0	0	0
Florida	7,972,736	7,641,728	1,407,314	4,013,698	474,156	839,673	331,008	1,202	209,214	51,612	5,090
Georgia	5,223,660	5,161,823	865,950	2,927,753	264,487	614,941	61,837	18,138	0	0	28,021
Hawaii	1,138,457	1,119,860	200,369	484,883	68,462	174,583	18,597	894	0	0	0
Idaho	809,915	780,538	149,144	324,427	60,731	132,949	29,377	6	239	23,336	5,352
Illinois	8,165,665	7,769,786	1,326,702	4,433,091	380,707	825,791	395,879	15,167	292,875	0	46,710
Indiana	3,438,489	3,313,117	568,711	1,881,235	140,110	366,965	125,372	2,485	77,290	6,238	22,108
Iowa	2,188,545	2,092,946	419,082	900,064	192,324	288,750	95,599	1,493	44,989	42,931	4,295
Kansas	1,599,300	1,569,964	311,755	719,190	108,719	197,406	29,336	3,721	0	0	25,615
Kentucky	3,048,428	3,039,195	545,937	1,854,000	128,322	244,942	9,233	6,705	0	0	451
Louisiana	4,670,057	4,641,743	659,957	3,426,223	180,316	35,412	28,314	2,135	0	4,669	6
Maine	1,173,254	1,168,968	115,045	795,399	32,548	97,392	4,286	163	0	0	3,530
Maryland	3,110,667	3,012,763	543,432	1,505,905	178,467	357,154	97,904	19,408	1,116	29,860	15,881
Massachusetts	5,758,080	5,296,902	482,204	2,493,096	566,022	987,477	461,178	9,201	3,239	3,787	140
Michigan	7,518,487	7,130,450	1,253,049	4,003,380	621,681	568,956	388,037	23,107	51,461	214,188	49,347
Minnesota	3,569,252	3,394,295	598,097	1,977,470	142,385	263,743	174,957	3,807	126,559	14,277	24,998
Mississippi	2,556,495	2,448,280	450,050	1,440,029	96,072	199,852	108,215	5,863	96,437	39	2,213
Missouri	3,802,198	3,758,039	470,127	2,157,753	239,670	471,738	44,159	1,027	19	158	31,590
Montana	877,193	860,786	131,347	381,557	42,918	137,121	16,407	2,013	12,882	0	1,260
Nebraska	1,114,224	1,091,331	184,549	561,174	58,094	151,754	22,893	5,837	3,395	2,938	9,096
Nevada	781,752	736,337	125,920	343,269	31,545	128,120	45,415	6,991	21,964	876	5,465
New Hampshire	925,424	791,037	101,133	436,085	11,674	72,103	134,387	2,698	118,521	0	6,161
New Jersey	6,051,263	5,780,618	732,955	3,121,504	312,587	506,949	270,645	163,281	5,155	7,741	6,433
New Mexico	1,377,263	1,333,814	356,206	605,057	100,909	161,031	43,449	12,076	0	30,757	0
New York	26,918,482	21,683,105	1,923,524	15,818,773	771,080	843,464	5,235,377	152,090	4,169,288	0	50
North Carolina	5,474,923	5,045,039	869,561	2,706,387	196,818	719,951	429,884	5,783	386,785	1,278	10,639
North Dakota	691,864	660,330	130,254	271,593	20,710	126,307	31,534	99	13,160	0	13,468
Ohio	8,171,595	7,944,947	967,335	5,082,549	387,941	770,104	226,648	24,088	42,751	23,249	16,827

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1995—Continued

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
Oklahoma	2,050,805	1,981,946	416,454	1,067,524	87,981	229,294	68,859	17,131	1,304	724	16,870
Oregon	3,065,310	3,002,237	466,339	1,434,107	310,308	173,921	63,073	11,898	35,521	0	8,759
Pennsylvania	9,184,054	9,116,548	1,351,813	5,431,094	438,116	919,136	67,506	41,435	0	0	6,340
Rhode Island	1,193,087	1,141,086	109,729	628,481	57,728	172,313	52,001	93	0	0	1
South Carolina	3,069,085	2,953,211	513,457	1,743,483	158,127	245,005	115,874	25,984	49,586	7,315	115
South Dakota	665,042	658,424	88,722	302,568	35,165	130,959	6,618	127	0	3,102	2,519
Tennessee	4,044,934	3,992,241	550,151	2,445,937	150,454	333,123	52,693	15,514	10,141	5,245	11,448
Texas	12,680,852	12,321,844	2,412,555	7,030,865	707,411	1,078,963	359,008	67,957	287,222	1,809	1,012
Utah	1,498,486	1,452,695	346,375	699,254	87,678	114,258	45,791	30,880	3,818	113	3,100
Vermont	633,266	630,954	81,497	315,065	39,230	80,572	2,312	1,919	0	0	393
Virginia	3,474,279	3,295,701	808,094	1,497,599	132,974	386,945	178,578	28,276	0	50,983	35,724
Washington	3,976,651	3,923,311	795,626	1,838,021	409,168	482,237	53,340	20,340	0	0	4,591
West Virginia	2,001,039	1,986,763	299,668	1,141,931	58,293	284,007	14,276	2,012	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,765,756	3,544,568	677,087	2,023,386	131,657	290,618	221,188	2,129	361	12,321	41,378
Wyoming	814,299	796,377	70,903	158,838	16,720	118,899	17,922	12,568	0	1,033	2,680

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 9.11

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1996
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States	\$221,469,370	\$208,099,676	\$34,054,557	\$118,153,874	\$11,067,055	\$18,809,418	\$13,369,694	\$1,044,340	\$8,055,735	\$545,463	\$1,050,254
Alabama	3,347,019	3,301,279	723,876	1,694,792	119,688	354,226	45,740	12,738	90	416	13,705
Alaska	1,017,117	1,012,107	124,246	335,862	33,408	247,707	5,010	3,138	0	228	0
Arizona	3,104,914	2,766,925	596,568	1,567,041	132,423	268,376	337,989	9,195	219,076	48,830	27,579
Arkansas	2,162,774	2,155,511	329,787	1,283,820	54,361	263,240	7,263	1,405	0	839	2,033
California	29,087,230	26,731,454	4,505,294	14,657,427	1,037,054	1,985,970	2,355,776	101,083	1,670,291	2,772	457,781
Colorado	2,745,933	2,726,006	791,644	1,208,084	221,948	266,522	19,927	2,602	1	0	16,465
Connecticut	2,733,965	2,728,790	200,627	1,742,514	166,505	380,130	5,175	2	0	0	0
Delaware	661,888	633,141	81,492	279,426	38,789	93,371	28,747	26,631	0	0	0
Florida	8,493,292	8,171,025	1,544,897	4,264,157	533,825	865,265	322,267	1,344	213,179	50,377	0
Georgia	5,419,889	5,319,020	1,071,731	2,955,381	255,296	535,594	100,869	18,092	0	0	65,601
Hawaii	1,227,974	1,219,601	199,142	562,788	63,062	178,990	8,373	637	0	0	0
Idaho	850,239	843,660	181,979	373,605	67,085	103,078	6,579	23	508	2,472	3,456
Illinois	8,393,871	7,872,535	1,346,654	4,772,900	362,264	647,657	521,336	18,796	401,472	0	50,401
Indiana	3,750,143	3,624,675	588,172	2,118,682	143,114	407,295	125,468	2,874	73,263	5,509	27,198
Iowa	2,139,113	2,057,097	431,676	947,544	198,070	269,595	82,016	1,661	43,204	31,031	4,384
Kansas	1,694,054	1,657,544	338,378	653,904	109,078	230,666	36,510	4,073	0	0	32,437
Kentucky	3,152,055	3,141,272	621,463	1,873,961	148,131	261,610	10,783	7,647	0	0	108
Louisiana	4,110,590	4,084,300	704,436	2,801,347	184,760	42,537	26,290	4,000	0	4,760	6
Maine	1,245,305	1,242,324	138,937	793,221	30,126	148,294	2,981	124	0	0	1,792
Maryland	3,239,651	3,125,631	568,258	1,566,293	243,375	358,285	114,020	21,712	1,480	29,225	23,351
Massachusetts	5,827,457	5,353,617	548,577	2,460,123	612,815	884,014	473,840	9,618	6,116	4,121	220
Michigan	7,759,959	7,313,069	1,414,433	3,582,270	972,619	607,817	446,890	24,219	68,483	218,285	64,307
Minnesota	3,619,824	3,461,309	597,186	2,073,823	164,440	244,041	158,515	2,293	119,622	13,083	16,653
Mississippi	2,696,263	2,607,778	463,127	1,533,763	114,931	227,052	88,485	5,735	74,820	496	1,008
Missouri	3,710,742	3,690,288	474,476	2,151,228	243,201	398,736	20,454	1,515	20	148	16,469
Montana	991,179	976,640	151,263	470,517	43,345	169,357	14,539	569	13,105	0	552
Nebraska	1,189,563	1,163,815	204,866	606,761	70,723	162,500	25,748	6,561	3,422	1,818	11,314
Nevada	804,368	763,956	131,654	366,216	43,111	117,746	40,412	6,962	21,052	527	4,869
New Hampshire	1,011,082	862,047	88,190	464,579	14,993	86,587	149,035	3,670	133,392	0	5,536
New Jersey	6,663,301	6,423,761	798,425	3,250,972	321,861	527,094	239,540	148,867	8,782	0	3,403
New Mexico	1,793,798	1,749,027	359,137	974,872	104,690	197,802	44,771	12,213	0	31,560	0
New York	27,668,376	22,372,556	2,092,517	16,125,497	857,034	773,352	5,295,820	189,742	4,110,461	2,829	75
North Carolina	5,758,009	5,299,884	866,015	3,124,681	135,377	668,886	458,125	7,220	402,028	1,991	20,542
North Dakota	660,161	631,243	122,756	262,457	18,357	114,311	28,918	206	12,814	0	11,753
Ohio	8,726,104	8,484,896	1,043,923	5,276,200	417,032	679,403	241,208	64,269	11,670	22,632	25,320

