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Chapter One

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

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

For additional information on Chapter One contact
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
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Table 1.1
GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
(As of January 1, 2000)

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	310,296 (a,b)	913	664(c)
Alaska	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	15,988 (b)	37	28
Arizona	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	28,876	227	125
Arkansas	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	40,720	179	85 (d)
California	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	54,645	834	500
Colorado	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	45,679	282	135
Connecticut	4	1818 (f), 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	16,608 (b)	30	29
Delaware	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	19,000	(e)	132
Florida	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	38,000	116	86
Georgia	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	37,849 (b)	68 (g)	51 (g)
Hawaii	1(h)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	20,774 (b)	113	95
Idaho	1	1889	July 3, 1890	23,442 (b)	202	115
Illinois	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	13,700	17	11
Indiana	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	10,315 (b)	74	42
Iowa	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	12,616 (b)	57	52 (i)
Kansas	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	12,616 (b)	120	91 (i)
Kentucky	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	23,911 (b)	70	36
Louisiana	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	54,112 (b)	153	107
Maine	1	1819	March 15, 1820	13,500	198	168 (j)
Maryland	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	41,349	249	214 (k)
Massachusetts	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	36,700 (l)	146	118
Michigan	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	25,530 (b)	57	23
Minnesota	1	1857	May 11, 1858	11,547 (b)	213	118
Mississippi	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	24,323 (b)	155	121
Missouri	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	42,000	156	99
Montana	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	13,726 (b)	43	23
Nebraska	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	20,048	319 (m)	213 (m)
Nevada	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	20,700	206	128
New Hampshire	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	9,200	282 (n)	143 (n)
New Jersey	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	17,800	65	52
New Mexico	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	27,200	264	139
New York	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	51,700	287	217
North Carolina	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	11,000	38	30
North Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	20,564	249 (o)	137 (o)
Ohio	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	36,900	263	159
Oklahoma	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	79,153 (b)	314 (p)	161 (p)
Oregon	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	49,326 (b)	434	220
Pennsylvania	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (q)	1968 (q)	27,503 (b)	32 (q)	26 (q)
Rhode Island	2	1842 (f)	May 2, 1843	10,233 (b)	105	59
South Carolina	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	22,500	665 (r)	480 (r)
South Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	25,315 (b)	206	105
Tennessee	3	1796, 1835, 1870	Feb. 23, 1870	15,300	57	34
Texas	5 (s)	1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876	Feb. 15, 1876	80,806 (b)	564 (t)	390
Utah	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	11,000	146	96
Vermont	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	8,295 (b)	210	52
Virginia	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	21,092 (b)	42	34
Washington	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	50,237 (b)	163	92
West Virginia	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	26,000	116	67
Wisconsin	1	1848	May 29, 1848	14,392 (b)	181	133 (i)
Wyoming	1	1889	July 10, 1890	31,800	111	68
American Samoa	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	14	7
No. Mariana Islands	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	11,000	55	51 (u, v)
Puerto Rico	1	1952	July 25, 1952	9,281	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.

CONSTITUTIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS — Continued

Source: Dr. Janice May, The University of Texas at Austin

*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) One Alabama amendment on the 1998 ballot was excluded because a dispute over the election result had not been resolved.

(d) Eight of the approved amendments have been superseded and are not printed in the current edition of the constitution. The total adopted does not include five amendments proposed and adopted since statehood.

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

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

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

(h) As a kingdom and 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 1998 Nebraska ballot contained 18 separate propositions in the form of 10 amendments with subparts. The voters approved 14 of the 18 proposals.

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

(o) The figures do not include submission and approval of the constitution of 1889 itself and of Article XX; these are constitutional questions included in some counts of constitutional amendments and would add two to the figure in each column.

(p) The figures include five amendments submitted to and approved by the voters which were, by decisions of the Oklahoma or U.S. Supreme Courts, rendered inoperative or ruled invalid, unconstitutional, or illegally submitted.

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

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

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

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

(u) By 1992 49 amendments had been proposed and 47 adopted. Since then, one was proposed but rejected in 1994, all three proposals were ratified in 1996 and in 1998, of two proposals one was adopted.

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

Table 1.2
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE
Constitutional Provisions

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislative vote required for proposal (a)</i>	<i>Consideration by two sessions required</i>	<i>Vote required for ratification</i>	<i>Limitation on the number of amendments submitted at one election</i>
Alabama	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Alaska	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Arizona	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Arkansas	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	3
California	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Colorado	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None (b)
Connecticut	(c)	(c)	Majority vote on amendment	None
Delaware	2/3	Yes	Not required	No referendum
Florida	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment (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 (p)	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

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

(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 submitted, neither the same amendment nor one which would make substantially the same change for the constitution may be again submitted to the people before the third general election thereafter.

(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 on the amendment.

(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. There is an exception for an amendment containing a supermajority voting requirement, which must be ratified by an equal supermajority.

(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. governor in each of 15 counties.	Must include 5% of voters for	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. vote cast at election.	Majority vote on amendment and not less than 40% of total.
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. of total vote at the election.	Majority vote on amendment which must be at least 35%.
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. the state.	At least 5% of qualified electors in each of 1/2 of counties in	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 except for supermajority equal to supermajority voting requirement contained in proposed 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.

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

(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	3/4	(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 proposal	3/5 voting on
Mississippi	No	No			
Missouri	Yes	Majority	MP	20 years; 1962	Not specified (l)
Montana	Yes (m)	2/3	MP	20 years	MP
Nebraska	Yes	3/4	MP (o)	No	MP
Nevada	Yes	2/3	ME	No	No provision
New Hampshire	Yes	Majority	MP	10 years proposal	2/3 voting on
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)	3-Feb	No (u) in each of 2 senatorial districts	MP and at least 2/3 in
Puerto Rico	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP

See footnotes at end of table.

PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS — Continued

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

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, 1998 to January 1, 2000)

<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>
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.	June 1997- March 1998 meetings. 10 substantive commission committees. 15 public hearings scheduled at various locations. Internet home page, monthly news letters, journal, manual, TV call-in. Hundreds of citizen and member proposals. Commission approved 33 in form of constitutional amendments for Nov. 1998 ballot. Voters adopted 8 for substantial revision covering all articles and schedule. Subjects included: equal and basic rights, education as fundamental right and state duty, gun control, public campaign financing, environmental protection, cabinet reform, appointment option for trial judges.
Utah	Utah Constitutional Revision Commission	Statutory: Ch. 89, <i>Laws of Utah</i> , 1969; amended by Ch. 107, <i>Laws</i> 1977, which made the commission permanent as of July 1 1977. (Codified as Ch. 54, Title 63, <i>Utah Code Annotated</i> , 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 through 1997 include: approval of revised articles on legislature, executive, judiciary, elections and rights of suffrage, revenue and taxation, education, and corporations. In 1998: voters approved 4 commission recommended amendments; commission report to legislature on election cycle and on local government provisions (1997 draft revised). In 1999: study of judicial retention elections.

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

Note: No constitutional conventions were held from January 1, 1998 through January 1, 2000.

Table 1.6
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY METHOD OF INITIATION: 1992-93, 1994-95, 1996-97 and 1998-1999

Method of installation	Number of states involved				Total proposals				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99
All methods	43	43	42	46	239	233	233	296	160	168	178	229‡	66.1*	70.3*	76.3*	77.2*‡
Legislative proposal	42	41	42	46	201	202	193	266	137	158	159	210‡	67.1*	76.2*	82.4*	78.8*‡
Constitutional initiative	13	13	12	12	34	31	40	21	21	10	19	11	61.7	32.2	47.5	52.4
Constitutional convention	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...
Constitutional commission	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	9	2	...	...	8	66.6	...	...	88.9

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

Key:

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

‡ — One Alabama amendment is excluded from adoptions because the election results are in dispute.

... — Not applicable

Table 1.7
SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN STATE CONSTITUTIONS: PROPOSED AND ADOPTED 1992-93, 1994-95, 1996-97 and 1998-1999

Subject matter	Total proposed				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99
Proposals of statewide applicability	211*	199*	194*	250*	139†	141†	146†	188†	64.9*	68.8*	75.2*	74.8*
Bill of Rights	18	26	22	34	15	19	17	31	83.3	73.0	77.2	91.1
Suffrage & elections	8‡	9	13	7	8	6	12	7	100.0	66.6	92.3	100.0
Legislative branch	42	30	27	40	31	23	12	29	73.8	76.6	44.4	72.5
Executive branch	15	16	15	17	13	12	10	10	86.6	75.0	66.6	58.8
Judicial branch	12†	22	15*	19	9	19	17	16	75.0	77.2	93.3	84.2
Local government	10	9	7	15	6	7	5	10	60.0	77.7	71.4	66.6
Finance & taxation	54	49	41	61	29	30	31	46	53.7	61.2	75.6	75.4
State & local debt	4	5	9	6	2	2	8	4	50.0	40.0	88.8	66.6
State functions	25	17	21	24	9	11	17	14	36.0	52.9	80.9	58.3
Amendment & revision	2	6	4	3	1	4	3	3	50.0	66.6	75.0	100.0
General revision proposals	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Miscellaneous proposals	23	10	20	23‡	16	8	14	17‡	69.5	80.0	70.0	77.2
Local amendments	28	34	39	46	21	27	32	41††	75.7	79.4	82.0	91.1††

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

Key:

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

† — Includes Delaware.

‡ — Includes two amendments that provided for substantial editing: Delaware (gender-neutral changes) and Texas (removal of obsolete and duplicative provisions)

†† — Excludes one Alabama amendment pending resolution of dispute over election results.

CONSTITUTIONS

Table 1.8
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE (1998-99)

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of proposals</i>	<i>Number of adoptions</i>	<i>Percentage adopted</i>
Arizona	1	1	100.0
Arkansas	0	0	0.0
California	2	1	50.0
Colorado	4	1	25.0
Florida	0	0	0.0
Illinois	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0.0
Mississippi	1	0	0.0
Missouri	1	1	100.0
Montana	1	1	100.0
Nebraska	1	0	0.0
Nevada	1*	1*	100.0*
North Dakota	1	1	100.0
Ohio	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	1	0	0.0
Oregon	5	3	60.0
South Dakota	2	1	50.0
Total	21	11	52.4

Source: Dr. Janice May, University of Texas at Austin

*Nevada voters approved for the second time one initiative 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.



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Contents

FOREWORD	xvii
----------------	------

INTRODUCTION

State Governance, Management and Policies: Trends and Issues by Keon S. Chi	xix
--	-----

Chapter One

STATE CONSTITUTIONS	1
<i>The framework for state governments — includes information on the constitutions, amendment procedures, and constitutional commissions.</i>	

CONSTITUTIONS

1.1 General Information on State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2000)	3
1.2 Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature (Constitutional Provisions)	5
1.3 Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative (Constitutional Provisions)	7
1.4 Procedures for Calling Constitutional Conventions (Constitutional Provisions)	8
1.5 State Constitutional Commissions	10
(Operative during January 1, 1998 to January 1, 2000)	
1.6 State Constitutional Changes By Method of Initiation: 1992-93, 1994-95, 1996-97 and 1998-99	11
1.7 Substantive Changes in State Constitutions: Proposed and Adopted 1992-93, 1994-95, 1996-97 and 1998-99	11
1.8 State Constitutional Changes By Constitutional Initiative (1998-99)	12

Chapter Two

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH	13
<i>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.</i>	

GOVERNORS

2.1 The Governors, 2000	15
2.2 The Governors: Qualifications for Office	17
2.3 The Governors: Compensation	18
2.4 The Governors: Powers	20
2.5 Gubernatorial Executive Orders: Authorization, Provisions, Procedures	22
2.6 State Cabinet Systems	25
2.7 The Governors: Provisions and Procedures for Transition	27
2.8 Impeachment Provisions in the States	29

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

2.9 Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for Length and Number of Terms of Elected State Officials	31
2.10 Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection	33
2.11 Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries	39

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

2.12 Lieutenant Governors: Qualifications and Terms	45
2.13 Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties	46

CONTENTS

SECRETARIES OF STATE	
2.14 Secretaries of State: Qualifications for Office	48
2.15 Secretaries of State: Election and Registration Duties	49
2.16 Secretaries of State: Custodial, Publication and Legislative Duties	51
ATTORNEYS GENERAL	
2.17 Attorneys General: Qualifications for Office	53
2.18 Attorneys General: Prosecutorial and Advisory Duties	55
2.19 Attorneys General: Consumer Protection Activities, Subpoena Powers and Antitrust Duties	57
2.20 Attorneys General: Duties to Administrative Agencies and Other Responsibilities	58
TREASURERS	
2.21 Treasurers: Qualifications for Office	59
2.22 Treasurers: Duties of Office	60
Chapter Three	
THE LEGISLATURES	63
<i>From citizen-lawmakers to full-time legislators, the legislatures run the gamut — includes information on legislative organization, operation and action, session length, legislative procedure, compensation, bill introductions and enactments, committee appointments, and a review of administrative regulations.</i>	
LEGISLATURES	
3.1 Names of State Legislative Bodies and Convening Places	65
3.2 Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions	66
3.3 The Legislators: Numbers, Terms and Party Affiliations (As of April 2000)	70
3.4 Membership Turnover in the Legislatures: 2000	72
3.5 The Legislators: Qualifications for Election	73
3.6 Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection	75
3.7 House Leadership: Methods of Selection	78
3.8 Method of Setting Legislative Compensation (As of March 1999)	81
3.9 Legislative Compensation: Regular Sessions (As of March 1999)	83
3.10 Legislative Compensation: Interim Payments and Other Direct Payments	85
3.11 Additional Compensation for Senate Leaders (As of March 1999)	88
3.12 Additional Compensation for House Leaders (As of March 1999)	90
3.13 State Legislative Retirement Benefits (As of March 1999)	92
3.14 Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover	96
3.15 Time Limits on Bill Introduction	98
3.16 Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date	101
3.17 Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills	104
3.18 Fiscal Notes: Content and Distribution	106
3.19 Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 1998 and 1999 Regular Sessions	108
3.20 Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 1998 and 1999 Special Sessions	110
3.21 Staff for Individual Legislators	112
3.22 Staff for Legislative Standing Committees	114
3.23 Standing Committees: Appointment and Number	116
3.24 Standing Committees: Procedure	118
3.25 Legislative Review of Administrative Regulations: Structures and Procedures	121
3.26 Legislative Review of Administrative Regulations: Powers	124
3.27 Summary of Sunset Legislation	126

Chapter Four	
THE JUDICIARY	129

The fundamentals of state justice systems includes information on state courts of last resort, intermediate 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.

JUDICIARY

4.1 State Courts of Last Resort	131
4.2 State Intermediate Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts: Number of Judges and Terms	133
4.3 Qualifications of Judges of State Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts	135
4.4 Selection and Retention of Judges	137
4.5 Methods for Removal of Judges and Filling of Vacancies	140
4.6 Compensation of Judges of Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts	148
4.7 Selected Data on Court Administrative Offices	150

Chapter Five	
ELECTIONS, CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND INITIATIVES	153

Democracy in action — includes information on offices up for election 2000-2009, methods of nominating candidates, formulas for election dates, polling hours, voting statistics, campaign finance laws, and procedures for initiative, referenda and recalls.

Elections

5.1 State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected: 2000-2009	155
5.2 State Legislatures: Members to be Elected: 2000-2009	160
5.3 Methods of Nominating Candidates for State Offices	164
5.4 Election Dates for National, State and Local Elections (Formulas)	166
5.5 Polling Hours: General Elections	168
5.6 Voter Registration Information	169
5.7 Voting Statistics for Gubernatorial Elections	171
5.8 Voter Turnout for Presidential Elections: 1988, 1992, and 1996	173
5.9 Campaign Finance Laws: General Filing Requirements (As of December 31,1999) .	174
5.10 Campaign Finance Laws: Limitations on Contributions By Organizations (As of December 31,1999)	187
5.11 Campaign Finance Laws: Limitations on Contributions By Individuals (As of December 31,1999)	199
5.12 Campaign Finance Laws: Limitations on Expenditures (As of December 31,1999) .	211
5.13 Funding of State Elections: Tax Provisions and Public Financing (As of December 31,1999)	229
5.14 Statewide Initiative and Referendum	233
5.15 State Initiatives: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Petition	234
5.16 State Initiatives: Circulating the Petition	236
5.17 State Initiatives: Preparing the Initiative to be Placed on the Ballot	238
5.18 State Initiatives: Voting on the Initiative	240
5.19 State Referendums: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Citizen Petition	242
5.20 State Referendums: Circulating the Citizen Petition	244
5.21 State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum to be Placed on the Ballot	245
5.22 State Referendums: Voting on the Citizen Petition Referendum	246
5.23 State Recall Provisions: Applicability to State Officials and Petition Circulation	248
5.24 State Recall Provisions: Petition Review, Appeal and Election	250

CONTENTS

Chapter Six

STATE FINANCES 253

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.

BUDGET

6.1	State Budgetary Calendars	255
6.2	Officials or Agencies Responsible for Budget Preparation, Review and Controls	257
6.3	State Balanced Budgets: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions, Gubernatorial and Legislative Authority	260
6.4	Revenue Estimating Practices	262
6.5	Allowable State Investments	264
6.6	Cash Management Programs and Services	266
6.7	Demand Deposits	268

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

6.8	Summary Financial Aggregates, By State: 1997	270
6.9	Summary Financial Aggregates, By State: 1998	271
6.10	National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 1995-1997	272
6.11	State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 1997	274
6.12	State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 1998	276
6.13	State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 1997	278
6.14	State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 1998	280
6.15	State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 1997	282
6.16	State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 1998	284
6.17	State Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year, By State: 1997	286
6.18	State Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year, By State: 1998	287

TAXES

6.19	Agencies Administering Major State Taxes (As of February 2000)	288
6.20	State Tax Amnesty Programs (November 22, 1982-Present)	290
6.21	State Excise Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2000)	292
6.22	Food and Drug Sales Tax Exemptions (As of January 1, 2000)	294
6.23	State Individual Income Taxes (As of January 1, 2000)	295
6.24	State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points	297
6.25	Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2000)	298
6.26	State Severance Taxes: 2000	300
6.27	National Summary of State Government Tax Revenue, By Type of Tax: 1996 to 1998	304
6.28	Summary of State Government Tax Revenue, By State: 1995-1997	305
6.29	State Government Tax Revenue, By Type of Tax: 1997	306
6.30	State Government Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue: 1997	308
6.31	State Government License Tax Revenue: 1997	310
6.32	Fiscal Year, Population and Personal Income, By State	312

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

6.33	Summary Distribution of Federal Funds, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1998	313
6.34	Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments By Agency and for Selected Programs, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1997	314
6.35	Federal Government Expenditures for Salaries and Wages, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1997	318

6.36	Federal Government Direct Payments for Individuals By Program, State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1998	319
6.37	Federal Government Procurement Contracts Value of Awards, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1996	321
6.38	Federal Government Procurement Contracts Value of Awards, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1997	322
6.39	Federal Government Expenditures for Other Programs, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1997	323
6.40	Federal Government Expenditures for Other Programs, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1998	326
6.41	Federal Government Loan and Insurance Programs Volume of Assistance Provided, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1997	329
6.42	Federal Government Loan and Insurance Programs Volume of Assistance Provided, By State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1998	331
6.43	State Gaming	333
 Chapter Seven		
MANAGEMENT, REGULATION AND PERSONNEL		335
<i>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.</i>		
 PERSONNEL		
7.1	The Office of State Personnel Executive: Selection, Placement and Structure	337
7.2	State Personnel Administration: Functions	339
7.3	Classification and Compensation Plans	343
7.4	Selected Employee Leave Policies	345
7.5	State Employees: Paid Holidays	347
7.6	Civil Service Reform in the States	350
7.7	Alternative Working Arrangements for State Employees	352
 INFORMATION/RECORDS MANAGEMENT		
7.8	Information Resource Management: Chief Information Officers	353
7.9	Information Resource Management: State Commissions, Central Organizations and Budgets	355
7.10	State Aid for Libraries	357
 STATE PURCHASING		
7.11	State Purchasing: Buy-American Laws and Other Practices	358
7.12	State Purchasing of Recycled Products	359
 PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT		
7.13	Summary of State Government Employment: 1953-1998	360
7.14	Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments, By Function: March 1997	361
7.15	Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments, By Function: March 1998	362
7.16	State and Local Government Employment, By State: March 1997	363
7.17	State and Local Government Employment, By State: March 1998	364
7.18	State and Local Government Payrolls and Average Earnings of Full-Time Employees, By State: March 1997	365
7.19	State and Local Government Payrolls and Average Earnings of Full-Time Employees, By State: March 1998	366
7.20	State Government Employment (Full-Time Equivalent), for Selected Functions, By State: March 1997	367

CONTENTS

7.21 State Government Employment (Full-Time Equivalent), for Selected Functions, By State: March 1998	368
7.22 State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 1997	369
7.23 State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 1998	370
RETIREMENT	
7.24 Number, Membership and Monthly Benefit Payments of State-Administered Employee Retirement Systems: 1995 through 1997	371
7.25 National Summary of Finances of State-Administered Employee Retirement Systems: Selected Years, 1995-1997	372
7.26 Membership and Benefit Operations of State-Administered Employee Retirement Systems: Last Month of Fiscal Year 1996-1997	373
7.27 Finances of State-Administered Employee Retirement Systems, By State: Fiscal 1996-1997	375
7.28 Comparative Statistics for State-Administered Public Employee Retirement Systems: Fiscal 1995-96	376
LICENSURE/REGULATION	
7.29 State Regulation of Selected Non-Health Occupations and Professions: 2000	378
7.30 State Regulation of Health Occupations and Professions: 2000	379
7.31 Status of Mandatory Continuing Education for Selected Professions: 1999	385
MINIMUM AGE	
7.32 Minimum Age for Specified Activities	386
MOTOR VEHICLES	
7.33 State Motor Vehicle Registrations: 1998	388
7.34 Motor Vehicle Operators Licenses: 1998	389
7.35 Motor Vehicle Laws (As of January 1, 2000)	390
7.36 State No-Fault Motor Vehicle Insurance Provisions	392
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS	
7.37 State Public Utility Commissions	394
7.38 Selected Regulatory Functions of State Public Utility Commissions	395
LOBBYING	
7.39 Lobbyists: Definitions and Prohibited Activities	397
7.40 Lobbyists: Registration and Reporting	399
Chapter Eight	
PROGRAMS AND ISSUES	401
<i>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, child labor laws, and health care and highway spending.</i>	
ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION	
8.1 Membership and Attendance in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, By State: 1996-97 and 1998-99	403
8.2 Enrollment, Average Daily Attendance and Classroom Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, By State: 1998-99	404
8.3 Average Annual Salary of Instructional Staff in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools: 1959-60 to 1998-99	405
8.4 State Course Requirements for High School Graduation	406

HIGHER EDUCATION	
8.5	Number of Institutions of Higher Education and Branches, By Type, Control of Institution and State: 1996-1997 410
8.6	Average Salary of Full-Time Instructional Faculty in Institutes of Higher Education, By Type and Control of Institution and State: 1996-97 412
8.7	Estimated Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates in Institutions of Higher Education, By Control of Institution and State: 1997-98 413
EDUCATION REVENUE/EXPENDITURE	
8.8	General Revenue of Public School Systems, By Source: 1993-94 415
8.9	Summary of State Government Direct Expenditures for Education, By State: 1997 417
8.10	Summary of State Government Direct Expenditures for Education, By State: 1998 419
CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS	
8.11	Trends in State Prison Population, 1997-98 421
8.12	Adults Admitted to State Prisons, 1996 422
8.13	State Prison Capacities, 1998 423
8.14	Adults on Probation, 1998 424
8.15	Adults on Parole, 1998 425
8.16	Capital Punishment (As of December 1999) 426
LABOR	
8.17	Maximum Benefits for Temporary Total Disability Provided By Workers' Compensation Statutes (As of December 1999) 428
8.18	Selected State Child Labor Standards Affecting Minors Under 18 in Non-Farm Employment (January 1, 2000) 430
8.19	Changes in Basic Minimum Wages in Non-Farm Employment Under State Law: Selected Years 1970 to 2000 435
8.20	Status of Approved State Plans Developed in Accordance with the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (As of January 2000) 437
HEALTH	
8.21	Health Insurance Coverage Persons With or Without Health Insurance Coverage by State: 1998 438
HIGHWAYS	
8.22	Total Road and Street Mileage: 1998 439
8.23	State Receipts for Highways: 1998 440
8.24	State Disbursements for Highways: 1998 441
8.25	Apportionment of Federal-Aid Highway Funds: Fiscal Year 1999 442
Chapter Nine	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	AFFAIRS 443
<i>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.</i>	
FEDERAL AID	
9.1	Total Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, By State: 1989-1998 445
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS	
9.2	Summary of State Intergovernmental Payments: 1944 to 1998 446
9.3	State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By State: 1995 to 1998 447

CONTENTS

9.4	Per Capita State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By Function and By State: 1997	448
9.5	Per Capita State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By Function and By State: 1998	449
9.6	State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By Function and By State: 1997	450
9.7	State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By Function and By State: 1998	451
9.8	State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By Type of Receiving Government and By State: 1997	452
9.9	State Intergovernmental Expenditure, By Type of Receiving Government and By State: 1998	453
9.10	State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 1997	454
9.11	State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 1998	456
Chapter Ten		
STATE	PAGES	459
	<i>Everything you always wanted to know about the states — includes capitals, population, land areas, historical data, executive branch officials, legislative leaders, judges of high courts, state mottoes, flowers, songs, birds and other items unique to the states and other U.S. jurisdictions.</i>	
10.1	Official Names of States and Jurisdictions, Capitals, Zip Codes and Central Switchboards	461
10.2	Historical Data on the States	462
10.3	State Statistics	464
	State Pages	466
Chapter Eleven		
STATE	GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW	495
	<i>Selected CSG resources about the governors' priorities for 2000, controlling air pollution, incentives to create, attract or retain businesses, gaming, Medicaid managed care, and state efforts to retain and recruit information technology employees.</i>	
11.1	Governors' Priorities 2000, By Region	497
AIR QUALITY		
	Air Quality: State Air Pollution Control Programs <i>by Barry Tanning</i>	498
11.2	State Ambient Air Quality Standards Relative to U.S. EPA National Standards	501
11.3	Other Ambient Pollutants Regulated By States	502
11.4	State New Source Performance Standards Relative to U.S. EPA Standards	503
11.5	State Hazardous Air Pollutant Programs	504
11.6a	Procedures for Developing Policies, Regulations and Standards (Legislative Oversight)	505
11.6b	Procedures for Developing Policies, Regulations and Standards (Cost/Benefit Analysis)	506
11.6c	Procedures for Developing Policies, Regulations and Standards (Public Interest Group/Industry Input)	507
11.7	Legal Mechanisms for Implementing State Ambient Air Quality Standards, New Source Performance Standards, and Hazardous Air Pollutant Programs	508
11.8	State Air Pollution Control Program Budgets and Budget Sources	509
11.9	State Air Pollution Control Program Budget Expenditures	510

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
State Business Incentives: Trends	
<i>by Keon S. Chi and Daniel J. Hofmann</i>	511
11.10 State Financial Incentives for Business, 1998	512
11.11 State Tax Incentives For Business, 1998	513
11.12 State Job Training Programs	514
11.13 State Enterprise Zone Programs	517
11.14 Selected Public/Private Partnership Programs	521
GAMING	
Regulating Lotteries and Casinos	
<i>by Keon S. Chi and Drew Leatherby</i>	524
11.15 Number of Casino Sites, 1998	526
11.16 Lottery Revenue Allocations (Percent)	527
11.17 Lottery Revenue Earmarks	528
HEALTH CARE	
Medicaid Managed Care	
<i>by Trudi L. Mathews</i>	529
11.18 Medicaid Managed Care Plan Types and Enrollment by State, 1998	532
11.19 State Use of Assurance Techniques to Measure the Quality of Medicaid Managed Care	533
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
Recruiting and Retaining Information Technology Employees in State Government	
<i>by Ed Janairo</i>	534
11.20 Information Technology (IT) Employee Shortages in State Government: 1999	536
11.21 State Actions to Retain Information Technology (IT) Employees: 1999	537
11.22 State Actions to Recruit Information Technology (IT) Employees: 1999	538
11.23 Outsourcing State Information Technology (IT) Functions: 1999	539
INDEX	541

Chapter 1 STATE CONSTITUTIONS	1
Chapter 2 EXECUTIVE BRANCH	13
Chapter 3 THE LEGISLATURES	63
Chapter 4 THE JUDICIARY	129
Chapter 5 ELECTIONS, CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND INITIATIVES	153
Chapter 6 STATE FINANCES	253
Chapter 7 MANAGEMENT, REGULATION AND PERSONNEL	335
Chapter 8 PROGRAMS AND ISSUES	401
Chapter 9 INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS	443
Chapter 10 STATE PAGES	459
Chapter 11 STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW	495
INDEX	541

Foreword

The 2000-01 edition of *The Book of the States* represents the 33rd 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 66 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 2000

Daniel M. Sprague
Executive Director
The Council of State Governments

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STATE GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES: TRENDS AND ISSUES

State governments across the nation have been on the upswing, constantly reforming their governance structures, improving administration and management and innovating policies and programs. This article highlights efforts to improve the capacity of state government, raises pertinent issues and questions, and suggests options for state policy-makers to consider.

by Keon S. Chi
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Governance

Legislative Branch

Legislative Reform

The legislative reform movement began in the wake of reapportionment in the 1960s. Since then, state legislatures have undergone a steady transformation to face new challenges. The organizational structures and institutional procedures of state legislatures as a whole remain as diverse and complex as ever. Some are highly professional legislative bodies with full-time legislators and year-round sessions, others are citizen legislatures made up of part-time lawmakers, and still others are hybrid legislatures with characteristics of both.

Compared to situations 30 to 40 years ago, lawmakers in most states now have more professional staff services. Most have several agencies

to support both houses, and individual legislators employ staff members for constituent relations or committee work. Other improvements include higher legislative salaries, improved facilities, and furnished and equipped individual offices. Moreover, nearly every state now enforces ethics laws for legislators and lobbyists. All but seven states hold annual sessions, instead of biennial sessions. Special sessions frequently are held at the request of governors and legislators. The most obvious change in recent decades is that most legislatures now meet annually. Only four states held annual legislative sessions 50 years ago: that number increased to 34 in 1975 and 43 in 2000. Biennial sessions still are held in Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas. State legislatures now are more active during the interim periods between regular sessions, when standing committees often meet. As a result, the legisla-

INTRODUCTION

tive workload has expanded. Legislators introduced more bills and enacted more laws in recent session than in earlier decades.

States also have increased the number of standing and joint committees. At the same time that the number of legislative leadership positions has increased, there has been a perceived decline in the authority of legislative leaders. This has been attributed to leadership selection methods, campaign finance reforms and, more recently, legislative term limits. In most states, the size of the legislature in most states is unchanged from 40 years ago. In the past four decades, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Vermont are among the few that have reduced the size of their legislative chambers. In 2000, the Minnesota Legislature at the request of the governor considered a constitutional amendment to switch to a unicameral legislature, patterned after Nebraska, but failed to pass it.

Lobbying Laws

An unprecedented movement has taken place in many states in the past several years to deal with government accountability and public integrity. Many states now have comprehensive ethics laws. Yet more needs to be done to meet public expectations. As national polls indicate, the widespread perception is that some state legislators are obligated to moneyed private interests. To many people, the power of special interest groups seems to drown out the voice of the average person. Lobbyists also have noted the negative perceptions of their trade.

Discussions on legislator-lobbyist interactions focus on: How can we change public misperceptions of legislative lobbying? How should legislators regulate their conduct and that of lobbyists? And, how can legislators and lobbyists improve the legislative environment without jeopardizing the flow of information and communication?

There are several actions state legislators might consider. To help the public better understand the complexity of legislative lobbying, legislators might want to initiate and/or participate in civic education programs. Legislators should disclose to the public their interactions

with lobbyists. States should examine legislative standards of conduct to promote public integrity and to gain public trust. Further, states should revise legislative codes of ethics and revamp their lobbying enforcement agencies to address individual and institutional responsibility. Public integrity is ensured only when legislators realize a strong sense of accountability. Only by demonstrating and practicing accountability can legislators earn public trust.

Legislative Term Limits

In 1990, voters in California, Colorado and Oklahoma approved the first term-limit ballot initiatives. Term limits won voter approval in 11 states in 1992, one in 1993, four in 1994 and one in 1995. Only the Utah Legislature imposed term limits on itself by law in 1994. In 1998, a total of 217 legislators in seven states were ineligible for re-election due to term limits. In 2000, legislators in nine chambers in five states (Arizona, Florida, Montana, Ohio and South Dakota) were scheduled to be termed out.

Supporters of legislative term limits argue that such measures will prohibit career politicians from continuously enjoying the advantages of incumbency and will bring in new members to represent voter interests. Critics of term limits decry the loss of institutional memory and argue that term limits deprive voters of the right to re-elect veteran legislators. The irony is that in most states these reasons for or against term limits have not been seriously debated in legislative chambers. Instead, such pro and con arguments have taken place mostly in the media. Legislative term limits have faced court tests in more than a dozen states in recent years. In 1998, courts struck down term-limit laws in three states and upheld them in several others. As of mid-2000, legislative term limits remained intact in 18 states.

There are many questions to ask about the term-limits movement in states. Major concerns for state legislators center around the effects of term limits, especially in three areas: demographic characteristics of state legislators, institutionalized changes and legislative behavior. What effects will legislative term limits have on the workings of state legislatures? What do

legislators, staff members and lobbyists say about the effects of term limits? Is it constitutional to limit the number of terms state legislators can serve? Why have some courts ruled term-limit laws unconstitutional? Who has jurisdiction over state legislative term limits, state or federal courts? What are the implications of previous court rulings for other states, with or without legislative term limits? Finally, what options do state legislators have in dealing with term limits? And what procedural recommendations should lawmakers consider in improving legislative procedures under term limits?

There are several policy options for consideration. For example, states may want to allow lawmakers an equal number of years of consecutive service in both chambers with no lifetime ban. They may want to limit the number of consecutive years of service in the legislature as an institution, not for each chamber. States may consider staggered term-limits dates for newly elected legislators so they can attain leadership positions. States also may consider sharing positions of influence by eliminating the seniority system as the criterion for electing leaders. In addition, states may consider new leadership roles and styles and a new way to set the legislative agenda. They may want to readdress legislators' roles, their learning curve, and their communications with fellow legislators and constituents.

Campaign Finance Reform

There exists a widespread perception among the public that money makes a significant difference in most, if not all, election outcomes. Unless the influence of big or improper money is reduced public confidence may continue to wane in government. In recent years, with a variety of innovative ideas, many states have tried to regulate the way candidates raise and spend money. Yet there is room for further reform. State policy-makers might want to consider several alternatives to campaign-finance practices. By requiring candidates and state agencies to report and disclose information on campaign finance in a more timely and comprehensive manner, for example, the public can be better informed of the candidates' financial

status. Although the trend of limiting campaign contributions is likely to continue, state leaders are expected to be more mindful of constitutional issues, particularly in view of recent court decisions regarding contributors' First Amendment rights.

State leaders are likely to find room for improvement in the area of the independence, authority and capability of state agencies enforcing campaign finance laws. Reporting and disclosure is meaningless unless the state deals with campaign-finance law violations. Half the states have experimented with public financing with limited success. States are likely to try to find alternatives to the check-off and add-on systems and additional resources for campaign finance. Strengthening state political parties so they can play a larger role in campaign finance may help candidates wean themselves from wealthy individual and special-interest contributions.

Legislative Information Technology

The Internet has drastically changed state legislative operations and information systems. Every state legislature now has a colorful Web site with information about the workings of the lawmaking body. In most states, legislative information is available to legislators and staff, state officials in the other branches, lobbyists and the public. Moreover, legislators in many states use computers on the floor of the chamber, thus creating new dimensions in the legislative process. The scope of information available has expanded steadily over the years. In most states, digitized legislative information includes: administrative rules, bill status, bill text, resolution status, legislative analysis, committee meeting schedules and notices, committee reports, and legislative calendars, journals, rules and procedures, reports and voting records. In addition, many legislative Web sites now provide links to other states' Web sites, policy organizations, interest groups and federal agencies.

These developments open the door to questions about the effect of legislative information technology. Key questions include: Does information technology help or hinder legislative

INTRODUCTION

effectiveness and efficiency? What new politics or measures might be needed to strengthen the legislative branch in an era of rapidly changing information technology? These are some of the issues relevant to the use of technology in the state legislative process. The main question, however, is not whether more technology should or should not be used in the legislative process, but how best to use it, keeping in mind that we live in a new era of electronic government and electronic democracy. Therefore, state legislators might want to adopt new policies and regulations on the appropriate use of technology.

Executive Branch

Restructuring

Every year, government restructuring, ranging from comprehensive statewide organizational change to partial, targeted agency reorganization occurs in one-third of the states. In most cases, governors initiate restructuring efforts. For fiscal 2000, for example, more than 15 governors proposed major government restructuring. These restructuring proposals included creating new departments, changing the department-level status of agencies, reorganizing workforce development efforts and eliminating boards and commissions. Recent comprehensive restructuring has followed the traditional principles of executive reorganization, such as: grouping agencies into broad functional areas; establishing departments to enhance the span of control and make accountable the chief executive and legislature; delineating single lines of authority; administering departments by single heads; curtailing independent boards or commissions; reducing confusion in service delivery for the public, and producing cost savings and efficiency.

States routinely partially reorganize. Some states dealt with the proliferation and fragmentation of state agencies by creating an “umbrella agency” for functional areas such as human services, transportation, general services and administration. Proponents contend that comprehensive agencies would give top-level agency heads better administrative control with-

out disturbing the authority of other cabinet-level agencies. Other advantages include more effective planning, better resource allocation and improved efficiency and accountability. On the other hand, critics contend problems of umbrella agencies include program complexity, inefficiency, poor coordination and uncoordinated services.

The two basic approaches used in executive reorganization are centralization and decentralization, whether called restructuring, reinventing or reengineering. There seems to be no single direction for state reorganization efforts. One trend in executive restructuring has been toward creating more cabinet systems. The number of states using a cabinet model grew from 14 in 1965 to 40 in 2000. Authorization mechanisms for adopting a cabinet system include constitutional and statutory provisions, gubernatorial executive orders and tradition. Cabinets perform varied roles, and the nature and number of cabinet members also differ from state to state. Cabinets can help identify priority issues, serve as a policy-making body, allow the chief executive to maintain closer contract with the executive departments and give visibility to decisions.

In the area of elective executive officers, two trends are notable. The number of popularly elected executive offices in state government has remained the same over the past two decades, except for a slight decrease in the numbers of comptrollers, chief state education officers and public utility commissioners. Terms of office, however, have changed. Currently, governors in 48 states serve four-year terms, while governors in New Hampshire and Vermont serve two-year terms. While 18 states had no term limits on governors in 1980, only nine did in 2000. Twenty-two of the 42 states with lieutenant governors place restrictions on the number of terms they can serve. Term limits apply to other constitutional officers in many states.

Civil Service Reform

As of 2000, states employed more than 5 million workers and most of those were covered by civil-service systems. A wide range of problems exists in many civil-service systems,

however. Common complaints about the half-century old systems include time-consuming hiring processes, job classifications, lengthy dismissal processes, rigid reduction-in-force policies, job performance unrelated to rewards, and restrictions on agency managers. In response, many states have initiated reforms in recent years. A 1996 survey by the National Association of State Personnel Executives found revisions underway in 45 states in classification systems, in compensation in 27 states, and in merit testing in 26 states. Classification and compensation are frequently mentioned as ripe for reform. In 1993, the National Commission on the State and Local Public Service (Winter Commission) recommended reducing job classifications from thousands to no more than a dozen. The commission's report also advocated a simple pay structure to allow agency managers to use greater discretion in rewarding productive employees. Many governors also have called for radical reform of classification systems. Yet, the numbers of job classifications in many states have remained unchanged since 1993.

One recent development in the classification area is the use of broadbanding. Under broadbanding, a state pares away many salary grades and ranges, collapsing them into fewer job classes. The most common reason for adopting this practice is to complement the move to a flatter organization. Other reasons are to encourage a broadly skilled work force, support a new work culture or climate, support career-development opportunities and minimize job analysis and evaluation costs.

Another significant management development in state human resources is Georgia's unique approach to reforming its classification system. In that state, workers hired after July 1996 have been placed in an unclassified service not covered by the merit system and are employed at will. Although the state has reported positive outcomes of the reform, it is premature to evaluate the effectiveness of such a change. One challenge faced by state personnel executives, including those in Georgia, is the need to refine their strategic visions for human-resource management. States have

many opportunities to revamp their civil service systems, and need innovative ideas from personnel executives, strong gubernatorial leadership and continued legislative commitment.

Judiciary Branch

Court Systems

State court systems are evolving constantly. Like the other two branches of state government, the judicial branch also has been targeted by reformers over the years. Early critics pointed to the fragmentation and duplication of courts, overlapping jurisdictions, the absence of a central administrative organization and unqualified judges who were chosen more for party service than judicial merit. Since the 1970s, many states have responded to reformers' recommendations. Despite years of reforms, organizational patterns of state court systems remain diverse in their structures, jurisdictions, names, and methods of selecting and retaining judges.

Judges

The number of justices in the state courts of last resort has remained about the same, ranging from five to nine in most states, even though caseloads have increased in recent decades. In contrast, the number of the second tier of state courts — intermediate appellate courts — has increased sharply. Similarly, the number of intermediate appellate judges more than doubled in recent years to nearly 900. The number of such judges ranges from three in Alaska, Idaho and North Dakota to 63 in New York, 88 in California and 89 in Texas.

The organization of state trial courts is more diverse than that of appellate courts. As of 1995, 44 states had trial-court systems on two levels: general and limited jurisdictions. General jurisdiction courts tend to be partly state funded, while limited jurisdiction courts typically are supported by municipal or county funds. Perhaps reflecting growing caseloads, the total number of trial court judges was 8,791 in 1995, compared with 5,612 two decades earlier. In some states, including Arkansas, Illinois and Iowa, however, the number of trial court judges decreased in the past 20 years. But across the

INTRODUCTION

states, the average number of judges in trial courts increased.

State courts are faced with mounting pressures from increased workloads and complexity. At the same time, limited financial resources restrict their ability to respond to changing demands. More than a dozen states recently established futures commissions and others produced strategic planning documents to suggest ways to make court systems more effective and efficient.

Management and Administration

Federalism

The most remarkable federalism issue for the states in recent years was the enactment of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995. This act gives state and local elected officials the chance to seek a roll call vote on the floor of the House or Senate on any proposed unfunded mandate. Another major victory for the states was the new Executive Order No. 13132 signed by President Clinton on Aug. 4, 1999 after more than a year of negotiations between state and federal officials. The executive order, which became effective on Nov. 2, 1999, emphasizes consultation with state and local elected officials and sets forth fundamental principles of federalism, federalism policy-making criteria, and special requirements for pre-emption, legislative proposals, and intergovernmental consultation, and grants increased flexibility for state and local waivers.

The 106th Congress also considered bills designed to strengthen the standing of states in the federal system: the Federalism Accountability Act and the Federalism Act. The State Flexibility Clarification Act, a refinement of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, instructs the Congressional Budget Office to score a reduction in federal matching funds as a mandate. The other, the Financial Assistance Accountability Act, simplifies the grant application process for states. Perhaps the most noticeable victory for the states in 1999 was the tobacco settlement case. The Clinton Administration had claimed that states owed the federal gov-

ernment more than half of the money due them as part of the master settlement agreement with the tobacco industry. State legislators and governors mobilized behind anti-recoupment language inserted in the emergency appropriations bill that made its way through Congress.

Recently, governors made strong arguments in favor of a new federalism by calling for clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the levels of government. They said, "It is important to decide which level of government should create regulations and which level should enforce them and that it is critical to coordinate and rationalize federal, state and local tax systems."

Regarding the federal budget proposal for fiscal 2001, the nation's governors said that the federal government must first uphold its current funding commitments to states, including health and human services programs, transportation trust funds and senior prescription drugs. The governors also responded to the Congressional moratorium on Internet taxes. The governors said, "States will continue to work towards simplifying and streamlining their own state sales tax systems. The governors oppose efforts by the federal government to restrict or interfere with states' ability to collect existing tax liabilities."

State legislators also have urged the administration to protect state sovereignty by including in the fiscal 2001 federal budget measures such as maintaining the shared commitment to welfare reform and children's health through full funding of TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) and SCHIP (State Children's Health Insurance Program); maintaining state-federal entitlement and mandatory programs, such as Medicaid and child welfare; restoring full funding of \$2.38 billion to the Social Services Block Grant; increasing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant; providing a comprehensive proposal for funding school construction; protecting the guaranteed funding levels set for highways; providing full funding for aviation programs; providing full funding for state revolving funds; and maintaining funding for child support programs.

Quality Management

Over the years, governors and other state

policy-makers have experimented with improvements in public management and service delivery. In the 1960s and 1970s, for example, many states adopted the planning-programming-budgeting system. In the 1980s, states promoted management by objective and zero-based budgeting. Today, however, quality initiatives have replaced these management approaches in most states. Total quality management is a management approach that emphasizes meeting or exceeding public expectations for products or services. TQM emphasizes excellence in customer service and empowers workers to pursue a never-ending search for quality improvement. Quality management focuses on customers, teamwork and continuous improvement.to

It is not easy to implement quality practices, however. The critical factors for successful quality initiatives in state government are leadership commitment, employee participation, flexible operational systems, result orientation and customer satisfaction.

For successful quality initiatives, governors and agency directors must “walk the talk” with organizational commitment and resources. Successful quality initiatives require a greater emphasis on employee participation in decision-making. Such initiatives should create a process that lets employees identify ways to continually improve the quality and productivity of their workplace.

State policy-makers need to streamline their work procedures by instituting a shorter chain of command. The overall management and service delivery system should be focused on results. The most important factor for a successful quality initiative is customer satisfaction. Finally, state managers and employees must be convinced that quality government is not a fad. They must overcome resistance from others who tend to favor the status quo.

Privatization and Outsourcing

In recent years, states have used the privatization approach to save money and provide better services. With support from governors, agency heads and legislative leaders, state agencies have privatized more functions and services — a trend state officials expect will continue in the next few years. Six out of 10 state offi-

cials who responded to a 1997 survey conducted by The Council of State Governments said privatization activity had expanded in their state or agency, while the rest said such activity had remained about the same in the past five years. State transportation agencies led executive departments in the number of privatized programs and services. Other departments with high numbers of privatized programs were general services and administration, corrections and social services. The CSG survey also showed that outsourcing is the most widely used method of privatizing functions and services, with eight out of 10 activities using this method. Some agencies use a carefully crafted decision-making process. Overall, however, most state agencies have initiated privatization projects on an ad hoc basis without a standard decision-making, monitoring or evaluating process.

State officials consider cost the most important factor in determining whether to privatize a service, function or program. Before initiating major privatization projects, however, policy-makers should determine if constitutional, statutory, federal or internal regulatory barriers exist. Recently, many states have enacted privatization laws to revise civil service systems, which protect state workers and prohibit outsourcing functions or services. In most cases, the strongest resistance to privatization comes from employee organizations. Some states have addressed employee concerns by reassigning personnel within government, allowing employees to compete with private vendors and consulting with private organizations. The success or failure of privatized services depends on how the option is used. Agency managers have to plan, manage and monitor privatization activities carefully. They also should be aware that privatization does not mean the delegation of government authority or responsibility. Policy-makers are ultimately accountable to clients and taxpayers for privatized services.

Policies

A recent survey of governors and legislative leaders by The Council of State Governments

INTRODUCTION

indicated that education, economic development, health care and tax relief topped the policy issues states were considering in 2000.

Education Policy

Today, education remains the No. 1 public policy issue in most states as expressed in governors' state-of-the-state addresses. Governors mentioned early education, teacher quality, professional development, teacher salaries, school construction, school safety, standards-based reforms, literacy, technology, school choice, class size, postsecondary, access and technology. Governors mentioned less frequently math and science promotion, a longer school year, full-day kindergarten, exit exams and equity.

What can and should the states do to improve public education? Among reform proposals, state policy-makers might consider redefining educational goals, school finance, facilities, teacher training, data collection, alternatives to public school and accountability. State policy-makers might want to examine the education clause in their state constitution to ensure it is up-to-date and sets meaningful educational goals. Over the past two decades, many states have revised their constitutional provisions on educational goals. Educational goals should be realistic and measurable. In the past 10 years, more than 30 states have been sued for unequal educational spending. About half these states, under court orders, have implemented radical changes in funding public schools. Heavy reliance on local property taxes for education presents a major problem in achieving equal funding. In some states, courts declared educational systems unconstitutional because some districts had such poor school facilities. State policy-makers might consider alternative ways of raising revenues for education. States need to invest more in school facilities to boost student performance. More money is needed to reduce class sizes and to make educational technology available to every school, especially in poor districts.

States need to improve teacher recruiting and training programs. Today, four out of five teachers in public schools are ill prepared to teach

the subject matter of their classes. Some states are setting new standards for classroom teachers to ensure they are experts in the subjects they teach. States need to devise new ways to compare student performance in their states with that of students in other states.

States might also consider alternative ways of providing public education, at least on an experimental basis. In the past decades, more states have implemented school choice, vouchers and charter schools. While it is premature to judge the effectiveness of such alternatives, state policy-makers might consider introducing competition to public education.

States also need to consider new systems to hold schools accountable to parents and taxpayers. Many states are considering school report cards, takeovers of low performance schools, and education and financial accountability for principals, administrators and teachers.

Educational reform is complicated by politics. As long as Congress and the president disagree, little change can be expected at the national level. Moreover, reform in public education is not likely without support from powerful teachers' unions. Yet several states, despite these obstacles, have successfully implemented educational reform.

Economic Development and Growth Management

Business Incentives

During the past few decades, states have offered tax and financial incentives to qualified companies to create, retain or expand jobs. The number of states offering employee-wage rebates almost tripled in the past 10 years. Many states also have customized company-specific incentives to lure large businesses. As a result, interstate competition has intensified. In response to a 1999 CSG survey, respondents from 32 states said their states increased the number of incentive programs in the past five years, while the number of such incentive programs remained unchanged in 14 states. Two states decreased the number. These figures can be compared with the 1994 CSG survey data: 38

states had an increase in business incentives; 10 states' activities remained the same and two states experienced a decrease during the previous five years. Over the next five years, a majority of the states expect to maintain incentive activities at current levels.

Recently, some state and local government officials and observers have questioned the effectiveness of incentives. State policy-makers might consider issues, such as business location, cost-benefit studies, legislative guidelines, interstate competition and emerging trends. Tax and financial incentives, albeit relevant, are not the primary factor in determining businesses' location. State policy-makers should rely on a formal cost-benefit model, not anecdotal examples, to gauge the effectiveness of tax and financial incentives. State legislators need to clearly define guidelines when debating business incentive packages and evaluating job-creation proposals. State policy-makers should refrain from engaging in bidding wars in which they offer large, customized incentive packages to large companies at the expense of existing companies, small or large.

The number of states creating tax and financial incentives is likely to stay the same or decline in the next few years according to the CSG survey. More states appear to be concerned about the return on their business-incentives investment. Regarding interstate competition, some policy consultants argue that when a state lures an existing company from another state, the "winning" state should pay the other state. An increasing number of states are reforming business regulations, including permits, environmental protection rules and workers' compensation laws. States also need to consider fairer competition in the global market, in line with international trade agreements.

Growth Management

Recently, various governors have expressed concern about the impact of economic growth. The chief executives in more than half the states addressed some aspects of the growth issue in their state-of-the-state addresses. Some used the phrase "smart growth" to describe their initia-

tives; others focused on specific policies, such as anti-sprawl efforts, open-space and farmland preservation, land-use planning, brownfields redevelopment, urban revitalization and transportation planning. Some governors also are trying to make their states more attractive to high tech companies. Many people are concerned about the negative impacts of urban sprawl.

Health and Human Services

Managed Care

The debate over health-care problems continues, and cost and access for children and senior citizens tend to dominate reform activities. In particular, state policy-makers and administrators debate how to control spending for public health-care programs while expanding coverage of uninsured persons. Based on recent trends and forecasts, state policy-makers have options for health-care cost-control initiatives, ranging from managed care and purchasing alliances to preventive and primary health-care programs.

In implementing managed care, the challenges are how to cover the disabled and elderly, monitor cost shifting and obtain federal waivers. The emerging patterns in purchasing alliances include consolidating health-benefit plans of state employees with those of small businesses, Medicaid recipients and uninsured individuals. Key issues include utilization and payment levels, risk pools and anti-trust laws. The absence of reliable data makes it difficult to determine the quality of health services. Major issues are standardization, electronic transfer and barriers to data collection efforts. States need to reform health-insurance policies, especially those affecting purchasing alliances and small businesses, to control costs and expand coverage. Issues include guaranteed insurance, pre-existing conditions, portability and community rating.

Current trends in incremental Medicaid reform efforts are expansion of eligibility, emphasis on managed care and negotiated rates with providers. Major issues include federal waivers, block grants and the Employee Retirement

INTRODUCTION

Income Security Act. States need to emphasize preventive and primary health care and increase health awareness. States might take advantage of prevention programs such as early periodic screening. Key issues include lack of public awareness of preventive programs, preventable hospitalization and barriers to expanded primary care.

Health cost-control efforts should not be confined to programmatic reforms. Other issues include restructuring administrative agencies, changing organizational dynamics and defining new roles for the states in the health care field. Traditionally, states protected public health and safety, purchased health care, developed and trained health care resources and established rules governing health care providers and health marketplace activities. Now, states are expected to perform several new roles, including directing overall policy development, controlling health care expenditures, and explaining health-insurance coverage to the public.

Replacing Welfare

In 1996, Congress replaced the 60-year old Aid to Families with Dependent Children program with the new Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program. Under the TANF program, states were required to prepare and certify welfare-to-work plans by July 1, 1997, indicating how they intend to move welfare recipients to work. The total block grant was estimated to be \$16.4 billion for each year from fiscal 1996 to 2003. Each state receives a fixed amount — based on historical expenditures for AFDC benefits and administration, EA (Emergency Assistance) and JOBS (Job Opportunities and Basic Skills). The law has affected most of the 12.8 million people on welfare and almost all of the 25.6 million people receiving food stamps. It has changed benefits for more than one-fifth of the families with children.

To implement the TANF program, each state was encouraged to have clear goals and objectives for its welfare-to-work system to improve the process for determining eligibility and offer incentives and sanctions. States were to provide support services, such as child care, transporta-

tion and health services, to help families leave welfare within the federal time limits. In addition, states were encouraged to address preventive measures to enhance child support collections, reduce teen-pregnancy rates and promote recipients' responsibility. State policy-makers should mobilize community-based organizations and offer new incentives to businesses to create jobs for welfare recipients. To meet federal work requirements and implement effective welfare-to-work programs, state policy-makers should consider restructuring human service agencies and changing the culture of welfare administration for welfare workers and recipients.

It is encouraging that both the number of welfare recipients and welfare expenditures have declined in recent years. In some states, the number of welfare recipients dropped by more than half. As of March 1999, the nation's welfare rolls had dropped 47 percent from its 1994 peak, and in six states welfare rolls fell by more than 70 percent. Most states predict that the number of welfare recipients will decrease even more in the next few years. The reduced number of welfare recipients is attributed to several factors: a strong economy that created more jobs; tougher child-support enforcement measures that kept more children off the rolls; stringent work requirements in many demonstration projects that encouraged work instead of welfare; and improved administration and management using more sophisticated information systems.

Many critics of the 1996 law had forecast potential problems with states' welfare systems. Virtually no one predicted that states would receive more federal money under TANF. In 1999, for example, federal payments to the states were \$6 billion higher than they would have been under the old law. The fact is that states' welfare rolls have dropped significantly while federal financing, by law, remains fixed at historic highs. On average, the federal government now awards states 64 percent more per family than it did before the welfare reform law took effect. In 12 states, the federal payment per welfare case more than doubled.

Fiscal Policy

Tobacco Settlement

The 1999 tobacco settlement may be regarded as one of the biggest plums states received in recent history. Under a lawsuit settled between 46 states and the major tobacco companies, states are expected to receive \$206 billion over the next 25 years. The suit sought to recover public-health costs of tobacco-related illnesses. However, the Clinton Administration had claimed that states owed the federal government more than half of the money due them as part of the master settlement agreement with the tobacco industry. State legislators and governors mobilized behind anti-recoupment language inserted in the emergency appropriations bill that Congress enacted.

According to “The Fiscal Survey of States,” (June 1999), by the National Governors’ Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers, most states planned to use of tobacco settlement funds for health and smoking-cessation programs. In 1999, governors in 25 states proposed to use funds for health programs; 23 states, for children’s health programs; 21 states, for smoking-cessation programs; and governors in 12 states proposed to use funds for education programs. Other proposals include creating budget stabilization funds and initiating capital spending. Most of the proposals for construction spending are health-related, such as constructing rural health centers and converting hospitals to other health users. The NASBO report also said that in more than one-half of the states, governors were recommending that tobacco settlement funds be segregated in separate funds. Examples of separate funds include trust funds, nonprofit corporations, and funds earmarked for medical research. In about one fifth of the states, the governor’s budget does not include any proposed use of the tobacco settlement funds because of the uncertainty of the timing of the actual receipt of these funds.

Lotteries and Casinos

Recently, lotteries and casinos have become a major revenue source for many states. In 1999,

lotteries operated in 37 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. According to a 1998 survey of lottery states by The Council of State Governments, about two-thirds of the states anticipated an increase in lottery players in the next few years. Survey respondents from more than 20 lottery states predicted their state will introduce additional types of games in the next few years. No states limit the number of lottery retailers by law. Several states have increased prize money to attract more players and reduced state revenues or administrative costs. Percentages of prize money awarded ranged from a low of 50 percent of revenues in Arizona to a high of 70 percent of revenues in Massachusetts. On average, states award 55 percent of gross revenues for prizes. The percent of revenues that goes to the state ranges from a low of 22 percent in Massachusetts to a high of 40 percent in Pennsylvania. The average is about 32 percent. More states now earmark lottery proceeds for specific programs rather than using them for general funds. Only 10 states currently transfer lottery profits to their general fund, compared with 22 states that did in 1994. Since 1994, the number of states using some or all lottery revenues for education has increased from 12 to 17. With these and other trends in mind, state officials are raising questions about their lottery’s future: How should the state improve the way it regulates lottery games, retailers, procurement, conducts oversight, watches for fraud and abuse, and advertises? How should the state deal with compulsive gamblers and underage players? Perhaps, more importantly, how should the state measure true costs and benefits of lotteries?

Casino gambling was legal only in Nevada and Atlantic City 10 years ago. Today, however, more than 20 states allow casinos. Casinos are found in small towns and urban areas, riverboats, Indian reservations and racetracks. Casinos promote job creation, residential development, tourism and tax revenues. The most important contributing factor might be public and policy-makers’ attitudes toward casinos. Ten years ago, less than half the U.S. public said casino gambling was acceptable. Today, a vast majority of adult Americans say that casino

INTRODUCTION

nos are acceptable for themselves and others. Casinos largely attract players from the state where they are located. Most states expect more casino players in the next few years, and casino revenues are expected to grow as a result. Yet, most states have not conducted comprehensive studies on casino players' demographic backgrounds, whether casinos benefit the local economy or contribute to their revenue base. Most states have not assessed costs and benefits. State policy-makers are considering options for the number of licenses, regulations, tax rates, credit controls, underage players, treatment for problem gamblers, Indian gambling and Internet gambling. There are other issues relevant to interstate competition and federal-state-tribal relations. States need more facts so that they can determine whether casino operations are meeting the state's desired purposes and objectives.

E-commerce Taxation

In the past few years, the number of businesses and consumers shopping online has increased at an astonishing rate. Online retail sales of \$20 billion in 1999 are expected to increase to \$184 billion by 2004. Today's typical electronic customers are male, better educated and have higher incomes than Main Street shoppers, but the gap in buyers based on gender, age and Internet access — the so-called "digital divide" — is narrowing. More women, teenagers and people without household Internet access are expected to join the rising tide of e-commerce. To develop rational tax policies on e-commerce at all levels of government, Congress passed and President Clinton signed the Internet Tax Freedom Act of 1998. The act created the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce, and charged it to report to Congress on April 3, 2000. In the meantime, the federal government placed a three-year moratorium on state and local taxation on e-commerce.

Representatives of state and local government organizations argued before Congress that the moratorium unfairly pre-empted their authority. At the Commission meetings, state and local governments called for levying state sales and use taxes on e-commerce on several

grounds. Internet remote sellers should not be given a tax advantage over local merchants. Imposition of sales and use taxes on e-commerce is necessary for a level playing field for all customers. If left untaxed, e-commerce as it grows would further erode the sales-tax base of many state and local governments. Although dealing with numerous taxing jurisdictions is challenging for multistate, remote sellers, software is available to do the job. If states and local governments cannot collect sales and use taxes on e-commerce, substantial revenue losses would affect public services. Opponents contend that sales and use taxes on e-commerce would reduce the volume of online retail sales, negatively affecting the economy. The strongest arguments against taxing e-commerce relate to the administrative burdens imposed on sellers by differing tax rates and tax collections for more than 7,000 state and local taxing jurisdictions.

Most states rely heavily on sales and use taxes, which provide more than one-third of all state revenues. The 45 states with such taxes collected more than \$150 billion in 1998. Currently, 34 of the 45 states with state sales/user taxes allow local governments to levy additional sales taxes to provide public services such as education, police and fire protection, transportation and health services. So, the issue is: How can state and local governments reform their sales tax systems to deal more effectively with e-commerce?

Many reformers propose that states adopt uniform policies on tax rates, vendor registration, tax remittance and audit requirements, exemptions for business purchases and definitions of products and services. State and local sales and use tax systems could be simplified by eliminating tax compliance burdens for remote sellers, especially in tax returns, payments, tax audits, tax-rate monitoring and record-keeping requirements. They propose to shift e-commerce sales tax administration to third-party entities, such as software and credit card companies. They are asking states to adopt uniform legislation on e-commerce taxation either on a regional or national basis by states themselves before Congress makes the current moratorium on e-commerce taxation permanent.

In April 2000, the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce submitted its final report to Congress, recommending in part that the current moratorium of sales and use taxes be extended for a period of five years barring e-commerce taxation on sales of digitized goods and products, and that state and local governments work with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in drafting a uniform sales and use tax act that would simplify state and local sales and use taxation policies. The U.S. House on May 10, 2000 approved a bill to extend the tax moratorium for five more years.

Prospects for States

State leaders and others at the start of the new millennium are asking, "What are the major forces that are likely to shape the future of state government?" While this is a loaded and difficult question, trends in the past two decades point to five such forces: federalism, public-private interactions, technology, public participation and state leaders.

First, federalism is a formidable force in shaping the role and responsibility of state governments. How the states will deal with public policy issues depends upon the changing nature of federal-state-local relations. To shape federalism, state leaders will need to continue their campaigns for more federal actions designed to strengthen the standing of the states in the federal system such as the Federalism Accountability Act and the Federalism Act of 1999. It is also important to continue the work of the "federalism summits" held in 1995 and 1997 by representatives of The Council of State Governments and other major state leadership organizations. These meetings were designed to improve the "partnership equilibrium" of federal and state governments. The principles adopted by the summits include requiring Congress to justify its constitutional authority to act on each given bill, limit and clarify federal pre-emption of state laws and federal regulations on states, streamline block-grant funding and simplify financial reporting requirements.

Second, relations with the private sector will have a considerable impact on the future of the states, especially in administration and management. Public-private interactions at the state level during the past 20 years have grown in three areas: government restructuring and cost control studies, planning and management, and alternative service delivery. Many states have included private-sector representatives on government reorganization task forces to identify cost-reduction measures patterned after private-sector practices. Most states also have established public-private partnership projects aimed at strategic planning and benchmarking, economic development and management improvement. The most prominent and controversial area of public-private sector alliances in recent years has been and will remain to be privatization. The extent of outsourcing government services to private vendors is likely to shape the future of state government operations.

Third, technology already is shaping state government operations. State governments need information technology to operate effectively. Electronic democracy and electronic government are creating new dimensions in government and raising new questions and problems. The technology applications most widely available to state agencies are cellular phones, e-mail, the Internet, paging and voice mail. States have launched major initiatives in automation, emergency management, fleet management, procurement reform and telecommunications. Many states now use computers in their legislative chambers and courtrooms. Technology is a formidable force in all branches of state government.

Fourth, the future of the states depends on the extent and form of public participation in the workings of state government. In light of relatively lower levels of public confidence in state policy-makers, the public could either shun participation or seek to shape policy through statewide campaigns for voter initiatives where allowed. Recent campaigns have targeted taxation, education, lobbying, campaign finance and legislative term limits. The public also could help shape state legislative processes by directly accessing activity in legis-

INTRODUCTION

lative chambers through the Internet and other technology applications, bypassing traditional media coverage. The extent of citizen participation can be a determining factor in improving state government management.

Finally, elected and appointed state leaders have not only the authority and resources to shape the future of the states in many, if not all, policy and program areas. They are and should be the key movers and shakers of state government. While the national government has an impact on states, state leaders have a considerable amount of flexibility and discretion under the U.S. Constitution. States have a vast amount of reserved powers to exercise, ranging from the power to streamline government structures to reform state educational systems. Leadership and management styles can make a difference in the way states are run. State leaders and managers need to initiate or replicate innovations on a continuing basis to meet the challenges of the future.

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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
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



Table 2.1
THE GOVERNORS, 2000

<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	Don Siegelman (D)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	No	LG	2/24/46	AL
Alaska	Tony Knowles (D)	4	12/94	12/02	1	2	Yes	LG	1/1/43	OK
Arizona	Jane Dee Hull (R)	4	9/97 (b)	1/03	1 (b)	2	(q)	SS	8/8/35	MO
Arkansas	Mike Huckabee (R)	4	7/96 (c)	1/03	1 (c)	2 (c)	No	LG	8/24/55	AR
California	Gray Davis (D)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	No	LG	12/26/42	NY
Colorado	Bill Owens (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	Yes	LG	10/22/50	TX
Connecticut	John G. Rowland (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	...	Yes	LG	5/24/57	CT
Delaware	Thomas R. Carper (D)	4	1/93	1/01	1	2 (j)	No	LG	1/23/47	WV
Florida	Jeb Bush (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	Yes	LG	2/11/53	TX
Georgia	Roy Barnes (D)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	No	LG	3/11/48	GA
Hawaii	Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	4	12/94	12/02	1	2	Yes	LG	11/14/39	HI
Idaho	Dirk Kempthorne (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	No	LG	10/29/51	CA
Illinois	George H. Ryan (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	...	Yes	LG	2/24/34	IL
Indiana	Frank O'Bannon (D)	4	1/97	1/01	...	2	Yes	LG	1/30/30	KY
Iowa	Tom Vilsack (D)	4	1/99	1/03	...	...	Yes	LG	12/13/50	PA
Kansas	Bill Graves (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	Yes	LG	1/9/53	KS
Kentucky	Paul E. Patton (D)	4	12/95	12/03	1	2	Yes	LG	5/26/37	KY
Louisiana	Mike Foster (R)	4	1/96	1/04	1	2	No	LG	7/11/30	LA
Maine	Angus S. King Jr. (I)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	(q)	PS	3/31/44	VA
Maryland	Parris N. Glendening (D)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	Yes	LG	6/11/42	NY
Massachusetts	Argeo Paul Cellucci (R)	4	7/97 (d)	1/03	1 (d)	...	Yes	LG	4/24/48	MA
Michigan	John Engler (R)	4	1/91	1/03	2	2 (k)	Yes	LG	10/12/48	MI
Minnesota	Jesse Ventura (Reform) (t)	4	1/99	1/03	...	...	Yes	LG	7/15/51	MN
Mississippi	David Ronald Musgrove (D)	4	1/00	1/04	...	2	No	LG	7/29/56	MS
Missouri	Mel Carnahan (D)	4	1/93	1/01	1	2 (j)	No	LG	2/11/34	MO
Montana	Marc Racicot (R)	4	1/93	1/01	1	2 (l)	Yes	LG	7/24/48	MT
Nebraska	Mike Johanns (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2 (m)	Yes	LG	6/18/50	NE
Nevada	Kenny C. Guinn (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	No	LG	8/24/36	AR
New Hampshire	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	2	1/97	1/01	1	...	(q)	PS	1/28/47	MO
New Jersey	Christine T. Whitman (R)	4	1/94	1/02	1	2	(q)	PS	9/26/46	NY
New Mexico	Gary E. Johnson (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	Yes	LG	1/1/53	ND
New York	George E. Pataki (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	...	Yes	LG	6/24/45	NY
North Carolina	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	4	1/77	1/01	3 (e)	2	No	LG	5/16/37	NC
North Dakota	Edward T. Schafer (R)	4	12/92	12/00	1	...	Yes	LG	8/8/46	ND
Ohio	Bob Taft (R)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	Yes	LG	1/8/42	OH
Oklahoma	Frank Keating (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	No	LG	2/10/44	MO
Oregon	John A. Kitzhaber (D)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	(p)	SS	3/5/47	WA
Pennsylvania	Tom Ridge (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	Yes	LG	8/26/45	PA
Rhode Island	Lincoln Almond (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	No	LG	6/16/36	RI
South Carolina	Jim Hodges (D)	4	1/99	1/03	...	2	No	LG	11/19/56	SC

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS, 2000 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>	<i>Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)</i>	<i>Official who succeeds governor</i>	<i>Birthdate</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
South Dakota	William J. Janklow (R)	4	1/79	1/03	3 (f)	2	Yes	LG	9/13/39	IL
Tennessee	Don Sundquist (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	No	SpS (s)	3/15/36	IL
Texas	George W. Bush (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	...	No	LG	7/6/46	CT
Utah	Micheal O. Leavitt (R)	4	1/93	1/01	1	3 (n)	Yes	LG	2/11/51	UT
Vermont	Howard Dean (D)	2	8/91 (g)	1/01	3 (g)	...	No	LG	11/17/48	NY
Virginia	James S. Gilmore III (R)	4	1/98	1/02	...	(o)	No	LG	10/6/49	VA
Washington	Gary Locke (D)	4	1/97	1/01	...	(p)	No	LG	1/21/50	WA
West Virginia	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	4	1/56	1/01	1(h)	2	(f)	PS	11/5/22	WV
Wisconsin	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	4	1/87	1/03	3	...	Yes	LG	11/19/41	WI
Wyoming	Jim Geringer (R)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	(f)	SS	4/24/44	WY
American Samoa	Tauese P. F. Sunia (D)	4	1/97	1/01	...	2	Yes	LG	8/29/41	AS
Guam	Carl T.C. Gutierrez (D)	4	1/95	1/03	1	2	Yes	LG	10/15/41	GU
No. Mariana Islands	Pedro P. Tenorio (R)	4	1/94	1/02	2 (i)	2	Yes	LG	4/18/34	CNMI
Puerto Rico	Pedro J. Rossello (D) (r)	4	1/93	1/01	1	...	(f)	SS	4/5/44	PR
U.S. Virgin Islands	Charles W. Turnbull (D)	4	1/99	1/03	...	(o)	Yes	LG	2/5/35	VI

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

Key:

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) Governor Hull, as secretary of state, became Governor in September 1997 after Governor Fife Symington resigned. She was elected in November 1997 to a full four-year term. She is not eligible to serve another term.

(c) Governor Huckabee, as lieutenant governor, became Governor in July 1996 after Governor Jim Guy Tucker resigned. He was elected to a full four-year term in November 1998. He is eligible to serve one more term.

(d) Governor Cellucci, as lieutenant governor, became Governor in July 1997 after Governor William F. Weld resigned. He was elected to a full four-year term in November 1998.

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

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

(g) Governor Dean, as lieutenant governor, became Governor in August 1991 after the death of Governor Richard A. Snelling. He was elected to full two-year terms in November 1992, November 1994, November 1996 and November 1998.

(h) Served from 1957-1961.

(i) Governor Tenorio served previous terms from 1981 to 1985 and from 1985 to 1989.

(j) Absolute two-term limitation, but terms need not be consecutive.

(k) The term of office is limited to two four-year terms; however, the law became effective after jGovernor Engler was first elected in 1990, so he is grandfathered.

(l) Absolute limit of eight years of service out of every sixteen years.

(m) After two consecutive terms as Governor, the candidate must wait four years before becoming eligible to run again.

(n) 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 one additional term.

(o) Governor cannot serve immediate successive terms.

(p) Absolute limit of eight years of service out of every fourteen years.

(q) No lieutenant governor.

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

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

(t) Governor Ventura was elected on the Reform ticket. He switched to the Independence Party of Minnesota after his election.

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	25	★	★	2	...
Nebraska	30	5	5	5	...
Nevada*	25	2	...	2	★
New Hampshire	30	...	...	7	...
New Jersey	30	...	20	7	...
New Mexico	30	...	★	5	★
New York	30	...	★	5	★
North Carolina*	30	...	5	2	...
North Dakota	30	...	★	5	★
Ohio	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 2000; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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*	\$94,655	22	★	★	★	(b)	★
Alaska	81,648	67	★	...	...	(b)	★
Arizona	95,000	150 (a)	★	★	...	(b)	...
Arkansas	68,448	55	★	...	...	(c)	★
California*	165,000 (d)	86	★	...	...	(c)	(e)
Colorado*	90,000	39	★	...	...	(f)	★
Connecticut	78,000	38	★	...	...	(f)	★
Delaware*	107,000	25	★	★	★	(b)	★
Florida	117,240	310	★	★	...	(b)	★
Georgia*	111,480	43	★	★	★	(f)	★
Hawaii	94,780	69.5 (g)	★	...	...	(f)	★
Idaho	95,500	21	★	...	...	(f)	★
Illinois	140,200	125	★	★	★	(b)	★
Indiana	77,200	35	★	★	★	(b)	★
Iowa	104,352	19	★	★	...	(b)	★
Kansas	91,742	29	★	★	...	(f)	★
Kentucky	97,068	40	★	★	★	(b)	★
Louisiana	95,000	100	★	...	★	(b)	★
Maine	70,000	21	★	...	...	(f)	★
Maryland	120,000	82	★	★	★	(f)	★
Massachusetts	135,000	86	★	...	★	(f)	...
Michigan	151,245	93	★	★	★	(b)	★
Minnesota	120,303	45	★	★	★	(f)	★
Mississippi	101,800	33	★	★	★	(f)	★
Missouri	112,755	38	★	★	...	(c)	★
Montana	83,672	18	★	★	★	(b)	★
Nebraska	65,000	15	★	★	...	(b)	★
Nevada*	117,000	23	★	★	...	(c)	★
New Hampshire	93,263	23	★	★	...	(f)	★(j)
New Jersey	130,000 (n)	156	★	...	★	\$61,000	★
New Mexico	90,000	27	★	...	★	\$79,200 (c)	★
New York	179,000	203	★	★	★	(b)	★
North Carolina	107,132	81	★	★	...	\$11,500	★
North Dakota	76,884	17	★	★	...	(f)	★
Ohio	119,225	66	★	★	★	(f)	★
Oklahoma*	101,040	34	★	★	...	(f)	★
Oregon	88,300	29	★	...	...	(f)	★
Pennsylvania	135,559	90	★	★	...	(b)	★
Rhode Island	95,000	49	★	★	★	N.A.	...
South Carolina	106,078	34	★	★	★	(f)	★
South Dakota	89,898	24	★	★	...	(f)	★
Tennessee	85,000	40	★	★	★	(f)	★
Texas	115,345	198	★	★	★	(b)	★
Utah*	93,000	17	★	★	...	\$57,100	★
Vermont*	88,026	18	★	...	...	(f)	...
Virginia	110,000 (k)	36	★	★	★	(b)	★
Washington	132,000	36	★	★	...	(f)	★
West Virginia	99,000	42	★	★	★	(l)	★
Wisconsin	115,699	47	★	★	...	(f)	★
Wyoming	95,000	16	★	★	...	(c)	★
American Samoa*	50,000	23	★	...	...	\$105,000 (c)	★
Guam	90,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	★
No. Mariana Islands*	70,000	16	★	...	...	(f, m)	★
Puerto Rico	70,000	22	★	★	★	(f)	★
U.S. Virgin Islands*	80,000	17	★	...	...	(f)	★

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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 deputy speaker pro tem, parliamentarian, deputy majority leader, 13 deputy majority whips and 3 deputy minority 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 (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.

Table 2.4
THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

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								
Alabama*	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	9	7
Alaska	C,S	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	1	0 (d)
Arizona	★(f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	9	7
Arkansas	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	6	0
California*	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	7	7
Colorado*	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
Connecticut	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	5	5
Delaware*	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	1	1
Florida	...	★	★	(m)	...	...	...	...	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	4
Kentucky	...	(n)	...	...	★	...	...	S	6	6
Louisiana	...	★	★(e)	...	...	...	★(e)	...	8	8
Maine	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	0	0
Maryland	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	C	3	3
Massachusetts	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	C	5	10
Michigan	★(f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	C	35	20
Minnesota	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	5	5
Mississippi	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	S	7	7
Missouri	★(f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	C,S, Common Law	5	5
Montana	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	S	5	5
Nebraska	C (f)	...	...	...	...	C	...	...	5	5
Nevada	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
New Hampshire	★(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
New Jersey	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	0	0
New Mexico	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	9	7
New York	★	...	...	★	...	...	★(e)	...	3	20
North Carolina*	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	C	9	9
North Dakota	★ (f)	...	(o)	C	...	...	★	...	12	17
Ohio	★(f)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	5	5

THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

Veto power (a)										
State or other jurisdiction	Budget-making power		No item veto	Item veto-2/3 legislators present to override	Item veto-majority legislators elected to override	Item veto-3/5 legislators elected to override	Item veto-at least 2/3 legislators elected to override	Authorization for reorganization through executive order (b)	Other statewide elected officials (c)	
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility							Number of officials	Number of agencies
Oklahoma*	★(f)	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	10	8
Oregon	★(f)	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	5	5
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	4	4
Rhode Island	★(f)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	4 (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 .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	0	0
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 2000; except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States* 1998-99.

Key:

★ — Yes; provision for.

... — No; not applicable.

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

(a) In all states, except North Carolina, 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.

(m) Governor may only veto a specific appropriation within a general appropriation bill or an entire bill. 2/3 of both houses can override.

(n) The Governor has full responsibility to propose budget. Legislature may make changes; governor can veto.

(o) North Dakota has a governor's veto and a line item veto on appropriations bills.

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	★(pp)	★	★(h)	...	★	★	★(qq)	★(i,j,oo)	★(c)	...	...
Georgia*	S,I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Hawaii	C	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★(k)	...	...	...
Idaho	S	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	★(c)	...	...
Illinois	C	S	...	...	★	I	...	I	...	★(c)	...	★(l)
Indiana	S,I	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	C,S	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★(c,d,n)	...	...
Kentucky	C,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,S,Common Law	★	I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(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	★	★	★	H	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	★	★	...	(j,r,s,t,bb,dd)
Ohio	I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★(c)	...	...

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)	★	...	...	★	★(gg)	★(c)	★	★(y)
Oregon	S	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★(c)	...	...
Pennsylvania	C,S	★	...	★(n,v,x,hh)	...	★	★	...	★(ii)	★(c,n)	...	...
Rhode Island	S (a)	★	★	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	★(m)	...	...	...
South Carolina	I (e)	★(dd)	...	★(j,hh)	...	★	...	...	...	★(c,d,jj)	...	...
South Dakota	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★(t)	...	...	★
Tennessee	S,I	★	★	★	(kk)	★	★	★	★	★(c)	★	★
Texas	S,I	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★(c)	...	...
Utah*	S	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont*	S,I	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★(ll)	★	★(mm)
Virginia	S,I	★	★	★(g)	★(nn)	★	★	★	★	★(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	S	I	...	...	★	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa*	C,S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(rr)	★(rr)	...
Guam	C	★	★	...	(kk)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
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, January 2000; except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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) By executive order, governor may also suspend collection of fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves not exceeding 60 days and with approval of 3 cabinet members, grant full or conditional pardons, restore civil rights, commute punishment and remit fines and forfeiture for offenses.

(pp) Governor may also delineate an interjurisdictional area to prepare, plan, mitigate or respond to emergency.

(qq) Governor may also declare an office vacant.