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1996—Continued

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government					From local government				
		Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
Oklahoma	2,197,345	2,119,474	445,516	1,077,487	93,563	283,166	77,871	19,287	823	316	18,323
Oregon	3,333,928	3,267,041	482,190	1,687,301	271,671	219,680	66,887	14,318	41,229	0	7,639
Pennsylvania	9,150,973	9,063,028	1,376,472	5,634,939	447,130	683,441	87,945	43,669	0	0	5,723
Rhode Island	1,110,389	1,053,006	115,038	580,703	58,348	165,234	57,383	41	0	0	63
South Carolina	3,187,100	3,062,261	557,882	1,777,987	171,417	242,368	124,839	28,472	53,684	7,222	280
South Dakota	694,625	686,859	93,114	280,765	37,221	146,760	7,766	38	0	3,067	3,234
Tennessee	4,726,180	4,688,523	552,723	3,134,118	154,787	353,382	37,657	15,761	0	879	11,847
Texas	13,077,010	12,612,170	2,576,224	6,972,248	657,858	1,303,845	464,840	114,245	347,158	1,701	1,000
Utah	1,757,090	1,711,681	544,092	695,086	113,079	145,867	45,409	32,240	4,006	160	3,511
Vermont	650,350	646,815	87,757	311,748	54,949	81,911	3,535	2,619	0	0	916
Virginia	3,514,798	3,377,115	850,578	1,610,348	133,520	349,603	137,683	12,046	0	43,556	29,778
Washington	3,890,578	3,834,251	828,155	1,898,336	370,355	363,352	56,327	25,370	0	0	3,796
West Virginia	2,093,978	2,078,739	359,349	1,139,040	73,931	287,020	15,239	1,702	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,860,097	3,578,244	674,689	2,018,404	134,370	301,075	281,853	2,279	484	13,219	54,641
Wyoming	767,727	752,686	64,976	158,656	17,965	115,608	15,041	10,817	0	1,394	1,185

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

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.

For additional information on Chapter Ten contact Mary Kyser, at The Council of State Governments, (606) 244-8238 or E-mail: mkyser@csg.org.



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 capital (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	242-7100
Alaska, State of	State Capitol	Juneau	99801	907	465-4648
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	657-9900
Colorado, State of	State Capitol	Denver	80203	303	866-5000
Connecticut, State of	State Capitol	Hartford	06106	860	240-0100
Delaware, State of	Legislative Hall	Dover	19903	850	739-4000
Florida, State of	The Capitol	Tallahassee	32399	904	488-4441
Georgia, State of	State Capitol	Atlanta	30334	404	656-2000
Hawaii, State of	State Capitol	Honolulu	96813	808	587-0478
Idaho, State of	State Capitol	Boise	83720	208	334-2000
Illinois, State of	State Capitol	Springfield	62706	217	782-2000
Indiana, State of	State House	Indianapolis	46204	317	232-1000
Iowa, State of	State Capitol	Des Moines	50319	515	281-5011
Kansas, State of	State Capitol	Topeka	66612	785	296-0111
Kentucky, Commonwealth of	State Capitol	Frankfort	40601	502	564-2611
Louisiana, State of	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	504	342-4479
Maine, State of	State House Station	Augusta	04333	207	582-9500
Maryland, State of	State House	Annapolis	21401	410	841-3000
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of	State House	Boston	02133	617	722-2000
Michigan, State of	State Capitol	Lansing	48909	517	373-0184
Minnesota, State of	State Capitol	St. Paul	55515	612	296-6013
Mississippi, State of	New Capitol	Jackson	39215	601	359-3770
Missouri, State of	State Capitol	Jefferson City	65101	573	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	687-5670
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	956-4600
New York, State of	State Capitol	Albany	12224	518	455-2800
North Carolina, State of	State Capitol	Raleigh	27601	919	733-4111
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	986-1848
Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of	Main Capitol Building	Harrisburg	17120	717	787-2121
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, State of	State House	Providence	02903	401	277-2653
South Carolina, State of	State House	Columbia	29211	803	212-6200
South Dakota, State of	State Capitol	Pierre	57501	605	773-3011
Tennessee, State of	State Capitol	Nashville	37243	615	741-2001
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	266-0382
Wyoming, State of	State Capitol	Cheyenne	82002	307	777-7220
District of Columbia	District Building	. . .	20004	202	724-8000
American Samoa, Territory of	Maota Fono	Pago Pago	96799	684	633-4116
Guam, Territory of	Congress Building	Agana	96910	671	472-8931
No. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of	Civic Center Building	Saipan	96950	670	664-0992
Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of	The Capitol	San Juan	00901	787	724-2030
U.S. Virgin Islands, Territory of	Capitol Building	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	00801	809	774-0880

(a) In some instances the name is not official.

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	June 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 Islands .....	...	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	9	Montgomery	187,106	3	Birmingham	265,968
Alaska	586,412	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	52,078	27	2,350,725	33	2.8	45.14	4	Little Rock	175,795	1	Little Rock	175,795
California	158,648	3	29,760,021	1	25.7	190.80	52	Sacramento	369,365	7	Los Angeles	3,485,398
Colorado	104,247	8	3,294,394	26	14.0	31.76	6	Denver	467,610	1	Denver	467,610
Connecticut	5,009	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	59,937	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	210	47	1,108,229	41	14.9	172.53	1	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	58,110	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	47,715	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	77,355	15	1,578,385	36	0.5	20.53	3	Lincoln	191,972	2	Omaha	335,795
Nevada	110,540	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	7,468	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	49,576	30	17,990,455	2	2.5	380.96	30	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	97,060	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	31,113	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	41,220	34	4,877,185	17	6.2	118.32	9	Nashville	488,374	2	Memphis	610,337
Texas	262,017	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	9,609	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	24,231	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	63	...	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	105	...	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	131	...	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.

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	<i>Alabama</i>
Insect	Monarch Butterfly
Rock	Marble
Entered the Union	December 14, 1918
Capital	Montgomery

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Fob James, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	Don Siegelman
Secretary of State	Jim Bennett
Attorney General	Bill Pryor
Treasurer	Lucy Baxley
Treasurer	Pat Duncan
Commr. of Agriculture & Industries	Jack Thompson

SUPREME COURT

Perry Hooper, Sr., Chief Justice
Hugh Maddox
Terry Butts
Reneau P. Almon
Janie L. Shores
Gorman Houston
H. Mark Kennedy
Ralph D. Cook
Harold See

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Governor Don Siegelman
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Dewayne Freeman
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	4,273,084
Rank in Nation	22nd
Density per square mile	79.62
Number of Representatives 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	<i>Alaska's Flag</i>
Fish	King Salmon
Fossil	Willow 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

Warren W. Matthews, Chief Justice
Alexander O. Bryner
Allen I. Compton
Robert L. Eastaugh
Dana Fabe

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Mike Miller
Secretary of the Senate	Nancy Quinto

Speak of the House	Gail Phillips
Chief Clerk of the House	Suzi Lowell

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	586,412
Rank in Nation	1st
Population	607,007
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	<i>Ditat Deus (God Enriches)</i>
Flower	Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus
Bird	Cactus Wren
Tree	Palo Verde
Songs	<i>Arizona March Song and Arizona</i>
Gemstone	Turquoise
Official Neckwear	Bola Tie
Entered the Union	February 14, 1912
Capital	Phoenix

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Jane Dee Hull
Secretary of State	Betsy Bayless
Attorney General	Grant Woods
Treasurer	Tony West
Supt. of Public Instruction	Lisa Graham Keegan
Mine Inspector	Douglas Martin

SUPREME COURT

Thomas A. Zlaket, Chief Justice
James Moeller, Vice Chief Justice
Stanley Feldman
Frederick J. Martone
Charles E. Jones

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Brenda Burns
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John Wettaw
Secretary of the Senate	Shirley L. Wheaton
Speaker of the House	Jeff Groscoast
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Joe Hart
Chief clerk of the House	Norman Moore

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	113,642
Rank in Nation	6th
Population	4,428,068
Rank in Nation	24th
Density per square mile	32.25
Number Representatives 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	<i>Regnat Populus (The People Rule)</i>
Flower	Apple Blossom
Bird	Mockingbird
Tree	Pine
Song	<i>Arkansas</i>
Gem	Diamond
Entered the Union	June 15, 1836
Capital	Little Rock

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Mike Huckabee
Lieutenant Governor	Winthrop Rockefeller
Secretary of State	Sharon Priest
Attorney General	Winston Bryant
Treasurer	Jimmie Lou Fisher
Auditor	Gus Wingfield
Land Commr.	Charlie Daniels

SUPREME COURT

W. H. Arnold, Chief Justice
David Newbern
Tom Glaze
Donald L. Corbin
Robert L. Brown
Annabell Clinton Brown
Ray Thornton

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Wayne Dowd
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)	52,078
Rank in Nation	27th
Population	2,509,793
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

California

Nickname	The Golden State
Motto	<i>Eureka</i> (I Have Found It)
Animal	Grizzly Bear
Flower	Golden Poppy
Bird	California Valley Quail
Tree	California Redwood
Song	<i>I Love You, California</i>
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 Lungren
Treasurer	Matthew K. Fong
Controller	Kathleen Connell
Insurance Commissioner	Charles W. Quackenbush
Supt. of Public Instruction	Delaine Eastin

SUPREME COURT

Ronald M. George, Chief Justice
Stanley Mosk
Joyce Kennard
Marvin R. Baxter
Katherine M. Werdeger
Ming W. Chin
Janice Rogers Brown

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Bill Lockyear
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John Burton
Secretary of the Senate	Gregory Schmidt
Speaker of the Assembly	Cruz M. Bustamonte
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Shiela James Kuehl
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	E. Dotson Wilson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	158,648
Rank in Nation	3rd
Population	31,878,234
Rank in Nation	1st
Density per Square Mile	190.80
Number of Representatives 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	<i>Nil Sine Numine</i> (Nothing Without Providence)
Flower	Columbine
Bird	Lark Bunting
Tree	Blue Spruce
Song	<i>Where the Columbines Grow</i>
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 A. Norton
Treasurer	Bill Owens

SUPREME COURT

Anthony F. Vollack, Chief Justice
Mary J. Mullarkey
Gregory K. Scott
Rebecca L. Kourlis
Gregory J. Hobbs, Jr.
Alex J. Martinez
Michael L. Bender

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	Chuck Berry
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Tony Grampas
Chief Clerk of the House	Judy Rodrigue

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	104,247
Rank in Nation	8th
Population	3,822,676
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	Paul J. Sylvester
Comptroller	Nancy Wyman

SUPREME COURT

Robert J. Callahan, Chief Justice
David M. Borden
Robert I. Berdon
Flemming L. Norcott, Jr.
Joette Katz
Richard N. Palmer
Francis M. McDonald, Jr.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. M. Jodi Rell
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Kevin B. Sullivan
Clerk of the Senate	Thomas P. Sheridan

Speaker of the House	Thomas D. Ritter
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	David Pudlin
Deputy Speakers	
of the House	Joan V. Hartley, Wade A. Hyslop, Jr.
Clerk of the House	Garey E. Coleman

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	5,009
Rank in Nation	48th
Population	3,274,238
Rank in Nation	27th
Density per square mile	678.40
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Hartford
Population	39,739
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	Thomas R. 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	Thomas B. Sharp
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	724,842
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

Florida

Nickname	The Sunshine State
Motto	<i>In God We Trust</i>
Animal	Florida Panther
Flower	Orange Blossom
Bird	Mockingbird
Tree	Sabal Palmetto Palm
Song	<i>The Swanee River (Old Folks at Home)</i>
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 B. Mortham
Attorney General	Robert A. Butterworth
Treasurer/Insurance Commr.	Bill Nelson
Comptroller	Robert F. Milligan
Commr. of Education	Frank T. Brogan
Commr. of Agriculture	Bob Crawford

SUPREME COURT

Gerald Kogan, Chief Justice
Ben F. Overton
Leander J. Shaw
Major B. Harding
Charles T. Wells
Harry Lee Anstead
Barbara J. Tariente

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Toni Jennings
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Roberto Casas
Secretary of the Senate	Faye Blanton
Speaker of the House	Daniel Webster
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Louis Marsa
Clerk of the House	John B. Phelps

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	53,937
Rank in Nation	26th
Population	14,399,985
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	<i>Wisdom, Justice and Moderation</i>
Flower	Cherokee Rose
Bird	Brown Thrasher
Tree	Live Oak
Song	<i>Georgia on My Mind</i>
Butterfly	Tiger Swallowtail
Insect	Honeybee
Fish	Largemouth Bass
Entered the Union	January 2, 1788
Capital	Atlanta

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Zell Miller
Lieutenant Governor	Pierre Howard
Secretary of State	Lewis A. Massey
Attorney General	Thurbert E. Baker
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 S. Fletcher
Leah J. Sears
Carol W. Hunstein
George H. Carley
Hugh P. Thompson
P. Harris Hines

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Pierre Howard
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Sonny Perdue
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	7,353,225
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 *Kukue 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 T. Moon, Chief Justice
 Robert G. Klein
 Steven H. Levinson
 Paula A. Nakayama
 Mario R. Ramil

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Norman Mizuguchi
 Vice President of the Senate Andrew Levin
 Clerk of the Senate Paul T. Kawaguchi

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 1,183,723
 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 Philip E. Bratt
 Lieutenant Governor C.L. Otter
 Secretary of State Pete T. Cennarus
 Attorney General Alan G. Lance
 Treasurer Lydia Justice Edwards
 Auditor J.D. Williams
 Supt of Public Instruction Anne C. Fox

SUPREME COURT

Linda Copple Trout, Chief Justice
 Byron J. Johnson
 Cathy R. Silak
 Gerald F. Schroeder
 Jesse R. Walters

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 Pam Juker-Miller

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 82,751
 Rank in Nation 11th
 Population 1,189,251
 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

Illinois

Nickname	The Prairie State
Motto	<i>State Sovereignty-National Union</i>
Animal	White-tailed Deer
Flower	Native Violet
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	White Oak
Song	<i>Illinois</i>
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 H. Ryan, Sr.
Attorney General	Jim Ryan
Treasurer	Judy Baar Topinka
Comptroller	Loleta A. Didrickson

SUPREME COURT

Charles E. Freeman, Chief Justice
 Benjamin Miller
 Michael A. Bilandic
 James D. Heiple
 Moses W. Harrison, II
 Mary Ann G. McMorrow
 John L. Nickels

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	James Philip
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Jim Harry
Speaker of the House	Michael Modigan
Chief Clerk of the House	Tim Mapes

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	55,593
Rank in Nation	24th
Population	11,846,544
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	<i>Crossroads of America</i>
Flower	Peony
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	Tulip Poplar
Song	<i>On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away</i>
Poem	<i>Indiana</i> by Franklin Maples
Stone	Limestone
Entered the Union	December 11, 1816
Capital	Indianapolis

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Frank O'Bannon
Lieutenant Governor	Joe Kernan
Secretary of State	Sue Ann Gilroy
Attorney General	Jeffrey A. Modisett
Treasurer	Joyce Brinkman
Auditor	Morris Wooden
Supt. of Public Instruction	Suellen Reed

SUPREME COURT

Randall T. Shepard, Chief Justice
 Myra C. Selby
 Frank Sullivan Jr.
 Ted Boehm
 Brent E. Dickson

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Joe Kernan
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert D. Garton
Principal Secretary of the Senate	Carolyn J. Tinkle
Speaker of the House	John Gregg
Principal Clerk of the House	Matt Pierce

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	35,870
Rank in Nation	38th
Population	5,840,528
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	<i>Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We will Maintain</i>
Flower	Wild Rose
Bird	Eastern Goldfinch
Tree	Oak
Song	<i>The Song of Iowa</i>
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 D. Pate
Attorney General	Tom Miller
Treasurer	Michael L. Fitzgerald
Auditor	Richard D. Johnson
Commr. of Agriculture	Dale Cochran

SUPREME COURT

Arthur A. McGiverin, Chief Justice
David Harris
Jerry L. Larson
James H. Carter
Louis A. Lavorato
Linda K. Neuman
Bruce M. Snell, Jr.
James Andreasen
Marsha K. Ternus

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Joy C. Corning
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Don Redfern
Secretary of the Senate	Mary Pat Gunderson
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 mile)	55,875
Rank in Nation	23rd
Population	2,851,792
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	<i>Ad Astra per Aspera</i> (To the Stars through Difficulties)
Animal	American Buffalo
Flower	Wild Native Sunflower
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	Cottonwood
Song	<i>Home on the Range</i>
Reptile	Ornate Box Turtle
Insect	Honeybee
Entered the Union	January 21, 1861
Capital	Topeka

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Bill Graves
Lieutenant Governor	Gary Sherrer
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
Fred N. Six
Bob Abbott
Robert E. Davis
Edward Larson

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Dick Bond
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Alicia Laing Salisbury
Principal Secretary of the Senate	Pat Saville
Speaker of the House	Tim Shallenburger
Chief Clerk of the House	Susan Wagle
Principal Clerk of the House	Janet E. Jones

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	81,823
Rank in Nation	13th
Population	2,572,150
Rank in Nation	32nd
Density per square mile	30.28
Number of Representatives in Congress	4
Capital City	Topeka
Population	119,833
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Wichita
Population	304,001
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	34

Kentucky

Nickname	The Bluegrass State
Motto	<i>United We Stand, Divided We Fall</i>
Animal	Gray Squirrel
Flower	Goldenrod
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	Tulip Poplar
Song	<i>My Old Kentucky Home</i>
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
William S. Cooper
J. Williams Graves
Martin E. Johnstone
Janet L. Stumbo
Joseph E. Lambert
Donald C. Wintersheimer

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Larry Saunders
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Walter Blevins, Jr.
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	3,883,723
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	<i>Union, Justice and Confidence</i>
Flower	Magnolia
Bird	Eastern Brown Pelican
Tree	Bald Cypress
Songs	<i>Give Me Louisiana</i> and <i>You Are My Sunshine</i>
Crustacean	Crawfish
Dog	Catahoula Leopard
Entered the Union	April 30, 1812
Capital	Baton Rouge

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Mike Foster, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	Kathleen B. Blanco
Secretary of State	W. Fox McKeithen
Attorney General	Richard D. Ieyoub, Jr.
Treasurer	Ken 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
Harry T. Lemmon
Chet D. Traylor
Walter F. Marcus, Jr.
Catherine D. Kimball
Jeffrey P. Victory
Bernette Joshua Johnson

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Randy Ewing
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Dennis E. Bagneris, Sr.
Secretary of Senate	Michael S. Baer, III
Speaker of the House	H. B. Downer, Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	C. Bruneau, Jr.
Clerk of the House	Alfred W. Speer

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	43,566
Rank in Nation	33rd
Population	4,350,579
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	<i>Dirigo</i> (I Direct or I Lead)
Animal	Moose
Flower	White Pine Cone and Tassel
Bird	Chickadee
Tree	White Pine
Song	<i>State of Maine Song</i>
Fish	Landlocked Salmon
Mineral	Tourmaline
Entered the Union	March 15, 1820
Capital	Augusta

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Angus S. King, Jr.
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SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Daniel E. Wathen, Chief Justice
 Robert W. Clifford
 Howard H. Dana, Jr.
 Kermit V. Lipez
 David G. Roberts
 Paul L. Rudman
 Leigh Saufley

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Mark W. Lawrence
Secretary of the Senate	Joy J. O'Brien

Speaker of the House	Elizabeth H. Mitchell
Clerk of the House	Joseph W. Mayo

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	30,865
Rank in Nation	39th
Population	1,243,316
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	<i>Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine</i> (Manly deeds, Womanly Words)
Flower	Black-eyed Susan
Bird Baltimore Oriole	
Song	<i>Maryland My Maryland</i>
Dog Chesapeake Bay Retriever	
Boat The Skipjack	
Fish Striped Bass	
Entered the Union	April 28, 1788
Capital	Annapolis

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Parris N. Glendening
Lieutenant Governor	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Secretary of State	John T. Willis
Attorney General	J. Joseph Curran, Jr.
Treasurer	Richard N. Dixon

COURT OF APPEALS

Robert M. Bell, Chief Judge
 John C. Eldridge
 Lawrence F. Rodowsky
 Howard S. Chasanow
 Irma S. Raker
 Alan M. Wilner
 1 Vacancy

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	William B.C. Addison, Jr.
Speaker of the House	Casper R. Taylor
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Thomas E. Dewberry
Chief Clerk of the House	Mary Monahan

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	9,775
Rank in Nation	42nd
Population	5,071,604
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