(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	★	...	★	18	Regularly	★(b)
Arizona	★	★	38	Monthly	...
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	★	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	...
Kentucky	★	★	20	Gov.'s discretion	...
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	...	13	Gov.'s discretion	...
Maine	★	★(c)	17	Weekly	...
Maryland	★	★(c)	...	...	23	Gov.'s discretion	...
Massachusetts	★	★	12	Weekly	...
Michigan	...	★	★	★	21	Gov.'s discretion	...
Minnesota	★	...	★	26	Regularly	...
Mississippi	(d)	...	...	...
Missouri	...	★	...	★	★	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana	★	...	★	17	Bi-weekly	★
Nebraska	★	★	27	Gov.'s discretion	...
Nevada*	(d)	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(d)	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	18	Gov.'s discretion	...
New Mexico	★	★	17	Weekly	...
New York	★	25	Gov.'s discretion	...
North Carolina* (f)	★	★	★	★	10	Monthly	...
North Dakota (g)	(d)	...	...	...
Ohio	★	★	...	★	25	Gov.'s discretion	...
Oklahoma*	★	...	★	★	16 (h)	Gov.'s discretion	...
Oregon	(d)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★(c)	...	...	19	Weekly	★
Rhode Island	(i)	...	...	...
South Carolina	★	★ (c)	13	Gov.'s discretion	...
South Dakota	★	...	★	...	★	22	Gov.'s discretion	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	22	Gov.'s discretion	★
Texas	(d)	...	...	...
Utah*	★	(i)	★	...	...	19	Monthly	...
Vermont*	★	★	6	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia	★	★	9	Gov.'s discretion	...
Washington	★	28	Bi-weekly, weekly during legislative session	...
West Virginia	★	★	9	Bi-monthly	...
Wisconsin	★	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Wyoming	★	★	15	Gov.'s discretion	★
American Samoa*	★	★	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Guam	★	...	★	55	Bi-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 January 2000, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998-99.

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	...	300,000	★	★	●	★	●	●
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	★	50,000	★	★	★	★	●	★
Mississippi	★	60,000	★	★	★	★	★	...
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	●	10,000	(r)	(a)	●	...	●	★
Ohio	★	250,000 (z)	...	★	★	★	...	(y)
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	★	★	●	★	●	★	●	...
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	●	●	...
Wisconsin	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	...	(f)	...	...	●	●	●	●
American Samoa*	...	Unspecified	★(w)	★	●	●	★	●
Guam	★	(x)	...	...	★	★	★	...
No. Mariana Islands*	★	Unspecified	...	...	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	...	250,000 (o)	...	●	●	●	●	●
U.S. Virgin Islands*	...	(x)	...	(e)	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000; except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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.

(y) By discretion of director of budget and management.

(z) Made available in 1998.

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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment</i>	<i>Legislative body which holds power of impeachment</i>	<i>Vote required for impeachment</i>	<i>Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial</i>	<i>Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)</i>	<i>Vote required for conviction</i>	<i>Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)</i>	<i>Legislature may call special session for impeachment</i>
South Dakota	★ (e)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Tennessee	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. (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 5.23, "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–2/(f) Land Cmsr.–4/2
Arkansas	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	(g)	...	...	...	...
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/(b)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	...
Illinois	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	...	...	...	...
Indiana	4/(b)	4/-	4/(b)	...	4/(l)	4/(l)	(k)	...	(c)	...	...
Iowa	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	4/2	4/2	4/-	4/-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bd. of Education–4/-
Kentucky	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2	(g)	...	4/2	4/2	...	Railroad Comm.–4/-
Louisiana	4/(b)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	(m)	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	Bd. of Education–4/-; Elections Cmsr.–4/-
Maine	4/2(b)	(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/(aa)	4/-	(g)	...	...	...	(o)	
Mississippi	4/2(h)	4/2 (b)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	(g)	...	...	...	...
Missouri	4/2 (h)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/2 (h)	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/-; Bd. of Education–4/-; Public Service Comm.–6/-
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/(b)	4/(b)	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	
North Dakota	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/- (r)	4/- (r)	4/-	Public Service Comm.–6/-; Tax Cmsr.–4/-
Ohio	4/(b)	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	4/(i)	(q)	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	4/2(b)	4/(b)	...	4/(b)	4/(b)	4/(b)	...	4/(b)	...	4/-	4/-	
Oregon	4/(l)	(e)	4/(l)	...	4/(l)	...	(q)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	4/2	2	...	4/2 (b)	4/2 (s)	4/2 (s)	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	4/2	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	4/2 (b)	(4/2)	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	4/-	4/-	4/-	...	...	Adjutant General–4/-
South Dakota	4/2 (b)	4/2 (b)	4/(b)	4/(b)	4/(b)	4/(b)	(k)	...	...	...	...	Cmsr. of School & Public Lands–4/- (b)
Tennessee	4/2 (b)	(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	Li. governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Auditor	Comptroller	Education	Agriculture	Labor	Insurance	Other
Virginia	4/ (z)	4/U	...	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/- (p)	(e)	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/ (l)	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.

(z) Cannot serve consecutive terms, but after 4 year respite can seek re-election.

(aa) Office of the state treasurer will be abolished on the first Monday in January 2003.

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
Alabama	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	CE	B	G
Alaska	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	AG	GS	GS	AG	AG	GOC
Arizona	CE	CE (a-2)	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	G	G
Arkansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	B	G	AG
California	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS(c)	GS	GS	GS
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	GS	GS	CE	CE	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	G	G	G	G	G(a-15)
Illinois	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GS	GS	GS	G
Indiana	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	AG	AG	LG	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	CE	G	CE	G	G
Louisiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	GLS	A
Maine	CE	(t)	CL	CL	CL	GLS	GLS	GLS	A	A
Maryland	CE	CE	GS	CE	CL	G	CL(a-16)	CL	A	CL
Massachusetts	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CG	G	CG
Michigan	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	GS
Minnesota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	(a-15)
Mississippi	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	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	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	(a-16)	B	G	G
New York	CE	CE	GS	CE	A	G	(a-16)	GS	GS	G
North Carolina*	CE	CE	SE	SE	SE	G	G	SE	G	G
North Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	...	CE	GS	G
Ohio*	CE	CE	CE	C	CE	G	G	G	A	G
Oklahoma	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	B	GS	(a-15)
Oregon	CE	(a-2)	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
Pennsylvania	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	GS	G
Rhode Island	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	AGS	AGS	AGS
South Carolina*	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	CE	(a-4)	AB
South Dakota	CE	G	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	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	GS	G	G	G
Vermont	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	SL	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	G
West Virginia	CE	(t)	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	CE	GS	A, CS
Wisconsin	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
Wyoming	CE	(a-2)	CE	G	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
American Samoa*	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	GB	N.A.	GB	GB	N.A.	GB
No. Mariana Islands	CE	CE	...	GS	G	...	G	G	G	G
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 2000, except where noted by * where data are from The Book of the States, 1998-99.

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, 1999, 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

LG — Lieutenant Governor

LGS — Lieutenant Governor

AT — Attorney General

SS — Secretary of State

C- Cabinet Secretary

CG — Cabinet Secretary

Approved by:

G — Governor

Senate (in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)

Both houses

Either house

Council

Departmental board

Appropriate legislative committee & Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

Senate

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education	Election administration	Emergency management
Alabama	CE	G	G	CS	CS	G	G	B	CE	G
Alaska	BG	GS	...	AG	AG	GS	AG	GS	LG	AG
Arizona	AT	G	G(a-7)	AG	A	G	G(a-7)	G	CE(a-2)	G
Arkansas .....	...	G	G	G	CE	B	G	BG	(b)	G
California	GS	GS	G	CE	GS	GS	GS(a-7)	CE	CS	GS
Colorado	CS	G	CS	CS	AT	GS	G	B	SS	CS
Connecticut*	B	B	A	CE	GE	GE	GE	B	CS	A
Delaware	G	GS	...	AG	AT	GS	GS	GS	GS	AG
Florida	A	G	GS	CE	A	GS	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	G	G	A	(a-23)	(a-3)	B	A	CE	SS	A
Illinois	GS	GS	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	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	CE/GS	A	A	AT	GS	(q)	B	(r)	CS
Kentucky	G	(a-11)	G	(a-15)	(a-3)	G	G	B	B	AG
Louisiana	A	GS	A	GS	AG	GS	GS	BG	CE	A
Maine	B	GLS(a-11)	...	A	A	GLS	GLS	GLS	A	A
Maryland	N.A.*	AG*	N.A.*	CE*	A*	AGS*	GS*	B*	G*	AG*
Massachusetts	G	(a-11)	GLS*	G	G	CG	G	B	GE*	B*
Michigan	B	GS	N.A.	CS	CS	GS	N.A.	B	(y)	CS
Minnesota	GS	N.A.	A	(a-15)	AT	GS	A	GS	(aa)	A
Mississippi .....	...	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS	B	A	G
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	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS	B	A	A
Nevada	G	G	N.A.	CE	A	G	GD	B	(nn)	A
New Hampshire	CS	GC	G	AGC	AT	GC	AGC	B	(a-2)	G
New Jersey*	A	GS	GS	(a-6)	A	GS	A	GS	A	A
New Mexico	G	(a-11)	G	(a-4)	G	GS	GS	B	G	G
New York	GS	GS	(a-2)	CE	GS	GS	GS	B	G	A
North Carolina*	AG	G	AG	GC	(a-3)	G	AG	SE	G	AG
North Dakota	G	G	CE	A	CS	G	G	CE	CS	A
Ohio*	B	G	A	(a-4)	B	G	G	B	A	A
Oklahoma	B	GS	(a-7)	A	B	B	(a-7)	CE	L	GS
Oregon	A	...	G	A	(pp)	GS	GS	SE	A	AG
Pennsylvania	B	GS	A	G	AT	GS	GS	GS	A	G
Rhode Island	B	(a-11)	G	AGS	AT	G	G	B	G	G
South Carolina*	BG	GS	N.A.	CE	B	GS	(a-7)	CE	B	A
South Dakota	A	G	(a-11)	(a-23)	A	G	G	G	SS	G
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	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	B	G	A
Vermont	(aaa)	GS	GS	(a-15)	AT	AG	AGS	BG	(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	AT	GS	(a-8)	(ddd)	(a-2)	GS
Wisconsin	A	GS	A	CS	(fff)	GS	CS	CE	B	GS
Wyoming	CS	BG	BG	CE	AT	GS	BG	CE	CS	N.A.
American Samoa*	N.A.	GB	(a-7)	(a-4)	(a-3)	A	(a-7)	GB	G	G
No. Mariana Islands	GS	GS	GS	GS	A	G	G	B	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

State or other jurisdiction	Employment services	Energy	Environment protection	Finance	Fish & wildlife	General services	Health	Higher education	Highways	Historic preservation
Alabama	CS	CS	B	G	CS	CS	B	B	G	B
Alaska*	AG	AG	GS	AG	GS	AG	AG	AG	AG	A
Arizona	AG	A	G	G	G	AG	G	G	AG	A
Arkansas	G	G	BG	G	B	AG	BG	BG	B	A
California	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	G
Colorado	GS	G	CS	CS	CS	CS	GS	GS	(a-29)	B
Connecticut*	A	A	GE	GE	(e)	GE	GE	B	A	B
Delaware	GS	A	GS	GS	AG	GS	AG	B	GS	AG
Florida	A	A	GS	A	B	GS	GS	B	GS	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	G	A	A	G	B	A	G	B	(a-29)	B
Illinois	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	B	G	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	...	CS	GS	GS	B	GS	G
Kentucky	AG	AG	G	G	B	(a-5)	G	B	AG	AG
Louisiana	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	A
Maine	A	G	GLS	GLS(a-5)	GLS	A	GLS	B	GLS(a-29)	B/BG
Maryland	N.A.*	A*	N.A.*	GS	A	GS	GS	G	A	A
Massachusetts	CG	CG	CG	(a-5)	CG	(a-5)	CG	B	G	B*
Michigan	N.A.	...	GS	(a-6)	CS	CS	GS	CS	(a-29)	CS
Minnesota	A	A	A	GS	A	(a-5)	GS	B	A	N.A.
Mississippi	B	A	GS	GS	BGC	A	B	B	B	B
Missouri	A	A	A	(a-5)	(dd)	A	GS	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	N.A.	AG	B	(a-29)	G
New Hampshire	GC	G	GC	(a-5)	BGC	CS	AGC	B	(a-29)	GC
New Jersey*	A	GS	GS	(a-6)	B	A	GS	B	(a-29)	A
New Mexico	(a-18)	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	B	GS	G
New York	(a-18)	(hhh)	GS	(a-9)	A	GS	GS	(a-12)	(a-29)	(a-20)
North Carolina*	G	AG	AG	(a-6)	BG	(a-5)	AG	B	AG	AG
North Dakota	G	CS	CS	A	G	G	G	B	G	CS
Ohio*	G	A	G	(a-6)	A	G	G	B	(a-29)	B
Oklahoma	(mm)	GS	B	G	B	(a-5)	B	B	B	B
Oregon	GS	GS	B	A	B	(a-5)	AG	B	(a-29)	B
Pennsylvania	G	A	G	G	(rr)	GS	GS	G	G	A
Rhode Island	G	(a-24)	G	(a-6)	AGS	AGS	G	B	B	B
South Carolina*	B	A	A	B	B	AB	BGS	B	(a-29)	A
South Dakota	A	A	G	G	A	(a-5)	G	B	A	A
Tennessee	A	A	N.A.	G	B	G	(ww)	B	(a-29)	AG
Texas	B	A	B	(a-9)	B	B	B	B	(a-29)	B
Utah	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	(yy)	B	GS	A
Vermont	GS	GS	...	AGS	AGS	AGS	AG	N.A.	(a-29)	(qq)
Virginia*	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington	A	...	G	G	B	(a-5)	G	B	(a-29)	A
West Virginia	GS	GS	GS	GS	A, CS	G	GS	(eee)	GS	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	(ggg)	(a-5)	A	N.A.	A	CS
Wyoming	A	A	GS	CE	GS	(a-5)	GS	B	GS	GS
American Samoa*	A	GB	GB	(a-4)	GB	G	GB	(a-12)	(a-29)	A
No. Mariana Islands	G	G	G	GS	G	B	GS	B	GS	G
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	G	L
Alaska	AG	AG	GS	AG	AG	GS	AG	AG	...	L
Arizona	A	G	G	...	A	G	G	A	G(a-6)	G
Arkansas	G	G	G	...	BA	A	G	AG	...	L
California	GS	CE	GS	GS(a-10)	GS	GS	GS	G	G	G
Colorado	G	G	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	CS	(a-6)	L
Connecticut*	GE	GE	GE	GB	(f)	CS	CS	A	(a-13)	L
Delaware	GS	CE	GS	AG	AG	GS	AG	GS	G	CE
Florida	A	CE	GS	SS	A	GS	A	A	G	L
Georgia*	A	CE	CE	A	A	B	A	G	G	G
Hawaii	CS	AG	GS	(a-7)	CS	GS	CS	GS	...	(k)
Idaho	(a-5)	G	G	G	N.A.	...	B	G	(a-7)	A
Illinois	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	AG	...	L
Indiana	AG	AG	AG	(m)	AG	AG	AG	AG	...	AG
Iowa*	GS	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	(a-11)	CE
Kansas	A	SE	A	B	A	GS	GS	A	B	L
Kentucky	(s)	G	G	AG	G	G	G	G	(a-6)	CE
Louisiana	A	CE	GS	A	GS	GS	LGS	B	A	CL
Maine	A	GLS	GLS	A	GLS	GLS	A	A	G	SL
Maryland	A	GS	GS	A	A(v)	GS	A	A	GS	A
Massachusetts	C	G	G	G	CG(w)	CG	(x)*	CG	(a-11)	CE
Michigan	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	B	CS	B	...	CL
Minnesota	A	N.A.	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	GS	(bb)
Mississippi	B	SE	...	...	(cc)	GS	BGS	BS	A	CE
Missouri	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	G	(a-6)	CE
Montana*	CS	A	G	CS	CS	G	CS	CS	(a-6)	L
Nebraska	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	B	A	GS	CE
Nevada	G	A	A	...	GD	G	...	G	(a-5)	L
New Hampshire	AGC	GC	GC	...	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	G	CS
New Jersey*	G	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	A
New Mexico	G	G	GS	G	(ii)	GS	G	G	...	CE
New York	(a-16)	GS	GS	(jj)	GS	(a-14)	GS	GS	(a-11)	(a-9)
North Carolina*	AG	SE	SE	...	AG	G	AG	G	AG	SE
North Dakota	G	CE	G	CE	CS	CS	G	A	...	(kk)
Ohio*	A	G	A	G	(ll)	G	A	A	(a-6)	CE
Oklahoma	(oo)	CE	CE	...	B	(a-28)	(a-28)	GS	...	CE
Oregon	A	GS	SE	...	AG	GOC	B	A	B	A
Pennsylvania	G	GS	GS	GS	(ss)	GS	A	G	G	CE
Rhode Island	A	A	AGS	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	G	A	(uu)	G	A	G	(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	A	GS	A	A	AG	GS	AG	GS	G	CE
Vermont	A	GS	GS	A	AG	GS	AGS	AGS	...	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	G	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	L
Wisconsin	A	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	GS	(a-6)	L
Wyoming	A	G	A	AG	A	G	GS	A	G	CE
American Samoa*	(a-29)	G	N.A.	N.A.	(a-27)	AG	GB	A	(a-7)	G
No. Mariana Islands	G	G	G	B	GS	GS	G	GS	G	GS
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); appointed by the Governor, subject to approval by the Chairs of the State Republican/Democratic parties.

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

(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 Chief Information Office, Governor's Office for Technology (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	G	G	G	G
Alaska	(a-15)	AG	AG	(a-16)	GB	GS	CS	AG	AG	GS	AG
Arizona	A(a-9)	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	GS	A
Arkansas	AG	G	BG	AG	AG	G	AG	G	AG	B	G
California	CE(a-9)	GS	G	GS	B	GS	B	GS	N.A.	GS	GS(a-27)
Colorado	CS	A	GS	CS, AB	GS	GS	CS	CS	...	GS	GS
Connecticut*	(a-9)	A	GE	A	GE	GE	CS	GE	A	GE	CS
Delaware	CE	AG	AG	AG	AG	GS	B	AG	A	GS	AG
Florida	GOC	SS	B	A	GOC	GS	A	A	N.A.	A	A
Georgia*	G	AB	N.A.	A	N.A.	A	A	B	A	BG	A
Hawaii	CS	B	G	GS	GS	GS	CS	...	(a-11)	GS	CS
Idaho	CE	A	GS	A	GS	A	...	G	A	B	A
Illinois	CE	SS	CE	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	CS	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
Kentucky	G	G	G	(a-15)	G	G	AG	G	G	G	G
Louisiana	A	BGS	BS	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	LGS	GS	GS
Maine	A	B	G	CS	A	GLS	CS	AGS	A	GLS	A
Maryland	A	A	GS	A	A	A	A	GS	A	GS	GS
Massachusetts	(a-9)*	B	G	CG	CG	CG	A*	G	CG	G	CG
Michigan	CL	CL	GS	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	N.A.	GS	GS
Minnesota	A	A	A	A	GS	A	A	A	G	GS	A
Mississippi .....	...	BS	B	A	GS	...	A	GS	A	B	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	GS
Nevada	(a-5)	G	G	CS	G	G	(a-14)	CS	GB	BG	AG
New Hampshire	CS	AGC	GC	CS	GC	AGC	AGC	GC	AGC	GC	AGC
New Jersey*	(a-6)	N.A.	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
New Mexico	G	G	CE	G	GS	GS	CS	GS	GS	(a-17)	GS
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	GS	(a-16)	GS	GS	(a-14)	GS	(a-11)	GS	(a-27)
North Carolina*	(a-22)	AG	AG	AG	G	AG	AG	N.A.	AG	G	N.A.
North Dakota	A	CS	CE	CS	CE	G	CS	A	G	G	G
Ohio*	(a-22)	B	B	A	B	G	A	A	A	G	G
Oklahoma	(a-9)	B	(III)	A	G	B	A	GS	B	B	(a-30)
Oregon .....	...	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	AG
Pennsylvania	CE	A	GS	A	GS	G	A	GS	A	GS	GS
Rhode Island* .....	...	G	G	A	A	G	A	G	A	G	A
South Carolina*	(a-9)	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	B	(a-27)
South Dakota	CE	A	CE	A	G	G	A	G	G	G	(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	A	A	A	A	GS	(zz)	A	A	A	GS	GS
Vermont	(a-15)	AGS	GS	A	AGS	AG	A	A	A	GS	GS
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	GS	B	G	A	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS
Wisconsin	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	CS	GS	GS	GS	A
Wyoming	CE	A	G	CS	GS	GS	A	GS	BG	GS	GS
American Samoa*	(a-4)	(a-12)	N.A.	A	(a-4)	GB	GB	GB	(a-7)	GB	N.A.
No. Mariana Islands	GS	B	B	G	G	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	GS
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 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, 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 Chief, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Department of Mental Health; and Director, Department of Mental Health (BS).

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, Fisheries Division, 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 (AGC).

(ii) Responsibilities shared between Division Director II, Long Term Services Division, Department of Health (G); and Division II Director, Behavioral Health Services Division, same department (G).

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

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

(nn) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); Deputy Secretary of State for Elections, Office of Secretary of State (SS); and Chief Deputy Secretary of State, same office (SS).

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

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Manager, Insurance Division, Conservation, Agency of Commerce and Community Affairs (A); and Historic Preservation Officer (GS).

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

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

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

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

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

(ww) Responsibilities shared between 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 (GS); and Director, Division of Health Care Financing, same department (A).

(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 (B).

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

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

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

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

(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).

(hhh) Ex officio by virtue of other office.

(iii) Responsibilities shared between Director, Parks & Recreation, Department of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks (BGC); and Department Director, same department (A).

(kkk) However, HR functions are decentralized in Texas.

(lll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (A); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (CE).

Table 2.11
SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lieutenant governor</i>	<i>Secretary of state</i>	<i>Attorney general</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Adjutant general</i>	<i>Administration</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Banking</i>	<i>Budget</i>
Alabama	\$94,655	\$48,870	\$66,722	\$124,951	\$66,722	\$71,235	\$88,819	\$66,258	\$84,000	\$71,235
Alaska	81,648	\$76,176	(a-1)	83,292	(a-9)	86,292	\$86,292	N.A.	92,844	86,292
Arizona	95,000	(a-2)	70,000	90,000	70,000	89,980	118,100	89,739	89,610	104,998
Arkansas	68,448	33,083	42,780	57,040	42,780	82,250	109,945	74,011	97,981	83,044
California	165,000	123,750	123,750	140,250	132,000	126,503	(e)	126,358	126,358	126,358
Colorado	90,000	68,500	68,500	80,000	68,500	108,000	108,000	108,000	86,628	108,156
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	47,900	95,500	105,200	84,800	83,100	89,100	89,100	102,200	58,900
Florida	117,240	112,304	116,056	116,056	116,056	103,604	107,940	116,056	116,056	109,272
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)	131,600	(a-9)	85,302	74,655	85,302
Idaho	95,500	25,250	77,500	85,500	77,500	91,000	74,485	77,875	77,459	(a-15)
Illinois	140,200	107,200	123,700	123,700	107,200	79,960	103,100	99,000	102,600	95,000
Indiana	77,200 (t)	64,000	66,000	79,400	66,000	94,259	86,615	71,561	83,759	86,528
Iowa	104,352	73,047	82,940	99,379	82,940	101,878	96,800	82,940	66,333	102,993
Kansas	91,742	Waived	71,270	81,958	71,270	85,119	90,240	85,200	68,406	80,730
Kentucky	97,068	82,521	82,521	82,521	86,822	76,532	82,521	82,521	83,316	97,067
Louisiana	95,000	85,008	85,000	85,000	85,000	119,088	129,361	85,000	82,152	93,984
Maine	70,000	(z)	48,298 (c)	62,670 (c)	48,298 (c)	56,784 (c)	56,784 (c)	56,784 (c)	53,498 (c)	50,294 (c)
Maryland	120,000	100,000	70,000	100,000	100,000	79,135 (c)	91,880 (c)	91,880 (c)	68,210 (c)	106,745 (c)
Massachusetts	135,000	120,000	120,000	122,500	120,000	103,604	104,699	84,468	96,891	85,879
Michigan	151,245	100,671	124,900	124,900	108,000	107,983	113,984	104,003	105,987	107,991
Minnesota	120,303 **	66,168	66,168	93,981	66,168	108,576	97,300	97,300	92,812	(a-15)
Mississippi	101,800	60,000	75,000	90,800	75,000	80,000	85,000	75,000	85,000	55,993 (c)
Missouri	112,755	68,188	90,471	97,899	90,471	77,880	99,013	92,952	74,063	88,032
Montana*	83,672 **	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	60,968	71,400	69,870	71,400	81,422
Nevada	117,000	50,000	80,000	110,000	80,000	78,964	92,914	74,160	69,620	(a-5)
New Hampshire	93,263	(z)	74,372	83,256	74,372	78,827	83,256	62,171	78,827	57,725 (c)
New Jersey*	130,000**(qqq)	(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	83,454	83,502	104,080	70,000	74,256
New York	179,000	151,500	120,800	151,500	86,800	120,800	(a-16)	120,800	127,000	147,490
North Carolina*	107,132	94,552	94,552	94,552	94,552	79,554	92,378	94,552	94,552	113,875
North Dakota	76,884	63,180	58,260	65,753	58,260	101,952	N.A.	58,260	61,440	(oo)
Ohio*	119,225 **	57,637	82,347	85,509	82,347	90,355	95,326	90,376	62,005	106,683
Oklahoma	101,140	75,530	65,000	94,349	82,004	103,604	75,000	74,000	90,000	(a-15)
Oregon	88,300	(a-2)	67,900	72,800	67,900	92,832	112,812	92,932	84,264	(a-5)
Pennsylvania	135,559	113,870	97,603	112,785	112,785	97,603	112,500	97,603	97,603	112,500
Rhode Island	95,000	80,000	80,000	85,000	80,000	75,993	95,220	57,812	69,561	98,515
South Carolina*	106,078	46,445	92,007	92,007	92,007	92,007	111,296 (c)	92,007	(a-4)	72,154 (c)
South Dakota	89,898	65,270 (ww)	61,090	76,357	61,090	77,251	75,046	75,046	79,456	(a-15)
Tennessee	87,276 **	49,500	120,000	112,068	120,000	84,540	(a-15)	84,540	84,540	78,864
Texas	115,345	(t)	112,352	92,217	92,217	89,500	(a-16)	92,217	105,000	118,200
Utah	93,000	72,300	(a-1)	78,200	72,300	80,576	90,890	80,575	80,575	94,525
Vermont	88,026	46,030	69,493	83,491	69,493	65,603	83,428	69,076	72,820	(a-15)
Virginia*	110,000	32,000	76,346	97,500	93,573	71,666	82,417	73,185	103,136	94,778
Washington	132,000 (aaa)	69,000	75,900	120,000	92,500	103,604	99,362	99,362	99,362	(a-15)
West Virginia	99,000	(z)	65,000	75,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	55,000	67,500
Wisconsin	115,699	60,182	54,610	112,274	54,610	84,500	105,001	95,269	80,582	91,417
Wyoming	95,000	(a-2)	77,000	78,500	77,000	79,244	75,000	69,000	58,500	64,583
No. Mariana Islands	70,000	70,000	...	70,000	45,000	...	54,000	40,800 (c)	40,800	54,000
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 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

** Data are from *The Book of the States, 2000-2001*, Table 2.3.

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, 2000*, 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.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education	Election administration	Emergency management
Alabama	(a-3)	\$104,319	\$71,235	\$72,784 (c)	\$54,083 (c)	\$80,449	\$71,235	\$153,502	\$66,722	\$71,235
Alaska	\$86,244	N.A.	86,292	74,592	62,784	86,292	N.A.	86,292	83,124	74,592
Arizona	97,789	107,133	(a-7)	83,200	91,499	120,822	(a-7)	84,988	(a-2)	69,325
Arkansas .....	...	(a-11)	(a-27)	(a-15)	\$74,637	105,143	98,378	108,375	(a-2)	58,514
California	118,514	126,358	97,572	132,000	118,514	126,358	(a-7)	140,250	(f)	104,570
Colorado	88,536	90,000	108,000	98,004	86,148	108,000	90,000	127,200	61,392	72,840
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	58,900	(a-2)	...	85,700	84,263	95,500	95,500	120,500	61,400	61,900
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	59,010	82,181	52,416	67,500	(a-3)	95,014	58,351	77,500	77,500	62,650
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	70,000	96,800	76,939	(a-6)	82,700	92,700	109,166	110,919	(a-2)	58,899
Kansas	58,879	96,661	59,704	65,037	61,036	86,069	(x)	112,000	66,206	49,025
Kentucky	75,780	(a-11)	77,343	(a-15)	(a-3)	82,273	140,000	151,938	71,691	78,324
Louisiana	27,040	(a-11)	...	(a-5)	75,000	78,000	83,200	119,616	85,000	64,152
Maine	40,414 (c)	(a-11)	N.A.	50,294 (c)	46,904 (c)	56,784 (c)	56,784 (c)	56,784 (c)	55,744 (c)	40,414 (c)
Maryland	73,462 (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	71,351	(a-11)	69,015*	103,502	102,500	110,750	93,454	149,450	69,015*	70,295
Michigan	103,982	103,982	N.A.	92,123	99,577	107,991	N.A.	108,409	(a-2)	84,543
Minnesota	97,300	N.A.	88,928	(a-15)	62,995	97,300	97,300	185,000	(ff)	64,519
Mississippi .....	...	76,822	54,571	85,000	52,800	85,000	76,822	144,000	48,062	65,000
Missouri	64,740	(a-11)	73,146	82,488	(a-3)	92,952	92,952	115,284	63,600	70,236
Montana*	51,230	70,420	48,197	70,420	51,904	70,420	58,477	62,848	35,256	43,848
Nebraska	72,610	(a-11)	52,217	78,250	75,381	83,812	76,500	112,062	48,126	64,748
Nevada	61,167	92,914	N.A.	(Call)	55,575	92,914	82,068	92,914	46,350	59,670
New Hampshire	53,333	83,256	67,303	65,508	65,508	64,394 (c)	62,171	83,256	(a-2)	64,890
New Jersey*	83,483	100,225	100,225	(a-6)	91,639	N.A.	78,928	100,225	63,000	81,285
New Mexico	52,333	(a-11)	62,400	(a-4)	71,577	83,502	83,502	93,147	55,120	66,323
New York	109,800	120,800	(a-2)	151,500	101,600	136,000	120,800	136,000	109,800	100,253
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)	58,260	(pp)	47,532	66,696	92,772	59,436	28,584	51,312
Ohio*	82,950	92,132	91,270	(a-4)	103,376	101,650	97,781	135,845	74,547	57,554
Oklahoma	58,200	103,600	73,000	72,000	55,316	81,000	N.A.	88,511	71,957	44,553
Oregon	76,356	...	90,912	84,264	(ff)	107,508	102,384	67,900	92,832	76,356
Pennsylvania	97,467	103,025	73,213	105,300	78,005	108,448	103,025	108,448	62,729	74,817 (c)
Rhode Island	52,955	...	...	85,647	...	85,647	...	130,933	69,561	50,982
South Carolina*	65,755 (c)	100,661	N.A.	92,007	74,378 (c)	104,328 (c)	(a-7)	92,007	54,820 (c)	40,823 (c)
South Dakota	N.A.	75,046	(a-11)	(a-23)	44,643	76,939	81,952	77,251	46,300	53,830
Tennessee	67,740	(a-11)	(a-11)	78,600	40,488*	84,540	89,976	89,976	76,020	70,476
Texas	56,958	(a-7)	110,000	92,217	(a-3)	150,000	89,500	164,748	(ggg)	72,600
Utah	62,452	78,885	86,860	(a-15)	62,450	94,525	79,575	128,412	34,410	77,500
Vermont	(zz)	75,462	75,462	(a-15)	62,629	80,142	61,214	90,000	(hhh)	57,532
Virginia*	62,318	104,097	104,097	94,241	...	100,369	116,113	116,113	62,318	70,984
Washington	77,250	99,362	92,136	(a-4)	107,400	99,362	99,362	94,394	70,332	65,316
West Virginia	40,000	65,000	105,000	70,000	72,000	70,000	(a-8)	(bbb)	(a-2)	40,000
Wisconsin	79,870	89,751	69,501	87,805	82,339	100,754	73,441	88,089	91,935	75,001
Wyoming	46,560	135,000	(a-7)	77,000	38,000	72,000	(a-7)	77,000	34,037	48,188
No. Mariana Islands ...	N.A.	57,000	48,000	54,000	50,000 (c)	40,800	40,800	80,000	48,000	40,800
U.S. Virgin Islands * ...	37,000	65,000	65,000	(a-15)	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	55,000	45,000

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

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

Alabama: Comptroller, \$110,973; Consumer affairs, \$82,498; Employment services, \$88,819; Energy, \$76,518; Fish & Wildlife, \$88,819; General services, \$88,819; Information systems, \$110,973; Parks & recreation, \$88,819; Pre-Audit, \$110,973; Purchasing, \$88,819; Solid waste management, \$82,498. 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.

Florida: Energy, \$96,499.

Hawaii: Employment services, \$85,512; Energy, \$90,732; Fish & wildlife, \$81,444; Highways, \$85,512; Information systems, \$85,512; Mental health

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	\$58,295 (c)	\$50,151 (c)	\$104,500	\$71,235	\$58,295 (c)	\$58,295 (c)	\$173,604	\$148,408	\$95,670 (d)	\$75,000
Alaska	80,244	74,592	86,292	N.A.	86,292	89,484	92,448	N.A.	83,124	67,488
Arizona	62,483	60,964	115,000	92,664	101,345	89,232	117,500	72,342	100,984	54,392
Arkansas	103,813	83,943	91,506	109,945	93,309	90,285	156,712	111,417	118,742	70,783
California	118,514	113,287	126,358	126,358	118,514	118,514	118,514	141,672	118,514	80,628
Colorado	(a-18)	85,000	98,088	(a-9)	100,704	89,328	108,000	108,000	108,000	80,148
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)	44,511	(a-19)	102,200	75,300	(a-5)	132,100	65,800	95,500	74,100
Florida	92,520 (m)	47,452 (c)	107,940	89,815	110,754	107,940	149,060	255,000	113,482	82,241
Georgia*	77,850	N.A.	99,234	(a-4)	85,524	(a-5)	135,570	215,384	(a-29)	79,404
Hawaii	62,520 (c)	66,336 (c)	72,886	(a-6)	59,544 (c)	(a-25)	85,302	167,184	62,520 (c)	(a-19)
Idaho	76,440	66,040	80,018	9,880	94,162	53,600	88,005	109,741	111,426	62,005
Illinois	107,200	99,000	99,000	(s)	(a-19)	(a-5)	107,200	175,100	101,256	84,100
Indiana	81,489	54,274	86,615	(a-6)	74,918	(a-5)	111,270	129,000	(a-29)	47,151
Iowa	96,054	81,536	81,536	(a-6)	81,536	(a-5)	96,800	(w)	89,544	79,100
Kansas	87,204	44,587	80,725	(y)	43,451	(a-5)	87,189	125,000	(a-29)	71,821
Kentucky	76,927	70,811	85,271	91,163	90,000	(a-5)	150,091	233,000	94,756	89,250
Louisiana	N.A.	73,800	80,808	(a-5)	75,000	(a-5)	99,432	160,425	(a-29)	49,788
Maine	N.A.	50,294 (c)	56,784 (c)	(a-5)	56,784 (c)	50,294 (c)	56,784 (c)	N.A.	(a-29)	51,792 (c)
Maryland	60,798 (c)*	65,660 (c)*	89,330 (c)	*106,745 (c)	63,384	(a-5)	106,745 (c)	99,025 (c)	(a-29)	65,660 (c)
Massachusetts	87,000	83,897	89,876	(a-5)	89,001	(a-5)	110,750	80,067*	87,683	68,210*
Michigan	N.A.	108,054	(a-6)	83,729	100,767	107,991	84,982	(a-29)	93,438	
Minnesota	85,712	87,675	74,312	97,300	N.A.	97,300	97,300	92,143	97,300	N.A.
Mississippi	70,000	54,572 (c)	85,000	85,000	80,000	65,260 (c)	130,314 (c)	160,000	85,000	70,000
Missouri	86,136	73,176	81,024	93,211	(hh)	74,604	119,028	143,196	110,004	49,152
Montana*	52,732	58,477	70,420	70,420	70,420	42,999	70,420	113,368	70,420	46,702
Nebraska	47,900	55,977	81,600	(ii)	(jj)	70,048	83,640	110,118	83,641	82,131
Nevada	76,501	53,453	86,084	(a-9)	73,290	N.A.	76,500	177,833	(a-29)	67,108
New Hampshire	74,372	56,780	81,046	(a-5)	62,171	53,333	62,175 (c)	53,288	(a-29)	65,508
New Jersey*	79,507	100,225	100,225	(a-6)	75,894	85,000	100,225	95,000	100,225	84,349
New Mexico	83,502	83,502	83,502	83,502	81,501	83,502	83,502	83,502	83,502	N.A.
New York	(a-18)	120,800	136,000	(a-9)	107,054	136,000	136,000	(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	67,104	N.A.	75,384	(oo)	67,092	(a-5)	101,916	145,860	(a-29)	46,740
Ohio*	95,202	72,571	96,408	(a-6)	77,064	95,326	94,120	157,394	(a-29)	N.A.
Oklahoma	(ss)	5,600	82,000	90,000	81,576	(a-5)	110,000	215,000	133,203	62,000
Oregon	92,832	84,264	92,832	102,384	92,832	(a-5)	92,832	141,828	(a-29)	95,000
Pennsylvania	95,000	85,379	97,300	(a-6)	(iii)	103,025	108,448	85,100	105,800	87,316
Rhode Island	96,890	(a-24)	93,614	(a-6)	61,024	88,861	110,059	125,687	(a-29)	63,129
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	63,668	38,396	(a-19)	76,481	64,459	(a-5)	75,046	140,370	72,841	49,796
Tennessee	89,976	51,264	N.A.	120,000	84,540	84,540	128,848	142,536	(a-29)	49,968
Texas	120,000	N.A.	112,500	(a-9)	115,000	N.A.	148,680	150,000	(a-29)	77,500
Utah	103,000	53,077	94,525	93,815	86,485	79,720	(jjj)	N.A.	(a-29)	64,185
Vermont	72,072	78,852	N.A.	74,568	61,006	75,462	91,728	112,732	(a-29)	61,755
Virginia*	82,417	95,036	96,911	104,097	85,335	82,417	113,558	113,800	96,187	71,666
Washington	75,732	N.A.	99,362	122,877	99,362	99,326	99,362	116,400	(a-29)	56,340
West Virginia	65,000	(a-14)	65,000	(a-5)	68,292	70,000	(ccc)	(ddd)	(a-29)	41,484
Wisconsin	93,365	73,441	102,350	78,699	(eee)	(a-5)	99,573	N.A.	(a-29)	107,904
Wyoming	56,953	46,000	71,000	77,000	77,973	(a-5)	72,000	85,000	(a-29)	62,000
No. Mariana Islands	40,800	40,800	48,000	54,000	40,800	54,000	60,000	70,000 (c)	54,000	40,800
U.S. Virgin Islands*	(a-18)	54,500	65,000	65,000	55,000	N.A.	65,000	61,600	46,000	48,627

& retardation, \$73,872; Parks & recreation, \$85,512; Post audit, \$85,512; Pre-Audit, \$85,512; Solid waste management, \$81,444; Welfare, \$85,512.

Maine: Secretary of State, \$70,886; Attorney general, \$91,208; Treasurer, \$70,886; Adjutant General, \$83,470; Administration, \$83,470; Agriculture, \$83,470; Banking, \$78,499; Budget, \$73,466; Civil Rights, \$56,451; Commerce, \$83,470; Comptroller, \$73,466; Consumer Affairs, \$68,806; Corrections, \$83,470; Economic Development, \$83,470; Education, \$83,470; Emergency Management, \$59,176; Energy, \$73,466; Environmental Protection, \$83,470; Finance, \$83,470; Fish & Wildlife, \$83,470; General Services, \$73,466; Health, \$83,470; Highways, \$83,470; Historic Preservation, \$75,650; Information Systems, \$73,466; Insurance, \$83,470; Labor, \$83,470; Licensing, \$68,806; Mental Health, \$83,470; Natural Resources, \$83,470; Parks & Recreation, \$73,466; Personnel, \$73,466; Planning, \$73,466; Post Audit, \$75,650; Pre-Audit, \$73,466; Public Library, \$70,886; Purchasing, \$63,461; Revenue, \$78,499; Social Services, \$83,470; Solid Waste Management,

\$53,602; State Police, \$73,466; Tourism, \$63,461; Transportation, \$83,470; Welfare, \$67,350

Maryland: Adjutant general, \$96,741; Administration, \$112,415; Agriculture, \$112,415; Banking, \$83,304; Budget, \$130,696; Civil rights, \$89,764; 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*; Finance, \$130,696; Health, \$130,696; Higher education, \$121,203; Historic preservation, \$83,304; Information systems, \$104,277; Labor, \$112,245; Natural resources, \$121,203; Parks and recreation, \$83,304; Personnel, \$96,741; Planning, \$104,277; Post-audit, \$120,000; Pre-audit, \$89,764; Public library development, \$83,304; Purchasing, \$83,304; Revenue, \$89,764; Social services, \$89,764; Solid waste management, \$83,304; Police, \$121,203; Tourism, \$89,764; Transportation, \$130,696.

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	\$72,784 (c)	\$71,014 (d)	\$71,235	...	\$106,750	\$71,235	\$58,295 (c)	\$116,589	\$71,235	\$121,888
Alaska	83,124	83,124	86,292	\$74,592	69,780	86,292	74,592	80,244	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona	87,672	99,000	101,337	...	89,232	62,803*	105,705	88,271	104,998	98,987
Arkansas	99,456	91,923	90,491	...	90,464	49,016	85,647	83,044	...	111,976
California	118,524	132,000	126,358	(a-10)	118,514	126,358	118,514	118,514	96,000*	126,358
Colorado	84,516	95,000	108,000	108,000	89,556	108,000	98,256	89,556	(a-6)	99,745
Connecticut*	70,000	87,000	83,500	75,500	(i)	96,317	96,853	90,420	75,000	N.A.
Delaware	102,200	81,100	89,100	66,000	(j)	95,500	79,300	95,500	79,260	81,000
Florida	92,705	(a-4)	107,940	85,324	(n)	(a-14)	96,142	84,810	109,272	111,024
Georgia*	83,478	89,508	89,537	81,798	115,014	98,256	79,014	100,242	(a-6)	88,872
Hawaii	65,520 (c)	74,655	85,302	(a-7)	54,012 (c,p)	85,302	62,520 (c)	85,302	...	(c, q)
Idaho	(a-5)	72,342	76,440	53,997	59,030	...	85,966	74,485	(a-7)	77,500
Illinois	(a-5)	90,700	90,700	90,700	115,600	99,000	(a-19)	76,140	...	104,700
Indiana	78,819	73,814	82,000	(v)	79,984	86,615	72,364	79,794	...	76,794
Iowa	96,803	92,062	79,926	55,100	78,749	94,000	81,536	95,000	(a-11)	82,940
Kansas	89,010	71,270	78,042	58,869	82,004	(a-20)	88,646	79,335	93,001	91,676
Kentucky	(kkk)	79,008	91,163	60,115	77,943	80,406	81,034	91,163	(a-6)	82,521
Louisiana	89,928	85,000	95,000	67,236	145,596	88,812	66,204	96,192	65,268	114,000
Maine	50,294 (c)	56,784 (c)	56,784 (c)	46,904 (c)	56,784 (c)	(aa)	50,294 (c)	50,294 (c)	50,294 (c)	51,792 (c)
Maryland	85,262 (c)	97,550	91,880 (c)	88,000	(bb)	99,025 (c)	68,210 (c)	79,135 (c)	85,262 (c)	95,000 (c)
Massachusetts	97,285	91,404	85,000	86,265	(cc)	93,181	(dd) *	104,699	(a-11)*	120,000
Michigan	93,438	105,987	99,451	103,982	107,991	104,003	93,250	109,182	...	117,548
Minnesota	95,338	N.A.	97,300	92,812	96,904	97,300	85,712	97,301	97,301	(gg)
Mississippi	85,000	75,000	...	...	(c, ill)	(a-14)	(c, mmm)	75,000	55,992 (c)	75,000
Missouri	105,011	88,585	92,952	71,784	173,820	92,926	77,892	82,056	(a-6)	90,471
Montana*	64,540	58,658	70,420	48,197	61,911	70,420	48,197	50,425	(a-6)	74,690
Nebraska	91,537	69,360	66,510	71,348	83,130 (kk)	67,485	82,000	67,000	71,400	49,500
Nevada	92,914	80,343	92,914	...	90,640	92,914	...	78,050	(a-5)	88,919
New Hampshire	74,372	78,827	62,171	...	78,827	83,256	62,171	74,372	67,303	53,332
New Jersey*	84,500	100,225	100,225	91,639	87,026	100,225	76,688	100,225	85,000	95,000
New Mexico	83,502	71,999	83,502	83,502	(ll)	83,502	72,783	81,501	...	65,000
New York	(a-16)	120,800	127,000	(mm)	136,000 (nn)	(a-14)	127,000	120,800	(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	95,000	58,262	55,000	(a-2)	51,936	56,448	59,014	61,812	...	(qq)
Ohio*	83,096	90,376	75,130	92,123	(rr)	96,616	75,154	82,888	(a-6)	82,347
Oklahoma	(tt)	82,004	69,056	...	94,910	(a-28)	(a-28)	65,000	...	82,004
Oregon	124,428	N.A.	67,900	...	102,384	84,264	92,832	92,832	84,264	102,384
Pennsylvania	105,300	97,603	108,448	77,550	(uu)	108,448	91,627	106,400	105,000	112,785
Rhode Island	98,515	69,561	96,980	69,561	105,053	75,993	61,024	85,647	98,515	(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	91,790	64,459	75,046	31,033	(xx)	75,046	72,867	72,867	(a-15)	76,889
Tennessee	98,472	84,540	89,976	66,300 (yy)	89,976	84,540	65,004	84,540	N.A.	(a-9)
Texas	97,200	157,500	120,000	70,000	135,000	97,000	115,000	81,920	(a-6)	96,200
Utah	86,485	80,576	80,576	57,587	133,485	90,055	86,485	94,525	(a-6)	74,600
Vermont	75,962	72,820	69,472	55,890	83,928	75,462	71,385	67,392	...	69,493
Virginia*	94,778	103,136	...	48,290 (c)	94,778	104,097	71,666	82,417	...	108,944
Washington	99,362	86,000	103,000	99,362	92,268	94,394	97,850	99,362	(a-15)	92,500
West Virginia	74,500	55,000	55,000	...	70,000	65,000	65,000	50,000	(a-5)	56,937
Wisconsin	91,206	86,702	95,136	87,619	62,724	102,350	71,176	86,702	(a-6)	92,901
Wyoming	64,910	62,000	62,400	N.A.	104,916	63,000	62,000	61,483	63,000	77,000
No. Mariana Islands	40,800 (c)	40,800 (c)	40,800	45,360	60,000	80,000	40,800	54,000	50,000	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands*	65,000	(a-1)	65,000	(a-10)	62,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	55,000	60,000

Michigan: 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.

Mississippi: Budget, \$83,585; Commerce, \$97,443; Community affairs \$85,837; Consumer affairs, \$68,400; Economic development, \$97,443; Elections administration, \$71,688; Energy, \$85,837; General services, \$97,143; Health, \$160,000; Mental health & retardation, \$83,585; Parks & recreation, \$92,288; Planning, \$83,585; Purchasing, \$70,290; Solid waste management, \$67,575; Tourism, \$85,837.

New Hampshire: Budget, \$74,372; Corrections, \$81,046; Health, \$78,827. Licensing, \$90,608.

Ohio: Commerce, \$86,965.

Pennsylvania: Emergency Management, \$100,382.

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.

Northern Mariana Islands: Agriculture, \$45,000; Consumer affairs, \$70,000; Higher education, \$80,000; Information systems, \$45,000; Insurance, \$45,000.

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)	\$96,000	\$81,000	\$58,295 (c)	\$110,973 (d)	\$102,600	\$54,083 (c)	\$52,733	\$71,235	\$95,670 (d)	\$102,600
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)	106,267	73,000	75,712	110,872	115,000	74,801	110,988	92,242	110,301*	89,232
Arkansas	56,504	76,656	85,261	77,475	83,044	113,877	47,270	79,520	62,433	118,742	113,877
California	(a-9)	99,576	113,287	118,514	118,514	118,514	113,287	126,358	...	118,514	118,514
Colorado	(a-9)	90,485	96,794	98,004	108,000	108,000	89,556	98,304	...	108,000	108,000
Connecticut*	(a-9)	68,123	103,360	60,000	83,500	95,000	95,954	91,128	92,505	107,586	95,000
Delaware	81,000	70,200	72,700	67,200	99,700	102,200 (k)	75,700	102,500	63,428	95,500	91,700
Florida	(a-26)	88,334	116,823	92,520	117,687	107,940 (o)	80,625	100,102	N.A.	110,052	89,863
Georgia*	(a-22)	89,424	86,184	67,782	88,104	89,424	74,832	101,220	95,376	150,000	(a-27)
Hawaii	52,520 (c)	85,302	77,964	77,964	85,302	85,302	59,544 (c)	...	(a-11)	85,302	62,520 (c)
Idaho	(a-9)	52,062	74,984	60,840	65,000	788,208	54,413*	75,005	57,970	111,426	74,693
Illinois	(a-9)	85,386	102,800	71,520	107,200	104,700	80,952	99,000	80,952	107,200	107,200
Indiana	66,000	74,802	84,713	53,121	84,713	94,224	71,837	94,260	73,927	86,320	75,428
Iowa	96,516	89,544	96,800	81,536	(a-23)	81,536	70,803	85,446	74,984	103,508	74,568
Kansas	(ooo)	72,360	106,101	69,963	87,975	94,345	68,994	76,590	59,000	93,828	82,004
Kentucky	(a-15)	83,087	92,531	(a-15)	91,163	95,598	66,101	N.A.	91,163	91,163	95,598
Louisiana	73,404	85,800	75,000	66,636	80,000	88,000	76,752	78,000	66,204	108,000	78,000
Maine	(a-9)	48,298 (c)	95,314	45,302 (c)	53,498 (c)	56,784 (c)	38,418 (c)	50,294 (c)	45,302 (c)	56,784 (c)	48,152 (c)
Maryland	73,462 (c)	68,210 (c)	91,880	68,210 (c)	73,462 (c)	73,462 (c)	668,210 (c)	99,025 (c)	73,462 (c)	106,745 (c)	(a-27)
Massachusetts	(a-9)	78,372	94,049	95,952	104,699	104,485	68,048*	109,937	71,914	95,845	108,580
Michigan	N.A.	83,095	85,900	89,617	N.A.	107,991	93,292	103,982	N.A.	103,982	107,991
Minnesota	91,997	78,321	85,879	94,044	97,300	88,469	84,000	89,951	91,225	97,300	75,586
Mississippi .....	...	70,000	65,000	47,122 (c)	91,000	...	45,639 (c)	80,000	54,572 (c)	85,000	85,000
Missouri	(a-9)	73,200	91,185	76,128	99,013	95,086	56,580	79,692	74,964	(a-17)	82,620
Montana* .....	...	49,506	57,819	43,095	70,420	70,420	48,478	54,400	57,162	70,420	(a-27)
Nebraska	78,250	66,838	58,999	(a-16)	76,498	85,680	58,691	65,280	46,201	(a-17)	85,607
Nevada	(a-5)	78,050	86,084	70,261	92,914	93,310	(a-14)	84,606	82,068	92,914	87,550
New Hampshire	62,166	62,171	83,256	48,828	83,256	81,045	74,372	74,372	53,332	83,256	81,045
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	75,691	61,000	72,500	66,872	83,502	83,502	49,922	83,502	83,502	(a-17)	83,502
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	127,000	(a-16)	127,000	136,000	(a-14)	127,000	(a-11)	136,000	(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	70,920	56,244	58,260	43,200	58,260	98,472	50,160	63,240	54,631	76,236	98,472
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-9)	64,730	(ppp)	69,201	74,371	123,000	68,696	85,000	72,000	133,203	N.A.
Oregon .....	...	84,264	97,476	76,356	102,384	112,812	69,300	N.A.	79,464	112,632	102,384
Pennsylvania	(a-4)	70,025	105,525	60,010	103,025	97,800	87,316	103,025	54,924	108,848	108,448
Rhode Island	85,647	98,515	79,211	88,861	98,515	113,901	...	100,478	...	104,820	113,901
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	61,090	50,440	71,240	44,531	75,046	89,585	49,940	76,481	75,046	81,952	(a-27)
Tennessee	78,600	98,800	84,540	70,764	84,540	69,948	66,780	84,540	84,540	84,540	85,540
Texas	(a-9)	78,000	77,233	N.A.	(a-9)	157,500	91,100	102,000	89,500	145,000	105,000
Utah	(a-15)	69,614	73,498	79,720	86,861	99,556	86,485	79,720	71,765	103,001	103,001
Vermont	(a-15)	66,997	90,168	63,211	71,552	84,760	67,371	95,614	62,878	79,934	85,051
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)	89,583	99,362	72,096	105,060	122,877	73,836	103,000	68,280	111,464	(a-27)
West Virginia	(a-5)	62,500	70,000	74,500	70,000	70,000	58,980	70,000	65,000	70,000	(a-27)
Wisconsin	55,899	89,475	89,500	77,521	93,851	99,573	93,845	85,002	89,997	104,043	99,573
Wyoming	77,000	61,893	69,195	49,707	71,000	72,000	62,113	75,000	135,000	75,000	(a-27)
No. Mariana Islands	54,000	39,900	70,000	40,800	42,559	48,000	54,000	54,000	70,000	54,000	48,000
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

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

(e) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of General Services, \$118,514; and Chief Deputy Director, same department, \$108,324.

(f) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Political Reform, \$80,244; and Chief, Elections, \$91,512.

(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 Acting Director, Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Health and Social Services, \$113,700; and Director, Division of Mental Retardation, same department, \$91,700.

(k) Responsibilities no longer shared.

(l) Combined with Planning.

(m) Combined with Labor.

(n) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health, Department of Children and Family Services, \$83,890; and Director, Substance Abuse, same department, \$77,738.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

- (o) Combined with Welfare.
- (p) Responsibilities no longer shared.
- (q) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor, Office of the Auditor, \$85,302; and Division Head, Division of Audit, Department of Accounting & General Services, \$62,520.
- (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, \$95,000; and Director, Department of Revenue, \$107,200.
- (t) In Texas, the salary of the Lieutenant Governor is the same as a Senator when serving as President of the Senate (\$7200/year) and the same as Governor when serving as Governor.
- (u) Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors, Election Commission, \$50,500.
- (v) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Health Professions Bureau, \$54,274; and Executive Director, Professional Licensing Agency, \$61,915.
- (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, \$80,730; and Secretary, Department of Administration, \$90,240.
- (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, \$79,135 - \$96,741; and Director, Developmental Disabilities Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, \$579,135 - \$96,741.
- (cc) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation, \$103,413; and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services, \$103,413.
- (dd) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Forests and Parks, Department of Environmental Management, \$70,666; and Director, Recreational Facilities, Metropolitan District Commission, \$70,666.
- (ee) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Wildlife Division, Department of Natural Resources, \$66,190 - \$95,118; and Chief, Fisheries Division, same department, \$66,190 - \$95,118.
- (ff) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$66,168; and Director, Election Division, Office of the Secretary of State, \$53,286.
- (gg) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor, \$72,182; and Legislative Auditor, \$90,744.
- (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, \$76,498; Administrator, Budget Division, Department of Administrative Services, \$81,422; and Auditor of Public Accounts, \$49,500.
- (jj) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Wildlife Division, Game & Parks Commission, \$55,773; and Administrator, Fisheries Division, same commission; \$55,832.
- (kk) Responsibilities no longer shared.
- (ll) Responsibilities shared between Division Director II, Long Term Services Division, Department of Health, \$69,048; and Division Director II, Behavioral Health Services Division, same department, \$66,013.
- (mm) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$136,000; Secretary of State, Department of State, \$120,800; and Executive Director, Office of Professional Responsibility, \$107,054.
- (nn) Responsibilities no longer shared.
- (oo) Responsibilities shared between same department, Director, Office of Management and Budget, \$79,692; and Director, Fiscal Management Division, \$70,920.
- (pp) Responsibilities shared between Director, Office of Management & Budget, \$79,692; and Director of Fiscal Management, same department, \$70,920.
- (qq) Responsibilities shared between Legislative Budget Analyst/Auditor, Legislative Council, \$89,916; and State Auditor, State Auditor's Office, \$58,262.
- (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, \$65,000; and Executive Director, Employment Security Commission, \$81,000.
- (tt) Responsibilities shared between Director, Data Processing & Planning Division, Department of Transportation, \$58,446; and Manager, Information Services Division Management, Office of State Finance, \$99,000.
- (uu) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Secretary, Mental Health, Department of Public Welfare, \$102,400; and Deputy Secretary, Mental Retardation, same department, \$97,600.
- (vv) Responsibilities shared between Chief, General Audit Section, Office of Accounts and Control, Department of Administration; and Auditor General, salaries not available.
- (ww) Annual salary for duties as presiding officer of the Senate.
- (xx) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Mental Health, Department of Human Services, \$59,186; and Secretary, same department, \$76,377.
- (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, \$62,629; and Executive Director, Human Rights Commission, \$51,293.
- (aaa) Annually returns \$31,000 of salary to general fund.
- (bbb) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Education and the Arts, \$70,000; and Superintendent, Department of Education, \$146,000.
- (ccc) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Health & Human Resources, \$70,000; and Commissioner, Bureau of Public Health, salary not available.
- (ddd) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Education and the Arts, \$70,000; Chancellor, State College System, Department of Education, \$160,000; and Chancellor, Board of Trustees for Higher Education, Department of Education and the Arts, \$160,000.
- (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.
- (fff) Responsibilities shared between Manager, Insurance Division, Consumer Protection, \$69,300; and Consumer Information Officer, Civil Enforcement Division, Department of Justice, \$44,568.
- (ggg) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$112,352; and Deputy Assistant, Office of Secretary of State, \$80,136.
- (hhh) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$69,493; and Director of Elections, Office of the Secretary of State, \$52,395.
- (iii) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Fish Commission, \$89,252; and Executive Director, Game Commission, \$87,316.
- (jjj) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Department of Health, \$103,000; and Director, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health, \$79,720.
- (kkk) Responsibilities shared between Chief Information Office, Governor's Office of Technology, \$131,250; and Executive Director, Information Resources Management, Finance & Administration, \$83,757.
- (lll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Mental Health, \$85,000; and Bureau Chief, Division of Alcohol & Drug Abuse, same department, \$55,993.
- (mmm) Responsibilities shared between Director, Parks & Recreation, Department of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks, \$80,000; and Department Director, same department, \$61,816.
- (ooo) Responsibilities shared between Central Account Service Manager, Division of Accounts & Reports, Department of Administration, \$64,147; and Team Leader, Audit Services, same division and department, \$54,080.
- (ppp) Responsibilities shared between Commissioners, Corporations Commission, varying salary levels for four commissioners, \$68,000; \$72,000; \$76,000; and \$82,004.
- (qqq) Governor voluntarily accepts a reduced salary of \$85,000.

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	30	7	★	7	★	4	2
California	18	...	5	5	★	4	(c)
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	2
Illinois	25	...	★	★	...	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	2
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	2
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	...	...	10	★	4	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	...	5	5	5	4	2

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States* 1998-99.

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 .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	(j)
Indiana (f)	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Iowa .....	...	(a)	...	...	★	(l)	(j)
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)	(a)	★	...	...	★
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Vermont	★	★(a)	★	★	...	...	★
Virginia	★	...	H	...	★	★	...
Washington .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
West Virginia	---(g)---						
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	(p)
Wyoming	---(d)---						
American Samoa* .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Guam*	(h)	...	...	...	★	★	★
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	...	...	★	(q)	★
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 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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; Iowa—appoints some special committees; Mississippi—appoints members of conference, joint and special committees; Texas— Has the authority to appoint all committees and assign all bills, but that authority is pursuant to provisions in the Senate's rules; 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.

(q) The lieutenant governor is an automatic member of the Governor's cabinet.

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	★	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)	(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	★	5	★	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 .....	.....	.....	(a) .....	.....	.....
Guam .....	.....	.....	(a) .....	.....	.....
No. Mariana Islands .....	.....	.....	(a) .....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico .....	...	5	5	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	.....	.....	(a) .....	.....	.....

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998-1999.

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 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	(p)	...	★	★	...	...	★(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	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	(e)	★	★	...	...
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 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	(p)
Washington .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	★	★	N.A.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Wyoming*	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
American Samoa (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands (b) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★(o)	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998-99.

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. In Maryland, the trade name would be registered with the Secretary of State if it were also the trade/service mark of the entity.

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

(j) Functions have moved.

(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.

(p) The Secretary of State is not the chief election officer, but a member of the Board of State Canvassers.

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 .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★(g)	...
Massachusetts* .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Minnesota .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	...
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	H	...	★	...
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	H	...	★	...
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Nevada .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
New Jersey .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	H	...	★	★
New York .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Ohio .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Rhode Island .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
Tennessee .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	H(e)	...	★	...
Utah (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	H(e)	...	★	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	★(c)	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wyoming* .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★(f)
American Samoa (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (b) ..	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

. . . — Not responsible for activity.

(a) In this column only: H—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 have moved.

(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.

(g) Responsible for custody of bills passed by the General Assembly until Governor signs the bills, chapterizes and transmits the bills to the Court of Appeals and returns vetoed bills to General Assembly before session.

Table 2.17
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>	<i>Licensed attorney (years)</i>	<i>Membership in the state bar (years)</i>	<i>Method of selection to office</i>
Alabama	25	7	5	...	...	...	E
Alaska .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	A
Arizona	25	10	5	...	...	...	E
Arkansas	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
California	18	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	E
Colorado	25	★	2	...	★	(b)	E
Connecticut	18	★	★	★	10	10	E
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Florida*	30	...	7	★	5	5	E
Georgia	25	10	4	...	7	7	E
Hawaii .....	...	★	1	...	(c)	...	A
Idaho*	30	★	2	...	★	★	E
Illinois	25	★	3	...	...	...	E
Indiana* .....	...	...	(d)	...	★	...	E
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky	30	2	2 (d)	...	8	2	E
Louisiana	25	5	5 (d)	★	5	5	E
Maine* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
Maryland .....	...	★(f)	10 (d)	★	10	10 (c)	E
Massachusetts .....	...	...	5	...	...	★	E
Michigan	18	★	30 days	★	(a)	(a)	E
Minnesota	21	★	30 days	★	...	...	E
Mississippi	26	...	5 (d)	...	5	5	E
Missouri .....	...	★	1	...	...	...	E
Montana (g)	25	★	2	...	5	★	E
Nebraska (h) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Nevada	25	★	2 (d)	★	...	...	E
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	A
New Jersey	18 (c)	...	★	...	...	...	A
New Mexico	30	...	5	...	★	...	E
New York	30	★	5	...	(c)	...	E
North Carolina	21	...	...	★	★	(c)	E
North Dakota	25	★	5	★	★	★	E
Ohio	18	★	★	★	(a)	...	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 .....	...	★	★	...	(c)	(c)	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	(c)	(c)	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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE - continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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 a 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	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
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,F	B,D,G	A,B,D,G	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,C,D,E,F(b)(j)	G	D	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York	B,F	B,D,F	D	B	★	★ (h)	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina .....	...	D	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
North Dakota	A,D,E,F,G	A,D,G	A,B,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,D,F	B,C,D	D	B	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
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 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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,C
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	★	★	B
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	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 .....	★	...	...	★	★	●	A,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	★	(e)	...	★	★	●	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)	...	...	...	★	A,B,C,D
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 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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	(a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
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	(b,c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Indiana*	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Iowa	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	★
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	★ (a)	★	★	★	(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)	★	★	★	★	★	★ (b)	★	★
West Virginia	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	(g)	★	★	★	...
Wisconsin	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(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 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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	25	7	5	...	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	21	★	20 days	20 days	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)
Guam	18	5	5	★	★
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands* .....	...	...	...	...	A

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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 chief financial officer.

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 (n)	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Arizona	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Arkansas* .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
California .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Colorado	★	(d)	...	★(b)	...	...	★	(d)	...	★(l)
Connecticut* .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Delaware	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★(o)
Florida	★	★ (p)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	★	...	(d)
Georgia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Idaho .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	★	★ (a)	★(c)	...	★	★	★	...	★	★
Indiana* .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Iowa .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Kansas .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Kentucky	★	(d)	...	...	...	...	★(b)	...	N.A.	★
Louisiana* .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maryland	★	...	★(c)	★(c)	★	★	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	(d)	(d)	★	...	★	...	...	(d)	...	(d)
Mississippi	★	(d)	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	...	★
Missouri	★	(d)	(d)	(d)	★	★	★	...	★	(d)
Montana .....	...	...	★(b)	★(b)	★(b)	★(b)	...	...	...	...
Nebraska* .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Nevada	★	★ (e)	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New Jersey .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
New Mexico	★	★ (f)	★	(d)	★	★	...	...	...	...
New York	★(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★(q)	★(h)
North Carolina .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio* .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Oklahoma .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★(i)	(r)	★(j)	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★(a)	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★ (s)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
South Dakota	★	(d)	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Tennessee .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Texas	-----					(k)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Utah	★	★ (e)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★(j)
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Virginia	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	(d)
Washington	★	(d)	★	★	★	★(i)	...	(d)	★	(d)
West Virginia .....	...	(d)	...	(l)	(c)	...	★	...	N.A.	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★
Wyoming*	★	★ (d)	★	★(m)	★	★	★	★	N.A.	★(d)
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Guam	★ (a)	...	...	...	★ (b)	★(b)	★(b)	...	★(b)	N.A.
Puerto Rico .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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. In Alaska, the commissioner of Revenue is sole fiduciary for certain trust funds; however, retirement funds are invested by State Pension Investment Board.

(b) Portions.

(c) General Obligation.

(d) As board member only.

(e) Except for Public Employees Retirement System.

TREASURERS: DUTIES OF OFFICE - continued

-
- (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.
 - (n) The state of Alaska does not have a state treasurer. The Commissioner of Revenue, who is appointed by the Governor, is the person with these duties of office.
 - (o) Chair, Delaware College Investment Plan Board
 - (p) Treasurer's duties include investment of trust funds. As a member of 3 member State Board of Administration, shares responsibility for investing retirement funds.
 - (q) Both Treasurer and State Comptroller have programs.
 - (r) State Land Board
 - (s) Treasurer's office invests fixed income securities. The Budget & Control Board invests in equities.
 - (t) Financial Advisor on certain issues.

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,
committee appointments, and a review
of administrative regulations.*

For additional information on Chapter Three contact
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@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
N. 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

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Directory I - Elective Officials*
200

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

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

Table 3.2
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions		Special sessions		
		Legislature convenes	Day	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
		Month	Day			Yes (f)
Alabama	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (b)	30 L in 105 C	No	12 L in 30 C
		Apr.	3rd Tues. (c, d)			Yes (i)
		Feb.	1st Tues. (e)			Yes (i)
Alaska	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	120 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	None
		Jan.	3rd Mon. (g)	(i)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (f, k)
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	None
Arkansas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	None
	(l)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	None (f)
California	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	(p)	Yes (q)	None
Colorado	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	20 C (h)
Connecticut	Annual (m)	Feb.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (o)	60 C (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	(s)
		Jan.	2nd Tues.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	30 L (h)
Delaware	Annual	Mar.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	20 C
Florida	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	None
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	30 L or 40 C
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	None
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-61 L or Apr. 30; even-30 L or Mar. 15	No	None
Illinois	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (d, t)	(u)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	None
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	No	30 C
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 L (v)	By petition, majority, each house	None
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	odd-60 L in 85 C; even-30 L in 45 C	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of majority of members of each political party, each house	30 C
Kentucky	Biennial-even year	Mar.	last Mon. (d, n)	90 C (g)	By petition, majority, each house	None
	Annual	Apr.	last Mon. (m, o)	(w)	By petition (x)	None
Louisiana	(l, m)	Dec.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)	None	No	None
Maine		Jan.	2nd Wed.	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	By petition (x)	None
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	1st Wed.		No	Yes
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed. (d)		No	Yes
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon. (n)		No	Yes
Minnesota	(s)	Jan.			No	Yes

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions				Special sessions			
	Year	Month	Legislature convenes		Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
			Day					
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.		125 C (h, 2); 90 C (h, 2)	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.	2nd Wed. (c, d)		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

- (h) Legislators may receive, at any time after organizational meeting, however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.
- (i) Indirect limitation: usually restrictions on legislator's pay, per diem, or daily allowance.
- (j) May not extend beyond April 15.
- (k) 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.
- (l) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.
- (m) 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.
- (n) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.
- (o) 30 C; if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.
- (p) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.
- (q) 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.

LEGISLATURES

- (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 2000)

State or other jurisdiction	Senate					House					Senate and House totals	
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term
All states	1,048	950	11	6	2,079	...	2,897	2,582	19	14	5,532	...
Alabama	23	12	...	...	35	4	69	36	...	...	105	4
Alaska	5	15	...	...	20	4	14	26	...	...	40	2
Arizona	14	16	...	...	30	2	22	38	...	...	60	2
Arkansas	29	6	...	...	35	4	74	23	1 (a)	...	80	2
California	24	15	...	1	40	4	47	32	...	...	65	2
Colorado	15	20	...	...	35	4	25	40	...	...	151	2
Connecticut	19	17	...	...	36	2	96	55	...	...	41	2
Delaware	13	8	...	...	21	4	15	26	...	...	120	2
Florida	15	24	...	1	40	4	47	73	...	...	180	2
Georgia	33	22	...	1	56	2	102	78	...	...	51	2
Hawaii	23	2	...	...	25	4	38	12	...	1	70	2
Idaho	4	31	...	...	35	2	12	58	...	...	118	2
Illinois	27	32	...	...	59	(b)	62	56	...	...	100	2
Indiana	19	31	...	...	50	4	53	47	...	...	100	2
Iowa	20	30	...	...	50	4	44	56	...	...	125	2
Kansas	13	27	...	...	40	4	48	77	...	...	100	2
Kentucky	18	20	...	...	38	4	64	35	...	1	105	4
Louisiana	28	11	...	...	39	4	75	30	1 (a)	...	151	2
Maine	19	15	1 (a)	...	35	2	81	69	...	...	141	4
Maryland	32	15	...	...	47	4	106	35	...	...	160	2
Massachusetts	32	8	...	...	40	2	128	29	1 (a)	2	110	2
Michigan	15	23	...	...	38	4	52	58	...	...	134	2
Minnesota	40 (c)	26 (d)	1 (a)	...	67	4	63 (c)	70 (d)	1 (a)	...	122	4
Mississippi	34	18	...	...	52	4	86	33	3 (a)	...	163	2
Missouri	18	16	...	...	34	4	86	76	1 (a)	...	100	2
Montana	18	32	...	...	50	4	41	59	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	9	12	...	...	21	4	28	14	...	...	42	2
Nevada	12	12	...	...	24	2	153	244	1 (a)	2	400	2
New Hampshire	16	24	...	...	40	4 (e)	32	48	...	...	80	2
New Jersey	25	17	...	...	42	4	40	30	...	...	70	2
New Mexico	23	36	...	2	61	2	98	52	...	0	150	2
New York	35	15	...	...	50	2	66	54	...	...	120	2
North Carolina	18	31	...	...	49	4	34	63	...	1	98	4
North Dakota	12	21	...	...	33	4	39	59	...	...	99	2
Ohio	33	15	...	...	48	4	61	40	...	...	101	2
Oklahoma	13	17	...	...	30	4	25	35	...	...	60	2
Oregon	20	30	...	...	50	4	100	103	1 (a)	2	203	2
Pennsylvania	42	8	...	...	50	2	85	12	...	...	100	2
Rhode Island	24	22	...	...	46	4	57	67	...	...	124	2
South Carolina	13	22	...	...	35	2	19	51	...	...	70	2
South Dakota	18	15	...	...	33	4	61	38	...	...	99	2
Tennessee	15	16	...	...	31	4	78	71	...	1	150	2
Texas	11	18	...	...	29	4	21	54	...	...	75	2
Utah	17	13	...	...	30	2	77	67	6 (f)	...	150	2
Vermont	20	20	...	...	40	4	47	52	1 (a)	...	100	2
Virginia	27	22	...	...	49	4	49	49	...	...	98	2
Washington	29	5	...	...	34	4	75	25	...	...	100	2
West Virginia	17	16	...	...	33	4	44	55	...	...	99	2
Wisconsin	10	20	...	...	30	4	17	43	...	...	60	2
Wyoming	11	2	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia (g)	3	12	...	...	15	2	6	11	1 (a)	...	20	2
American Samoa	0	7	1 (m)	...	9	4	37 (i)	16 (j)	1 (k)	...	18	2
Guam	19 (i)	8 (j)	1 (k)	...	28	4	...	...	...	...	54	4
No. Mariana Islands	6	2	7 (l)	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE L

Source: 2000.

(a) In

(b) Th

Senate c

terms of

four year

(c) De

(d) In

(e) Th

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

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Directory I - Elective Officials 2000*.

- (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 (2); Progressive (4).
- (g) Council of the District of Columbia.
- (h) Statehood.
- (i) New Progressive Party.
- (j) Popular Democratic Party.
- (k) Puerto Rico Independent Party.
- (l) Independent (5); Independent Citizens Movement (2).
- (m) Reform.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.4
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 2000

State or other jurisdiction	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	0	0	105	0	0
Alaska	20	0	0	40	2	5
Arizona	30	0	0	60	0	0
Arkansas	35	0	0	100	3	3
California	40	0	0	80	1	1
Colorado	35	0	0	65	4	6
Connecticut	36	0	0	151	3	2
Delaware	21	0	0	41	0	0
Florida	40	1	3	120	4	3
Georgia	56	0	0	180	1	5
Hawaii	25	0	0	51	0	0
Idaho	35	0	0	70	4	6
Illinois	59	2	3	118	1	1
Indiana	50	1	2	100	1	1
Iowa	50	0	0	100	2	2
Kansas	40	0	0	125	1	1
Kentucky	38	0	0	100	1	20
Louisiana	39	10	25	105	21	5
Maine	35	0	0	151	1	1
Maryland	47	0	0	141	2	1
Massachusetts	40	2	5	160	8	5
Michigan	38	1	3	110	0	0
Minnesota	67	4	6	134	1	1
Mississippi	52	8	15	122	25	20
Missouri	34	0	0	163	4	2
Montana	50	0	0	100	0	0
Nebraska	49	3	6	Unicameral		
Nevada	21	0	0	42	0	0
New Hampshire	24	1	4	400	4	1
New Jersey	40	1	3	80	0	0
New Mexico	42	0	0	70	0	0
New York	61	2	3	150	1	5
North Carolina	50	0	0	120	2	2
North Dakota	49	0	0	98	0	0
Ohio	33	0	0	99	9	9
Oklahoma	48	0	0	101	0	0
Oregon	30	0	0	60	0	0
Pennsylvania	50	0	0	203	0	0
Rhode Island	50	0	2	100	0	0
South Carolina	46	1	2	124	5	4
South Dakota	35	0	0	70	1	1
Tennessee	33	0	0	99	0	0
Texas	31	1	3	150	0	0
Utah	29	0	0	75	1	1
Vermont	30	0	0	150	3	2
Virginia	40	4	10	100	8	8
Washington	49	1	2	98	1	1
West Virginia	34	1	3	100	3	3
Wisconsin	33	0	0	99	0	0
Wyoming	30	0	0	60	5	8
Dist. of Columbia	13	0	0	Unicameral		
American Samoa	18	1	6	20	0	0
Guam	15	0	0	Unicameral		
No. Mariana Islands	9	1	10	18	9	50
Puerto Rico	28	1	4	54	3	6
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	0	0	Unicameral		

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Directory I Elective Officials*
2000
Note: Turnover calculated after 1999 legislative elections.

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)
Alabama	21	...	3 (a)	1	...	25	...	3 (a)
Alaska	21	...	3	1	★	25	...	3
Arizona	25	★	3	1	...	25	★	3
Arkansas	21	★	2	1	...	25	★	2
California	18	3	3	1	★	18	3	3
Colorado	25	★	...	1	...	25	★	...
Connecticut	18	...	...	★	★	18	...	...
Delaware	24	...	3 (a)	1	...	27	...	3 (a)
Florida	21	...	2	★	★	21	...	2
Georgia	21	★	2 (a)	1	...	25	★	2 (a)
Hawaii	18	...	3	(b)	★	18	...	3
Idaho	18	★	...	1	★	18	★	1
Illinois	21	★	...	2 (c)	...	21	★	2 (c)
Indiana	21	★	2	1	...	25	★	2
Iowa	21	★	1	60 days	...	25	★	1
Kansas	18	...	...	★	★	18	...	...
Kentucky	24	...	2 (a)	1	...	30	...	6 (a)
Louisiana	18	...	2	1	★	18	...	2
Maine	21	5	1	3 mo.	...	25	5	3 mo.
Maryland	21	...	1 (a)	6 mo. (d)	...	25	...	6 mo. (d)
Massachusetts	18	...	...	1	...	18	...	5
Michigan	21	★	...	(b)	★	21	★	(b)
Minnesota	18	...	1	6 mo.	★	18	...	6 mo.
Mississippi	21	...	4 (a)	2	★	25	...	2
Missouri	24	...	...	1 (e)	2	30	...	1 (e)
Montana	18	...	1	6 mo. (f)	...	18	...	6 mo. (f)
Nebraska	21	...	...	1	★	21	...	1
Nevada	21	...	1 (a)	1	★	21	...	1 (a)
New Hampshire	18	...	2	★	...	30	...	7
New Jersey	21	...	2 (a)	1	★	30	...	4 (a)
New Mexico	21	...	...	★	...	25	...	...
New York	18	★	5	1 (g)	...	18	★	5
North Carolina	(h)	...	...	1	★	25	...	2 (a)
North Dakota	18	...	1	(b)	★	18	...	1
Ohio	18	...	1	1	...	18	...	...
Oklahoma	21	...	...	(b)	★	25	...	(b)
Oregon	21	...	...	1	...	21	...	1
Pennsylvania	21	★	...	1	...	25	★	...
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)
South Dakota	21	★	2	(b)	★	21	★	2
Tennessee	21	★	3 (a)	1 (b)	★	30	★	3
Texas	21	★	2	1	★	26	★	5
Texas	25	★	3	6 mo. (b)	★	25	★	3
Utah	18	★	2	1	★	18	★	2
Vermont	21	★	...	★	★	21	★	...
Virginia	18	★	...	(b)	★	18	★	5 (a)
Washington	18	★	5 (a)	1	★	25	★	1
West Virginia	18	★	1	(b)	★	18	★	(a)
Wisconsin	21	★	(a)	1	★	25	★	1
Wyoming	U	★	★	U	U	18	★	1
Dist. of Columbia	25	★	★	U	U	30 (j)	★	5
American Samoa	U	★	★	U	U	25	★	5
Guam	21	★	3	U	★	25	★	2
No. Mariana Islands	25	★	2	1 (l)	★	30	★	3
Puerto Rico (k)	21	★	...	3	★	21	★	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	21	★	...	3	★	21	★	...

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.

★ — No formal provision.

... — 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 male.

(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.

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	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chairman
South Dakota	(a)	ES	EC/2	EC	...	...	...	...	EC/2	EC (cc)
Tennessee	ES (s)	AP (cc)	EC (cc)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Utah (dd)	ES (cc)	...	EC	EC (ff)	...	...	...	...	(ff)	...
Vermont	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC (hh)	EC (hh)
Virginia	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	AL	EC
Washington (gg)	(a)	AP	AP	...	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
West Virginia*	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	ES	ES (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	(h)	(ii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia* (U)	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...	(p)
American Samoa*	ES (f)	ES (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam* (U)	ES (h)	...	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nor. Mariana Islands*	ES (p)	ES (f)	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico*	ES	ES (f)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands* (U) ...										

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998-99.

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 Democratic leader.

(e) Official title is minority leader pro tempore.

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

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

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

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

(j) Represented 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 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.

(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), minority conference secretary (AL), 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.