Massachusetts

Nickname	The Bay State
Motto	<i>Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem</i> (By the Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only Under Liberty)
Animal	Morgan Horse
Flower	Mayflower
Bird	Chickadee
Tree	American Elm
Song	<i>All Hail to Massachusetts</i>
Fish	Cod
Marine Mammal	Right Whale
Insect	Ladybug
Dog	Boston Terrier
Beverage	Cranberry Juice
Gem	Rhodonite
Mineral	Babingtonite
Entered the Union	February 6, 1788
Capital	Boston

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Argeo Paul Cellucci
Lieutenant Governor	Vacant
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

Herbert P. Wilkins, Chief Justice
Ruth I. Abrams
Neil L. Lynch
John M. Greaney
Charles Fried
Margaret Marshall
Roderick L. Ireland

GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate	Thomas F. Birmingham
Clerk of the Senate	Edward B. O'Neill
Speaker of the House	Thomas M. Finneran
Clerk of the House	Robert E. MacQueen

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	7,838
Rank in Nation	45th
Population	6,092,352
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	<i>Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice</i> (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

Conrad L. Mallett, Jr., Chief Justice
James H. Brickley
Michael Cavanagh
Patricia J. Boyle
Elizabeth A. Weaver
Marilyn Kelly
Clifford W. Taylor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Connie Binsfeld
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John J. H. Schwarz
Secretary of the Senate	Carol Morey Viventi
Speaker of the House	Curtis Hertel
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Raymond M. Murphy
Clerk of the House	Mary Kay Scullion

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	58,110
Rank in Nation	22nd
Population	9,594,300
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 H. Carlson
Lieutenant Governor	Joanne Benson
Secretary of State	Joan Anderson Growe
Attorney General	Hubert H. Humphrey, III
Treasurer	Michael A. McGrath
Auditor	Judith H. Dutcher

SUPREME COURT

Kathleen A. Blatz, Chief Justice
 Esther M. Tomljanovich
 Sandra S. Gardebring
 Alan C. Page
 Paul Anderson
 Edward Stringer
 James H. Gilbert

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Allan H. Spear
Secretary of the Senate	Patrick E. Flahaven
Speaker of the House	Phil Carruthers
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Joe Opatz, Linda Wejman
Chief Clerk of the House	Edward A. Burdick

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	79,617
Rank in Nation	14th
Population	4,657,758
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 G. Bennett
State Auditor	Phil Bryant
Commr. of Agriculture	Lester Spell
Commr. of Insurance	George Dale

SUPREME COURT

Lenore L. Prather, Chief Justice
 Michael Sullivan
 Edwin Lloyd Pittman
 Fred L. Banks, Jr.
 Chuck R. McRae
 James L. Roberts, Jr.
 James W. Smith, Jr.
 Michael P. Mills
 William Waller, Jr.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Ronnie Musgrove
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Tommy Gollott
Secretary of the Senate	Amy Tuck

Speaker of the House	Tim Ford
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Robert G. Clark
Clerk of the House	Charles J. Jackson, Jr.

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	47,715
Rank in Nation	31st
Population	2,716,115
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

Missouri

Nickname	The Show Me State
Motto	<i>Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto</i> (The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law)
Flower	White Hawthorn Blossom
Bird	Bluebird
Insect	Honeybee
Tree	Flowering Dogwood
Song	<i>Missouri Waltz</i>
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 B. Wilson
Secretary of State	Rebecca Cook
Attorney General	Jeremiah W. Nixon
Treasurer	Bob Holden
Auditor	Margaret B. Kelly

SUPREME COURT

Duane Benton, Chief Justice
William Ray Price, Jr.
Stephen N. Limbaugh, Jr.
Edward D. Robinson, Jr.
Ann K. Covington
John C. Holstein
Ronnie L. White

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Roger B. Wilson
President Pro Tem of the Senate	William P. McKenna
Secretary of the Senate	Terry L. Spieler
Speaker of the House	Steve Gaw
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Jim Kreider
Chief Clerk of the House	Anne Walker

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	68,898
Rank in Nation	18th
Population	5,358,692
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	<i>Oro y Plata</i> (Gold and Silver)
Animal	Grizzly Bear
Flower	Bitterroot
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	Ponderosa Pine
Song	<i>Montana</i>
State Ballad	<i>Montana Melody</i>
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	Judy Martz
Secretary of State	Mike Cooney
Attorney General	Joseph P. Mazurek
Auditor	Mark O'Keefe
Supt. of Public Instruction	Nancy Keenan

SUPREME COURT

Jean Turnage, Chief Justice
Karla M. Gray
William Leaphart
William E. Hunt
James C. Nelson
Terry Trieweller
James Raguier

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Gary C. Aklestad
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Bruce D. Crippen
Secretary of the Senate	Rosana Skelton
Speaker of the House	John A. Mercer
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Marian W. Hanson
Chief Clerk of the House	Marilyn Miller

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	145,556
Rank in Nation	4th
Population	879,372
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	<i>Equality Before the Law</i>
Mammal	White-tailed Deer
Flower	Goldenrod
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	Western Cottonwood
Song	<i>Beautiful Nebraska</i>
Insect	Honeybee
Gemstone	Blue Agate
Entered the Union	March 1, 1867
Capital	Lincoln

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Ben 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
John F. Wright
William Connolly
John Gerrard
Kenneth C. Stephan
Michael McCormick

UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature	Lt. Gov. Kim Robak
Speaker of the Legislature	Doug Kristensen
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)	77,355
Rank in Nation	15th
Population	1,652,093
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	<i>All for Our Country</i>
Animal	Desert Bighorn sheep
Flower	Sagebrush
Bird	Mountain Bluebird
Tree	Bristlecone Pine and Single-leaf Pinon
Song	<i>Home Means Nevada</i>
Fish	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout
Fossil	Ichtyosaur
Entered the Union	October 31, 1864
Capital	Carson City

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Bob Miller
Lieutenant Governor	Lonnie Hammargren
Secretary of State	Dean Heller
Attorney General	Frankie Sue Del Papa
Treasurer	Robert L. Seale
Controller	Darrel Daines

SUPREME COURT

Charles E. Springer, Chief Justice
Miriam Shearing
Robert E. Rose
C. Cliff Young
Bill Maupin

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
Speaker of the Assembly	Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Jan Evans
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	Linda Alden

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	110,540
Rank in Nation	7th
Population	1,603,163
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

New Hampshire

Nickname	The Granite State
Motto	<i>Live Free or Die</i>
Animal	White-tailed Deer
Flower	Purple Lilac
Bird	Purple Finch
Tree	White Birch
Song	<i>Old New Hampshire</i>
Insect	Ladybug
Gem	Smoky Quartz
Entered the Union	June 21, 1788
Capital	Concord

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIAL

Governor Jeanne Shaheen

SUPREME COURT

David A. Brock, Chief Justice
William R. Johnson
W. Stephen Thayer, III
Sherman D. Horton, Jr.
John T. Broderick, Jr.

GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate Joseph L. Delahunt
Clerk of the Senate Gloria M. Randlett

Speaker of the House Donna Sytek
Deputy Speaker of the House Donnalee Lozeau
Clerk of the House Karen O. Wadsworth

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	8,969
Rank in Nation	44th
Population	1,162,481
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	<i>Liberty and Prosperity</i>
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 T. Whitman

SUPREME COURT

Deborah Poritz, Chief Justice
Alan B. Handler
Stewart G. Pollock
Daniel J. O'Hern
Marie L. Garibaldi
Gary S. Stein
James H. Coleman, Jr.

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Donald T. DiFrancesco
President Pro Tem of the Senate Joseph A. Paliaia
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)	7,468
Rank in Nation	46th
Population	7,987,933
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	<i>Crescit Eundo</i> (It Grows As It Goes)
Flower	Yucca (Our Lord's Candles)
Bird	Chaparral Bird
Tree	Pinon
Songs	<i>Asi es Nuevo Mexico and</i> <i>O, Fair New Mexico</i>
Gem	Turquoise
Fossil	Coelophysis Dinosaur
Animal	Black Bear
Entered the Union	January 6, 1912
Capital	Sante 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

Gene E. Franchini, Chief Justice
Joseph E. Baca
Richard E. Ransom
Patricio Serna
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 Larrogoite
Speaker of the House	Raymond G. Sanchez
Chief Clerk of the House	Stephen R. Arias

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	121,364
Rank in Nation	5th
Population	1,713,407
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

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	George E. Pataki
Lieutenant Governor	Betsy McCaughey Ross
Attorney General	Dennis C. Vacco
Comptroller	H. Carl McCall

COURT OF APPEALS

Judith S. Kaye, Chief Judge
Vito J. Titone
Joseph W. Bellacosa
George Bundy Smith
Howard A. Levine
Carmen Beaucamp Ciparick
Richard Wesley

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Betsy McCaughey Ross
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Joseph L. Bruno
Secretary of the Senate	Stephen F. Sloan
Speaker of the Assembly	Sheldon Silver
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Elizabeth A. Connelly
Clerk of the Assembly	Francine Misasi

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	49,576
Rank in Nation	30th
Population	18,184,774
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

*unofficial

North Carolina

Nickname	The Tar Heel State and Old North State
Motto	<i>Esse Quam Videri</i> (To Be Rather Than to Seem)
Flower	Dogwood
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	Long Leaf Pine
Song	<i>The Old North State</i>
Mammal	Grey Squirrel
Dog	Plott Hound
Beverage	Milk
Vegetable	Sweet Potato
Entered the United States	November 21, 1789
Capital	Raleigh

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	James B. Hunt, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	Dennis A. Wicker
Secretary of State	Elaine Marshall
Attorney General	Michael F. Easley
Treasurer	Harlan E. Boyles
Auditor	Ralph Campbell
Supt. of Public Instruction	Mike Ward
Commr. of Agriculture	James A. Graham
Commr. of Labor	Ardis Watkins
Commr. of Insurance	James E. Long

SUPREME COURT

Burley B. Mitchell, Jr., Chief Justice
Henry E. Frye
John Webb
Willis P. Whichard
Sarah Parker
I. Beverly Lake Jr.
Robert F. Orr

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Dennis A. Wicker
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Marc Basnight
Principal Clerk of the Senate	Janet Pruitt

Speaker of the House	Harold J. Brubaker
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Stephen W. Wood
Principal Clerk of the House	Denise G. Weeks

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	48,718
Rank in Nation	29th
Population	7,322,870
Rank in Nation	10th
Density per square mile	136.6
Number of Representatives 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	<i>Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable</i>
Flower	Wild Prairie Rose
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	American Elm
Song	<i>North Dakota Hymn</i>
March	<i>Spirit of the Land</i>
Fossil	Teredo Petrified Wood
Fish	Northern Pike
Entered the Union	November 2, 1889
Capital	Bismarck

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Edward T. 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	Roger Johnson
Commr. of Labor	Craig Hagen
Commr. of Insurance	Glenn Pomoroy
Tax Commissioner	Rick Clayburgh

SUPREME COURT

Gerald W. VandeWalle, Chief Justice
Herbert L. Meschke
William A. Neumann
Dale V. Sandstrom
Mary Muehlen Maring

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Rosemarie Myrdal
President Pro Tem of the Senate	David Nething
Secretary of the Senate	William Parker

Speaker of the House	Mike Timm
Chief Clerk of the House	Roy Gilbreath

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	68,994
Rank in Nation	17th
Population	643,539
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	<i>With God, All Things Are Possible</i>
Animal	White-tailed Deer
Flower	Scarlet Carnation
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	Buckeye
Song	<i>Beautiful Ohio</i>
Stone	Ohio Flint
Insect	Ladybug
Entered the Union	March 1, 1803
Capital	Columbus

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	George Voinovich
Lieutenant Governor	Nancy 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
Alice Robie Resnick
Francis E. Sweeney
Paul E. Pfeifer
Deborah Cook

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Richard H. Finan
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert R. Cupp
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	Frederick E. Mills

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	40,953
Rank in Nation	35th
Population	11,172,782
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	<i>Labor Omnia Vincit</i> (Labor Conquers All Things)
Animal	American Buffalo
Flower	Mistletoe
Bird	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tree	Redbud
Song	<i>Oklahoma</i>
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	W. A. 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

Yvonne Kauger, Chief Justice	
Hardy Summers	Ralph B. Hodges
Robert E. Lavender	Robert D. Simms
Rudolph Hargrave	Marian P. Opala
Alma Wilson	Joseph M. Watt

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	Lloyd L. Benson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Larry E. Adair
Chief Clerk/Administrator of the House	Larry Warden

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	68,679
Rank in Nation	19th
Population	3,300,902
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	28th
Largest City	Oklahoma City
Density per square mile	45.80

Oregon

Nickname	The Beaver State
Motto	<i>She Flies with Her Own Wings</i>
Animal	American Beaver
Flower	Oregon Grape
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	Douglas Fir
Song	<i>Oregon, My Oregon</i>
Gemstone	Sunstone
Insect	Oregon Swallowtail Butterfly
Entered the Union	February 14, 1859
Capital	Salem

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	John A. Kitzhaber
Secretary of State	Phil Keisling
Attorney General	Hardy Myers
Treasurer	Jim Hill
Supt. of Public Instruction	Norma Paulus
Labor Commr.	Jack Roberts

SUPREME COURT

Wallace P. Carson, Jr., Chief Justice
 Theodore R. Kulongoski
 George A. Van Hommissen
 Robert D. Durham
 Edward N. Fadeley
 W. Michael Gillette
 Susan P. Graber

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Brady Adams
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Bob Kintigh
Secretary of the Senate	Judy Hall
Speaker of the House	Lynn Lundquist
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Bill Markham
Chief Clerk of the House	Ramona Kenady

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	97,060
Rank in Nation	10th
Population	3,203,735
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	<i>Virtue, Liberty and Independence</i>
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	Tom Ridge
Lieutenant Governor	Mark S. Schweiker
Attorney General	Michael Fisher
Treasurer	Barbara Hafer
Auditor	Robert Casey, Jr.

SUPREME COURT

John P. Flaherty, Chief Justice
 Stephen A. Zappala
 Ralph Cappy
 Ronald D. Castille
 1 Vacancy
 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	12,056,112
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	<i>Hope</i>
Animal	Quahog
Flower	Violet
Bird	Rhode Island Red
Tree	Red Maple
Song	<i>Rhode Island</i>
Rock	Cumberlandite
Mineral	Bowenite
Entered the Union	May 29, 1790
Capital	Providence

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Lincoln C. Almond
Lieutenant Governor	Bernard A. Jackvony
Secretary of State	James R. Langevin
Attorney General	Jeffrey B. Pine
Treasurer	Nancy J. Mayer

SUPREME COURT

Joseph R. Weisberger, Chief Justice
Victoria Lederberg
John Bourcier
Robert G. Flanders
Maureen P. Goldberg

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Bernard A. Jackvony
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Charles J. Fogarty
Clerk of the Senate	Raymond Hojas, Jr.

Speaker of the House	John B. Harwood
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Mabel Anderson
Clerk of the House	Louis D'Antunono

STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile)	1,045
Rank in Nation	50th
Population	990,225
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	1

South Carolina

Nickname	The Palmetto State
Motto	<i>Animis Opibusque Parati</i> (Prepared in Mind and Resources) and <i>Dum Spiro Spero</i> (While I breathe, I Hope)
Animal	White-tailed Deer
Flower	Yellow Jessamine
Bird	Carolina Wren
Tree	Palmetto
Songs	<i>Carolina and South Carolina on My Mind</i>
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	Charlie 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

Earnest A. Finney, Jr., Chief Justice
E.C. Burnett
James E. Moore
John H. Waller, Jr.
Jean H. Toal

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Robert Peeler
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John W. Drummond
Clerk of the Senate	Frank B. Caggiano

Speaker of the House	David H. Wilkins
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Terry Haskins
Clerk of the House	Sandra K. McKinney

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	31,113
Rank in Nation	40th
Population	3,698,746
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

South Dakota

Nicknames	The Coyote State and The Sunshine State
Motto	<i>Under God the People Rule</i>
Animal	Coyote
Flower	American Pasque
Bird	Ringnecked Pheasant
Tree	Black Hills Spruce
Song	<i>Hail, South Dakota</i>
Mineral	Rose Quartz
Fish	Walleye
Insect	Honeybee
Grass	Western Wheat Grass
Entered the Union	November 2, 1889
Capital	Pierre

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	William J. 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	Curt Johnson

SUPREME COURT

Robert A. Miller, Chief Justice
Richard W. Sabers
Robert A. Amundson
John K. Konenkamp
David E. Gilbertson

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Carole Hillard
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Harold W. Halverson
Secretary of the Senate	Patricia Adam

Speaker of the House	Rex Hagg
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Roger Hunt
Chief Clerk of the House	Karen Gerdes

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	75,896
Rank in Nation	16th
Population	732,405
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	<i>Agriculture and Commerce</i>
Animal	Raccoon
Flower	Iris
Bird	Mockingbird
Tree	Tulip Poplar
Wildflower	Passion Flower
Songs	<i>When It's Iris Time in Tennessee;</i> <i>The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee</i> <i>My Tennessee; and Rocky Top</i>
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
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SUPREME COURT

E. Riley Anderson, Chief Justice
Adolpho A. Birch, Jr.
Frank F. Drowota, III
Lyle Reid
Janice Holder

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the Senate	Lt. Gov. John S. Wilder
Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert T. Rochelle
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Clyde W. McCullough

Speaker of the House	Jimmy 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	5,319,654
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	<i>Friendship</i>
Flower	Bluebonnet (Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower)
Bird	Mockingbird
Tree	Pecan
Song	<i>Texas, Our Texas</i>
Stone	Petrified Palmwood
Gem	Texas Blue Topaz
Grass	Side Oats Grama
Dish	Chili
Seashell	Lightning Whelk
Fish	Quadalape 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	Nathan L. Hecht
Deborah G. Hankinson	Craig Enoch
Rose Spector	Priscilla R. Owen
James A. Baker	Gregg Abbott

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Bill Ratliff
Secretary of the Senate	Betty King

Speaker of the House	James E. Laney
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	D. R. Uher
Chief Clerk of the House	Sharon Carter

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	262,017
Rank in Nation	2nd
Population	19,128,261
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	<i>Industry</i>
Flower	Sego Lily
Animal	Rocky Mountain Elk
Bird	California Seagull
Tree	Blue Spruce
Fish	Rainbow Trout
Song	<i>Utah, We Love Thee</i>
Gem	Topaz
Insect	Honeybee
Entered the Union	January 4, 1896
Capital	Salt Lake City

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Michael O. Leavitt
Lieutenant Governor	Olene S. Walker
Attorney General	Jan Graham
Treasurer	Edward T. Alter
Auditor	Austin Johnson

SUPREME COURT

Michael D. Zimmerman, Chief Justice	
Richard C. Howe	
I. Daniel Stewart	
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	2,000,494
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

Vermont

Nickname	The Green Mountain State
Motto	<i>Freedom and Unity</i>
Animal	Morgan Horse
Flower	Red Clover
Bird	Hermit Thrush
Tree	Sugar Maple
Song	<i>Hail, Vermont!</i>
Insect	Honeybee
Beverage	Milk
Entered the Union	March 4, 1791
Capital	Montpelier

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Howard Dean
Lieutenant Governor	Douglas A. Racine
Secretary of State	Jim Milne
Attorney General	William Sorrell
Treasurer	James H. Douglas
Auditor of Accounts	Edward S. Flanagan

SUPREME COURT

Jeffrey L. Amestoy, Chief Justice
John A. Dooley
James L. Morse
Denise R. Johnson
Marilyn Skaglund

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Douglas A. Racine
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Peter E. Shumlin
Secretary of the Senate	Robert H. Gibson
Speaker of the House	Michael J. Obuchowski
Clerk of the House	Donald G. Milne

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	9,609
Rank in Nation	43rd
Population	588,654
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	<i>Sic Semper Tyrannis</i> (Thus Always to Tyrants)
Animal	Foxhound
Flower	Dogwood
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	Dogwood
Song	<i>Carry Me Back to Old Virginia</i>
Shell	Oyster
Entered the Union	June 25, 1788
Capital	Richmond

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	James S. Gilmore
Lieutenant Governor	James H. Hagar
Attorney General	Mark L. Early