(y) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

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

SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

- (y) Additional positions include assistant president pro tempore.
- (z) Additional positions include assistant president pro tempore.
- (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).
- (ii) Chairman of the Council, which is an elected position.
- (jj) Appointed by the chairman; official title is chairman pro tem.
- (kk) Official title is floor leader.
- (ll) Office title is alternate floor leader.
- (mm) Official title is majority leader pro tempore.
- (nn) Serves as minority floor leader.

Table 3.7
HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant majority leader	Majority floor leader	Assistant majority floor leader	Majority whip	Majority caucus chairman	Minority leader	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chairman
Alabama	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Alaska	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Arizona*	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Arkansas	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
California	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Colorado	EH	AS/3 (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Connecticut	EC (e)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Delaware	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Florida	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Georgia	EH	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Hawaii	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Idaho	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Illinois	EH	AS	AS	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Indiana	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Iowa	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Kansas (f)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Kentucky	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Louisiana	EH	AS (j)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Maine*	EH	EH	AS	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Maryland (i)	EC (p)	EH	AS	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Massachusetts*	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Michigan	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Mississippi	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Missouri*	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Nebraska	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Nevada	EH	AS (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
New Hampshire	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
New Jersey (i)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
New Mexico	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
New York*(v)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
North Carolina	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
North Dakota	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Ohio (s)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oklahoma (y)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Pennsylvania	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island* (bb)	EH	AS (ee)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
South Carolina* (cc)*	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC

* Information is based on table.

State or other jurisdiction	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant majority leader	Majority floor leader	Assistant majority floor leader	Majority whip	Majority caucus chairman	Minority leader	Assistant minority leader	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chairman
South Dakota (gg)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Tennessee	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Texas	EH	AS	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Utah (hh)	EH (li)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Vermont	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Virginia	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Washington (kk)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
West Virginia	EH	AS	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Wisconsin	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Wyoming	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Dist. of Columbia*	(r)	EH (b)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
American Samoa*	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Guam*	(r)	EH (nm)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
No. Mariana Islands*	EH (p)	EH (b)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
Puerto Rico*	EH (p)	EH (b)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH
U.S. Virgin Islands*	(r)	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH	EH

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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.

(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.

LEGISLATURES

(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 deputy speaker pro tem, parliamentarian, deputy majority leader, 13 deputy majority whips and 3 deputy minority 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) Official titles: majority caucus chairman is majority conference leader and minority caucus chairman is conference chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

- (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 whip (AS), deputy minority leader (AL), deputy majority whip (AS), deputy minority whip (AL), assistant majority whip (AS), assistant majority whip (AL), majority steering committee vice-chairman (AS), majority steering committee chairman (AS), majority steering committee secretary (AL), majority steering committee chairman (AL), minority steering committee secretary (AS), minority steering committee chairman (AL), minority steering committee vice-chairman (AL), majority steering committee chairman (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.
- (ab) Additional positions include first deputy speaker (AS).
- (ac) Official title is senior speaker pro tem.
- (ad) Official title is deputy minority leader.
- (ae) 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.

Alabam
Alaska
Arizona
Arkans
CaliforColora
Connec
Delawa
Florida

Georgi

Hawai
Idaho
IllinoisIndian
IowaKansas
Kentuc
Louisia
Maine
MarylaMassa
Michig
Minne
Missis
MissouMonta
Nebr
Nevad
New HNew J
New M
New Y
North
North
OhioOkla
Oreg
Penns
Rhode
SouthSouth
Tenn
Texas
Utah
VermVirgi
Wash
West
Wisc
Wyom
Dist.

Table 3.8
METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION
(As of March 24, 1999)

<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	★	★	★	...
Maryland	★ (d)	...
Massachusetts	★
Michigan	★ (e)	...
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	★	★	...
Oregon	★
Pennsylvania	★
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★
South Dakota	★	★
Tennessee	★	★
Texas	★
Utah	★	...
Vermont	★
Virginia	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	★ (f)	...
Wisconsin	★ (g)	...	...
Wyoming	★
Dist. of Columbia	★

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

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) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

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

Table 3.9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS
(As of March 24, 1999)

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries		Travel allowance (as of March 24, 1999)		Round trips home to capital during session	Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Cents per mile		
	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. \$173 (U).
Alaska	\$24,012	(f)	...	\$35/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and \$10/d thereafter; members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and an additional \$10/d thereafter (U). Set by statute.
Arizona	\$24,000	30	...	\$89/d (V) tied to federal rate.
Arkansas*	\$12,500	31/House 32.5/Senate 31/Sen. Int.	Weekly	\$121/d Sunday through Saturday (U). Tied to federal rate.
California	\$99,000	24	...	\$45 (\$99 for members outside Denver metro area) (V). Per diem is determined by the legislature.
Colorado	\$30,000	20 24/4wd	...	None.
Connecticut	\$21,788	31	...	None.
Delaware	\$29,574	25 (c)	...	None.
Florida	\$26,388	29	...	\$102/d; not to exceed \$3,640 for the house; not to exceed \$4093.26 for the senate for the regular session (V).
Georgia (e)	\$11,347.80	25	...	\$75 (U) set by the legislature; \$2,200 per diem differential account with max of 50 days.
Hawaii	\$32,000	...	...	\$80 for members living outside Oahu; \$10/d for members living on Oahu (V) set by the legislature.
Idaho	\$14,760	26	...	\$75 (\$40 for legislators who do not establish a second residence in Boise) (U) set by commission.
Illinois	\$50,803	32.5	...	\$85 (U) tied to federal rate.
Indiana	\$11,600	28	...	\$112 (U) tied to federal rate.
Iowa	\$20,758	24	...	\$86 (\$65 for Polk Cty. members) (U) set by the legislature.
Kansas	\$72.06/C	...	...	31	...	\$80 (U) tied to federal rate.
Kentucky*	\$151.00/C (i) \$107.48/C (i)	...	...	(V)	...	\$88/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Louisiana	\$16,800	32.5	...	\$97 (U) tied to federal rate. Additional \$6,000/yr (U) expense allowance.
Maine (j)	\$10,500 - 1st \$7,500 - 2nd	24	Weekly	For legislative session days and authorized committee meetings (V); \$38 housing, \$32 meals set by commission and the legislature.
Maryland	\$30,591	29	...	Lodging \$96; meals tied to federal rate and compensation commission (V).
Massachusetts	\$46,410	(g)	...	\$9-50 depending on distance from State House
Michigan	\$55,054	31	...	\$10,000 yearly expense allowances for session and interim (V) set by compensation commission.
Minnesota	\$31,140	(k)	...	\$56/legislative day (U) set by legislature.
Mississippi	\$10,000	31	...	\$99/d (U).
Missouri	\$26,802.96	29.5	...	\$68.80/d when present (U) tied to federal rate.
Montana*	\$59.672/L	...	...	...	Four	\$75 (U) tied to rates in adjoining states.
Nebraska	\$12,000	30	Weekly	\$84 (\$34 if member resides within 50 miles of capitol) (V) tied to federal rate.
Nevada*	\$130	60	...	(f)	...	Federal rate for capitol area (V).
New Hampshire	2 yr. term	\$200	38 for first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	...	None.
New Jersey	\$35,000	...	...	None.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries			Travel allowance (as of March 24, 1999)		Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions	Limit on days	Annual salary	Cents per mile	Round trips home to capital during session	
New Mexico	\$79,500	32.5 (f) 29	...	\$124 (V) tied to federal rate. \$89; \$130 in New York City metro area(V) set by legislature.
New York	\$104 (U) set by statute.
North Carolina	\$13,951	29	Weekly	\$650/m housing (V). \$250/m additional compensation
North Dakota	\$111/C	...	...	25	Weekly	None.
Ohio	\$42,426.90	27	Weekly	\$97 (U) tied to federal rate.
Oklahoma	\$38,400	32.5 (f)	...	\$87 (U) tied to federal rate.
Oregon*	\$14,496	30	...	\$115 (V) tied to high/low substantiation method of revenue procedure 98-64.
Pennsylvania	\$59,245.74	32.5 (f)	...	None.
Rhode Island	\$10,768	32.5	...	\$88/L (U); (V) for non statewide session days; for non session days \$35/d; plus \$1,000/m treated as income, not an approved expense plan.
South Carolina	\$10,400	31	...	\$95/L (U) set by the legislature.
South Dakota	\$12,000/2 yr	24 (f)	...	\$114 (U). Request for per diem form must be submitted to Legislative Administration.
Tennessee	\$16,500	26 (m)	...	...
Texas*	\$7,200	28(h) 31	...	\$118 (U) set by Ethics Commission. \$46/d and \$76 for housing regardless of location (U) tied to federal rate.
Utah	\$100/C	...	...	...	...	\$50 for lodging and \$37 for meals; commuters: \$32 for meals (U) set by the legislature.
Vermont	\$536/w	32.5	...	\$114 (U) tied to federal rate.
Virginia	Senate— \$18,000 House— \$17,640	...	...	...
Washington	\$28,300	31	One	\$82 (U) tied to federal rate.
West Virginia	\$15,000	32	Weekly	\$85 (U); noncommuters \$45 (U).
Wisconsin	\$41,809	29	Weekly	\$75 maximum (U) set by the legislature.
Wyoming	\$125/C	...	...	35	...	\$80 (U) set by the legislature.
Dist. of Columbia	\$80,605	...	...	None.
Guam	\$55,307.20	(n)	...	None.
Puerto Rico	\$40,000	...	...	\$93 within 50 km of capitol; \$103 if outside 50 km (U).
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$65,000	...	...	\$30/d in winter; \$20/d in summer (V) set by the legislature.

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) \$50-75/day for in-state travel.

(c) Official business only.

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

(c) \$2,200 per diem differential rate. Georgia law states the maximum per diem plus per diem differential is \$119/d. The per diem differential so count is made up of the difference between the maximum allowance less the actual per diem paid x 50 days.

(f) Tied to federal mileage rate.

(g) Between \$5-50 determined by distance from State House.

(h) An allowance in Texas for single, twin and turbo engines from 40-51/mile is also given.

(i) In Kentucky, per diem salary of \$151.00/C is for members elected in 1998. The rate of \$107.48/C applies to members up for re-election in 2000.

(j) In Maine, legislators who "commute" daily are eligible to be reimbursed for their mileage at the standard rate of .24/mile up to \$38/day. This is termed "mileage in lieu of lodging."

(k) House: range of \$60-550 for in-district mileage. Senate: a reasonable allowance.

(l) .24/mile for one round trip from Pierre to home, each weekend. One trip is paid at .05/mile. During the interim, .24/mile for scheduled committee meetings.

(m) Members residing 100 miles from the capitol may be reimbursed a coach class airline ticket, limited to 1 per week of session or a committee meeting upon approval.

(n) Reimbursed for fuel purchase receipts.

TABLE 3.10

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

State or other jurisdiction	Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of March 1999)	Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of March 1999)
Alabama	\$2280/m plus \$50/d per diem.	None.
Alaska	\$65/d (V); must work at least 4 hrs. or attend public meeting.	\$6,000/y for postage, stationery and other legislative expenses. Staffing allowance determined by rules and presiding officers, depending on time of year.
Arizona	\$35/d with prior approval of presiding officer (V) set by statute. Legislators must sign in with budget officers.	None.
Arkansas	\$89/d (V) tied to federal rate. Members are required to sign a "Per Diem Sheet" at each interim meeting/function.	Legislators are entitled to receive a maximum reimbursement of \$9,600/y for legislative expenses.
California	\$121/d; expenses over \$121/d with receipt.	\$240,000/y covers non-specified salary expenses, travel costs, publications, printing, postage, etc.
Colorado	Members are reimbursed for actual expenses.	\$2,000/y
Connecticut	None.	Senators receive \$5,500/y and Representatives receive \$4,500/y for staffing allowance.
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) set by Florida statutes.	\$1,566.41/m for office expenses.
Georgia (a)	\$75/d and .25/mile for committee service (V) set by the legislature. A committee roster is submitted with the members who attended the meeting. Those that did not attend do not get paid.	\$4,800/y reimbursable expense account. If the member requests and provides receipts, the member is reimbursed for personal services, office equipment, rent, supplies, transportation, telecommunications, etc.
Hawaii	\$10/d for official business on island of legal residence;	House \$4,500/m for Jan.-April staffing. Senate varies between \$350-500/d for staffing allowance.
Idaho	\$80/d for business on another island (V) set by the legislature.	\$500/y for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance.
Illinois	None.	Senators receive \$67,000/y and Representatives \$57,000/y for office expenses, including district offices and staffing.
Indiana	\$112/d (V) tied to federal rate.	\$25/d, 7 days a week during interim only. No staffing allowance.
Iowa	\$86/d (U) set by the legislature.	\$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 committee (V) tied to federal rate. Also, \$270 for 20 pay periods (\$5,400) considered taxable income.	\$5,400/y which is taxable income to the legislators. Staffing allowances vary for leadership who have their own budget. Legislators provided with secretaries during the session only.
Kentucky	\$1,435/m interim monthly expenses (U). Actual expenses up to a maximum for meals. None.	
Louisiana	Actual state government rate for lodging (V). \$97/d (U) tied to federal rate.	\$500/m plus a \$1,500 supplemental allowance for vouchered office expenses, rent, travel mileage in district telephone and supplies. \$2,000/m starting salary up to \$3,000/m with annual increases paid directly to staff person.
Maine	Up to \$32/d for meals. Actual for lodging if required with receipt.	None.
Maryland	\$38 without receipt (V) set by legislature and compensation commission. \$96/d lodging; \$30/d meals related to official business (V) tied to federal rate and compensation commission.	Members, \$18,265/y for normal expenses of an office with limits on postage, telephone and publications. Members must document expenses. Legislators must use \$5,800 for clerical services. Senators receive one administrative assistant & session assistance. Delegates receive \$10,000 from house staff accounting for clerical employee with benefits.
Massachusetts	\$9-50 for expenses depending on distance from capitol (V).	\$3,600/y for office expenses.
Michigan	None.	\$61,904/y for printing, mailings, travel, furniture and district offices. Senate Majority party receives \$207,044; Senate Minority party receives \$126,247 for staffing.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of March 1999)	Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of March 1999)	
Minnesota	\$56/d per approval of committee chair or leadership (U) set by the legislature.	None.	None.
Mississippi	\$1,500/during interim (U).	None.	\$1,000/m to cover all reasonable and necessary business expenses.
Missouri	None.	None.	None.
Montana	In state rates \$23/d for meals, receipt not required (U).	None.	No allowance; however, each member is provided with two full-time capitol staff year-round.
Nebraska	\$36.40 lodging, receipt required (V). Claim form required.	None.	None.
New Hampshire	None. Actual expense reimbursed.	None.	\$750/y for equipment and supplies. \$100,000/y for district office personnel, furnishings and benefits.
New Jersey	\$69/d for meeting attendance in-state (V) set by the legislature.	None.	None.
New Mexico	None.	None.	Staff allowance set by majority leader for majority members and by minority leader for minority members.
New York	\$124/d Nov. 1-April 30; \$131/d May 1-Oct. 31 (V) tied to federal rate.	None.	Staff allowance covers both district and capitol; geographic location, seniority and leadership responsibilities will cause variations; only one district office is permitted.
North Carolina	\$389/d; \$130/d for New York City metro area and out-of-state travel (V) set by the legislature. Paid for official duties performed outside their elected district.	None.	Non-leaders receive \$6,708/y for any legislative expenses not otherwise provided.
North Dakota	\$104/d (V) set by statute.	None.	Full-time secretarial assistance is provided during session.
Ohio	During interim committee meetings, members receive \$62.50/d; \$20/d meals (U); \$39 plus tax/d lodging (V) plus round trip mileage reimbursement at state employee mileage rate. All members receive a \$250/m allowance for expenses.	None.	None.
Oklahoma	\$25/d (U) set by the legislature.	None.	\$350/y for unvouchered office supplies plus seven rolls of stamps.
Oregon	\$87/d committee and task force meetings (U) tied to federal rate.	None.	\$350/y for unvouchered office supplies plus seven rolls of stamps.
Pennsylvania	\$115 (V) tied to high/low substantiation method of revenue procedure 98-64.	None.	\$27,500/y for operation of district offices. Staffing is determined by the Senate Floor Leader.
Rhode Island	None.	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).	None.	Senate \$3,400/y for postage, stationery and telephone. House \$1,800/y for telephone and \$600/y for postage.
South Dakota	\$95 for each day of a committee meeting (U). Travel expenses are paid at state rates.	None.	None.
Tennessee	\$114/d (U) tied to federal rate. A request for per diem must be submitted to Legislative Administration.	None.	\$525/m for expenses in district and staff intrastate travel (U).
Texas	Senators receive \$118/d for legislative business in Travis County, not to exceed 10 dm (U). Representatives receive \$118/d in Travis County, not to exceed 12 dm (V). Per diem amount is determined by the Ethics Commission, number of days determined by Senate Caucus and the Committee on House Administration.	None.	Senate: \$25,000/m for staff salaries. House \$9,750/m for staff salaries, supplies stationery, postage, district office rental, telephone expense, etc.
Utah	\$42/d (U); \$76/d for lodging (V).	None.	None.
Vermont	\$105/d for meeting day for actual meals and housing (U) set by the legislature.	None.	\$750/m; leadership receives \$1,000/m for office expenses incurred through their district offices.
Virginia	\$100/d for committee meetings.	None.	stationery and business cards. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of \$29,028/y.
Washington	\$82/d (V) tied to federal rate; if traveling in a "high cost" region, receipts are required.	None.	Leadership receives \$43,541/y.
West Virginia	\$85/d, except \$45/d for commuters (U).	None.	No staffing allowance.
			\$450 for legislative expenses, for which the legislator has not been otherwise entitled to reimbursement.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (as of March 1999)		Other direct payments or services to legislators (as of March 1999)	
	Per diem is paid year round up to \$75/m (U).			
Wisconsin				Senate receives \$66,000/two-year session plus a mailing for the district each year. Covers district mileage, copying and special documents; capitol expenses include printing, postage, subscriptions, phone etc. Senators receive \$155.465/two year session for staffing. Assembly members receive \$12,500 plus an allowance for district size-min. \$870, max. \$2,900 that covers printing and postage. Staff salary paid by state.
Wyoming	\$80/d (V) set by the legislature			None.
Dist. of Columbia	None.			None.
Guam	None.			None.
Puerto Rico	\$93/d within 50 km of the capitol; \$103/d beyond the 50 km limit (U).			Senate receives \$7,500/m for staffing. House members receive \$10,000/m for staffing. Senators receive an allowance that covers day-to-day operations. Staffing allowances vary with staffing requests.
U.S. Virgin Islands	None.			

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Note: For more information on legislative compensation, see Table 3.9, "Legislative Compensation: Regular Sessions." Although the definition of "per diem" is daily expense allowance, it is also used in some states to refer to an interim salary that is taxed and reported as income separate from the annual salary.

Key:

(U) — Unvouchered.

(V) — Vouchered.

d — day.

m — month.

w — week.

y — year.

(a) In Georgia, \$2,200 per diem differential account. A maximum of fifty (50) days can be claimed. Georgia state 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.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.11
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS
(As of March 24, 1999)

State	Presiding Officer	Majority Leader	Minority Leader	Other Leaders
Alabama	None	None	None	None
Alaska	\$500	None	None	None
Arizona	\$500	None	None	None
Arkansas	None	None	None	President pro tem, \$14,000
California	None	None	None	None
Colorado	All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership meetings and committee meetings.			
Connecticut	\$8,320	\$6,877	\$6,877	Deputy min. and maj. ldrs., \$5,018/year; asst. maj. and min. ldrs. and maj. and min. whips \$3,302/year
Delaware	\$11,940	\$9,299	\$9,299	Maj. and min. whips \$5,856
Florida	\$10,236	None	None	None
Georgia	\$75,724.56*	\$2,400	\$2,400	President pro tem, \$4,800; admin. flr. ldr., \$2,400; asst. admin. flr. ldr., \$1,200
Hawaii	\$37,000	None	None	None
Idaho	\$3,000	None	None	None
Illinois	\$20,621	None	\$20,621	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$15,465; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$15,465
Indiana	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	Asst. pres. pro tem \$2,500; asst. maj. flr. ldr. and maj. caucus chair, \$1,000; maj. caucus chair, \$5,000; min. asst. flr. ldr. and min. caucus chair, \$4,500; maj. and min. whips, \$1,500; asst. min. caucus chair, \$500
Iowa	\$11,256	\$11,256	\$11,256	Pres. Pro Tem \$1,198
Kansas	\$11,409.32/yr	\$10,293.14/yr	\$10,293.14/yr	Asst. maj., min. ldrs., vice pres., \$5,823.22/yr
Kentucky	\$38/day for members elected in 1998; \$26.87 for members not up for re-election	\$30/day for members elected in 1998; \$21.49 for members not up for re-election	\$30/day for members elected in 1998; \$21.49 for members not up for re-election	Maj., min. caucus chairs and whips, \$23/day for members elected in 1998; \$16.13/day for members not up for re-election
Louisiana	\$32,000	None	None	None
Maine	150% of base salary	125% of base salary	125% of base salary	Asst. maj. and min. ldrs., 112.5% of base salary
Maryland	\$10,000	None	None	None
Massachusetts	\$35,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$15,000
Michigan	\$5,250	\$22,050	\$17,850	Maj. flr. ldr., \$10,500; min. flr. ldr., \$8,400
Minnesota	None	\$43,596*	\$43,596	Asst. maj. ldr., \$32,697*
Mississippi	None	None	None	Pro tem resolution, \$5,000/yr
Missouri	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	Pro tem, \$1,500
Montana	\$5/day during session	None	None	None
Nebraska	None	None	None	None
Nevada	\$900	\$900	\$900	Pres. Pro tem, \$900
New Hampshire	\$50/two-yr term	None	None	None
New Jersey	1/3 above annual salary	None	None	None
New Mexico	None	None	None	None
New York	\$41,500	None	\$34,500	22 other leaders with compensation ranging from \$13,000 to \$34,000
North Carolina	\$38,151* and \$16,956 expense allowance	\$17,048* and \$7,992 expense allowance	\$17,048* and \$7,992 expense allowance	Dep. pro tem: \$21,739* and \$10,832 expense allowance
North Dakota	None	\$10/day	\$10/day	Asst. ldrs., \$5/day
Ohio	\$66,133 base salary	President pro tem \$60,340	\$60,340 salary	Asst. pres. pro tem, \$56,838; maj. whip, \$53,340; asst. min. ldr., \$55,096; min. whip, \$49,842; asst. min. whip, \$44,381

See footnotes at end of table.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS — Continued

State	Presiding Officer	Majority Leader	Minority Leader	Other Leaders
Oklahoma	\$17,932	\$12,364	\$12,364	None
Oregon	\$1,208/month	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	\$33,240.64	\$26,593.78	\$26,593.78	Maj. and min. whip, \$20,182; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$12,584; maj. and min. policy chairs, maj. and min. caucus admin., \$8,310
Rhode Island	None	None	None	None
South Carolina	Lt. gov. holds this position	None	None	President pro tem, \$11,000
South Dakota	None	None	None	None
Tennessee	\$49,500* plus \$750/yr of ex officio duties	None	None	None
Texas	None	None	None	None
Utah	\$1,000	\$500	\$500	Maj. whip, asst. maj. whip, min. whip and asst. min. whip, \$500
Vermont	\$593/week during session. No add'l salary	None	None	None
Virginia	None	None	None	None
Washington	Lt. gov. holds this position	\$32,300	\$32,300	None
West Virginia	\$50/day during session; \$100/day interim for a maximum of 80 days	\$25/day during session	\$25/day during session	None
Wisconsin	None	None	None	None
Wyoming	\$3/day	None	None	None
District of Columbia	\$10,000 (council chair)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Puerto Rico	\$68,000/yr	\$46,000/yr	\$46,000/yr	None
Guam	None	None	None	None
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$10,000	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

*Total annual salary for this leadership position.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.12
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS
(As of March 24, 1999)

State	Speaker	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
Alabama	\$2/day (limit 60 days)	None	None	None
Alaska	\$500	None	None	None
Arizona	None	None	None	\$2,400 Spkr. designate
Arkansas	\$14,000/yr	None	None	None
California	None	None	None	None
Colorado	All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.			
Connecticut	\$8,320	\$6,877	\$6,877	Dep. spkr., dep. maj. and min. ldrs., \$5,018/yr; asst. maj. and min. ldrs.; maj. and min whips, \$3,302/yr Maj. and min. whips, \$5,856
Delaware	\$11,940	\$9,299	\$9,299	None
Florida	\$10,236	None	None	Admin. flr. ldr., \$2,400; Asst. admin. flr. ldr., \$1,200; spkr. pro tem, \$4,800
Georgia	\$62,811.48	\$2,400	\$2,400	
Hawaii	\$37,000	None	None	None
Idaho	\$3,000	None	None	None
Illinois	\$20,621	\$17,398	\$20,621	Dpty. maj. and min., \$14,821; asst. maj. and asst. min., \$13,531; maj. and min. conference chair, \$13,531
Indiana	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	Maj. caucus chair: \$5,000; min. caucus chair, \$4,500; Asst. min. flr. ldr., \$4,500; maj. flr. ldr., \$1,000; maj. whip, \$1,500; min. whip, \$1,500 Speaker pro tem, \$1,198
Iowa	\$11,256	\$11,256	\$11,256	Asst. maj. and min. ldrs., spkr. pro tem, \$5,823.22/yr
Kansas	\$11,409.32/yr	\$10,293.14/yr	\$10,293.14/yr	Maj. and min. caucus chairs & whips, \$23/day Speaker pro tem, \$24,500*
Kentucky	\$38/day	\$30/day	\$30/day	Asst. maj. and min. ldrs., 112.5% of base salary
Louisiana	\$32,000*	None	None	None
Maine (e)	150% of base salary	125% of base salary	125% of base salary	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$15,000
Maryland	\$10,000	None	None	Spkr. pro tem, \$5,000; min. flr. ldr., \$8,000; maj. flr. ldr., \$10,000
Massachusetts	\$35,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	None
Michigan	\$23,000	None	\$17,000	None
Minnesota	\$43,596*	\$43,596*	\$43,596*	None
Mississippi	None	None	None	None
Missouri	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	None
Montana	\$5/day during session	None	None	None
Nebraska	None	None	None	Speaker pro tem, \$900
Nevada	\$900	\$900	\$900	None
New Hampshire	\$50/two-year term	None	None	None
New Jersey	1/3 above annual salary	None	None	None
New Mexico	None	None	None	None
New York	\$41,500	\$34,500	\$34,500	31 leaders with compensation ranging from \$9,000 to \$25,000
North Carolina	\$38,151 and \$16,956 expense allowance	\$17,048 and \$7,992 expense allowance	\$17,048 and \$7,992 expense allowance	Speaker pro tem, \$21,739 and \$10,032 expense allowance
North Dakota	\$10/day	\$10/day	\$10/day	Asst. ldrs., \$5/day \$60,340 base salary Spkr. pro tem, \$60,340; asst. maj. ldr., \$53,340; asst. min. ldr., \$55,090; maj. whip, \$49,842; min. whip, \$49,842; asst. maj. whip, \$46,342; asst. min. whip, \$44,385
Ohio	\$66,133 base salary	\$56,838 base salary		Speaker pro tem, \$12,364
Oklahoma	\$17,932	\$12,364	\$12,364	None
Oregon	\$1,208/month	None	None	Maj. and min. whips, \$19,542; maj. and min. caucus chairs, \$12,185; maj. and min. policy chairs, \$8,047; maj. and min. caucus admin., \$8,047
Pennsylvania	\$32,186.62	\$25,750.52	\$25,750.52	None
Rhode Island	None	None	None	Speaker pro tem, \$3,600/yr
South Carolina	\$11,000/yr	None	None	

See footnotes at end of table.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS — Continued

State	Speaker	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other
South Dakota	None	None	None	None
Tennessee	\$45,000* plus \$750/yr for ex-officio duties	None	None	None
Texas	None	None	None	None
Utah	\$1,000	\$500	\$500	Whips and asst. whips, \$500
Vermont	\$593/week during session plus an additional \$9,172 in salary	None	None	None
Virginia	\$18,681	None	None	None
Washington	\$36,300*	None	\$32,300*	None
West Virginia	\$50/day during session; \$100/day during interim for a maximum of 80 days	\$25/day during session	\$25/day during session	Up to four add'l people named by presiding officer receive \$100 for a maximum of 30 days
Wisconsin	\$25/month	None	None	None
Wyoming	\$3/day	None	None	None
District of Columbia	\$10,000 (chair of council)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Puerto Rico	\$68,000/yr	\$46,000/yr	\$46,000/yr	None
Guam	None	None	None	None
U.S. Virgin Islands	None	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

*Total annual salary for this leadership position.

Key:

(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 com. 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 March 24, 1999)

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	Optional	Age 65, 5+ yrs. service; age 62, 10+ yrs. service; age 60, 25+ yrs. service	7%	\$333.33	\$1,000	\$1,667	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	N.A.							
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)	No
Connecticut	Mandatory	Age 55 with 10 yrs. service	Members prior to 7/1/97: 3% of total monthly compensation in excess of \$500 after 7/1/97: 2%	Not yet vested	\$276	\$460	(.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 monthly 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, 30 yrs. service; or vested with 8 yrs. and age 62	23.27%	(e)	(e)	(e)	Yrs. creditable service x percent value x average final compensation	No
Georgia	Optional	Age 60, 8 yrs. service	Employee pays 4% + \$7; employer 5% + \$7	0	\$336 (f)	\$336 (f)	\$28 x yrs. service x yrs. of service = monthly benefit; employee is penalized 5% for each yr. below age 62	No
Hawaii	Optional	55 yrs. if less than 10 yrs. of service	7.80%	0	Varies	Varies	3.5 x years of service as legislator x highest average salary plus annuity based on contributions as an elected official	Yes
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 0.017 x months of service divided by 12	No
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 each of the 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

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.		

Illinois 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Indiana None
 Iowa 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Kansas 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Kentucky 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Louisiana 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Maine 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Maryland 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Massachusetts 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Michigan 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Minnesota 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Mississippi 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Missouri 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Montana 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Nevada 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 New Jersey 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 New York 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 North Carolina 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 North Dakota 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Ohio 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Oklahoma 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Oregon 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Pennsylvania 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Rhode Island 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 South Carolina 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 South Dakota 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Tennessee 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Texas 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Utah 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Vermont 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Virginia 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Washington 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 West Virginia 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Wisconsin 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%
 Wyoming 1% for automatic increases for 11.5% total income; employer 20%

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other participant	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%	\$140	\$337.50	\$700	60% x avg of highest 3 yrs. x yrs. of service divided by 30 (maximum no. of yrs.)	Yes
Kansas	Optional	Age 65, age 62; 10 yrs. of service or age plus yrs of service equals 85 yrs.	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	N.A.							
Maine	Mandatory (g)	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%; legislative retirement system 14.08% ME State Retirement system 22.03%	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 65, 32 yrs. Service	Depending on yr. entered 5%, 7% or 9%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes (j)
Michigan	Optional	Age 55 with 5 yrs. or age plus service equals 70	7%-13%	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% Non-contributory (i)	Varies	Varies	Varies	N.A.	Yes
Missouri	Mandatory	Age 55, & 3 full biennial assemblies		\$300	\$900	\$1,500	\$150/mo. per biennial assembly served plus average monthly compensation	No
Montana	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service; age 65 regardless of yrs of service; or 30 yrs of service regardless of age	6.8%	\$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	Minimum service = 10 years; number of years x \$24 = monthly allowance	No
New Jersey	Mandatory	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 55 (early retirement with 25 yrs.)	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

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

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	\$83.33	\$250	\$416.66	\$250 x yrs. of service (after 1959)	No
New York	Mandatory	Depends on tier set by date Minimum 10 yrs. service	Varies (0-3%);	0	Varies	Varies	Depends on tier set by date of initial membership	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%	No benefits	Varies	Varies	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%	\$1,280.04 at 10%	\$2,133.40 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 8 continuous years as a member of the senate	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 (30 for legislators)	Yes
Rhode Island (1)	No	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
South Carolina	Mandatory	Age 55, 4 yrs. service	5.43%	\$280	\$840	\$1,375	\$70 x yrs. service with a \$1,375 monthly 2.25% x district judges salary x length of service	No
Tennessee	Optional	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 50, 12 yrs. service	8%	Not eligible	\$2,288.25	\$3,813.75	\$10/mo. x yrs. service; adjusted semi annually according to consumer price index, ltd. to max. of 4%	No
Texas	Optional	Age 65, 4 yrs. service	Non-contributory	Varies	Varies	Varies	1.7% of average final compensation x yrs. of service	Yes
Utah	Mandatory	Age 50 with 30 yrs. of service	10.78% of monthly salary	Varies	Varies	Varies	N.A.	No
Virginia	Mandatory	Several plans are offered; requirements vary depend- ing on plan chosen	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2% of final avg. salary x yrs. service	Yes
Washington	Optional	Age 60, with 5 plus yrs. service	4.5%	Not eligible	\$300	\$500	2% for each yr. of service x last salary	Yes
West Virginia	Optional	Age 55, 5 yrs. service	0.463%	\$3,200	\$12,800	\$16,400		
Wisconsin	Mandatory							

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Some states employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
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
Puerto Rico	Optional	Age 55 with 30 yrs. service	Approximately 9%	0	18% of average 3 salaries	30% of average 3 salaries	Less than 10 yrs. 0%; 1.5% per yr. of service over 10 yrs.	Yes
Guam	Optional	Age 60 with 30 yrs.; age 55 with 15 yrs. service	5% or 8.5%	Varies	Varies	Varies	An amount equal to 2% of avg. annual salary for each of first 10 yrs. of service and 2.5% of avg. annual salary for each yr. of service over 10 yrs.	Yes
U.S. Virgin Islands	Optional	Age 60 with 10 yrs. Service	8%	N.A.	Varies	Varies	At age 60 with at least 10 yrs. of service, at 2.5% for each year of service or at any time with at least 30 yrs. 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) 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.

(e) Based on highest 5 yrs. of salary.

(f) Member is 62 with maximum benefit option.

(g) Members may request a waiver if they can document that participation would increase their total tax liability after 10 yrs.

(h) Employee vested after 10 yrs.

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

(j) 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.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.14
BILL PRE-FILED, 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	...	L	...
Connecticut	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	★
Delaware	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	...	M	...
Florida	★	President	Speaker	L	L	★
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	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)	...	...	★
Maine	★ (m)	-----Secy. of Senate and Clerk of House (n)-----	...	L	L	...
Maryland	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
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 (l)	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	...	L	★
Texas	★	President (e)	Speaker	...	...	...
Utah	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Vermont	★	President (e)	Speaker	L	L	★
Virginia	★	Clerk	Clerk (u)	L	L	...
Washington	★	(v)	(v)	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	President	Speaker	...	...	★ (p)
Wisconsin	...	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Wyoming	★ (m)	President	Speaker	M	M	...

See footnotes at end of table.

BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER — Continued

Source: State legislative rule books and manuals. The information in this table was compiled in 1998.

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 or 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.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.15
TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION

State	Time limit on introduction of bills	Procedures for granting exception to time limits
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.

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

State	Time limit on introduction of bills	Procedures for granting exception to time limits
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 (e).	2/3 vote of elected members of either house.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

Source: State legislative rule books and manuals. The information in this table was compiled in 1998.

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 emer-

gency 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.

COLLECTING LEGISLATION: VETO, VETO OVERRIDE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

LEGISLATURES

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	20P	Majority elected	Immediately (e)
Alaska	★ (f)	★	15	10A	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	40A (h,m)	2/3 elected	Immediately
Florida	★	★	7 (h)	45A (o,p)	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Georgia (l)	★	★	6 (h)	60P (h)	2/3 elected	July 1 (n)
Hawaii (l)	★	★	7	7P (h)	2/3 elected	Immediately
Idaho	★ (f)	★	10 (o,p)	(r)	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Illinois	★	★	5	10A	3/5 elected (g)	(e)
Indiana	★ (f)	★	60 (h)	60P (h)	Majority elected	(q)
Iowa	★	★	7	(r)	2/3 elected	July 1 (n)
Kansas	★	★	3	10P	2/3 elected	Upon publication
Kentucky	★	★	10 (h)	10A	Majority elected	90 days after adjournment
Louisiana (l)	★	★	10	20P (h)	2/3 elected	Aug. 15
Maine	★	★	10 (h)	(m)	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Maryland (l)	★	★	6	30P (m)	3/5 elected	June 1 (s)
Massachusetts	★ (f)	★	10		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Michigan	★ (f)	★	14 (h)		2/3 elected and serving	Aug. 1 (t)
Minnesota	★	★	3	15P (m)	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Mississippi	★	★	5	45P (h,m)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
Missouri	★	★	15 (h)	25A (h)	2/3 elected	Oct. 1 (t)
Montana (l)	★	★	10 (h)	5A	2/3 present	3 months after adjournment
Nebraska	★	★	5	10A	2/3 elected	Oct. 1
Nevada	★ (v)	★	5	(w)	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
New Hampshire	★	★	45 (h,w)		2/3 elected	July 4; other dates usually specified
New Jersey	★ (f)	★	3		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment (t)
New Mexico	★	★	10	30A	2/3 elected	30 days after adjournment
New York	★	★	10	15A	2/3 elected	(s)
North Carolina (l)	★	★	3	10A	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
North Dakota	★	★	10		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
Ohio	★	★	5	30A (o)	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Oklahoma	★	★	5	30A (h)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment
Oregon	★	★	5 (o)	10A (h)	2/3 present	60 days after adjournment
Pennsylvania	★	★	10 (h)	(m)	2/3 present	Immediately
Rhode Island	★	★	6		2/3 present	20 days after adjournment
South Carolina	★	★	5		2/3 present	20 days after adjournment

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

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	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed		
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 (h)	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
Utah	★	10	20A (h)	2/3 present	60 days after adjournment
Vermont .....	...	5	...	2/3 present	July 1
Virginia	★	7 (h)	20A	2/3 present (y)	July 1 (z)
Washington	★	5	15A (aa)	Majority elected (g)	90 days after adjournment
West Virginia	★ (f)	5	...	2/3 present	90 days after enactment
Wisconsin	★	6	15A (h)	2/3 elected	Day after publication date
Wyoming	★	3	...	2/3 elected	Immediately
American Samoa	★	10	...	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment (bb)
Guam	★	10	30A	2/3 elected	Immediately (cc)
No. Mariana Islands	★	40 (h,dd)	30P	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 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-thirds 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-thirds 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-thirds 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, Jun. 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 after adjournment may be reconsidered at next session. Maine—returned within three days after the next meeting of the same session. Maryland—reconsidered at the next meeting of the same session. Missouri—bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the 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—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 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 returned 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.

(ab) 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.

(ac) U.S. Congress may annul.

(ad) Twenty days for appropriations bills.

LEGISLATURES

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998-99.

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 Tuesday 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; 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) New Mexico repealed a statutory deadline in 1999. The deadline for budget bill introduction now relies on joint rules regarding third reading and final passage in house of origin.

(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) Governor 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.

LEGISLATURES

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

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL

Source: except where noted, 1999.

Note: A ...

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FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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

Key:

★ - Yes

- No

- (a) Fiscal notes are included in bills for final passage calendar.
- (b) Contained in the bill and in the fiscal note.
- (c) Information on fiscal impact on municipalities is requested by the last committee to which the bill is referred on the day it is introduced. This provision will be repealed July 1, 1998.
- (d) Fiscal notes are attached to the bill before it is reported from the first committee of referral. Governor's bills must have fiscal note before introduction. Once fiscal notes are submitted, they are copied and available to all.
- (e) Assumptions (methodology/explanation of fiscal figures).
- (f) 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 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) In North Dakota a bill that impacts workers' compensation benefits or premiums must have an actuarial impact statement. A bill proposing changes in the retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note. In Kentucky, a bill which fiscally affects state or local correction services must have a fiscal impact statement.
- (o) Prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Office when a state agency is involved and prepared by Legislative Auditor's office when a local board or commission is involved; 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; Fiscal notes prepared by the House Fiscal Agency are prepared for bills being voted on in any standing committee and are distributed to the chairperson and all committee members.

(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 \$5,000 or more.

(x) A four-year projection.

(y) All members of appropriations receive.

(z) Only select fiscal staff.

(aa) Fiscal notes are prepared for bills before being voted on in any standing committee and are given 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 Dept. of Planning and Budget and other relevant state agencies, including the Dept. of Taxation, prepare impact statements. The Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) prepares review statements as requested by committee chairpersons.

(ee) Distributed to appropriate fiscal and policy staff.

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

(gg) A copy of the fiscal note is initially provided to the bill sponsor and to the chairman of the committee of reference to which the bill is assigned. A copy is then provided to every legislator.

(hh) After distribution to committee members, fiscal notes are made available to the public, including posting the notes on the Internet.

(ii) Fiscal notes are to include cost estimates on all proposed bills that anticipate direct expenditures by any Utah resident and the cost to the overall Utah resident population.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.19
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1998 AND 1999 REGULAR SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	Jan. 1-April 27, 1998	1,698	551	577	426	0	30L
	Mar. 2-June 9, 1999	1,352	590	377	314	0	30L
Alaska	Jan. 12-May 13, 1998	356	68	142	43	8 (a)	122C
	Jan. 19-May 19, 1999	438	105	94	39	4 (a)	121C
Arizona*	Jan. 10-April 17, 1994	1,160	60	380	17	0	98C
	Jan. 9-April 13, 1995	957	70	300	23	8	95C
Arkansas	No regular session in 1998						
	Jan. 11-April 30, 1999	2,258	163	1,598	118	3	89C
California	Jan. 5-Sept. 1, 1998	2,118	231	1,083	180	351	132L
	Dec. 7, 1998 - Sept. 10, 1999	3,053	227	1,027	144	246	124L
Colorado	Jan. 7-May 6, 1998	620	132	353	95	16	120C
	Jan. 6-May 5, 1999	624	144	369	116	5	120C
Connecticut	Feb. 4-May 6, 1998	1,383	226	273	226	1	68L
	Jan. 6-June 9, 1999	3,799	286	307	286	1	110L
Delaware	Jan. 13-June 30, 1998	553	113	270	10	13	52L
	Jan. 12-June 30, 1999	682	82	259	11	1	54L
Florida	Mar. 3-May 1, 1998	2,565	200	536	187	17	60C
	Mar. 2-April 30, 1999	2,409	167	489	164	10	60C
Georgia	Jan. 12-Mar. 19, 1998	2,117	1,338	524	989	13	40L
	Jan. 12-Mar. 24, 1999	1,386	1,125	461	968	6	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 21-May 14, 1998	2,554	672	334	188	23	65L
	Jan. 20-May 4, 1999	3,397	851	349	225	45	60L
Idaho	Adjourned Mar. 20, 1998	710	74	438	41	10	71C
	Jan. 11-Mar. 19, 1999	666	88	401	52	4	68C
Illinois	Jan. 6-May 22, 1998	906	20	131	1	2	(c)
	Jan. 12-May 27, 1999	1,786	26	274	1	1	(c)
Indiana	Nov. 11, 1997-Feb. 27, 1998	888	24	179	2	0	(c)
	Nov. 11, 1998-April 29, 1999	1,504	50	34	6	11 (a)	(c)
Iowa	Jan. 12-April 22, 1998	980	9	225	2	16 (d)	101C
	Jan. 11-April 29, 1999	1,264	27	208	1	14 (d)	109C
Kansas	Jan. 12-May 26, 1998	760	40	203	14	1 (d)	(c)
	Jan. 11-May 25, 1999	942	65	173	19	0 (d)	68L
Kentucky	Jan. 6-April 15, 1998	1,369	364	552	312	4 (d)	60L
	No regular session in 1999						
Louisiana	April 27-June 10, 1998	440	329	76	254	0	60L
	Mar. 29-June 21, 1999	3,397	756	1,425	647	0	59L
Maine*	Jan. 5-April 14, 1994	615	11	340	0	12 (a)	39L
	Dec. 7-June 30, 1995	1,586	33	607	2	1	70L
Maryland	Jan. 14-April 13, 1998	2,227	39	784	12	102	90C
	Jan. 13-April 12, 1999	2,049	35	705	13	125	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. 14-Dec. 22, 1998	1,417	12	551	1	20	(c)
	Jan. 13-Dec. 10, 1999	2,133	27	276	0	4	87L
Minnesota	Jan. 20, 1998-April 9, 1998	3,051	4	157	4	15 (d)	46L
	Jan. 5, 1999-May 17, 1998	4,760	70	250	3	18 (d)	67L
Mississippi	Jan. 6-April 5, 1998	3,212	345	598	164	11	90C
	Jan. 5-April 7, 1999	3,011	342	596	212	12	93C
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 1998						
	Jan. 4-April 21, 1999	1,212	69	589	59	4 (a)	87L
Nebraska	Jan. 7-April 14, 1998	472	182	119	170	14 (a)	60L
	Jan. 6-May 27, 1999	883	282	327	260	9 (a)	89L
Nevada	No regular session in 1998						
	Feb. 1-May 31, 1999	1,263	195	646	147	4 (a)	120C
New Hampshire	Jan. 7-Sept. 24, 1998	991	49	388	24	5	21L
	Jan. 6, 1999-Jan. 5, 2000	855	64	347	30	2	27L
New Jersey	Jan. 13, 1998-Jan. 7, 1999	5,866	776	155	8	60	(c)
	Jan. 12, 1999-Jan. 10, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	441	18	N.A.	(c)
New Mexico	Jan. 20-Feb. 19, 1998	883	39	145	7	27	10C
	Jan. 19-Mar. 20, 1999	1,655	54	449	6	150	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 11-Oct. 29, 1998	1,036	43	230	14	0	101L
	Jan. 27-July 21, 1999	2,664	63	462	22	0	103L

See footnotes at end of table.

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		
North Dakota	No regular session in 1998 Jan. 5-April 17, 1999	937	140	562	108	7(a)	71L
Ohio (f)	(g) Jan. 4-Dec. 30, 1999	273 757	49 97	127 128	24 45	0 0(d)	(c) (c)
Oklahoma	Feb. 2-May 29, 1998 Jan. 5-May 28, 1997	673 807	17 26	185 223	6 5	16 9	69L 70L
Oregon	No regular session in 1998 Jan. 10-July 24, 1999	3,103	205	1,170	86	69	195C
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. 13-Mar. 16, 1998 Jan. 12-Mar. 23, 1999	572 556	12 14	297 260	3 2	7 7(a)	34L 39L
Tennessee	Jan. 13-May 30, 1998 Jan. 12-May 28, 1999	N.A. 3996(l)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	(c)
Texas	No regular session in 1998 Jan. 12-May 31, 1999	5,766	142	1,622	17	2	(c)
Utah	Jan. 19-Mar. 4, 1998 Jan. 18-Mar. 3, 1999	691 640	63 44	425 384	38 27	0 5	140C 45C
Vermont	Jan. 8-June 13, 1998 Jan. 6-May 15, 1999	334 776	N.A. N.A.	105 72	130 166	0 0	(c) (c)
Virginia	Jan. 14-Mar. 17, 1998 Jan. 13-Feb. 27, 1999	2,150 1,954	795 782	902 1039	634 682	37 23	63L 46L
Washington	Jan. 12-Mar. 12, 1998 Jan. 11-April 25, 1999	1,500 2,402	58 70	348 400	6 14	69(d) 26(d)	60C 105C
West Virginia	Jan. 14-Mar. 21, 1998 Jan. 13-Mar. 22, 1999	1,881 1,756	160 124	343 306	46 115	16 11(a)	69C 69C
Wisconsin	Jan. 6, 1997-Jan. 4, 1999 Jan. 4, 1999-Jan. 1, 2001	1,521 929	213 124(k)	338 25(k)	78 5(k)	9(d) 3(k)(d)	727C 726C
Wyoming	Feb. 19-Mar. 12, 1998 Jan. 12-Mar. 3, 1999	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24L 36L
Puerto Rico*	Jan. 8-June 30, 1996 Jan. 13-June 30, 1997	524 2,205	1,468 1,651	238 212	602 678	4 4	65L 101C
U.S. Virgin Islands*	Aug. 18-Nov. 18, 1997 Jan. 9-Dec. 19, 1996 Jan. 13-Nov. 18, 1997	169 178	30 9	67 60	23 6	26 7 (a)	20L 14C

Source: The Council of State Governments legislative survey, January 2000 except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998-99.

** 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: Alaska: 1998-4, 1999-2; Florida: 1998-2; Illinois: 1998-17, 1999-6; Kentucky: 1; Maine: 1994-1; Massachusetts: 1992-7, 1993-6; Minnesota: 1999-1; Montana: 1; Nebraska: 1998-8, 1999-9; Nevada: 1; North Dakota: 1999-1; South Carolina: 1996-11, 1997-8; South Dakota: 1999-1, 1997-1; Washington: 1996-1; West Virginia 1999-7; U.S. Virgin Islands: 1997-3.

(b) Recessed for two weeks.

(c) Length of session: Illinois: 1998 Senate 43L and House 50L, 1999 Senate 54L and House 60L; Indiana: 1998 Senate 26L and House 29L, 1999 Senate 33L and House 55L; Kansas: 1998 Senate 67L and House 68L; Massachusetts: 1992 Senate 37L and House 144L, 1993 Senate 49L and House 150L; New Jersey: 1998 Senate 35L and Assembly 39L, 1999 Senate 29L and Assembly 33L; Ohio: 1998 Senate 255L and House 215L, 1999 Senate 129L and House 114L; Pennsylvania: Senate 136L and House 152L; South Carolina: 1996 Senate 67L and House 66L; Tennessee: 1998 Senate 37L and 38L, 1999 Senate 37L and House 38L; Vermont 1998: Senate 87L and House 83L, 1999 Senate 74L and House 75L.

(d) Line item or partial vetoes. Iowa - includes line item vetoes; Kansas 1998: 7 appropriations - line items, 1999: 1 appropriations line item. Kentucky - includes 2 line item vetoes in budget bill. Minnesota - includes 4 line item veto items in 1998, 12 line-item veto items in 1999. New York - includes line item vetoes in appropriation bills. North Dakota 1999: 1 line item veto; 2 line item vetoes. Ohio: 1999 - some line items in budget bills were vetoed. Oklahoma 1998: 2 line item vetoes, 1999: 1 line item veto. Washington 1998: includes 28 vetoes and 41 partial vetoes, 1999: includes 6 vetoes and 20 partial vetoes. Wisconsin 1997-1999 session: includes 1 veto and 8 partial vetoes, 1999-2001 session: includes 1 veto and 2 partial vetoes.

(e) 1998 Senate 77L and House 87L.

(f) Preliminary information.

(g) Senate: Jan. 6-Dec. 30, 1998, House: Jan. 6-Dec. 29, 1998.

(j) Bills and resolutions are not counted separately.

(k) Data as of December 1999.

(l) Tennessee 1999: bill introductions is the combined total of the Senate and House introductions, including companion bills and carry-overs from previous session. Tennessee enacted 539 public chapters in 1999. Each chapter has 1 House and 1 Senate bill.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
1998 AND 1999 SPECIAL SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	No special session in 1998	0	0	0	0	0	11L
	Mar. 26-April 5, 1999 (g)	141	92	65	51	0	7
	Nov. 15-Nov. 29, 1999	3	3	1	0	0	7C
Alaska	May 26-June 1, 1998	2	2	0	0	0	2C
	July 20-July 21, 1998	2	2	2	1	0	6C
	May 20-May 25, 1999	0	3	2	0	(h)	9C
	Sept. 22-Sept. 30, 1999	16	0	8	0	0	3C
Arizona*	March 28-30, 1994	12	2	5	2	0	3C
	June 15-17, 1994	18	0	9	0	0	6C
	March 14-16, 1995	4	0	1	0	0	1C
	March 23-28, 1995	2	0	1	0	0	
	Oct. 17, 1995						89L
Arkansas	No special session in 1998	2,258	163	1,598	118	3	44L
	Jan. 11-April 30, 1999	2	2	1	2	0	26L
California	Jan. 5-Sept. 1, 1998	49	2	5	1	0	3C
	Jan. 19-Mar. 26, 1999				7	0	1L
		18	11	1	5	0	1L
Colorado	Sept. 14-Sept. 16, 1998	1	5	1	5	0	1L
Connecticut	June 22, 1998	1	5	1	5	0	1L
	Dec. 15, 1998	2	5	2	0	0	1C
	June 14, 1999	1	0	1	0	0	1C
Delaware	Oct. 7, 1998	1	0	0			
	Oct. 28, 1999						
Florida	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Georgia	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Hawaii	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Idaho	No special session in 1998						
Illinois	No special sessions in 1998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Dec. 13, 1999						
Indiana	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Iowa	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Kansas	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Kentucky	No special sessions in 1998/1999	379	182	173	159	3	18L
Louisiana	Mar. 23-April 17, 1998						
	No special session in 1999						
Maine*	No special session in 1994	13	0	8	0	0	3L
	Nov. 28-Nov. 30, 1995						
Maryland	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Massachusetts*	No special sessions in 1994/1995						
Michigan*	No special sessions in 1994/1995	16	0	3	0	0	3L
Minnesota	April 20-22, 1998						
	No special session in 1999						
Mississippi	No special session in 1998						
	(f)	0	0	0	0	0	9L
Missouri*	Sept. 22-Nov. 17, 1994 (b)						
	No special session in 1995						
Montana	No special session in 1998	4	N.A.	4	N.A.	N.A.	2L
	June 15-16, 1999	3	0	3	0	0	7L
Nebraska	May 13-15, 1998						
	No special session in 1999						
Nevada	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
New Hampshire	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
New Jersey*	No special session in 1996 (c)						
	April 29-May 4, 1998	127	0	18	0	2(a)	6C
	May 4-May 13, 1999	86	1	23	1	12	10C
New Mexico	No special sessions in 1992/1993						
New York*	Mar. 24-April 30, 1998	8	2	1	1	0	23L
North Carolina	Dec. 15-16, 1999	6	2	1	1	0	2L
	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
North Dakota	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Ohio	June 15-19, 1998	4	0	0	0	0	5L
	Jan. 20-June 6, 1999	11	0	1		0	13L
Oklahoma	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Oregon	No special session in 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		
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*	27-Jun-96 No special session in 1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1L
South Dakota	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Tennessee	No special session in 1998 Mar. 29-April 22, 1999 Nov. 11-Nov. 18, 1999	110 79	167 77	0 N.A.	N.A. N.A.	0 N.A.	0 (d)
Texas	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Utah	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Vermont	No special sessions in 1998/1999						
Virginia	Apr. 23-Apr. 24, 1999 No special sessions in 1999	12	23	2	23	0	2L
Washington	No special session in 1998 May 17-May 19, 1999	22	0	12	0	(e)	3C
West Virginia	Mar. 21, 1998 July 14, 1998 Mar. 22, 1999 May 18-June 19, 1999 Aug. 17, 1999	9 4 9 11 1	4 3 9 0 0	9 4 5 11 1	4 3 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1L 1L 1L N.A. 1L
Wisconsin	April 21-May 13, 1998 Oct. 29-Nov. 17, 1999	13 3	4 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	23C 20C
Wyoming*	No special sessions in 1996						
Puerto Rico	May 31-June 6, 1997 9-Jul-96 11-Jul-96 July 14-22, 1997 Dec. 19, 1996 1-Apr-97	15 2 2 16 5 1	0 1 1 12 0 0	3 4 4 2 1 0	0 1 1 0 0 0	(e) 0 0 0 0 0	7L 1C 1C 4C 1L 1L

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

** 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: New Mexico: 1998-1

(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. Washington: 1999-3 partial vetoes.

(f) Mississippi's Legislature convened for 1 day to vote on a gubernatorial appointee. The actual convening date was not provided in time for this publication.

(g) Alabama convened this special session to resolve a dispute over control of the Senate, hence no bills or resolutions were introduced or enacted.

(h) From the regular session.

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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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)	...	YR (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 (z)	YR (a) (c)	SO	(w)	YR (a) (c)	SO (z)	(w)
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	...	...	SO (e)	YR	...
Nevada	SO (e)	YR	...	...	YR	(g)
New Hampshire	...	SO	...	YR (g)	...	...
New Jersey	YR (g)	...	(g)	...	...	...
New Mexico	SO	SO	...	SO	SO	YR
New York*	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	...
North Carolina	SO (e)	YR	...	SO (e)	YR	...
North Dakota	...	SO/(e)	...	...	SO/(e)	(f)
Ohio	YR (p)	YR (q)	(f)	YR (s)	YR (q)	...
Oklahoma	YR	...	...	SO (e,e)	IO/7	YR
Oregon	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	...
Pennsylvania*	YR	...	...	...	YR/7	...
Rhode Island*	...	YR/8	...	SO	SO/1	...
South Carolina*	YR	YR/(t)	...	...	...	YR
South Dakota	...	...	...	YR	...	...
Tennessee	YR	...	YR	YR	...	...
Texas	...	SO (c)	...	(u)	SO(c)	(s)
Utah	(u)	YR	...	...	YR	(w)
Vermont	...	...	...	SO (g)	SO/2	...
Virginia	SO (g)	...	(g)	YR	...	...
Washington	YR (v)	...	(w)	...	SO/17	...
West Virginia	SO	...	...	YR	YR (x)	(w)
Wisconsin	YR (x)	YR (x)	(x)	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	YR (y)	(y)	(x)
No. Mariana Islands*	YR (y)	(y)	(x)	YR (y)	...	...
Puerto Rico*	YR (y)	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands*	YR (y)	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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.

(z) Maryland Senators can hire an administrative aide on a year round basis. This is a regular employee with benefits. The Senators may also hire a session secretary for the annual legislative session. This is a temporary non-benefitted employee. Salaries are limited to amounts listed in the annual budget. Delegates may hire an administrative aid on a year round basis. This is regular employee with benefits. Since each legislative district includes one senator and three delegates, the amount included in the House budget for a delegate's aide is limited to 1/3 of the amount provided for a senator. The budget provides funding so that three delegates may share one session secretary of the annual legislative session. This is a temporary non-benefitted employee.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.22
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

Source of staff services**													
State or other jurisdiction	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	★	...	B	★	★	B	B	
Arizona*	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
California .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	★	...	★	...	B	...	...	...	...	B (c)	...	...
Connecticut	★ (c)	★ (c)	★ (c)	★ (c)	B (c)	...	...	B	...	B	B	B
Delaware	●	★	●	★	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	...	...	...
Indiana*	★	●	★	(c)	B	...	...	S	...	S	...	...
Iowa	★	...	★	...	B	...	...	B (f)	B	...	...	B (f)
Kansas	★	★	★	★	B	B (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	B	B	B	B (i)	B (i)	
Louisiana	★ (h)	...	★ (h)	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	...	...
Maine*	★ (c)	★ (c,j)	★ (c)	★ (c,j)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts* .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	S
Michigan*	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	H	H	H	B	B
Minnesota .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	B	B
Mississippi* .....	●	★	●	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	...	B
Missouri*	★	★	★	...	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	B
New York*	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	★ (l)	
North Carolina	★	★ (l)	★	★ (l)	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	(h)	★	(h)	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	B (m)	B (m)
Ohio	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★ (l)	...	...	B	B	B	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
Texas	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	B	...	...	...	...
Utah	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
Vermont	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	(l)	(l)
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	...	...	...	...
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

Source: The
except where
99.

** — Multiple
services.

Key:
★ — All
• — Some
— Ser
B — Both
H — House
S — Senate
U — Unice
(a) Include
agency.
(b) Include
House or Ser
(c) Standin
(d) Provide
(e) Provide
(f) The Ser
tee clerks. D

STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' legislative survey January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States*, 1998.

** — 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

State or other jurisdiction	Committee members appointed by:		Committee chairpersons appointed by:		Number of standing committees during regular 1999 session (a)	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	P (b),PT	S	P (b),PT	S	24	23
Alaska	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	17 (d)	17 (d)
Arizona	P	S	P	S	11 (d)	25 (d)
Arkansas	CC (e)	S	CC	S	16	15
California	CR	S (f)	CR	S	25	30
Colorado	MjL, MnL	S	MjL	S	11	11(d)
Connecticut	PT	S	PT	S	(f)	(f)
Delaware	PT	S (g)	PT	S	25	24
Florida	P	S	P	S	19 (d)	44 (d)
Georgia	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	23	33
Hawaii	P (h)	(i)	P (h)	(i)	12	18
Idaho	PT (j)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois	P, MnL	S, MnL	P	S	17	34
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	19	18
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	19
Louisiana	P	S (m)	P	S	17	17
Maine	P	S	P	S	4 (f)	6 (f)
Maryland	P	S	P	S	6 (d)	8 (d)
Massachusetts	P	S, MnL	P	S	8 (f)	11 (f)
Michigan	MjL	S	MjL	S	19 (d)	23 (d)
Minnesota	(n)	S	(n)	S	27	27
Mississippi	P (b,o)	S (o)	P (b,o)	S (o)	35	35
Missouri	PT (p)	S, MnL	PT	S	21 (d)	46 (d)
Montana	CC	S	CC	S	13	13
Nebraska	CC	U	CC	U	14	U
Nevada	(q)	S	(q)	S	9	12
New Hampshire	P (r)	S (s)	P (r)	S	18 (d)	24 (d)
New Jersey	P	S	P	S	14 (d)	20 (d)
New Mexico	CC	S	CC	S	9	17
New York	PT (t)	S	PT (t)	S	32	37
North Carolina	PT	S	PT	S	24	40
North Dakota	CC	S	CC	S	11	11
Ohio	(u)	S	(u)	S	13 (d)	22 (d)
Oklahoma	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	22 (d)	28 (d)
Oregon	P	S	P	S	13(d)	9(d)
Pennsylvania	PT	CC (v)	PT	S	22	25
Rhode Island	MjL	S	MjL	S	6 (d)	9 (d)
South Carolina	E (w)	S	E	E	14	7
South Dakota	(x)	S	(x)	S	13	13
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	9	14
Texas	P (b)	S (y)	P (b)	S	13	38
Utah	P	S	P	S	11	15
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)	15	19
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	18 (d)	13 (d)
Wisconsin	(dd)	S	(dd)	S	14 (d)	40 (d)
Wyoming	P (ee)	S (ee)	P (ee)	S (ee)	12	12
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 state Internet sites and Senate and House clerk offices, May 2000.

(b) Lieutenant governor is president of the senate.

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

(d) Also, joint standing committees. Alaska, 4; Arizona, 1; Colorado, 12; Florida, 6; Kansas, 16; Maryland, 12, (joint statutory); Michigan, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri 11; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 3; Ohio, 5; Oklahoma, 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, 22; Maine, 17; Massachusetts, 23.

(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.

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

direction 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: 24 hours.	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 available on previous day prior to meeting.	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 preceding 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 or 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.

LEGISLATURES

RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House		
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

State	Type of reviewing committee	Rules reviewed	Time limits in review process
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		P,E	Regulation review conducted by independent executive branch agency
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		P	The Attorney General shall review any rule or regulation promulgated by any state agency and inform the issuing agency in writing as to the potential of the rule or regulation to result in a taking of private property before the rule or regulation may become effective.
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	Legislative agency (c)	P,E	...
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	Joint bipartisan	E	The Administrative Rules Oversight Committee conducts hearings on complaints about the rules. It issues nonbinding advisory recommendations.
Iowa	Joint bipartisan	P,E	The committee meets monthly and can delay the effective date of a proposed rule until the adjournment of the next legislative session, giving the legislature an opportunity to review the rule. The legislature can rescind any rule by joint action of the two houses.
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.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES — Continued

State	Type of reviewing committee	Rules reviewed	Time limits in review process
Michigan	Joint bipartisan	P	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) has 21 days to approve a formal notice of objection. If no objection is made, the rules may be filed and go into effect. If JCAR does formally object, bills to block the rules are automatically introduced and placed directly on the Senate and House calendars for action. If the bills are not enacted within 21 days, the rules may be filed and go into effect. Also, as specified in the Michigan Constitution, the committee can meet and suspend rules during the interim between legislative session for any rules during the interim.
Minnesota			(e)
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	Germane joint bipartisan committees	P,E	...
Nebraska			(a)
Nevada	Joint bipartisan	P	If the committee objects to a rule, it is returned to the agency for revision in accordance with legislative intent and statutory authority. Preliminary objections must be filed within 45 days of agency filing of final proposal. A vote to sponsor joint resolutions must be filed within 45 days of the objection response deadline.
New Hampshire	Joint bipartisan	P	...
New Jersey	The legislature	P,E	...
New Mexico			(g)
New York	Joint bipartisan commission	P,E	Agencies must give at least 45 days notice of proposed rule making to the public and the joint commission. While there is no statutory time limit for the commission's review, any commission comments or objections are typically submitted prior to agency adoption. Agency adoption may occur until expiration of the notice of proposed rule making, which is 180 days after its publication in the "State Register," unless extended for an additional 185 days by the agency upon public notice. Whenever a proposed rule is substantially revised, the agency must give at least 30 days notice of revised rule making to the public and the joint commission.
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	The committee has 90 days from the time a rule is published to initially consider a rule and may carry over for one additional meeting its decision on whether to declare the rule void.
Ohio	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Proposed rules are submitted to the committee 65 days prior to adoption. The committee has 30 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 (b)	Joint bipartisan	E	...
Pennsylvania	Standing committees and an independent commission	P,E	Standing committees have 20 days to review the final form regulation. The independent commission has 30 days to review the final form regulation. (f)
Rhode Island*			(i)
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 May 1 of that year unless reauthorized by the legislature in annual legislation.
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.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES — Continued

State	Type of reviewing committee	Rules reviewed	Time limits in review process
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: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-1999*.

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) In Hawaii, the legislative reference bureau assists agencies to comply with uniform format of style. This does not affect the status of rules.

(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 11 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. The independent commission may review existing regulations and make recommendations to the agency.

(g) No formal review is performed by legislature. Periodic review and report to legislative finance committee is required of certain agencies.

(h) Oregon created a second kind of review. An executive department agency must submit a proposed rule to a member or committee of the legislative assembly (the recipient differs depending upon the rule) and then, if requested, a standing or interim committee must review the rule and return its comments to the adopting agency.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.26
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: POWERS

State	Reviewing committee's powers:			Legislative powers:
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	Method of legislative veto of rules
Alabama	...	★	★	Joint resolution (b)
Alaska*	(c)	(c)	...	Statute (c)
Arizona	★	N.A.	N.A.	Statute
Arkansas	(d)	N.A.	N.A.	Statute (d)
California	...	...	(e)	Statute (f)
Colorado	...	★	...	Statute (g)
Connecticut*	...	★	...	N.A.
Delaware	(h)	N.A.	N.A.	Statute
Florida	★	...	(i)	Resolution (j)
Georgia	...	★	...	No formal mechanism for legislature's review of administrative rules except as may be required by specific statute.
Hawaii	★	...	(e)	Concurrent resolution (k)
Idaho	...	★	...	Joint resolution
Illinois	...	...	★	(m)
Indiana	★(l)	...	N.A.	Joint resolution
Iowa	...	★	★	
			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)	Statute, concurrent resolutions (t)
Missouri	...	★	★	Statute
Montana	...	...	★(b)	
Nebraska	...	...	(e)	
Nevada	...	★	★	Vote of committee suspends regulation until the final 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.	The legislature may pass a bill which would supercede a regulation if signed into law by the governor.
North Carolina*	★	...	...	Any member of the General Assembly may introduce a bill to disapprove a rule that has been approved by the commission and that has not become effective or has become effective by executive order. (x)
North Dakota	...	★(y)	★	(z)
Ohio	...	(aa)	★	Concurrent resolution. Adopt within jurisdiction of committee or extended until House and Senate have held five voting sessions.
Oklahoma	★	★	...	Joint resolution or concurrent resolution if within review period.
Oregon	★	N.A.	N.A.	(cc)
Pennsylvania	Standing committees Independent commission	★	N.A.	Concurrent resolution (dd)
Rhode Island*	...	...	(e)	Joint resolution (ee)
South Carolina	...	★	...	Statute
South Dakota	...	★	★	Statute (ff)
Tennessee	...	...	(e)	Statute
Texas	...	...	...	Statute (ff)
Utah	...	...	N.A.	Statute
Vermont*	★(gg)	★	...	

Table 3.26

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: POWERS - continued

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
Virginia (e)	★(hh)	N.A.	(ii)	N.A.
Washington*	★(jj)	N.A.	(kk)	N.A.
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	(ll)
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	Statute (mm)
Wyoming	(nn)	N.A.	...	Statute (oo)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2000, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-1999*.

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, the legislative reference bureau assists agencies in complying to a uniform format of style. This does not affect the status of rules.

(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) During the legislative interim, July 1 and the second Tuesday in January, the chairperson of a standing committee of either house, may, by majority vote, 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 the committee's recommendations. Each committee report shall be forwarded to the Sunset Committee.

(i) Committee may submit recommendation for suspension to full legislature, which may enact a statute suspending a rule.

(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 authorizes 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.

(r) LCAR has 21 days to approve a formal notice of objection.

(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. Missouri uses a concurrent resolution which must be presented to the governor, but the legislature has 30 days in which to act on a resolution regardless of when it is heard by JCAR.

(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 voting to sponsor 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 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, followed by presentment to the governor.

(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.

(jj) 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

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in bill	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Alabama	C	Legis. Auditor Other Agency is Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	Standing Cmte.	Perf. audit	No later than Oct. 1 of the year following the regular session or a time as may be specified in the Sunset bill.	(usually 4)	Schedules of licensing boards and other enumerated agencies are repealed according to specified time tables.
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	It. 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)	...	...	...	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)	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.
Delaware	C	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida ^a	R	...	Subject area committees handle some sunset review. Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit, progress review	...	10	Automatic repeal if legislature fails to reenact legislation by a specific date.
Georgia	R	Dept. of Audits	...	Perf. audit	1/y	6-Jan	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	10-Jun	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)	...	...	...	...	...	Automatic repeal if legislature fails to reenact legislation by a specific date.
Illinois	R	Bur. of the Budget	Standing Cmte.	...	...	10 (max.)	...
Indiana	S	Off. of Fiscal and Management Analysis	...	Perf. audit, Perf. eval.	...	10	...
Iowa	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	R	Administrative Regulation Review Sub-committee	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.
Kentucky	R	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Per. = Permanent; R = Repeal; S = Sunset; B = Bicameral; D = Decentralized; 4 = day; m = month; y = year; ... = Not applicable

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
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 review by Jt. Legis. Cmte. on 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 yrs. 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	(l)						
Missouri*					No program		
Montana	(g)						
Nebraska	(g)						
Nevada	(g)						
New Hampshire	(j)						
New Jersey	(g)						
New Mexico	R	Legis. Finance Cmte.		Perf. eval., Progress	(k)	7-May	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)		(h)				
Pennsylvania*	(g)						
Rhode Island*	(o)						
South Carolina*	R	Legis. Audit Council	Reorganization Comm., Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	1/y	6	
South Dakota	(p)						
Tennessee	C	Jt. Govt. Operations Cmte.		Perf. audit	1/y	8-Jan	Sunrise review provision 2y after creation of entity.
Texas	S	Sunset Advisory Comm.		Perf. eval.	1/y	12	The Sunset Advisory Comm. chair and vice-chair rotate
Utah	D	Interim Study Cmte.				Up to maximum of 10/y	Legis. Audit Cmte. may at its discretion coordinate the audit of state agencies with the Interim Cmte. reappointment.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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
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	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.
West Virginia	S	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations	Performance Evaluation and Research Division	Perf. audit	1/y	6	...
Wisconsin	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000 except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

Key:

C - Comprehensive

R - Regulatory

S - Selective

D - Discretionary

d - day

m - month

y - year

... - Not applicable

(a) Sunset activity terminated.

(b) A one-time 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 2003.

(f) The automatic sunset 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.

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
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



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	12 years
Colorado	S.C.	★		7	10	By court	Indefinite
Connecticut	S.C.	★		7 (f)	8	Legislative appointment (g)	8 years
Delaware	S.C.	★		5	12	Appointed by governor	12 years
Florida	S.C.	(h)		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 (i)	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 (j)	Judicial nominating commission appointment	5 years
Iowa	S.C.	★		9	8	By court	8 years or duration of term
Kansas	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation by seniority	Indefinite
Kentucky	S.C.		★	7	8	By court	4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		★	8 (k)	10	By seniority of service	Duration of service
Maine	S.J.C.	★		7	7	Appointed by governor	7 years
Maryland	C.A.		★	7	10	Appointed 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	Duration of service
Missouri	S.C.	★		7	12	By court (o)	2 years
Montana	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
Nebraska	S.C.		★(p)	7	6 (q)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Duration of service
Nevada	S.C.	★		5	6	Rotation	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	Duration of service
New Mexico	S.C.	★		5 (s)	8	By court	2 years
New York	C.A.	★		7	14	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission	14 years
North Carolina	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	★		5	10	By Supreme and district court judges	5 years (t)
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	Duration of term
Rhode Island	S.C.	★		5	Life	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Life
South Carolina	S.C.	★		5	10	Legislative election	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.		★ (u)	5	8	By court	4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	4 years
Texas	S.C.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years
	C.C.A.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years (v)
Utah	S.C.	★		5	10 (w)	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	Seniority	Indefinite
Washington	S.C.	★		9	6	By court	4 years
West Virginia	S.C.A.		★	5	12	Rotation by seniority	1 year
Wisconsin	S.C.	★		7	10	Seniority	Until declined
Wyoming	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	At the pleasure of the court
Dist. of Columbia	C.A.	★		9	15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment	4 years
American Samoa	H.C.	★		8 (x)	(y)	Appointed by Secretary of the Interior	(w)
Puerto Rico	S.C.	★		7	To age 70	Appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate	To age 70

Sources: Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics*, 1998 (National Center for State Courts 1999) and State Court Organization 1998; 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) 7 justices sit in panels of 5 (membership rotates daily); upon order of chief justice, 6 or 7 may sit on panel.

(g) Governor nominates from candidates submitted by Judicial Selection Commission.

(h) Regional (5), Statewide(2), Regional based on District of Appeal.

(i) Judicial Selection Commission nominates.

(j) Initial two years; retention 10 years.

(k) Includes one assigned from courts of appeal.

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

(m) Chief Justices are appointed, until age 70, by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive (Governor's) Council.

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

(o) Selection is typically rotated among the judges.

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

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

(r) Followed by tenure.

(s) 5 justices sit in panels of 3.

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

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

(v) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.

(w) Initial three years; retention 10 years.

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

(y) For good behavior.

Table 4.2

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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Intermediate appellate court</i>			<i>General trial court</i>		
	<i>Name of court</i>	<i>No. of judges</i>	<i>Term (years)</i>	<i>Name of court</i>	<i>No. of judges</i>	<i>Term (years)</i>
Alabama	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit Court	131	131
	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6			
Alaska	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	40 (a)	40 (a)
Arizona	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	136 (ii)	136 (ii)
Arkansas	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court	106 (b)	106 (b)
California	Court of Appeals	93	12	Superior Court	1,012 (c)	1,012 (c)
Colorado	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	154 (d)	154 (d)
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	167	167
Delaware .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	17	17
				Court of Chancery	(e)	(e)
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit Court	468	468
Georgia	Court of Appeals	10	6	Superior Court	175	175
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit Court	27 (f)	27 (f)
Idaho	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	37 (g)	37 (g)
Illinois	Appellate Court	42 (h)	10	Circuit Court	497 (i)	497 (i)
Indiana	Court of Appeals	15 (k)	10 (l)	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	279	279
Iowa	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	328 (m)	328 (m)
Kansas	Court of Appeals	10	4	District Court	156 (n)	156 (n)
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	108	108
Louisiana	Court of Appeals	54	10	District Court	222 (o)	222 (o)
Maine .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	16	16
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit Court	140	140
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	14	...	Superior Court	80	80
Michigan	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit Court	210	210
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	16	6	District Court	254	254
Mississippi	Court of Appeals	10	4	Circuit Court	49	49
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	135(q)	135(q)
Montana .....	...	...	...	District Court	37 (r)	37 (r)
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6 (s)	District Court	53	53
Nevada .....	...	...	...	District Court	51	51
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	28(u)	28(u)
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 (v)	Superior Court	384(w)	384(w)
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	72	72
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	56	5 (y)	Supreme Court and County Court	496	496
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 (y)			
North Carolina	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	99(aa)	99(aa)
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	District Court	43	43
Ohio	Court of Appeals	66	6	Court of Common Pleas	372	372

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	131	4
Oregon	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court		6
				Tax Court	40 (a)	6
Pennsylvania	Superior Court	15	10	Court of Common Pleas	136 (ii)	10
	Commonwealth Court	9	10		106 (b)	
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	1,012 (c)	Life
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit Court	154 (d)	6
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	167	8
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	17	8
	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	(e)	8
				Criminal Court	468	8
				Probate Court	175	(ee)
Texas	Court of Appeals	80	6	District Court	27 (f)	4
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	10 (ff)	District Court	37 (g)	6
Vermont .....	...	...	...	Superior Court and District Court	497 (i)	6
Virginia	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	279	8
Washington	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior Court	328 (m)	4
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	156 (n)	8
Wisconsin	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit Court	108	6
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	District Court	222 (o)	6
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	16	15
Puerto Rico	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	140	12

Sources: Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics*, 1998 (National Center for State Courts 1999) and *State Court Organization* 1998.

Key:

... — Court does not exist in jurisdiction or not applicable.

(a) Plus eight masters.

(b) There are 30 circuit court judges who serve four-year terms. Chancery probate court consists of 33 judges who serve six-year terms. (43 additional judges serve both circuit and chancery courts).

(c) Plus 205 commissioners.

(d) Plus 32 magistrates.

(e) One chancellor and four vice-chancellors.

(f) Plus 15 family judges.

(g) Plus 81 full-time magistrate/judges.

(h) Plus 10 supplemental judges.

(i) Plus 318 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 112 district judges, 54 district associate judges, 7 senior judges, 12 associate juvenile judges, 135 part-time magistrates, one associate probate judge, and 7 alternate district associate judges.

(n) Plus 69 district magistrates.

(o) Plus eleven 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 3 years but not more than 5 yrs.

(u) Plus 11 full-time marital masters.

(v) Followed by tenure.

(w) Plus 21 surrogates.

(x) On reapportionment 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) Plus 21 masters-in-equity.

(dd) Plus 8 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 92 full-time clerk magistrates, and 58 part-time clerk magistrates.

(ee) Locally determined.

(ff) Three years initial; 10 years retention.

(gg) Plus 7 domestic court commissioners.

(hh) District and superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

(ii) Plus two part time judges.

Table 4.3
QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence						Legal Credentials	
	In state		In district		Minimum age		A	T
	A	T	A	T	A	T		
Alabama	1	1	...	1	...	...	Licensed attorney	Licensed attorney
Alaska	5	5	...	...	...	...	8 years practice	5 years practice
Arizona	10 (a)	5	(b)	1	...	30	(c)	(d)
Arkansas	2	2	(b)	...	30	28	8 years practice	6 years practice/bench
California .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Colorado	★	★ (e)	...	★	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Connecticut	★	★	(f)	(f)	...	...	10 years state bar	Member of the bar
Delaware	★	★	(f)	(g)	...	...	"Learned in law"	"Learned in law"
Florida	★(h)	...	(i)	★(j)	...	...	10 years state bar	5 years state bar
Georgia	★	3	...	...	...	30	7 years state bar	7 years state bar
Hawaii .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Idaho	2	1	...	...	30	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Illinois .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	Licensed attorney	...
Indiana .....	...	1	(b)	★	...	...	10 years state bar (k)	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	Licensed attorney	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	★	30	...	10 years active and continuous practice (l)	5 years state bar
Kentucky	2	2	2	2	...	...	8 years state bar and licensed attorney	8 years state bar
Louisiana	2	2	2	2	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	"Learned in law"	"Learned in law"
Maryland	5	5	6 mos.	6 mos.	30	30	State bar member	State bar member
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No law degree required
Michigan .....	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	State bar member (m)	State bar member
Minnesota .....	...	...	(n)	...	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Mississippi	5	5	...	...	30	26	5 years state bar	5 years practice
Missouri	(o)	(o)	(b)	★	30	30	State bar member	State bar member
Montana	2	2	...	...	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Nebraska	3 (p)	...	★	★	30	30	5 years practice	5 years practice
Nevada	2	2	...	...	25	25	State bar member	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	(q)	...	(q)	...	...	Admitted to practice in state for at least 10 years	10 years practice of law
New Mexico	3	3	...	★	35	35	10 years active practice(r)	6 years active practice
New York	★	★	(s)	(s)	...	18	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
North Carolina .....	...	N.A.	...	★	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
North Dakota	★(p)	★	...	★	...	...	License to practice law	State bar member
Ohio	★(p)	★	(t)	★	...	...	6 years practice	6 years practice
Oklahoma .....	...	(u)	1	★	30	...	5 years state bar	(v)
Oregon	3	3	...	(w)	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Pennsylvania	1	1	(f)	★	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	21	...	License to practice law	State bar member
South Carolina	5	5	...	...	32	32	8 years state bar	8 years state bar
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Tennessee	5	5	★(x)	1	35	30	Qualified to practice law	Qualified to practice law
Texas .....	★	...	...	2	35	25	(y)	(z)
Utah	5 (aa)	3	...	★	30	25	State bar member	State bar member
Vermont	5	5	...	(bb)	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Virginia .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Washington	1	1	1	1	...	...	(cc)	State bar member
West Virginia	5	★	...	★	30	30	10 years state bar	5 years state bar
Wisconsin	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Wyoming	3	2	...	...	30	28	9 years state bar	...
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	90 days	90 days	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar (dd)
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	...	...	...	30	N.A.	N.A.
Puerto Rico	5	...	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	7 years state bar

See footnotes at end of table.