SUPREME COURT

Harry L. Carrico, Chief Justice
A. Christian Compton
Elizabeth B. Lacy
Leroy R. Hassell, Sr.
Barbara M. Kennan
Lawrence L. Koontz, Jr.
Cynthia D. Kinser
Roscoe B. Stephenson, Jr.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. James H. Hager
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Stanley C. Walker
Clerk of the Senate	Susan Clark Schaar
Speaker of the House	Thomas W. Moss, Jr.
Clerk of the House	Bruce F. Jamerson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	39,598
Rank in Nation	37th
Population	6,675,451
Rank in Nation	12th
Density per square miles	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	<i>Alki</i> (Chinook Indian word meaning By and By)
Flower	Coast Rhododendron
Bird	Willow Goldfinch
Tree	Western Hemlock
Song	<i>Washington, My Home</i>
Dance	Square Dance
Gem	Petrified Wood
Entered the Union	November 11, 1889
Capital	Olympia

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Gary Locke
Lieutenant Governor	Brad Owen
Secretary of State	Ralph Munro
Attorney General	Christine O. Gregoire
Comptroller	Michael J. Murphy
Auditor	Brian Sonntag
Supt. of Public Instruction	Terry Bergeson
Insurance Commr.	Deborah Senn
Commr. of Public Lands	Jennifer Belcher

SUPREME COURT

Barbara Durham, Chief Justice
James M. Dolliver
Charles Z. Smith
Richard P. Guy
Charles W. Johnson
Barbara A. Madsen
Gerry L. Alexander
Philip A. Talamedje
Richard B. Sanders

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Brad Owen
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Irv Newhouse
Secretary of the Senate	Mike O'Connell

Speaker of the House	Clyde Ballard
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	John Pennington
Chief Clerk of the House	Timothy A. Martin

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	66,581
Rank in Nation	20th
Population	5,532,939
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	<i>Montani Semper Liberi</i> (Mountaineers Are Always Free)
Animal	Black Bear
Flower	Big Laurel
Bird	Cardinal
Tree	Sugar Maple
Songs	<i>West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home;</i> <i>The West Virginia Hills;</i> <i>and This is My West Virginia</i>
Fruit	Apple
Fish	Brook Trout
Entered the Union	June 20, 1863
Capital	Charleston

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Cecil H. Underwood
Secretary of State	Ken Hechler
Attorney General	Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.
Treasurer	John Perdue
Auditor	Glen B. Gainer, III
Commr. of Agriculture	Gus R. Douglass

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Margaret L. Workman, Chief Justice
Thomas E. McHugh
Larry Starcher
Robyn Davis
Elliot Maynard

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Earl Ray Tomblin
President Pro Tem of the Senate	William R. Sharpe, Jr.
Clerk of the Senate	Darrell E. Holmes

Speaker of the House	Robert S. Kiss
Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate	John Pino
Clerk of the House	Gregory M. Gray

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	24,231
Rank in Nation	41st
Population	1,825,754
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

Wisconsin

Nickname*	The Badger State
Motto	<i>Forward</i>
Animal	Badger
Flower	Wood Violet
Bird	Robin
Tree	Sugar Maple
Song	<i>On, Wisconsin!</i>
Fish	Muskellunge
Mineral	Galena
Entered the Union	May 29, 1848
Capitol	Madison

ELECTED EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Tommy G. Thompson
Lieutenant Governor	Scott McCallum
Secretary of State	Douglas J. La Follette
Attorney General	James E. Doyle
Treasurer	Jack C. Voight
Supt. of Public Instruction	John Benson

SUPREME COURT

Shirley S. Abrahamson, Chief Justice
Donald W. Steinmetz
William A. Bablitch
Jon P. Wilcox
Janine P. Geske
Ann Walsh Bradley
N. Patrick Crooks

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Fred Risser
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Donald J. Schneider

Speaker of the Assembly	Scott Jensen
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Stephen J. Freese
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	Charles Sanders

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	54,314
Rank in Nation	25th
Population	5,159,678
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

*unofficial

Wyoming

Nicknames	The Equality State and The Cowboy State
Motto	<i>Equal Rights</i>
Animal	Bison
Flower	Indian Paintbrush
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	Cottonwood
Song	<i>Wyoming</i>
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

William A. Taylor, Chief Justice
Richard V. Thomas
Richard J. Macy
T. Michael Golden
Larry L. Lehman

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Robert Grieve
Vice President of the Senate	Hank H. R. Coe
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Liv Hanes

Speaker of the House	Bruce A. Hinchey
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Peg Shreve
Chief Clerk of the House	Marvin Helart

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	97,105
Rank in Nation	9th
Population	481,400
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 OFFICIALS

Mayor Marion Berry

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Annice M. Wagner, Chief Justice
 John A. Terry
 John M. Steadman
 Frank E. Schwelb
 Michael W. Farrell
 Warren R. King
 Vanessa Ruiz
 Inez Smith-Reid
 Vacancy

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman Linda Cropp
 Chairman Pro Tem Charlene Drew Jarvis

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 63
 Population 543,213
 Density per square mile 9,884.40
 Delegate to Congress* 1

*Committee voting privileges only.

American Samoa

Motto *Samoa-Maumua le Atua* (Somoa, 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 Tauese P. F. Sunia
 Lieutenant Governor Togiola T. Tulafono

HIGH COURT

Michael Kruse, Chief Justice
 Lyle Richmond

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate Lutu T.S. Fuimaono
 Secretary of the Senate Leo'o V. Ma'o
 Speaker of the House Mailo S. Nua
 Vice Speaker of the House Moanau Va
 Clerk of the House Amioga Palelei

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

Guam

Nickname	Hub of the Pacific
Flower	Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea)
Bird	Totot (Fruit Dove)
Tree	Ifit (Intsiabijuga)
Song	<i>Stand Ye Guamanians</i>
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 T. C. Gutierrez
Lieutenant Governor	Madeline Bordallo

SUPERIOR COURT

Peter C. Siguenza, Jr., Presiding Judge
 Joaquin V.E. Manibusen
 Janet Healey Weeks
 Ramon V. Diaz
 Peter B. Siguenza, Jr.
 Benjamin J.F. Cruz
 Katherine A. Maraman
 Frances Tydingco-Gatewood

LEGISLATURE

Speaker	Antonio R. Unpingco
Vice Speaker	Anthony C. Blaz
Clerk of the Legislative	Josephine Brennan-Bradley

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

Northern Mariana Islands

Flower	Plumeria
Bird	Marianas Fruit Dove
Tree	Flame Tree
Song	<i>Gi TaloGi Halom Tasi</i>
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 Sablan

COMMONWEALTH SUPREME COURT

Marty W. Taylor, Chief Judge
 Ramon C. Villagomez
 Pedros M. Atalig

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Jesus R. Sablan
Vice President of the Senate	Paul A. Manglona
Clerk of the 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 C. Fleming

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	105
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	Magnolia
Bird	Reinhardt Quail
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 BRANCH OFFICIAL

Governor Pedro J. Rosselló

SUPREME COURT

Jose Andreu-Garcia, Chief Justice
Balastar Corrada del Rio
Jamie B. Fuster-Berlingeri
Federico Hernandez-Denton
Miriam Naveira de Rodon
Antonio Negrón-Garcia
Francisco Rebollo-Lopez

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate Charles Rodriguez-Colon
Vice President
 of the Senate Anibal Marrero-Perez
Secretary of the Senate Brunilda Ortiz Rodriguez
Speaker of the House Edison Misla-Aldarondo
Speaker Pro Tem Jose Granados-Navedo
Secretary of the House Michael Rev

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	3,427
Population	3,782,862
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 Quit
Song *Virgin Islands March*
Purchased from Denmark March 31, 1917
Capital Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

ELECTED BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor Roy L. Schneider
Lieutenant Governor Kenneth E. Mapp

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT

Thomas Moore, Chief Judge
Raymond L. Finch
Geoffrey W. Barnard
Jeffrey L. Resnick

LEGISLATURE

President Lorraine L. Barry
Vice President Vargrave A. R ichards
Legislative Secretary Roosevelt St. C. David

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 CityCharlotte	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.

Chapter Eleven

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Selected CSG resource data including governors' priorities, number of lobbyists, privatization, business incentives, state global activities and state public assistance information.

For additional information on Chapter One contact
Howard Moyes , at The Council of State Governments,
(606) 244-8165 or E-mail: hmoye@csg.org.



Table 11.1
GOVERNORS' PRIORITIES 1998, BY REGION (a)

State	K-12 education	Safety	Children	Environment	Tax cut	Economic Development	Higher education	Transportation
EAST								
Connecticut	★		★	★	★			★
Delaware	★	★	★	★		★		
Maine		★			★	★		
Massachusetts	★				★			
New Hampshire	★	★	★					
New Jersey	★	★			★			
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Puerto Rico	★	★	★	★				
Rhode Island	★		★	★	★			
Vermont		★	★	★	★	★		★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★					★		
East Total	10	8	8	7	8	6	2	2
SOUTH								
Alabama		★	★	★			★	★
Georgia	★		★				★	
Kentucky	★	★		★	★			
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Mississippi	★	★						
Missouri	★	★	★		★		★	
Oklahoma	★	★		★	★			
South Carolina	★	★		★	★		★	
Tennessee	★	★	★	★		★	★	
Virginia	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★		★			★		★
South Total	10	9	6	7	6	3	7	3
MIDWEST								
Illinois	★		★			★		
Indiana		★	★		★		★	
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★			
Minnesota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Nebraska	★	★	★		★			★
North Dakota	★		★					
Ohio	★	★						
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★			
Wisconsin	★		★	★	★	★	★	
Midwest Total	9	6	10	6	8	3	4	1
WEST								
Alaska	★	★	★	★		★		★
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★	★		
California		★	★	★	★		★	
Colorado	★	★	★	★				★
Hawaii	★		★	★	★			
Idaho	★	★	★	★				★
New Mexico	★	★			★			
Oregon	★	★		★				
Utah	★	★	★	★			★	★
Washington	★		★	★		★		
Wyoming	★	★	★			★		
West Total	10	9	8	9	4	5	2	5
National Total	39	32	32	29	26	15	15	11

Source: Reprinted from *State Government News*, March 1998, The Council of State Governments.

(a) Governors did not deliver messages in Arkansas, Montana, Nevada and Texas, which do not meet in regular session in 1998. Legislatures in Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina convene later in 1998.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.2
NUMBER OF REGISTERED LOBBYISTS BY REGION, 1988-1996

<i>State</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>Change 1988-96</i>
EAST			
Connecticut	1,000	500	500
Delaware	130	200	70
Maine	320	275	45
Massachusetts	500	675	175
New Hampshire	250	400	150
New Jersey	N.A.	600	
New York	1,590	2,000	410
Pennsylvania	700	779	79
Rhode Island	400	722	322
Vermont	414	426	12
East Total	5,304	6,577	673
East Average	589.33	657.70	67.2
MIDWEST			
Illinois	600	3,500	2,900
Indiana	500	620	120
Iowa	600	700	100
Kansas	675	625	50
Michigan	1,700	1,300	400
Minnesota	1,100	1,300	200
Nebraska	308	350	42
North Dakota	450	500	50
Ohio	1,500	2,000	500
South Dakota	N.A.	525	
Wisconsin	340	600	260
Midwest Total	7,773	12,020	3,722
Midwest Average	777.2	1092.73	372.1
SOUTH			
Alabama	350	300	50
Arkansas	N.A.	300	
Florida	4,000	2,000	2,000
Georgia	600	950	350
Kentucky	575	600	25
Louisiana	400	525	125
Maryland	620	495	125
Mississippi	N.A.	325	
Missouri	1,000	2,000	1,000
North Carolina	777	520	257
Oklahoma	318	500	182
South Carolina	N.A.	360	
Tennessee	600	500	100
Texas	800	1,200	400
Virginia	800	1,600	800
West Virginia	300	450	150
South Total	11,140	12,625	500
South Average	856.92	789.06	38.46
WEST			
Alaska	325	265	60
Arizona	4,500	5,500	1,000
California	700	1100	400
Colorado	500	580	80
Hawaii	150	200	50
Idaho	270	300	30
Montana	750	650	100
Nevada	500	642	142
New Mexico	750	1,000	250
Oregon	700	600	100
Utah	900	500	400
Washington	800	750	50
Wyoming	802	394	408
West Total	11,647	12,481	834
West Average	895.92	960.08	64.15
N.A.tioN.A.l Total	35,864	43,703	4,729
N.A.tioN.A.l Average	796.98	874.06	105.09

Source: Compiled by CSG staff.
Reprinted from *State Trends and Forecasts*, September 1996; The Council of State Governments
Key:
N.A. — Not available

Table 11.3
PRIVATIZATION IN THE STATES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of programs and services privatized</i>	<i>Number of agencies that responded to survey</i>	<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of programs and services privatized</i>	<i>Number of agencies that responded to survey</i>
Alabama	49	10	New Mexico	6	3
Alaska	41	8	New York	60	7
Arizona	48	7	North Carolina	49	10
Arkansas	61	10	North Dakota	35	9
California	124	9	Ohio	26	4
Colorado	125	10	Oklahoma	42	6
Connecticut	90	14	Oregon	45	7
Delaware	31	4	Pennsylvania	47	7
Florida	151	16	Rhode Island	26	5
Georgia	56	7	South Carolina	90	11
Hawaii	59	13	South Dakota	48	8
Idaho	37	8	Tennessee	86	10
Illinois	88	6	Texas	82	8
Indiana	39	6	Utah	58	7
Iowa	118	10	Vermont	28	6
Kansas	50	6	Virginia	76	8
Kentucky	73	7	Washington	49	9
Louisiana	78	11	West Virginia	45	8
Maine	42	9	Wisconsin	48	6
Maryland	118	10	Wyoming	29	7
Massachusetts	30	3	Dist. of Columbia	23	5
Michigan	119	11	Guam	3	5
Minnesota	46	6	Puerto Rico	22	6
Mississippi	31	4	U.S. Virgin Islands	5	2
Missouri	41	8			
Montana	41	4			
Nebraska	68	10			
Nevada	52	8			
New Hampshire	54	8			
New Jersey	112	9			

Source: CSG survey on privatization in state government, 1997.
 Reprinted from *Private Practices: A Review of Privatization in State Government*, May 1998, The Council of State Governments.

Table 11.4
STATE FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS 1996

<i>State</i>	<i>State-sponsored industrial development authority</i>	<i>Privately sponsored development credit corporation</i>	<i>State authority or agency revenue bond financing</i>	<i>State authority or agency general obligation bond financing</i>	<i>City and/or county revenue bond financing</i>	<i>City and/or county general obligation bond financing</i>	<i>State loans for building construction</i>	<i>State loans for equipment, machinery</i>	<i>City and/or county loans for building construction</i>	<i>City and/or county loans for equipment, machinery</i>	<i>State loan guarantees for building construction</i>	<i>State loan guarantees for equipment, machinery</i>	<i>State financing aid for existing plant expansion</i>	<i>State matching funds for city and/or county industrial financing programs</i>	<i>State incentives for establishing industrial plants in areas of high unemployment</i>	<i>City and/or county incentives for establishing industrial plants in areas of high unemployment</i>
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	★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★			★	★	★	★

STATE FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS 1996 — Continued

State	State-sponsored industrial development authority	Privately sponsored development credit corporation	State authority or agency revenue bond financing	State authority or agency general obligation bond financing	City and/or county revenue bond financing	City and/or county general obligation bond financing	State loans for building construction	State loans for equipment, machinery	City and/or county loans for building construction	City and/or county loans for equipment, machinery	State loan guarantees for building construction	State loan guarantees for equipment, machinery	State financing aid for existing plant expansion	State matching funds for city and/or county industrial financing programs	State incentives for establishing industrial plants in areas of high unemployment	City and/or county incentives for establishing industrial plants in areas of high unemployment
Oklahoma	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	★		
Tennessee					★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Texas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Vermont	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Virginia	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★
Washington	★	★	★		★		★	★	★			★		★	★	
West Virginia	★	★	★		★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
Wisconsin	★		★		★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★		★	
Wyoming	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
State Totals	42	39	44	21	49	37	42	43	46	46	28	30	44	26	41	36

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from October 1996 issue of *Site Selection*, Conway Data, Inc.
 Reprinted from *State Business Incentives: Trends and Options for the Future*, The Council of State Governments, 1996.

Table 11.5
STATE TAX INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS 1996

<i>State</i>	<i>Corporate income tax exemption</i>	<i>Personal income tax exemption</i>	<i>Excise tax exemption</i>	<i>Tax exemption or moratorium on land, capital improvements</i>	<i>Tax exemption or moratorium on equipment, machinery</i>	<i>Inventory tax exemption on goods in transit (Freeport)</i>	<i>Tax exemption on manufacturers' inventories</i>	<i>Sales/use tax exemptions on new equipment</i>	<i>Tax exemption on raw materials used in manufacturing</i>	<i>Tax incentive for creation of jobs</i>	<i>Tax incentive for industrial investment</i>	<i>Tax credits for use of specified state products</i>	<i>Tax stabilization agreements for specified industries</i>	<i>Tax exemption to encourage research and development</i>	<i>Accelerated depreciation of industrial equipment</i>
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	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	★

STATE TAX INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS 1996 — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Corporate income tax exemption</i>	<i>Personal income tax exemption</i>	<i>Excise tax exemption</i>	<i>Tax exemption or moratorium on land, capital improvements</i>	<i>Tax exemption or moratorium on equipment, machinery</i>	<i>Inventory tax exemption on goods in transit (Freeport)</i>	<i>Tax exemption on manufacturers' inventories</i>	<i>Sales/use tax exemptions on new equipment</i>	<i>Tax exemption on raw materials used in manufacturing</i>	<i>Tax incentive for creation of jobs</i>	<i>Tax incentive for industrial investment</i>	<i>Tax credits for use of specified state products</i>	<i>Tax stabilization agreements for specified industries</i>	<i>Tax exemption to encourage research and development</i>	<i>Accelerated depreciation of industrial equipment</i>
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon			★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★			★	★
Pennsylvania	★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★				★	★
Rhode Island			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★		★	★		★	★	★			★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	★
Texas	★	★		★	★	★		★	★	★	★				
Utah					★	★	★	★	★	★					★
Vermont			★			★	★	★	★				★		★
Virginia	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	★
Washington	★	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★			★	
West Virginia	★	★				★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★
Wisconsin	★	★			★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	★
Wyoming	★	★	★			★	★		★						
State Totals	37	33	24	37	42	49	46	47	49	44	39	6	8	36	41

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from October 1996 issue of *Site Selection*, Conway Data, Inc.

Reprinted from *State Business Incentives: Trends and Options for the Future*, The Council of State Governments, 1996.

Table 11.6
KEY INDICATORS OF STATE GLOBAL ACTIVITY

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of overseas offices (a)</i>	<i>FY 94 export budget in thousands of dollars (b)</i>	<i>Global investment in millions of dollars (c)</i>
Alabama	None	500	677.6
Alaska	3 C	1,245	603.0
Arizona	4 S	910	1,506.0
Arkansas	1 S, 3 C	490	928.6
California	7 S, 1 C	N.A.	23,900.0
Colorado	1 S, 2 C	1,100	2,320.0
Connecticut	2 C	117	2,619.9
Delaware	None	129	1,800.0
Florida	8 C	988	3,376.0
Georgia	2 S, 4 C	1,994	5,100.0 (d)
Hawaii	2 C	400	1,304.0
Idaho	2 S/C, 2 C	210	1,476.0
Illinois	2 S, 3 S/C	N.A.	404.0
Indiana	7 C	N.A.	0.0
Iowa	2 S, 2 C	1,400	1,347.2
Kansas	3 C	848	1,427.0
Kentucky	2 S	N.A.	0.0
Louisiana	3 C	273	N.A.
Maine	None	N.A.	263.0
Maryland	3 C	N.A.	390.5
Massachusetts	3 S	N.A.	1.8
Michigan	4 S, 2 C	850	1,366.0
Minnesota	None	N.A.	3,000.0
Mississippi	5 C	353	747.0
Missouri	6 C	1,243	367.0
Montana	2 S	156	N.A.
Nebraska	None	75	76.0
Nevada	None	124	1,040.2
New Hampshire	None	548	366.0
New Jersey	3 C	250	4,365.0
New Mexico	1 C	800	107.0 (d)
New York	5 C	2,000	10,482.0
North Carolina	4 C	2,500	1,106.0
North Dakota	None	50	N.A.
Ohio	6 S	3,200	2,299.0 (d)
Oklahoma	1 S, 3 C	1,223	N.A.
Oregon	3 S	1,700	3,300.0
Pennsylvania	4 C	200	9,021.0
Rhode Island	None	260	362.1
South Carolina	2 S, 1 C	30	0.0
South Dakota	None	N.A.	372.5
Tennessee	1 C	131	1,307.0
Texas	4 C	750	5,600.0 (d)
Utah	5 C	850	N.A.
Vermont	None	217	256.5
Virginia	3 S	990	2,035.0
Washington	5 C	3,568	2,500.0
West Virginia	1 S	95	N.A.
Wisconsin	6 C	749	5,070.0
Wyoming	None	0	0.0
Total			\$104,589.9

Source: Reprinted from *The ABCs of World Trade*, 1997, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

Notes:

(a) Trade Offices in operation as of Jan. 1997. Survey by CSG Center for International Affairs. S = Full-time state funded office. C = Office run on contract basis.