JUDICIARY

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES — Continued

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization* 1998
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) For court of appeals, five years.

(b) No local residency requirement stated for Supreme Court. Local residency required for Court of Appeals.

(c) Supreme Court- ten years state bar, Court of Appeals - five years state bar.

(d) Admitted to the practice of law in Arizona for five years.

(e) State residency requirement for District Court, no residency requirement stated for Denver Probate Court, Denver Juvenile Court or Water Court.

(f) Local residency not required.

(g) Court of Chancery does not have residency requirement, Superior Court requires residency.

(h) For District Courts of Appeal must reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

(i) Initial appointment, must be resident of district at the time of original appointment.

(j) Circuit court judge must reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

(k) In the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, five years service as a general jurisdiction judge may be substituted.

(l) Relevant legal experience, such as being a member of a law faculty or sitting as a judge, may qualify under the 10 year requirement.

(m) Supreme Court: state bar member and practice at least five years.

(n) No residency requirement stated for Supreme Court, Court of Appeals varies.

(o) At the appellate level must have been a state voter for nine years. At the general trial court level must have been a state voter for three years.

(p) No state residency requirement specified for Court of Appeals.

(q) For Superior court: out of a total of 416 authorized judgeships (includ-

ing thirty-three in the appellate division), there are restricted superior court judgeships that require residence within the particular county of assignment at time of appointment and reappointment; there are 142 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the chief justice.

(r) Supreme Court and Court of Appeals : and/or judgeship in any court of the state.

(s) No local residency requirement stated for Court of Appeals, local residency requirement for presiding judge of Supreme Court, Appellate Divisions.

(t) No local residency requirement for Supreme Court, Court of Appeals requires district residency.

(u) Six months if elected.

(v) District Court: judges must be a state bar member for four years or a judge of court record. Associate judges must be a state bar member for two years or a judge of a court of record.

(w) Local residency requirement for Circuit Court, no residency requirement stated for Tax Court.

(x) Supreme Court: One justice from each of three divisions and two seats at large. Court of Appeals and Court of Criminal Appeals: Must reside in the grand division served.

(y) Ten years practicing law or a lawyer and judge of a court of record at least 10 years.

(z) District Court: judges must have been a practicing lawyer or a judge of a court in this state, or both combined, for four years.

(aa) Supreme Court is five; Court of Appeals is three.

(bb) No local residency requirement stated for Superior Court, District Court must reside in geographic unit.

(cc) Supreme Court: State bar member; Courts of Appeals: five years state bar.

(dd) Superior Court: Judge must also be an active member of the unified District of Columbia bar and have been engaged, during the five years immediately preceding the judicial nomination, in the active practice of law as an attorney by the United States, of District of Columbia government.

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 on nonpartisan retention ballot 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 two years 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 greater than 250,000) 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 nonpartisan retention ballot. Superior court judges in counties having population less than 250,000 elected on nonpartisan ballot; justices of the peace elected on partisan ballot; police judges and magistrates selected as provided by charter or ordinance; Tucson city magistrates appointed and reappointed by mayor and council from nominees submitted by nonpartisan 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 nonpartisan retention ballot at next general election after appointment. Superior court judges elected on nonpartisan ballot with counties having the option to use selection method described above; judges elected to full term at next general election on nonpartisan 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. District judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Judicial District Nominating Commission. After initial appointive term of two years, judges run on nonpartisan retention ballot. Municipal judges appointed by municipal governing body. Denver County judges appointed by mayor from list submitted by nominating commission; judges run on nonpartisan retention ballot.
Connecticut	Judges of the Supreme Court, appellate court, and district court 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 nonpartisan ballots.
Georgia	Supreme Court, court of appeals, superior court, and state court judges elected on nonpartisan ballots. For the magistrate courts, the chief magistrate is selected in a partisan election; additional magistrates are appointed by the chief magistrate with the consent of the judges of the superior court. Probate judges and justices of peace elected on partisan ballots. Juvenile and municipal court judges appointed.
Hawaii	Supreme Court and intermediate court of appeals justices and circuit court judges nominated by Judicial Selection Commission (on list of four to 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 nonpartisan ballot. Magistrates appointed on nonpartisan 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 are appointed by circuit judges for four-year terms.
Indiana	Supreme Court justices and court of appeals 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. Circuit court judges in Vanderburgh County run on a nonpartisan ballot. Superior court judges in Allen County run on a nonpartisan ballot. The majority of superior court judges in Lake County, and all superior court judges in St. Joseph and Vanderburgh counties, are appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the Judicial Nominating Commission. Probate court and city court judges are selected by partisan elections.
Iowa	Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges appointed by governor from lists submitted by nominating commissions. Judges serve an initial one-year term until January 1 following next general election, then run on records for retention. Judicial magistrates appointed by county judicial magistrate appointing commission. District associate judges are appointed by the district judges of the judicial election district from persons nominated by the County Magistrate Appointing Commission, and stand for retention every four years thereafter.

See footnotes at end of table.

JUDICIARY

SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
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 17 judicial districts are appointed by governor through nonpartisan commission plan. District judges in 14 judicial districts are elected on partisan ballot.
Kentucky	All judges elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Louisiana	All justices and judges elected on 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. Governor reappoints and Senate reconfirms for seven-year terms.
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 at next general election after one year of service. Judges of circuit courts and Supreme Bench of Baltimore City nominated by commission and appointed by governor. Judges of circuit court run on nonpartisan ballot 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. Judges of the district court appointed by governor, with Senate confirmation. Judges of the orphans' court are selected in nonpartisan elections.
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 nonpartisan basis to governor.
Michigan	Nominated in party conventions, all except district court magistrates are elected on nonpartisan ballot at general election. District court magistrates appointed by district court judges, with approval of county board of commissioners.
Minnesota	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Mississippi	All elected on nonpartisan ballot, except municipal court judges who are appointed by governing authority of each municipality.
Missouri	Judges of Supreme Court, court of appeals and the circuit courts of Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis counties 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 nonpartisan 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 nonpartisan ballot.
New Hampshire	All appointed by governor and confirmed by majority vote of elected five-member executive council.
New Jersey	Judges of Supreme Court, superior court, tax court and municipal court 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 for seven-year terms by the governor (to age 70) with the advice and consent of Senate. Surrogates selected in partisan elections.
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. Judges of probate court and municipal and magistrate courts are selected in partisan elections.
New York	All elected on partisan ballot, except judges of Court of Appeals, who are appointed by governor from list submitted by commission on judicial nomination 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, and magistrates, who are appointed by senior resident superior court judge.
North Dakota	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
Ohio	All nominated in partisan primary elections, but in general elections, party affiliations not listed on ballot. Court of claims judges 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, Court of Criminal Appeals, court of appeals and Workers' Compensation Court judges appointed by governor from list of three names submitted by judicial nominating commission. Judges run for retention on nonpartisan ballot at first general election following completion of one year's service; Workers' Compensation Court judges reappointed by governor. District and associate district judges elected on nonpartisan ballot. Special judges appointed by district judges within judicial administrative districts. Municipal judges appointed by governing body of municipality.
Oregon	All judges elected on nonpartisan 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 nonpartisan retention ballot, except magistrates (Pittsburgh) who are appointed by mayor with advice and consent of city council.
Rhode Island	All judges appointed by governor from list submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission, with the separate advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives. All judges hold office during good behavior.

SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
South Carolina	Supreme Court, court of appeals, circuit court and family court judges elected by legislature from names submitted on a nonpartisan basis by Judicial Merit Selection Commission. Probate judges elected on partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate. Municipal judges appointed by mayor and aldermen 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 nonpartisan ballot. Magistrates appointed by presiding judge of judicial court with approval of Supreme Court.
Tennessee	Judges of the Supreme Court and intermediate appellate courts appointed initially by governor from list of three nominees submitted by Appellate Court Nominating Commission. Judges run on nonpartisan retention ballot at biennial general election held more than 30 days after occurrence of vacancy. All other judges elected on partisan ballot, except some municipal and city court 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 by vote of general assembly for six-year terms.
Virginia	All full-time judges elected by majority vote of legislature.
Washington	Supreme Court, court of appeals, superior court and district court judges elected on nonpartisan ballot. Municipal judges in cities having a population greater than 400,000 are elected on nonpartisan ballot; municipal judges in cities of less than 400,000 appointed in manner determined by city legislative body.
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals judges, circuit court judges and magistrates elected on partisan ballot. Municipal judges selected according to city charter.
Wisconsin	Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court judges elected on nonpartisan ballot. Municipal court judges selected according to bylaw or ordinance adopted by city council, town board or village board.
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 nonpartisan ballot at first general election occurring more than one year after appointment. Justices of the peace elected on nonpartisan 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: Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions, 3rd Edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society), Forthcoming 2000; "Judicial Selection in the States: Appellate and General Jurisdiction Courts," American Judicature Society.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, judges included in this table are in the state courts of last resort and intermediate appellate and general trial courts.

JUDICIARY

Table 4.5
METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Alabama	Judicial Inquiry Commission investigates, receives or initiates complaints concerning any judge. Complaints are filed with the Court of the Judiciary, which is empowered to remove, suspend, censure or otherwise discipline judges in the state. Judges are subject to impeachment.	By gubernatorial appointment. At next general election held after appointee has been in office one year, office is filled for a full term. In some counties, vacancies in circuit and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment on nominations made by judicial commission.
Alaska	Justices and judges subject to impeachment for malfeasance or misfeasance in performance of official duties. On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend judge without salary when judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court. On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge for action (occurring not more than six years before commencement of current term) which constitutes willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	By gubernatorial appointment, from nominations submitted by Judicial Council.
Arizona	Judges subject to recall election. Electors, equal in number to 25 percent of votes cast in last election for judge, may petition for judge's recall. All Supreme Court, court of appeals, and superior court judges (judges of courts of record) are subject to impeachment. On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend without salary, a judge who pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as felony or involving moral turpitude under state or federal law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court. Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Court may also retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals, and superior courts (in counties with population over 250,000) are filled by the governor from judicial appointment commission lists. Vacancies on superior courts in counties of less than 250,000 may be filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when judge is elected to fill remainder of unexpired term. Vacancies on justice courts are filled by appointment by county board of supervisors.
Arkansas	Supreme, appellate, circuit and chancery court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor upon the joint address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. On recommendation of Judicial Discipline & Disability Commission, the Supreme Court may suspend, with or without pay, or remove a judge for conviction of any offense punishable as a felony under the laws of Arkansas or the United States; for conviction of a criminal act that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a judge in other respects; for conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation; for conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice; for a willful violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Responsibility; for willful and persistent failure to perform the duties of office; or for habitual intemperance in the use of alcohol or other drugs.	By gubernatorial appointment. Appointee serves remainder of unexpired term if it expires at next general election.
California	All judges subject to impeachment for misconduct. All judges subject to recall election. On recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Performance or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend a judge without salary when the judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony or any other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court. Commission on Judicial Performance, may remove judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure or inability to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, subject to petition to Supreme Court. The commission may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on appellate courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment with approval of Commission on Judicial Appointments until next general election at which time appointee has the right to become a candidate. Vacancies on superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment for remainder of unexpired term; on justice courts by appointment of county board of supervisors or by nonpartisan special election.

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Colorado	<p>Supreme, appeals and district court judges are subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors or malfeasance in office by two-thirds vote of Senate.</p> <p>Supreme Court, on its own motion or upon petition, may remove a judge from office upon final conviction for a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Discipline, Supreme Court may remove or discipline a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform the duties of office, intemperance or violation of judicial conduct, or for disability that seriously interferes with performance and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p> <p>Denver county judges are removed in accordance with charter and ordinance provisions.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (or mayoral appointment in case of Denver county court) from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission.</p>
Connecticut	<p>Supreme and superior court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.</p> <p>On recommendation of Judicial Review Council or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may remove or suspend a judge of the Supreme or superior court after an investigation and hearing. If the investigation involves a Supreme Court justice, such judge is disqualified from participating in the proceedings. If a judge becomes permanently incapacitated and cannot adequately fulfill the duties of office, the judge may be retired for disability by the Judicial Review Council on its own motion or on application of the judge.</p>	<p>If General Assembly is in session, vacancies are filled by governor exclusively from candidates submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission and appointed by the General Assembly. Otherwise vacancies are filled temporarily by gubernatorial appointment.</p>
Delaware	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or any high crime or misdemeanor.</p> <p>The Court on the Judiciary may (after investigation and hearing) censure or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform the duties of office or an offense involving moral turpitude or other persistent misconduct in violation of judicial ethics. The Court may also retire a judge for permanent mental or physical disability interfering with the performance of duties.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, with consent of majority of all members of senate, from nominees whose names are submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Florida	<p>Supreme Court, district courts of appeal and circuit court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.</p> <p>On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may discipline or remove a judge for willful or persistent failure to perform duties or for conduct unbecoming to a member of the judiciary, or retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment, from nominees recommended by appropriate judicial nominating commission.</p>
Georgia	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission (after investigation of alleged misconduct), the Supreme Court may retire, remove or censure any judge.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (by executive order) on nonpartisan basis from names submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission.</p>
Hawaii	<p>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Discipline (after investigation and hearings), the Supreme Court may reprimand, discipline, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove any judge as a result of misconduct or disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, intermediate court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (subject to consent of Senate) from names submitted by Judicial Selection Committee.</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>

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Iowa	<p>Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the Supreme Court may retire a Supreme, district or associate district judge for permanent disability, or remove such judge for failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, willful misconduct, conduct which brings the office into disrepute or substantial violations of the canons of judicial ethics.</p> <p>Judicial magistrates may be removed by a tribunal in the judicial election district of the magistrate's residence.</p>	<p>Governor fills vacancies from lists submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Kansas	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.</p> <p>Supreme Court justices are subject to retirement upon certification to the governor (after a hearing by the Supreme Court Nominating Commission) that such justice is so incapacitated as to be unable to perform adequately the duties of office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission, the Supreme Court may retire for incapacity, discipline, suspend or remove for cause any judge below the Supreme Court level.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of appeals are filled on nonpartisan basis by governor from nominations submitted by Supreme Court nominating commission. Vacancies on district courts (in areas where commission plan has not been adopted) are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election, when vacancy is filled for remainder of unexpired term; in areas where commission plan has been adopted, vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.</p> <p>Retirement and Removal Commission, subject to 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	Judges are subject to impeachment. With the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the legislature, the governor may remove a judge for reasonable cause insufficient for impeachment. Upon recommendation of Judicial Tenure Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove a judge for conviction of a felony, a physical or mental disability or a persistent failure to perform duties, misconduct in office, habitual intemperance or conduct clearly prejudicial to the administration of justice.	Vacancies in all courts of record are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees recommended by a bar committee. Appointee serves until next general election at which successor is selected for remainder of unexpired term. Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by appointment by city councils.
Minnesota	Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of Board of Judicial Standards, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove a judge for conviction of a felony, physical or mental disability or persistent failure to perform duties, misconduct in office, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice.	Statutory plan to fill vacancies on district courts requires governor to appoint from nominees recommended by a judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on other levels of court filled by gubernatorial appointment (no nominating commission). Appointee serves until general election occurring more than one year after appointment at which time a successor is elected to serve a full term.
Mississippi	Judges are subject to impeachment. For reasonable cause which is not sufficient for impeachment, the governor may, on joint address of legislature, remove judges of Supreme and inferior courts. Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Performance, Supreme Court may remove, suspend, fine, publicly censure or reprimand a judge for conviction of a felony (in a court outside the state), willful misconduct, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the office into disrepute. The Commission may also retire any judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	By gubernatorial appointment, from names submitted by a nominating commission. The office is filled for remainder of unexpired term at next state or congressional election held more than seven months after vacancy.
Missouri	Upon recommendation of Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline, Supreme Court may retire, remove or discipline any judge. Judges subject to impeachment for crime, misconduct, habitual drunkenness, willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, or any offense involving moral turpitude or oppression in office.	Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals, and circuit courts that have adopted commission plan are filled by governor from list of nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on other circuit courts and municipal court are filled, respectively, by special election and mayoral appointment.
Montana	All judges are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, Supreme Court may suspend a judge and remove same upon conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude. The Supreme Court may retire any judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties, and that is (or may become) permanent. The Court may also censure, suspend or remove any judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, violation of canons of judicial ethics adopted by the Supreme Court or habitual intemperance.	Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with confirmation by Senate) from names submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on municipal and city courts are filled by appointment by city council for remainder of unexpired term.
Nebraska	Judges are subject to impeachment. In case of impeachment of Supreme Court justice, judges of district court sit as court of impeachment with two-thirds concurrence required for conviction. In case of other judicial impeachments, Supreme Court sits as court of impeachment. Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the Supreme Court may reprimand, discipline, censure, suspend or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, disbarment or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Supreme Court also may retire a judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies are filled by governor from list of at least two nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission.

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Nevada	All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment. Judges are also subject to removal by legislative resolution and by recall election. The Commission on Judicial Discipline may censure, retire or remove a Supreme Court justice or district judge for willful misconduct, willful or persistent failure to perform duties or habitual intemperance, or retire a judge for advanced age which interferes with performance of duties for mental or physical disability that is (or is likely to become) permanent, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.	Vacancies on Supreme or district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from among three nominees submitted by Commission on Judicial Selection. Vacancies on justice courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners or by special election.
New Hampshire	Judges are subject to impeachment. Governor, with consent of Executive Council, may remove judges upon address of both houses of legislature.	Vacancies are filled by governor and approved by majority vote of five-member Executive Council.
New Jersey	Supreme and superior court judges are subject to impeachment by the legislature. Except for Supreme Court justices, judges are subject to a statutory removal proceeding that is initiated by the filing of a complaint by the Supreme Court on its own motion or the governor or either house of the legislature acting by a majority of its total membership. Prior to institution of the formal proceedings, complaints are usually referred to the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct, which conducts a preliminary investigation, makes findings of fact and either dismisses the charges or recommends that formal proceedings be instituted. The Supreme Court's determination is based on a plenary hearing procedure, although the Court is supplied with a record created by the Committee. The formal statutory removal hearing may be either before the Supreme Court sitting <i>en banc</i> or before three justices or judges (or combination thereof) specifically designated by chief justice. If Supreme Court certifies to governor that it appears a Supreme Court or superior court judge is so incapacitated as to substantially prevent the judge from performing the duties of office, the governor appoints a commission of three persons to inquire into the circumstances. On their recommendation, the governor may retire the justice or judge from office, on pension, as may be provided by law.	Vacancies on Supreme Court and superior court, county, district, tax, and municipal courts are filled by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
New Mexico	Judges are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission, the Supreme Court may discipline or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure or inability to perform duties or habitual intemperance, or retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.
New York	All judges are subject to impeachment. Court of Appeals and Supreme Court judges may be removed by two-thirds concurrence of both houses of legislature. Court of claims, county court, surrogate's court, family court, civil and criminal court (NYC) and district court judges may be removed by two-thirds vote of the Senate on recommendation of governor. Commission on Judicial Conduct may determine that a judge be admonished, censured or removed from office for cause, or retired for disability, subject to appeal to the Court of Appeals.	Vacancies on Court of Appeals and appellate division of Supreme Court are filled by governor with advice and consent of Senate, from among nominees recommended by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies in elective judgeships (outside NYC) are filled at next general election for full term; until election, governor makes appointment (with consent of Senate if in session).
North Carolina	Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, Supreme Court may censure or remove a court of appeals or trial court judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, or mental or physical incapacity that interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, a seven-member panel of the court of appeals may censure or remove (for the above reasons) any Supreme Court judge.	Vacancies on Supreme, appeals and superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election.
North Dakota	Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for habitual intemperance, crimes, corrupt conduct, malfeasance or misdemeanor in office. Governor may remove county judges after hearing. All judges are subject to recall election. On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend a judge without salary when judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed by Supreme Court. Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge for willful misconduct, willful failure to perform duties, willful violation of the code of judicial conduct or habitual intemperance. The Court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Committee until next general election, unless governor calls for a special election to fill vacancy for remainder of term. Vacancies on county courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners from names submitted by nominating commission.

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Ohio	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Judges may be removed by concurrent resolution of two-thirds members of both houses of legislature or removed for cause upon filing of a petition signed by 15 percent of electors in preceding gubernatorial election.</p> <p>The Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline of the Judiciary may disqualify a judge from office when judge has been indicted for a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law. Board may also remove or suspend a judge for willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice or which would bring the office into disrepute, or suspension from practice of law, or retire a judge for physical or mental disability that prevents discharge of duties. Judge may appeal action to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when successor is elected to fill unexpired term. If unexpired term ends within one year following such election, appointment is made for unexpired term.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual intemperance, incompetency or any offense involving moral turpitude.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Council on Judicial Complaints, chief justice of Supreme Court may bring charges against any judge in the Court on the Judiciary. Court on the Judiciary may order removal of judge for gross neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual drunkenness, an offense involving moral turpitude, gross partiality in office, or oppression in office. Judge may also be retired (with or without salary) for mental or physical disability that prevents performance of duties, or for incompetence to perform duties.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Court of Criminal Appeals are filled by governor from list of candidates submitted by judicial nominating commission. For Court of Appeals vacancies, judge is elected to fill unexpired term at next general election.</p>
Oregon	<p>On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Fitness, Supreme Court may remove a judge for conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude, willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, habitual intemperance, illegal use of narcotic drugs or willful violation of rules of conduct prescribed by Supreme Court of general incompetence. A judge may also be retired for mental or physical disability after certification by Commission. Judge may appeal to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment, until next general election when judge is selected to fill unexpired term.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor in office.</p> <p>Upon complaint by Judicial Conduct Board, Court of Judiciary Discipline may remove a judge subject to appeal to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (with advice and consent of Senate), from names submitted by appropriate nominating commission. Appointee serves until next election if the election is more than 10 months after vacancy occurred.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>The Supreme Court on its own motion may suspend a judge who pleaded guilty or no contest or was found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline, the Supreme Court may censure, suspend, reprimand or remove from office a judge guilty of a serious violation of the canons of judicial ethics or for willful or persistent failure to perform duties, a disabling addiction to alcohol, drugs or narcotics, or conduct that brings the office into disrepute. The Supreme Court may also retire a judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p> <p>Whenever the Commission recommends removal of a Supreme Court justice, the Supreme Court transmits the findings to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, recommending the initiation of proceedings for the removal of the justice by resolution of the legislature.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court are filled by the two houses of the legislature in grand committee until the next election. In case of a judge's temporary inability, governor may appoint a person to fill vacancy. Vacancies on superior, family and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with advice and consent of Senate).</p>
South Carolina	<p>Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor on address of two-thirds of each house of the legislature.</p> <p>Upon review of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation of the Board of Commissioners on Judicial Standards, the Supreme Court can discipline, suspend, remove, retire or hold in contempt a judge who has been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude, has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Conduct, persistently failed to perform his judicial duties, or is persistently incompetent or neglectful in the performance of his judicial duties or is habitually intemperate, consistently fails to timely issue his official orders, decrees, or opinions or otherwise perform his official duties without just cause or excuse, or for disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on the Supreme Court, court of appeals, and circuit court are filled by joint public vote of general assembly, from list of nominees supplied by judicial screening committee.</p>
South Dakota	<p>Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges are subject to removal by impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge from office.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by Judicial Qualifications Commission for balance of unexpired term.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Court on the Judiciary, the legislature (by concurrent resolution) may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office or physical or mental disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next biennial election.</p>

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

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

JUDICIARY

Table 4.6
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Salary
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary		
Alabama	Supreme Court	\$124,950	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	\$123,784 (b) 123,784	Circuit courts	\$84,564
Alaska	Supreme Court	112,224	Court of Appeals	106,020	Superior courts	103,776
Arizona	Supreme Court	118,000	Court of Appeals	115,500	Superior courts	113,000
Arkansas	Supreme Court	114,101	Court of Appeals	110,493	Chancery courts	106,878
					Circuit courts	106,878
California	Supreme Court	135,018	Court of Appeals	126,580	Superior court	110,612
Colorado	Supreme Court	95,090	Court of Appeals	90,590	District courts	86,090
Connecticut	Supreme Court	119,962 (a)	Appellate Court	111,546 (a)	Superior courts	106,558 (a)
Delaware	Supreme Court	125,200	...	...	Superior courts	119,200
Florida	Supreme Court	145,083	District Court of Appeals	130,576	Circuit courts	117,020
Georgia	Supreme Court	129,283	Court of Appeals	128,463	Superior courts	110,772 (b)
Hawaii	Supreme Court	93,780	Intermediate Court	89,780	Circuit courts	86,780
Idaho	Supreme Court	94,423	Court of Appeals	93,423	District courts	88,499
Illinois	Supreme Court	147,024	Appellate Court	138,376	Circuit courts	126,978
Indiana	Supreme Court	115,000 (c)	Court of Appeals	110,000 (c)	Circuit courts	90,000
					Superior courts	90,000
Iowa	Supreme Court	109,900	Court of Appeals	105,700	District courts	100,500
Kansas	Supreme Court	107,079	Court of Appeals	103,371	District courts	93,509
Kentucky	Supreme Court	108,927	Court of Appeals	104,480	Circuit courts	100,034
Louisiana	Supreme Court	103,336	Court of Appeals	97,928	District courts	92,520
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	97,536	...	...	Superior courts	91,440
Maryland	Court of Appeals	119,850	Court of Special Appeals	112,850	Circuit courts	109,050
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	123,243	Appeals Court	114,045	Trial court	109,492
Michigan	Supreme Court	134,752	Court of Appeals	123,972	Circuit courts	114,539
Minnesota	Supreme Court	107,765	Court of Appeals	101,543	District courts	95,320
Mississippi	Supreme Court	102,300	Court of Appeals	95,500	Chancery courts	94,700
					Circuit courts	94,700
Missouri	Supreme Court	114,348	Court of Appeals	106,797	Circuit courts	98,947
					Municipal division of circuit courts up to 87,235	
Montana	Supreme Court	83,550	...	...	District courts	77,439
Nebraska	Supreme Court	106,223	Court of Appeals	100,912	District courts	98,256
Nevada	Supreme Court	116,127	...	...	District courts	106,500 (a)
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	100,404	...	...	Superior courts	94,128
New Jersey	Supreme Court	132,250	Appellate division of Superior Court	124,200	Superior courts	115,000
New Mexico	Supreme Court	87,773	Court of Appeals	83,384	District courts	79,215
New York	Court of Appeals	151,200	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	144,000	Supreme courts	136,700
North Carolina	Supreme Court	110,687 (a)	Court of Appeals	106,075 (a)	Superior courts	100,310 (a)
North Dakota	Supreme Court	83,807	...	...	District courts	77,340
Ohio	Supreme Court	113,850	Court of Appeals	106,050	Courts of common pleas	97,550
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	97,807	Court of Appeals	93,530	District courts	88,511
Oregon	Supreme Court	93,600	Court of Appeals	91,500	Circuit courts	85,300
					Tax court	88,000
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	127,951	Superior Court	123,944	Courts of common pleas	111,122
			Commonwealth Court	123,944		
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	118,650 (a)	...	...	Superior courts	106,825 (a)
South Carolina	Supreme Court	109,380	Court of Appeals	106,645	Circuit courts	103,911
South Dakota	Supreme Court	92,118	...	...	Circuit courts	86,044
Tennessee	Supreme Court	112,068	Court of Criminal Appeals	106,848	Chancery courts	102,240
					Circuit courts	102,240
					Criminal courts	102,240
Texas	Supreme Court	113,000	Court of Appeals	107,350	District courts	101,700 (b)
Utah	Supreme Court	105,492	Court of Appeals	100,692	District courts	95,900
Vermont	Supreme Court	94,932	...	...	Superior courts	90,176

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Salary
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary		
Virginia	Supreme Court	128,352	Court of Appeals	121,936	Circuit courts	119,154
Washington	Supreme Court	120,000	Court of Appeals	114,000	Superior courts	108,300
West Virginia	Supreme Court	95,000	...	...	Circuit courts	90,000
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	112,318	Court of Appeals	105,960	Circuit courts	99,961
Wyoming	Supreme Court	93,000	...	...	District courts	83,700
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	145,500	...	...	Superior courts	136,700
American Samoa	High Court	74,303	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	...	126,000	...	...	Superior courts	100,000
No. Mariana Islands	Commonwealth	126,000	...	...	...	120,000
	Supreme Court					
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	100,000	Appellate Court	90,000	Superior courts	80,000
					District courts	65,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Territorial courts	100,000	...	...	...	...

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Fall 1999).

Note: Compensation is shown according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect.

(a) The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

(b) Median salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which half the salaries fall) is either the minimum or maximum salary.

(c) In Indiana, subsistence allowance is \$3,000.

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)	110,220
Arizona	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	95,207 to 138,049
Arkansas	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	79,919
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	126,580 to 135,000
Colorado	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	(d)
Connecticut	Chief Court Administrator (e)	1965	CJ	125,296 (f)
Delaware	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	97,700
Florida	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	106,710
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	93,299
Hawaii	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	85,302
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	89,193
Illinois	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	138,376
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	87,400
Iowa	Court Administrator	1971	SC	76,700 to 115,400
Kansas	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	93,509
Kentucky	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	100,032
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	97,928
Maine	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	84,000
Maryland	State Court Administrator (b)	1955	CJ	107,775
Massachusetts	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	118,496
Michigan	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	113,984
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	95,320
Mississippi	Court Administrator	1974	SC	82,567
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	84,312
Montana	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	62,722
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	86,859
Nevada	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	78,019
New Hampshire	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	80,999
New Jersey	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	124,200
New Mexico	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	83,593
New York	Chief Administrator of the Courts (g)	1978	CJ (h)	147,600
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	103,193
North Dakota	Court Administrator (i)	1971	CJ	74,444
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	100,006
Oklahoma	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	93,530
Oregon	Court Administrator	1971	SC	91,500
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	1968	SC	120,299
Rhode Island	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	95,300
South Carolina	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	88,000
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	76,376
Tennessee	Director	1963	SC	98,364
Texas	Administrative Director of the Courts (j)	1977	SC	92,217
Utah	Court Administrator	1973	SC	95,900
Vermont	Court Administrator (k)	1967	SC	90,168
Virginia	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	112,145
Washington	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (l)	95,945
West Virginia	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	65,000
Wisconsin	Director of State Courts	1978	SC	105,960
Wyoming	Court Coordinator	1974	SC	70,000 to 85,000
Dist. of Columbia	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(m)	136,700
American Samoa	Court Administrator	1977	CJ	27,092
Guam	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ (n)	73,000
Puerto Rico	Administrative Director of the Courts	1952	CJ	96,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Court/Administrative Clerk	N.A.	N.A.	75,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.7
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES - Continued

Source: Salary information was taken from National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Fall 1999).

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) Set by Supreme Court.

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

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

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

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

(i) Serves as executive secretary to Judicial Council.

(j) Serves as executive director of Judicial Council.

(k) Also clerk of the Supreme Court.

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

(m) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

(n) 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 2000-2009, 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
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



Table 5.1
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2000-2009

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
Alabama .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Alaska (a) .....	...	...	G,LG	...	...
Arizona .....	...	...	G,AG,SS,SP,T (b)	...	...
Arkansas .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
California .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,SP,T (c,h)	...	...
Colorado (d) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
Delaware*	G,LG (c)	...	AG,C,T	...	G,LG
Florida .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,CFO (dd)	...	...
Georgia	(e)	...	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,SP (e,f)	...	...
Hawaii	(g)	...	G,LG	...	...
Idaho .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS,SP,T (h)	...	...
Illinois .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
Indiana*	G,LG,AG,SP	...	A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,SP
Iowa .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,T	...	...
Kansas	(i)	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T (i)	...	...
Kentucky* .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Louisiana (j) .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,SS,T	...
Maine (k) .....	...	...	G	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...
Massachusetts* .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Michigan (l) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS (z)	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (m)	...
Missouri	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	A	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T
Montana	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP
Nebraska (n) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Nevada*	(o)	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...	G
New Jersey .....	...	G	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
New York .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,C	...	...
North Carolina*	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (p)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T (q)
North Dakota (r)	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T(cc)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,SP,T(cc)
Ohio .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (s)	...	(s)
Oklahoma	(u)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SP,T(q,u)	...	(u)
Oregon	AG,SS,T	...	G,SP (v)	...	AG,SS,T
Pennsylvania	AG,A,T (w)	...	G,LG	...	AG,A,T (w)
Rhode Island .....	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T(x)	...	...	...

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 (bb)

T — Treasurer

CFO—Chief Financial Officer

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
South Dakota (y) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	G	...	...
Texas (aa) .....	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C	...	...
Utah	G,LG,AG,A,T (aa)	...	(aa)	...	G,LG,AG,A,T(aa)
Vermont	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Virginia .....	...	G,LG,AG	...	...	...
Washington	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP,T (f)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP,T (f)
West Virginia*	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Wisconsin .....	...	SP	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	G,A,SS,SP,T	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	G,LG	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor	11	2	37	3	11
Lieutenant Governor ..	9	1	31	3	9
Attorney General	11	1	28	3	11
Agriculture	3	0	6	3	3
Auditor	8	0	8	2	8
Chief Financial Officer .	0	0	1	0	0
Comptroller	0	0	9	0	0
Secretary of State	8	0	25	3	8
Supt. of Public					
Inst. (bb)	5	1	7	0	5
Treasurer	9	0	24	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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Alaska (a)	G, LG	...	...	...
Arizona	G, AG, SS, SP, T (b)	...	...	...
Arkansas	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	...	...
California	G, LG, AG, SS, SP, T (c, h)	...	...	...
Colorado (d)	G, LG, AG, SS, T	...	...	...
Connecticut	G, LG, AG, C, SS, T	...	...	...
Delaware*	AG, C, T	...	G, LG	...
Florida	G, LG, AG, AR, CFO (dd)	...	...	...
Georgia	G, LG, AG, AR, SS, SP (e, f)	...	...	...
Hawaii	G, LG	...	...	...
Idaho	G, LG, AG, SS, SP, T (h)	...	...	...
Illinois	G, LG, AG, C, SS, T	...	...	...
Indiana*	A, SS, T	...	G, LG, AG, SP	...
Iowa	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Kansas	G, LG, AG, SS, T (i)	...	...	...
Kentucky*	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T	...	...
Louisiana (j)	G, LG, AG, AR, SS, T	...	...
Maine(k)	G	...	...	...
Maryland	G, LG, AG, C	...	...	...
Massachusetts*	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Michigan (l)	G, LG, AG, SS	...	...	...
Minnesota	G, LG, AG, A, SS (z)	...	...	...
Mississippi	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T (m)	...	...
Missouri	A	...	G, LG, AG, SS, T	...
Montana	G, LG, AG, A, SS, SP	...
Nebraska (n)	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Nevada*	G, LG, AG, C, SS, T	...	...	...
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...
New Jersey	G	...	...	...	G
New Mexico (p)	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	...	...
New York	G, LG, AG, C	...	...	...
North Carolina*	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, SP, T (p)	...
North Dakota (t)	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, SP, T (ff)	...
Ohio	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T (s)	...	(s)	...
Oklahoma (t)	G, LG, AG, A, SP, T (q, u)	...	(u)	...
Oregon	G, SP (v)	...	AG, SS, T	...
Pennsylvania	G, LG	...	AG, A, T (w)	...
Rhode Island	G, LG, AG, SS, T	...	...	...
South Carolina	G, LG, AG, AR, C, SS, SP, T (x)	...	...	...

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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
South Dakota (y) .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	G	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,T	...
Vermont .....	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...
Virginia	G,LG,AG	...	...	...	G,LG,AG
Washington .....	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SPT (f)	...
West Virginia * .....	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Wisconsin	SP	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	SP
Wyoming .....	...	G,A,SS,SPT	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	G,LG	...	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor	2	37	3	11	2
Lieutenant Governor ..	1	31	3	9	2
Attorney General	1	28	3	11	2
Agriculture	0	6	3	3	1
Auditor	0	8	2	8	2
Chief Financial Officer .	0	1	0	0	0
Comptroller	0	9	0	0	0
Secretary of State	0	25	3	8	1
Supt. of Public					
Inst. (ee)	1	7	0	5	1
Treasurer	0	24	3	9	1

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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

CFO—Chief Financial Officer

LG — Lieutenant Governor

AG — Attorney General

SP— Superintendent of public instruction(bb)

AR — Agriculture

T — Treasurer

A — Auditor

C — Comptroller

CFO—Chief Financial Officer

SS — Secretary of State

SP — Superintendent of public instruction (bb)

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) Insurance commissioner and Board of Equalization.

(d) State board of education (7)—6 year terms; University of Colorado regents (9)—6 year terms.

(e) 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.

(f) Insurance commissioner, commissioner of public lands.

(g) State board of education (13)—4 year terms; 1996–7, 1998–6, 2000–7.

(h) Controller.

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

(j) 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.

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

(l) 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.

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

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

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

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

(q) Commissioner of labor; commissioner of insurance.

(r) 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.

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

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

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

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

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

(w) In Pennsylvania, auditor general.

(x) Adjutant general—4 year term.

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

(z) In Minnesota the office of Treasurer is abolished effective 2003.

(aa) 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 (9—4 year terms, 1996—8, 1998—7, 2000—8.).

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

(cc) In North Dakota, depending on the outcome of a constitutional measure appearing on the June 13, 2000 primary election ballot, the office of Treasurer may be abolished.

(dd) An amendment adopted by voters in 1998 merges the cabinet offices of treasurer and comptroller into one chief financial office; reduces cabinet membership to chief financial officer, attorney general, agriculture commissioner; secretary of state and education commissioner are eliminated from the elected cabinet. This takes effect in 2002.

Table 5.2
STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 2000-2009

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	35	105	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...	...	...
Alaska	20	40	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40
Arizona	30	60	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60
Arkansas	35	100	17	100	...	...	18	100	...	...	17	100
California	40	80	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...	20	80
Colorado	35	65	18	65	...	...	17(g)	65	...	...	18(g)	65
Connecticut	36	151	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151
Delaware*	21	41	11	41	...	...	21	41	...	...	10	41
Florida	40	120	20	120	...	...	(a)	120	...	...	20	120
Georgia	56	180	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180
Hawaii	25	51	13	51	...	...	25	51	...	...	12	51
Idaho	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Illinois	59 (b)	118	19	118	...	...	59	118	...	...	(c)	118
Indiana*	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	99	...	...	25	99
Iowa	50	100	25 (e)	100	...	...	25 (e)	100	...	...	25(d)	100
Kansas	40	125	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	40	125
Kentucky*	38	100	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...	19	100
Louisiana	39	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105	...	...
Maine	35	151	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151
Maryland	47	141	...	...	...	...	47	141	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts*	40	160	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160
Michigan	38	110	...	110	...	...	38	110	...	...	...	110
Minnesota	67	134	67	134	...	...	67	134	...	...	67	134
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	122	...	...
Missouri	34	163	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...	17	163
Montana	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100
Nebraska	49	U	25	U	...	...	24	U	...	...	25	U
Nevada*	21	42	10	42	...	...	11 (f)	42	...	...	10	42
New Hampshire	24	400	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400
New Jersey	40	80	...	...	40	80	...	...	40	80	...	...
New Mexico	42	70	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	42	70
New York	61	150	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...	61	150
North Carolina*	50	120	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120
North Dakota	49	98	24 (d)	48 (d)	...	...	25 (e)	50	...	...	24	48
Ohio	33	99	16 (d)	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99
Oklahoma	48	101	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...	24	101
Oregon	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60
Pennsylvania	50	203	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...	25	203
Rhode Island	50	100	50	100	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75
South Carolina	46	124	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	46	124

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 2000-2009

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
South Dakota	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Tennessee	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99
Texas	31	150	15	150	...	...	31	150	...	...	15	150
Utah	29	75	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...	14	75
Vermont	30	150	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150
Virginia	40	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	40	100	...	...
Washington	49	98	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...	25	98
West Virginia*	34	100	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100
Wisconsin	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99
Wyoming	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U
Totals	1,999	5,440	1,188	4,737	40	180	1,272	4,982	171	407	1,089	4,711

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 2000-2009 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	<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>
Alabama	35	105	...	...	35	105	...	...
Alaska	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
California	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...
Colorado	17 (g)	65	...	...	18 (g)	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware*	11	41	...	...	10	41	...	...
Florida	20	120	...	...	20	120	...	...
Georgia	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii	13	51	...	...	12	51	...	...
Idaho	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois	(c)	118	...	...	(c)	118	...	...
Indiana*	25	99	...	...	25	100	...	...
Iowa	25 (e)	100	...	...	25 (d)	100	...	...
Kansas	125	...	...	40	125	...	...
Kentucky*	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...
Louisiana	39	105	...	...	...	...
Maine	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts*	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...
Minnesota	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	52	122
Missouri	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...
Montana	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	24	U	...	...	24	U	...	25
Nevada*	11	42	...	...	11	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey	80	...	...	40	80	...	...	...	80
New Mexico	70	...	...	42	70	...	...
New York	61	150	...	...	61	150	...	...
North Carolina*	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	25	50	...	...	24	48	...	...
Ohio	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...
Oklahoma	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...
Oregon	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania	25	203	...	...	25	203	...	...
Rhode Island	38	75	38	75	50	100	...	...
South Carolina	124	...	...	46	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 2000-2009 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
South Dakota	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...
Texas	16	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah	15	75	...	...	14	75	...	...
Vermont	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia	100	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100
Washington	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...
West Virginia*	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	17	99	...	...	16	99	...	...
Wyoming	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
Totals	0	180	1,153	4,841	169	482	1,139	5,033	131	407

Sources: State elections administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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) Senators shall be elected for terms of four years, those from odd-numbered districts in the years the numbers of which are multiples of four and those from even-numbered years the numbers of which are not multiples of four; except, at the election next numbers of which are not multiples of four; except, at the election next following a reapportionment, some senators shall be elected for terms of two years when necessary to maintain staggered 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.

(g) In Colorado, the number of senate seats will depend upon the 2002 reapportionment plan.

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. Minor parties may nominate one candidate per office directly to the general election ballot.
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.
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.

See footnotes at end of table.

METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Method(s) of nominating candidates</i>
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. New parties nominate candidates for general election after qualifying for ballot access.
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 make nomination 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, 1998-99*.

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.	V	V	V
Alaska	Aug., 4th T	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	...	...	V
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	March, ★	...	Nov., ★	March ★	...	Nat.	V	...	Nat.
Colorado	Aug., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat. (b)	Nat.	...	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.	...	Nat.
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	March, 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., ★	June, 2nd T	...	Nat.	...	...	June, 2nd T (e)
Ohio	March, ★ 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	May, 3rd T (b)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	May, 3rd T (b)	...	Nat.	May, 3rd T (b)	...	Nat.
Pennsylvania	April, 4th T (P)(l)	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Rhode Island	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
South Carolina	June, 2nd T	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat. (d)	Nat.	Nat. (d)
South Dakota	June, 1st T	2nd T AP	Nov., ★	June, 1st T	2nd T AP	Nat.	State (m)	...	Nat. (m)
Tennessee	Aug., 1st TH (b) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	May, 1st T (n) March, 2nd T (P)	...	Aug 1st TH (b)
Texas	March, 2nd T	Apr., 2nd T	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Utah	June, 4th T	...	Nov., ★ (b)	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
Vermont (o)	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Sept., 2nd T	...	Nat.	...	...	March, 1st T
Virginia (r)	June, 2nd T	...	Nov., ★	Nat. (f)	...	Nat. (f)	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
Wyoming	Aug., 1st T After 3rd M	...	Nov., ★	Nat.	...	Nat.	Nat.	...	Nat.
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	Sept., 2nd S	14 day AP	Nov., 1st T	Sept., 2nd S	14 days AP	Nov., 1st T

Source: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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) Cities only.
- (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. County and township officers elected every four years in conjunction with presidential elections. 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.

(r) Beginning in 2000, presidential primaries will be held in presidential election years (at the option of each party's governing committee) and other primaries normally held in March, will be the last Tuesday of February.

ELECTIONS

Table 5.5
POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
Alabama	No later than 8 a.m.	Between 6 and 8 p.m.	Polls must be open at least 10 consecutive hours; hours set by county commissioner.
Alaska	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Arizona	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
California	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Colorado	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Connecticut	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Delaware*	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Florida	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Georgia	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Hawaii	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Idaho	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polls may open earlier at option of county clerk, but not earlier than 7 a.m. Polls may close earlier if all registered electors in a precinct have voted.
Illinois	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Indiana*	6 a.m.	6 p.m. local time	
Iowa	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	
Kansas	Between 6 and 7 a.m.	Between 7 and 8 p.m.	Hours may be changed by county election officer, but polls must be open at least 12 consecutive hours between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Only persons still in line at 6 p.m. may vote until 7 p.m.
Kentucky*	6 a.m.	6 p.m. (prevailing time)	
Louisiana	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	Towns with population less than 100 may close after all registered voters have voted.
Maryland	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts*	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Michigan	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Minnesota	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Municipalities of less than 500 may establish hours of no later than 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Mississippi	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Missouri	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Montana	7 a.m. noon	8 p.m. 8 p.m.	In precincts of over 200 registered voters. In precincts of less than 200 registered voters, polls may close when all registered electors have voted.
Nebraska	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST)	
	8 a.m.	8 p.m. (CST)	
Nevada*	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New Hampshire	Varies 11 a.m.	Varies (cities) 7 p.m. (towns)	All polls open not later than 11 a.m. and close not earlier than 7 p.m. In cities, city council shall determine polling hours at least 30 days prior to state elections.
New Jersey	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
New Mexico	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New York	6 a.m.	9 p.m.	
North Carolina*	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	All voters standing in line at 7:30 p.m. will be allowed to vote.
North Dakota	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	Between 7 and 9 p.m.	In precincts where less than 75 votes were cast in previous elections, polls may open at noon.
Ohio	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Oklahoma	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Oregon	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Pennsylvania	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Rhode Island	Between 6 and 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Opening hours vary across cities and towns.
South Carolina	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
South Dakota	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (MST)	
	8 a.m.	8 p.m. (CST)	
Tennessee	No standard opening time	7 p.m. (CST) 8 p.m. (EST)	Must be open at least 10 hours and no more than 13 hours.
Texas	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Utah	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Vermont	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Virginia	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Washington	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
West Virginia*	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Wisconsin	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	1st, 2nd, 3rd class cities.
	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	4th class cities, towns and villages.
Wyoming	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Dist. of Columbia	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
U.S. Virgin Islands	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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.

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	★	30	(b)
Maine	★	Election day	(b)
Maryland	★	25	(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	(b)
Oregon	★	20	(b)
Pennsylvania	★	30	B,D,M/O,O,P,R,S,T
Rhode Island	★	30	D
South Carolina	★	30	B,C,D,S(n)
South Dakota	★	15	(b)
Tennessee	★	30	(b)
Texas	★	30	(b)
Utah	★	8 (k)	(l)
Vermont	★	17	(m)
Virginia	★	28	T(o)
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.

ELECTIONS

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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 oversees citizens as required by federal law; O—Out of state; P—Out of precinct(or municipality in PA); 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.

(n) In South Carolina, all the following are eligible for absentee registration in addition to those categories already listed: electors with a death in the family within 3 days before the election; overseas military, Red Cross, U.S.O. government employees, and their dependents and spouses residing with them; persons on vacation; persons admitted to the hospital as emergency patients 4 days prior to election; persons confined to jail or pre-trial facility pending disposition of arrest/trial; and persons attending sick/disabled persons.

(o) In Virginia, the following temporarily out of jurisdiction persons are eligible for absentee registration: (1) uniformed services voters on active duty, merchant marine, and persons temporarily residing overseas by virtue of employment (and spouse/dependents of these persons residing with them), who are not normally absent from their locality, or have been absent and returned to reside within 28 days prior to an election, may register in person up to and including the day of the election; (2) members of uniformed services discharged from active duty during 60 days preceding election (and spouse/dependents) may register, if otherwise qualified, in person up to and including the day of the election.

Table 5.7
VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Date of last election	Primary election					General election								
		Republican	Democrat	Reform	Other	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Reform	Percent	Other	Percent	Total votes
Alabama	1998	359,014	358,179	0	0	717,193	554,746	42	760,155	57.8	0	0	2,941	0.2	1,314,901
Alaska (a)	1998	60,194	43,669	0	5,194	109,057	39,331	17.86	112,879	51.27	0	0	67,967	30.87	220,177
Arizona	1998	239,703	136,282	136	1,734	377,855	620,188	61	361,552	35.5	0	0	35,876	3.5	1,017,616
Arkansas	1998	57,208	unopposed	0	0	57,208	421,989	59.77	272,923	38.66	11,099	1.57	0	0	706,011
California	1998	2,167,133	3,600,264	0	229,867	5,997,264	3,218,030	38.38	4,860,702	57.97	0	0	306,464	3.65	8,385,196
Colorado	1998	214,210	144,191	0	0	358,401	645,806	49.3	631,655	48.2	0	0	33,478	2.5	1,310,939
Connecticut	1998	(c)	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	628,707	64	354,187	36	0	0	16,641	0.2	999,535
Delaware	1996	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	1998	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	2,191,105	55.3	1,773,054	44.7	0	0	282	0	4,206,659
Georgia	1998	418,542	420,987	0	0	1,170,433	790,201	44.1	941,076	52.5	0	0	61,531	3.4	1,792,808
Hawaii	1998	157,549	110,880	0	725	269,154	198,952	48.2	204,206	49.5	0	0	4,398	1.1	407,556
Idaho	1998	127,990	26,973	0	0	154,963	258,095	67.7	110,815	29.1	0	0	12,338	3.2	381,248
Illinois	1998	707,406	950,307	0	0	1,824,806	1,714,094	51	1,594,191	47.5	0	0	50,420	1.5	3,358,705
Indiana	1996	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Iowa	1998	162,393	115,490	368	0	278,251	444,787	46.5	500,231	52.3	0	0	11,400	1.2	956,418
Kansas	1998	310,150	103,481	0	0	413,631	544,882	73.4	168,243	22.6	7,830	1.1	21,710	2.9	742,665
Kentucky	1999	41,537	unopposed	0	0	41,537	128,788	22	352,099	61	88,930	15	6,934	1	576,751
Louisiana	1999	-----	(b)-----	-----	-----	-----	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Maine	1998	57,832	45,218	0	0	103,050	79,716	18.9	50,506	12	0	0	290,787	69.1	421,009
Maryland	1998	224,772	455,807	0	0	680,579	486,937	31.3	935,144	60.1	365	0	134,548	8.6	1,556,994
Massachusetts	1998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	967,160	50.8	901,843	47.4	0	0	34,333	1.8	1,903,336
Michigan	1998	533,081	729,665	0	0	1,262,746	1,883,005	62.2	1,143,574	37.8	0	0	525	0	3,027,104
Minnesota	1998	140,124	494,069	0	0	651,362	716,880	34.3	587,060	28.1	773,713	37	12,865	0.6	2,090,518
Mississippi	1999	153,149	545,555	0	0	698,704	370,691	48.52	379,034	49.2	8,208	1.07	6,005	0.79	763,938
Missouri	1996	282,313	425,770	0	0	710,636	866,268	40.4	1,224,801	57.2	0	0	51,449	2.4	2,142,518
Montana	1996	121,316	73,881	0	0	195,197	320,768	80.7	76,471	19.3	0	0	0	0	397,239
Nebraska	1998	190,941	167,109	0	0	358,050	288,741	49.2	292,771	49.9	0	0	5,030	0.9	586,542
Nevada	1998	126,570	91,966	0	0	218,536	223,892	53	182,281	43	0	0	14,816	4	420,989
New Hampshire	1998	73,078	30,351	0	0	103,609	98,473	30.9	210,769	66.1	0	0	9,698	3	318,940
New Jersey	1997	147,731	372	0	0	519,405	1,133,394	46.9	1,107,968	45.8	0	0	176,982	7.3	2,418,344
New Mexico	1998	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	271,948	55	226,755	45	0	0			498,703
New York	1998	unopposed	738,083	0	0	738,083	257,1991 (d)	52	1,518,992	30	0	0	894,949	18	2,414,041
North Carolina	1996	279,610	588,926	0	0	868,356	1,097,053	42.8	1,436,638	55.9	0	0	32,494	1.4	2,618,326
North Dakota	1996	48,412	46,049	0	0	94,754	174,937	66.2	89,349	33.8	0	0	12	0	264,298
Ohio	1998	657,915	915,626	2,009	0	1,575,550	1,678,721	50.05	1,498,956	44.69	111,468	3.32	65,068	1.194	3,354,213
Oklahoma	1998	unopposed	284,062	0	0	284,062	139,347	45.62	160,008	52.38	6,098	2	0	0	305,453
Oregon	1998	214,565	309,745	0	0	524,310	334,001	30	717,061	64	10,144	1	51,892	5	1,113,198
Pennsylvania	1998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,736,844	57	938,745	31	0	0	349,352	12	3,025,041
Rhode Island	1998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	156,180	51	129,105	42	1848	0	19,250	7	306,483
South Carolina	1998	158,049	unopposed	0	0	158,049	484,088	45.8	570,070	54	0	0	2,276	0.2	1,056,434

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date of last election	Primary election					General election								
		Republican	Democrat	Reform	Other	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Reform	Percent	Other	Percent	Total votes
South Dakota	1998	unopposed	unopposed	0	0	0	166,621	64	85,443	32.9	0	0	8,093	3.1	260,187
Tennessee	1998	387,860	298,466	0	0	686,326	669,973	69	278,750	29	0	0	18,513	2	967,336
Texas	1998	596,839	492,419	0	0	1,089,258	2,550,821	68.23	1,165,592	31.18	0	0	21,665	0.57	3,738,078
Utah	1996	(c)	(c)	0	0	(c)	503,693	75	98,178	23.3	0	0	11,570	1.7	671,879
Vermont	1998	52,531	17,948	0	0	70,479	89,726	41.1	121,425	55.6	0	0	6,969 (e)	2	218,120
Virginia	1997	(c)	(c)	0	0	(c)	969,062	55.8	738,971	42.6	25,955	1.5	2,326	0.1	1,736,314
Washington	1996	396,038	631,217	0	3,742	1,030,997	940,538	42	1,296,492	58	0	0	0	0	2,237,030
West Virginia	1996	133,972	329,057	0	0	463,029	324,518	51.6	287,870	45.8	0	0	16,171	2.6	628,559
Wisconsin	1998	275,519	219,273	0	0	497,476	1,047,716	59.7	679,553	38.7			28,745	1.6	1,756,014
Wyoming	1998	84,179	33,502	0	0	117,681	97,235	56	70,754	40	0	0	6899	4	174,988

Source: State election administration offices.

N.A.— not available.

(a) The state recognizes two other political parties and the one limited party.

(b) 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.

(c) Candidate nominated by convention.

(d) Total includes the Conservative Party. Governor Pataki was the candidate for both parties.

(e) 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	1,404	2,749	1,965	1,516	2,605	1,798	1,204
Arkansas	1,873	1,369	884	1,774	1,318	951	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	5,444	10,586	6,542	5,439	9,614	6,047	4,413
Georgia	5,396	3,811	2,299	4,750	3,177	2,321	4,665	2,941	1,810
Hawaii	882	545	370	856	464	383	824	444	369
Idaho	858	700	492	740	611	482	701	572	409
Illinois	11,431	6,663	4,418	8,568	6,600	5,164	8,550	6,357	4,697
Indiana	4,146	3,500	2,135	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	1,823	1,257	1,129	1,881	1,366	1,162	1,829	1,266	993
Kentucky	2,928	2,391	1,388	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	2,577	1,794	3,719	2,463	1,999	3,491	2,310	1,747
Massachusetts	4,623	(c)	2,556	4,607	3,346	2,774	4,535	3,275	2,633
Michigan	7,072	6,677	3,849	6,947	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	417	570	530	418	586	506	379
Nebraska	1,208	1,015	677	1,167	951	744	1,167	899	661
Nevada	1,180	778	464	1,013	650	506	780	445	350
New Hampshire	860	755	514	830	661	545	823	650	451
New Jersey	6,124	(c)	3,076	5,948	4,060	3,344	5,905	4,011	3,100
New Mexico	1,224	838	580	1,104	707	591	1,101	675	535
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	2,515	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	6,538	4,940	7,970	6,275	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	2,872	1,814	1,203	2,646	1,537	1,237	2,479	1,435	1,041
South Dakota	530	456	324	500	448	336	507	440	313
Tennessee	3,660	3,056	1,894	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	3,055	2,559	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)	636	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	203	328	226	186

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. U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election. The Council of State Governments survey of election officials, January 2000.

(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 December 31, 1999)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Alabama	Political committees.	Secretary of state: for statewide and judicial offices, state senate, house of representatives, and district attorney. Judge of probate in county of candidate's residence: for county and local offices. State Ethics Comm'n. Statement of economic interests.	45 days before and between 10 and 5 days before an election; annually on January 31.
Alaska	State candidates, municipal candidates, and political groups in municipalities of more than 1,000 residents; an individual, group, or person making an independent expenditure; individuals contributing \$500 to any group or candidate.	Alaska Public Offices Commission The state has a voluntary electronic filing system.	30 days and one week before election; 10 days after election; and annually on February 15 for contributions/expenditures not reported the prior year. Contributions exceeding \$250 made within nine days before election must be reported within 24 hours.
Arizona	Candidates and political committees.	Secretary 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. In other years, a report is filed by January 31 covering activity from 21 days after last general election to December 31 of next (non-election) year.
Arkansas	Candidates whose cumulative contributions exceed \$500; exploratory committees; approved political action committees; independent expenditure committees.	Secretary 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 7 days before any election; final monthly report 30 days after the end of the month in which the election is held; other reporting dates for non-candidate committees.
California	Candidates, committees, and elected officeholders. (a) Certain non-committee contributors of \$5,000 are required to file reports.	Secy. of state, registrar-recorder 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 affected and clerk of county of domicile. (b) Filings will be available electronically beginning with the 2000 primary.	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 \$100 or more per month. Judges and elected officers whose salary is less than \$100 per month 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. (c)
Colorado	Candidates, political committees, issue committees, political parties; persons making independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more.	Non-municipal elections: either secretary of state (statewide, legislative, district, or multi-county candidates) or the appropriate county clerk and recorder (other officers). Municipal elections: municipal clerk Non-statewide multi-county issues: county clerk and recorder of each involved county	First day of each month beginning the sixth full month before the major election, 14 days before, and 14 days after the major election in election years. Reports are required quarterly in off-election years. Independent expenditure reports due within 24 hours after obligating funds for the expenditure.
Connecticut	Candidates, political committees, and party committees spending or receiving more than \$1,000 in any election; certain persons making independent expenditures.	Generally with secretary of state, with local candidates and referendum committees filing with town clerks. Statewide candidates raising or spending \$250,000 or more must file electronically; other committees may also file electronically. Reports to be available on the Internet and through secretary of state's office.	Generally: 2nd Thursday of January, April, July, October; 7th day before 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: 7 days after distribution of surplus, or, if deficit, 90 days after primary or election, then 30 days after increase in deficit.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
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 committees file with county supervisor of elections. Filing is generally to be made on diskette, with reports available electronically.	Generally by the 10th 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.
Georgia	Candidates, political committees, persons (individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, labor organization, or any other organization or group of persons) who accept contributions for, make contributions to, or make expenditures on behalf of, candidates, or to bring about the approval or rejection by voters of a proposed constitutional amendment or statewide referendum, and receives or spends \$500 or more to bring about (or oppose) recall of a public officer.	Secretary of state for statewide candidates and statewide referenda. Superintendent of elections in county of candidate's residence for general assembly candidates (and ballot questions and recalls) with copy to secretary of state .County superintendent of elections or city clerks for other offices and elections.	45 days and 15 days before and 10 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 which contribute in the aggregate \$1,000 or more in an election period; committees that form within 10 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.	For candidates, on July 30 before the primary election and 10 working days before each election; 20 days after primary, and 30 days after a general or special election. Supplemental reports in the event of surplus or deficit over \$250 are filed on 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 \$100 other than by a contribution to a candidate or political committee.	Secretary of state.	By October 10 before general election, and 7 days before and 30 days after election. Measure committees file April 30 and July 30 reports. Supplemental reports in the event of an unexpended balance or expenditure deficit are filed annually on January 31.
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. Electronic filing is required of candidates and committees that cross certain contribution, expenditure, or loan thresholds. All political committee reports are available via a searchable database on the Internet.	Reports of campaign contributions: 15 days before each election. Semi-annual reports of contributions and expenditures: January 31 and July 31.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Indiana	Political committees, candidate committees, regular party committees, and political action committees. (d)	Election Division for most. (e)	18 days 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). Public utilities file special report annually. Those with gaming interests file quarterly reports of ownership.
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 and state offices elected on less than statewide basis: Ethics and Campaign Disclosure Board. County, city, or school office: county election commissioner. State statutory political committee and other state-level political committees: Board. Other statutory political committee: county election commissioner and copy to Board. Committees may file electronically at their option.	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 election 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 the candidate does not stand for election.
Kansas	Candidates, political committees, party committees, constitutional amendment committees, and persons making independent expenditures of more than \$100.	State offices elected statewide and political committees supporting same: with secretary of state. Constitutional amendments: Kansas Gov't Ethics Comm'n. State offices elected on less than statewide basis: with secretary of state and county election officer of residence. Local offices and political committees supporting same county election officer. Disclosure information is available online.	Generally, eight days before election, and January 10 each year. Constitutional amendment committees file each February 15, 15 days before, and 15 days after elections.
Kentucky	Candidates, campaign committees, permanent committees, political issues committees, inaugural committees, political party executive committees, exploratory committees, fundraisers, contributing organizations (when in excess of \$100), 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. The Registry is currently working on an electronic filing and reporting system.	Candidates and campaign committees: 32nd and 15th day before an election, and 30 days after an election. If account is not closed at that time, a supplemental report is due, and filing will continue on an annual basis until a zero balance is shown. Candidates have five days from filing deadline to file with Registry. Slate committees: 30 days after registration, and not less than three days after the 56th, 42nd, 28th, and 14th days before an election, and each 30 days after an election until zero balance in account. Party executive committees: 30 days after an election. Permanent committees: last day of each calendar quarter.
Louisiana	Candidates for major or district office; candidates for other offices who receive contributions of greater than \$200 from any one source or make expenditures of greater 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 in excess of \$500; persons who accept contributions or make expenditures in excess of \$200 to support or oppose recalls or propositions.	Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure. Electronic filing is required for statewide office candidates with more than \$50,000 in loans or receipts.	Candidates and committees: 180th, 90th, 30th, & 10th day before primary; 10th day before and 40th day after general election. Election day reports due 10 days after each election. Annual reports by February 15 for most surpluses/deficits. Special report required within 48 hrs. after receipt of a contribution of certain amounts, or expenditures to certain persons from 20 days before election through election day.
Maine	Candidates, political committees, political action committees, party committees, and person 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 semiannually and before general election. Special reports may be required of candidates receiving public financing.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Maryland	Candidates receiving contributions of \$300 or more; political committees; party central committees; slates.	Candidates and their noncontinuing committees and slates filed with the board with which candidate filed statement of candidacy. Party central committees, all continuing committees and government contractors file with the State Board of Elections. Statewide candidates must file electronically; reports available online November 1999.	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. Certain candidates will begin filing electronically in 2002, while certain committees must do so by 2004. Some information from reports is available online from Office of Campaign and Political Finance.	Candidates for General Court, PACs, People's Committees, local party committees: eight days before primary, 8 days before general election, and January 20 of each year. Candidates for statewide, Governor's Council, county and city office in cities of 100,000 or more, and state political party committees: third business day after designating depository, fifth day of each month (and 20th day in last six months of election year), and January 20 of each year.
Michigan	Candidates, political and independent committees, party committees and ballot question committees; certain persons making independent expenditures.	Secretary of state: candidates for state elective office, judicial office, and all political party committees and political action committees. County clerk: candidates for local office. State court administrator: special report for judicial office candidates. Electronic filing is voluntary, and certain reports are available online.	Candidate committees, party committees, ballot question committees: 11 days before and 30 days after election; committees other than political and 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; 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.	Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board for most candidates. Electronic reporting is voluntary.	Candidates for statewide, legislative, and high court offices file 15 days before a primary and ten days before a general election and January 31 annually. (f)
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. Scanned reports are available; candidates may file via e-mail or disk.	For years other than 1999 and every fourth year thereafter: seven days before any election; January 31 to cover the entire prior calendar year. For 1999 and every fourth year thereafter, detailed reporting dates are specified.
Missouri	Committees, candidates who spend or receive more than \$500 or receive a single contribution of more than \$250, and persons making independent expenditures of \$500 or more.	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 Commission and election authority of the candidate's place of residence. Requirements vary for other candidates. Continuing committee reports and reports from candidates filing electronically are available on-line.	Eight days before election day for period closing 12th day before election; 30 days after election day for period closing 25th day after election; and quarterly on 15th day of the month to include activity for period ending on last day of quarter. (g)

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
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. District court judicial candidates file with commissioner and election administrator in county where election held or in county seat with greatest population if election is in more than one county.	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 five 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. Local office candidates and related political committees: same as for state district office if contributions or expenditures to campaign exceed \$500. Statewide ballot issue committee: pre-election year reports on the fifth day following 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. (h)
Nebraska	Candidate committees, political party committees, independent committees, and ballot question committees upon raising, receiving, or spending more than \$5,000 in a calendar year. (i)	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 70th day after general election. Annual statement due by January 31 for preceding year if statements not required to be filed during previous years. (j)
Nevada	State, district, county, township, and city office candidates; persons that make candidate-related independent expenditures; ballot question advocacy persons and groups; and committees for the recall of a public officer. Persons include individuals, business and social organizations, non-governmental legal entities, PACs, political parties, and party-sponsored 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: seven days before primary, seven days before general election, and 15th day of 2nd month after general election. City office candidate: seven days before city primary, seven days before city general election, and 15th day of 2nd 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: seven days before election, contributions report 30 days after election, and expenses report 60 days after election. Recall candidate: contribution report 30 days after special election and expenses report 60 days after special election. If no special election, 30 days after a district court determines a recall petition is legally insufficient. 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, seven days before and 30 days after election. Person making candidate-related independent expenditures and ballot question advocacy group: seven days before primary election or city primary election, as appropriate; seven 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.	Secretary of state.	Wednesday 12 weeks before primary (except political committee of candidate or political party), Wednesday three weeks before election, and second Wednesday after election. Every six months after election until obligations satisfied or surplus depleted. (k)

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
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 \$2,400 for candidate committee, \$4,700 for joint candidates committee with two candidates, or \$7,000 for joint candidates committee with three or more candidates, although aggregate contributions over \$300 from single source must be reported); political committees that raise or expend \$1,200 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. State candidate reports only accessible electronically at ELEC offices.	Candidates, joint candidates committees, and political committees: 29th day and 11th day before election and 20th day after election. If exempted from periodic reporting, file contributions report on scheduled date if aggregate contribution of more than \$300 received. Candidate committees and joint candidates committees: quarterly reports by April 15th, July 15th, October 15th, and January 15th of calendar quarters in year candidate not running for election. Continuing political committees, political party committees, and legislative leadership committee: by April 15th, July 15th, October 15th, and January 15th of each calendar year. (l)
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.	Secretary of state: statewide elective offices, multi-county state legislative offices (but may file with county clerk of resident county), judicial offices for judicial districts (except magistrates), multi-county district offices, and political committees. County clerk: county elective offices, magistrates, and single-county state legislative offices. Voluntary electronic filing program in operation, with reports filed via disk, modem, or e-mail. Reports available electronically only at secretary of state's office.	All public officials and candidates: annually by second Monday in May. In election year, public officials who are candidates and candidates who have not filed statements of exceptions: by second Monday in October, by Thursday before election, and by 30th day after election. Undeclared candidates below reporting threshold of \$1,000 for non-statewide office or \$2,500 for statewide office for contributions or expenditures: second Monday in May for primary or second Monday in October for general election. Supplemental report of contribution or pledge to contribute for \$500 or more in non-statewide election or for \$2,500 or more in statewide election received after 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday before election due within 24 hours of receipt, except if received after 5:00 p.m. on Friday before election, then due by noon of Monday before election.
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 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. Electronic filing to be available effective January 1, 1999, applicable to all contributions greater than \$1,000.	Primary election: 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. Contributions or loans of more than \$1,000 received after close of second 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 filing.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
North Carolina	Candidates, political committees (including political party committees), and referendum committees; individuals making independent expenditures over \$100. Candidates and political party committees whose contributions, loans, and expenditures will not exceed \$3,000 can be exempted from reporting.	State Board of Elections; with respect to candidates for state wide or multi-county offices and statewide referenda. County board of elections; with respect to candidates for single-county district and county offices and county referenda, and, except where municipality conducts the election, candidates for municipal office and municipal referenda. Otherwise, file with municipal board of elections with respect to candidates for municipal office and municipal referenda, where municipality conducts election (note: county boards conduct most municipal elections). Voluntary state candidate electronic filing is expected to be effective with the 1998 elections. Certain report data is already available online.	All candidates and committees: organizational report due within 10 days of filing of candidacy or organization of committee. (m)
North Dakota	Candidates for statewide or legislative office who receive any contributions during a calendar year; political parties that receive contributions; political committees administering PACs; persons who receive contributions concerning statewide referenda and initiatives; and corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability companies, or associations that spend money to promote passage or defeat of a measure.	Secretary of state: state and legislative office candidates; political parties; political committees; statewide initiative/ referendum group or person; and corporations, cooperative corporations, limited liability companies, and associations.	Pre-election statement: 12th day before election. Year-end statement: January 31 of following year. 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.
Ohio	Candidate campaign committees, political action committees, political contributing entities, legislative campaign funds, and political parties (excluding campaign committees for candidates for municipal office paying \$5,000 or less, member of a local board of education, or township trustee or clerk certifying that in election period aggregate contributions and expenditures will not exceed \$2,000 and no individual contribution will exceed \$100).	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.	Twelfth 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 two-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. From 19th day before primary to primary a two-business-day report each time personal-funds candidate and no-limits opponent receive aggregate contributions from contributor exceeding \$2,000.
Oklahoma	State elections: State office candidate or candidate committee accepting more than \$500 in aggregate; PAC in state election that contributes or expends \$500 in calendar year; and committee of political party with state office candidates. State offices and state officer elected by statewide vote, state senator, state representative, district judge, associate district judge, and district attorney. Local elections: county and other local office candidates or candidate committees and PACs and political party committees in local election receiving or expending more than \$200 in campaign.	State Ethics Commission: state and county candidates/ candidate committees and other non-local committees. Municipal clerk: municipal candidates/committees and supporting/opposing committees. Clerk of board of education: school board candidates/committees and supporting/opposing committees. Electronic filing is optional. Campaign finance information is available online.	State office elections: quarterly reports: January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 (ballot-measure PACs file by 10th of each month). Pre-election report eight 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 or make expenditures 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. If necessary, supplemental reports within six months and 10 days after general election and by January 15 of subsequent years. PAC in local proposition/measure election: 10th day before election, 40th day after election, and supplemental reports if necessary.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Oregon	Candidates (or their principal campaign committees) and political committees; chief petitioners for initiative, referendum, and recall petitions. A non-federal office candidate who serves as own treasurer and does not expect aggregate contributions and aggregate expenditures to exceed \$300 in the primary or general election is exempt.	Secretary 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.	Candidates and committees: 21-30 days and five-eight days before election and 30 days after election. If \$500 in contributions received after the ninth day and before the day preceding the election, a pre-election supplemental statement is due on the day before the election. If the post-election statement shows an unexpended balance of contributions or expenditure deficit, a post-election annual supplemental statement is required by September 10th 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. Electronic filing is voluntary for all candidates. Reports are available online.	Statewide office candidates and political committees influencing statewide election: by sixth Tuesday and second Friday before primary and general election. All other committees: second 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. Contribution of \$500 or more received or independent expenditure of \$500 or more made after final pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours.
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.	Pre-election reports at 90-day intervals on 3/31, 6/30, 9/30, and 12/31 after date person becomes candidate or campaign treasurer appointed. Twenty-eighth and seventh day before a primary, general, or special election (in a contested primary), 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 3/31, 6/30, 9/30, and 12/31 until dissolution of campaign fund or completion of a committee's business regarding the 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 each calendar quarter, whether before or after an election, and 15 days before an election; however, 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. 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; school board candidates in districts of more than 2,000 students or candidate's committees; PACs 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. School business manager: school board candidates and candidates 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. No pre-primary report for unopposed candidate or county party committee. If a contribution of \$500 or more is received within nine days prior to an election, statement must be filed within 48 hours. Legislative and county office candidates: by July 1 and December 31 of election year. No pre-primary report for an unopposed candidate. School board candidates: Seven days before election. If a contribution of \$500 or more is received within Nine days prior to an election, statement must be filed within 48 hours. Person or committee involved with a statewide question: by July 1 of election year and last Tuesday before election; annually thereafter by February 1. Person or committee involved with non-statewide question: 10 days before and 30 days after election.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Tennessee	Candidates and political campaign committees (except candidates for part-time public office paid less than \$500 per month unless it is a chief administrative officer or candidate expenditures exceed \$1,000).	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, seven 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. (n)
Texas	Candidates, officeholders, specific-purpose political committees and general-purpose 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 or county clerk. (o)	Report due dates: semiannual reports (by July 15 and January 31) and pre-election reports (by 30th and eighth day before each election, and if run-off election, by eighth day before election). (p)
Utah	Candidates for governor, Lt. governor, state auditor, state treasurer, or attorney general or candidate's personal campaign committee; legislative candidates (state senator, state representative, and leadership positions), state and local school board office candidates; political party committees; PAC that receives contributions or makes expenditures of \$750 or more in calendar year; political issues committee that receives political issues contributions of \$750 or more or makes political issues expenditures of \$50 or more in calendar year; corporation that makes political purpose or political issues expenditures of \$750 or more in calendar year. (q)	Lieutenant Governor: state executive, legislative, and state school board candidates; PACs; political issues committees; and corporations. County clerk: local school board and county office candidates. City recorder: city office candidates.	State executive/legislative office candidates: interim reports due seven days before party convention if contest. State executive/legislative office candidates and state/local school board candidates: interim reports due seven days before primary, September 15th, and seven days before general election. Summary report due January 5th after general election year, and annually until statement of dissolution filed. Candidates in county, first class city, second class city, and third class city with population of 10,000 or more: If <i>local ordinance</i> , at least once within two weeks before election (counties) or seven days before general election (cities). If <i>no ordinance</i> , 30 days after primary if lost, seven days before general election, and 30 days after general election. Political party committees: interim reports due September 15th and seven days before general election in regular general election year, summary report due on January 5th after general election year. PACs, political issues committees, and corporations: annually by January 5th, September 15th, 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 legislative candidates file with secretary of state and the clerk of the candidate's senate or house district.	State executive office and state legislative candidates, political committees, and political parties: 40 days before primary; 25th day of each month after primary and continuing to general election; not later than 40 days after general election and July 15th in odd-numbered years. Post-general election report is a final report for candidates; political committees and political parties may file a final report at any time. Political committees and political parties in local election: 10 days before and 10 days after each election. County office candidates: 10 days before primary; 10 days before general election; within 40 days after general election (final report); and July 15th and annually thereafter until all contributions and expenditures have been accounted for and indebtedness and surplus have been eliminated. Local office candidates: 10 days before and 10 days after the election.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Virginia	Candidates or their campaign committees, political committees (including PACs, unexempted political party committees, and organized party groups of election officials) anticipating contributions or expenditures over \$200, 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 to report independent expenditures exceeding \$500 in a statewide election of \$200 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: all candidates for general assembly and local office. Also, reports of single large pre-election contributions to statewide candidates. County, city, or local district party committee also filed with Electronic filing and online reporting to be available in 1999.	Candidates for office filled at November general election: For non-election year—July 15 of election year and January 15 of following year. For election year—April 15, eighth day before June primary, July 15, September 15, October 15, eighth day before November election, 30th day after November election, January 15 of following year. Schedule followed until final report filed. Candidates for local offices filled at May general election: eighth day before primary (municipal primary candidates only), eighth day before election, June 15 of election year, July 15 following election, January 15 of next year, and January 15 of each following year until final report filed. Candidates for offices at a special election not held on regular election date: eighth day before election, 30th day after election and prior to taking office, January 15 and July 15 of following years until final report filed. 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. Inaugural fund committees: March 15 immediately following inauguration, July 15 of inauguration year. Contributions of more than \$1,000 for statewide office or \$500 for any other office received after threshold must be reported within 72 hours. Such contributions received within the 72 hours preceding election day must be reported no later than the day before the election.
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 by local ordinance or by petition filed by voters in the jurisdiction.	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 officer of county in which the committee maintains its office or headquarters or in which treasurer resides (if there is no office or headquarters). Electronic filing is authorized; mandatory in 2001 for continuing political committees that expended \$10,000 in preceding year, or expect to expend \$10,000 in current year. Certain contribution information is currently available online.	At time campaign treasurer is designated; 21st and seventh 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 total \$200 since last report; 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. (r)
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. Electronic filing and online reporting system is being finalized.	Last Saturday in March or within 15 days thereafter before the primary; seven-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; and on last Saturday in September or within 15 days thereafter or next preceding general election day if financial transactions exceed \$500 or any loan is outstanding. (s)

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Wisconsin	Candidates and personal campaign committees, political committees, political groups, individuals and conduits that meet minimum criteria concerning contributions, disbursements, obligations, or transfers. A political committee, political group, or individual, if other than a candidate or personal campaign committee is exempted from registration and reporting if it does not make or accept contributions, make disbursements, or incur obligations of over \$25 in a calendar year. Elections for presidential elector, convention delegate, and precinct committeeman are exempted from registration and reporting. Persons, political committees and political groups (except political committees and individuals required to file a statement under oath concerning independent candidate-related disbursements) that do not anticipate aggregate contributions, disbursements, or obligations of over \$1,000 in a calendar year and receipt of single-source contributions of over \$100 in a calendar year are exempt from reporting.	State Elections Board: political party committees, state office candidates and committees, committees and individuals in both state and local office elections, and political groups and individuals involved with statewide referenda. Clerk of the most populous jurisdiction: local office candidates and committees (and duplicates of certain reports required to be filed with State Elections Board) and committees and individuals involved with local referenda only. City clerk: city school district elections. School district clerk: other district school elections.	Eighth-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. 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 receipt. A candidate-related disbursement of more than \$20 cumulatively within 15 days before an election must be reported within 24 hours of making.
Wyoming	Candidates, candidates' campaign committees, political action committees, state and county political party central committees, and referendum/initiative organizations.	Secretary of state: statewide, state legislative, and supreme court and district judgeship candidates and their supporting committees; PACs or organizations supporting or opposing statewide initiative or referendum petition drive or statewide ballot proposition; and political party state central committees. Both secretary of state and county clerk: district attorney candidates and supporting committees and political party county central committees. County clerk: other office candidates and supporting committees, and PACs supporting or opposing municipal initiatives or referenda.	Candidates: within 10 days after an election. Non-party political action committees: within 10 days after an election; PACs 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. Political action committees or organizations supporting or opposing initiative or referendum petition drive: within 10 days after petition submitted and, if PAC or organization supports petition drive, 30-45 days before election. Political action committees and organizations supporting or opposing ballot proposition: within 10 days after 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. Contributions of \$200 or more received after closing date for last pre-election report must be reported within 24 hours.
American Samoa	Candidates, committees, and parties.	Campaign Spending Commission.	Organizational report: not later than the earliest of on or before day of filing for nomination or election; at least 45 days before the general or special election; or by the 10th day after receiving contributions aggregating \$100 or more or making or incurring a reportable expenditure. Preliminary report: 15th calendar day before election or primary. Final report: 20th calendar day after general, special, or runoff election. Deficit reports: 5th day after last day of election year and every three months thereafter until no deficit.