(b) State export promotion budgets as reflected in the 1994 State Export Program Database maintained by the National Association of State Develop-

ment Agencies. Figures have been amended by the Clearinghouse on State International Policies to reflect funds expended solely for export promotion. However, in some cases there may be foreign investment recruitment expenditures buried in the figures. Some figures include the cost of state foreign offices; others do not.

(c) The reported amount of state-managed pension and retirement funds invested in international fixed income investments (\$24.4 billion) and global equities (\$80.2 billion) as of Nov. 1995. Compiled by National Association of State Treasurers.

(d) Partial totals. Some state-managed funds not included.

Table 11.7

U.S. EXPORTS BY STATE, SORTED BY 1996, TOTAL VALUE (in millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	1994	1995	1996	% increase 1994-95	% increase 1995-96
Alabama	\$ 4,654	\$ 5,407	\$ 5,652	16.2	4.5
Alaska	2,639	3,000	3,027	13.7	0.9
Arizona	9,033	10,222	11,199	13.2	9.6
Arkansas	1,894	2,245	2,202	18.5	- 1.9
California	81,190	96,573	104,459	18.9	8.2
Colorado	4,574	5,237	5,304	14.5	1.3
Connecticut	6,389	6,545	6,847	2.4	4.6
Delaware	1,767	1,701	1,700	- 3.7	- 0.1
Florida	20,514	23,671	24,989	15.4	5.6
Georgia	10,029	12,400	12,543	23.6	1.1
Hawaii	396	352	312	-11.1	-11.6
Idaho	1,613	1,973	1,665	22.4	-15.6
Illinois	21,980	25,573	26,866	16.3	5.1
Indiana	9,261	11,628	11,947	25.6	2.7
Iowa	3,571	4,353	4,854	21.9	11.5
Kansas	3,370	3,854	4,120	14.4	6.9
Kentucky	5,399	5,948	6,900	10.2	16.0
Louisiana	15,560	21,059	22,735	35.3	8.0
Maine	1,205	1,487	1,487	23.4	0.0
Maryland	5,841	6,216	5,775	6.4	- 7.1
Massachusetts	13,065	15,065	16,217	15.3	7.6
Michigan	28,497	28,431	29,592	- 0.2	4.1
Minnesota	7,856	8,830	9,787	12.4	10.8
Mississippi	2,033	2,774	2,817	36.4	1.6
Missouri	4,040	4,373	6,459	8.3	47.7
Montana	360	392	463	8.9	18.2
Nebraska	1,788	2,024	2,135	13.2	5.4
Nevada	694	827	1,342	19.1	62.3
New Hampshire	1,147	1,449	1,613	26.3	11.3
New Jersey	13,073	13,833	14,879	5.8	7.6
New Mexico	570	457	971	-19.8	112.5
New York	34,011	37,089	38,685	9.1	4.3
North Carolina	14,060	16,820	17,802	19.6	5.8
North Dakota	528	578	764	9.5	32.0
Ohio	21,649	23,764	24,977	9.8	5.1
Oklahoma	2,423	2,426	2,591	0.1	6.8
Oregon	7,247	9,436	9,809	30.2	4.0
Pennsylvania	13,611	15,207	16,077	11.7	5.7
Rhode Island	1,049	1,028	998	- 2.0	- 2.9
South Carolina	6,014	7,315	7,394	21.6	1.1
South Dakota	338	438	470	29.6	7.4
Tennessee	7,686	8,828	8,879	14.9	0.6
Texas	59,972	68,819	74,212	14.8	7.8
Utah	2,510	3,650	3,621	45.4	- 0.8
Vermont	2,980	3,456	3,432	16.0	- 0.7
Virginia	11,343	12,906	13,266	13.8	2.8
Washington	26,149	24,847	29,392	- 5.0	18.3
West Virginia	1,741	2,201	2,321	26.4	5.5
Wisconsin	8,744	10,149	10,613	16.1	4.6
Wyoming	378	426	491	12.4	15.3
Dist. of Columbia	690	312	416	-54.7	33.0
Puerto Rico	5,141	5,195	5,558	1.0	7.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	149	240	202	61.0	-15.7
Total	512,416	583,031	622,827	13.8	6.8

Source: Adjustments to data from U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division by Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research.

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Table 11.8

ESTIMATED STATE FAMILY ASSISTANCE GRANTS UNDER P.L.104-193, FISCAL 1997, BY REGION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Estimated grant amount</i>	<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Estimated grant amount</i>
EAST		MIDWEST	
Connecticut	\$266,788,107	Illinois	\$585,056,960
Delaware	32,290,981	Indiana	206,799,109
Dist. of Columbia	92,609,815	Iowa	130,088,040
Maine	78,120,889	Kansas	101,931,061
Massachusetts	459,371,116	Michigan	775,352,858
New Hampshire	38,521,161	Minnesota	266,397,597
New Jersey	404,034,823	Nebraska	58,028,579
New York	2,359,975,147	North Dakota	25,888,452
Pennsylvania	719,499,305	Ohio	727,968,260
Rhode Island	95,021,587	South Dakota	21,893,519
Vermont	47,353,181	Wisconsin	318,188,410
East Total	4,593,586,212	Midwest Total	3,217,592,845
East Average	417,598,747	Midwest Average	292,508,440
SOUTH		WEST	
Alabama	93,006,115	Alaska	63,609,072
Arkansas	56,732,858	Arizona	222,419,988
Florida	560,955,558	California	3,733,817,784
Georgia	330,741,739	Colorado	135,553,187
Kentucky	181,287,669	Hawaii	98,904,788
Louisiana	163,971,985	Idaho	31,851,236
Maryland	229,098,032	Montana	45,534,006
Mississippi	86,767,578	Nevada	43,976,750
Missouri	214,581,689	New Mexico	126,103,156
North Carolina	302,239,599	Oregon	167,924,513
Oklahoma	148,013,558	Utah	74,952,014
South Carolina	99,967,824	Washington	399,636,861
Tennessee	189,787,994	Wyoming	21,781,446
Texas	486,256,752	West Total	5,166,064,801
Virginia	158,285,172	West Average	397,389,600
West Virginia	110,176,310	National Total	16,389,114,290
South Total	3,411,870,432	National Average	321,355,182
South Average	213,241,902		

Source: Compiled by CSG staff.

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Table 11.9

CHILD-CARE BENEFITS FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS: SELECTED STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Benefits</i>
Alaska	Percentage of rates
Arizona	Market-based rates
California	\$200 limit for each child under age two; \$175 for age two and up
Colorado	Half of market rates
Connecticut	\$55 per month for self-directed search; \$325 maximum per week for transitional care
Florida	Market rates
Hawaii	\$324 per month, per child
Idaho	\$428 maximum per month, depending on type of care
Indiana	Up to 75 percentile based on market rates
Iowa	\$200 if employed full-time, \$199 if employed part-time
Maryland	\$3,710 per year per slot (slot=1.5 children)
Massachusetts	\$14 to \$43 per day, depending on region and age of the child
Michigan	Depending on type of care, number of hours
Minnesota	Varies
Missouri	\$15.30-\$17.50 per day per child, full-time
Montana	\$200 per month, per child
Nebraska	100 percent of poverty level based on family size
New York	Market rates
North Dakota	\$175 to \$200 per month, depending on child's age
Oregon	Sliding scale, depending on type of care
South Carolina	Varies
South Dakota	\$300 per month; \$220 per month for each additional child
Texas	75 percentile of market rates
Utah	\$396 maximum per month, per child
Vermont	Depending on age of child and type of care
Virginia	Market rates and depending on age of child and type of care
Washington	Market rates or 75 percentile, whichever is less
West Virginia	\$253 per month for child age two or older; \$300 for child under two
Wisconsin	Sliding-fee scale based on cost and income
Wyoming	Sliding-fee scale based on income

Source: CSG Survey on State Welfare Reform Activities, 1996.

* States that did not respond to CSG survey are not included in this table.

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Table 11.10

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE BENEFITS FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS: SELECTED STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Benefits</i>
Alabama	\$32 per month
Alaska	\$30 per month
Arizona	Up to \$30 per week
Arkansas	\$150 per month
California	Varies; amount cannot exceed that paid to each county's employees
Connecticut	Depending on modes: private auto: 20 cents/mile; bus: up to \$10
Hawaii	\$100 per month
Illinois	\$20 per month for job search
Indiana	\$200
Iowa	\$.16 per mile for private automobile; rate schedule for public transit
Kansas	\$25 per month
Kentucky	\$3 per day
Massachusetts	\$150 per month
Michigan	\$250 per month
Missouri	\$4 per day
Nevada	\$4 per day or public transportation
New Hampshire	\$132 per month
New Jersey	\$15 per day
New York	Cost of public transportation
North Dakota	\$30 per month
Oklahoma	Daily maximum of \$6
Pennsylvania	\$250 maximum per month
Tennessee	\$5 to \$7 per month
Texas	\$230 per month
Vermont	\$.18 per mile; up to \$300 for repairs; up to \$200 for insurance
Washington	\$150 maximum per month of public transportation; \$49 maximum per week for mileage
West Virginia	\$3 to \$7 based on round-trip mileage
Wisconsin	\$25 per month
Wyoming	\$75 per month

Source: CSG Survey on State Welfare Reform Activities, 1996.

*States that did not respond to CSG survey are not included in this table.

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