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Statements required from</i>	<i>Statements filed with</i>	<i>Time for filing</i>
Guam	Candidates, political committees, and parties.	Guam Election Commission .	Organizational report: not later than the earliest of on or before day of filing for nomination or election; or by the 10th day after receiving contributions aggregating \$100,000 or more or making or incurring expenditures of more than \$100,000. Preliminary report: 10th day before election or primary. Final primary report: 10th day after general, special, or runoff election. Final general election report: 20th calendar day after general, special, or runoff election. Surplus reports: 60 days after election and every six months thereafter until individual becomes candidate again. Deficit reports: 60 days after election and every three months thereafter until no deficit.
No. Mariana Islands	Candidates for commonwealth office.	Board of Elections.	Within 50 days after general election.
Puerto Rico	Political parties, candidates, persons, and independent political groups.	Commonwealth Election Commission.	Generally every three months. Cumulative statement due for period up to May 31st of the year prior to the general election year. Monthly reports beginning September 1st of the year prior to the general election year, and then every 1st and 15th day from October 1 through the last day of the election year. Last statement due 90 days after election.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Political committees, including candidates' principal committees.	Supervisor of Elections.	(t)

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum, J.D. and James A. Palmer, J.D., INGroup, Noblesville, Indiana, March 2000; *Finance Law 2000: A Summary of State Campaign Finance Laws with Quick Reference Charts*.

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) 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 which receive \$1,000 or more in contributions in a year; (2) independent expenditure committees, which make independent expenditures of \$1,000 or more in a year; and (3) major donor committees, which make contributions of \$10,000 or more in a year.

(b) 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 district affected, 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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. Certain Hoosier Lottery vendors, riverboat gaming license holders and suppliers, and parimutuel horse-racing license holders file reports with regulatory entities and Election Division.

(e) General Assembly candidates file duplicate with board of candidate's county of residence. State office candidate filings available online in searchable form. Local candidates and committees file with county election board of each county in district. Referenda reports filed with appropriate county election board and State Election Commission. Public utilities file a special report with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission. Gaming interest reports are filed with the appropriate regulatory agency (Indiana Gaming Commission or Indiana Horse Racing Commission) and the Election Division.

(f) 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, and in next required report.

(g) Contributions of more than \$250 received by any committee after the closing date of the last pre-election disclosure report but before election day must be reported within 48 hours after receipt. 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.

(h) Incidental committees: two days before deadline for statewide ballot issue committee; except if involved with state district candidate or local candidate/issue, then two days before deadline for state district office candidate (excluding closing-report filing). 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, between the 10th day before election and day of election., or within 48 hours if contribution of \$100 or more received for state district offices within 17 days before election.

(i) An existing committee that does not anticipate contributions or expenditures of more than \$1,000 in an election year may exempt itself from regular reporting.

(j) Report of contributions of \$1,000 or more received within 14 days before election is required to be filed within five days after receipt.

(k) Notice of a contribution greater than \$500 received after second Wednesday before election is to be filed within 24 hours. Political committee report of independent expenditures to be filed within 24 hours after aggregate expenditures greater than \$500 are made, and thereafter each time \$500 more is spent.

(l) Single-source contribution of over \$600 received by a continuing political committee, political party committee, or legislative leadership committee after final day of quarterly reporting period and on or before election day to be reported within 48 hours. Single-source contributions of more than \$600 received by a candidate committee, joint candidates committee, or political committee between the 13th day before and election day to be reported within 48 hours.

Expenditure of over \$600 by political committee between 13th day before and election day or by a continuing political committee between March 31st and primary election day or after September 20th and general election day to be reported within 48 hours.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: GENERAL FILING REQUIREMENTS — Continued

(m) Candidates and political committees in non-municipal elections: quarterly reports—by 7 working days after each quarter in even-numbered year if involved in election except first quarter report covers through 17th day before primary and is due 7 days after that date, and 3rd quarter report covers through 17th day before general election and is due 7 days after that date; semi-annual reports—by last Friday in July and January if contributions received or expenditures made and no other report required; 48-hour report (political committee, political party, or referendum committee)—within 48 hours if contribution or transfer of more than \$1,000 received after last pre-election report before an election; final; report when all funds are disbursed, loans repaid or forgiven, and committee bank account closed. Candidates and political committees in municipal elections: Election conducted on partisan basis: pre-primary by 10th day before primary; pre-election report—10 days prior to election unless a second primary is held and the candidate appeared on the ballot in the second primary, then 10 days before the second primary; annual report if contributions are received or expenditures made during a calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required—by the last Friday in January of following year. Election conducted under nonpartisan election and run-off basis: pre-election report—by 10 days prior to election; annual report if contributions are received or expenditures made during a calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required—by Friday in January of following year. Election conducted under nonpartisan primary method: pre-primary report—10 days prior to primary if the candidate is in primary or 10 days prior to election. If the candidate is not in a primary; annual report if no contributions are received or expenditures made during a calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required—by last Friday in January of following year. Election conducted under nonpartisan plurality method: pre-election report—10 days prior to election; annual report if contributions received or expenditures made during a calendar year for which no reports are otherwise required—by last Friday in January of the following year. Referendum committees: no later than 10th day before referendum and no later than 10th day after referendum, with additional reports due if not a final report. Report of otherwise unreported contribution or independent expenditure of \$100 or more 30 days after exceeding \$100 or 10 days before election, whichever is earlier.

(n) 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 31st.

(o) 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 political committees supporting or opposing a candidate who files with the county clerk; officeholder and specific-purpose political committee for assisting an officeholder if a candidate for the office files with the county clerk; and specific-purpose political committee involved with a county measure. Texas Ethics Comm'n and county clerk: candidate for a judicial office filled by voters of only one county; specific-purpose committee for supporting or opposing a candidate for or assisting a holder of a judicial district office filled by voters of only one county; and a holder of a judicial office filled by voters of only one county. Clerk or Secretary of non-county political subdivision: candidates for local office; specific-purpose political committee supporting or opposing a local office candidate; officeholder and specific-purpose political committee for assisting an office-holder files with the clerk/secretary; and specific-purpose committee involved with a local measure. Filers with Texas Ethics Comm'n required to file by electronic transfer unless exempted.

(p) Report due dates: semiannual reports (by July 15 and January 31) and pre-election reports (by 30th and 8th day before each election, and if run-off election, by 8th day before election). Candidates: semiannual reports, pre-election reports if opposed and aggregate contributions exceed \$500, and final report when no more reportable activity. Officeholders: pre-appointment of treasurer report (due by 15th day after appointment of campaign treasurer) semi-annual reports (except local officeholders whose aggregate contributions and expenditures do not exceed \$500), and final report when no more reportable activity. Specific-purpose political committees: semiannual reports, pre-election reports if supporting opposed candidates and aggregate contributions and expenditures exceed \$500 (non-officeholder committees only) or dissolution report (officeholder committees) when no more reportable activity, and termination report when campaign treasurer appointment terminated. General-purpose committees: semiannual reports (all committees) and pre-election reports (non-officeholder committees only) but non-officeholder committee may elect to file alternative monthly reports in lieu of semiannual and pre-election reports (by 5th of month). Additional information must be reported by judicial candidates, holders of judicial office, and specific-purpose committees for supporting or opposing candidate for or assisting a holder of a judicial office. All recipients of large aggregate pre-election direct expenditures between 1st and 2nd day before election: reported within 48 hours.

(q) Candidates in counties and in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class cities with population of 10,000 or more are required to file pursuant to local ordinance.

(r) Contributions of over \$500 received by a candidate or political committee or made by a political committee 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.

(s) Independent expenditure of \$1,000 or more for a statewide, legislative, or multi-county judicial candidate, or \$500 or more for an county-office candidate, single-county judicial candidate, committee supporting or opposing a candidate or an issue on the ballot, or municipal candidate or municipal issue that is made after the 11th day but more than 12 hours before the day of any election must be reported within 24 hours after the expenditure is made or debt for the communication is incurred.

(t) (1) Quarterly Reports. Not later than 10 days after the close of each calendar quarter in which contributions were received or expenditures made in such quarter of over \$500. Amounts received or expended in a quarter that are not sufficient to be reported in that quarter are cumulative and reported in the next regular reporting period in which the receipts or expenditures, including the cumulative receipts and expenditures, are \$500 or more. (2) Pre-Election Reports. Not later than the 10th day before the date of an election in which a candidate supported or opposed by the committee is running. This report is for the reporting period commencing the day after the close of the preceding reporting period and closing on the 30th day preceding the election. (3) Post-Election Reports. Not later than 30 days after the date of an election in which a candidate supported or opposed by the committee is running. This report is for the reporting period commencing the day after the close of the preceding reporting period and closing on the 20th day after the day of the election. The Supervisor of Elections may waive the requirement for the filing of a quarterly report if a pre-election or post-election report is required to be filed in that quarter; however, if a quarterly report is waived, any period of time in that quarter not included in a pre-election or post-election report must be included in the reporting period of the next regular quarterly filing. For a run-off election, the Supervisor of Elections may adjust the dates of the reporting period and filing deadlines for reports to ensure timely receipt.

Table 5.10
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS
(As of December 1999)

<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. Special instructions on soliciting lobbyists.	Unlimited.
Alaska	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per year.	Prohibited.	Limited to: \$100,000 to candidates for Governor/Lt. Gov., \$15,000 to candidates for state senate, \$10,000 to candidates for state house of reps., \$5,000 to all other candidates..
Arizona	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$760 for statewide candidates and \$300 for local candidates; combined total for all PACs is \$75,610 statewide and \$7,560 local. Committees certified to give at the upper limits are limited to \$3,790 statewide and \$1,510 local.	Prohibited.	...
Arkansas	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election from approved political action committee.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$2,500 per candidate per election.
California	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.	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.	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	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Political committee contributions are subject to aggregate limits of: \$400,000 for governor; \$80,000 for secretary of state, attorney general, or state treasurer; \$20,000 for Lt. governor; \$15,000 for the state senate; and \$10,000 for the house of representatives, state board of education, and regent of the University of Colorado.	Prohibited.	Political committee contributions are subject to aggregate limits of: \$400,000 for governor; \$80,000 for secretary of state, attorney general, or state treasurer; \$20,000 for Lt. governor; \$15,000 for the state senate; and \$10,000 for the house of representatives, state board of education, and regent of the University of Colorado.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Connecticut	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	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per nonstatewide candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per nonstatewide candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per nonstatewide candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per nonstatewide candidate per election.	Limited by office
Florida	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$500 per candidate. Investment and law firms and their officers, directors, and employees making contributions or engaged in fundraising for gubernatorial or cabinet candidates can't 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 officer of agriculture, and certain officials and employees of that office may not solicit contributions. Similar restrictions apply to the Treasurer and candidates for Treasurer and Treasurer office employees with respect to insurer and affiliated contributions, and the Comptroller and candidates for Comptroller and Comptroller office employees with respect to those licensed or authorized to do business by the comptroller (or applying for the same) and affiliated contributions.	Party may not contribute to candidate for judicial office (enforcement enjoined). 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.
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.	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.	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.	Certain public utilities regulated by Public Service Commission may not contribute. Regulated industries may not contribute to candidates nor public officers for the office regulating the entity.	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.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Hawaii	Limited to \$1,000 in any election period; no limit to ballot issue committees.	Limited to \$1,000 in any election period; no limit to ballot issue committees	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in any election period. \$1,000 to a noncandidate committee; no limit to ballot issue cmtes.	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in any election period; \$1,000 to a noncandidate committee; no limit to ballot issue committees. Certain state contractors required to file special statements of contributions. Some restrictions on corporations with foreign ties.	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	Limited to \$5,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$1,000 each for other candidates per election .	Limited to \$5,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$1,000 each for other candidates per election .	Limited to \$5,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$1,000 each for other candidates per election .	Limited to \$5,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$1,000 each for other candidates per election .	Limited to \$10,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$2,000 each for other candidates per election.
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.	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 if through a union PAC; up to \$500 per calendar year if there is no PAC.	Unlimited.	No contributions to state candidates by major lottery vendors or by persons (individuals and entities) holding certain riverboat gaming, parimutuel horse racing and related suppliers licenses. Limited to aggregates of \$5,000 for statewide candidates; \$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	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.	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.	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.	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.	Unlimited in uncontested primaries and general election.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Kentucky	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Prohibited. No contributions in violation of law by major lottery venders and lottery auditors.	Limited to \$1,000 per slate per election.
Louisiana	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.	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.	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; \$48,195 for district office; \$10,000 for other office.	Those associated with certain specified gaming interests may not contribute (although restrictions on certain truck stop owners with video poker machines and video draw poker machine licensees have been ruled unconstitutional). Others 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.	Unlimited.
Maine	Limited to \$500 per gubernatorial candidate per election and \$250 per other candidates per election.	Limited to \$500 per gubernatorial candidate per election and \$250 per other candidates per election.	Limited to \$500 per gubernatorial candidate per election and \$250 per other candidates per election.	Limited to \$500 per gubernatorial candidate per election and \$250 per other candidates per election.	Limited to \$5,000 per candidate per election.
Maryland	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Limited to an aggregate of \$6,000 per four-year election cycle per candidate or political committee.	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per four-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Unlimited.
Massachusetts	Prohibited.	Limited to \$500 per candidate per year if exceed aggregate contributions of \$15,000 or 10% of gross revenues, whichever is less.	Limited to \$500 per candidate, with aggregate annual limits depending upon office sought.	Prohibited. If business or coporation or professional corporation. 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. In-kind contributions are not limited.
Michigan	Prohibited for candidate elections (except from a separate segregated fund).	Prohibited for candidate elections (except from a separate segregated fund).	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. Domestic dependent sovereign(Indian tribe) may not contribute directly. Certain individuals and entities with casino and casino supplier interest prohibited.	State central: \$68,000 for governor/lt. governor, \$10,000 for Senate, \$5,000 for House, \$68,000 for all other state elective offices.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Minnesota	Prohibited.	From a political fund: 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.	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.	Prohibited; including for 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.	Prohibited for regulated industries, companies, corporations, stock holders, their agents or representatives with respect to campaigns for Public Service Commissioner.	Unlimited; except to nonpartisan judicial candidates.
Missouri	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited. Pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.	Unlimited.	Unlimited, pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.
Montana	Prohibited, except for ballot issues.	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.	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.	Prohibited.	All political committees of a political party on the ballot at most recent gubernatorial election, limited for all elections in a campaign to aggregate of \$15,000 for governor/Lt. governor, \$5,000 for other statewide candidates, \$2,000 for public service commissioner, \$800 for state senator, and \$500 for other candidates. Contributions to judicial candidates prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Nebraska	Legislative candidates and candidates for other state offices if designated as eligible for public funding during an election period: limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election period that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade, or professional associations; and political parties: Gov—\$750,000; Sec'y of State, Treas, Att'y Gen'l, Auditor of Public Acc'ts—75,000; Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of Univ. of Nebraska & State Board of Education \$25,000; Legislature—\$36,500.	Legislative candidates and candidates for other state offices if designated as eligible for public funding during an election period: limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election period that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade, or professional associations; and political parties: Gov—\$750,000; Sec'y of State, Treas, Att'y Gen'l, Auditor of Public Acc'ts—75,000; Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of Univ. of Nebraska & State Board of Education \$25,000; Legislature—\$36,500.	Legislative candidates and candidates for other state offices if designated as eligible or public funding during an election period: limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election period that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade, or professional associations; and political parties: Gov—\$750,000; Sec'y of State, Treas, Att'y Gen'l, Auditor of Public Acc'ts—75,000; Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of Univ. of Nebraska & State Board of Education—\$25,000; Legislature—\$36,500.	Legislative candidates and candidates for other state offices if designated as eligible or public funding during an election period: limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election period that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade, or professional associations; and political parties: Gov—\$750,000; Sec'y of State, Treas, Att'y Gen'l, Auditor of Public Acc'ts—75,000; Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of Univ. of Nebraska & State Board of Education—\$25,000; Legislature—\$36,500.	Legislative candidates and candidates for other state offices if designated as eligible or public funding during an election period: limited to maximum amount of aggregate contributions in election period that may be accepted from independent committees; businesses (including corporations); labor unions; industry, trade, or professional associations; and political parties: Gov—\$750,000; Sec'y of State, Treas, Att'y Gen'l, Auditor of Public Acc'ts—75,000; Public Service Commission, Board of Regents of Univ. of Nebraska & State Board of Education—\$25,000; Legislature—\$36,500.
Nevada	Any candidate: \$5,000 per primary and general election.	Any candidate: \$5,000 per primary and general election.	Any candidate: \$5,000 per primary and general election.	Any candidate: \$5,000 per primary and general election.	Any candidate: \$5,000 per each primary and general election; otherwise unlimited.
New Hampshire	Pending final outcome of federal-court litigation, 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.	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	Limited to \$1,800 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$30,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,900 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Limited to \$1,800 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$30,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,900 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Limited to \$5,900 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; or general election; \$30,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,900 to municipal party committee per year. \$5,900 per political committee per primary or general election, and \$5,900 per continuing political committee per year.	Prohibited for certain bank, utility, and insurance corporations or associations; governor candidate per primary or general election; \$2,100 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$30,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,900 to municipal party committee per year. Unlimited to political committee or continuing political committee.	Political party state committee limited to \$2,100 per candidate for governor 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 \$59,000 per year to state party committee; otherwise, subject to PAC limits.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
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	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 maximum aggregate limit per office per election and per party committee or constituted committee per calendar year as individuals.	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.
North Carolina	Prohibited, except independent, non-profit corporation that promotes social, educational, or political ideas, which are limited to \$4,000 per candidate campaign or other political committee per primary, second primary, and general election.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$4,000 per candidate campaign or other political committee per primary, second primary, and general election.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
North Dakota	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited.	Unlimited.
Ohio	Prohibited, except for nonpartisan activities, gift to party building fund, sponsoring corporation's PAC, or involvement with ballot issue.	Prohibited, except for nonpartisan activities, gift to party building fund, sponsoring labor union's PAC, or involvement with ballot issue.	PACs or political contributing entities limited to \$2,500 to campaign committee of statewide or general assembly candidate in primary or general election; \$5,000 to county political party for the party's state candidate fund or to legislative campaign fund in calendar year; \$16,000 to state political party for the party's state candidate fund in calendar year; and \$2,500 to another political action committee or political contributing entity, except political action committee or entity affiliated with contributing committee, in calendar year.	Prohibited, except for nonpartisan activities, gift to party building fund, sponsoring corporation's PAC, or involvement with ballot issue.	Political party (national, state, and county): limited to \$2,500 to PAC or political contributing entity in a calendar year. State candidate fund of state political party: cash transfers limited to \$523,000 to designated state campaign committee of statewide candidate in primary or general election; \$104,500 to designated state campaign committee of state senator candidate in primary or general election; and \$52,000 to designated state campaign committee of state representative candidate in primary or general election; unlimited to state candidate fund of state or county political party and legislative campaign fund. (a)

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Oklahoma	Prohibited, except to ballot measure campaign or PAC used for political purposes by corporation.	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.	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.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$5,000 to a political party or organization in a calendar year, \$5,000 to a candidate/candidate committee for state office, county office in a county of 250,000 or more, or municipal office in a municipality of 250,000 or more, and \$1,000 to any other office candidate/candidate committee.
Oregon	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Pennsylvania	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	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. Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	Prohibited.	\$25,000 to any one party candidate (no limit on allowable in-kind contributions); unlimited for aggregate contributions to all party candidates; \$10,000 to a party committee for organizational and party-building activities.
South Carolina	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; however, a non-profit corporation or its committee may solicit the general public for contributions for ballot measures.	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.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
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 \$ 1,000 for judicial candidate.	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. Limited to \$ 1,000 for judicial candidate. 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.	Unlimited, except to \$1,000 for judicial candidate.
Texas	Unlimited to political parties, except during 60 days before election, and to political committees to support or oppose a measure.	Unlimited to political parties, except during 60 days before election, and to political committees to support or oppose a measure.	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.	Unlimited to political parties, except during 60 days before election, and to political committees to support or oppose a measure.	Unlimited.
Utah	Unlimited, except for insurers.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Insurers prohibited from making political contributions, if they do not have security surplus.	Unlimited.
Vermont	Contributions from one source limited in 2-year general election cycle to candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, or attorney general—\$400; candidate for state senator or county office—\$300; candidate for state representative or local office—\$200; and political committee (other than a political committee of a candidate) or political party—\$2,000.	Contributions from one source limited in 2-year general election cycle to candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, or attorney general—\$400; candidate for state senator or county office—\$300; candidate for state representative or local office—\$200; and political committee (other than a political committee of a candidate) or political party—\$2,000.	Contributions from one source limited in 2-year general election cycle to candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, or attorney general—\$400; candidate for state senator or county office—\$300; candidate for state representative or local office—\$200; and political committee (other than a political committee of a candidate) or political party—\$2,000.	Contributions from one source limited in 2-year general election cycle to candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, or attorney general—\$400; candidate for state senator or county office—\$300; candidate for state representative or local office—\$200; and political committee (other than a political committee of a candidate) or political party—\$2,000.	Contributions from one source limited in 2-year general election cycle to candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, or attorney general—\$400; candidate for state senator or county office—\$300; candidate for state representative or local office—\$200; and political committee (other than a political committee of a candidate) or political party—\$2,000.
Virginia	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Pari-mutuel betting licensees cannot contribute to candidates.	Unlimited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Washington	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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 \$3,000 and to a caucus of the state legislature limited to \$600.	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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 \$3,000 and to a caucus of the state legislature limited to \$600. Labor organization may not make contributions from agency shop fees paid by non-member's authorization.	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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 \$3,000 and to a caucus of the state legislature limited to \$600.	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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 \$3,000 and to a caucus of the state legislature limited to \$600. Insurer or fraternal benefit 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 60¢ 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 30¢ 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 major 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	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election.	Prohibited.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election, and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year. National party committee may contribute \$50,000 per year to state party executive committee or to state party legislative caucus political committee.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Wisconsin	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 for candidates and political parties.	Prohibited for candidates and political parties.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for candidates and political parties.	Prohibited in party's primary elections; otherwise unlimited.
Dist. of Columbia	Limited to an aggregate of \$8,500 per election and \$2,000 for mayor; \$1,500 for council chair or councilmember-at-large; \$500 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$200 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Limited to an aggregate of \$8,500 per election and \$2,000 for mayor; \$1,500 for council chair or councilmember-at-large; \$500 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$200 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Limited to an aggregate of \$8,500 per election and \$2,000 for mayor; \$1,500 for council chair or councilmember-at-large; \$500 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$200 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Limited to an aggregate of \$8,500 per election and \$2,000 for mayor; \$1,500 for council chair or councilmember-at-large; \$500 for council member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$200 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Limited to maximum of \$5,000 to any one political committee in any one election.
American Samoa	Limited to no more than \$250 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	Limited to no more than \$250 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	Limited to no more than \$250 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	Limited to no more than \$250 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	Limited to no more than \$250 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.
Guam	Limited to no more than \$1,000 per candidate or political party, with a per event limit applicable.	Prohibited.	Limited to no more than \$1,000 per candidate or political party.	Banks may not contribute.	Limited to no more than \$1,000 per candidate or political party.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS - Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Corporate</i>	<i>Labor union</i>	<i>Separate segregated fund-political action committee (PAC)</i>	<i>Regulated industry</i>	<i>Political party</i>
Nothern Marianas	No Restriction.	No Restriction.	No Restriction.	No Restriction.	No restriction.
Puerto Rico	(1) In a non-election year: (a) to a candidate of a political party, a municipal or central directing body of a party, or an independent candidate—up to \$1,000 per year and (b) to all candidates and parties— maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; (2) in an election year: (a) to a candidate for governor, a political party, or a combination of both—\$2,500 per year, (b) to any other candidate—\$1,000 per year but not to exceed \$2,500 per year for all other candidates, (c) to an independent group or committee that supports a candidate or political party—\$500 per year, and (d) to all independent committees or candidates maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; and (3) in a primary election: to any candidate—\$200.	(1) In a non-election year: (a) to a candidate of a political party, a municipal or central directing body of a party, or an independent candidate—up to \$1,000 per year and (b) to all candidates and parties— maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; (2) in an election year: (a) to a candidate for governor, a political party, or a combination of both—\$2,500 per year, (b) to any other candidate—\$1,000 per year but not to exceed \$2,500 per year for all other candidates, (c) to an independent group or committee that supports a candidate or political party— \$500 per year, and (d) to all independent committees or candidates—maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; and (3) in a primary election: to any candidate—\$200.	(1) In a non-election year: (a) to a candidate of a political party, a municipal or central directing body of a party, or an independent candidate—up to \$1,000 per year and (b) to all candidates and parties— maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; (2) in an election year: (a) to a candidate for governor, a political party, or a combination of both—\$2,500 per year, (b) to any other candidate—\$1,000 per year but not to exceed \$2,500 per year for all other candidates, (c) to an independent group or committee that supports a candidate or political party—\$500 per year, and (d) to all independent committees or candidates—maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; and (3) in a primary election: to any candidate—\$200.	Banks may not contribute.	Municipal and district political bodies may not contribute in excess of specified contribution limits to their party's general funds.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Limited to \$1,000 in the aggregate per election to a candidate or candidate's authorized political committee (or, if made to a multicandidate committee, \$1,000 multiplied by the number of candidates).	Limited to \$1,000 in the aggregate per election to a candidate or candidate's authorized political committee (or, if made to a multicandidate committee, \$1,000 multiplied by the number of candidates).	Limited to \$1,000 in the aggregate per election to a candidate or candidate's authorized political committee (or, if made to a multicandidate committee, \$1,000 multiplied by the number of candidates).	Limited to \$1,000 in the aggregate per election to a candidate or candidate's authorized political committee (or, if made to a multicandidate committee, \$1,000 multiplied by the number of candidates).	Limited to \$1,000 in the aggregate per election to a candidate or candidate's authorized political committee (or, if made to a multicandidate committee, \$1,000 multiplied by the number of candidates).

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum, J.D. and James A. Palmer, J.D., INGroup, Noblesville, Indiana, March 2000; Finance Law 2000: A Summary of State Campaign Finance Laws with Quick Reference Charts.

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

(a) State candidate fund of county political party: cash transfers limited to \$2,500 to campaign committee of a statewide or general assembly candidate not a designated state campaign in primary or general election; cash transfers limited to \$523,000 to designated state campaign committee of statewide candidate in primary or general election; \$104,500 to designated state campaign committee of state senator candidate in primary or general election; and \$52,000 to designated state campaign committee of state representative candidate in primary or general election.

County political party with no state candidate fund and located in a county under 150,000 population: limited to \$2,500 from other accounts to designated state campaign committee in primary or general election. Legislative campaign fund: limited to \$52,000 in primary and \$104,500 in general election to designated state campaign committee of state senator candidate and \$26,500 in a primary and \$52,000 in general election to designated state campaign committee of state representative candidate; unlimited to state candidate fund of a state or local political party. Prohibited to another legislative campaign fund or PAC or political contributing entity.

Table 5.11
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS
(As of December 1999)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Alabama	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	...	Anonymous or in name of another Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Alaska	Limited to \$500 per office per year.	Candidate: unlimited, except must not exceed \$5,000 within 33 days before election; caps also exist on how much a candidate may repay personal loans. Family: limited to \$500 per office per year.	Contribution may not be required of state employees. Judges and judicial office candidates may not contribute.	Prohibited.
Arizona	Limited to \$760 per statewide candidate; \$300 per other offices; and a maximum of \$2,820 in total contributions per calendar year.	Candidate: Unlimited, but may trigger new limits for opponent. Family: Certain family members may contribute under candidate's unlimited aegis.	...	Prohibited.
Arkansas	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	Candidate: unlimited. Family : Limited to \$1,000 per candidate per election.	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	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.	Candidate: Generally unlimited. Family: 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.	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	Unlimited (as a result of court ruling).	Candidates: contributions by candidates abiding by voluntary campaign spending limits to their own campaigns are treated as political committee contributions and are subject to aggregate limits of: \$400,000 for governor; \$80,000 for secretary of state, attorney general, or state treasurer; \$20,000 for Lt. governor; \$15,000 for the state senate; and \$10,000 for the house of representatives, state board of education, and regent of the University of Colorado.	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 apolitical organization or candidate (other than the specific judicial candidate).	Contributions in the name of another are prohibited. Earmarking of contributions through political parties also prohibited.
Connecticut	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.	Candidates: unlimited Family : limited to 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 offices; and \$5,000 per year to state party.	State department heads and deputies may not solicit.	Anonymous contribution must be less than \$15. Contributions in the name of another are prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Delaware	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per non-statewide candidate per election.	Limited to \$1,200 per statewide candidate per election and \$600 per non-statewide candidate per election.	...	Anonymous or in name of another prohibited.
Florida	Limited to \$500 per candidate per election. Unemancipated child under 18 limited to \$100 per candidate per election. 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. Family: each family member limited to \$500 per candidate per election.	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.	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.	Candidate: unlimited. Spouse and children: unlimited. Other family members: same as individual limits.	Prohibited for state employees to coerce another state employee.	Prohibited.
Hawaii	Limited to \$2,000 for two-year offices; \$4,000 for four-year offices; \$6,000 for statewide offices in an election period; \$50,000 to a political party; \$1,000 to a noncandidate committee; no limit to ballot issue committees.	Limited to \$50,000, including the candidate's family, in any election period. This figure includes loans from the candidate's immediate family members to the candidate.	Solicitation of contributions prohibited. Contributions to other employees are prohibited.	Prohibited.
Idaho	Limited to \$5,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$1,000 each for other candidates per election.	Candidates unlimited Family limited to \$5,000 each for a candidate in a primary or general election, or \$1,000 each for other candidates per election.	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.	Unlimited, but generally prohibited for judicial candidates and judicial employees.	Solicitation and contribution by employees prohibited under certain circumstances; for certain specified state and local employees, including contributions from all state employees under the governor's control to the governor's campaign committee. Generally prohibited for judges and judicial employees.	Prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Indiana	Unlimited, except foreign nationals may not contribute to public question campaigns.	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.
Iowa	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee. Prohibited for judges and certain judicial employees.	Prohibited.
Kansas	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.	Candidate: unlimited Family: 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 judge, district magistrate judge, district attorney, and state school board.	Certain employees cannot compel contributions.	Anonymous contribution must be \$10 or less, and may not exceed an aggregate of: \$1,000 per election for statewide candidates; \$500 per senate candidates; and \$250 per election for all other candidates. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Kentucky	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).	Candidates: direct contributions are unlimited. Loans are limited to \$50,000 per joint slate for governor and Lt. governor; \$25,000 per statewide candidate; and \$10,000 for other candidates. Family: limited to \$1,000 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. (note: court held this statute to be unconstitutional).
Louisiana	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.	Candidate: unlimited. Family: 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 4-year period, may not contribute more than \$100,000 to any political committee other than a candidate committee.	Solicitation and contribution generally prohibited.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Maine	Limited to an aggregate of \$25,000 in a calendar year and \$500 per gubernatorial candidate per election and \$250 per other candidates per election. Special limits on public finance-qualifying (seed) contributions.	Candidate: unlimited. Spouse: unlimited.	Prohibited for state employee to coerce another state employee.	Anonymous contribution prohibited over \$10. Contribution in the name of another prohibited.
Maryland	Limited to an aggregate of \$10,000 per 4-year election cycle and \$4,000 per candidate or political committee.	Candidate: unlimited. Spouse: unlimited.	Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.
Massachusetts	Limited to \$500 per candidate per year, with an aggregate limit of \$12,500 per year. Minors limited to \$25 per year.	Candidate: unlimited, except for loans, which are limited depending upon office sought. Family: limited to \$500 per candidate per year. Minors limited to \$25 per year.	Solicitation generally prohibited. Contribution may not be required.	Prohibited.
Michigan	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. Differing local limits dependent upon population.	Unlimited, except to \$50,000 per gubernatorial campaign from candidate and family per election cycle. Certain large contributions from candidate's family in gubernatorial race may trigger lift of expenditure limit for other candidates.	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. Elective judgeship no limit.	Candidate: unlimited, except limited to 10 times election year limit if accepting a public subsidy. Family: 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. Elective judgeships: no limit	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.	Solicitation prohibited for employees of certain specified agencies. Contribution may not be required. Employees of certain specified agencies may not contribute.	...

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Missouri	Unlimited, pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.	Candidate: unlimited. Family: unlimited, pending a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.	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	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.	Candidate: unlimited Family: each individual limited for each contested primary and general election in a campaign to \$400 for governor/ Lt. governor, \$200 for other state wide candidates, and \$100 for all other candidates.	Solicitation by municipal government employees prohibited while on job or at place of employment. Ethics Commission members are prohibited from contributing.	Prohibited.
Nebraska	Unlimited.	Candidate: Unlimited, except that candidate committee cannot contribute to another candidate committee other than in fundraising event. Family: unlimited.	Contribution unlimited.	Anonymous contribution prohibited. Contribution in the name of another prohibited, except earmarked contributions permitted if disclosure requirements met.
Nevada	Any candidate: \$5,000 per primary and general election.	Any candidate: \$5,000 per primary and general election.	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. Contributions in the name of another are prohibited.
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.	Candidate: unlimited Family: 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.	Cannot coerce classified state employee to contribute.	Prohibited.
New Jersey	Limited to \$1,500 per non-governor candidate per primary or general election; \$2,100 per governor candidate per primary or general election; \$30,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year; \$5,900 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. \$30,000 to political party state committee or county committee or legislative leadership committee per year. \$5,900 to political committee per election; \$5,900 to continuing political committee or municipal party committee per year. Family: spouse of candidate for governor and presumably other family members limited to \$2,100 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.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
New Mexico	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.
New York	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 \$4,900 or more than \$14,700; general election - \$30,700. State senator: primary - \$4,900; general election - \$7,700. Member of assembly: primary - \$3,100; general election - \$3,100. 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 \$14,700; general election - \$30,700. 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. Party of constituted committee limited to aggregate of \$76,500 per year.	Candidate: unlimited to own campaign. Family: Candidate's spouse is 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 registered voters x \$.025; state senator: primary— greater of \$20,000 or product of number of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district multiplied by \$0.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election— greater of \$20,000 or product of number of registered voters in district x \$0.25, 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 \$0.25, but not more than \$100,000; general election—greater of \$12,500 or product of number of registered voters in district x \$0.25, but not more than \$100,000. Other public office and New York City mayor, public advocate, comptroller, greater of \$1,250 or product of enrolled voters in candidate's party in district or city x \$0.25, 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.	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	Limited to \$4,000 per committee or candidate per primary, second primary, and general election.	Unlimited.	Judge or judicial candidate should not solicit or make 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.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
North Dakota	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.
Ohio	Limited to \$2,500 to campaign committee of statewide or general assembly candidate in primary or general election; \$5,000 to county political party for party's state candidate fund or to legislative campaign funds in calendar year; \$16,000 to state political party for the party's state candidate fund in calendar year; and \$5,000 to political action committee or political contributing entity in calendar year.	Candidate and family: Unlimited to own campaign, but if candidate for statewide or general assembly receives or expends personal funds of more than \$100,000 in primary or \$150,000 in general election for statewide office or more than \$25,000 per election for general assembly, a personal funds notice must be filed; otherwise, the use of personal funds by the candidate's campaign committee is limited to the above reporting threshold amounts. Candidate campaign committee: \$2,500 to campaign committee of statewide or general assembly in a primary or general election; \$2,500 to political action committee or political contributing entity in calendar year; except designated state campaign committee, \$16,000 to state political party for party's state candidate fund in calendar year; except designated state campaign committee, \$5,000 to legislative campaign fund in calendar year; and except a designated state campaign committee, \$5,000 to county political party for the state candidate fund in calendar year.	May not solicit or be solicited if in classified service or public employee. Judge may not solicit or receive campaign funds. Employees of state elected officers may not contribute to the officer for whom the employee works or to candidates for that office.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Oklahoma	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, county office in a county of 250,000 or more, 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 individuals' limits. Candidate committee may not contribute or make independent expenditure for another candidate; principal campaign committee for federal-office candidate may not contribute or make independent expenditure to candidate committee for state-office candidate. Family: 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, county office in a county of 250,000 or more, 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.	State officials and employees may not solicit or receive contributions. Judges should not solicit. Prohibited for state highway patrol members and supernumerary tax consultants. Judges should not contribute.	Anonymous contributions prohibited. Contributions in the name of another are prohibited.
Oregon	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Solicitation prohibited during hours of employment. Contribution may not be demanded to pay a political assessment.	Prohibited.
Pennsylvania	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	\$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.	Candidate: to own campaign, generally unlimited; however, for a candidate for general office who has qualified and elected to receive public funding contributions (and loans) by the candidate may not exceed 5% of the total the candidate is permitted to spend in the campaign. Family: \$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.	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.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
South Carolina	Limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	Candidate: unlimited. Family: limited to \$3,500 per statewide candidate per election; \$1,000 per other candidate per election; \$3,500 per committee per calendar year.	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.	Judge or judicial candidate may not solicit. Judge or judicial candidate may not contribute to a political organization or candidate.	...
Tennessee	Limited to \$2,500 for state office candidate and \$1,000 for other candidate in aggregate per election. Limited to \$1,000 for a judicial candidate.	Limited to \$250,000 for statewide office, \$40,000 for state senate, or \$20,000 for other office, in aggregate per election. Unlimited to judicial candidate from family of candidate and spouse.	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	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Texas Lottery Commission members cannot receive or advise persons to make contribution for political purposes. State employee cannot coerce or restrict political contributions. County election administrator prohibited. Contributions made in state capitol prohibited.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Utah	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	Contributions from one source limited in 2-year general election cycle to candidate for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, or attorney general—\$400; candidate for state senator or county office—\$300; candidate for state representative or local office—\$200; and political committee (other than a political committee of a candidate) or political party—\$2,000.	Unlimited, except federal office candidate limited to \$1,000 to another candidate or committee per election. Family: unlimited	Solicitation prohibited.	Prohibited.
Virginia	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	Contribution by judges prohibited.	...
Washington	Aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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 or \$5,000 for other than 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. Family member: aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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.	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	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year.	Limited to \$1,000 per candidate, per primary or general election and \$1,000 to state party executive committee per calendar year.	State classified service employees and judges and judicial candidates may not solicit. Non-elective salaried government employees may not be solicited.	Anonymous contribution prohibited. Contributor disclosure required for contribution in the name of another.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Wisconsin	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 assembly 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. Family member: aggregate contributions per election to state office candidates limited to \$600 for state legislative office candidate and \$1,200 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.	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 \$1,000 per candidate, per primary, general, or special election, and to \$25,000 total contributions in 2-year period of general election year and the preceding year.	Unlimited to candidate; otherwise subject to \$25,000 limit in 2-year period of general election year and the preceding year.	Judges may not solicit funds for candidates. Intradepartmental solicitation of contributions from municipal police or fire civil service personnel in communities of 4,000 or more is prohibited.	...
Dist. of Columbia	Limited to an aggregate of \$8,500 per election and \$2,000 for mayor; \$1,500 for council chair or councilmember at-large; \$500 for council-member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$200 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Limited to an aggregate of \$8,500 per election and \$2,000 for mayor; \$1,500 for council chair or councilmember at-large; \$500 for council-member from a district or board of education member at-large; \$200 for board of education member from a district or party official; and \$25 for a neighborhood advisory committee member.	Contribution permitted but employees may not solicit or collect political contributions.	Anonymous contributions prohibited. Contributions in the name of another are prohibited.
American Samoa	Limited to no more than \$100 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	Limited to no more than \$100 in aggregate to a candidate, committee, or party.	...	Prohibited, except for amounts that aggregate less than \$250 when obtained by multiple contributions made by 10 or more persons at the same event.
Guam	Limited to no more than \$1,000 in any calendar year to any one candidate in a primary election and then again in any general election.	Limited to no more than \$1,000 in any calendar year to any one candidate in a primary election and then again in any general election.	Prohibited for judges.	Anonymous contributions are Prohibited, except for amounts that aggregate less than \$250 when obtained by multiple contributions made by 10 or more persons at the same event, and at certain events with ticket price or cost of not more than \$25 per person. Contributions in the name of another are prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Individual</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Government employees</i>	<i>Anonymous or in name of another</i>
Northern Marianas	No restrictions.	No restrictions.	Solicitation is generally prohibited. Contributions may not be required.	...
Puerto Rico	(1) In a non-election year: (a) to a candidate of a political party, a municipal or central directing body of a party, or an independent candidate—up to \$1,000 per year and (b) to all candidates and parties—maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; (2) in an election year: (a) to a candidate for governor, a political party, or a combination of both—\$2,500 per year, (b) to any other candidate—\$1,000 per year but not to exceed \$2,500 per year candidates—maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; and (3) in a primary election: to any candidate—\$200.	(1) In a non-election year: (a) to a candidate of a political party, a municipal or central directing body of a party, or an independent candidate—up to \$1,000 per year and (b) to all candidates and parties—maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; (2) in an election year: (a) to a candidate for governor, a political party, or a combination of both—\$2,500 per year, (b) to any other candidate—\$1,000 per year but not to exceed \$2,500 per year for all other candidates, (c) to an independent group or committee that supports a candidate or political party—\$500 per year, and (d) to independent committees or candidates—maximum total annual amount of \$5,000; and (3) in a primary election: to any candidate—\$500.	Solicitation is generally prohibited. Special restrictions for those involved in granting of permits and franchises. Contributions may not be required. Judges should not make contributions.	Anonymous contributions are prohibited, in amounts in excess of \$100; \$25 in PAC's. Contributions in the name of another are prohibited.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Limited to \$1,000 in the aggregate per election to a candidate or candidate's authorized political committee (or, if made to a multicandidate committee, \$1,000 multiplied by the number of candidates); otherwise, unlimited.	Candidate's personal funds to own campaign: unlimited.	...	Anonymous contributions are prohibited if over \$100. Special attribution requirements applicable.

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum, J.D. and James A. Palmer, J.D., INGroup, Noblesville, Indiana, March 2000;
 Finance Law 2000: A Summary of State Campaign Finance Laws with Quick Reference Charts.

Note: For detailed legal requirements, state statutes should be consulted.

Key:

... — No reference to contributions in the law.

Table 5.12
CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAWS: LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES
(As of December 31,1999)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</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.	Limited to necessary and ordinary campaign and officeholding expenses, or charitable contributions.	Generally prohibited. Not permitted for judges and judicial candidates. Not permitted for surplus funds.
Alaska	Candidate, treasurer, or deputy treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted before filing date except personal travel expenses and public opinion polls or surveys.	Surplus may be given to charity; used to repay contributors; spent on a future campaign; used to repay candidate up to a limited amount; donated to a party, the state, or a municipality; or may be transferred to an office allowance fund up to a limited amount.	Use of campaign funds must reasonably relate to election campaign. Funds may not be used to knowingly pay in excess of fair market value for campaign goods/services; to pay a criminal fine or penalty; or to make contributions to another candidate or to a group.	Prohibited.
Arizona	Treasurer or authorized agent.	...	Limited to less than \$500 prior to registering committee.	May be retained for a future campaign; returned to contributors; donated to a party committee, certain charitable organizations, political organizations within limits.	...	Surplus funds may not be used for personal use of the candidate
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 a nonprofit organization under the Internal Revenue Code, to an organized political party or political party caucus, or to contributors to the candidate's campaign. Special requirements cover specifically defined carryover funds.	...	A candidate who takes a leave of absence without pay from primary place of employment may take campaign funds during the campaign and before the election as personal income, up to the amount of income lost due to the leave of absence.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
California	Candidate or treasurer.	...	...	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.	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.	Prohibited.
Colorado	Professional lobbyists may not disperse certain party funds.	Voluntary campaign spending limits of: \$2 million for governor; \$400,000 for secretary of state, state treasurer & attorney general; \$100,000 for Lt. governor; \$75,000 for state senate; \$50,000 for state house of representatives, state board of education, or regent of the University of Colorado	Prohibited.	May be contributed to a political party subject to aggregate limits; donated to an Internal Revenue Service-recognized charitable organization; returned to contributors; or retained for use in a subsequent election; officeholders may use surplus for certain specified purposes related to office.	Must be reasonably related to supporting the election of the candidate. May not be used to encourage another candidate's withdrawal from race.	Prohibited.
Connecticut	Treasurer or those authorized by treasurer.	...	No expenditures permitted until treasurer and campaign depository have been designated.	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.	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.	Prohibited.
Delaware	Candidate committee.	...	...	May be contributed to a tax-exempt religious, charitable, educational, or scientific organization, volunteer fire department, or a successful committee.	Staff salaries, travel expenses, filing fees, communications and printing, food, office supplies, voter lists and canvasses, poll watchers, rent advertising, rallies, or legal counsel.	...

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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.	. . .	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 (limited to \$10,000 after 01/01/99); 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).	Expenditures may only be used to influence the results of an election.	Prohibited.
Georgia	Candidate, chair, treasurer, or designated agents.	. . .	. . .	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.	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.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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.	Limited, as certain expenditures trigger filing requirement.	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.	Must be related to a campaign purpose, including donations to community, youth, social or recreational organizations; reports, surveys, and polls.	Prohibited.
Idaho .....	...	...	...	Surplus may only be used for ordinary and necessary office-holder expenses; unlimited transfers to any party committee; donations to charitable organizations; or any lawful purpose other than personal use.	...	Prohibited.
Illinois	Must be authorized by chair, treasurer, or their designated agents.	May be limited for Citizens Utility Board candidates in exchange for listing in state-sponsored voter's pamphlet.	...	...	Only for nomination, election or retention of a person in public office, or in connection with a public policy question. Law limits certain types of illegal or questionable expenditures/transactions.	Comprehensive list of expenditures prohibited.
Indiana	Only treasurer may make expenditures.	...	...	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.	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.	Prohibited except that a candidate may, under a written contract with the candidate's committee, receive a salary or reimbursement for lost wages or salary payments from other employment incurred by the candidate as a result of services provided to the committee.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
Iowa	Must be through sole depository account.	. . .	Initial report must account for all funds raised and spent for current election back to beginning of activity, even if in different calendar year.	Public checkoff funds received by a political party 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.	Generally prohibited. Public checkoff funds received by a political party 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.	Prohibited.
Kansas	Must be by or through treasurer.	. . .	No expenditures permitted until registration form properly filed.	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.	Must be for legitimate campaign or officeholding expenses.	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, adjusted for inflation.	No expenditures permitted until primary campaign depository is designated.	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.	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. Case law suggests limited expenditure categories.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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.	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. Special restrictions on retention and disbursement of funds by judges and judicial candidates.	Must be related to a political campaign or holding of office.	Prohibited except to replace items stolen, lost, or damaged in connection with a campaign, or for interest to candidate on repayment of a loan to the campaign.
Maine .....	...	PAC is limited to expenditures of \$5,000 per candidate or political committee per election. Publicly financed candidates for governor, state senate, and house of representatives are limited in total spending.	...	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; unspent funds revert to state.	Public funds may only be used for campaign-related purposes.	...
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 on January 1.	No expenditures permitted until registration form is properly filed.	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.	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.	...

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
Massachusetts	Candidate, committee treasurer, or designee.	Limits for candidates certified to receive clean election funds, beginning with 2002 election, with differing limits per office and per primary and general election.	No committee expenditures permitted until committee is properly organized. Certain testing the waters expenditures permitted.	...	Public financing funds must be spent for expenses directly related to campaign. Other candidates may make expenditures for enhancement of their political future.	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. Cap may be lifted under certain circumstances.	...	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, legislative caucus committees, tax-exempt charitable institution, or returned to contributors. Judicial candidate surplus funds must be returned to contributors or donated to state bar client security fund.	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 cannot be used to pay a candidate. No campaign funds may be used to personally benefit a candidate.
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 (adjusted each election year based on Consumer Price Index; 1998 figures shown): governor/lt. governor: \$1,926,127; attorney general: \$321,023; other statewide office: \$160,514; state senate: \$43,150 (1992 figure; to be refined in March 2000) state representative: \$24,083. 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. Certain expenditures may be designated as permissible noncampaign disbursements by law and Campaign Finance and Public Disclose Board Rule.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
Mississippi .....	...	...	Prohibited for judicial candidates.	...	...	Discouraged for Judicial candidates.
Missouri	All expenditures must be made by or through the treasurer	Voluntary limitations ruled unconstitutional.	Limitations placed on exploratory committees.	...	May only be used for specified expenses.	Prohibited except for attorney's fees in defending certain actions.
Montana	Campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer.	...	...	...	Voluntary expenditure limit of \$150,000 per year by political committees favoring or opposing a ballot issue.	...
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 \$5,000 in a calendar year until it files a statement of organization and has a treasurer.	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 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 ballot question.	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).

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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. Judicial office candidates are subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct requirements as to the disposition of unspent contributions. Excess of any contribution over \$5,000 must be returned to the contributor by candidate defeated in primary.	...	Prohibited.
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 a non-party political committee may receive contributions or make expenditures of more than \$500, a registration statement must be filed. If the political committee is organized to support a candidate, written consent of the candidate or candidate's fiscal agent must be secured and filed before making expenditures.	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.	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
New Jersey	Treasurer or deputy treasurer of a candidate, political party committee, political committee, and continuing political committee.	Spending limits for gubernatorial candidates (excluding travel expenses) for 1997 election: \$3.1 million in primary and \$6.9 million in general election. Spending limits subject to adjustment prior to election year to reflect changes in campaign costs. Governor 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.	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.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</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.	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 be expended for any lawful purpose.	Contributions may not be converted to personal use 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 .....	...	...	...	...	...	Judicial candidates may not permit use of campaign funds for private benefit.
Ohio	For a campaign committee, only the campaign treasurer and deputy campaign treasurer.	Campaign committee of a statewide or general assembly candidate that fails to file a personal-funds notice when receipt or expenditure of candidate's personal funds exceeds reporting threshold (statewide candidate—\$100,000 in primary and \$150,000 in general election; general assembly candidate - \$25,000 per election) may not expend personal funds in excess of threshold amount.	Candidate must designate a treasurer before candidate's campaign committee may receive contributions or make expenditures. Statewide and general assembly candidates may not make expenditures of personal funds exceeding \$500 unless funds are deposited into campaign fund of candidates campaign committee.	...	Candidate expenditures must be legitimate, verifiable, ordinary, and necessary.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
Oklahoma	Treasurer and deputy treasurer of candidate committees and other committees.	...	...	Surplus 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. Other committees and local candidates/committees are authorized to dispose of surplus campaign funds for permitted purposes.	Candidates may use contributions only to defray campaign expenditures or ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with duties of public officeholder.	Prohibited.
Oregon	Expenditures must be made by or through the treasurer of a political committee.	...	...	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.	...	...
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.	After financial activity is terminated, residual funds may be used for lawful expenditures, or returned pro rata to contributors.	No candidate, political committee chair, or treasurer may make an expenditure except as provided by law.	Judicial candidate should not use contributions for private benefit.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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.	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 for 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.	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.	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.	...	Prohibited.
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	Necessary expenditure of money for ordinary or usual expense of conducting a political campaign unless expressly forbidden. Judicial candidates may not use or permit use of contributions for private benefit.	Judicial office candidate should not use for private 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.	Prohibited.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</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 contributions from at least 10 people.	...	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 may not convert contributions to the personal use of a former candidate or officeholder. Expenditures from personal funds may be reimbursed from contributions.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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.	Expenditures are limited in 2-year general election cycle: governor non-incumbent-\$300,000, incumbent-\$225,000, Lt. Governor non-incumbent-\$100,000, incumbent-\$85,000; secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor of accounts, att'y gen'l non-incumbent-\$45,000, incumbent-\$38,250; state senator non-incumbent-\$4,000 plus \$2,500 for each add'l seat in the senate district, incumbent-\$3,600 plus \$2,250 for each add'l seat in the senate district, state rep (single-member district) non-incumbent \$2,000, incumbent-\$1,800; state rep (two-member district) non-incumbent-\$3,000, incumbent-\$2,700; county office (all candidates)-\$4,000	...	...	Existing surplus may be contributed and existing debts assigned to new fund.	Conversion of surplus funds to personal use of candidate is prohibited, but the candidate may use such funds to reduce personal campaign debts.

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
Virginia .....	...	...	Candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer not later than upon acceptance of a contribution.	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.	Prohibited.	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. Candidates may not be reimbursed more than \$3,800 per election for loans made to their own campaigns.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
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.	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, or, effective 7/2/00, to any candidate for public office.	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; public polls; non-cash post-election expressions of appreciation; political party dues/subscriptions; and contributions to in-state party committees. Judicial candidates may not use or permit use of contributions for private benefit.	Personal use of funds by candidate prohibited, except for reimbursement of election expenses. Use of excess campaign assets for personal economic benefit is prohibited.
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.	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.	Expenditures may be made for any lawful purpose. Contributions must be used for a political purpose.	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	Permissible use disposition of excess campaign funds not specified.	...	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.	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Who may make expenditures</i>	<i>Total expenditures allowed</i>	<i>Expenditures before first filing</i>	<i>Post-election use of surplus funds (a)</i>	<i>For certain purposes</i>	<i>Personal use of candidate</i>
American Samoa	Requires written authorization of treasurer.	...	Triggers organizational report filing.	Surplus must be returned pro rata to contributors if their identities are known. If no donors are found, surplus may be contributed to another candidate's fund, party, charity, or nonprofit organization, or surplus escheats to the territory.	Must be related to the campaign.	...
Guam	Requires written authorization of treasurer.	...	Permissible, as long as not greater than \$100,000.	Candidates who withdraw or cease to be candidates must return contributions to their party, or to another candidate of the same party.	...	...
No. Marianas Islands .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	Limited for candidates for governor and parties using public funding.	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	May not be made in absence of treasurer and requires authorization by certain officials.	...	Triggers organizational report filing.	...	Must be related to the campaign.	...

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum, J.D. and James A. Palmer, J.D., INGroup, Noblesville, Indiana, March 2000; *Finance Law 2000: A Summary of State Campaign Finance Laws with Quick Reference Charts*.

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 December 31, 1999)

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 (f)	\$100 (a). Money designated as surcharge is deductible.	...	\$2, \$5, or \$10 (c)	Surcharge and donated amounts.	To political party designated by taxpayer.
Arkansas	\$50 for contributions to candidates; small donor PAC; approved PAC; or organized political party [a]	...	...	...	...	...
California	\$1, \$5, \$10, or \$25 (b)	Surcharge and an equal amount matched by state.	To political parties for party activities and distribution to statewide general election candidates.
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida	\$5 (d)	Direct appropriations; candidate filing fees; donated surplus funds; and voluntary surcharge on intangibles tax return, motor vehicle registration, driver's license application, boat registration, 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 license 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	\$3 (a)	...	(1) Surcharge (2) Checkoff, general fund, surplus candidate seed money, unspent candidate funds, voluntary donations and fines	(1) To political party designated by taxpayer (2) To candidates for governor, state senate, and house of representatives in primary and general elections.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
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.
Massachusetts	\$1 (a)	...	Direct appropriations; checkoff; monies from former public campaign finance fund.	To candidates for certain offices abiding by expenditure limits and raising specified qualifying contributions in statewide primary and general elections.
Michigan	\$3 (a)	...	Checkoff	To candidates in gubernatorial primaries and candidates for governor and lieutenant governor in general election.
Minnesota	Refund up to \$50 for contributions to political parties and qualified candidates. (a)	...	\$5 (a)	...	Direct appropriations, checkoff, anonymous contributions to candidates and committees	To qualifying candidates for governor, lt. governor, attorney general, other statewide offices, and state senator and state representative, after primary and general elections; to the state committee of a political party for multi-candidate expenditures; and to state general fund for administrative purposes.
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana	\$100 (a)	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	\$2 of income tax refund.	Direct appropriations, taxpayer contribution of income tax refund, amounts repaid to campaign finance limitation cash fund by candidates, civil penalties, and late filing fees.	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, the difference 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. Applicable only to legislative offices in 1998 general election.
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 or 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% in election campaign fund to state party and 50% to presidential election year candidates fund. In general election year, 100% in election campaign fund to state party (with 50% to special party committee). If presidential election year, 100% in presidential election year candidates fund to state party (with 50% 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% of expenditure limit. Matching funds are provided on a one-to-one basis for general election campaign.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
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.
Oklahoma	\$100	...	...	...	...
Oregon	Lesser of (1) total contributions with a maximum of \$50 [a], or (2) the taxpayer's liability for contribution to a major or minor party, a candidate for any office, or registered political committee.	...	...	...	...	...
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% 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, Lt. 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 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	Up to amount of income tax refund or overpayment \$25 (a) of income tax refund.	Surcharge, public funding penalties, unexpended campaign finance grants, portion of corporation annual reporting fees, tax on lobbying expenditures, gifts, and state appropriations.	To qualifying candidates for governor and Lt. governor. Governor candidates: Non-incumbent—\$75,000 minus qualifying contributions for primary; \$250,000 for general election. Incumbent—\$63,750 minus qualifying contributions for primary and \$191,250 for general election. Lt. Governor candidates: Non-incumbent—\$25,000 minus qualifying contributions for primary; \$75,000 for general election. Incumbent—\$21,250 minus qualifying contributions for primary; \$63,750 for general election.

See footnotes at end of table.

FUNDING OF STATE ELECTIONS

State	Tax provisions relating to individuals				Public financing	
	Credit	Deduction	Checkoff	Surcharge	Source of funds	Distribution of funds
Virginia	\$25 for contributions to candidates (a)	...	...	\$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. (e)
Wyoming
District of Columbia ...	50% of contributions to a maximum of \$50 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa
Guam
No. Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico	Commonwealth treasury	To political parties and gubernatorial candidates. In non-general election years, participating political parties may draw not more than \$300,000 from a special electoral fund. In a general election year, political parties may draw against the surplus left from preceding years, and each participating political party and its candidate for governor have the right to draw on the fund not more than \$600,000. The political parties and candidates for governor that avail themselves of the benefits of the electoral fund in an election year may incur additional campaign expenses up to a maximum of \$5 million. In general election year, political parties whose gubernatorial candidates opt for public funding share equally in additional funding (\$1.50 x total registered voters). In general election year, all political parties and independent candidates receive pro rata share of \$1.2 million provided for voter transportation (minimum \$25,000).
U.S. Virgin Islands

Source: Edward D. Feigenbaum, J.D. and James A. Palmer, J.D., INGroup, Noblesville, Indiana, March 2000; *Finance Law 2000: A Summary of State Campaign Finance Laws with Quick Reference Charts*.

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) And a separate designation of \$1, \$5, \$10, or \$25.

(c) Additional amounts may be donated.

(d) On intangibles tax return.

(e) Candidates must meet certain qualifications.

(f) Arizona's Clean Elections Act has been ruled unconstitutional; its provisions are not included here.

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*, 1998-99.

Note: This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referenda. Initiatives may propose constitutional amendments or develop state legislation and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a citizen petition. The indirect initiative must be submitted to the legislature for a decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition and prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot. Referendum refers to the process whereby a state law or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect. Three forms of referenda exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation

which has been 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 5.15 through 5.18 on State Initiatives, for more detail.

(d) See Tables 5.19 through 5.22 on State Referenda, for more detail.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

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. amd.	Statute	Const. amd.	Statute				Title	Summary		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	I	...	100	LG	SP	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	D	D	15% (g)	10% (g)	SS	ST	N	...	...	Y	...
Arkansas	D	D	10%	8%	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
California	D	D	...	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	\$200
Colorado	D	D	...	...	...	...	N	(h)	(h)	Y	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	D	...	...	...	SS	SP	N	P	P	Y	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	D	...	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
Illinois	D	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	I	...	5 (i)	...	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	N
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 (I)	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	(n)	(n)	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, 1998-99*.

Key:

... — Not applicable
D — Direct initiative
I — Indirect initiative
EV — Eligible voters
LG — Lieutenant Governor
SS — Secretary of State
SBE - State Board of Elections

(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.

Table 5.15**STATE INITIATIVES: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A PETITION - Continued**

(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.

(n) In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Supervisor of Elections is responsible.

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	...	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.	Y	SS	6 mos.	6 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.	N	SS	1 yr.	May, 1st. T
Tennessee
Texas
Utah	10% VG, 10% each from 20 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, 1998-99*.

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

T — Tuesday

(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. 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—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	Class D felony	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	Approx. 45 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	SS, local election officials	...	...	...	\$500, 90 days	BSC
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Circuit clerk	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Missouri	SS, local election authority	93 days	...	...	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	...	...	...	Class A misdemeanor	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, 1998-99*.

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	60	Y	N	Y	Y
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	...	GE	30 days	IM	30	Y (m)	N	Y (m)	Y
Montana .....	...	AG	GE	1-Jul	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	...	...	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	TB	TB	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 1998-99*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.
 LG — Lieutenant Governor.
 SS — Secretary of State.
 AG — Attorney General.
 P — Proponent.
 LC — Legislative Council.
 LSS — Legislative Legal Services.
 PR — Primary election.
 GE — General election.
 REG — Regular election.
 SP — Special election.
 TB — Title board.
 IM — Immediately.
 LS — Legislative session.
 Y — Yes.
 N — No.
 w/i — Within.
 BSC — Board of State Canvassers.
 SBE — State Board of Elections.
 (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.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

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	6% VG	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	N	...	SBE	Y	SS	SS	Y	N
Massachusetts*	Y	10	SS	SS	...	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan	Y	...	...	...	Y	P	P	Y	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	SS,AG	...	Y	N
Montana	Y	...	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska	Y	...	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%	(l)	Y	...	(h)	(h)	Y	N

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

EV — Eligible voters.

VG — Total votes cast for the position

VG — 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 referenda 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.

STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION - Continued

(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.

(l) In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Supervisor of Elections has responsibility.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

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% EV (d)	w/i 60 days after LS	...	SS	60 days
Illinois	10% EV	24 mos. prior to election	Y	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	...	Y	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	w/i 90 days after LS	N	SS	90 days
Montana	5% VG, 5% each from 1/3 ED	...	Y	SS	6 mos.
Nebraska	5% VG, 5% from 2/5 county	...	Y	SS	90 days
Nevada*	10% EV last GE	approx. 6 mos.	...	SS	120 prior to next GE
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	10% EV last GE, from 3/4 county	...	...	...	4 mos. prior to next GE
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina* .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	2% total population	90 days	...	SS	90 days after receiving
Ohio	6% VG, 3% each from 1/2 county	...	...	SS	90 days
Oklahoma	5% vh	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Oregon	4% VG	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	5% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	10% VG	...	Y	LG	60 days
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	4% VG	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
West Virginia* .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 county	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
U.S. Virgin Islands	10% EV,D	180	Y	SBE	60 days

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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.

(d) In Idaho, this figure includes 6% each from 22 counties.

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 D felony	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	SBE and election authorities	Approx. 45	...	...	...	SBE
Indiana* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	SS, registrars of voters	30	...	...	...	...
Maryland	County board of elections	20	...	...	Misdemeanor	SBE,SS
Massachusetts*	Local boards of registrars	...	...	...	\$1,000, 1 year	SS
Michigan	SS, local election officials	60	...	...	\$500, 90 days	BSC
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS, local election authorities	(n)	...	...	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County clerk, recorder	28	...	...	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	SS, 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	...	\$1,000, 6 months	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	55	...	...	\$500, 2 yrs.	LG
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	(j)	...	10 (k)	...	SS
West Virginia* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60	60	60	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
U.S. Virgin Islands	Supervisor of Elections	60	30	30	...	(l)

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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) 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) A petition that is not accepted may be appealed in 10 days.

(l) Legislature.

(m) Must be certified as sufficient or insufficient by the 13th Tuesday prior to the general election.

INITIATIVE/REFERENDUM/RECALL

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 .....	...	...	GE	30	...
Indiana* .....	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky* .....	...	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	...	PR, GE or SP more than 60 days after filing	30 days	...
Maryland	SS, AG	LSS	GE	30 days	3(e)
Massachusetts* .....	...	...	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	...
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	10 days	2 (e)
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS, AG	...	GE	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	(i)	(i)	GE	IM	7

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM - Continued

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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.

(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.

(i) In the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Supervisor of Elections has responsibility.

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 but judicial officers	(f)	6 mos./5 days legislators	6 mos.	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	(t)	(u)	(v)	25% VO in given jurisdiction	25% VO in given jurisdiction	(w)
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,LG,SS,AG,T	...	6 mos.	1 yr.	15% (n)	...	90 days
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time 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 1998-99*.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

All — All elective officials.

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

EVg — Number of eligible voters in the last general election for governor.

EV — Eligible voters.

VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

VP — Total votes cast for position of president in last presidential election.

IM — Immediately.

(a) An elective official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the recalled official's successor. An appointed official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the successor(s) of the elective officer(s) authorized to appoint an individual to the position.

(b) Signature requirements for recall of those other than state elective officials are based on votes in the jurisdiction to which the said official has been elected.

(c) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(d) Additional recall attempts can be made provided that the state treasury is reimbursed the cost of the previous recall attempt(s).

(e) Must wait until 6 months after the first recall attempt.

(f) If signatures are obtained at least equal in number to 50% of those voting in the last general election.

(g) Eligible voters for office at last general election to fill office.

(h) Must wait at least until 18 months after the first recall attempt.

(i) Basis for signatures 33 1/3% if over 1,000 EV; 40% if under EV.

(j) In Michigan, signatures dated more than 90 days prior to the filing deadline are ruled invalid.

(k) 15% EV for district or county officials, 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).

(t) An elected official sought to be recalled who is not recalled as the result of a recall election shall not again be subject to recall until after having served one year of a term calculated from the date of the recall election.

(u) The recall drive may not commence before the 50th day preceding the completion of the elected official's first year of the current term.

(v) No election to recall an elected official shall be held after the date occurring six months prior to the general election for that office, as appropriate, in the final year of the official's term.

(w) The maximum time allowed for petition circulation is 320 days for a governor or 160 days for other elected officials.

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	SS, county clerk	60	...	\$1,000/1 yr.	10	5	45-75 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	SS, local election officials (k)	...	...	\$500, 90 days	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	Recall elections official	...	...	Crime of the 4th degree	10	5	(u)	SP or GE	(v)
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	Supervisor of Elections	...	...	...	60	...	...	GE	7

Sources: State election administration offices, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

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, the registration status of each signer is 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.

(u) New Jersey Permanent Statutes, 19:27A-13, In the case of an office which is ordinarily filled at the general election, a recall election shall be held at the next general election occurring at least 55 days following the fifth business day after service of certification, unless it was indicated in the notice of intention to recall that the recall election shall be held at a special election in which case the recall election official shall order and fix the date for holding the recall election to be the next Tuesday occurring during the period beginning with the 55th day and ending on the 61st day following the fifth business day after service of the certification of the petition.

(v) New Jersey Permanent Statutes, 19:27A-16.

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
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@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/ Biennial
Arkansas	March	July	August	Sept/Dec	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
California	April/Nov	September	Sept/Nov	January 10	June 15	July	Biennial/Annual
Colorado	June	August 15	August/Sept	November 1	May	July	Annual/Annual
Connecticut	July	September	February	February	June/ May(a)	July	Annual/Biennial
Delaware	August	Oct/Nov	Oct/Nov	January	June 30	July	Annual/Annual
Florida	June	September	November (b)	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Georgia	June	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,
Kentucky	July	October	Nov/Dec	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	August	November	December	(d)	June/July	October	Annual/Annual
Minnesota	May/June	October 15	Sept/Dec	Nov/Jan (f)	May	July	Annual/Biennial
Mississippi	June	August	...	Nov/Jan (f)	...	July	Annual/Annual
Missouri	July	October	...	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual (g)
Montana(h)	Jan 31/Aug 1	May/Sept 1	May-June Sept-Oct	January	April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Nebraska	July	September	Jan/Feb	January	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Nevada	Jan/June	August	Sept/Dec	January	May	July	Biennial/Biennial
New Hampshire	August	October 1	November	February 15	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(i)
North Dakota	March	June/July	July/Oct	December	Jan/April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Ohio	July	Sept/Oct	Oct/Nov	February (j)	June	July	Annual/Biennial
Oklahoma	July	October	Oct/Dec	February (k)	May (l)	July	Annual/Annual
Oregon	Jan/July	September	Sept/Nov	January	Jan/June	July	Biennial/Biennial
Pennsylvania	August	October	Dec/Jan	February (m)	May/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	Feb 1 (n)	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	October	November	Nov/Dec	January	May	July	Annual(o)/Annual
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	15-May	September	(p)	December	March	July	Annual/Biennial
Puerto Rico	March	Sept/Dec	Aug/Sept Dec-Jan	February	June	July	Annual/Annual

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET

STATE BUDGETARY CALENDARS — Continued

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, October 1999.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Legislature adopts budget during June of odd years, May of even years.
(b) Agency hearings on legislative budget requests must be prior to the governor's recommendations. Historically these hearings occur in November. In his or her first year of office a new governor may request, subject to approval of the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that his or her recommended balanced budget be submitted at a later time prior to the governor's first session.

(c) Nineteen 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) The executive budget is submitted in January during the first year of a governor's term.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) The Constitution requires the preparation of a biennial budget, the General Assembly routinely conducts a short session for adjustments to the second year of the biennium.

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

(k) First Monday.

(l) Last Friday.

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

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

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

(p) 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
Alabama	State Finance Director	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	State Finance Director
Alaska	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget	Div. Of Legislative Audit	Director, Div. Of Finance, Dept. of Administration
Arizona	Director, Ofc. of Strategic Planning & Budgeting	Jt. Legislative Budget Cmte.	Assistant Director, Finance Div., Dept. of Administration
Arkansas	Administrator, Ofc. of Budget, Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Fiscal & Tax Research Services, Bur. Of Legislative Research	Director, Dept. of Finance & Administration
California	Director, Dept. of Finance	Ofc. Of the Legislative Analyst; Senate Cmte. On Budget & Fiscal Review; Assembly Cmte. On Appropriations	Director, Dept. of Finance
Colorado	Executive Director, Ofc. of State Planning & Budgeting, Ofc. of the Governor	Jt. Budget Cmte.	State Controller, Ofc. Of the State Controller, Support Services
Connecticut	Executive Budget Officer, Budget & Finance Div., Ofc. of Policy & Mgmt.	Ofc. of Fiscal Analysis	Senior Economic Advisor to the Governor, Ofc. Of Policy Management
Delaware	Director, Ofc. of the Budget	Legislative Info. Services; Ofc. Of the Controller General	Secretary, Dept. of Finance
Florida	Director, Ofc. of Planning & Budgeting, Executive Ofc. of the Governor	Fiscal Responsibility Council; Budget Cmte.	Director, Div. Of Finance, Dept. of Banking & Finance
Georgia	Director, Ofc. of Planning & Budget	Legislative Budget Ofc.	Treasurer, Ofc. Of Treasury & Fiscal Services
Hawaii	Director of Finance, Dept. of Budget and Finance	Ofc. Of the Legislative Auditor	Director of Finance, Dept. of Budget & Finance
Idaho	Administrator, Div. of Financial Mgmt., Ofc. of the Governor	Jt. Finance Appropriations Cmte.; Budget & Policy Analysis, Legislative Services Ofc.	Administrator, Div. Of Financial Mgmt., Ofc. Of the Governor
Illinois	Director, Bur. of the Budget, Ofc. of the Governor	Economic & Fiscal Comm.	Director, Bur. Of the Budget, Ofc. of the Governor
Indiana	Director, Budget Agcy.	Fiscal & Mgmt. Analysis Ofc., Legislative Services Agency	Director, Budget Agency
Iowa	Director, Dept. of Mgmt., Ofc. of the Governor	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Director, Dept. of Revenue & Finance; Director, Dept. of Mgmt.
Kansas	Director, Div. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Research Dept.	
Kentucky	State Budget Director, Governor's Ofc.	Ofc. Of Budget Review, Legislative Research Comm.	Secretary, Finance & Administration Cabinet
Louisiana	Budget Director, Div. of Admn., Ofc. of the Governor	State Fiscal Services; Legislative Fiscal Ofc.; Fiscal Div., House Legislative Services	Commissioner, Div. Of Administration
Maine	State Budget Officer, Bur. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn. & Financial Services	Ofc. Of Fiscal & Program Review, Legislative Council	Commissioner, Dept. of Adm. & Financial Services
Maryland	Secretary, Ofc. of the Secretary, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt.	Ofc. Of Policy Analysis, Dept. of Legislative Services	Secretary, Ofc. Of the Secretary, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt.
Massachusetts	Budget Director, Executive Ofc. for Admn. & Finance	Senate, House Ways & Means Cmtes.	Secretary, Executive Ofc. For Administration & Finance
Michigan	State Budget Director, Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget	Senate, House Fiscal Agencies	State Budget Director, Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget
Minnesota	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance	Senate, House Chief Fiscal Analysts	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance
Mississippi	Director, Ofc of Budget & Fund Mgmt., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Jt. Legislative Budget Ofc.	Director, Dept. of Finance & Administration
Missouri	Director, Div. of Budget & Planning, Ofc. of Admn.	Senate, House Appropriations Cmtes.; Budget Cmte.; Jt. Legislative Research Cmte., Oversight Div.	Commissioner, Administration, Ofc. Of Administration
Montana	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Program Planning	Legislative Fiscal Div.	Director, Ofc. Of Budget & Program Planning

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
Nebraska	Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Adm. Services	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	State Tax Commissioner, Dept. of Revenue; Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Adm. Services; Auditor of Public Accounts
Nevada	Director, Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Counsel Bur., Fiscal Analysis Div.	
New Hampshire	Commissioner, Commissioner's Ofc., Dept. of Adm. Services; Asst. Commissioner & Budget Officer, Budget Ofc., Adm. Services	Ofc. Of Legislative Budget Assistant	Commissioner, Commissioner's Ofc., Dept. of Adm. Services
New Jersey	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget; Dept. of Treasury	Assembly Majority Staff; Ofc. Of Legislative Services; Budget & Fiscal Analysis, Assembly and Senate Minority Staff; Central Staff, Revenue, Finance & Appropriations	Director, Ofc. Of Mgmt. & Budget, Dept. of Treasury
New Mexico	Director, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Jt. Legislative Finance Cmte.	Secretary, Finance & Administration
New York	Director, Div. of Budget, Executive Dept.	Ways & Means Cmte.	Comptroller
North Carolina	State Budget Officer, Ofc. of State Budget	Fiscal Research Div.	State Budget Officer, Ofc. Of the State Budget
North Dakota	Director, Budget Analyst, Ofc. Of Mgmt. & Budget	Legislative Council	Director, Ofc. Of Mgmt. & Budget,
Ohio	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Mgmt.	Legislative Budget Ofc.	Director, Ofc. Of Budget & Mgmt.
Oklahoma	Director, Ofc. of State Finance	Fiscal Div.; Senate Fiscal Staff Div.	Director, Ofc. Of State Finance
Oregon	Dpty. Director, Dept. of Adm. Services	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	Deputy Director, Dept. of Adm. Services
Pennsylvania	Cabinet Secretary, Ofc. Of the Budget, Budget Dept.	Appropriations Cmte.; Legislative Budget & Finance Comm.; Democratic Appropriations Cmte.	Cabinet Secretary, Ofc. Of the Budget, Budget Dept.
Rhode Island	Executive Director/State Budget Officer, State Budget Ofc., Dept. of Admn.	Senate Finance Cmte.	Executive Director/State Budget Officer, State Budget Ofc., Dept. of Administration
South Carolina	Director, Ofc. of State Budget, Budget & Control Bd.	Ways & Means Cmte.; Budget & Control Board; Finance Cmte.	Executive Director, Budget & Control Board
South Dakota	Commissioner, Bur. of Finance & Mgmt.	Fiscal Research & Budget Analysis, Legislative Research Council	Commissioner, Bur. Of Finance & Mgmt.
Tennessee	Assistant Commissioner, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Fiscal Review Cmte.	Commissioner, Finance & Administration
Texas	Director, Budget & Planning, Ofc. of the Governor	Legislative Budget Bd.	Comptroller, Comptroller of Public Accounts
Utah	Director, Ofc. Of Planning & Budget, Governor's Ofc.	Ofc. of Legislative Fiscal Analyst	Director, Div. Of Finance, Dept. of Adm. Services
Vermont	Commissioner, Agency of Admn., Dept. of Finance & Mgmt.	Jt. Fiscal Ofc.	Commissioner, Agency of Administration, Dept. of Finance & Mgmt.
Virginia	Director, Dept. of Planning & Budget	Senate Finance Cmte.; House Appropriations Cmte.	Secretary of Finance, Governor's Cabinet
Washington	Director, Ofc. of Financial Mgmt.	Legislative Transportation Cmte.; Senate Ways & Means Cmte.; House Appropriations Cmte.	Director, Ofc. Of Financial Mgmt.
West Virginia	Director, Budget Div., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Budget Div., Legislative Auditor's Ofc.; Jt. Standing Cmte. On Finance	Cabinet Secretary, Dept. of Administration
Wisconsin	Director, Div. Of Executive Budget & Finance, Dept. of Admn.	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Administrator, DOA/Div. Of Technical Mgmt.
Wyoming	Administrator, Budget Div.	Legislative Services Ofc.	State Auditor
Dist. of Columbia	Director, Dept. of Finance & Revenue	Budget Ofc.	Chief Financial Officer, Ofc. Of the Chief Financial Officer
American Samoa	Director, Program Planning & Budget	Legislative Financial Ofc.; Budget & Appropriations Cmte.	Treasurer, Dept. of the Treasury
Guam	Director, Bur. of Budget & Legislative Accounting Div.		Director, Dept. of Administration
No. Mariana Islands	Mgmt. Research Special Assistant for Mgmt. & Budget, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget, Ofc. of the Governor	Finance & Accounting Div.	Secretary of Finance, 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.	Secretary of Administration; Speaker's Ofc.	Director, Ofc. Of Budget & Mgmt.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget	Business & Financial Management, Legislature of U.S. Virgin Islands	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance

Sources: The Council of State Governments, *State Legislative Leadership, Committees and Staff: 1999* and *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function: 1999*.

BUDGET

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	Governor has line item veto	Can reduce budget without legislative approval	Restrictions on budget reductions	Votes required to pass revenue increase	Votes required to pass budget
Alabama	C,S	S	...	(a)	★	ATB	Majority	Majority
Alaska	S	S	S	★	...	...	Majority	Majority (c)
Arizona	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	...	...	2/3 elected	Majority
Arkansas	S	S	S	★	(d)	ATB	3/4 elected (b)	3/4 elected (oo)
California	C	...	S	★	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected (pp)
Colorado	C	C	C	★	★	...	Majority (e)	Majority elected
Connecticut	S	C,S	C	★	★	MR	Majority	Majority (f)
Delaware	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	...	★	3/5 elected	Majority
Florida	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★ (g)	MR	2/3 elected	Majority
Georgia	C	C	C	★	★	(h)	Majority	Majority
Hawaii	C,S	...	C,S	★	★ (i)	...	Majority (j)	Majority elected (qq)
Idaho .....	...	C (k)	...	★	★ (l)	★ (l)	Majority	Majority
Illinois	C,S	C	S	★ (m)	...	...	Majority	Majority elected (n)
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	Majority	Majority
Iowa	C,S	S	...	★	★	ATB	Majority	Majority
Kansas	S	C,S	...	★	...	ATB	Majority	Majority
Kentucky	C,S	C,S	C,S	...	...	...	2/5 elected	Majority elected
Louisiana	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority
Maine	C,S	C	C,S	★	★	ATB	Majority	Majority (rr)
Maryland	C	C	(o)	...	★(p)	★(q)	Majority	Majority elected
Massachusetts	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★	...	Majority	Majority (s)
Michigan	C,S	C	C,S	...	...	(t)	Majority	Majority
Minnesota	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★	MR	Majority	Majority elected
Mississippi	S	S	...	★	★	ATB	3/5 elected	Majority elected (ss)
Missouri	C	...	C	★	★	...	Majority	Majority elected
Montana	S	C	...	★	★	MR(u)	Majority	Majority
Nebraska	C	S	...	...	...	★	Majority	Majority elected (tt)
Nevada	S	C	C	...	★	MR	3/5 elected	Majority
New Hampshire	S	...	...	...	...	...	Majority	Majority
New Jersey	C	C	C	★	★	...	Majority	Majority
New Mexico	C	C	C	★	...	...	Majority	Majority
New York	C	...	(v)	★ (w)	★ (x)	(x)	Majority	Majority
North Carolina	C,S	S	...	...	★ (z)	...	Majority	Majority
North Dakota	C	C	C	★	★	ATB	Majority	Majority (uu)
Ohio	C	C	C	★ (aa)	★	...	Majority	Majority
Oklahoma	S	C (bb)	C (bb)	★	★ (cc)	★	3/4 elected	Majority elected
Oregon	C	C	C	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority
Pennsylvania	C,S	...	C,S	★	★ (dd)	...	Majority elected	Majority elected
Rhode Island	C	C	S	...	★	★	Majority	2/3 elected
South Carolina	C	C	C	★	★ (ee)	★	Majority	Majority
South Dakota	C	C	C	★	...	★	2/3 elected	Majority elected (vv)
Tennessee	C	C	C	★	...	...	Majority	Majority
Texas .....	...	C,S	C	★	★	...	Majority	Majority
Utah	S	C,S	(ff)	★	★	ATB (gg)	Majority	Majority elected
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	★ (hh)	★ (hh)	Majority	Majority
Virginia	(ii)	...	C (ii)	★(jj)	★ (nn)	MR	Majority (ll)	Majority elected
Washington	S	...	...	...	★	ATB	Majority	Majority
West Virginia .....	...	C	C	★	★ (mm)	★ (mm)	Majority	Majority elected
Wisconsin	C	C	C,S	★	★ (nn)	...	Majority	Majority
Wyoming	C	C	...	★	★	...	Majority	Majority
Puerto Rico	C	C	C	★	★	...	Majority	Majority

Sources: The Council of State Governments, the National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budgetary Processes in the States, 1999*, and the National Conference of State Legislatures.

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) For revenue and appropriation bills. Joint session.

(c) A simple majority is required to pass the budget. In Alaska, a simple majority is required for most annual appropriations, but if expenditures are expected to exceed the appropriation level in the prior year's budget and a withdrawal from the budget reserve fund is needed to make up the difference, a three-fourths vote is required. Since the provision became effective in 1991, the supermajority has been necessary for few appropriation items in each budget.

STATE BALANCED BUDGETS - Continued

(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) Appropriations require a simple majority of members elected, unless the general fund expenditure ceiling is exceeded. In that case, the Legislature must obtain a three-fifths majority.

(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 and 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) The constitution requires that the legislature pass a balanced budget. 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) has 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) A majority vote is required to pass the budget until June 1. After that date, the required vote increases to three-fifths majority.

(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, two-thirds of elected members in each chamber can vote to override the gubernatorial veto.

(z) Except for certain block grants. The Governor is required to maintain a balanced budget for the fiscal period and has the authority through the Constitution and General Statutes to make reductions to insure there is no overdraft or deficit.

(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) Statutorily required to include requests from legislature, courts and other elected officials.

(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.

(mm) The governor can reduce expenditures but not appropriations. Public education has priority.

(nn) Cannot reduce appropriations, but can withhold allotments.

(oo) A majority vote is required for education and highways; a three-fourths vote of the elected members is required on all others.

(pp) A two-thirds majority is required for appropriations from the general fund, except for public school appropriations, which require a simple majority.

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

(rr) For emergency enactment, a two-thirds vote is required.

(ss) A majority is required to pass the agency appropriations bill, unless a bill is considered a donation (e.g., a donation to the Mississippi Burn Center). In this case, Joint Rule 66 requires a two-thirds vote of the elected members.

(tt) Main budget bills typically have the "e" (emergency) clause attached, thus requiring a two-thirds vote. The "e" clause is necessary for the budget to be operative by the beginning of the fiscal year.

(uu) Emergency measures and measures that amend a statute that has been referred or enacted through an initiated measure within the last seven years must pass both houses by a two-thirds majority.

(vv) A two-thirds majority is required for individual spending bills.

BUDGET

Table 6.4
REVENUE ESTIMATING PRACTICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Primary authority for revenue estimate</i>	<i>Estimates bind the budget</i>	<i>Frequency of estimates updates</i>	<i>Multi-year forecasting</i>	<i>Economic Advisory Boards</i>
Alabama	I	...	Annual	CY + 1	Executive Budget Office
Alaska	AO	...	Semi-annual (a)	CY	Office of Management & Budget, Dept. of Revenue, Dept. of Labor
Arizona .....	...	...	Annual	CY	Office of Strategic Planning & Budgeting
Arkansas	I	★	Annual	CY	Fiscal Officer; Budget Office; Economic Analysis; Tax Research
California	I	...	Semi-annual	CY	Dept. of Finance
Colorado	S	...	Quarterly	CY	Governor's Revenue Estimating Advisory Committee
Connecticut	S	...	Monthly	CY + 3	Office of Policy & Management
Delaware	EO	★	Quarterly, Monthly (b)	CY + 5	Economic and Financial Advisory Council
Florida	S	★	Semi-annual	CY	Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference
Georgia .....	...	★	Annual	CY + 1	Office of Planning & Budget
Hawaii .....	...	★(c)	Quarterly	CY + 4	Council on Revenues; State Economist
Idaho .....	...	...	Semi-annual	CY	Division of Financial Management
Illinois .....	...	...	Annual	CY + 1	Budget Agency
Indiana	EO	★	Annual	FY	Budget Agency
Iowa .....	...	★	Quarterly	CY + 4	Dept. of Management
Kansas	I	...	Semi-annual	CY + 3	Budget Office; Revenue Dept.; Legislative Research Dept.
Kentucky .....	...	★	Biennial	CY + 4	Finance Secretary, Legislative Research Commission
Louisiana	C.S	★	Quarterly	CY + 4	Governor, Legislature, Revenue Estimating Conference
Maine .....	...	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	State Budget Officer;
Maryland	I	...	Annual (d)	CY + 3	Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission Expenditures- Dept. of Budget and Management; Revenues-board of Revenue Estimates
Massachusetts	I	★	Quarterly (e)	CY + 1	Revenue Dept./ Budget Bureau
Michigan .....	...	★	Semi-annual	CY + 1	Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis- Dept. of Treasury
Minnesota	EO	★	Semi-annual (f)	CY + 4	Dept. of Finance
Mississippi	S	★	...	CY	Office of Budget & Fund Management
Missouri .....	...	...	Annual	CY + 4	Budget Office
Montana .....	...	...	Biennially	CY	Contract with forecasting firm- Wharton Economic Forecasting Assoc.
Nebraska	S	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Revenue Dept. and Economic Forecasting Advisory Board
Nevada	S	★	Biennially	CY + 4-10	Economic Forum
New Hampshire .....	...	★	Annual	CY	Budget Office & Dept. of Revenue Administration
New Jersey	S	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	Council of Economic Advisors
New Mexico	S	...	Annual	CY	Economic Analysis Bureau; Dept. of Finance & Administration
New York .....	...	★	Quarterly	CY + 2	Division of the Budget
North Carolina .....	...	★	Annual	CY + 4	Office of State Budget & Management
North Dakota	EO	★	Biennially	CY	OMB contracts with econometrics forecasting firm
Ohio	I	...	Biennially/Monthly (g)	CY	Office of Budget & Management
Oklahoma .....	...	★	Semi-annual (h)	CY + 2	Oklahoma Tax Commission; Office of State Finance
Oregon	EO	★	Quarterly	CY + 2	Office of Economic Analysis within Dept. of Administrative Services
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	Annual (i)	CY + 4	Budget Office & Revenue Dept.
Rhode Island .....	...	★	Quarterly (j)	CY + 4	Revenue Estimating Conference
South Carolina	S, Proviso	...	Semi-annual	CY	Board of Economic Advisors
South Dakota	EO	★	Annual	CY + 3	Bureau of Finance & Management
Tennessee	S	...	Semi-annual	CY	Center of Business & Economic Research- Univ. of Tennessee
Texas .....	...	★	Biennially	CY	Comptroller's Office
Utah	S	★	Annual	CY + 5	Office of Planning & Budget & Tax Commission
Vermont	I	...	Semi-annual	CY	Dept. of Finance & Management
Virginia	S	★	Semi-annual	CY + 4	Dept. of Taxation
Washington	EO	...	Quarterly	CY + 8	Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
West Virginia .....	...	★	Monthly	CY + 4	Dept. of Tax & Revenue
Wisconsin .....	...	...	Annual	CY	Dept. of Revenue
Wyoming	S	...	...	CY	Economic Analysis Division
Dist. of Columbia*	E	★	Three times a year	CY + 5	(k)
American Samoa*	E	★	Semi-annual	CY + 2	...
Puerto Rico	EO	★	Annual	CY	Planning Board; Government Development Bank

See footnotes at end of table.

REVENUE ESTIMATING PRACTICES

Source: The National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States, October 1999*, except where noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

Key:

★ — Yes.

... — No.

S- Statutory

C- Constitutional

EO- Executive Order

I- Informal

AO- Administrative Order

CY — Current year

FY - Fiscal year

(a) Revenue estimates must be published annually but traditionally are published semi-annually.

(b) Statutes require that estimates "shall be considered."

(c) Quarterly estimates are done for Sept., Dec., and May; monthly estimates are done for April, May and June.

(d) The statute requires the Board of Revenue Estimates to provide the governor with an annual estimate. In practice, the official estimate is provided in December and updated in March. Informal estimates are provided throughout the year.

(e) Dept. of Revenue publishes estimates 3 times a year. Secretary for Administration and Finance and the legislature agree on revenue estimates in the spring for the fiscal year beginning in July.

(f) Five-year revenue estimates are formally published twice a year in November and February.

(g) The governor must publish revenue estimates in the biennial executive budget submitted to the general assembly. A monthly financial report prepared for the governor by the Office of Budget and Management contains revenue estimates for the current fiscal year and reflects any revisions to those estimates made during the fiscal year.

(h) Revenue estimates are made by various agencies. The State Finance Office reviews, consolidates and presents the estimates to the State Equalization Board late in December and again in mid-February. The Board certifies an official estimate that is only revised if laws affecting it are passed by the general assembly.

(i) Revenue estimates are updated when new legislation affects current year revenues.

(j) Per state statute, a Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference must be held within the first ten days of November and May.

(k) 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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Certificates of deposits (in state)</i>	<i>Certificates of deposits (nationally)</i>	<i>Other time deposits</i>	<i>Bankers acceptance</i>	<i>Commercial paper</i>	<i>Corporate notes/bonds</i>	<i>Mutuals</i>	<i>State and local government obligations</i>	<i>U.S. Treasury obligations</i>	<i>U.S. agency obligations</i>	<i>Eurodollars (CDs or TDs)</i>	<i>Repurchase agreements</i>
South Dakota	★ (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							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	Selection of depository made by	Procedure used	Method for determining compensation	
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	Treasurer (k)	CMB	Account analysis	(l)
New York .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	100
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis, annual negotiation	100
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State Constitution	(m)	State Constitution	...
Ohio	★ (n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Board	CMB, FS	Account analysis	100
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	110
Oregon .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Negotiation	25
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Board	CMB	Account analysis	120
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	0
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB	Account analysis	100
South Dakota	(p)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CB, FS (q)	Competitive bid	110
Tennessee .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CMB/FS	Account analysis, Competitive bid	105
Texas .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Board	CMB, FS	Account analysis	105 (r)
Utah	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	FS	Competitive bid	102
Virginia	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	50-100 (s)
Washington	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Treasurer, state agencies	CMB, FS	Account analysis, competitive bid annual negotiation	10
West Virginia* .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	Board	CB,FS	Competitive bid, account analysis	88.6
Wisconsin .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Board	FS	Account analysis	N.A.
Wyoming .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	FS	Account analysis, competitive bid	100
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer	CMB	Competitive bid	102
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	Treasurer	CMB, FS	Account analysis	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.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 6.8
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1997
(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	\$1,039,423	\$814,382	\$7,337	\$217,703	\$893,827	\$788,176	\$10,479	\$95,172	\$455,697	\$1,784,947
Alabama	14,008	11,487	139	2,382	12,945	11,669	142	1,134	3,780	21,639
Alaska	9,439	7,425	21	1,993	5,722	5,160	24	539	3,291	34,320
Arizona	13,692	11,499	25	2,168	12,419	11,266	28	1,124	2,742	25,615
Arkansas	8,844	7,290	0	1,554	7,685	7,103	0	582	2,248	11,899
California	131,349	103,929	151	27,269	117,643	102,853	74	14,716	45,337	226,142
Colorado	12,780	9,945	0	2,835	10,861	9,381	5	1,475	3,402	23,591
Connecticut	14,520	13,015	22	1,483	13,826	11,952	217	1,657	17,051	22,887
Delaware	4,211	3,469	8	733	3,404	3,098	39	266	3,434	7,510
Florida	41,432	34,281	5	7,146	37,464	34,658	80	2,726	16,022	65,401
Georgia	24,028	19,714	0	4,315	21,975	20,448	0	1,527	6,186	36,320
Hawaii	6,701	5,527	0	1,174	6,093	5,421	0	672	5,253	10,843
Idaho	4,289	3,402	48	839	3,674	3,251	39	385	1,598	7,294
Illinois	39,038	32,068	0	6,970	35,302	31,266	0	4,036	23,801	59,776
Indiana	17,537	15,992	0	1,545	16,370	15,400	0	970	6,140	23,269
Iowa	9,509	8,360	90	1,059	9,348	8,622	62	664	2,014	18,889
Kansas	7,950	7,264	0	685	7,496	6,875	0	621	1,211	8,826
Kentucky	15,033	12,431	0	2,601	12,949	11,634	9	1,306	7,120	24,059
Louisiana	15,929	13,529	4	2,396	14,286	12,790	3	1,493	7,030	26,722
Maine	5,215	4,059	70	1,086	4,441	3,961	47	433	3,203	6,400
Maryland	20,128	14,800	92	5,236	16,200	14,002	358	1,840	9,873	40,443
Massachusetts	26,538	23,811	69	2,658	25,791	23,589	95	2,106	29,386	35,435
Michigan	45,509	33,857	483	11,169	36,092	32,546	374	3,172	14,431	60,166
Minnesota	22,882	17,207	0	5,674	18,443	16,796	0	1,647	4,862	36,925
Mississippi	9,400	7,895	142	1,363	9,006	8,014	114	877	2,455	14,574
Missouri	16,601	13,774	0	2,827	14,230	13,082	0	1,148	7,579	32,267
Montana	3,524	2,879	33	612	3,204	2,826	29	349	2,056	6,727
Nebraska	5,537	4,740	0	797	4,802	4,548	0	254	1,494	6,895
Nevada	6,494	4,386	26	2,082	5,130	4,328	46	755	2,769	12,360
New Hampshire	3,561	2,796	240	525	3,324	2,891	209	223	5,848	9,090
New Jersey	36,087	26,963	469	8,655	29,430	23,053	1,562	4,815	26,591	63,138
New Mexico	8,188	6,963	0	1,225	7,059	6,486	0	572	2,458	18,665
New York	95,442	75,383	2,176	17,884	83,243	70,017	4,299	8,927	74,078	153,766
North Carolina	25,527	21,696	0	3,831	22,864	20,955	0	1,910	5,677	42,723
North Dakota	2,818	2,427	0	391	2,426	2,222	0	204	900	4,562
Ohio	45,250	30,792	389	14,069	37,407	30,705	263	6,439	13,437	113,511
Oklahoma	11,328	8,704	267	2,356	9,593	8,286	252	1,055	3,795	16,869
Oregon	15,004	11,286	191	3,528	12,388	10,367	116	1,905	5,841	24,103
Pennsylvania	49,318	35,212	733	13,372	39,296	33,709	677	4,911	15,368	77,929
Rhode Island	4,229	3,501	9	719	4,002	3,373	37	593	5,302	9,587
South Carolina	13,805	10,750	700	2,355	12,847	11,127	640	1,080	5,350	20,140
South Dakota	2,316	1,920	0	395	2,070	1,947	0	123	1,841	5,697
Tennessee	15,696	13,366	0	2,330	14,284	13,304	4	976	3,315	22,632
Texas	63,864	45,546	0	18,318	48,887	44,124	0	4,763	12,462	121,587
Utah	7,724	5,903	96	1,725	6,818	6,285	72	461	2,451	12,538
Vermont	2,370	2,053	27	290	2,123	1,971	28	125	2,037	3,672
Virginia	24,322	18,089	258	5,975	19,287	17,807	231	1,249	9,941	42,855
Washington	26,841	18,213	271	8,358	22,207	18,803	230	3,174	9,493	47,230
West Virginia	7,467	6,038	47	1,381	7,145	6,099	44	1,003	3,040	7,478
Wisconsin	23,592	16,649	0	6,943	18,200	16,229	0	1,971	9,832	53,026
Wyoming	2,559	2,095	36	427	2,127	1,877	31	219	872	6,955

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 6.9
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 1998
(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	\$1,095,862	\$864,863	\$7,687	\$223,311	\$930,037	\$827,654	\$11,185	\$63,087	\$483,117	\$2,061,508
Alabama	14,844	12,433	142	2,269	137,288	12,476	146	919	4,167	23,466
Alaska	9,039	7,973	22	1,044	58,038	5,230	25	438	3,800	41,008
Arizona	16,582	11,812	21	4,748	13,328	12,070	27	924	2,807	31,571
Arkansas	9,487	7,724	0	1,763	8,104	7,572	0	349	2,384	13,344
California	144,985	111,088	160	33,738	120,330	106,681	85	8,582	50,251	269,125
Colorado	13,514	10,953	0	2,561	11,278	10,105	5	1,000	3,637	25,068
Connecticut	16,520	14,452	24	2,045	14,516	12,681	200	1,131	17,727	26,339
Delaware	4,594	3,883	9	702	3,465	3,203	43	153	3,770	9,544
Florida	51,752	36,780	5	14,966	39,214	36,662	69	1,739	16,969	77,359
Georgia	25,707	20,165	0	5,542	21,735	20,281	0	1,206	6,040	51,019
Hawaii	6,761	5,474	0	1,287	5,860	5,261	0	452	5,710	11,719
Idaho	4,705	3,592	50	1,063	3,786	3,377	40	207	1,883	9,829
Illinois	40,460	33,787	0	6,674	35,685	32,005	0	2,593	25,314	66,723
Indiana	18,508	17,113	0	1,395	17,223	16,278	0	747	6,704	26,047
Iowa	10,029	8,821	94	1,114	9,729	9,030	65	481	2,029	22,073
Kansas	8,444	7,785	0	659	7,681	7,040	0	508	1,411	10,057
Kentucky	15,989	12,969	0	3,020	13,541	12,284	8	882	6,814	28,007
Louisiana	17,605	13,649	6	3,950	14,919	13,423	3	1,343	7,093	29,631
Maine	5,690	4,567	71	1,052	4,606	4,173	48	300	3,474	6,704
Maryland	20,559	15,589	95	4,875	16,578	14,481	368	1,077	10,536	42,235
Massachusetts	28,235	25,801	76	2,357	27,194	25,153	110	1,214	32,833	46,252
Michigan	40,069	36,084	514	3,471	37,410	34,066	395	2,082	16,147	66,027
Minnesota	24,509	17,856	0	6,653	18,418	16,662	0	1,341	5,333	44,816
Mississippi	10,611	1,400	148	2,063	9,336	8,526	119	590	2,674	16,484
Missouri	19,021	14,884	0	4,137	15,313	14,191	0	849	8,091	35,726
Montana	3,626	2,980	34	611	3,262	2,890	30	222	2,259	7,240
Nebraska	5,636	4,829	0	806	4,754	4,565	0	148	1,908	8,301
Nevada	7,320	4,615	27	2,679	5,398	4,696	83	357	2,881	14,245
New Hampshire	4,010	2,968	255	788	3,477	3,039	220	161	5,367	8,522
New Jersey	37,007	28,357	4,709	8,180	31,702	25,974	1,414	2,820	27,214	68,959
New Mexico	9,059	7,127	0	1,932	7,540	6,944	0	523	2,572	23,850
New York	96,131	80,720	2,279	13,133	87,338	73,869	4,954	5,474	73,254	168,410
North Carolina	33,327	23,950	0	9,377	24,605	22,671	0	1,565	6,877	59,153
North Dakota	3,128	2,533	0	595	2,527	2,327	0	79	857	5,321
Ohio	48,133	32,300	429	15,404	39,209	31,943	262	4,823	14,183	123,272
Oklahoma	12,186	9,411	274	2,501	9,953	8,693	255	794	3,951	18,712
Oregon	15,688	11,273	201	4,215	13,466	10,967	123	1,628	5,729	26,707
Pennsylvania	48,503	36,833	776	10,894	40,804	35,603	717	2,921	16,394	86,783
Rhode Island	4,438	3,781	10	646	3,964	3,413	38	264	5,352	9,787
South Carolina	15,203	11,415	728	3,060	13,575	11,846	659	821	5,191	22,234
South Dakota	2,874	2,098	0	776	2,245	2,120	0	107	2,068	6,342
Tennessee	16,675	14,086	0	2,589	14,775	13,875	4	600	3,192	25,329
Texas	57,807	48,066	0	9,741	51,065	46,405	0	3,822	14,408	145,605
Utah	8,762	6,627	103	2,032	7,470	6,927	77	309	3,435	14,363
Vermont	2,373	2,196	28	148	2,295	2,154	30	69	2,110	4,276
Virginia	25,918	19,268	259	6,392	20,529	19,037	242	1,079	10,828	48,807
Washington	27,980	19,079	295	8,606	22,880	19,671	243	1,265	10,289	54,731
West Virginia	7,808	6,206	47	1,556	7,149	6,210	44	347	3,433	8,203
Wisconsin	21,395	18,169	0	3,226	19,101	16,980	0	1,656	10,721	64,258
Wyoming	2,653	2,337	39	278	2,172	1,920	34	125	1,043	7,915

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 6.10

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1995-1997

<i>Item</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Per capita 1997</i>	<i>Per capita 1996</i>	<i>Per capita 1995</i>	<i>Percent change 1996 to 1997</i>	<i>Percent change 1995 to 1996</i>
Population (in thousands)	267,107,000	264,740,570	262,201,000					
Revenue total	\$1,039,422,594	\$967,005,172	\$903,755,501	\$3,891.41	\$3,652.65	\$3,446.80	7.5	7.0
General revenue	814,382,150	770,713,150	739,015,866	3,048.90	2911.20	2818.51	5.7	4.3
Taxes	443,335,463	418,970,791	399,147,521	1,659.77	1582.57	1522.30	5.8	5.0
Intergovernmental revenue	230,592,191	221,469,370	215,558,360	863.30	836.55	822.11	4.1	2.7
From Federal Government	215,420,924	208,099,676	202,485,216	806.50	786.05	772.25	3.5	2.8
Public welfare	123,087,017	118,153,874	114,944,717	460.82	446.30	438.38	4.2	2.8
Education	33,663,410	34,054,557	31,943,573	126.03	128.63	121.83	-1.1	6.6
Highways	19,346,121	18,809,418	19,418,924	72.43	71.05	74.06	2.9	-3.1
Employment security								
administration	3,656,898	3,787,030	3,972,476	13.69	14.30	15.15	-3.4	-4.7
Other	35,667,478	33,294,797	32,205,526	133.53	125.76	122.83	7.1	3.4
From local government	15,171,267	13,369,694	13,073,144	56.80	50.50	49.86	13.5	2.3
Charges and miscellaneous								
revenue	140,454,496	130,272,989	124,309,985	525.84	492.08	474.10	7.8	4.8
Liquor stores revenue	3,291,509	3,159,573	3,073,404	12.32	11.93	11.72	4.2	2.8
Utility revenue	4,045,724	3,919,223	3,845,228	15.15	14.80	14.67	3.2	1.9
Insurance trust revenue	217,703,211	189,213,226	157,821,003	815.04	714.71	601.91	15.1	19.9
Employee retirement	168,184,443	33,684,503	37,040,879	629.65	127.24	141.27	399.3	-9.1
Unemployment compensation ..	34,881,959	139,316,425	104,450,918	130.59	526.24	398.36	-75.0	33.4
Other	14,636,809	16,212,298	16,329,206	54.80	61.24	62.28	-9.7	-0.7
Expenditure and debt								
redemption	935,207,917	902,353,282	874,365,113	3,501.25	3408.44	3334.71	3.6	3.2
Debt redemption	41,381,094	42,394,650	37,471,443	154.92	160.14	142.91	-2.4	13.1
Expenditure total	893,826,823	859,958,632	836,893,670	3,346.32	3248.31	3191.80	3.9	2.8
General expenditure	788,175,737	755,276,699	724,564,751	2,950.79	2852.89	2763.39	4.4	4.2
Education	275,820,952	263,519,202	249,670,340	1,032.62	995.39	952.21	4.7	5.5
Intergovernmental								
expenditure	164,147,715	156,954,115	148,160,436	614.54	592.86	565.06	4.6	5.9
State institutions of higher								
education	96,881,264	92,976,045	89,458,449	362.71	351.20	341.18	4.2	3.9
Other education	178,939,688	170,543,157	160,211,891	669.92	644.19	611.03	4.9	6.4
Public welfare	203,204,283	195,730,925	194,786,516	760.76	739.33	742.89	3.8	0.5
Intergovernmental								
expenditure	35,754,024	35,053,889	34,365,957	133.86	132.41	131.07	2.0	2.0
Cash assistance, categorical ..								
program	33,997,491	34,998,902	36,034,099	127.28	132.20	137.43	-2.9	-2.9
Cash assistance, other	1,959,671	2,213,536	2,375,958	7.34	8.36	9.06	-11.5	-6.8
Other public welfare	167,247,121	158,518,487	156,376,459	626.14	598.77	596.40	5.5	1.4
Highways	60,203,916	58,254,885	57,374,450	225.39	220.05	218.82	3.3	1.5
Intergovernmental								
expenditure	11,431,270	10,707,338	10,481,616	42.80	40.44	39.98	6.8	2.2
Regular state highway								
facilities	56,658,718	54,955,528	54,028,210	212.12	207.58	206.06	3.1	1.7
State toll highways/facilities ..	3,545,198	3,299,357	3,346,240	13.27	12.46	12.76	7.5	-1.4
Health and hospitals	63,192,929	62,033,317	60,003,203	236.58	234.32	228.84	1.9	3.4
State hospitals and institutions ..								
for handicapped	28,798,274	29,063,252	28,882,739	107.82	109.78	110.15	-0.9	0.6
Other	34,394,655	32,970,065	31,120,464	128.77	124.54	118.69	4.3	5.9
Natural resources	12,908,623	12,861,853	12,533,912	48.33	48.58	47.80	0.4	2.6
Corrections	29,042,709	27,324,135	26,069,038	108.73	103.21	99.42	6.3	4.8
Financial administration	13,697,685	12,493,783	12,761,394	51.28	47.19	48.67	9.6	-2.1
Employment security								
administration	3,995,714	3,917,577	3,932,011	14.96	14.80	15.00	2.0	-0.4
Police protection	7,500,993	7,173,419	6,451,364	28.08	27.10	24.60	4.6	11.2
Interest on general debt	26,310,095	25,402,062	24,485,426	98.50	95.95	93.38	3.6	3.7
Veterans' services	241,120	225,645	206,109	0.90	0.85	0.79	6.9	9.5
Utility expenditure	7,782,506	8,043,307	7,585,965	29.14	30.38	28.93	-3.2	6.0
Insurance trust expenditure	95,171,612	94,045,406	93,281,908	356.31	355.24	355.76	1.2	0.8
Employee retirement	56,570,417	53,082,851	47,541,349	211.79	200.51	181.32	6.6	11.7
Unemployment compensation ..	27,475,379	29,337,402	35,032,015	102.86	110.82	133.61	-6.3	-16.3
Other	11,125,816	11,625,153	10,708,544	41.65	43.91	40.84	-4.3	8.6
Total expenditure by character and object	893,826,823	859,958,632	836,893,670	3,346.32	3248.31	3191.80	3.9	2.8
Direct expenditure	629,619,614	607,856,174	595,915,542	2,357.18	2296.05	2272.74	3.6	2.0
Current operation	425,898,730	405,415,661	396,035,029	1,594.49	1531.37	1510.43	5.1	2.4
Capital outlay	59,657,707	58,915,152	57,828,938	223.35	222.54	220.55	1.3	1.9
Construction	46,991,379	46,924,479	46,113,125	175.93	177.25	175.87	0.1	1.8
Other capital outlay								
structures	12,666,328			47.42				

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1995-1997 - Continued

<i>Item</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>Per capita 1997</i>	<i>Per capita 1996</i>	<i>Per capita 1995</i>	<i>Percent change 1996 to 1997</i>	<i>Percent change 1995 to 1996</i>
Revenue total	\$1,039,422,594	\$967,005,172	\$903,755,501	\$3,891.41	\$3,652.65	\$3,446.80	7.5	7.0
Assistance and subsidies	21,866,744	23,312,951	23,511,134	81.87	88.06	89.67	-6.2	-0.8
Interest on debt	27,024,821	26,167,004	25,258,533	101.18	98.84	96.33	3.3	3.6
Insurance benefits and								
repayments	95,171,612	94,045,406	93,281,908	356.31	355.24	355.76	1.2	0.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	264,207,209	252,102,458	240,978,128	989.14	952.26	919.06	4.8	4.6
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year	1,784,947,182	1,558,248,670	1,388,001,038	6,682.52	5885.95	5293.65	14.5	12.3
Insurance trust	1,288,725,273	1,103,605,750	962,445,729	4,824.75	4168.63	3670.64	16.8	14.7
Unemployment fund balance	40,025,974	36,868,099	36,736,602	149.85	139.26	140.11	8.6	0.4
Debt offsets	231,162,757	226,280,807	215,791,447	865.43	854.73	823.00	2.2	4.9

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

Table 6.11
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1997
(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	\$814,382,150	\$443,335,463	\$215,737,108	\$147,068,715	\$27,131,805	\$28,216,617	\$12,965,303	\$144,668,011	\$30,661,951	\$230,592,191	\$140,454,496
Alabama	11,487,011	5,484,161	2,866,477	1,505,713	472,814	424,165	170,633	1,687,599	226,616	3,553,541	2,449,309
Alaska	7,424,923	1,619,110	96,014	0	35,578	77,924	28,827	0	331,337	1,042,225	4,763,588
Arizona	11,499,078	6,833,806	3,803,450	2,855,234	504,906	437,200	323,079	1,668,414	600,890	3,237,414	1,427,858
Arkansas	7,290,031	3,776,600	2,017,650	1,429,445	351,525	221,790	97,100	1,246,600	229,982	2,264,482	1,248,949
California	103,929,227	61,666,886	25,222,055	19,973,609	2,822,335	2,962,520	1,510,949	23,272,871	5,803,652	30,345,109	11,917,232
Colorado	9,944,905	5,290,131	2,178,700	1,412,903	490,847	261,406	139,184	2,560,337	224,275	2,595,939	2,058,835
Connecticut	13,014,623	8,145,787	4,164,892	2,598,337	544,005	341,262	210,777	2,807,391	530,430	2,943,626	1,925,210
Delaware	3,469,482	1,743,234	253,405	0	102,388	578,563	27,602	663,111	172,562	672,129	1,054,119
Florida	34,280,835	21,080,120	16,081,231	12,068,290	1,480,898	1,370,177	809,031	0	1,232,731	8,297,195	4,903,520
Georgia	19,713,921	10,897,538	4,905,464	3,915,761	553,026	405,025	202,056	4,741,200	726,321	6,007,066	2,809,317
Hawaii	5,526,957	3,087,946	1,925,971	1,457,274	75,143	89,876	61,447	976,579	67,570	1,302,690	1,136,321
Idaho	3,401,841	1,960,505	923,985	622,192	211,528	147,586	45,651	711,657	138,277	849,475	591,861
Illinois	32,068,167	18,544,570	8,796,140	5,295,943	1,221,422	1,215,100	769,224	6,286,770	1,803,931	8,713,602	4,809,995
Indiana	15,991,546	9,100,842	4,131,854	3,042,874	617,109	193,720	115,619	3,750,826	904,265	3,859,176	3,031,528
Iowa	8,360,300	4,686,244	2,228,431	1,500,162	385,652	421,385	262,488	1,719,566	221,041	2,007,968	1,666,088
Kansas	7,264,375	4,229,721	2,007,052	1,475,825	302,657	211,755	128,781	1,512,816	291,080	1,839,813	1,194,841
Kentucky	12,431,136	6,818,992	3,194,113	1,882,682	406,573	427,137	152,787	2,205,023	292,753	3,463,950	2,148,194
Louisiana	13,529,327	5,646,255	2,759,050	1,828,434	494,604	435,603	96,045	1,560,048	380,155	4,329,084	3,553,988
Maine	4,059,117	2,019,491	964,667	683,152	155,917	117,339	56,078	771,810	97,146	1,299,070	740,556
Maryland	14,799,832	8,604,406	3,695,153	2,095,319	613,840	349,632	190,265	3,768,560	343,499	3,411,382	2,784,044
Massachusetts	23,810,978	13,305,471	4,217,418	2,876,066	602,840	431,012	244,911	7,181,821	1,213,366	5,808,872	4,696,635
Michigan	33,857,435	19,855,941	8,871,817	7,132,110	840,977	1,016,050	652,888	5,930,404	2,228,753	8,267,080	5,734,414
Minnesota	17,207,455	11,223,269	4,775,726	3,114,600	539,399	821,373	510,434	4,778,972	699,234	3,625,727	2,358,459
Mississippi	7,895,021	4,016,549	2,665,109	1,916,461	356,414	266,271	116,986	791,009	225,924	2,904,204	974,268
Missouri	13,773,787	7,815,966	3,701,961	2,592,460	648,619	562,367	237,057	3,038,167	411,045	3,719,819	2,238,002
Montana	2,878,900	1,308,855	274,367	0	175,418	151,322	49,406	406,276	81,999	959,197	610,848
Nebraska	4,740,329	2,548,174	1,281,350	865,708	277,127	164,907	74,352	937,297	137,338	1,164,360	1,027,795
Nevada	4,386,336	3,034,156	2,601,308	1,698,714	216,534	302,637	98,298	0	0	829,530	522,650
New Hampshire	2,795,550	914,847	458,732	0	110,758	120,568	56,304	52,682	208,388	988,193	892,510
New Jersey	26,963,004	14,414,778	7,192,382	4,415,428	464,676	742,208	399,809	4,825,411	1,263,979	6,362,916	6,185,310
New Mexico	6,963,118	3,322,410	1,806,516	1,345,759	236,696	133,707	86,661	747,813	173,205	1,973,080	1,667,628
New York	75,382,513	34,864,623	12,139,863	7,353,097	474,202	945,142	612,900	17,554,367	3,042,094	30,470,368	10,047,522
North Carolina	21,695,686	12,678,199	5,316,289	3,056,831	997,217	774,753	345,984	5,458,963	981,378	6,318,006	2,699,481
North Dakota	2,426,989	1,064,010	606,113	311,433	104,270	76,787	38,458	163,316	75,223	812,005	550,974
Ohio	30,792,152	16,417,761	8,055,125	5,234,151	1,368,232	1,355,317	557,388	6,141,212	737,363	8,992,850	5,381,541

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1997 — 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	8,703,926	5,060,601	1,940,658	1,272,606	347,258	700,643	545,620	1,697,600	221,172	2,169,755	1,473,570
Oregon	11,285,810	4,946,304	673,827	0	421,427	512,339	333,843	3,272,594	384,073	3,517,946	2,821,560
Pennsylvania	35,212,460	19,377,456	9,221,017	6,054,540	789,522	1,919,706	505,700	5,574,994	1,575,707	9,420,286	6,414,718
Rhode Island	3,500,923	1,644,047	813,403	489,624	123,662	79,856	47,314	639,703	89,198	1,108,615	748,261
South Carolina	10,750,064	5,381,412	2,735,295	2,032,134	327,777	411,179	95,938	1,932,992	239,350	3,161,523	2,207,129
South Dakota	1,920,419	768,491	609,401	410,928	95,148	93,625	30,050	0	36,888	673,220	478,708
Tennessee	13,365,828	6,616,361	5,087,032	3,839,914	723,413	737,935	201,217	128,189	479,660	5,065,016	1,684,451
Texas	45,546,186	23,024,628	18,403,991	11,361,888	2,383,040	3,265,491	785,558	0	0	13,800,422	8,721,136
Utah	5,903,010	3,010,696	1,579,769	1,265,084	216,992	90,381	47,696	1,127,712	177,415	1,592,311	1,300,003
Vermont	2,052,541	899,161	409,267	183,836	58,419	67,621	38,687	323,140	45,327	666,942	486,438
Virginia	18,089,498	9,627,591	3,766,542	2,118,945	734,541	430,751	263,540	4,727,791	425,154	3,544,685	4,917,222
Washington	18,212,938	11,202,296	8,289,331	6,572,213	685,238	509,656	244,433	0	0	4,112,300	2,898,342
West Virginia	6,038,200	2,905,947	1,514,674	831,239	228,038	151,441	75,486	786,190	251,230	2,040,033	1,092,220
Wisconsin	16,649,037	10,186,768	4,231,265	2,864,982	693,975	614,352	226,204	4,538,218	638,975	3,636,662	2,825,607
Wyoming	2,095,423	662,350	281,806	214,815	47,209	78,055	44,558	0	0	851,332	581,741

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: 1998
(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	\$864,863,438	\$474,392,344	\$227,342,553	\$155,970,891	\$28,345,059	\$29,667,576	\$13,666,561	\$160,746,478	\$31,093,725	\$240,788,817	\$149,682,277
Alabama	12,433,410	5,739,128	2,993,580	1,570,650	486,059	434,433	176,657	1,793,561	248,803	4,021,037	2,673,245
Alaska	7,973,315	1,186,237	116,803	0	34,894	94,334	38,360	0	275,758	1,079,799	5,707,279
Arizona	11,813,762	6,949,370	4,008,203	3,050,111	534,344	233,167	133,519	1,863,196	528,161	3,329,995	1,534,397
Arkansas	7,724,459	4,056,582	2,101,805	1,513,673	348,534	237,372	103,702	1,390,304	252,870	2,368,339	1,299,538
California	111,087,737	67,713,613	26,511,610	21,301,860	2,875,306	3,135,510	1,643,332	27,784,407	5,587,671	30,893,821	12,480,303
Colorado	10,953,476	5,890,211	2,318,437	1,530,832	503,060	277,802	152,816	2,881,537	271,143	2,788,627	2,274,638
Connecticut	14,452,190	9,393,604	4,720,531	3,031,699	569,880	360,017	221,952	3,405,916	534,939	3,016,337	2,042,249
Delaware	3,883,087	1,981,473	254,920	0	98,987	649,097	30,997	761,445	205,274	724,706	1,176,908
Florida	36,780,333	22,521,069	16,927,929	12,923,644	1,497,169	1,451,319	836,471	0	1,271,261	8,301,851	5,957,413
Georgia	20,164,786	11,589,495	4,992,011	3,993,493	557,922	396,748	170,113	5,317,375	739,737	5,676,362	2,898,929
Hawaii	5,473,742	3,176,246	1,911,751	1,425,352	73,594	92,647	62,350	1,083,388	61,755	1,175,599	1,121,897
Idaho	3,591,719	2,057,378	952,713	652,843	207,292	196,047	97,381	778,909	117,694	862,978	671,363
Illinois	33,786,763	19,771,284	9,111,575	5,596,046	1,300,658	1,207,679	750,977	6,986,995	1,961,566	8,958,993	5,056,486
Indiana	17,112,711	9,747,426	4,408,797	3,156,272	639,819	216,632	133,718	4,065,074	928,218	3,943,070	3,422,215
Iowa	8,821,047	4,802,531	2,214,369	1,528,824	325,732	452,880	295,248	1,838,498	196,841	2,215,812	1,802,704
Kansas	7,784,967	4,661,846	2,190,421	1,619,246	332,810	213,835	126,880	1,743,983	305,914	1,862,929	1,260,192
Kentucky	12,968,961	7,115,149	3,257,523	1,981,290	414,119	446,730	172,233	2,418,144	333,666	3,602,966	2,250,846
Louisiana	13,648,882	6,082,026	3,199,028	1,981,231	530,943	456,721	100,999	1,450,814	359,510	4,026,348	3,540,508
Maine	4,566,877	2,369,820	1,140,703	830,758	157,324	118,536	60,225	906,374	107,125	1,411,320	785,737
Maryland	15,589,078	9,190,482	3,842,769	2,161,233	676,650	350,854	169,534	4,139,159	378,714	3,533,711	2,864,885
Massachusetts	25,801,142	14,488,496	4,370,666	2,962,535	621,291	450,609	244,379	8,031,943	1,354,899	6,458,265	4,854,381
Michigan	36,084,560	21,215,742	9,501,447	7,572,789	1,041,328	1,104,998	725,101	6,316,125	2,354,764	8,557,047	6,311,771
Minnesota	17,856,170	11,503,928	4,933,013	3,243,611	553,758	875,040	546,680	4,749,801	753,188	3,938,396	2,413,846
Mississippi	8,399,929	4,242,525	2,798,071	2,034,804	388,632	300,255	127,006	847,075	244,301	2,947,073	1,210,331
Missouri	14,884,052	8,221,876	3,799,626	2,627,839	668,078	574,521	241,097	3,371,717	357,904	4,246,338	2,415,838
Montana	2,980,419	1,327,652	274,745	0	178,170	156,932	49,157	444,161	77,928	1,047,919	604,848
Nebraska	4,829,306	2,633,216	1,317,506	919,750	265,546	169,034	72,883	973,905	142,150	1,282,063	914,027
Nevada	4,614,860	3,113,000	2,626,396	1,656,749	247,771	335,993	102,395	0	0	911,731	590,129
New Hampshire	2,968,123	1,008,518	497,958	0	115,446	124,730	58,712	61,799	236,193	1,023,619	935,986
New Jersey	28,357,326	15,604,971	7,650,366	4,766,195	476,158	753,229	403,947	5,590,579	1,178,053	6,391,527	6,360,828
New Mexico	7,127,032	3,574,537	1,950,744	1,454,913	240,945	187,971	122,985	799,006	180,021	1,846,136	1,706,359
New York	80,720,172	36,154,533	12,422,939	7,615,370	494,577	966,735	614,100	18,289,070	3,127,524	33,790,935	10,774,704
North Carolina	23,949,838	13,869,426	5,735,162	3,272,774	1,114,316	841,745	389,436	6,124,709	999,759	6,817,303	3,263,109
North Dakota	2,533,365	1,078,375	610,006	309,139	105,863	79,755	39,630	177,873	82,544	892,685	562,305
Ohio	32,299,884	17,642,836	8,311,164	5,531,207	1,328,277	1,456,872	579,971	6,967,816	765,883	8,953,346	5,703,702

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1998 — Continued

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				
Oklahoma	9,411,095	5,300,829	2,009,614	1,328,295	354,842	746,669	587,481	1,885,237	222,621	2,516,285	1,593,981
Oregon	11,273,159	4,999,361	671,587	0	382,195	505,870	309,536	3,438,600	279,197	3,364,556	2,909,242
Pennsylvania	36,833,236	20,629,483	9,687,694	6,313,056	811,126	2,180,733	695,012	6,024,816	1,562,856	9,608,658	6,595,095
Rhode Island	3,781,200	1,821,305	900,202	525,672	125,378	87,653	51,695	735,639	69,714	1,146,311	813,584
South Carolina	11,415,166	5,683,148	2,894,288	2,162,858	339,163	404,915	104,932	2,087,461	213,622	3,442,418	2,289,600
South Dakota	2,098,360	833,662	661,363	442,549	113,560	104,911	31,264	0	38,269	764,232	500,466
Tennessee	14,086,340	6,996,120	5,320,654	4,027,787	752,233	656,281	209,533	160,836	607,418	5,264,984	1,825,236
Texas	48,065,757	24,629,000	19,883,534	12,474,161	2,506,029	3,533,965	838,627	0	0	14,605,424	8,831,333
Utah	6,627,390	3,500,583	1,772,731	1,311,955	306,574	120,317	69,917	1,374,525	184,584	1,689,850	1,436,957
Vermont	2,196,423	957,656	424,012	194,501	56,185	65,560	36,417	365,616	45,886	729,547	509,220
Virginia	19,267,867	10,542,966	3,911,261	2,225,021	760,721	455,443	284,253	5,405,468	445,659	3,780,977	4,943,924
Washington	19,079,085	11,806,170	8,682,790	6,909,239	708,185	528,840	256,496	0	0	4,247,049	3,025,866
West Virginia	6,205,724	3,011,990	1,557,852	856,276	232,667	158,994	81,974	866,107	221,528	2,096,294	1,097,440
Wisconsin	18,168,632	11,149,754	4,586,948	3,047,406	845,528	637,496	269,934	5,047,515	680,639	3,794,650	3,224,228
Wyoming	2,336,524	855,716	402,736	335,383	45,421	79,150	44,547	0	0	838,599	642,209

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: 1997
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Direct expenditures									
	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay			Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
				Total	Construction	Other				
United States	\$264,207,209	\$629,619,614	\$425,898,730	\$59,657,707	\$46,991,379	\$12,666,328	\$21,866,744	\$27,024,821	\$95,171,612	\$135,597,841
Alabama	3,292,491	9,652,376	7,241,270	770,809	596,985	173,824	282,494	223,666	1,134,137	2,468,794
Alaska	1,015,071	4,707,384	3,309,084	439,775	347,737	92,038	176,749	243,028	538,748	976,442
Arizona	4,528,382	7,890,299	5,480,384	768,110	491,728	276,382	354,768	162,844	1,124,193	2,139,788
Arkansas	1,967,398	5,717,254	4,224,063	655,413	520,448	134,965	134,506	121,553	581,719	1,483,034
California	49,635,672	68,007,601	45,977,063	3,708,494	2,788,287	920,207	1,121,672	2,484,498	14,715,874	14,104,634
Colorado	3,017,473	7,843,755	5,302,956	742,649	543,477	199,172	84,129	239,340	1,474,681	2,083,044
Connecticut	2,480,762	11,345,259	7,379,375	859,196	732,605	126,591	501,572	948,060	1,657,056	2,621,209
Delaware	575,892	2,827,727	1,935,447	353,323	269,903	83,420	64,111	208,863	265,983	786,149
Florida	11,899,912	25,563,946	17,817,600	3,135,668	2,212,176	923,492	980,124	904,603	2,725,951	7,393,143
Georgia	6,141,128	15,834,244	11,348,238	1,811,415	1,489,320	322,095	761,713	385,469	1,527,409	3,248,447
Hawaii	156,055	5,937,320	3,902,225	833,357	683,468	149,889	201,247	328,297	672,194	1,678,578
Idaho	1,067,190	2,607,020	1,746,045	296,889	220,963	75,926	76,800	102,251	385,035	580,651
Illinois	9,148,129	26,153,745	17,059,582	2,088,073	1,684,748	403,325	1,443,970	1,526,401	4,035,719	4,293,559
Indiana	5,507,860	10,862,576	8,140,034	1,248,981	1,049,405	199,576	215,206	288,138	970,217	2,479,639
Iowa	2,869,259	6,478,509	4,674,318	758,059	608,771	149,288	268,090	114,458	663,584	1,694,243
Kansas	2,325,562	5,170,519	3,526,523	793,521	651,126	142,395	157,644	71,450	621,381	1,383,492
Kentucky	2,918,190	10,030,828	6,885,246	1,121,177	897,677	223,500	333,938	384,328	1,306,139	2,405,426
Louisiana	3,170,676	11,115,028	7,790,851	1,050,891	842,481	208,410	236,093	544,082	1,493,111	2,755,139
Maine	772,724	3,668,560	2,646,772	226,281	186,055	40,226	189,218	172,911	433,378	608,061
Maryland	3,536,070	12,663,475	8,524,965	1,150,434	952,426	198,008	546,602	601,837	1,839,637	2,792,968
Massachusetts	5,636,518	20,154,142	12,943,968	2,536,074	2,203,143	332,931	779,822	1,788,002	2,106,276	3,331,581
Michigan	14,145,451	21,946,724	15,462,769	1,502,725	1,128,013	374,712	1,022,686	786,993	3,171,551	5,170,072
Minnesota	6,942,130	11,501,134	7,943,828	916,841	674,437	242,404	683,820	309,277	1,647,368	3,238,279
Mississippi	2,685,689	6,320,051	4,236,392	925,187	541,174	384,013	129,454	151,531	877,487	1,294,145
Missouri	3,944,195	10,285,519	6,932,243	1,332,136	961,327	370,809	430,471	442,955	1,147,714	2,423,225
Montana	714,924	2,488,973	1,596,989	346,100	303,629	42,471	65,991	130,989	348,904	518,166
Nebraska	1,210,235	3,591,510	2,656,228	506,517	420,520	85,997	84,320	90,200	254,245	1,006,978
Nevada	1,771,680	3,357,945	1,982,203	388,360	326,871	61,489	57,699	174,559	755,124	820,068
New Hampshire	413,800	2,909,738	2,007,845	206,272	156,847	49,425	92,814	379,797	223,010	573,454
New Jersey	6,382,582	23,047,004	14,281,256	2,283,969	1,868,717	415,252	281,949	1,385,208	4,814,622	4,995,846
New Mexico	2,075,053	4,983,640	3,754,132	336,186	230,236	105,950	197,242	123,798	572,282	1,261,303
New York	25,637,864	57,605,426	38,115,857	5,486,691	4,671,679	815,012	906,287	4,169,682	8,926,909	10,061,908
North Carolina	7,314,766	15,549,685	10,910,123	1,858,322	1,369,139	489,183	574,277	297,042	1,909,921	4,199,642
North Dakota	540,154	1,885,506	1,415,722	163,749	133,543	30,206	44,871	57,476	203,688	433,968
Ohio	10,441,531	26,965,353	15,427,292	2,748,621	2,176,466	572,155	1,485,611	864,726	6,439,103	4,742,992

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1997 — Continued

<i>Direct expenditures</i>										
<i>State</i>	<i>Intergovernmental expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Current operation</i>	<i>Capital outlay</i>			<i>Assistance and subsidies</i>	<i>Interest on debt</i>	<i>Insurance benefits and repayments</i>	<i>Exhibit: Total salaries and wages</i>
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Other</i>				
Oklahoma	2,625,134	6,967,577	4,816,147	664,013	472,453	191,560	190,727	241,936	1,054,754	1,759,516
Oregon	3,207,793	9,180,455	5,765,526	722,782	623,724	99,058	425,690	361,039	1,905,418	1,759,333
Pennsylvania	9,844,265	29,451,979	20,237,663	1,678,474	1,298,935	379,539	1,444,466	1,180,679	4,910,697	5,031,283
Rhode Island	506,349	3,495,427	2,173,040	267,401	221,425	45,976	162,110	300,298	592,578	716,969
South Carolina	2,929,143	9,918,078	7,332,158	844,018	388,889	455,129	287,892	373,661	1,080,349	2,554,208
South Dakota	435,456	1,635,026	1,107,435	255,530	210,868	44,662	31,975	116,907	123,179	350,540
Tennessee	3,645,098	10,639,203	7,653,205	1,390,238	1,109,670	280,568	416,778	202,611	976,371	2,417,814
Texas	12,805,943	36,081,427	25,788,698	3,151,034	2,437,822	713,212	1,535,654	843,072	4,762,969	6,508,824
Utah	1,673,127	5,144,623	3,574,290	815,931	710,201	105,730	163,936	129,698	460,768	1,377,198
Vermont	312,333	1,810,936	1,373,997	109,952	76,174	33,778	90,370	111,735	124,882	408,859
Virginia	5,337,239	13,949,267	9,811,241	1,592,604	1,329,726	262,878	697,621	598,667	1,249,134	3,471,333
Washington	5,681,708	16,525,177	10,076,673	1,871,716	1,571,869	299,847	866,745	536,156	3,173,887	3,633,267
West Virginia	1,625,623	5,519,856	3,639,386	602,210	505,393	96,817	96,550	179,047	1,002,663	905,000
Wisconsin	6,993,213	11,206,320	7,133,735	1,063,181	856,544	206,637	454,575	584,032	1,970,797	2,331,572
Wyoming	702,317	1,424,488	836,648	278,358	242,159	36,199	33,695	56,971	218,816	324,058

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: 1998
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Direct expenditures									
	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay			Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
				Total	Construction	Other				
United States	\$278,853,409	\$651,183,158	\$446,439,710	\$64,441,178	\$50,541,874	\$13,899,304	\$21,514,628	\$27,589,595	\$91,198,047	\$139,969,688
Alabama	3,419,845	10,308,586	7,575,449	755,486	582,930	172,556	668,076	202,507	1,107,068	2,522,557
Alaska	983,153	4,820,020	3,486,538	382,310	320,283	62,027	161,433	241,349	548,390	977,778
Arizona	5,023,261	8,304,706	5,660,035	888,544	567,187	321,357	370,625	154,790	1,230,712	2,280,083
Arkansas	2,109,996	5,993,519	4,457,537	753,271	612,772	140,499	127,559	123,705	531,447	1,543,261
California	51,053,075	69,276,430	48,496,657	3,620,157	2,748,592	871,565	1,168,977	2,426,583	13,564,056	14,268,096
Colorado	3,159,458	8,118,243	5,720,705	899,355	723,607	175,748	89,695	240,926	1,167,562	2,235,670
Connecticut	2,627,781	11,888,492	7,845,322	846,824	719,214	127,610	578,243	983,022	1,635,081	2,687,424
Delaware	591,279	2,874,149	2,027,100	346,528	267,352	79,176	68,604	212,958	218,959	830,022
Florida	12,537,431	26,676,579	18,993,077	3,325,318	2,308,708	1,016,610	836,943	1,038,346	2,482,895	7,014,591
Georgia	6,310,697	15,424,764	10,891,834	2,003,708	1,578,378	425,330	689,045	385,903	1,454,274	3,364,822
Hawaii	147,059	5,713,366	3,926,361	650,864	520,535	130,329	191,599	345,596	598,946	1,511,263
Idaho	1,104,201	2,681,412	1,816,872	305,630	226,508	79,122	79,335	110,813	368,762	646,011
Illinois	9,862,059	25,823,199	17,103,170	2,008,264	1,617,264	391,000	1,417,828	1,614,009	3,679,928	4,405,492
Indiana	5,883,074	11,340,108	8,658,561	1,223,934	1,008,735	215,199	222,824	289,692	945,097	2,605,913
Iowa	2,794,519	6,934,652	5,138,217	795,715	624,705	171,010	250,040	116,786	633,894	1,592,413
Kansas	2,508,870	5,172,144	3,552,824	766,392	623,716	142,676	133,281	78,796	640,851	1,415,457
Kentucky	3,006,904	10,534,169	7,399,034	1,161,168	920,914	240,254	297,873	426,497	1,249,597	2,508,150
Louisiana	3,451,053	11,467,665	8,084,666	1,196,247	970,990	225,257	269,767	424,507	1,492,478	3,158,727
Maine	851,942	3,754,529	2,837,904	198,502	159,416	39,086	164,741	168,070	385,312	614,576
Maryland	3,710,641	12,867,842	8,655,036	1,236,463	1,028,748	207,715	632,884	614,261	1,729,198	2,844,779
Massachusetts	6,215,380	20,978,936	13,642,119	2,915,829	2,622,967	292,862	690,824	1,799,050	1,931,114	3,508,022
Michigan	15,430,418	21,979,373	15,534,549	1,624,034	1,215,831	408,203	998,553	873,563	2,948,674	5,378,975
Minnesota	6,022,123	12,396,179	8,610,822	1,108,448	817,765	290,683	611,656	309,287	1,755,966	3,047,451
Mississippi	2,876,187	6,459,649	4,452,290	1,013,915	587,600	426,315	146,971	156,053	690,420	1,504,935
Missouri	4,176,567	11,136,677	7,853,817	1,233,932	905,662	328,270	449,358	477,658	1,121,912	2,533,149
Montana	712,620	2,549,547	1,666,753	346,427	310,275	36,152	59,621	134,338	342,408	534,686
Nebraska	1,291,135	3,462,378	2,587,584	487,741	394,653	93,088	91,291	106,831	188,931	1,043,884
Nevada	1,915,179	3,482,405	2,169,743	443,335	353,484	89,851	55,076	195,946	618,305	912,214
New Hampshire	454,682	3,022,498	2,092,744	240,612	186,455	54,157	86,046	385,471	217,625	593,020
New Jersey	7,176,343	24,525,531	15,943,789	2,721,046	2,336,709	384,337	311,751	1,235,420	4,313,525	5,621,886
New Mexico	2,186,948	5,352,671	4,007,079	391,074	297,320	93,754	206,420	152,309	595,789	1,277,138
New York	27,271,351	60,066,941	39,982,970	6,454,288	4,646,330	1,807,958	935,442	4,179,077	8,515,164	10,309,890
North Carolina	7,928,480	16,676,462	11,756,082	2,073,446	1,491,663	581,783	527,132	385,485	1,934,317	4,204,380
North Dakota	541,455	1,985,368	1,440,271	256,639	227,912	28,727	36,538	52,318	199,602	448,383
Ohio	11,214,371	27,994,895	15,839,114	2,919,070	2,390,481	528,589	1,382,987	849,710	7,004,014	4,989,041

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1998— Continued

State	Direct expenditures									
	Intergovernmental expenditure	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay			Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
				Total	Construction	Other				
Oklahoma	\$2,802,808	\$7,149,925	\$5,064,655	\$660,558	\$471,422	\$189,136	\$178,688	\$240,878	\$1,005,146	\$1,804,590
Oregon	3,706,815	9,758,876	5,976,117	779,549	684,479	95,070	302,050	325,140	2,376,020	1,903,691
Pennsylvania	10,157,714	30,645,826	21,381,277	2,192,504	1,818,365	374,139	1,385,627	1,203,126	4,483,292	5,176,778
Rhode Island	548,018	3,416,319	2,239,177	228,411	167,676	60,735	166,825	269,232	512,674	751,378
South Carolina	3,142,089	10,432,837	7,852,702	865,033	612,886	252,147	255,985	389,442	1,069,675	2,694,447
South Dakota	493,167	1,751,647	1,158,976	315,360	258,836	56,524	35,323	117,230	124,758	359,860
Tennessee	3,923,819	10,851,359	7,975,087	1,419,360	1,216,149	203,211	356,005	204,657	896,250	2,351,934
Texas	14,026,888	37,037,885	26,233,907	3,672,504	2,719,408	953,096	1,563,511	908,244	4,659,719	7,006,120
Utah	1,716,976	5,753,306	3,772,561	1,187,032	1,075,752	111,280	166,418	160,620	466,675	1,417,352
Vermont	355,608	1,939,702	1,486,838	129,860	94,674	35,186	90,168	121,907	110,929	440,753
Virginia	5,660,133	14,869,143	10,470,565	1,780,894	1,500,421	280,473	708,806	658,677	1,250,201	3,653,279
Washington	6,048,013	16,831,888	10,754,012	1,666,146	1,366,752	299,394	900,789	544,405	2,966,536	3,839,701
West Virginia	1,530,110	5,618,700	3,740,317	621,045	523,804	97,241	108,411	254,554	894,373	907,797
Wisconsin	7,481,155	11,620,196	7,559,513	1,044,879	867,523	177,356	257,551	636,959	2,121,294	2,432,060
Wyoming	710,559	1,461,465	867,381	283,527	248,066	35,461	29,433	62,892	218,232	295,809

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: 1997
(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	\$788,175,737	\$275,820,952	\$203,204,283	\$60,203,916	\$29,313,344	\$12,908,623	\$33,879,585	\$29,042,709	\$13,697,685	\$3,995,714	\$7,500,993
Alabama	11,668,841	5,175,279	2,537,627	837,255	882,613	175,948	566,651	233,870	116,413	61,526	93,163
Alaska	5,159,684	1,198,832	742,419	589,804	28,220	288,928	159,454	152,126	123,758	29,804	56,722
Arizona	11,266,376	4,033,411	2,688,434	1,167,477	54,907	167,453	558,780	564,150	142,293	48,978	132,094
Arkansas	7,102,933	2,819,359	1,666,931	762,961	362,721	137,542	261,311	206,131	139,720	39,286	60,085
California	102,852,971	35,546,148	30,205,384	4,581,485	2,917,670	2,011,381	6,083,766	3,967,874	1,896,619	402,368	1,038,589
Colorado	9,381,494	4,192,249	2,220,679	809,696	145,875	151,918	247,006	455,517	145,314	41,049	55,270
Connecticut	11,951,814	2,894,082	2,914,519	756,474	977,504	76,163	402,219	493,772	241,685	85,384	109,559
Delaware	3,098,351	1,070,248	500,817	262,472	60,422	54,850	166,892	123,147	85,205	8,968	52,294
Florida	34,657,577	11,599,453	7,692,925	3,158,547	551,166	1,103,741	1,850,393	1,849,198	660,260	37,727	319,706
Georgia	20,447,963	8,938,020	5,334,599	1,083,616	652,117	373,421	691,605	881,856	285,257	107,909	172,147
Hawaii	5,420,946	1,557,019	983,336	321,658	237,641	71,097	276,988	127,535	51,472	35,323	7,019
Idaho	3,250,563	1,345,736	599,005	396,677	37,764	115,910	92,562	102,510	44,066	24,585	32,247
Illinois	31,266,155	9,160,030	9,163,553	2,596,833	846,042	268,294	1,702,964	951,277	677,629	215,284	303,309
Indiana	15,400,219	6,410,821	3,221,243	1,648,038	227,424	162,330	406,647	418,649	202,326	91,436	152,953
Iowa	8,621,990	3,594,533	1,737,531	1,094,526	493,587	212,175	185,579	200,491	123,545	85,132	58,567
Kansas	6,874,700	3,037,234	1,124,166	1,013,022	303,263	165,039	301,760	206,167	118,002	18,810	41,166
Kentucky	11,634,331	4,398,379	3,207,075	1,090,645	447,971	215,328	302,747	260,235	187,042	73,203	121,365
Louisiana	12,789,619	4,558,193	2,959,999	850,034	1,063,310	312,996	395,194	416,981	148,073	64,340	191,760
Maine	3,961,074	1,121,825	1,336,834	362,137	53,917	116,478	207,689	66,013	64,816	29,319	39,036
Maryland	14,001,947	4,400,969	3,023,036	1,245,276	319,502	316,791	779,238	741,403	331,693	35,942	250,796
Massachusetts	23,588,935	4,956,373	5,881,466	2,144,031	886,275	202,166	1,325,680	811,276	332,769	74,885	266,975
Michigan	32,546,413	14,308,911	6,722,557	2,058,795	1,420,141	325,276	2,046,674	1,291,102	263,374	168,387	253,342
Minnesota	16,795,896	6,175,744	4,458,650	1,255,439	428,811	360,387	501,351	325,355	232,967	103,384	89,160
Mississippi	8,013,965	2,751,842	1,891,305	775,672	422,071	162,509	247,910	212,029	62,703	49,400	56,158
Missouri	13,082,000	5,051,366	3,066,313	1,264,747	441,048	263,132	569,282	368,118	200,458	69,007	155,908
Montana	2,825,746	1,019,932	500,598	343,808	28,715	145,817	162,858	73,189	90,169	5,955	32,673
Nebraska	4,547,500	1,587,703	1,030,428	596,154	328,258	130,593	215,305	105,630	72,366	24,998	45,551
Nevada	4,328,082	1,677,034	653,902	369,988	67,089	66,134	89,068	180,483	122,919	38,024	39,307
New Hampshire	2,891,458	624,135	904,665	306,495	41,250	30,082	138,275	59,804	59,907	20,854	29,158
New Jersey	23,053,317	7,281,765	4,825,740	1,592,629	974,484	244,520	754,228	1,002,137	384,999	85,526	236,487
New Mexico	6,486,411	2,515,590	1,253,017	643,909	320,578	84,891	269,931	186,491	105,891	37,431	58,008
New York	70,016,990	16,243,287	27,594,459	7,263,965	3,311,633	299,091	2,147,669	2,287,303	1,650,007	406,892	344,324
North Carolina	20,954,530	8,560,989	4,732,991	1,888,358	781,710	407,759	899,998	935,287	194,374	75,296	219,378
North Dakota	2,221,972	773,326	452,311	230,119	44,984	102,804	56,870	21,323	36,011	5,817	8,617
Ohio	30,704,822	11,232,590	7,960,889	2,468,029	875,478	316,243	1,352,057	1,263,203	707,988	196,160	204,209
Oklahoma	8,286,451	3,691,186	1,723,463	806,319	290,809	153,846	324,915	351,976	180,256	31,590	52,558
Oregon	10,367,237	3,603,278	2,389,844	1,024,093	438,214	256,943	366,493	429,292	451,179	40,544	146,405
Pennsylvania	33,708,562	10,512,893	10,018,793	2,492,658	1,697,003	435,759	1,379,050	1,077,853	523,130	217,912	647,215
Rhode Island	3,372,641	913,835	869,066	191,541	79,877	24,557	248,079	119,698	80,914	34,294	32,843
South Carolina	11,127,158	3,902,910	2,621,547	664,814	611,090	173,793	703,186	429,244	123,127	62,795	159,579

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1997 — 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	1,947,303	581,493	389,031	282,217	39,703	83,810	58,861	59,877	45,157	15,196	16,203
Tennessee	13,304,143	4,669,507	3,986,728	1,298,659	544,800	168,567	572,837	469,241	120,946	80,327	95,724
Texas	44,124,401	18,303,434	11,524,742	3,290,971	1,961,616	571,590	1,331,742	2,252,637	591,912	231,821	293,623
Utah	6,285,397	3,025,148	989,944	583,568	319,921	166,595	172,481	175,358	104,202	29,005	57,567
Vermont	1,970,740	644,872	522,923	190,741	8,714	62,352	49,852	43,703	46,238	9,063	30,086
Virginia	17,806,854	7,047,584	3,233,825	2,140,430	1,163,248	140,872	540,595	823,949	463,696	76,737	326,050
Washington	18,802,561	7,803,155	4,059,165	1,558,220	564,674	464,108	1,009,328	562,335	276,506	161,055	202,081
West Virginia	6,098,674	2,386,272	1,603,186	782,897	82,939	145,098	134,349	94,905	152,719	25,598	41,030
Wisconsin	16,228,736	6,285,567	3,223,178	1,276,706	446,159	298,185	497,319	573,642	192,572	65,526	59,168
Wyoming	1,877,294	637,411	259,445	289,311	28,416	123,361	73,897	37,367	43,041	15,862	13,759

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: 1998
(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	\$827,653,545	\$294,813,967	\$207,926,206	\$63,619,723	\$28,928,103	\$13,540,517	\$35,066,884	\$30,600,550	\$14,532,331	\$4,120,610	\$8,038,265
Alabama	12,475,614	5,362,196	3,027,120	882,080	948,312	180,408	554,980	257,214	125,488	66,714	102,178
Alaska	5,230,194	1,207,913	758,931	549,996	26,311	264,689	161,108	158,809	140,943	30,874	57,963
Arizona	12,069,852	4,392,711	2,648,198	1,192,360	62,466	155,794	656,826	717,458	203,619	43,524	134,753
Arkansas	7,572,068	3,019,425	1,796,670	779,160	371,271	161,955	271,451	205,929	154,297	40,714	63,150
California	106,680,820	38,139,544	30,411,684	4,631,083	2,431,517	2,082,181	6,388,493	3,437,824	1,918,523	341,145	1,145,727
Colorado	10,104,647	4,333,068	2,401,070	989,106	150,831	156,021	282,136	619,477	140,319	41,135	62,578
Connecticut	12,680,829	3,143,491	3,036,491	685,700	1,054,818	73,103	402,252	480,406	292,486	86,541	114,216
Delaware	3,203,423	1,071,578	501,377	287,672	56,801	42,599	184,013	142,219	106,722	11,563	54,276
Florida	36,662,429	12,594,739	8,159,979	3,254,239	502,081	1,067,914	1,840,385	1,931,914	718,663	43,355	337,665
Georgia	20,281,187	9,191,987	4,691,784	1,282,449	700,255	417,590	681,884	857,067	279,691	118,624	150,635
Hawaii	5,261,479	1,636,140	919,329	248,700	231,668	87,103	269,974	120,854	50,964	40,725	6,966
Idaho	3,376,692	1,402,567	594,902	397,106	45,164	117,740	93,361	123,853	49,851	30,674	36,034
Illinois	32,005,330	9,865,236	8,905,100	2,475,229	806,842	1,733,954	1,066,498	684,728	224,065	332,364	332,364
Indiana	16,278,085	6,833,269	3,298,261	1,721,220	216,860	167,774	421,808	447,358	254,784	107,221	179,143
Iowa	9,030,380	3,744,201	1,937,222	1,055,929	537,465	220,096	194,559	227,326	146,627	90,394	65,801
Kansas	7,040,163	3,237,140	1,092,556	936,852	285,042	158,056	293,522	254,981	118,313	23,941	45,021
Kentucky	12,283,555	4,574,047	3,291,011	1,172,164	444,045	242,064	318,865	304,348	189,333	79,072	129,274
Louisiana	13,423,327	4,827,916	2,957,958	981,487	1,212,424	359,124	380,552	447,672	158,640	63,083	207,625
Maine	4,173,227	1,171,467	1,397,211	325,590	49,431	117,838	251,644	72,311	74,083	34,488	40,455
Maryland	14,481,262	4,770,296	3,254,774	1,198,105	336,751	306,531	773,271	742,354	324,679	35,603	273,975
Massachusetts	25,152,926	5,477,503	6,181,247	2,386,682	524,659	251,467	1,396,566	861,816	354,453	80,893	306,873
Michigan	34,066,033	15,405,529	6,835,409	2,186,323	1,118,566	376,934	2,200,499	1,314,740	287,717	150,688	255,842
Minnesota	16,662,336	6,481,515	4,558,705	1,240,704	231,861	396,474	467,222	332,410	248,757	104,470	114,120
Mississippi	8,526,198	3,041,818	1,887,879	867,780	466,143	190,599	248,810	220,605	69,948	46,712	55,715
Missouri	14,191,332	5,450,817	3,301,240	1,278,170	460,591	247,236	603,186	461,253	208,117	68,854	154,872
Montana	2,889,840	1,058,894	465,737	349,196	39,852	148,188	188,941	86,907	121,811	8,753	34,833
Nebraska	4,564,582	1,683,083	1,108,310	572,780	140,758	135,993	217,079	118,779	70,240	28,865	46,980
Nevada	4,696,321	1,835,050	723,363	389,074	82,491	62,445	92,485	205,550	139,222	45,326	43,838
New Hampshire	3,039,479	693,769	924,685	318,049	46,904	32,827	122,456	60,588	64,099	21,989	32,784
New Jersey	25,974,058	8,460,330	5,234,703	1,864,700	1,022,082	303,203	813,249	1,066,895	551,711	107,232	252,699
New Mexico	6,943,830	2,622,644	1,276,673	875,468	319,694	85,318	267,416	196,329	110,896	40,359	54,659
New York	73,869,205	17,402,994	28,537,685	2,772,205	3,346,194	343,235	2,351,440	2,372,095	1,692,753	386,915	419,160
North Carolina	22,670,625	9,495,500	4,885,953	2,075,677	829,645	451,922	961,591	980,517	198,953	87,830	255,059
North Dakota	2,327,221	809,866	462,372	322,002	45,006	83,178	45,534	31,602	34,724	6,794	10,772
Ohio	31,943,277	11,602,317	8,146,684	2,631,239	1,014,384	308,937	1,480,747	1,369,457	667,203	205,604	207,888
Oklahoma	8,693,045	3,922,300	1,748,808	861,893	257,278	153,353	340,508	415,996	180,879	35,976	27,361
Oregon	10,967,163	4,209,031	2,351,201	994,968	467,787	264,394	371,130	472,231	436,084	68,330	138,279
Pennsylvania	35,603,075	11,013,141	10,516,078	3,069,182	1,538,005	505,277	1,360,888	1,229,494	568,405	228,668	703,188
Rhode Island	3,413,431	982,103	1,017,366	189,681	77,953	37,752	129,777	126,578	59,356	38,155	25,495
South Carolina	11,845,862	4,208,554	2,955,074	711,195	707,356	185,264	627,252	422,760	143,313	67,647	170,145

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 1998 — Continued

State	Total general expenditure (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
South Dakota	2,120,056	642,539	409,795	347,399	40,654	79,741	59,841	57,511	46,567	16,736	17,140
Tennessee	13,875,109	4,919,897	4,196,566	1,374,234	555,729	176,907	522,405	441,404	132,462	80,283	103,110
Texas	46,405,054	19,769,645	10,833,211	3,520,271	2,305,130	642,634	1,450,106	2,598,309	629,987	234,429	291,058
Utah	6,926,890	3,179,399	1,041,917	934,933	353,279	132,780	183,665	187,668	128,479	33,495	61,277
Vermont	2,154,062	679,263	565,386	220,338	8,672	64,189	58,618	39,099	55,959	9,409	32,053
Virginia	19,036,655	7,489,643	3,420,433	2,231,629	1,274,442	148,678	535,124	933,078	515,381	85,270	348,330
Washington	19,670,796	8,198,270	4,339,781	1,527,968	587,524	498,543	1,081,493	564,964	291,074	166,312	215,955
West Virginia	6,210,754	2,301,476	1,647,612	806,824	78,360	140,556	131,488	120,013	153,734	24,927	43,660
Wisconsin	16,980,057	6,595,328	3,007,116	1,352,012	487,563	308,614	524,385	654,545	196,154	67,117	61,316
Wyoming	1,919,710	662,818	263,589	300,920	29,186	119,457	77,945	41,485	41,140	19,117	14,005

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

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) Does not represent sum of state figures because total includes miscellaneous expenditures not shown.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 6.17

STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 1997

(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	\$455,697,359	\$1,706.05	\$453,555,597	\$119,513,779	\$334,041,818	\$ 2,141,762	\$222,392,840	\$109,513,292
Alabama	3,780,493	875.32	3,780,094	871,389	2,908,705	399	1,902,530	813,439
Alaska	3,290,599	5,403.28	3,290,599	393,424	2,897,175	0	795,404	385,335
Arizona	2,741,940	601.96	2,741,940	268,295	2,473,645	0	2,432,801	268,295
Arkansas	2,247,810	890.93	2,247,018	305,819	1,941,199	792	721,315	305,819
California	45,336,911	1,405.01	45,261,188	15,321,978	29,939,210	75,723	26,144,951	15,289,573
Colorado	3,402,235	873.94	3,402,228	4,821	3,397,407	7	313,818	4,821
Connecticut	17,050,816	5,214.32	17,050,816	10,631,465	6,419,351	0	9,617,985	9,178,703
Delaware	3,434,196	4,691.52	3,429,865	657,614	2,772,251	4,331	1,380,010	640,636
Florida	16,021,603	1,093.33	16,021,165	746,225	15,274,940	438	11,088,568	430,935
Georgia	6,185,586	826.29	6,185,586	4,725,235	1,460,351	0	4,580,880	4,706,205
Hawaii	5,252,711	4,425.20	5,246,578	3,102,288	2,144,290	6,133	4,293,180	3,094,664
Idaho	1,598,125	1,320.76	1,598,025	0	1,598,025	100	185,989	0
Illinois	23,800,807	2,000.74	23,796,802	6,912,695	16,884,107	4,005	7,856,338	6,300,014
Indiana	6,140,051	1,047.08	6,071,414	0	6,071,414	68,637	2,454,998	0
Iowa	2,013,891	706.13	1,995,282	0	1,995,282	18,609	757,622	0
Kansas	1,211,295	466.78	1,200,697	0	1,200,697	10,598	1,181,220	0
Kentucky	7,120,354	1,821.99	7,120,354	0	7,120,354	0	4,186,074	-2,849
Louisiana	7,030,252	1,615.41	7,008,551	2,186,612	4,821,939	21,701	2,765,362	1,924,340
Maine	3,202,599	2,578.58	3,202,599	438,620	2,763,979	0	514,941	412,290
Maryland	9,873,357	1,938.23	9,873,357	3,030,190	6,843,167	0	4,826,694	3,018,905
Massachusetts	29,386,049	4,803.21	29,049,500	13,369,651	15,679,849	336,549	14,218,874	12,985,641
Michigan	14,431,375	1,476.51	14,423,284	1,794,600	12,628,684	8,091	4,682,071	1,794,600
Minnesota	4,862,084	1,037.58	4,862,084	2,116,586	2,745,498	0	2,223,187	1,782,843
Mississippi	2,454,627	898.80	2,454,627	1,410,753	1,043,874	0	1,465,510	1,399,528
Missouri	7,579,129	1,403.02	7,573,629	1,017,490	6,556,139	5,500	1,265,817	907,559
Montana	2,055,644	2,338.62	2,048,979	103,640	1,945,339	6,665	408,005	100,781
Nebraska	1,494,425	901.89	1,494,288	0	1,494,288	137	142,026	0
Nevada	2,769,136	1,651.24	2,765,326	1,743,396	1,021,930	3,810	1,909,189	1,702,016
New Hampshire	5,848,446	4,985.89	5,848,446	768,020	5,080,426	0	961,017	609,465
New Jersey	26,590,636	3,301.95	26,543,538	3,437,450	23,106,088	47,098	14,298,040	3,437,450
New Mexico	2,458,248	1,420.95	2,419,231	347,138	2,072,093	39,017	840,104	347,138
New York	74,078,490	4,084.38	73,565,040	10,522,288	63,042,752	513,450	37,621,025	8,805,818
North Carolina	5,677,453	764.64	5,677,453	1,514,477	4,162,976	0	2,106,801	1,514,477
North Dakota	900,079	1,404.18	900,079	0	900,079	0	32,608	0
Ohio	13,437,403	1,201.27	13,281,900	3,043,290	10,238,610	155,503	7,022,670	2,903,153
Oklahoma	3,795,206	1,144.17	3,795,134	326,540	3,468,594	72	2,277,870	326,540
Oregon	5,840,879	1,801.07	5,840,879	3,308,717	2,532,162	0	2,751,565	1,770,680
Pennsylvania	15,367,631	1,278.51	14,988,308	4,820,898	10,167,410	379,323	6,671,580	4,168,116
Rhode Island	5,301,681	5,371.51	5,282,246	1,106,068	4,176,178	19,435	2,205,767	1,106,068
South Carolina	5,349,807	1,422.82	5,145,034	1,050,451	4,094,583	204,773	3,693,198	1,050,451
South Dakota	1,840,686	2,494.15	1,840,296	0	1,840,296	390	311,643	0
Tennessee	3,314,928	617.54	3,164,828	981,984	2,182,844	150,100	1,240,665	978,707
Texas	12,461,867	641.08	12,432,461	6,256,028	6,176,433	29,406	9,075,687	4,260,473
Utah	2,450,730	1,190.25	2,431,811	367,160	2,064,651	18,919	740,918	340,883
Vermont	2,037,435	3,459.14	2,028,453	543,800	1,484,653	8,982	588,747	543,800
Virginia	9,940,870	1,476.22	9,940,870	537,299	9,403,571	0	2,762,557	537,299
Washington	9,493,472	1,692.24	9,493,398	6,191,859	3,301,539	74	6,342,845	6,136,734
West Virginia	3,039,506	1,673.74	3,036,511	150,790	2,885,721	2,995	1,532,329	145,211
Wisconsin	9,831,858	1,901.71	9,831,858	3,086,736	6,745,122	0	4,905,990	3,086,736
Wyoming	871,948	1,816.56	871,948	0	871,948	0	93,145	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 6.18

STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 1998

(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	\$483,117,137	1787.3	\$480,947,787	\$124,653,314	\$356,294,473	\$2,169,350	\$237,106,827	\$114,890,436
Alabama	4,166,572	957.4	4,165,972	768,709	3,397,263	600	2,133,475	702,307
Alaska	3,799,708	6188.4	3,799,708	627,449	3,172,259	0	1,027,497	627,060
Arizona	2,806,922	601.2	2,806,922	253,852	2,553,070	0	2,354,084	253,852
Arkansas	2,384,116	939.4	2,384,046	406,379	1,977,667	70	911,962	406,379
California	50,250,539	1538.3	50,250,539	15,963,790	34,286,749	0	28,488,313	15,854,163
Colorado	3,637,200	915.9	3,637,200	2,475	3,634,725	0	292,242	2,475
Connecticut	17,727,048	5414.5	17,727,048	10,701,142	7,025,906	0	9,101,428	9,134,331
Delaware	3,770,259	5067.6	3,762,010	688,324	3,073,686	8,249	1,459,587	667,444
Florida	16,969,289	1137.7	16,968,662	633,955	16,334,707	627	12,346,818	414,343
Georgia	6,039,633	790.3	6,039,633	4,594,795	1,444,838	0	4,399,508	4,576,874
Hawaii	5,709,739	4786.0	5,709,739	3,387,988	2,321,751	0	4,580,312	3,384,992
Idaho	1,883,221	1532.3	1,883,011	0	1,883,011	210	209,625	0
Illinois	25,314,532	2101.7	25,311,498	7,025,210	18,286,288	3,034	7,926,804	6,281,408
Indiana	6,704,287	1136.5	6,655,053	0	6,655,053	49,234	2,347,009	0
Iowa	2,029,300	709.0	2,005,870	0	2,005,870	23,430	722,302	0
Kansas	1,411,135	536.8	1,401,729	0	1,401,729	9,406	1,378,097	0
Kentucky	6,813,880	1731.2	6,813,880	0	6,813,880	0	4,055,340	-3,410
Louisiana	7,093,467	1623.6	7,092,126	2,155,922	4,936,204	1,341	2,718,168	1,889,862
Maine	3,474,244	2792.8	3,473,788	361,550	3,112,238	456	518,330	335,220
Maryland	10,536,254	2051.9	10,536,254	3,275,320	7,260,934	0	5,058,031	3,263,433
Massachusetts	32,833,163	5341.3	32,494,516	14,485,530	18,008,986	338,647	16,422,304	14,156,437
Michigan	16,147,205	1644.8	16,139,632	1,988,800	14,150,832	7,573	5,150,044	1,988,800
Minnesota	5,332,686	1128.6	5,332,686	2,462,811	2,869,875	0	2,422,666	2,008,698
Mississippi	2,673,577	971.5	2,673,577	1,637,855	1,035,722	0	1,707,647	1,629,911
Missouri	8,091,313	1487.6	8,086,413	1,089,608	6,996,805	4,900	1,608,056	971,733
Montana	2,258,784	2566.8	2,247,217	193,014	2,054,203	11,567	515,628	186,840
Nebraska	1,908,357	1147.5	1,908,249	2,938	1,905,311	108	121,003	2,938
Nevada	2,880,506	1648.8	2,877,272	1,762,121	1,115,151	3,234	1,919,850	1,723,645
New Hampshire	5,367,479	4529.5	5,367,479	721,092	4,646,387	0	922,419	557,343
New Jersey	27,213,664	3353.5	27,208,430	3,606,963	23,601,467	5,234	15,520,775	3,606,963
New Mexico	2,571,766	1480.6	2,558,173	338,067	2,220,106	13,593	892,796	338,067
New York	73,254,370	4030.5	72,711,720	10,448,614	62,263,106	542,650	38,913,022	8,617,588
North Carolina	6,877,271	911.4	6,877,271	2,123,944	4,753,327	0	2,751,238	2,123,944
North Dakota	857,474	1344.0	857,468	0	857,468	6	23,156	0
Ohio	14,182,878	1265.3	14,049,437	2,913,680	11,135,757	133,441	7,506,710	2,796,148
Oklahoma	3,951,153	1180.5	3,951,071	318,095	3,632,976	82	2,241,974	318,095
Oregon	5,729,123	1745.6	5,729,123	2,964,990	2,764,133	0	2,701,371	1,680,723
Pennsylvania	16,393,928	1366.0	16,039,102	4,820,172	11,218,930	354,826	7,536,984	4,652,542
Rhode Island	5,351,703	5416.7	5,332,199	954,102	4,378,097	19,504	2,150,450	954,102
South Carolina	5,191,423	1353.3	4,949,773	1,033,490	3,916,283	241,650	3,579,093	1,033,490
South Dakota	2,067,990	2802.2	2,067,192	0	2,067,192	798	317,472	0
Tennessee	3,191,892	587.7	3,052,792	945,175	2,107,617	139,100	1,118,723	942,758
Texas	14,408,011	729.2	14,252,994	6,655,071	7,597,923	155,017	10,731,553	4,552,882
Utah	3,435,168	1635.8	3,414,378	1,202,310	2,212,068	20,790	1,648,704	1,173,023
Vermont	2,109,788	3569.9	2,102,915	581,990	1,520,925	6,873	642,950	581,990
Virginia	10,828,138	1594.5	10,764,138	498,554	10,265,584	64,000	2,829,969	498,554
Washington	10,289,381	1808.6	10,289,301	6,608,542	3,680,759	80	6,740,298	6,553,563
West Virginia	3,433,365	1895.8	3,424,345	114,780	3,309,565	9,020	1,888,744	114,780
Wisconsin	10,720,738	2052.2	10,720,738	3,334,146	7,386,592	0	4,464,002	3,334,146
Wyoming	1,043,498	2169.4	1,043,498	0	1,043,498	0	88,294	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.

TAXES

Table 6.19
AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES
(As of February 2000)

<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 Transportation	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
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	Revenue Services	Revenue Services	Revenue Services	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 Transportation	Local
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	Dept. of Taxation	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 Administration
South Carolina	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Public Safety
South Dakota .....	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue
Tennessee	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Safety
Texas .....	...	Comptroller	Comptroller	Dept. of Transportation
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	Div. 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 Transportation
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.

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	Dept. of Public Safety	3
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	Revenue Services	Revenue Services	Bureau of Liquor Enf.	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	3
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	1
South Carolina	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
South Dakota	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
Tennessee	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Texas	Comptroller	Comptroller	Comptroller	2
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	Dept. of Revenue	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 Revenue in Kansas.

TAXES

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	1/20/84 - 4/1/84	No (c)	All	No	3.2	No
Arizona	11/22/82 - 1/20/83	No (c)	All	No	6.0	Yes
Arkansas	9/1/87 - 11/30/87	Yes	All	No	1.7	Yes
California	12/10/84 - 3/15/85	Yes	Individual income Sales	Yes	154.0	Yes
		Yes		No	43.0	Yes
Colorado	9/16/85 - 11/15/85	Yes	All	No	6.4	Yes
Connecticut	9/1/90 - 11/30/90	Yes	All	Yes	54.0	Yes
	9/1/95 - 11/30/95	Yes	All	Yes	46.2	Yes
Florida	1/1/87 - 6/30/87	Yes	Intangibles	No	13.0	No
	1/1/88 - 6/30/88	Yes (d)		No	8.4 (d)	No
Georgia	10/1/92 - 12/5/92	Yes	All	Yes	51.3	No
Idaho	5/20/83 - 8/30/83	No (c)	Individual income	No	0.3	No
Illinois	10/1/84 - 11/30/84	Yes	All	Yes	160.5	No
Iowa	9/2/86 - 10/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	35.1	N.A.
Kansas	7/1/84 - 9/30/84	Yes	All	No	0.6	No
Kentucky	9/15/88 - 9/30/88	Yes (c)	All	No	61.1	No
Louisiana	10/1/85 - 12/31/85	Yes	All	No	1.2	Yes (f)
	10/1/87 - 12/15/87	Yes	All	No	0.3	Yes (f)
Maine	11/1/90 - 12/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	29.0	Yes
Maryland	9/1/87 - 11/2/87	Yes	All	Yes	34.6 (g)	No
Massachusetts	10/17/83 - 1/17/84	Yes	All	Yes	86.5	Yes (h)
Michigan	5/12/86 - 6/30/86	Yes	All	Yes	109.8	No
Minnesota	8/1/84 - 10/31/84	Yes	All	Yes	12.1	No
Mississippi	9/1/86 - 11/30/86	Yes	All	No	1.0	No
Missouri	9/1/83 - 10/31/83	No (c)	All	No	0.9	No
New Jersey	9/10/87 - 12/8/87	Yes	All	Yes	186.5	Yes
	3/15/96 - 6/1/96	Yes	All	Yes	359.0	No
New Mexico	8/15/85 - 11/13/85	Yes	All (i)	No	13.6	Yes
New York	11/1/85 - 1/31/86	Yes	All (j)	Yes	401.3	Yes
	11/1/96 - 1/31/97	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes (o)
North Carolina	9/1/89 - 12/1/89	Yes	All (k)	Yes	37.6	No
North Dakota	9/1/83 - 11/30/83	No (c)	All	No	0.2	Yes
Oklahoma	7/1/84 - 12/31/84	Yes	Income, Sales	Yes	13.9	No (l)
Pennsylvania	10/13/95 - 1/10/96	Yes		Yes	N.A.	No
Rhode Island	10/15/86 - 1/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
	4/15/96 - 6/28/96	Yes	All	Yes	7.9	Yes
South Carolina	9/1/85 - 11/30/85	Yes	All	Yes	7.1	Yes
Texas	2/1/84 - 2/29/84	No (c)	All (m)	No	0.5	No
Vermont	5/15/90 - 6/25/90	Yes	All	Yes	1.0 (e)	No
Virginia	2/1/90 - 3/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	32.2	No
West Virginia	10/1/86 - 12/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	15.9	Yes
Wisconsin	9/15/85 - 11/22/85	Yes	All	Yes (n)	27.3	Yes
Dist. of Columbia	7/1/87 - 9/30/87	Yes	All	Yes	24.3	Yes
	7/10/95 - 8/31/95	Yes	All (p)	N.A.	19.5	Yes (p)

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, February 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) Preliminary figure.

(f) Amnesty taxpayers were billed for the interest owed, with payment due within 30 days of notification.

(g) Figure includes \$1.1 million for the separate program conducted by the Department of Natural Resources for the boat excise tax.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Availability of amnesty for the corporation tax, the oil company taxes, the transportation and transmissions companies tax, the gross receipts oil tax and the unincorporated business tax restricted to entities with 500 or fewer employees in the United States on the date of application. In addition, a taxpayer principally engaged in aviation, or a utility subject to the supervision of the State Department of Public Service was also ineligible.

(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) Waiver terms varied depending upon the date the tax liability was assessed.

(o) Installment arrangements were permitted if applicant demonstrated that payment would present a severe financial hardship.

(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.

TAXES

Table 6.21
STATE EXCISE TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 2000)

State or other jurisdiction	General sales and gross receipts tax (percent)	Cigarettes (cents per pack of 20)	Distilled spirits (\$ per gallon)	Motor fuel (c) (cents per gallon)		
				Gasoline	Diesel	Gasohol
Alabama	4	16.5 (d)	(h)	18 (k)	19 (k)	18 (k)
Alaska .....	...	100	\$5.60 (j)	8	8	...
Arizona	5	58	3.00	18 (m)	18 (m)	18 (m)
Arkansas	4.625	31.5 (e)	2.50 (j)	19.7 (r)	20.7 (r)	19.7 (r)
California	6	87	3.30 (j)	18	18	18
Colorado	3	20	2.28	22	20.5	22
Connecticut	6	50	4.50 (j)	32	18	31
Delaware .....	...	24	3.75 (j)	23 (o)	23 (o)	23 (o)
Florida	6	33.9	6.50 (j)	13.1 (l)	25.1	13.1 (l)
Georgia	4	12	3.79 (j)	7.5	7.5	7.5
Hawaii	4	100	5.92	16 (k)	16 (k)	16 (k)
Idaho	5 (a)	28	(h)	26 (q)	26 (q)	23.5 (q)
Illinois	6.25 (b)	58 (d)	4.50(j)	19.3 (k, m)	21.5 (m)	19
Indiana	5	15.5	2.68 (j)	15 (m)	16 (m)	15 (m)
Iowa	5	36	(h)	20	22.5	19
Kansas	4.9 (a)	24	2.50 (j)	20	22	20
Kentucky	6	3 (e)	1.92 (i, j)	16.4 (m, n)	13.4 (m, n)	16.4 (n)
Louisiana	4	20	2.50 (j)	20	20	20
Maine	5.5 (s)	74	(h)	22	23	22
Maryland	5	66	1.50	23.5	24.3	23.5
Massachusetts	5	76	4.05 (i, j)	21 (n)	21 (n)	21 (n)
Michigan	6	75	(h)	19	15	19
Minnesota	6.5	48	5.03 (j)	20	20	20
Mississippi	7	18	(h)	18.4	18.4	18.4
Missouri	4.225	17 (d)	2.00	17.05	17.05	15.05
Montana .....	...	18	(h)	27	27.75	27
Nebraska	5	34	3.00	24.8 (o)	24.8 (o)	24.8 (o)
Nevada	6.5	35	2.05 (j)	24 (k)	27 (k)	24 (k)
New Hampshire .....	...	52	(h)	18.7	18.7	18.7
New Jersey	6	80	4.40	10.5	13.5	10.5
New Mexico	5	21	6.06	18	19	18
New York	4	56 (d, g)	6.44 (j)	8 (m, n)	8 (m, n)	8 (n)
North Carolina	4	5	(h, i)	22.25 (n)	22.25 (n)	22.25 (n)
North Dakota	5	44	2.50 (j)	21	21	21
Ohio	5	24	(h)	22	22	22
Oklahoma	4.5	23	5.56 (j)	17	14	17
Oregon .....	...	68	(h)	29 (k)	29 (k)	29 (k)
Pennsylvania	6	31	(h)	25.9	30.8	25.9
Rhode Island	7	71	3.75	29	29	29
South Carolina	5	7	2.72 (j)	16	16	16
South Dakota	4 (a)	33	3.93 (j)	22 (k)	22 (k)	20 (k)
Tennessee	6	13 (d, e)	4.00 (j)	21.4 (k)	18.4 (k)	21.4 (k)
Texas	6.25	41	2.40 (j)	20	20	20
Utah	4.75	51.5	(h)	24.75	24.75	24.75
Vermont	5 (a)	44	(f, h)	20 (p)	17 (p)	20 (p)
Virginia	3.5	2.5 (d)	(h)	17.5 (k, p)	16 (k, p)	17.5 (k, p)
Washington	6.5	82.5	(h, i)	23	23	23
West Virginia	6	17	(h)	25.35	25.35	25.35
Wisconsin	5	59	3.25	25.8 (o)	25.8 (o)	25.8 (o)
Wyoming	4 (a, c)	12	(h)	14	14	14
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	65	1.50 (j)	20	20	20

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXCISE TAX RATES — Continued

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources.

Key:

... — Tax is not applicable.

(a) Some states tax food, but allow an (income) tax credit to compensate poor households. They are Idaho, Kansas, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

(b) 1.25 percent of the tax in Illinois is distributed to local governments.

(c) Tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.

(d) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes in Alabama, 1-6 cents; Illinois, 10-15 cents; Missouri, 4-7 cents; Tennessee, 1 cent; and Virginia, 2-15 cents.

(e) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1 cents per pack in Kentucky and 0.05 cents in Tennessee. In Arkansas, a fee of \$1.25/1,000 cigarettes fee is imposed.

(f) 10 percent on-premise sales tax.

(g) The tax rate will increase to \$1.11 per pack on March 1, 2000.

(h) In 18 states, the government directly controls the sales of distilled spirits. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees and net liquor profits.

(i) Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.

(j) Other taxes in addition to excise taxes for the following states: Alaska, under 21 percent - \$0.85/gallon; Arkansas, under 5 percent - \$0.50/gallon, under 21 percent - \$1.00/gallon, \$0.20/case and 3 percent off - 14 percent on-premise retail taxes; California, over 50 percent - \$6.60/gallon; Connecticut, under 7 percent - \$2.05/gallon; Delaware, under 25 percent - \$2.50/gallon; Florida, under 17.259 percent - \$2.25/gallon, over 55.780 percent - \$9.53/gallon, 6.67cents/ounce on-premise retail tax; Georgia, \$0.83/gallon local tax; Illinois, under 20 percent - \$0.73/gallon, \$0.50/gallon in Chicago and \$1.00/gallon in Cook County; Indiana, under 15 percent - \$0.47/gallon; Kansas, 8 percent off- and on-premise retail tax; Kentucky, under 6 percent - \$0.25/gallon, \$0.05/case and 9 percent wholesale tax; Louisiana, under 6 percent - \$0.32/gallon; Massachusetts, under 15 percent - \$1.10/gallon, over 50 percent alcohol - \$4.05/proof gallon, 0.57 percent on private club sales; Minnesota, \$0.01/bottle (except miniatures) and 8.5 percent sales tax; Nevada, under 14 percent - \$0.40/gallon and under 21 percent - \$0.75/gallon; New York, under 24 percent - \$2.54/gallon, \$1.00/gallon New York City; North Dakota, 7 percent state sales tax; Oklahoma, \$1.00/bottle on-premise and 12 percent on-premise; South Carolina, \$5.36/case and 9 percent surtax; South Dakota, under 14 percent - \$0.93/gallon, 2 percent wholesale tax; Tennessee, \$0.15/case and 15 percent on-premise, under 7 percent - \$1.10/gallon; Texas, 14 percent on-premise and \$0.05/drink on airline sales; and District of Columbia, 8 percent off- and 10 percent on-premise sales tax.

(k) Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In Alabama, 1-3 cents; Hawaii, 8-11.5 cents; Illinois, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook County (gasoline only); Nevada \$1.75 to \$7.75 cents; Oregon, 1-2 cents; South Dakota, 1 cent; Tennessee, 1 cent; and Virginia, 2 percent.

(l) Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 5.5 cents to 17 cents. Plus a 2.07 cents/gallon pollution tax.

(m) Carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to Arizona, 8 cents; Illinois, 6.3 cents (gasoline) and 6.0 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).

(n) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rates are: Kentucky, 9 percent; Massachusetts, 19.1 percent; and North Carolina, 7 percent.

(o) A portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, or cost of fuel to state government.

(p) Large trucks pay a higher tax, Vermont, total of 25 cents/gallon; Virginia, additional 3.5 cents.

(q) Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the maximum 10 percent ethanol).

(r) Tax rate will increase to 20.5 cents on July 1, 2000.

(s) Tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5.0% on 7/1/00.

TAXES

Table 6.22
FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
(As of January 1, 2000)

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	★	★	...
Colorado	3	★	★	...
Connecticut	6	★	★	...
Delaware	none	...	...	...
Florida	6	★	★	★
Georgia	4	★	★	...
Hawaii	4	...	★	...
Idaho (a)	5	...	...	...
Illinois(b)	6.25	1 percent	1 percent	1 percent
Indiana	5	★	★	...
Iowa	5	★	★	...
Kansas (a)	4.9	...	★	...
Kentucky	6	★	★	...
Louisiana	4	3.0(e)	★	...
Maine	5.5 (f)	★	★	...
Maryland	5	★	★	★
Massachusetts	5	★	★	...
Michigan	6	★	★	...
Minnesota	6.5	★	★	★
Mississippi	7	...	★	...
Missouri	4.225	...	★	...
Montana	none	...	...	...
Nebraska	5	★	★	...
Nevada	6.5	★	★	...
New Hampshire	none	...	...	...
New Jersey	6	★	★	★
New Mexico	5	...	★	...
New York	4	...	★	★
North Carolina	4	(e)	★	...
North Dakota	5	★	★	...
Ohio	5	★	★	...
Oklahoma	4.5	...	★	...
Oregon	none	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	6	★	★	★
Rhode Island	7	★	★	★
South Carolina	5	...	★	...
South Dakota (a)	4	...	★	...
Tennessee	6	...	★	...
Texas	6.25	★	★	...
Utah	4.75	...	★	...
Vermont (a)	5	★	★	...
Virginia	3.5	3.0(d)	★	★
Washington	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia	6	...	★	...
Wisconsin	5	★	★	...
Wyoming (a) (c)	4	...	★	...
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	★	★	★

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, January 2000.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Some states tax food, but allow an (income) tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: Idaho, Kansas, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

(b) 1.25 percent of the tax in Illinois is distributed to local governments.

(c) The tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.

(d) Tax rate on food is scheduled to decrease to 2.5 percent on 4/1/00

(e) Food sales are subject to local sales tax. In Louisiana, food sales are scheduled to be exempt on 7/1/00.

(f) Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 5 percent on 7/1/00.

Table 6.23

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

(Tax rate for the year 2000 - as of January 1, 2000)

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 (b)	- 3,000 (b)	1,500	3,000	300	★
Alaska	----- (aa) -----								
Arizona	2.8	- 5.04	5	10,000 (b)	- 150,000 (b)	2,100	4,200	2,300	
Arkansas	1.0	- 7.0 (e)	6	2,999	- 25,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	
California (a)	1.0	- 9.3	6	5,264(b)	- 34,548 (b)	72 (c)	142 (c)	227 (c)	
Colorado	4.8		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			
Connecticut	3.0	- 4.5	2	10,000 (b)	- 10,000 (b)	12,000 (f)	24,000 (f)	0	
Delaware	2.2	- 5.95	7	5,000	- 60,000	110 (c)	220 (c)	110 (c)	
Florida	----- (aa) -----								
Georgia	1.0	- 6.0	6	750 (g)	- 7,000 (g)	2,700	5,400	2,700	
Hawaii (h)	1.6	- 8.75	8	2,000(b)	- 40,000 (b)	1,040	2,080	1,040	
Idaho	2.0	- 8.2	8	1,000 (i)	- 20,000 (i)	2,750 (d)	5,500 (d)	2,750 (d)	
Illinois	3.0		1	-----Flat rate-----		2,000	4,000	2,000	
Indiana	3.4		1	-----Flat rate-----		1,000	2,000	1,000	
Iowa (a)	0.36	- 8.98	9	1,162	- 52,290	40 (c)	80 (c)	40 (c)	★
Kansas	3.5	- 6.45	3	15,000 (b)	- 30,000 (b)	2,250	4,500	2,250	
Kentucky	2.0	- 6.0	5	3,000	- 8,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	
Louisiana	2.0	- 6.0	3	10,000 (b)	- 50,000 (b)	4,500 (j)	9,000 (j)	1,000 (j)	★
Maine (a)	2.0	- 8.5	4	4,150 (b)	- 16,500 (b)	2,850	5,600	2,850	
Maryland (k)	2.0	- 4.8	4	1,000	- 3,000	1,850	3,700	1,850	
Massachusetts	5.95		1	-----Flat rate-----		4,400	8,800	1,000	
Michigan (a)	4.3(l)		1	-----Flat rate-----		2,800	5,600	2,800	
Minnesota (a)	5.5	- 8	3	17,250 (b)	- 56,680 (b)	2,750 (d)	5,500 (d)	2,750 (d)	
Mississippi	3.0	- 5.0	3	5,000	- 10,000	6,000	9,500	1,500	
Missouri	1.5	- 6.0	10	1,000	- 9,000	2,100	4,200	2,100	★ (m)
Montana (a)	2.0	- 11.0	10	2,000	- 70,400	1,610	3,220	1,610	★
Nebraska (a)	2.51	- 6.68	4	2,400 (n)	- 26,500 (n)	91(c)	182 (c)	91 (c)	
Nevada	----- (aa) -----								
New Hampshire	----- (bb) -----								
New Jersey	1.4	- 6.37	6	20,000 (o)	- 75,000 (o)	1,000	2,000	1,500	
New Mexico	1.7	- 8.2	7	5,500 (p)	- 65,000 (p)	2,750 (d)	5,500 (d)	2,750 (d)	
New York	4.0	- 6.85	5	8,000 (b)	- 20,000 (b)	0	0	1,000	
North Carolina	6.0	- 7.75	3	12,750 (q)	- 60,000 (q)	2,500(d)	5,000 (d)	2,500 (d)	
North Dakota	2.67	- 12.0 (r)	8	3,000	- 50,000	2,750 (d)	5,500 (d)	2,750 (d)	★ (r)
Ohio (a)	0.716-	7.228 (s)	9	5,000	- 200,000	1,050 (s)	2,100 (s)	1,050 (s)	
Oklahoma	0.5	- 6.75 (t)	8	1,000	- 10,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	★ (t)
Oregon (a)	5.0	- 9.0	3	2,350 (b)	- 5,850 (b)	132 (c)	264(c)	132 (c)	★ (u)
Pennsylvania	2.8		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			
Rhode Island	----- (v) -----								
South Carolina (a)	2.5	- 7.0	6	2,310	- 11,550	2,750 (d)	5,500 (d)	2,750 (d)	
South Dakota	----- (aa) -----								
Tennessee	State Income Tax is Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only.								
Texas	----- (aa) -----								
Utah	2.3	- 7.0	6	750 (b)	- 3,750 (b)	2,063 (d)	4,125 (d)	2,063 (d)	★ (v)
Vermont	----- (w) -----								
Virginia	2.0	- 5.75	4	3,000	- 17,000	800	1,600	800	
Washington	----- (aa) -----								
West Virginia	3.0	- 6.5	5	10,000	- 60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	
Wisconsin	4.73	- 6.75 (y)	4	7,790	- 116,890	600	1,200	600	
Wyoming	----- (aa) -----								
Dist. of Columbia	5.0	- 9.5 (z)	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 from various sources.

(a) Seven states have statutory provision for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemption or standard deductions to the rate of inflation. Nebraska indexes the personal exemption amounts only.

(b) For joint returns, the taxes are twice the tax imposed on half the income.

(c) Tax credits.

(d) 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.

(e) A special tax table is available for low income taxpayers reducing their tax payments.

(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 \$52,500.

(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; and the income brackets range from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for joint filers.

(h) For tax years beginning after 2000, the tax rates range from 1.5 percent to 8.5 percent for the same tax brackets.

(i) 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.

(j) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.

(k) Top rate is scheduled to decrease to 4.75% for tax years beginning after 2001.

(l) Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 4.2% for tax year 2001.

(m) Limited to \$10,000 for joint returns and \$5,000 for individuals.

(n) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$4,000 to over \$46,750.

(o) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. A separate schedule is provided for married individuals filing jointly which ranges from 1.4 percent under \$20,000 to 6.37 percent for income over \$150,000.

(p) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married individuals filing jointly, the rate ranges from 1.7 percent under \$8,000 to 8.2 percent over \$100,000. Married households filing separately pay the tax imposed on half the income.

(q) 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. Lower exemption amounts allowed for high income taxpayers.

(r) An additional \$300 personal exemption is allowed for joint returns or unmarried head of households. Taxpayers have the option of paying 14 percent of the adjusted federal income tax liability, without a deduction of federal taxes.

(s) Plus an additional \$20 per exemption tax credit. Rates are for tax year 1999, the 2000 rates will not be determined until July, 2000.

(t) 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.

(u) Limited to \$3,000.

(v) Current federal tax liability is 26 percent. Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 25.5 percent of federal tax liability for tax year 2001.

(w) Current federal tax liability is 24 percent. One half of the federal income taxes are deductible.

(x) If Vermont tax liability for any taxable year exceeds the tax liability determinable under federal tax law in effect on December 31, 1998, the taxpayer will be entitled to a credit of 106 percent of the excess tax.

(y) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$10,390 to \$155,850. Tax rates scheduled to decrease for tax years 2001 and beyond (ranging from 4.6% to 6.75). Personal exemption amounts scheduled to increase to \$700 for tax year 2001.

(z) Tax rate decreases are scheduled for tax years 2001 and 2002.

(aa) No state income tax.

(bb) State income tax is limited to dividends and interest income only.

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	1/1/98	Federal adjusted gross income
Arkansas .....	...	...
California	1/1/98	Federal adjusted gross income
Colorado	Current	Federal taxable income
Connecticut	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Delaware	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Florida	(a)	...
Georgia	1/1/98	Federal adjusted gross income
Hawaii	12/31/97	Federal taxable income
Idaho	1/1/99	Federal taxable income
Illinois	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Indiana	1/1/98	Federal adjusted gross income
Iowa	1/1/99	Federal adjusted gross income
Kansas	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Kentucky	12/31/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Louisiana	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Maine	12/31/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Maryland	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Massachusetts	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Michigan	Current (b)	Federal adjusted gross income
Minnesota	12/31/97	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	6/1/99	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	12/31/98	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	1/1/97	Federal adjusted gross income
Wisconsin	12/31/98	Federal adjusted gross income
Wyoming	(a)	...
Dist. of Columbia	4/5/97	Federal adjusted gross income

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 1, 2000.

Key:

... — State does not employ a federal starting point.

Current — Indicates state has adopted the Internal Revenue Code as currently in effect. Dates indicate state has adopted the 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 12/31/98.

TAXES

Table 6.25
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 2000)

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	8.0 (z)	Flat Rate		1	8.0 (z)	...
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	4.75	Flat Rate		1	4.8	...
Connecticut	7.5 (d)	Flat Rate		1	7.5 (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	8.5	...
Iowa	6.0 - 12.0	25,000	250,000	4	5.0	★ (k)
Kansas	4.0 (l)	Flat Rate		1	2.25 (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	10.5 (n)	...
Michigan		See Note				
Minnesota	9.8 (o)	Flat Rate		1	9.8 (o)	...
Mississippi	3.0 - 5.0	5,000	10,000	3	3.0 - 5.0	...
Missouri	6.25	Flat Rate		1	7	★ (k)
Montana	6.75 (p)	Flat Rate		1	6.75 (p)	...
Nebraska	5.58 - 7.81	50,000		2	(a)	...
Nevada		See Note				
New Hampshire	8.0 (q)	Flat Rate		1	8.0 (q)	...
New Jersey	9.0 (r)	Flat Rate		1	9.0 (r)	...
New Mexico	4.8 - 7.6	500,000	1 million	3	4.8 - 7.6	...
New York	8.5 (s)	Flat Rate		1	8.5 (s)	...
North Carolina	6.9 (t)	Flat Rate		1	6.9 (t)	...
North Dakota	3.0 - 10.5	3,000	50,000	6	7.0 (b)	★
Ohio	5.1 - 8.5 (u)	50,000		2	(u)	...
Oklahoma	6.0	Flat Rate		1	6.0	...
Oregon	6.6 (b)	Flat Rate		1	6.6 (b)	...
Pennsylvania	9.99	Flat Rate		1	(a)	...
Rhode Island	9	Flat Rate		1	9.0 (v)	...
South Carolina	5.0	Flat Rate		1	4.5 (w)	...
South Dakota .....	...	...		...	6.0 - 1.0 (b)	...
Tennessee	6.0	Flat Rate		1	6.0	...
Texas		See Note				
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 (x)	...
Washington		See Note				
West Virginia	9.0	Flat Rate		1	9.0	...
Wisconsin	7.9	Flat Rate		1	7.9	...
Wyoming		See Note				
Dist. of Columbia	9.975 (y)	Flat Rate			9.975 (y)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES — Continued

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources. February 2000.

★ — Yes

... — No

Note: Michigan imposes a single business tax (sometimes described as a business activities tax or value added tax) of 2.2% on the sum of federal taxable income of the business, compensation paid to employees, dividends, interest, royalties paid and other items. Similarly, Texas imposes a franchise tax of 4.5% of earned surplus. Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming do not have state corporate income taxes.

(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 North Dakota (banks), \$10 in Oregon, \$250 in Rhode Island, \$500 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, \$250 in Vermont.

(c) Minimum tax is \$800. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.5% (3.5% for banks).

(d) Or 3.1 mills per dollar of capital stock and surplus (maximum tax \$1 million or \$250).

(e) The marginal rate decreases over 4 brackets ranging from \$20 to \$650 million in taxable income. Building and loan associations are taxed at a flat 8.7%.

(f) Or 3.3% Alternative Minimum Tax. An exemption of \$5,000 is allowed.

(g) Capital gains are taxed at 4%. There is also an alternative tax of 0.5% of gross annual sales.

(h) Minimum tax is \$20. An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(i) Includes a 2.5% personal property replacement tax.

(j) Consists of 3.4% on income from sources within the state plus a 4.5% supplemental income tax.

(k) Fifty percent of the federal income tax is deductible.

(l) Plus a surtax of 3.35% (2.125% for banks) taxable income in excess of \$50,000 (\$25,000).

(m) Or a 27% tax on Federal Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.

(n) Rate includes a 14% 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.

(o) Plus a 5.8% tax on any Alternative Minimum Taxable Income over the base tax.

(p) A 7% tax on taxpayers using water's edge combination. Minimum tax is \$50.

(q) Plus a 0.50 percent tax on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid). Business profits tax imposed on both corporations and unincorporated associations.

(r) The rate reported in the table is the business franchise tax rate. The minimum tax is \$200. Corporations not subject to the franchise tax are subject to a 7.25% income tax. Banks other than savings institutions are subject to the franchise tax. S-Corporations are subject to an entity level tax of 2.0%. Corporations with net income under \$100,000 are taxed at 7.5%.

(s) Or 1.78 (0.1 for banks) mills per dollar of capital (up to \$350,000; or 3.0% of the minimum taxable income); or a minimum of \$100 to \$1,500 depending on payroll size (\$250 plus 2.5% surtax for banks); if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income. An additional tax of 0.9 mills per dollar of subsidiary capital is imposed on corporations. Small corporations with income under \$200,000 pay tax of 7.5% on all income.

(t) Financial institutions are also subject to a tax equal to \$30 per one million in assets.

(u) Or 4.0 mills times the value of the taxpayer's issued and outstanding share of stock with a maximum payment of \$150,000. An additional litter tax is imposed equal to 0.11% on the first \$50,000 of taxable income, 0.22% on income over \$50,000; or 0.14 mills on net worth.

(v) For banks, the alternative tax is \$2.50 per \$10,000 of capital stock (\$100 minimum).

(w) Savings and Loans are taxed at a 6% rate.

(x) State and national banks subject to the state's franchise tax on net capital is exempt from the income tax.

(y) Minimum tax is \$100. Includes surtax. Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 9.0% for tax years beginning after 2002.

(z) Minimum tax of \$50. Tax rate scheduled to fall for tax years 2001 and beyond, if revenue meets certain targeted levels.

TAXES

Table 6.26

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2000

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Alabama	Iron Ore Mining Tax Forest Products Severance Tax Oil and Gas Conservation & Regulation of Production Tax	\$.03/ton Varies by species and ultimate use. 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, 2002, except a replacement well for which the initial permit was dated before July 1, 1996
	Oil and Gas Privilege Tax on Production	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. A 50% rate reduction for wells permitted by the oil and gas board on or after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 2002 for 5 years from initial production, except for replacement wells for which the initial permit was dated before July 1, 1996.
	Coal Severance Tax Coal and Lignite Severance Tax	\$.135/ton \$.20/ton in addition to coal severance tax.
Alaska	Fisheries Business Tax Fishery Resource Landing Tax	1% to 5% of fish value based on type of fish and processing. 3% of the value of the fishery resource at the place of landing for a established commercial fish species; 1% of the value of the of the fishery resource at the place of landing for a developing commercial fish species.
	Seafood Marketing Assessment Oil and Gas Properties Production Tax	.03% on all commercial fish species. (Oil) The greater of either \$.80/bbl for old crude oil (\$.60 for some older fields) or 15% of gross value at the production point, multiplied by the Economic Limit Factor; (Gas) The greater of either \$.64/1000 cu. ft. of gas or 10% of gross value at the production point, multiplied by the Economic Limit Factor; and conservation surcharges of \$.03 cents per barrel, with an additional \$.05 cents per barrel as needed to maintain a \$50 million balance in the oil and hazardous substance response fund.
	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. (\$.213 for ponderosa pine) for timbering.
Arkansas	Natural Resources Severance Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Separate rate for each substance. 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)	Taxable years commencing prior to July 1, 1999, 2.25% of gross income exceeding \$11 million for metallic minerals and taxable years commencing after July 1, 1999, 2.25% of gross income exceeding \$19 million for metallic minerals; on or after July 1, 1999, \$.05/ton for each ton exceeding 625,000 tons each quarter for molybdenum ore; 2% to 5% based on gross income for oil, gas, CO ₂ , and coalbed methane; after July 1, 1999, \$.36/ton adjusted by the producers' prices index for each ton exceeding 300,000 tons each quarter for coal; and 4% of gross proceeds on production exceeding 15,000 tons per day for oil shale.
Florida	Oil and Gas Conservation Levy Oil, Gas and Sulfur Production Tax	Maximum 1.5 mills/\$1 of market value at wellhead. (f) 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 \$1.08/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).
Idaho	Ore Severance Tax Oil and Gas Production Tax Additional Oil and Gas Production Tax	2% of net value Maximum of 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 5 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas. (c) 2% of market value at site of production.
Illinois	Timber Fee	4% of purchase price (i)

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Indiana	Petroleum Production Tax (j)	1% of value or \$.24 per barrel for oil or \$.03 per 1000 cu. ft. of gas, whichever is greater.
Kansas	Severance Tax (k)	8% of gross value of oil and gas, less property tax credit of 3.67%; \$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, less transportation expenses
	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 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	\$.15/ton of coal removed by open-pit, strip or deep mine methods. Of the \$.15, \$.06 is remitted to the county from which the coal was removed.
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 and Iron Sulfides	\$2.141 per ton of concentrates or pellets
	Direct Reduced Iron	2.141 per ton of concentrates plus an additional \$.03 per ton for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 72%
	(m)	
Mississippi	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	6% of value at point of gas production; 3.5% of gross value of occluded natural gas from coal seams at point of production for well's first five years; also, maximum 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.
	Timber Severance Tax	Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use.
	Salt Severance Tax	3% of value of entire production in state.
Missouri	Assessment on Surface Coal Mining Permittees	\$.45/ton for first 50,000 tons sold, shipped or otherwise disposed of in calendar year, and \$.30/ton for next 50,000 tons. Whenever Coal Mine Land Reclamation Fund balance is less than \$7 million, \$.25/ton for first 50,000 tons and \$.15/ton for second 50,000 tons. Whenever Fund is less than \$2 million, \$.30/ton for first 50,000 tons and \$.20 for the second 50,000 tons.
Montana*	Coal Severance Tax	Varies by quality of coal and type of mine.
	Metalliferous Mines License Tax (n)	Progressive rate, taxed on amounts in excess of \$250,000. For concentrate shipped to smelter, mill or reduction work, 1.81%. Gold, silver or any platinum group metal shipped to refinery, 1.6%.
	Oil or Gas Conservation Tax	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)
	Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax	Varies according to the type of well and type of production.
	Micaceous Minerals License Tax	\$.05/ton
	Cement License Tax (p)	\$.22/ton of cement, \$.05/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products.
	Mineral Mining Tax	\$25 plus 0.5% of gross value 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 \$2,500.00
Nebraska	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3% of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; 2% of value of stripper oil.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 7 mills/\$1 of value at wellhead, as of January 1, 2000 (c)
	Uranium Tax	2% of gross value over \$5 million.

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Nevada*	Minerals Extraction 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.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	\$50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas.
New Hampshire	Refined Petroleum Products Tax	0.1% of fair market value
	Excavation Tax	\$.02 per cubic yard of earth excavated.
	Excavation Activity Tax	Replaces real property tax on the land area that has been excavated and not reclaimed. The assessed per acre value and tax varies depending upon municipality.
	Timber Tax	10% of stumpage value
New Mexico*	Resources Excise Tax (q)	Varies according to substance.
	Severance Tax (q)	Varies according to substance.
	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.75% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons, natural gas and carbon dioxide. 1.875% of value of oil and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from a qualified enhanced recovery project.
	Oil and Gas Privilege Tax	3.15% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide. 4% of value of natural gas.
	Natural Gas Processor's Tax	0.45% of value of products.
	Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax	Varies, based on property tax in district of production.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (r)	0.19% of value.
North Carolina	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 5 mills/barrel of oil and 0.5 mill/1,000 cu. ft. of gas.
	Primary Forest Product Assessment Tax	Varies according to species.
North Dakota	Oil Gross Production Tax	5% of gross value at well.
	Gas Gross Production Tax	\$.04/1000 cu.ft. of gas produced (the rate is subject to a gas rate adjustment each fiscal year).
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.75/ton plus \$.02/ton. (s)
	Oil Extraction Tax	6.5% of gross value at well (with exceptions due to date of well completion, production volumes and production incentives).
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; \$.09/ton of coal; and \$.01/ton of clay, sandstone or conglomerate, shale, gypsum or quartzite.
Oklahoma	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate; 0.75% levied on asphalt and metals. 7% casinghead gas and natural gas, as well as 0.95% being levied on crude oil, casinghead gas and natural gas. Oil Gross Production Tax is now a variable rate tax, beginning with January 1999 production, at the following rates based on the average price of Oklahoma oil:
	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax and Petroleum Excise Tax (t)	a) If the average price equals or exceeds \$17/bbl, the tax shall be 7%; b) If the average price is less than \$17/bbl, but is equal to or exceeds \$14/bbl, the tax shall be 4%; c) If the average price is less than \$14/bbl, the tax shall be 1%.
Oregon	Forest Products Harvest Tax	\$3.19/1000 board ft. harvested from public and private land.
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	6% of gross value at well.
	Privilege Tax on Eastern Oregon Timber	1.1% of immediate harvest value from privately owned land.
	Privilege Tax on Western Oregon Timber	1.8% of stumpage value 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	\$.2 of market value at wellhead.

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Virginia*	Forest Products Tax Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Tax (x)	Varies by species and ultimate use. Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund.
Washington	Uranium and Thorium Milling Tax Enhanced Food Fish Tax Timber Excise Tax	\$0.02/per kilogram. 0.09% to 5.65% of value (depending on species) at point of landing. 5% of stumpage value for harvests on public and private lands.
West Virginia	Natural Resource Severance Taxes	Coal, state rate is greater of 4.65% or \$.75 per ton. Local rate is .35%. Special state rates for coal from new low seam mines. For seams between 37" and 45" the rate is greater of 1.65% or \$.75/ton. For seams less than 37" the rate is greater of .65% or \$.75/ton. 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 Oil and Gas Severance Tax	Progressive net proceeds tax ranging from 3% to 15%. 7% of market value of oil or gas at the mouth of the well.
Wyoming	Severance Tax	Severance Tax is defined as an excise tax imposed on the present and continuing privilege of removing, extracting, severing or producing any mineral in this state. Except as otherwise provided by W.S. 39-14-205 (Tax Exemptions), The total Severance Tax on crude oil, lease condensate or natural gas shall be six percent (6%), comprising one and one-half percent (1.5%) imposed by the Wyoming constitution article 15, section 19 and four and one-half percent (4.5%) imposed by Wyoming statute. The tax shall be distributed as as provided in W.S. 39-14-211 and is imposed as follows: i. One and one-half percent (1.5%); plus ii. One-half percent (.5%); plus iii. Two percent (2%); plus iv. Two percent (2%). Severance Tax is applied to the taxable value of crude oil, lease condensate or natural gas. The taxable value is the gross sales value of the product less Federal, State or Tribal Royalties paid and less allowable transportation deductions. If the product produced is natural gas, an additional deduction is allowed for processing. Rates vary from 1.50% to 6.0% on different grades of oil. Taxes on coal and other minerals varies from 2%

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where information is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*.

(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 1999, \$.0326159/bbl of oil or 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas.

(e) Metallic minerals, molybdenum ore, coal, oil shale, oil and gas.

(f) As of January 31, 2000, set at 1.2 mills/\$1.

(g) Through June 30, 1997, the gas production tax was \$.106/mcf of gas and the sulfur production tax was \$.72/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, 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. Between June 30, 1999 and July 1, 2003, the rate is reduced by 50% for coal burned in coal-fired boilers where the generating station has a total capacity of not more than 210 megawatts.

(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: 1996 to 1998

Tax source	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Percent distribution, 1997	Per capita, 1997 (in dollars)
	1998	1997	1996	1997 to 1998	1996 to 1997		
Total Collections	\$474,990,564	\$443,335,463	\$418,970,791	6.7	5.5	100.0	\$1,659.8
Sales & gross receipts tax	227,404,841	215,737,108	205,687,307	5.1	4.7	47.9	807.7
General	156,061,702	147,068,715	139,278,702	5.8	4.3	32.9	550.6
Selective	71,343,139	68,668,393	66,408,605	3.7	3.3	15.0	257.1
Motor fuels sales	28,330,413	27,131,805	25,981,234	4.2	5.2	6.0	101.6
Insurance premium	9,150,229	9,219,106	9,057,273	-0.8	1.8	1.9	34.5
Public utilities	8,792,973	8,604,806	8,600,938	2.1	0.0	1.9	32.2
Tobacco products	7,746,662	7,451,157	7,337,848	3.8	1.5	1.6	27.9
Alcoholic beverage sales	3,767,473	3,697,849	3,666,690	1.8	0.8	0.8	13.8
Amusement	2,130,240	1,899,362	1,862,391	10.8	1.9	0.4	7.1
Parimutuels	405,298	423,526	458,866	4.5	-8.3	0.1	1.6
Other selective sales	11,019,851	10,240,782	9,443,365	7.1	7.8	2.3	38.3
Licenses	29,682,659	28,216,617	27,036,285	4.9	4.2	6.2	105.6
Motor vehicle	13,672,480	12,965,303	12,740,349	5.2	1.7	2.9	48.5
Occupation and business, NEC ...	6,179,621	5,822,580	5,610,852	5.8	3.6	1.3	21.8
Corporation in general	6,127,611	5,882,411	5,158,425	4.0	12.3	1.3	22.0
Motor vehicle operators	1,260,931	1,183,609	1,166,843	6.1	1.4	0.3	4.4
Hunting and fishing	1,037,831	1,014,527	989,955	2.2	2.4	0.2	3.8
Public utility	358,560	343,414	372,725	4.2	8.5	0.1	1.3
Alcoholic beverage	302,257	305,801	307,061	1.2	-0.4	0.1	1.1
Amusement	299,858	277,407	240,872	7.5	13.2	0.1	1.0
Other	443,510	421,565	449,203	4.9	6.6	0.1	1.6
Individual income	161,249,928	144,668,011	134,683,257	10.3	6.9	33.9	541.6
Corporation net income	31,108,628	30,661,951	29,315,684	1.4	4.4	6.5	114.8
Property	10,661,670	10,297,108	9,973,524	3.4	3.1	2.2	38.6
Death and gift	6,940,007	5,913,125	5,320,098	14.8	10.0	1.5	22.1
Documentary and stock transfer	3,544,117	2,698,557	2,559,338	23.9	5.2	0.7	10.1
Severance	4,158,897	4,863,877	4,112,485	-17.0	15.4	0.9	18.2
Other	239,817	279,109	282,813	-16.4	-1.3	0.1	1.0

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, 1997 were used to calculate per capita amounts; see Table 6.32.

Table 6.28
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY STATE:
1995 TO 1997

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Per capita, 1997 (in dollars)
	1997	1996	1995	1996 to 1997	1995 to 1996	
United States	\$443,335,463	\$418,970,791	\$399,147,521	5.5	4.7	\$1,659.8
Alabama	5,484,161	5,257,771	5,077,827	4.1	3.4	1,269.8
Alaska	1,619,110	1,519,082	1,922,463	6.2	-26.6	2,658.6
Arizona	6,833,806	6,409,395	6,223,489	6.2	2.9	1,500.3
Arkansas	3,776,600	3,708,744	3,391,785	1.8	8.5	1,496.9
California	61,666,886	57,746,664	53,269,075	6.4	7.8	1,911.1
Colorado	5,290,131	4,820,163	4,531,366	8.9	6.0	1,358.9
Connecticut	8,145,787	7,830,171	7,474,119	3.9	4.5	2,491.1
Delaware	1,743,234	1,688,349	1,594,818	3.1	5.5	2,381.5
Florida	21,080,120	19,699,255	18,564,650	6.6	5.8	1,438.5
Georgia	10,897,538	10,292,371	9,486,639	5.6	7.8	1,455.7
Hawaii	3,087,946	3,079,404	2,874,496	0.3	6.7	2,601.5
Idaho	1,960,505	1,857,006	1,733,120	5.3	6.7	1,620.3
Illinois	18,544,570	17,277,319	16,589,789	6.8	4.0	1,558.9
Indiana	9,100,842	8,437,031	8,045,753	7.3	4.6	1,552.0
Iowa	4,686,244	4,440,540	4,403,428	5.2	0.8	1,643.1
Kansas	4,229,721	3,978,761	3,765,488	5.9	5.4	1,630.0
Kentucky	6,818,992	6,489,256	6,284,623	4.8	3.2	1,744.9
Louisiana	5,646,255	4,906,283	4,676,969	13.1	4.7	1,297.4
Maine	2,019,491	1,896,564	1,812,574	6.1	4.4	1,626.0
Maryland	8,604,406	8,166,692	8,060,982	5.1	1.3	1,689.1
Massachusetts	13,305,471	12,455,370	11,601,135	6.4	6.9	2,174.8
Michigan	19,855,941	19,128,687	17,723,494	3.7	7.3	2,031.5
Minnesota	11,223,269	10,242,646	9,327,886	8.7	8.9	2,395.1
Mississippi	4,016,549	3,860,523	3,599,244	3.9	6.8	1,470.7
Missouri	7,815,966	7,210,351	6,751,959	7.7	6.4	1,446.9
Montana	1,308,855	1,256,416	1,214,152	4.0	3.4	1,489.0
Nebraska	2,548,174	2,369,462	2,219,725	7.0	6.3	1,537.8
Nevada	3,034,156	2,889,254	2,698,343	4.8	6.6	1,809.3
New Hampshire	914,847	837,092	918,461	8.5	-9.7	779.9
New Jersey	14,414,778	14,384,897	13,606,950	0.2	5.4	1,790.0
New Mexico	3,322,410	3,060,637	2,844,484	7.9	7.1	1,920.5
New York	34,864,623	34,150,039	34,294,492	2.0	-0.4	1,922.3
North Carolina	12,678,199	11,882,318	11,425,714	6.3	2.8	1,707.5
North Dakota	1,064,010	985,327	958,725	7.4	2.7	1,659.9
Ohio	16,417,761	15,649,492	15,186,174	4.7	3.0	1,467.7
Oklahoma	5,060,601	4,617,688	4,416,463	8.8	4.4	1,525.7
Oregon	4,946,304	4,415,725	4,286,038	10.7	2.9	1,525.2
Pennsylvania	19,377,456	18,295,012	18,262,139	5.6	0.2	1,612.1
Rhode Island	1,644,047	1,549,195	1,490,340	5.8	3.8	1,665.7
South Carolina	5,381,412	5,113,034	4,763,097	5.0	6.8	1,431.2
South Dakota	768,491	730,251	694,037	5.0	5.0	1,041.3
Tennessee	6,616,361	6,184,562	5,907,721	6.5	4.5	1,232.6
Texas	23,024,628	21,270,839	20,288,774	7.6	4.6	1,184.5
Utah	3,010,696	2,913,960	2,675,502	3.2	8.2	1,462.2
Vermont	899,161	841,029	801,376	6.5	4.7	1,526.6
Virginia	9,627,591	8,900,413	8,783,939	7.6	1.3	1,429.7
Washington	11,202,296	10,586,463	10,195,584	5.5	3.7	1,996.8
West Virginia	2,905,947	2,770,888	2,731,907	4.6	1.4	1,600.2
Wisconsin	10,186,768	10,292,434	9,029,488	-1.0	12.3	1,970.4
Wyoming	662,350	625,966	666,725	5.5	-6.5	1,379.9

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

Table 6.29
STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1997
(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	\$443,335,463	\$215,737,108	\$28,216,617	\$144,668,011	\$30,661,951	\$4,863,877	10,297,108	\$5,913,125	\$2,698,557	\$279,109
Alabama	5,484,161	2,866,477	424,165	1,687,599	226,616	80,238	131,229	44,511	23,326	0
Alaska	1,619,110	96,014	77,924	0	331,337	1,058,602	53,567	1,666	0	0
Arizona	6,833,806	3,803,450	437,200	1,668,414	600,890	0	256,879	66,973	0	0
Arkansas	3,776,600	2,017,650	221,790	1,246,600	229,982	13,450	8,355	18,555	16,831	3,387
California	61,666,886	25,222,055	2,962,520	23,272,871	5,803,652	37,416	3,611,595	756,777	0	0
Colorado	5,290,131	2,178,700	261,406	2,560,337	224,275	30,274	0	34,641	0	498
Connecticut	8,145,787	4,164,892	341,262	2,807,391	530,430	0	1	226,837	74,974	0
Delaware	1,743,234	253,405	578,563	663,111	172,562	0	0	31,755	43,838	0
Florida	21,080,120	16,081,231	1,370,177	0	1,232,731	75,844	787,614	536,523	996,000	0
Georgia	10,897,538	4,905,464	405,025	4,741,200	726,321	0	38,155	60,296	190	20,887
Hawaii	3,087,946	1,925,971	89,876	976,579	67,570	0	0	22,169	5,781	0
Idaho	1,960,505	923,985	147,586	711,657	138,277	3,021	0	4,052	0	31,927
Illinois	18,544,570	8,796,140	1,215,100	6,286,770	1,803,931	0	204,263	199,423	38,943	0
Indiana	9,100,842	4,131,854	193,720	3,750,826	904,265	611	4,203	115,363	0	0
Iowa	4,686,244	2,228,431	421,385	1,719,566	221,041	0	0	88,213	7,608	0
Kansas	4,229,721	2,007,052	211,755	1,512,816	291,080	87,185	43,804	76,029	0	0
Kentucky	6,818,992	3,194,113	427,137	2,205,023	292,753	186,642	414,857	95,287	3,180	0
Louisiana	5,646,255	2,759,050	435,603	1,560,048	380,155	408,340	25,324	77,735	0	0
Maine	2,019,491	964,667	117,339	771,810	97,146	0	42,216	14,771	11,542	0
Maryland	8,604,406	3,695,153	349,632	3,768,560	343,499	0	236,099	105,967	78,126	27,370
Massachusetts	13,305,471	4,217,418	431,012	7,181,821	1,213,366	0	128	202,707	59,019	0
Michigan	19,855,941	8,871,817	1,016,050	5,930,404	2,228,753	41,154	1,688,279	79,484	0	0
Minnesota	11,223,269	4,775,726	821,373	4,778,972	699,234	3,218	9,748	48,465	86,533	0
Mississippi	4,016,549	2,665,109	266,271	791,009	225,924	32,933	22,816	12,487	0	0
Missouri	7,815,966	3,701,961	562,367	3,038,167	411,045	114	15,532	81,160	0	5,620
Montana	1,308,855	274,367	151,322	406,276	81,999	93,907	234,906	14,562	0	51,516
Nebraska	2,548,174	1,281,350	164,907	937,297	137,338	1,806	4,923	15,231	5,322	0
Nevada	3,034,156	2,601,308	302,637	0	0	38,892	61,293	27,666	2,360	0
New Hampshire	914,847	458,732	120,568	52,682	208,388	0	588	40,557	33,332	0
New Jersey	14,414,778	7,192,382	742,208	4,825,411	1,263,979	0	2,540	313,447	74,811	0
New Mexico	3,322,410	1,806,516	133,707	747,813	173,205	409,516	33,815	17,838	0	0
New York	34,864,623	12,139,863	945,142	17,554,367	3,042,094	0	0	889,323	293,834	0
North Carolina	12,678,199	5,316,289	774,753	5,458,963	981,378	1,970	0	144,846	0	0
North Dakota	1,064,010	606,113	76,787	163,316	75,223	135,552	2,212	4,807	0	0
Ohio	16,417,761	8,055,125	1,355,317	6,141,212	737,363	9,155	17,614	101,975	0	0

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1997 — 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	5,060,601	1,940,658	700,643	1,697,600	221,172	404,050	0	80,514	6,885	9,079
Oregon	4,946,304	673,827	512,339	3,272,594	384,073	52,898	79	33,856	16,638	0
Pennsylvania	19,377,456	9,221,017	1,919,706	5,574,994	1,575,707	0	203,497	615,495	237,201	29,839
Rhode Island	1,644,047	813,403	79,856	639,703	89,198	0	4,115	12,614	5,084	74
South Carolina	5,381,412	2,735,295	411,179	1,932,992	239,350	0	13,604	28,174	20,818	0
South Dakota	768,491	609,401	93,625	0	36,888	6,958	0	21,488	131	0
Tennessee	6,616,361	5,087,032	737,935	128,189	479,660	1,124	0	60,558	94,926	26,937
Texas	23,024,628	18,403,991	3,265,491	0	0	1,147,660	0	207,486	0	0
Utah	3,010,696	1,579,769	90,381	1,127,712	177,415	25,137	0	10,282	0	0
Vermont	899,161	409,267	67,621	323,140	45,327	0	10,296	18,015	13,692	11,803
Virginia	9,627,591	3,766,542	430,751	4,727,791	425,154	1,715	21,600	92,163	102,774	59,101
Washington	11,202,296	8,289,331	509,656	0	0	82,170	1,926,666	88,469	306,004	0
West Virginia	2,905,947	1,514,674	151,441	786,190	251,230	176,947	2,780	17,367	5,318	0
Wisconsin	10,186,768	4,231,265	614,352	4,538,218	638,975	2,181	76,345	50,825	33,536	1,071
Wyoming	662,350	281,806	78,055	0	0	213,197	85,571	3,721	0	0

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

Table 6.30
STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1997
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales and gross receipts								Amusements	Other
			Total	Motor fuels	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Insurance	Alcoholic beverages	Parimutuels			
United States	\$215,737,108	\$147,068,715	\$68,668,393	\$27,131,805	\$8,604,806	\$7,451,157	\$9,219,106	\$3,697,849	\$423,526	\$1,899,362	\$10,240,782	
Alabama	2,866,477	1,505,713	1,360,764	472,814	414,052	69,882	155,989	117,004	4,272	81	126,670	
Alaska	96,014	0	96,014	35,578	2,739	15,908	28,365	11,553	0	1,871	0	
Arizona	3,803,450	2,855,234	948,216	504,906	88,138	169,037	137,661	45,093	2,607	774	0	
Arkansas	2,017,650	1,429,445	588,205	351,525	0	94,709	66,150	26,218	7,211	577	41,815	
California	25,222,055	19,973,609	5,248,446	2,822,335	42,642	672,735	1,284,081	269,613	90,213	0	66,827	
Colorado	2,178,700	1,412,903	765,797	490,847	7,057	67,395	113,875	24,397	7,396	0	54,830	
Connecticut	4,164,892	2,598,337	1,566,555	544,005	179,296	125,554	185,777	39,671	11,118	209,514	271,620	
Delaware	253,405	0	253,405	102,388	23,450	21,705	42,691	10,868	203	0	52,100	
Florida	16,081,231	12,068,290	4,012,941	1,480,898	575,701	442,224	486,594	553,520	64,907	0	409,097	
Georgia	4,905,464	3,915,761	989,703	553,026	0	89,930	221,728	125,019	0	0	0	
Hawaii	1,925,971	1,457,274	468,697	75,143	114,364	36,427	77,174	38,347	0	0	127,242	
Idaho	923,985	622,192	301,793	211,528	2,974	30,729	47,202	5,372	0	0	3,988	
Illinois	8,796,140	5,295,943	3,500,197	1,221,422	888,593	428,480	126,556	56,650	40,302	276,905	461,289	
Indiana	4,131,854	3,042,874	1,088,980	617,109	4,912	90,717	138,086	32,433	3,485	0	202,238	
Iowa	2,228,431	1,500,162	728,269	385,652	0	99,814	105,957	12,479	2,961	121,406	0	
Kansas	2,007,052	1,475,825	531,227	302,657	900	56,034	89,604	63,025	4,090	1,055	13,862	
Kentucky	3,194,113	1,882,682	1,311,431	406,573	0	19,790	275,681	61,466	18,614	207	529,100	
Louisiana	2,759,050	1,828,434	930,616	494,604	12,711	88,262	250,460	50,041	4,695	917	28,926	
Maine	964,667	683,152	281,515	155,917	491	45,377	43,362	32,254	4,114	0	0	
Maryland	3,695,153	2,095,319	1,599,834	613,840	156,196	103,281	165,868	23,378	2,893	9,107	525,271	
Massachusetts	4,217,418	2,876,066	1,341,352	602,840	0	281,708	297,756	60,880	10,185	7,439	80,544	
Michigan	8,871,817	7,132,110	1,739,707	840,977	0	555,849	185,873	118,243	11,733	0	27,032	
Minnesota	4,775,726	3,114,600	1,661,126	539,399	46	189,341	181,103	56,054	828	62,233	632,122	
Mississippi	2,665,109	1,916,461	748,648	356,414	0	56,733	103,397	38,918	0	193,186	0	
Missouri	3,701,961	2,592,460	1,109,501	648,619	300	114,032	185,707	23,514	0	120,946	16,383	
Montana	274,367	0	274,367	175,418	18,779	14,949	36,813	16,311	157	0	11,940	
Nebraska	1,281,350	865,708	415,642	277,127	2,575	48,148	39,625	16,155	528	8,093	23,391	
Nevada	2,601,308	1,698,714	902,594	216,534	5,760	57,554	97,290	14,232	0	493,223	18,001	
New Hampshire	458,732	0	458,732	110,758	56,797	50,421	53,220	11,104	5,196	1,946	169,290	
New Jersey	7,192,382	4,415,428	2,776,954	464,676	1,161,544	249,586	294,155	76,111	1,270	309,043	220,569	
New Mexico	1,806,516	1,345,759	460,757	236,696	7,037	25,037	61,143	34,658	760	3,772	91,654	
New York	12,139,863	7,353,097	4,786,766	474,202	1,683,018	664,197	680,785	186,845	41,617	504	1,055,598	
North Carolina	5,316,289	3,056,831	2,259,458	997,217	311,723	46,677	247,233	170,985	0	0	485,623	
North Dakota	606,113	311,433	294,680	104,270	27,031	23,873	20,797	5,162	0	11,100	102,447	
Ohio	8,055,125	5,234,151	2,820,974	1,368,232	712,893	298,407	346,355	79,689	15,379	0	19	

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1997 — Continued

Selective sales and gross receipts											
General sales or gross receipts											
State	Total	Total	Motor fuels	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Insurance	Alcoholic beverages	Parimutuels	Amusements	Other	
Oklahoma	1,940,658	1,272,606	668,052	347,258	14,810	77,836	142,534	56,195	3,773	13,427	12,219
Oregon	673,827	0	673,827	421,427	8,876	154,562	75,936	11,753	1,140	133	0
Pennsylvania	9,221,017	6,054,540	3,166,477	789,522	717,508	335,530	377,273	155,912	23,991	418	766,323
Rhode Island	813,403	489,624	323,779	123,662	69,381	54,282	33,445	8,594	5,647	0	28,768
South Carolina	2,735,295	2,032,134	703,161	327,777	37,607	30,510	77,704	117,793	0	27,358	84,412
South Dakota	609,401	410,928	198,473	95,148	1,536	20,981	33,671	9,874	707	25	36,531
Tennessee	5,087,032	3,839,914	1,247,118	723,413	6,773	85,903	244,000	67,591	0	0	119,438
Texas	18,403,991	11,361,888	7,042,103	2,383,040	368,488	654,770	672,674	431,652	13,510	23,506	2,494,463
Utah	1,579,769	1,265,084	314,685	216,992	0	31,922	45,367	20,404	0	0	0
Vermont	409,267	183,836	225,431	58,419	7,630	13,841	18,552	13,375	3	0	113,611
Virginia	3,766,542	2,118,945	1,647,597	734,541	124,427	16,198	219,032	108,943	0	34	444,422
Washington	8,289,331	6,572,213	1,717,118	685,238	241,342	277,595	212,184	139,090	3,891	11	157,767
West Virginia	1,514,674	831,239	683,435	228,038	193,053	33,989	77,254	7,748	10,013	0	133,340
Wisconsin	4,231,265	2,864,982	1,366,283	693,975	311,656	213,346	102,347	40,556	3,852	551	0
Wyoming	281,806	214,815	66,991	47,209	0	5,390	13,020	1,107	265	0	0

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

Table 6.31
STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1997
(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	\$28,216,617	\$12,965,303	\$1,183,609	\$5,882,411	\$5,822,580	\$1,014,527	\$305,801	\$343,414	\$277,407	\$421,565
Alabama	424,165	170,633	16,113	109,504	99,876	17,318	2,301	8,261	0	159
Alaska	77,924	28,827	0	1,188	30,519	16,089	1,096	29	91	85
Arizona	437,200	323,079	10,723	5,681	49,966	14,639	4,153	0	14	28,945
Arkansas	221,790	97,100	16,165	7,863	65,737	20,455	1,575	8,316	316	4,263
California	2,962,520	1,510,949	111,056	40,978	1,121,598	74,157	34,340	62,056	169	7,217
Colorado	261,406	139,184	14,796	4,370	41,225	53,553	3,757	0	4,116	405
Connecticut	341,262	210,777	27,503	11,343	78,260	3,175	5,763	0	222	4,219
Delaware	578,563	27,602	161	390,739	148,505	939	861	3,063	171	6,522
Florida	1,370,177	809,031	98,776	121,853	251,101	15,315	28,303	27,399	8,745	9,654
Georgia	405,025	202,056	35,750	30,691	69,966	20,648	10,619	0	0	35,295
Hawaii	89,876	61,447	376	2,433	16,938	228	0	8,088	0	366
Idaho	147,586	45,651	6,112	949	38,517	23,271	1,116	27,907	0	4,063
Illinois	1,215,100	769,224	50,546	124,104	237,460	23,704	4,386	0	2,412	3,264
Indiana	193,720	115,619	0	4,726	44,913	15,023	7,783	0	5,174	482
Iowa	421,385	262,488	11,512	35,131	69,657	17,682	8,400	8,320	5,082	3,113
Kansas	211,755	128,781	9,416	21,303	32,258	12,338	2,074	3,360	170	2,055
Kentucky	427,137	152,787	8,222	148,378	90,041	17,266	1,996	4,704	439	3,304
Louisiana	435,603	96,045	9,350	247,804	54,534	21,886	2,100	2,628	0	1,256
Maine	117,339	56,078	8,811	2,648	33,146	12,234	3,090	0	690	642
Maryland	349,632	190,265	15,950	13,086	116,715	10,887	520	0	12	2,197
Massachusetts	431,012	244,911	62,310	20,206	56,279	6,284	1,159	0	563	39,300
Michigan	1,016,050	652,888	38,539	10,850	216,180	44,799	11,703	16,556	710	23,825
Minnesota	821,373	510,434	26,503	3,426	228,375	37,473	820	0	368	13,974
Mississippi	266,271	116,986	13,676	75,063	40,487	11,226	3,288	4,162	1,383	0
Missouri	562,367	237,057	18,660	89,174	155,466	27,109	3,552	16,512	850	13,987
Montana	151,322	49,406	5,034	997	27,209	28,772	1,569	8	37,135	1,192
Nebraska	164,907	74,352	7,045	5,614	50,982	10,431	249	0	0	16,234
Nevada	302,637	98,298	10,721	15,284	94,569	454	0	0	79,794	3,517
New Hampshire	120,568	56,304	8,420	4,181	35,668	6,412	3,140	3,395	423	2,625
New Jersey	742,208	399,809	28,885	129,743	110,903	12,026	5,498	2,248	49,554	3,542
New Mexico	133,707	86,661	3,995	2,334	25,418	10,850	3,772	53	0	624
New York	945,142	612,900	95,200	67,187	72,011	31,191	28,331	34,448	374	3,500
North Carolina	774,753	345,984	68,698	230,081	98,368	15,017	5,863	0	8,021	2,721
North Dakota	76,787	38,458	3,160	0	27,421	7,280	243	0	225	0
Ohio	1,355,317	557,388	34,557	481,155	219,739	29,574	27,027	1,036	0	4,841

STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1997 — 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	700,643	545,620	5,580	39,680	88,466	12,078	5,394	4	3,482	339
Oregon	512,339	333,843	17,802	5,331	114,747	25,895	1,816	9,921	742	2,242
Pennsylvania	1,919,706	505,700	52,173	970,851	279,612	44,708	13,953	42,785	84	9,840
Rhode Island	79,856	47,314	359	9,705	19,589	1,474	9	0	265	1,141
South Carolina	411,179	95,938	17,242	39,619	96,501	13,689	10,461	0	58,107	79,622
South Dakota	93,625	30,050	2,009	1,134	41,446	12,388	258	0	134	6,206
Tennessee	737,935	201,217	36,546	400,840	71,935	19,106	1,967	4,565	0	1,759
Texas	3,265,491	785,558	83,896	1,830,595	429,080	64,672	24,110	14,416	6,425	26,739
Utah	90,381	47,696	9,664	3,679	13,077	14,178	749	0	0	1,338
Vermont	67,621	38,687	3,217	1,161	16,708	4,861	454	0	134	2,399
Virginia	430,751	263,540	24,705	25,708	87,326	18,730	6,385	0	0	4,357
Washington	509,656	244,433	24,472	11,349	149,966	29,368	9,026	11,569	151	29,322
West Virginia	151,441	75,486	3,657	6,400	25,004	14,927	10,318	15,439	0	210
Wisconsin	614,352	226,204	22,663	70,912	236,149	49,495	446	0	660	7,823
Wyoming	78,055	44,558	2,883	5,380	2,967	19,253	8	2,166	0	840

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 1997	Total population (excluding armed forces overseas) (in thousands)			Personal income, calendar year 1996	
		July 1, 1997	July 1, 1996	July 1, 1995	Amount (in millions)	Per capita (in dollars)
United States .....	...	267,107	264,640	262,208	\$6,079,436	\$22,972
Alabama	September 30	4,319	4,287	4,262	81,578	19,029
Alaska	June 30	609	605	602	14,488	23,947
Arizona	June 30	4,555	4,434	4,308	86,420	19,490
Arkansas	June 30	2,523	2,506	2,481	44,958	17,940
California	June 30	32,268	31,858	31,558	760,431	23,869
Colorado	June 30	3,893	3,816	3,742	89,771	23,525
Connecticut	June 30	3,270	3,267	3,267	104,056	31,851
Delaware	June 30	732	723	716	18,843	26,062
Florida	June 30	14,654	14,419	14,181	326,668	22,655
Georgia	June 30	7,486	7,334	7,192	156,555	21,346
Hawaii	June 30	1,187	1,183	1,179	29,184	24,669
Idaho	June 30	1,210	1,188	1,165	21,993	18,513
Illinois	June 30	11,896	11,845	11,795	298,413	25,193
Indiana	June 30	5,864	5,828	5,788	124,384	21,342
Iowa	June 30	2,852	2,848	2,841	59,453	20,875
Kansas	June 30	2,595	2,579	2,570	56,028	21,725
Kentucky	June 30	3,908	3,882	3,856	72,762	18,743
Louisiana	June 30	4,352	4,341	4,329	82,422	18,987
Maine	June 30	1,242	1,239	1,234	24,957	20,143
Maryland	June 30	5,094	5,060	5,027	132,784	26,242
Massachusetts	June 30	6,118	6,085	6,061	170,185	27,968
Michigan	September 30	9,774	9,731	9,655	228,369	23,468
Minnesota	June 30	4,686	4,649	4,607	110,494	23,767
Mississippi	June 30	2,731	2,711	2,691	44,998	16,598
Missouri	June 30	5,402	5,364	5,325	116,154	21,654
Montana	June 30	879	877	869	16,052	18,303
Nebraska	June 30	1,657	1,649	1,636	35,161	21,323
Nevada	June 30	1,677	1,601	1,530	37,319	23,310
New Hampshire	June 30	1,173	1,160	1,146	29,381	25,328
New Jersey	June 30	8,053	8,002	7,956	237,155	29,637
New Mexico	June 30	1,730	1,711	1,686	30,685	17,934
New York	March 31	18,137	18,134	18,146	501,965	27,681
North Carolina	June 30	7,425	7,309	7,187	151,841	20,775
North Dakota	June 30	641	643	641	11,945	18,577
Ohio	June 30	11,186	11,163	11,133	251,037	22,488
Oklahoma	June 30	3,317	3,295	3,271	60,901	18,483
Oregon	June 30	3,243	3,196	3,143	67,870	21,236
Pennsylvania	June 30	12,020	12,040	12,046	284,386	23,620
Rhode Island	June 30	987	988	990	23,601	23,888
South Carolina	June 30	3,760	3,717	3,683	69,786	18,775
South Dakota	June 30	738	738	735	14,272	19,339
Tennessee	June 30	5,368	5,307	5,235	110,579	20,836
Texas	August 31	19,439	19,091	18,738	397,067	20,799
Utah	June 30	2,059	2,018	1,974	35,577	17,630
Vermont	June 30	589	586	583	12,415	21,186
Virginia	June 30	6,734	6,666	6,601	158,669	23,803
Washington	June 30	5,610	5,520	5,436	129,117	23,391
West Virginia	June 30	1,816	1,820	1,822	32,333	17,765
Wisconsin	June 30	5,170	5,146	5,113	114,042	22,161
Wyoming	June 30	480	480	479	9,932	20,692

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 1998
(In millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Direct Payments			Grants	Procurement	Salaries and Wages
		Total	Retirement and Disability	Other Direct Payments			
United States	\$1,484,177	\$835,619	\$507,202	\$328,417	\$269,128	\$209,260	\$170,171
Alabama	25,297	15,089	9,483	5,606	4,161	3,104	2,944
Alaska	4,767	1,194	756	438	1,427	863	1,282
Arizona	24,067	13,595	9,086	4,509	4,147	3,793	2,533
Arkansas	13,016	9,048	5,607	3,441	2,440	475	1,054
California	161,571	86,771	49,217	37,554	32,090	25,365	17,344
Colorado	21,009	10,164	6,648	3,516	3,048	4,300	3,496
Connecticut	19,424	10,600	6,245	4,355	3,653	3,814	1,357
Delaware	3,553	2,293	1,479	814	678	215	367
Florida	83,558	58,414	36,235	22,179	10,320	7,128	7,696
Georgia	37,144	20,324	12,764	7,560	6,233	4,603	5,984
Hawaii	8,442	3,641	2,348	1,293	1,190	1,053	2,557
Idaho	5,961	3,235	2,135	1,100	1,055	1,019	652
Illinois	55,467	35,246	20,579	14,667	10,156	4,576	5,490
Indiana	26,098	17,796	10,750	7,046	4,152	2,233	1,917
Iowa	14,535	10,241	5,571	4,670	2,424	930	941
Kansas	13,426	8,497	5,086	3,411	1,934	1,316	1,680
Kentucky	23,161	12,588	7,984	4,604	4,236	3,850	2,488
Louisiana	22,900	13,839	7,622	6,217	4,708	2,351	2,002
Maine	7,463	4,088	2,659	1,429	1,602	1,025	748
Maryland	41,565	18,083	10,508	7,575	5,022	10,417	8,042
Massachusetts	37,173	20,864	11,484	9,380	8,019	5,451	2,840
Michigan	41,917	28,613	17,544	11,069	8,618	1,871	2,814
Minnesota	20,399	12,701	7,572	5,129	4,199	1,795	1,704
Mississippi	15,314	9,176	5,443	3,733	3,025	1,613	1,500
Missouri	32,682	18,221	10,842	7,379	5,065	6,341	3,055
Montana	5,465	3,337	1,809	1,528	1,139	376	614
Nebraska	8,253	5,292	3,187	2,105	1,511	487	963
Nevada	7,566	4,846	3,287	1,559	1,081	805	835
New Hampshire	5,272	3,258	2,232	1,026	1,042	524	448
New Jersey	40,373	25,715	15,174	10,541	7,108	4,091	3,458
New Mexico	12,933	5,036	3,375	1,661	2,547	3,769	1,581
New York	99,766	58,464	33,295	25,169	28,066	5,995	7,240
North Carolina	35,677	21,645	14,346	7,299	7,133	2,064	4,833
North Dakota	4,131	2,253	1,169	1,084	1,067	258	554
Ohio	52,006	33,663	21,075	12,588	9,733	4,368	4,242
Oklahoma	18,205	11,128	7,038	4,090	3,059	1,381	2,637
Oregon	15,119	9,646	6,307	3,339	3,275	728	1,471
Pennsylvania	67,350	44,501	26,507	17,994	12,381	5,163	5,306
Rhode Island	6,039	3,644	2,129	1,515	1,368	313	715
South Carolina	19,870	11,611	7,785	3,826	3,525	2,489	2,246
South Dakota	4,319	2,487	1,414	1,073	1,007	317	508
Tennessee	30,497	17,238	10,656	6,582	5,510	5,116	2,633
Texas	92,019	51,152	30,388	20,764	15,809	13,893	11,164
Utah	8,728	4,430	3,069	1,361	1,727	1,180	1,392
Vermont	2,895	1,659	1,066	593	803	154	278
Virginia	55,830	21,525	14,769	6,756	4,423	18,523	11,360
Washington	31,186	16,232	10,716	5,516	5,422	4,920	4,612
West Virginia	10,697	6,870	4,498	2,372	2,480	488	859
Wisconsin	21,883	14,426	9,330	5,096	4,697	1,295	1,464
Wyoming	2,743	1,343	909	434	850	175	376
Dist. of Columbia	24,034	3,298	1,683	1,615	4,101	5,200	11,436
American Samoa	135	35	29	6	91	7	3
Guam	998	221	155	66	266	167	344
No. Mariana Islands	63	19	11	8	39	3	2
Puerto Rico	11,119	6,111	4,031	2,080	3,895	374	739
U.S. Virgin Islands	482	175	104	71	256	11	40
U.S. undistributed	28,615	38	11	27	116	25,126	3,336

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

Key:

... — Not applicable

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 1997 (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	\$ 229,777,577	\$ 8,062,688	\$ 3,449,049	\$ 3,861,647	\$ 61,090	\$ 407,729	\$ 267,589	\$ 185,521
Alabama	3,483,041	157,596	32,056	64,812	1,824	7,030	2,182	3,509
Alaska	1,303,464	23,320	7,856	17,811	1,766	3,642	4,369	193
Arizona	3,355,424	149,273	18,430	79,291	795	2,106	2,353	676
Arkansas	2,283,436	95,229	18,596	44,662	688	6,978	1,112	95
California	27,013,531	1,071,241	376,206	665,863	1,380	78,308	21,170	2,729
Colorado	2,444,273	85,790	30,734	38,821	1,616	8,226	3,830	180
Connecticut	2,904,793	65,518	13,686	33,485	70	2,280	2,213	5,085
Delaware	629,290	24,570	7,285	8,324	415	353	0	0
Florida	8,504,474	429,208	86,276	189,240	777	11,613	10,661	7,439
Georgia	5,468,540	286,832	54,439	107,042	1,319	13,555	3,947	07
Hawaii	1,184,441	35,150	11,715	27,438	41	2,980	2,075	577
Idaho	936,091	31,367	6,822	15,504	1,029	3,892	1,479	240
Illinois	9,295,980	305,867	74,439	140,507	2,380	14,911	8,166	225
Indiana	3,539,159	124,177	34,099	66,416	440	4,861	4,938	17,702
Iowa	1,976,615	70,402	13,626	33,123	856	7,780	2,273	915
Kansas	1,620,412	92,181	11,284	26,607	775	4,903	2,145	5,874
Kentucky	3,702,442	137,604	31,787	57,555	2,141	5,873	3,439	12,692
Louisiana	4,456,619	238,906	44,594	76,110	1,075	4,854	2,699	1,988
Maine	1,377,516	33,223	6,490	12,436	670	8,115	1,774	167
Maryland	3,949,751	119,644	21,830	47,531	1,512	5,038	3,193	3,976
Massachusetts	6,365,437	142,392	40,123	54,409	448	6,058	16,027	1,510
Michigan	7,237,216	213,032	228,702	112,426	1,888	13,293	6,376	1,228
Minnesota	3,951,952	145,562	45,327	46,588	2,069	8,346	7,442	6,226
Mississippi	2,625,642	146,909	23,098	49,313	635	6,543	1,366	21,120
Missouri	4,231,480	145,240	32,525	64,333	1,006	20,839	3,408	3,115
Montana	990,627	26,662	8,381	11,936	1,239	3,804	4,583	14,213
Nebraska	1,227,434	56,618	8,154	20,352	984	633	6,880	1,684
Nevada	983,247	30,189	6,505	18,370	461	1,920	1,487	8,600
New Hampshire	842,376	16,936	2,797	10,114	995	6,182	1,082	0
New Jersey	6,601,731	151,124	81,653	72,616	1,166	6,581	2,857	2,349
New Mexico	2,152,210	93,564	16,520	30,157	926	5,153	2,134	2,311
New York	24,383,648	542,181	191,639	261,610	2,115	14,575	21,037	1,459
North Carolina	6,284,021	237,272	40,717	89,166	1,631	7,647	3,289	2,003
North Dakota	1,074,270	24,144	5,889	11,599	263	4,217	1,295	1,801
Ohio	8,326,504	233,068	103,684	126,945	1,041	6,460	9,248	3,174
Oklahoma	2,510,011	121,982	33,680	53,230	2,424	3,000	1,969	2,959
Oregon	2,853,070	91,223	30,350	43,707	726	6,613	2,487	6,154
Pennsylvania	10,267,937	245,948	96,682	131,437	2,243	7,950	9,063	2,644
Rhode Island	1,143,642	22,128	7,035	10,840	317	6,196	601	75
South Carolina	2,987,166	141,203	19,521	58,442	1,313	9,047	5,521	9,294
South Dakota	981,851	27,514	7,866	12,820	484	3,371	1,541	2,917
Tennessee	4,554,942	163,829	32,851	84,036	1,021	6,671	3,816	10,988
Texas	13,183,815	758,035	139,383	296,873	1,417	20,509	8,927	1,557
Utah	1,354,900	71,486	30,067	29,443	281	1,418	2,780	1,212
Vermont	600,940	14,185	10,617	8,936	4,364	941	855	8
Virginia	3,517,818	117,348	54,454	67,902	1,472	4,639	34,606	40
Washington	4,495,543	135,116	36,675	76,688	1,522	7,079	4,588	917
West Virginia	2,100,291	61,347	8,154	28,493	2,190	6,808	1,690	4,329
Wisconsin	3,616,885	102,924	40,174	56,002	1,918	5,093	4,415	499
Wyoming	761,974	14,495	3,427	6,512	709	515	520	1,986
Dist. of Columbia	2,739,718	22,395	7,909	11,430	249	1,364	4,992	265
America Samoa	120,762	9,292	4,837	3,781	4	130	339	0
Guam	124,798	4,087	1,806	4,983	0	1,251	537	367
No. Mariana Islands	35,133	0	0	0	0	1,029	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,718,583	144,997	1,140,169	138,159	0	4,414	3,004	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	371,096	11,160	5,427	5,421	0	142	449	4,262
U.S. undistributed	1,031,545	0	0	0	0	0	8,558	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	\$ 7,159,360	\$ 1,641,752	\$ 3,399,308	\$ 1,356,923	\$ 2,679,072	\$ 5,186,055	\$ 9,700,264	\$ 1,840,839
Alabama	130,002	35,713	52,868	27,852	31,265	31,787	57,930	28,183
Alaska	25,666	12,781	12,083	4,514	18,829	16,322	57,467	23,545
Arizona	113,107	31,407	43,073	21,689	22,873	34,916	80,404	31,371
Arkansas	81,047	14,823	31,712	15,065	21,834	33,886	99,601	19,031
California	836,491	172,583	324,012	160,653	245,200	2,023,633	1,706,109	177,794
Colorado	70,875	18,421	42,969	21,993	17,379	12,671	182,211	24,367
Connecticut	54,620	19,952	42,582	11,463	30,353	9,862	72,869	20,263
Delaware	17,631	7,656	10,063	5,473	18,693	89	36,728	6,294
Florida	294,290	74,488	164,777	55,912	71,204	95,415	367,467	93,888
Georgia	175,414	31,454	72,673	39,022	42,885	273,226	188,323	40,103
Hawaii	19,977	16,928	13,158	9,812	17,338	23,527	93,131	14,956
Idaho	25,615	7,704	13,614	6,308	16,475	44,915	33,842	17,587
Illinois	339,093	69,460	139,839	45,600	123,977	110,901	607,648	70,805
Indiana	113,251	28,712	89,297	30,375	45,347	19,835	42,260	33,796
Iowa	51,531	11,246	33,256	15,363	38,956	18,188	66,155	21,523
Kansas	60,514	18,451	38,352	12,547	27,407	2,523	61,295	17,383
Kentucky	135,792	28,078	59,480	24,676	43,093	126,333	69,061	25,007
Louisiana	203,662	30,114	51,188	26,943	32,959	16,832	62,004	35,703
Maine	29,143	10,289	18,324	7,759	19,698	12,635	29,840	10,519
Maryland	62,176	23,013	59,549	19,279	48,202	2,516	452,911	30,874
Massachusetts	152,770	46,097	97,738	28,290	236,473	50,544	139,872	39,106
Michigan	309,622	69,752	99,146	71,223	145,467	31,230	127,116	65,022
Minnesota	86,401	23,331	62,832	21,761	42,064	290,835	234,690	30,759
Mississippi	125,430	22,010	35,576	18,380	24,454	4,471	49,290	19,857
Missouri	154,261	27,316	64,226	31,745	50,273	12,771	122,854	37,091
Montana	28,384	8,666	14,467	7,794	13,977	3,678	27,018	8,760
Nebraska	32,579	7,380	19,863	7,935	19,890	019,035	70,429	13,085
Nevada	19,376	8,894	14,277	6,795	10,625	40,525	36,368	11,504
New Hampshire	16,587	5,292	14,667	6,252	12,332	7,305	16,108	9,049
New Jersey	146,043	46,930	140,031	31,417	67,815	24,122	248,970	81,624
New Mexico	597,255	151,039	216,880	60,835	317,982	137,701	1,535,266	104,661
New York	62,926	16,955	29,718	12,088	24,735	2,325	143,645	16,964
North Carolina	148,214	35,960	94,649	41,207	54,227	409,679	283,351	46,487
North Dakota	17,069	6,570	8,388	7,434	12,021	287,122	23,402	8,492
Ohio	291,106	63,775	127,823	43,059	69,090	92,843	219,284	70,602
Oklahoma	86,576	29,265	38,500	21,632	26,329	2,714	141,875	32,559
Oregon	75,513	22,776	47,553	13,634	20,394	50,180	69,646	22,700
Pennsylvania	309,399	55,344	110,172	55,995	89,195	34,530	549,081	81,101
Rhode Island	23,652	6,744	13,404	6,502	15,352	3,159	83,821	8,591
South Carolina	95,631	18,412	49,943	17,649	26,647	15,092	45,496	22,340
South Dakota	20,469	7,994	10,251	5,202	22,252	102,153	9,700	11,709
Tennessee	121,505	25,001	73,852	32,234	43,419	18,682	67,450	32,956
Texas	609,608	107,458	235,251	85,892	99,963	31,602	346,757	110,048
Utah	31,793	11,788	30,134	13,171	12,457	363	26,999	10,605
Vermont	15,522	6,705	10,373	5,064	8,759	5,843	10,372	8,579
Virginia	96,269	17,558	82,256	31,800	49,410	40,779	104,563	38,160
Washington	123,924	30,838	66,646	27,716	49,636	150,131	245,423	39,527
West Virginia	72,427	12,124	25,111	12,126	32,243	43,157	58,120	14,561
Wisconsin	124,923	36,253	63,706	30,688	59,118	36,788	102,688	31,411
Wyoming	16,170	6,284	8,277	4,890	20,199	46	9,485	8,199
Dist. of Columbia	19,977	9,824	102,612	4,145	8,181	39	55,732	26,097
American Samoa	0	0	2,360	0	0	37,481	0	3,290
Guam	0	48	9,341	674	4,869	01,339	4,706	3,215
No. Mariana Islands	49	98	5,591	123	431	0	0	459
Puerto Rico	287,976	32,338	36,893	23,967	45,229	182,108	117,210	25,317
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	1,160	20,928	0	1,579	144,397	6,218	3,283
U.S. undistributed	57	499	3,005	5,307	8,020	1,928	0	79

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</i>	<i>Public housing grants</i>	<i>Office of Justice Assistance-Justice programs</i>
United States	\$ 1,249,124	\$ 95,552,288	\$ 435,708	\$ 1,585,527	\$ 28,368,000	\$ 8,153,497	\$ 3,862,576	\$ 2,432,959
Alabama	11,137	1,565,263	8,019	21,917	633,000	76,922	88,688	31,053
Alaska	6,734	231,863	385	2,396	30,000	18,060	84,058	7,531
Arizona	5,737	1,247,708	3,530	23,106	316,000	65,744	104,756	57,645
Arkansas	7,515	1,014,109	4,897	11,327	335,000	56,264	27,412	17,579
California	62,955	9,423,671	28,393	216,384	5,513,000	1,144,588	179,216	569,064
Colorado	19,319	840,137	5,934	22,335	230,000	104,005	24,124	30,581
Connecticut	27,250	1,339,549	3,670	17,710	195,000	164,559	50,654	17,056
Delaware	2,876	226,408	1,150	4,300	46,000	24,721	9,816	9,654
Florida	13,392	3,536,257	10,732	66,198	1,499,000	312,286	85,657	138,024
Georgia	10,949	2,302,418	24,946	35,235	744,000	149,280	97,946	50,671
Hawaii	1,263	352,352	3,103	7,380	89,000	53,874	23,887	7,001
Idaho	6,306	295,176	2,040	5,748	69,000	21,719	3,295	9,683
Illinois	75,565	3,509,696	12,861	66,433	1,145,000	398,272	274,699	95,014
Indiana	30,409	1,565,614	6,590	36,098	370,000	118,918	33,350	35,532
Iowa	23,716	839,306	5,102	14,224	153,000	58,211	4,920	18,497
Kansas	10,871	643,108	3,033	12,443	146,000	41,019	14,548	14,737
Kentucky	17,578	1,816,017	6,445	19,485	676,000	100,513	54,461	21,938
Louisiana	10,070	2,463,810	8,942	25,875	728,000	94,323	55,842	29,490
Maine	16,347	708,948	2,655	6,136	100,000	57,061	7,879	7,351
Maryland	17,714	1,456,044	10,624	32,135	364,000	188,337	55,231	44,009
Massachusetts	47,066	2,484,608	12,830	36,772	740,000	414,693	115,182	52,443
Michigan	77,768	3,380,325	17,002	62,513	945,000	211,309	87,575	48,976
Minnesota	53,828	1,639,385	7,965	24,025	253,000	136,468	47,560	25,478
Mississippi	8,935	1,264,111	6,502	13,272	518,000	68,734	25,252	15,699
Missouri	30,583	1,915,552	8,646	26,136	453,000	128,838	84,676	45,061
Montana	10,024	286,162	2,205	4,462	54,000	20,628	22,078	8,966
Nebraska	10,643	465,177	4,991	7,133	81,000	36,268	25,393	13,310
Nevada	2,018	260,416	2,596	8,212	88,000	33,896	39,453	11,931
New Hampshire	10,100	378,477	3,653	5,568	44,000	40,934	5,230	8,285
New Jersey	40,293	2,845,394	10,139	46,531	628,000	368,865	146,886	58,175
New Mexico	5,359	757,280	3,543	7,944	177,000	33,782	47,449	18,603
New York	149,111	12,547,834	57,286	103,581	2,932,000	985,879	688,025	236,948
North Carolina	17,989	3,127,616	12,102	34,211	699,000	144,976	64,812	44,255
North Dakota	10,641	226,897	1,312	3,002	30,000	19,871	13,460	6,706
Ohio	58,756	3,909,281	14,871	72,344	1,111,000	338,403	137,879	63,244
Oklahoma	9,451	899,572	7,427	16,872	283,000	73,299	103,106	20,106
Oregon	46,234	990,773	4,573	17,068	198,000	98,029	23,710	28,993
Pennsylvania	92,025	4,585,439	17,323	64,828	1,235,000	343,848	242,879	70,945
Rhode Island	7,399	503,067	2,556	5,309	109,000	86,935	21,203	9,891
South Carolina	6,850	1,554,660	6,090	19,063	410,000	86,385	26,890	25,974
South Dakota	10,831	223,900	2,365	2,848	49,000	20,062	37,376	8,523
Tennessee	17,697	2,332,900	5,961	25,199	658,000	114,965	67,177	37,480
Texas	21,896	6,199,211	20,313	102,038	1,491,000	363,601	114,119	166,898
Utah	7,953	485,369	3,283	11,949	86,000	29,028	4,918	17,813
Vermont	7,949	240,412	1,395	3,036	50,000	24,497	1,084	6,531
Virginia	22,076	1,223,374	8,943	35,942	507,000	165,963	39,422	42,388
Washington	25,465	1,757,021	9,749	34,072	432,000	112,577	63,092	48,640
West Virginia	8,517	944,718	3,811	9,665	297,000	58,284	12,141	13,668
Wisconsin	48,553	1,617,128	8,661	27,462	370,000	122,021	35,573	28,953
Wyoming	2,110	135,357	872	1,958	23,000	9,144	3,317	5,079
Dist. of Columbia	3,005	481,055	4,639	3,779	85,000	75,408	45,168	4,243
American Samoa	0	2,687	197	268	0	0	0	1,869
Guam	55	4,337	1,483	748	0	5,925	2,166	2,703
No. Mariana Islands	0	1,464	133	252	3,000	735	0	1,163
Puerto Rico	174	127,771	4,841	19,782	0	121,973	169,278	17,079
U.S. Virgin Islands	51	4,695	986	572	0	8,596	18,607	3,804
U.S. undistributed	15	371,409	1,415	80,249	0	0	0	26

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>FAAO airport trust fund</i>	<i>Federal transit administration</i>	<i>All other grants</i>
United States	\$ 3,214,576	\$ 1,997,534	\$ 6,520	\$ 20,466,500	\$ 1,489,298	\$ 4,554,647	\$ 34,307,219
Alabama	46,713	28,891	64	299,281	14,146	10,190	613,873
Alaska	10,811	13,351	74	239,943	81,022	1,746	294,898
Arizona	62,281	25,539	115	333,602	29,229	35,297	485,582
Arkansas	23,894	21,672	1	285,241	16,975	9,194	302,965
California	595,260	346,825	309	2,096,697	143,980	675,397	3,626,713
Colorado	29,528	30,715	347	207,335	41,870	20,243	470,810
Connecticut	33,287	42,573	18	368,379	3,700	71,769	378,934
Delaware	5,349	5,224	1	85,585	915	5,545	104,170
Florida	139,682	75,291	86	736,401	66,272	154,438	1,208,448
Georgia	56,163	37,042	53	472,968	32,408	118,576	746,950
Hawaii	18,562	10,187	9	206,736	5,614	9,653	196,012
Idaho	14,979	12,459	1	160,888	6,847	3,865	151,228
Illinois	115,202	98,159	14	703,522	76,934	280,554	1,527,410
Indiana	44,679	20,107	6	428,835	20,814	40,036	502,454
Iowa	23,552	17,590	32	228,999	17,092	19,544	318,149
Kansas	17,694	14,162	0	186,091	9,776	5,395	259,605
Kentucky	41,813	24,329	53	292,543	37,863	16,054	490,289
Louisiana	62,579	17,825	40	255,912	28,268	48,358	522,577
Maine	19,529	13,239	166	117,926	6,748	3,445	197,613
Maryland	53,585	16,819	164	419,054	14,771	89,899	648,070
Massachusetts	68,423	52,221	1	1,025,055	15,472	225,391	761,901
Michigan	89,166	85,205	362	605,237	54,932	67,928	933,068
Minnesota	30,858	38,891	9	302,237	24,253	12,689	517,176
Mississippi	33,025	14,877	3	194,984	3,422	7,133	398,115
Missouri	44,366	34,634	1	444,225	45,293	62,096	547,832
Montana	12,622	7,528	3	171,466	9,498	2,515	206,245
Nebraska	9,993	6,302	3	167,314	10,351	5,513	212,185
Nevada	17,716	16,235	25	148,487	46,769	22,378	143,113
New Hampshire	12,980	8,898	111	104,797	8,349	3,448	125,819
New Jersey	91,278	80,673	10	644,146	13,801	351,890	797,916
New Mexico	23,667	13,064	75	201,149	4,657	11,413	461,020
New York	233,902	122,056	249	1,201,396	92,459	751,645	3,051,918
North Carolina	62,411	35,817	21	447,951	33,094	35,350	715,328
North Dakota	8,309	8,326	0	141,366	7,054	4,340	145,680
Ohio	100,443	73,535	42	763,143	37,056	93,737	1,202,347
Oklahoma	41,581	18,790	0	270,128	8,157	13,357	377,630
Oregon	40,323	32,212	57	339,589	13,399	164,125	521,850
Pennsylvania	150,634	110,438	24	934,182	66,290	255,912	1,549,541
Rhode Island	17,476	15,461	2	105,970	8,716	7,044	142,754
South Carolina	42,005	26,571	23	251,914	17,095	10,452	376,019
South Dakota	7,400	4,693	10	145,641	16,496	4,896	147,350
Tennessee	41,426	30,416	239	378,314	27,453	39,604	717,431
Texas	221,140	88,569	59	1,179,467	127,474	173,122	1,544,497
Utah	13,003	22,335	0	153,257	17,190	43,100	266,084
Vermont	8,543	6,648	44	89,290	2,046	7,357	90,984
Virginia	54,097	27,661	217	441,798	33,790	36,750	640,249
Washington	84,867	55,798	57	466,878	24,753	91,574	623,406
West Virginia	35,270	10,444	6	218,506	13,752	12,982	375,631
Wisconsin	31,932	45,372	12	329,108	16,034	39,643	536,805
Wyoming	6,870	4,366	1	134,039	8,408	1,369	342,656
Dist. of Columbia	25,284	10,420	0	94,186	85	116,671	1,573,756
American Samoa	475	0	0	13,062	2,155	192	38,342
Guam	2,627	50	0	11,037	7,349	312	51,462
No. Mariana Islands	594	0	0	0	2,475	0	20,537
Puerto Rico	130,276	15,894	5	79,484	13,058	55,956	781,231
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,687	1,133	0	20,334	1,283	9	104,913
U.S. undistributed	2,769	0	3,297	121,425	135	203,551	219,707

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.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.35

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1997 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Department of Defense							
	Military							All other federal agencies
	Total	Total	Total	Active	Inactive	Civilian	Postal service	
United States	\$166,144,639	\$66,719,191	\$39,012,729	\$33,995,971	\$5,016,758	\$27,706,462	\$43,834,999	\$55,590,449
Alabama	2,901,554	1,481,022	719,480	468,309	251,171	761,542	540,273	880,259
Alaska	1,284,377	748,083	575,116	500,590	74,526	172,967	118,802	417,492
Arizona	2,574,026	1,077,042	780,056	617,866	162,190	296,986	631,774	865,210
Arkansas	1,067,316	374,275	260,067	157,495	102,572	114,208	352,401	340,640
California	17,587,324	8,536,282	4,930,841	4,493,790	437,051	3,605,441	4,745,111	4,305,931
Colorado	3,385,896	1,410,679	1,031,930	931,557	100,373	378,749	760,859	1,214,358
Connecticut	1,353,146	403,546	300,794	256,757	44,037	102,752	633,139	316,461
Delaware	382,745	196,845	142,390	113,508	28,882	54,455	122,988	62,912
Florida	7,665,537	3,592,984	2,414,050	2,230,179	183,871	1,178,934	2,227,204	1,845,349
Georgia	5,707,084	3,031,157	1,917,597	1,728,243	189,354	1,113,560	1,083,094	1,592,833
Hawaii	2,330,499	2,009,508	1,286,547	1,261,531	25,016	722,961	140,915	180,076
Idaho	626,790	189,130	143,434	121,431	22,003	45,696	149,515	288,145
Illinois	5,404,479	1,520,379	963,984	815,459	148,525	556,395	2,297,821	1,586,279
Indiana	1,781,224	465,444	111,138	38,022	73,116	354,306	867,240	448,540
Iowa	943,091	118,696	72,698	14,220	58,478	45,998	558,655	265,740
Kansas	1,588,609	669,953	492,905	445,937	46,968	177,048	468,928	449,728
Kentucky	2,273,057	1,147,275	921,914	851,661	70,253	225,361	536,769	589,013
Louisiana	2,065,655	870,429	600,724	495,287	105,437	269,705	561,567	633,659
Maine	754,952	392,943	148,396	105,069	43,327	244,547	230,642	131,367
Maryland	7,556,326	2,567,724	1,085,598	957,192	128,406	1,482,126	918,883	4,069,719
Massachusetts	2,823,810	509,952	197,593	126,631	70,962	312,359	1,304,499	1,009,359
Michigan	2,741,173	434,428	122,370	37,758	84,612	312,058	1,559,120	747,625
Minnesota	1,637,522	184,193	99,470	26,770	72,700	84,723	888,397	564,932
Mississippi	1,542,393	896,864	532,350	442,034	90,316	364,514	286,653	358,876
Missouri	3,032,668	927,416	525,006	392,733	132,273	402,410	1,059,980	1,045,272
Montana	594,997	151,396	112,709	94,263	18,446	38,687	135,000	308,601
Nebraska	479,000	459,911	335,066	298,355	36,711	124,845	294,525	219,564
Nevada	823,553	338,075	260,639	248,155	12,484	77,436	224,044	261,434
New Hampshire	479,561	110,656	61,618	21,102	40,516	49,038	243,018	125,887
New Jersey	3,475,852	1,149,237	352,667	262,975	89,692	796,570	1,618,544	708,071
New Mexico	1,595,408	731,200	433,925	409,911	24,014	297,275	217,856	646,352
New York	7,038,642	1,086,541	681,589	497,458	184,131	404,952	949,807	2,452,294
North Carolina	4,887,127	3,061,734	2,466,883	2,269,763	197,120	594,851	1,089,691	735,702
North Dakota	575,450	318,309	261,800	239,883	21,917	56,509	110,020	147,121
Ohio	4,297,891	1,472,201	486,971	336,930	150,041	985,230	1,804,140	1,021,550
Oklahoma	2,628,873	1,581,944	885,601	788,725	96,876	696,343	470,157	576,772
Oregon	1,422,319	186,408	84,970	28,443	56,527	101,438	483,534	752,377
Pennsylvania	5,266,876	1,354,419	296,336	114,505	181,831	1,058,083	2,272,750	1,639,707
Rhode Island	709,140	399,404	156,681	135,741	20,940	242,723	208,984	100,752
South Carolina	2,076,815	1,320,370	954,361	838,906	115,455	366,009	418,241	338,204
South Dakota	510,859	153,484	114,138	87,446	26,692	39,346	117,346	240,029
Tennessee	2,624,136	367,516	160,339	62,609	97,730	207,177	829,474	1,427,146
Texas	10,897,258	5,053,040	3,399,871	3,077,572	322,299	1,653,169	2,733,806	3,110,412
Utah	1,387,834	642,492	193,577	149,505	44,072	448,915	276,188	469,154
Vermont	267,369	39,535	22,082	5,053	17,029	17,453	115,662	112,172
Virginia	11,311,843	8,023,889	4,121,590	4,034,229	87,361	3,902,299	1,146,340	2,141,614
Washington	4,573,778	2,692,382	1,629,846	1,511,903	117,943	1,062,536	820,192	1,061,204
West Virginia	862,846	151,900	95,426	15,500	79,926	56,474	279,328	431,618
Wisconsin	1,363,475	187,010	91,853	21,737	70,116	95,157	753,124	423,341
Wyoming	375,137	151,354	118,828	100,486	18,342	32,526	68,524	155,259
Dist. of Columbia	11,597,515	1,165,664	493,282	450,040	43,242	672,382	363,640	10,068,211
American Samoa	2,408	28	0	0	0	28	0	0
Guam	359,165	337,222	195,168	191,646	3,522	142,054	7,007	14,936
No. Mariana Islands	1,931	21	0	0	0	21	592	1,318
Puerto Rico	730,070	271,440	167,310	72,367	94,943	104,130	173,948	284,682
U.S. Virgin Islands	40,687	4,160	1,155	734	421	3,005	14,287	22,240
U.S. undistributed	1,380,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 6.36

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS BY PROGRAM,
STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1998**
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Social Security			Medicare		Federal retirement & disability payments		Payments for unemployment compensation
		Retirement insurance payments	Survivors insurance payments	Disability insurance payments	Hospital insurance payments	Supplementary medical insurance payments	Civilian	Military	
United States	\$835,618,293	\$248,982,887	\$76,127,791	\$50,062,611	\$134,969,613	\$74,539,289	\$43,833,664	\$30,457,015	\$18,494,426
Alabama	15,088,890	3,739,375	1,462,274	1,134,927	2,528,251	1,212,225	1,050,524	784,940	190,923
Alaska	1,194,098	242,676	99,927	65,830	112,794	51,954	134,353	109,365	107,094
Arizona	13,594,246	4,477,728	1,136,908	824,452	1,948,259	1,211,666	870,953	845,066	134,963
Arkansas	9,047,606	2,427,331	822,766	734,761	1,348,576	682,504	419,438	371,812	177,587
California	86,771,558	24,037,917	6,751,535	4,389,714	14,772,357	9,197,082	4,213,225	3,572,550	2,430,070
Colorado	10,164,366	2,787,272	867,237	641,091	1,347,739	763,394	801,200	837,657	149,243
Connecticut	10,600,387	3,907,495	933,982	544,816	1,957,518	1,063,609	274,334	163,897	325,448
Delaware	2,293,605	772,768	222,575	138,660	343,430	190,239	114,220	102,001	62,710
Florida	58,414,143	18,936,337	4,538,244	2,905,548	10,194,916	6,898,969	2,953,095	3,238,956	618,792
Georgia	20,324,131	5,186,940	1,888,074	1,493,358	3,145,197	1,632,373	1,285,485	1,179,540	244,017
Hawaii	3,641,808	1,090,326	228,085	128,940	399,632	259,054	461,962	247,915	144,949
Idaho	3,234,958	1,039,193	299,385	191,620	388,874	214,412	203,912	164,116	93,984
Illinois	35,246,082	11,222,749	3,525,877	1,879,648	6,137,257	3,101,789	1,182,553	476,254	1,070,876
Indiana	17,796,288	5,890,259	1,842,426	1,124,764	2,753,583	1,387,869	621,484	287,966	214,339
Iowa	10,240,526	3,197,197	950,262	455,019	1,186,302	747,234	358,047	127,093	150,364
Kansas	8,496,575	2,630,994	783,796	399,203	1,183,454	698,292	428,570	302,492	118,792
Kentucky	12,588,304	3,162,071	1,262,933	1,299,396	1,954,562	968,862	570,280	335,053	216,907
Louisiana	13,839,025	3,038,188	1,523,147	946,795	2,867,807	1,234,959	453,911	420,825	129,446
Maine	4,088,409	1,244,331	358,726	304,134	562,621	293,521	255,379	164,612	84,004
Maryland	18,083,063	4,084,762	1,346,539	687,397	2,442,856	1,408,032	2,677,858	761,362	301,345
Massachusetts	20,863,646	6,223,366	1,656,697	1,240,013	4,377,942	1,960,063	854,982	290,907	685,960
Michigan	28,612,695	9,721,339	3,101,103	1,979,392	4,830,266	2,903,059	711,778	319,046	947,278
Minnesota	12,701,664	4,242,601	1,213,892	644,596	1,769,384	943,407	455,681	193,897	324,387
Mississippi	9,176,203	2,123,864	834,588	782,049	1,492,211	684,927	428,191	359,535	100,232
Missouri	18,220,610	5,432,957	1,701,030	1,156,137	2,948,290	1,546,355	933,009	476,545	253,210
Montana	3,336,298	828,681	257,452	172,658	340,474	192,013	196,700	105,166	51,921
Nebraska	5,291,903	1,644,221	488,644	232,696	619,092	366,249	235,232	207,308	41,056
Nevada	4,845,370	1,565,097	381,947	296,545	635,653	388,782	331,797	415,381	177,787
New Hampshire	3,258,075	1,164,472	287,921	218,331	462,986	230,125	222,162	159,392	24,192
New Jersey	25,715,503	8,947,492	2,356,064	1,326,913	4,488,536	2,615,882	1,024,914	317,119	1,046,446
New Mexico	5,036,235	1,323,098	441,231	311,203	561,703	340,809	459,141	362,747	74,785
New York	58,463,799	18,521,866	4,951,756	3,629,540	10,763,800	6,012,950	1,767,030	437,561	1,498,774
North Carolina	21,645,350	6,823,829	1,987,399	1,772,906	3,183,474	1,615,169	1,029,136	1,125,369	378,140
North Dakota	2,252,427	594,311	207,025	84,385	270,803	155,161	107,378	49,174	27,741
Ohio	33,663,105	10,752,628	3,810,174	2,065,076	5,649,828	3,065,637	1,377,222	583,016	653,613
Oklahoma	11,127,796	3,072,616	1,068,439	630,022	1,805,367	813,544	882,764	494,135	87,038
Oregon	9,645,871	3,363,025	873,978	535,850	1,230,585	744,036	563,364	321,209	387,053
Pennsylvania	44,500,710	14,310,278	4,439,459	2,232,028	8,458,789	4,443,332	1,982,960	648,094	1,353,104
Rhode Island	3,643,869	1,167,331	269,570	214,886	612,843	301,012	182,680	95,070	140,287
South Carolina	11,610,887	3,343,892	1,067,101	963,486	1,555,943	838,045	696,819	808,103	152,420
South Dakota	2,486,393	702,517	221,782	111,686	297,554	164,434	154,123	79,099	13,686
Tennessee	17,238,481	4,738,267	1,657,463	1,345,693	3,116,934	1,310,803	839,054	660,742	300,726
Texas	51,152,631	13,234,766	5,097,231	2,575,984	8,492,531	4,101,755	2,698,672	3,063,144	844,309
Utah	4,429,178	1,336,994	397,482	218,587	531,011	270,130	639,855	189,130	79,621
Vermont	1,659,272	568,055	160,260	116,376	240,921	115,133	70,170	46,506	41,474
Virginia	21,524,622	5,224,488	1,708,678	1,254,478	2,481,754	1,387,795	2,619,142	2,442,909	166,812
Washington	16,232,299	5,022,019	1,336,647	877,719	1,985,592	1,182,946	1,141,203	1,146,728	735,687
West Virginia	6,870,206	1,815,099	775,040	739,687	1,053,897	543,302	259,936	127,989	120,801
Wisconsin	14,426,404	5,468,772	1,498,411	840,367	2,069,584	1,165,578	432,768	207,427	443,663
Wyoming	1,342,157	422,532	132,763	80,256	175,690	89,775	98,286	64,027	23,384
Dist. of Columbia	3,297,459	359,887	126,161	81,457	375,108	212,690	886,884	58,548	66,556
American Samoa	34,929	6,932	7,381	6,690	0	0	116	4,957	0
Guam	220,971	39,078	23,118	6,925	715	373	51,609	26,888	0
No. Mariana Islands	19,339	2,743	3,516	730	0	0	69	638	0
Puerto Rico	6,111,331	1,701,136	722,433	1,016,201	501,790	609,284	153,237	74,071	281,781
U.S. Virgin Islands	174,933	56,730	19,259	10,989	12,579	6,694	12,670	1,966	4,653
U.S. undistributed	37,603	0	0	0	0	0	2,145	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>Agricultural assistance</i>	<i>Excess earned income tax credit</i>	<i>Federal employee health insurance programs</i>	<i>All other</i>
United States	\$18,594,777	\$27,641,736	\$16,943,877	\$21,518,553	\$12,385,798	\$24,062,259	\$10,704,892	\$26,299,105
Alaska	440,751	663,259	357,318	198,702	97,241	650,959	180,190	397,032
Alabama	61,312	30,521	49,747	42,129	7,292	27,197	1,431	50,477
Arizona	385,721	351,589	253,455	162,030	52,008	440,538	130,808	368,102
Arkansas	337,566	343,859	205,780	138,318	392,144	344,487	58,135	242,542
California	1,483,152	3,950,692	2,071,639	3,439,983	346,269	2,955,666	784,674	2,375,032
Colorado	298,245	245,509	156,917	264,440	223,039	258,938	155,266	367,180
Connecticut	138,596	211,305	161,194	483,449	41,941	154,611	58,338	179,855
Delaware	46,388	50,498	33,610	72,222	9,770	61,918	13,672	58,924
Florida	1,383,462	1,588,883	847,775	820,931	54,405	1,597,677	454,661	1,381,494
Georgia	616,282	816,317	538,294	401,934	150,359	943,840	218,896	583,224
Hawaii	80,771	85,544	178,216	118,840	1,974	62,314	94,261	59,027
Idaho	87,096	73,475	46,693	59,171	134,721	96,789	24,162	117,354
Illinois	414,816	1,264,202	844,102	1,009,075	854,248	907,254	212,063	1,143,318
Indiana	283,116	403,666	263,189	359,155	343,436	435,000	106,484	1,479,552
Iowa	156,894	165,245	109,460	159,938	1,926,488	162,327	61,475	327,181
Kansas	172,594	154,170	82,783	110,126	912,217	169,008	43,579	306,508
Kentucky	330,074	727,736	344,941	245,566	118,909	363,609	186,922	500,485
Louisiana	350,060	739,206	467,295	264,916	234,159	726,127	88,621	353,563
Maine	162,930	110,353	100,233	174,332	26,687	83,957	32,026	130,563
Maryland	302,803	393,200	281,553	484,674	34,971	387,883	2,086,997	400,830
Massachusetts	448,505	644,185	221,816	1,255,290	3,596	279,718	168,137	552,468
Michigan	423,620	1,003,656	588,474	500,486	154,536	667,753	132,798	628,111
Minnesota	270,854	278,942	173,315	331,564	953,429	222,035	119,956	563,726
Mississippi	272,061	537,846	254,346	177,456	283,272	539,125	63,680	242,822
Missouri	371,348	468,366	345,485	342,954	380,190	473,474	810,545	580,714
Montana	87,736	58,298	52,374	65,026	662,731	73,512	21,016	170,541
Nebraska	136,966	86,728	67,738	88,781	624,003	106,178	38,507	308,504
Nevada	132,553	97,068	63,225	81,778	5,600	140,232	29,285	102,643
New Hampshire	105,328	48,246	30,212	115,374	6,683	56,522	39,458	86,670
New Jersey	357,031	611,688	383,612	1,020,449	6,875	514,985	133,042	564,455
New Mexico	190,830	191,807	144,405	92,119	54,310	228,083	70,539	189,426
New York	861,345	2,630,312	1,487,290	2,244,956	64,497	1,458,013	347,839	1,786,271
North Carolina	648,174	759,202	421,099	364,797	104,707	830,626	121,523	479,800
North Dakota	42,301	31,825	25,123	58,993	430,134	40,220	17,586	110,267
Ohio	630,749	1,217,463	615,553	872,243	229,081	802,252	189,066	1,149,505
Oklahoma	461,879	305,969	230,900	190,663	288,911	357,429	121,206	316,912
Oregon	282,282	215,227	197,719	222,586	93,400	227,596	108,922	279,039
Pennsylvania	728,931	1,214,300	764,939	890,176	57,065	771,473	571,745	1,634,039
Rhode Island	83,883	98,148	57,179	223,503	2,040	64,171	33,939	97,327
South Carolina	339,408	449,776	263,759	204,412	61,828	508,016	82,004	275,874
South Dakota	68,669	53,886	36,923	58,888	326,981	54,857	11,318	129,992
Tennessee	464,307	707,043	437,308	310,168	125,827	607,837	122,638	493,669
Texas	1,474,286	1,599,280	1,424,903	939,075	823,330	2,616,510	533,306	1,633,549
Utah	89,074	89,864	75,252	75,309	25,622	129,525	61,935	219,787
Vermont	43,111	42,513	33,758	59,108	8,884	36,386	6,910	69,707
Virginia	580,233	553,300	306,853	442,518	52,130	540,989	805,663	956,879
Washington	522,683	443,277	319,371	300,215	213,597	327,391	197,276	479,948
West Virginia	204,249	318,258	224,257	130,317	15,557	164,753	49,728	327,338
Wisconsin	298,633	398,430	130,104	281,725	282,823	286,241	71,376	550,503
Wyoming	36,250	23,829	20,871	23,944	28,708	37,845	14,385	69,612
Dist. Of Columbia	50,248	90,799	84,857	164,237	41,679	66,462	553,778	78,107
American Samoa	2,710	0	5,300	0	0	0	0	843
Guam	6,061	0	34,413	15,849	1	0	12,228	3,715
No. Mariana Islands	390	2,979	5,100	2,445	0	0	0	728
Puerto Rico	343,723	0	0	342,886	7,252	1,951	50,899	304,687
Virgin Islands	1,737	0	21,851	18,330	4,243	0	0	3,232
U.S. undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,458

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 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).

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Table 6.38

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS—VALUE OF AWARDS, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1997 (In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Department of Defense</i>	<i>Department of Energy</i>	<i>Postal service</i>	<i>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</i>	<i>All other Federal agencies</i>
United States	\$193,071,377	\$119,855,710	\$15,128,399	\$11,037,998	\$11,000,404	\$36,048,866
Alabama	3,230,792	2,158,777	1,466	136,045	574,633	359,871
Alaska	855,730	644,868	46	29,915	11,161	169,740
Arizona	2,635,632	1,970,420	6,781	159,086	39,780	459,565
Arkansas	454,611	192,045	1,422	88,737	0	172,407
California	26,246,986	18,507,768	1,859,659	1,194,856	2,661,415	2,023,288
Colorado	3,493,767	1,895,847	624,425	191,590	157,737	624,168
Connecticut	2,918,223	2,517,044	9,889	159,430	84,975	146,885
Delaware	156,606	105,288	0	30,969	3,056	17,293
Florida	8,082,879	6,303,598	81,113	560,828	432,967	704,373
Georgia	4,773,688	3,902,308	11,838	272,732	11,397	575,413
Hawaii	1,077,348	925,848	0	35,484	6,224	109,792
Idaho	887,793	143,376	607,560	37,649	283	98,925
Illinois	3,190,459	1,250,427	754,763	578,609	5,156	601,504
Indiana	2,328,930	1,739,133	10,352	218,378	40,736	320,331
Iowa	805,527	438,227	25,843	140,674	2,341	198,442
Kansas	988,592	681,025	-330	118,080	1	189,816
Kentucky	2,754,616	1,139,256	166,281	135,163	-12	1,313,928
Louisiana	2,776,529	1,743,025	224,018	141,407	356,725	311,354
Maine	1,018,013	917,691	441	58,077	236	41,568
Maryland	8,476,741	3,868,519	99,708	231,382	1,167,492	3,109,640
Massachusetts	6,120,867	4,885,005	23,913	328,483	90,656	792,810
Michigan	2,010,223	1,097,663	2,070	392,599	12,149	505,742
Minnesota	1,683,924	1,090,046	2,225	223,705	3,307	364,641
Mississippi	1,727,232	1,361,702	216	72,181	134,187	158,946
Missouri	6,324,370	4,748,635	413,544	266,911	15,033	880,247
Montana	260,152	80,174	33,784	33,994	1,478	110,722
Nebraska	521,066	261,655	151	74,164	337	184,759
Nevada	550,310	255,889	133,873	56,416	1,905	102,227
New Hampshire	486,851	388,128	221	61,194	8,094	29,214
New Jersey	4,097,316	2,970,610	95,434	407,562	158,457	465,253
New Mexico	3,534,180	494,446	2,697,543	54,858	51,221	236,112
New York	5,777,954	3,157,301	669,803	881,279	20,601	1,048,970
North Carolina	1,960,363	1,082,834	2,193	274,393	6,616	594,327
North Dakota	229,320	120,067	578	27,704	70	80,901
Ohio	4,604,567	2,711,822	635,861	454,297	294,883	507,704
Oklahoma	1,187,700	737,869	27,438	118,389	5,137	298,867
Oregon	579,939	164,352	2,649	121,758	6,044	285,136
Pennsylvania	5,125,983	3,035,609	467,021	572,296	56,869	994,188
Rhode Island	355,592	257,410	0	52,624	143	45,415
South Carolina	2,404,143	901,394	1,295,349	105,316	131	101,953
South Dakota	252,629	86,735	4,804	29,549	542	130,999
Tennessee	4,385,680	1,164,321	1,647,197	208,868	14,495	1,350,799
Texas	13,292,575	7,347,347	318,522	688,394	3,587,420	1,350,892
Utah	1,205,982	433,428	8,169	69,546	429,384	265,455
Vermont	149,548	97,900	110	29,125	604	21,809
Virginia	16,253,703	11,037,794	775,289	288,657	351,495	3,800,468
Washington	4,601,097	2,586,195	1,290,917	206,531	117,214	400,240
West Virginia	502,168	150,376	41,190	70,337	11,980	228,285
Wisconsin	1,306,988	564,623	1,333	189,643	13,048	538,341
Wyoming	148,602	48,401	2,634	17,255	715	79,597
Dist. of Columbia	4,184,367	1,139,184	49,082	91,567	49,886	2,854,648
American Samoa	4,165	1,589	0	0	0	2,576
Guam	120,759	113,948	0	1,764	0	5,047
No. Marianas Islands	3,956	2,972	0	149	0	835
Puerto Rico	317,700	205,222	11	43,802	0	68,665
U.S. Virgin Islands	7,825	1,593	0	3,598	0	2,634
Undistributed (a)	19,641,120	14,029,981	0	0	0	5,611,139

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).

Table 6.39

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS,
BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1997**
(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 Service (a)
						Arts	Humanities	
United States	\$57,941,609	\$29,736,874	\$16,930,325	\$2,123,986	\$929,416	\$114,190	\$89,523	\$413,349
Alabama	771,137	473,548	270,344	9,170	34,871	957	652	6,399
Alaska	201,261	152,007	26,821	6,316	7,546	893	582	1,444
Arizona	671,451	439,574	247,451	49,920	16,313	1,164	1,154	3,318
Arkansas	524,086	149,151	82,550	5,662	572	442	468	4,310
California	5,935,767	4,044,154	2,274,163	314,900	367,411	11,011	8,123	35,117
Colorado	1,045,913	615,035	288,100	144,068	22,486	1,529	1,412	6,944
Connecticut	642,826	472,369	298,663	21,369	3,870	1,555	953	5,472
Delaware	96,810	60,572	17,765	10,773	1,654	570	648	1,520
Florida	1,582,717	757,831	384,895	47,513	17,728	1,412	861	16,540
Georgia	989,299	515,804	300,659	34,100	14,471	2,281	1,106	9,557
Hawaii	243,669	132,703	46,318	18,418	5,220	861	1,530	1,309
Idaho	250,942	86,467	38,047	2,058	444	532	476	2,219
Illinois	2,034,659	975,304	575,256	114,104	13,122	4,426	5,138	6,632
Indiana	1,724,320	351,162	175,779	44,485	2,450	649	799	8,174
Iowa	1,829,466	236,752	146,265	15,125	5,545	573	866	5,146
Kansas	1,022,965	193,770	77,668	12,369	2,260	547	569	5,020
Kentucky	757,790	254,681	149,414	7,347	1,693	1,114	1,339	5,645
Louisiana	686,347	330,306	177,380	20,752	6,088	969	838	5,550
Maine	193,296	123,138	61,895	8,908	674	669	686	3,594
Maryland	3,405,276	1,195,143	847,425	49,279	53,895	2,621	2,550	9,212
Massachusetts	2,351,706	1,944,340	1,222,435	185,647	40,860	4,234	9,059	19,111
Michigan	1,291,531	869,548	517,370	63,991	19,112	1,097	1,336	9,712
Minnesota	1,571,525	498,538	313,876	34,477	3,515	4,759	1,248	9,452
Mississippi	540,767	253,079	162,190	5,026	3,242	666	822	7,016
Missouri	1,744,237	533,785	358,691	22,640	5,552	2,586	916	7,537
Montana	761,753	129,345	71,125	8,526	3,684	574	457	3,965
Nebraska	702,519	169,500	67,942	7,383	2,285	571	527	3,394
Nevada	216,337	147,039	43,045	9,277	774	460	569	2,045
New Hampshire	210,840	133,177	54,627	20,672	7,567	978	762	4,913
New Jersey	837,028	501,280	238,245	52,520	7,147	1,153	1,972	14,201
New Mexico	479,797	328,173	130,156	13,984	8,904	886	901	3,775
New York	3,257,976	2,300,133	1,479,084	203,161	29,527	29,036	12,008	31,943
North Carolina	1,301,334	817,983	573,114	35,863	11,371	2,044	2,138	7,216
North Dakota	624,308	98,234	34,489	3,146	1,293	500	462	1,000
Ohio	1,292,856	753,291	523,993	36,201	25,687	1,914	1,223	12,783
Oklahoma	784,906	346,667	242,481	10,845	1,783	552	627	4,560
Oregon	670,661	431,479	224,783	31,035	4,166	1,376	707	7,759
Pennsylvania	2,367,734	1,422,784	899,254	101,307	18,352	4,636	3,320	16,003
Rhode Island	227,829	151,053	78,383	15,638	3,411	665	2,187	5,018
South Carolina	460,118	281,794	126,833	17,019	3,514	854	978	3,122
South Dakota	369,924	86,572	46,036	3,207	2,286	595	533	1,103
Tennessee	784,422	440,557	282,111	15,087	7,636	696	720	5,284
Texas	3,123,824	1,379,376	922,641	64,544	53,181	3,368	2,731	31,789
Utah	363,038	233,141	116,926	16,925	2,949	978	660	2,691
Vermont	129,463	93,322	43,932	6,866	515	618	425	2,398
Virginia	1,798,036	748,952	308,647	32,805	25,119	1,544	2,863	4,549
Washington	1,355,093	842,729	550,321	44,653	9,541	2,469	840	5,395
West Virginia	294,580	196,717	60,714	40,977	16,104	475	610	3,331
Wisconsin	1,037,002	500,428	300,337	37,073	7,992	1,174	1,966	5,781
Wyoming	107,806	65,696	11,496	5,615	634	528	416	1,168
Dist. of Columbia	1,745,522	1,098,843	215,760	37,178	21,252	5,927	3,378	25,398
American Samoa	17,818	17,801	1,802	0	0	267	212	539
Guam	38,759	25,072	2,407	100	0	248	236	491
No. Marianas Islands ...	10,337	10,287	211	0	0	272	229	0
Puerto Rico	403,635	275,351	209,150	3,929	2,150	444	500	4,828
U.S. Virgin Islands	56,491	51,330	8,864	32	0	269	235	955
Undistributed	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>Direct payments – other than for individuals</i>							
<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Department of Agriculture</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	\$28,204,735	\$2,402,539	\$1,671,801	\$2,106,704	\$1,721,500	\$1,625,678	\$18,676,513
Alabama	297,589	6,807	23,174	1,969	6,539	33,240	225,861
Alaska	49,254	115	899	60	1	4,143	44,035
Arizona	231,877	1,981	1	86	5,719	38,635	185,455
Arkansas	374,935	10,236	11,747	6,797	34,497	219,405	92,254
California	1,891,613	14,315	8,438	10,912	35,877	204,146	1,617,924
Colorado	430,878	33,107	77,730	1,310	59,439	19,000	240,292
Connecticut	170,456	891	0	45,664	1	571	123,330
Delaware	36,238	3,443	63	409	1,204	1,012	30,107
Florida	824,886	2,956	5,193	7,600	1,135	12,396	795,607
Georgia	473,495	16,905	26,313	21,110	17,561	56,786	334,820
Hawaii	110,966	0	0	68	0	960	109,937
Idaho	164,474	15,621	37,371	1,345	58,546	6,254	45,338
Illinois	1,059,355	335,404	60,896	56,764	45,738	18,723	541,830
Indiana	1,373,158	170,363	31,919	1,154	24,285	4,683	1,140,754
Iowa	1,592,715	384,429	166,857	882,386	2,033	8,489	148,521
Kansas	829,195	122,658	149,614	191,526	273,813	10,448	81,137
Kentucky	503,109	39,631	23,211	6,070	12,627	7,874	413,696
Louisiana	356,041	9,401	6,507	4,237	7,518	143,334	185,044
Maine	70,159	744	1,604	699	12	2,770	64,330
Maryland	2,210,133	11,375	1,508	826	3,800	2,274	2,190,351
Massachusetts	407,366	528	6	657	2	2,238	403,936
Michigan	421,983	63,167	19,994	6,753	19,783	5,910	306,376
Minnesota	1,072,986	182,840	94,996	353,933	80,850	17,318	343,048
Mississippi	287,688	6,561	35,654	5,598	12,454	115,560	111,861
Missouri	1,210,453	83,016	106,059	7,964	54,148	49,908	909,357
Montana	632,408	26,639	99,899	330,816	115,441	4,307	55,304
Nebraska	533,019	247,238	73,186	4,002	68,632	5,264	134,698
Nevada	69,298	419	94	76	920	1,095	66,693
New Hampshire	77,664	417	1	87	0	953	76,206
New Jersey	335,748	1,883	31	1,071	603	813	331,346
New Mexico	151,624	7,926	17,672	1,697	8,495	14,627	101,207
New York	957,843	22,922	3,110	3,775	3,663	8,369	916,004
North Carolina	483,351	28,331	6,291	1,245	14,194	35,183	398,107
North Dakota	526,073	55,564	103,357	92	235,152	10,643	121,265
Ohio	539,565	106,147	25,196	5,799	34,861	4,082	363,482
Oklahoma	438,239	9,850	47,632	7,732	134,356	40,033	198,636
Oregon	239,182	4,231	24,969	902	36,191	6,948	165,941
Pennsylvania	944,950	19,163	5,830	1,562	2,321	5,736	910,338
Rhode Island	76,776	31	0	7	0	712	76,026
South Carolina	178,324	10,057	11,285	3,148	8,717	13,300	131,817
South Dakota	283,352	87,370	66,738	333	73,378	15,957	39,577
Tennessee	343,865	16,903	21,594	4,090	12,552	51,101	237,625
Texas	1,744,449	113,923	155,379	31,365	104,091	333,530	1,006,161
Utah	129,897	2,365	8,554	235	4,849	3,002	110,893
Vermont	36,141	1,301	11	295	12	2,148	32,374
Virginia	1,049,084	13,340	3,772	1,378	7,028	15,753	1,007,812
Washington	512,364	14,399	51,851	906	88,833	16,527	339,849
West Virginia	97,863	1,846	29	310	210	4,293	91,175
Wisconsin	536,574	90,301	46,038	67,275	4,010	4,031	324,919
Wyoming	42,111	3,483	9,495	29	5,409	2,515	21,180
Dist. of Columbia	646,679	0	0	0	0	36,242	610,437
American Samoa	17	0	0	0	0	6	11
Guam	13,687	0	0	0	0	82	13,605
No. Marianas Islands	50	0	0	0	0	1	48
Puerto Rico	128,285	0	33	22,580	0	1,956	103,715
U.S. Virgin Islands	5,161	0	0	0	0	301	4,860
Undistributed	89	0	0	0	0	89	0

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	\$10,671,636	\$2,193,998	\$274,213	\$939,387	\$4,597,279
Alabama	175,111	27,041	5,683	9,222	8,803
Alaska	1,077	5,946	956	26	36,029
Arizona	127,107	31,621	7,212	95	19,420
Arkansas	51,622	17,638	3,292	2,039	17,662
California	821,215	237,499	29,234	45,546	484,430
Colorado	135,486	38,082	2,970	557	63,198
Connecticut	50,716	31,689	1,707	4,166	35,052
Delaware	15,040	6,156	422	36	8,453
Florida	444,337	111,474	12,599	123,311	103,885
Georgia	206,146	54,210	7,250	1,411	65,804
Hawaii	95,541	7,053	955	1,169	5,219
Idaho	21,558	7,483	1,078	1,316	13,903
Illinois	218,080	115,009	10,460	10,058	188,223
Indiana	97,157	43,406	4,505	11,261	984,424
Iowa	54,831	27,961	2,415	2,294	61,020
Kansas	41,636	23,470	2,157	844	13,030
Kentucky	226,186	26,866	5,371	79,056	76,218
Louisiana	87,437	28,107	7,595	26,295	35,610
Maine	30,021	11,544	1,081	2,154	19,530
Maryland	2,119,458	45,991	3,046	6,215	15,640
Massachusetts	157,846	65,292	4,147	8,092	168,559
Michigan	126,863	78,036	9,467	1,604	90,406
Minnesota	101,869	44,465	3,704	58,010	135,000
Mississippi	58,754	14,347	5,023	11,154	22,583
Missouri	785,181	53,053	5,249	2,432	63,441
Montana	19,429	6,757	1,088	1,769	26,262
Nebraska	33,785	14,741	1,367	1,516	83,290
Nevada	30,198	11,214	1,046	19,517	4,718
New Hampshire	36,951	12,163	535	2,260	24,297
New Jersey	125,396	81,010	4,502	21,545	98,893
New Mexico	68,554	10,904	2,562	26	19,161
New York	359,055	175,170	17,886	18,437	345,456
North Carolina	111,260	54,540	6,671	183,681	41,955
North Dakota	15,801	5,507	782	90,610	8,565
Ohio	188,483	90,300	10,504	24,909	49,285
Oklahoma	106,999	23,532	4,295	1,545	62,265
Oregon	96,717	24,201	2,857	9,840	32,326
Pennsylvania	544,241	113,754	10,145	16,939	225,259
Rhode Island	34,508	10,460	728	260	30,071
South Carolina	73,844	20,933	4,067	4,312	28,661
South Dakota	9,870	5,873	1,583	7,659	14,591
Tennessee	111,160	41,516	5,851	3,248	75,850
Texas	528,814	136,831	23,743	40,009	276,765
Utah	58,746	13,824	1,547	22	36,755
Vermont	5,666	5,789	419	363	20,136
Virginia	898,639	57,376	4,804	21,715	25,279
Washington	199,756	41,052	4,262	7,896	86,884
West Virginia	39,333	13,981	2,710	24,317	10,834
Wisconsin	68,849	37,695	4,104	7,427	206,845
Wyoming	12,157	3,430	550	225	4,818
Dist. of Columbia	578,954	18,201	1,456	112	11,713
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	18	...
Guam	13,064	351	149	...	41
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	30	...	...	18
Puerto Rico	51,134	8,706	16,159	17,410	10,306
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	715	265	3,437	443
Undistributed .....	...	...	...	...	...

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.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(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 1998 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Department of Health & Human Service research grants	Department of Transportation	Department of Education	Department of Agriculture	Housing and Urban Development	Department of Labor	Department of Justice	Environmental Protection Agency
United States	\$269,127,647	\$153,469,298	\$26,442,809	\$22,915,951	\$19,275,492	\$11,080,969	\$9,163,114	\$4,727,433	\$4,192,988
Alabama	4,160,938	2,249,484	469,163	375,337	320,048	219,435	133,168	63,942	59,058
Alaska	1,427,344	450,330	313,289	151,039	77,170	77,134	57,020	23,352	50,927
Arizona	4,147,037	2,090,441	335,872	507,955	320,069	168,640	137,175	92,568	58,927
Arkansas	2,439,749	1,397,890	282,809	212,980	240,843	79,462	94,087	36,546	32,056
California	32,090,102	18,405,203	2,779,768	2,606,809	2,398,366	993,501	1,428,309	746,148	334,830
Colorado	3,048,054	1,526,490	338,810	215,404	187,766	91,753	94,679	67,982	78,122
Connecticut	3,652,835	2,291,756	459,562	231,448	155,495	159,120	114,208	49,218	56,933
Delaware	677,862	320,843	100,396	62,787	49,489	22,108	28,191	21,718	22,513
Florida	10,319,617	5,615,609	1,235,074	1,046,611	794,704	338,150	327,525	269,749	149,071
Georgia	6,233,180	3,342,014	863,110	533,828	611,323	221,245	195,648	119,957	42,116
Hawaii	1,190,375	551,436	115,931	136,901	96,924	76,566	55,093	26,791	42,385
Idaho	1,055,268	471,161	211,231	54,976	107,837	25,561	45,695	20,217	28,455
Illinois	10,155,664	5,742,573	991,640	896,995	662,279	746,744	305,611	211,427	129,701
Indiana	4,151,859	2,347,030	543,411	370,942	278,549	157,030	140,012	59,825	68,865
Iowa	2,424,071	1,352,130	264,081	167,935	177,681	58,615	81,641	31,803	77,905
Kansas	1,933,840	1,012,096	257,334	227,666	154,796	58,916	61,150	31,374	40,959
Kentucky	4,235,505	2,467,430	441,869	368,237	339,949	149,083	147,443	56,155	47,389
Louisiana	4,708,002	2,793,979	365,152	473,957	438,992	194,866	122,630	74,137	92,980
Maine	1,601,918	1,016,030	121,554	111,283	83,193	38,739	56,825	18,412	42,112
Maryland	5,022,359	3,169,352	359,979	352,551	229,788	163,082	223,647	91,974	87,470
Massachusetts	8,018,927	5,042,836	778,274	483,473	273,367	327,177	181,388	100,538	162,134
Michigan	8,618,073	5,334,206	665,504	808,715	526,818	321,401	223,015	125,876	225,514
Minnesota	4,198,564	2,476,677	361,355	339,887	309,597	152,415	97,755	58,078	105,803
Mississippi	3,024,990	1,781,550	257,326	310,986	307,008	91,883	76,631	38,121	39,339
Missouri	5,064,914	3,053,135	631,420	429,810	340,770	172,902	138,612	79,732	87,518
Montana	1,138,555	447,748	203,992	132,796	82,206	36,815	40,877	19,290	39,974
Nebraska	1,511,118	834,806	178,652	146,051	115,335	48,824	38,831	25,778	29,258
Nevada	1,080,506	463,478	184,329	92,631	80,307	49,238	54,499	32,870	36,804
New Hampshire	1,041,749	560,222	113,905	75,433	47,910	30,979	32,832	26,350	37,538
New Jersey	7,107,729	4,195,948	804,101	547,078	356,951	392,235	277,108	131,386	166,716
New Mexico	2,546,652	1,140,329	213,552	316,835	184,675	70,626	86,121	46,150	41,408
New York	28,066,441	19,573,911	1,764,451	1,688,031	1,252,326	1,652,933	714,727	431,854	226,947
North Carolina	7,133,457	4,444,808	708,413	548,930	491,760	206,095	198,188	110,865	115,845
North Dakota	1,067,323	375,424	182,696	99,168	58,646	26,794	32,062	16,862	41,528
Ohio	9,732,737	6,118,013	847,475	826,101	634,050	428,981	267,429	126,978	169,482
Oklahoma	3,059,375	1,657,301	322,444	322,824	268,044	137,750	94,427	49,552	63,785
Oregon	3,274,913	1,714,756	319,469	263,618	398,342	76,701	126,655	51,625	66,478
Pennsylvania	12,381,019	7,500,271	1,292,944	895,247	604,333	712,701	412,968	136,513	138,516
Rhode Island	1,367,504	762,624	239,076	93,870	49,085	53,511	45,298	18,370	35,333
South Carolina	3,524,548	2,096,151	367,767	326,065	281,163	91,993	101,777	60,206	36,357
South Dakota	1,007,203	394,393	145,937	118,867	70,169	32,648	27,508	19,906	22,438
Tennessee	5,510,315	3,361,935	528,048	435,115	340,218	178,509	160,550	91,339	50,239
Texas	15,809,020	9,002,659	1,608,986	1,819,046	1,429,081	562,581	558,639	261,476	128,520
Utah	1,727,197	835,705	245,869	170,239	132,979	30,940	56,094	40,788	40,379
Vermont	803,416	419,918	112,729	70,469	49,743	15,547	30,742	17,834	29,488
Virginia	4,422,916	2,079,906	540,129	470,012	358,091	141,651	302,341	124,024	79,318
Washington	5,422,486	3,145,816	481,934	437,242	381,635	173,427	238,488	96,992	90,656
West Virginia	2,480,131	1,334,998	344,570	195,089	149,755	57,922	78,753	41,150	49,659
Wisconsin	4,697,205	2,807,540	490,831	405,973	298,905	142,753	135,716	57,433	117,842
Wyoming	849,802	207,617	139,641	70,417	37,525	14,857	24,717	11,648	23,924
Dist. of Columbia	4,101,064	1,011,187	372,641	279,102	50,200	159,669	179,643	71,311	116,242
American Samoa	90,667	11,057	9,690	16,104	13,265	1,666	1,684	4,234	368
Guam	265,829	25,188	30,336	21,461	15,575	5,772	32,791	3,969	1,867
No. Marianas Islands	39,288	2,702	12,144	10,233	1,722	1,380	949	6,750	336
Puerto Rico	3,894,546	609,856	68,947	520,025	1,541,042	403,872	232,828	68,003	36,533
U.S. Virgin Islands	255,946	31,352	23,197	23,727	17,634	36,072	10,714	10,288	861
Undistributed	115,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>National Science Foundation</i>	<i>Department of Interior</i>	<i>Federal Emergency Management</i>	<i>NASA space program research grants</i>	<i>Department of Energy</i>	<i>Department of Commerce</i>	<i>Corporation for National and Community Service</i>	<i>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</i>
United States	\$3,334,002	\$2,819,801	\$2,399,938	\$1,036,702	\$1,555,291	\$948,027	\$486,969	\$264,560
Alabama	21,653	24,091	57,226	35,760	28,865	7,249	5,745	1,837
Alaska	14,812	131,393	4,279	4,770	19,961	22,123	5,666	4,049
Arizona	136,777	180,126	16,288	20,311	8,015	8,023	6,678	2,885
Arkansas	6,774	8,549	7,013	1,561	2,348	3,739	4,409	1,014
California	532,881	126,538	592,922	423,431	155,422	121,506	48,615	19,518
Colorado	159,797	103,757	6,372	24,815	38,502	61,001	5,339	2,498
Connecticut	34,029	6,120	3,900	4,817	31,115	6,929	6,378	2,604
Delaware	14,905	3,975	4,097	2,362	3,668	5,133	1,427	0
Florida	87,172	19,843	226,190	21,181	43,274	31,247	16,871	10,163
Georgia	58,503	7,411	87,231	15,720	35,248	15,126	7,886	3,744
Hawaii	17,689	7,714	13,675	13,698	3,614	6,101	2,782	993
Idaho	4,134	35,022	5,549	783	13,520	8,217	2,899	1,003
Illinois	175,603	31,977	58,246	10,869	50,751	18,734	14,264	8,896
Indiana	57,025	18,775	17,326	4,180	31,852	4,714	7,383	4,566
Iowa	21,001	10,594	28,203	6,182	98,074	4,371	4,340	1,994
Kansas	17,279	16,537	13,963	3,145	3,852	6,205	5,469	1,850
Kentucky	14,640	61,177	48,296	1,831	8,167	18,490	8,346	3,117
Louisiana	25,582	13,244	16,127	5,273	8,818	21,726	6,126	2,358
Maine	8,012	15,752	45,194	2,396	3,169	12,337	3,338	1,290
Maryland	82,308	10,659	5,661	58,010	32,736	22,925	18,183	4,018
Massachusetts	260,423	6,515	41,013	40,126	105,042	30,201	18,774	10,587
Michigan	109,217	30,455	52,839	26,746	54,904	33,088	11,064	5,417
Minnesota	42,914	51,098	100,662	3,636	17,139	12,124	9,259	8,585
Mississippi	11,773	20,013	6,501	6,397	9,595	10,539	12,022	1,304
Missouri	36,326	23,767	6,785	5,278	11,099	4,288	7,226	3,652
Montana	14,461	89,792	6,786	2,295	1,777	9,284	4,427	782
Nebraska	10,064	14,134	38,531	2,333	2,243	2,157	3,412	4,041
Nevada	10,927	38,804	4,006	661	15,706	2,886	2,106	1,599
New Hampshire	34,939	5,266	13,616	8,954	2,624	15,377	2,654	946
New Jersey	87,013	3,171	11,654	8,066	26,424	21,341	14,221	2,077
New Mexico	23,188	290,347	4,633	11,536	76,100	9,039	4,277	2,240
New York	267,046	16,242	93,316	38,489	106,046	42,183	34,437	20,065
North Carolina	43,261	15,617	73,891	9,872	17,139	33,086	9,727	18,458
North Dakota	6,964	70,269	127,172	3,124	6,284	10,348	1,071	1,101
Ohio	62,903	32,887	36,295	27,797	31,370	20,825	10,428	7,779
Oklahoma	18,186	73,633	4,838	2,204	4,412	10,269	4,602	1,557
Oregon	41,631	94,795	28,678	4,513	9,569	32,278	8,793	2,645
Pennsylvania	145,283	122,932	31,126	16,845	170,851	27,439	15,644	8,674
Rhode Island	23,952	5,152	1,982	3,734	3,908	5,293	4,495	483
South Carolina	25,035	8,091	5,195	2,667	28,650	34,282	4,238	3,763
South Dakota	6,731	129,517	15,871	2,930	60	8,980	1,688	1,088
Tennessee	27,336	14,574	60,789	4,597	27,311	11,056	10,307	3,352
Texas	119,540	27,167	25,849	46,477	42,882	36,262	25,775	8,693
Utah	30,399	70,008	7,539	4,660	11,570	8,350	3,557	2,972
Vermont	7,737	5,147	20,130	475	2,674	3,317	2,705	1,055
Virginia	59,376	24,398	14,138	26,281	26,111	24,352	11,254	40,140
Washington	72,541	101,827	33,773	12,101	37,882	37,403	22,239	4,568
West Virginia	84,515	32,911	25,028	19,579	9,967	13,396	5,006	1,226
Wisconsin	61,101	43,767	27,986	9,325	26,729	13,482	6,313	4,289
Wyoming	9,332	284,995	1,480	659	3,910	82	4,332	575
Dist. of Columbia	75,325	14,455	6,034	17,613	42,549	6,398	22,433	6,988
American Samoa	0	22,950	8,276	0	144	1,085	0	298
Guam	160	36,536	88,864	80	166	714	0	442
No. Marianas Islands	0	1,032	505	0	164	807	0	0
Puerto Rico	13,822	3,318	64,262	5,560	1,159	9,229	5,187	2,681
U.S. Virgin Islands	8	46,722	52,137	0	158	890	1,150	385
Undistributed	0	114,243	0	0	0	0	0	1,653

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Tennessee Valley Authority</i>	<i>Institute of Museum and Library Service</i>	<i>National Endowment for the Arts</i>	<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Equal Employment Opportunity</i>	<i>Small Business Administration</i>	<i>Other</i>
United States	\$263,659	\$185,574	\$86,834	\$94,380	\$26,460	\$25,579	\$4,331,817
Alabama	64,609	2,597	685	599	0	117	20,270
Alaska	0	1,285	1,157	1,122	196	258	16,012
Arizona	0	3,165	1,601	943	77	382	50,479
Arkansas	0	1,869	521	689	0	171	24,419
California	0	18,902	8,438	5,607	2,570	657	340,161
Colorado	0	3,187	1,765	693	464	122	38,736
Connecticut	0	1,964	1,279	1,826	551	0	33,583
Delaware	0	971	561	907	91	33	11,687
Florida	0	9,602	1,133	1,912	1,010	384	73,142
Georgia	3,755	4,648	2,188	3,224	157	341	58,757
Hawaii	0	1,487	819	1,195	132	0	18,449
Idaho	0	1,324	520	454	258	59	16,393
Illinois	232	7,191	2,814	5,643	1,240	10	82,224
Indiana	0	4,845	810	1,485	426	34	32,774
Iowa	0	2,128	673	719	654	226	33,121
Kansas	0	1,798	618	574	434	180	17,645
Kentucky	15,550	2,217	820	985	245	399	33,670
Louisiana	0	2,381	1,164	585	10	75	47,840
Maine	0	1,439	598	773	249	480	18,743
Maryland	0	2,927	2,223	2,943	680	359	100,884
Massachusetts	0	4,956	5,349	6,244	1,134	481	138,895
Michigan	0	5,546	1,317	2,260	1,463	567	52,141
Minnesota	0	3,116	2,860	1,870	418	414	42,902
Mississippi	13,707	1,741	674	478	0	84	27,318
Missouri	0	3,855	1,934	922	684	507	24,692
Montana	0	1,184	706	614	267	305	6,177
Nebraska	0	1,564	847	450	498	28	13,281
Nevada	0	1,338	900	555	551	263	6,048
New Hampshire	0	1,197	701	832	1,256	522	27,696
New Jersey	0	5,646	1,598	2,299	554	349	51,793
New Mexico	0	2,080	829	874	191	294	21,328
New York	0	12,343	14,039	13,031	164	953	102,907
North Carolina	955	5,139	1,245	3,845	67	2,232	74,019
North Dakota	0	772	610	620	137	324	5,347
Ohio	0	7,607	1,763	1,763	1,912	554	70,345
Oklahoma	0	2,100	586	514	373	395	19,579
Oregon	0	1,913	1,035	1,347	628	229	29,215
Pennsylvania	0	8,538	2,788	3,179	1,418	4,527	128,282
Rhode Island	0	1,193	952	1,819	93	0	17,281
South Carolina	0	2,867	902	1,376	542	2,573	42,888
South Dakota	0	1,255	544	445	216	219	5,793
Tennessee	164,222	3,051	715	769	301	0	35,982
Texas	0	10,422	2,641	3,480	923	730	87,191
Utah	0	1,471	1,001	630	296	253	31,498
Vermont	0	1,176	680	1,301	40	355	10,154
Virginia	629	4,465	1,277	2,839	271	626	91,332
Washington	0	4,214	1,418	1,074	725	116	46,415
West Virginia	0	1,410	539	429	174	2,269	31,786
Wisconsin	0	3,476	683	1,271	1,338	542	39,910
Wyoming	0	628	536	457	64	0	12,406
Dist. of Columbia	0	1,101	3,235	2,215	94	357	1,662,272
American Samoa	0	115	257	209	0	0	1
Guam	0	98	266	361	0	0	1,183
No. Mariana Islands	0	59	267	238	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	1,879	489	669	199	224	304,762
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	133	265	226	27	0	0
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Table 6.41

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1997
(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	\$20,954,495	\$5,383,367	\$3,514,204	\$9,320,876	\$560,423	\$2,175,625
Alabama	383,587	28,176	75,411	233,594	4,797	41,609
Alaska	27,228	34	21,328	1,022	2,967	1,877
Arizona	245,398	2,076	74,048	145,430	3,133	20,712
Arkansas	492,998	283,211	85,807	75,837	1,873	46,270
California	1,359,147	124,795	161,027	816,588	65,166	191,572
Colorado	317,740	44,577	63,634	180,369	11,174	17,986
Connecticut	141,498	186	5,822	116,171	13,015	6,304
Delaware	17,071	2,613	4,998	6,514	311	2,635
Florida	471,881	86,034	96,355	211,443	33,948	44,101
Georgia	654,136	166,012	116,615	336,399	11,600	23,510
Hawaii	50,372	...	41,900	107	4,074	4,291
Idaho	208,081	32,353	54,867	101,570	1,582	17,710
Illinois	1,048,491	362,875	105,666	487,743	27,203	65,003
Indiana	670,488	195,869	90,013	322,603	9,221	52,781
Iowa	1,056,306	646,396	71,087	303,870	3,761	31,193
Kansas	249,536	118,835	57,431	51,362	5,097	16,812
Kentucky	438,137	32,921	95,310	152,692	2,677	154,537
Louisiana	354,678	188,691	63,840	58,881	16,942	26,324
Maine	94,639	74	49,193	20,182	2,615	22,574
Maryland	267,495	13,247	61,856	168,369	12,127	11,895
Massachusetts	620,420	113	52,761	523,036	17,853	26,656
Michigan	827,390	59,289	155,674	537,979	16,962	57,486
Minnesota	999,105	594,220	122,097	132,109	13,255	137,424
Mississippi	591,218	475,679	46,781	39,651	2,125	26,982
Missouri	495,101	115,685	105,005	245,556	7,736	21,120
Montana	147,707	75,286	54,027	3,738	602	14,054
Nebraska	464,890	353,799	49,713	49,375	2,283	9,720
Nevada	110,132	60	15,814	63,691	...	30,566
New Hampshire	40,142	...	24,033	4,927	6,221	4,961
New Jersey	380,533	3,466	43,853	303,878	9,481	19,856
New Mexico	72,983	6,008	26,812	28,104	2,197	9,862
New York	1,142,783	28,703	92,827	900,422	73,464	47,365
North Carolina	519,242	90,195	120,053	174,125	10,463	124,406
North Dakota	481,037	232,192	46,093	1,815	...	200,936
Ohio	897,397	91,359	113,014	557,807	56,843	78,375
Oklahoma	176,643	27,510	64,635	53,326	6,673	24,498
Oregon	271,865	7,883	49,402	149,470	5,260	59,849
Pennsylvania	336,211	16,308	112,849	135,357	13,057	58,639
Rhode Island	80,415	...	8,354	61,467	9,797	797
South Carolina	207,436	7,515	59,937	110,468	873	28,644
South Dakota	266,466	177,291	50,894	4,255	4,757	29,269
Tennessee	380,239	118,205	95,737	114,271	8,988	43,038
Texas	606,093	233,469	171,257	101,598	17,537	82,232
Utah	234,934	196,659	32,106	1,848	853	3,468
Vermont	77,530	111	16,514	54,721	797	5,386
Virginia	630,417	29,722	66,245	491,405	3,999	39,047
Washington	346,920	48,489	75,323	154,346	7,541	61,221
West Virginia	207,658	1,880	29,529	141,683	3,520	31,047
Wisconsin	336,816	61,144	87,217	139,190	10,952	38,313
Wyoming	27,975	2,153	21,040	2,266	733	1,782
Dist. of Columbia	108,263	...	...	102,475	4,762	1,027
American Samoa	37	...	...	...	...	37
Guam	28,933	...	2,672	24,913	...	1,349
No. Marianas Islands	304	...	294	...	...	10
Puerto Rico	270,952	...	100,265	113,598	5,527	51,562
U.S. Virgin Islands	19,400	...	5,170	7,259	2,027	4,944
Unrestricted .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

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	\$118,522,601	\$61,877,918	\$21,193,659	\$8,631,675	\$4,801,256	\$2,487,135	\$7,227,674	\$12,303,284	\$458,180,365
Alabama	1,065,678	540,608	154,559	135,806	10,171	27,156	61,412	135,967	3,211,883
Alaska	515,477	343,842	15,698	69,922	20,300	13,498	15,070	37,148	246,604
Arizona	3,158,076	1,722,674	573,602	250,249	50,734	25,368	250,247	285,203	2,528,593
Arkansas	877,429	431,586	181,135	74,582	2,643	74,891	45,559	67,033	1,135,340
California	17,779,744	10,260,181	2,228,752	944,904	1,080,868	101,190	1,438,149	1,725,700	37,846,870
Colorado	3,726,269	2,238,537	298,475	324,820	327,163	51,052	183,098	303,123	2,077,198
Connecticut	1,462,628	735,042	305,827	46,253	102,016	8,248	160,538	104,705	3,408,076
Delaware	293,117	179,030	38,220	33,492	1,293	2,521	21,109	17,452	1,854,065
Florida	6,346,646	3,352,147	1,160,574	582,949	289,226	42,439	283,296	636,017	189,911,823
Georgia	4,359,453	2,024,761	419,400	386,920	81,233	89,354	250,016	1,107,770	7,223,600
Hawaii	379,047	100,132	64,110	17,725	111,483	21,807	15,987	47,803	5,368,361
Idaho	562,403	373,397	21,299	60,622	3,796	26,644	52,766	23,879	1,474,855
Illinois	5,072,755	2,959,452	757,422	199,298	367,531	82,488	173,181	533,383	6,254,346
Indiana	2,112,899	1,138,020	497,853	146,178	18,687	55,923	61,403	194,836	2,614,118
Iowa	679,974	208,644	211,797	32,842	13,892	86,552	51,571	74,676	3,564,238
Kansas	828,960	342,996	213,865	84,817	3,222	54,908	60,256	68,897	2,096,927
Kentucky	1,076,520	485,338	210,333	100,318	19,269	77,590	44,763	138,910	1,566,222
Louisiana	1,568,950	619,262	574,212	102,283	6,999	69,828	69,304	127,063	32,370,362
Maine	466,688	190,556	125,630	32,154	5,185	31,446	29,487	52,229	680,585
Maryland	4,412,757	2,806,571	289,097	427,904	388,785	14,609	113,943	371,848	4,514,449
Massachusetts	2,047,751	876,493	627,656	92,262	63,032	15,227	150,467	222,612	4,300,620
Michigan	2,635,646	1,623,149	333,065	169,292	52,662	79,034	150,989	227,456	2,559,140
Minnesota	2,658,153	1,340,735	413,288	138,748	154,935	93,718	138,617	378,112	3,423,424
Mississippi	876,518	430,181	226,616	62,708	528	28,946	48,959	78,580	3,791,737
Missouri	2,121,751	1,036,122	528,598	137,415	23,326	64,497	113,251	218,543	2,432,343
Montana	505,360	187,547	96,381	27,218	4,972	74,124	61,278	53,840	1,384,163
Nebraska	787,633	368,253	199,195	69,143	899	73,609	33,045	43,489	2,842,794
Nevada	1,503,835	1,055,490	43,649	166,373	66,985	17,791	53,145	100,401	1,368,274
New Hampshire	646,117	297,200	181,934	37,846	31,480	1,668	44,051	51,938	400,386
New Jersey	3,479,652	2,258,323	222,659	132,719	230,903	8,204	277,644	349,200	19,064,560
New Mexico	682,630	335,777	87,403	88,456	6,740	29,096	53,580	81,578	806,137
New York	6,062,200	2,736,486	1,994,424	131,483	22,260	59,341	389,012	729,195	11,498,404
North Carolina	2,556,226	1,242,456	468,387	364,298	67,750	94,759	96,507	222,070	10,360,356
North Dakota	359,707	119,533	101,079	14,916	3,755	62,898	20,538	36,988	2,560,550
Ohio	3,612,608	1,854,060	827,812	223,689	118,434	56,141	207,228	325,244	2,958,103
Oklahoma	1,502,190	602,170	330,282	132,174	7,790	89,215	69,186	271,374	1,354,001
Oregon	1,090,837	607,674	148,695	129,739	15,493	32,002	92,414	74,820	2,554,150
Pennsylvania	4,217,471	1,657,367	1,763,952	182,519	67,878	56,036	202,265	287,454	5,644,152
Rhode Island	606,175	239,179	146,718	21,996	10,631	5,380	58,203	124,067	1,234,365
South Carolina	1,052,942	346,487	301,858	116,032	10,471	26,799	45,420	205,876	14,481,902
South Dakota	386,226	112,630	114,166	19,767	571	60,564	19,034	59,495	1,386,742
Tennessee	2,561,294	1,563,609	434,269	209,706	40,699	35,613	95,447	181,951	1,357,648
Texas	7,910,174	3,869,827	1,562,042	677,344	62,050	155,414	762,846	820,650	33,740,544
Utah	1,605,607	1,055,987	162,036	77,262	76,251	26,837	81,304	125,929	271,473
Vermont	175,497	25,000	91,407	6,599	3,059	14,291	28,500	6,641	206,030
Virginia	3,793,080	2,136,846	273,226	613,622	365,146	18,299	94,981	290,960	7,686,605
Washington	2,620,202	1,356,022	329,691	355,437	152,845	29,787	143,854	252,566	3,228,821
West Virginia	236,536	84,983	50,123	21,248	174	36,845	30,144	13,019	1,013,139
Wisconsin	1,197,622	255,814	380,899	108,831	5,182	120,808	126,951	199,137	1,407,142
Wyoming	256,758	114,174	49,148	20,745	464	18,217	17,921	36,088	469,768
Dist. of Columbia	680,769	120,074	328,719	9,816	21,847	0	39,177	161,135	47,428
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,634
Guam	12,916	6,328	149	1,017	171	3,500	1,405	346	19,065
No. Marianas Islands	94	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,326,825	905,210	32,263	26,638	206,797	40,965	97,131	17,822	2,144,395
U.S. Virgin Islands	8,131	3,959	10	581	578	0	1,933	1,071	231,856
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(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 6.42

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOAN AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, BY STATE AND TERRITORY: FISCAL YEAR 1998
(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	\$23,716,470	\$7,276,154	\$5,696,858	\$9,320,876	\$551,037	\$871,546
Alabama	382,204	10,026	98,039	233,594	3,617	36,928
Alaska	38,496	31	31,555	1,022	3,439	2,449
Arizona	278,441	2,531	124,097	145,430	5,098	1,286
Arkansas	475,976	265,608	127,583	75,837	4,856	2,091
California	1,483,129	292,197	202,467	816,588	63,221	108,656
Colorado	337,010	65,600	85,573	180,369	3,042	2,426
Connecticut	140,743	415	19,011	116,171	4,395	750
Delaware	39,646	2,493	19,997	6,514	3,450	7,192
Florida	512,442	21,043	171,178	211,443	40,462	68,316
Georgia	762,936	181,300	182,592	336,399	11,067	51,579
Hawaii	52,575	0	50,066	107	2,001	401
Idaho	244,264	57,120	83,653	101,570	1,050	870
Illinois	1,205,273	465,811	174,432	487,743	25,957	51,330
Indiana	727,660	245,154	149,429	322,603	6,332	4,142
Iowa	1,216,037	771,068	129,162	303,870	5,386	6,551
Kansas	351,405	219,971	74,512	51,362	2,277	3,282
Kentucky	598,514	256,911	179,776	152,692	264	8,872
Louisiana	306,369	111,249	114,782	58,881	18,692	2,765
Maine	107,553	79	77,758	20,182	1,208	8,326
Maryland	300,358	9,055	119,266	168,369	3,429	239
Massachusetts	638,723	137	74,518	523,036	11,554	29,478
Michigan	985,533	164,775	252,938	537,979	16,733	13,108
Minnesota	1,149,835	773,609	188,939	132,109	7,078	48,100
Mississippi	633,015	501,017	85,678	39,651	1,940	4,730
Missouri	568,379	144,559	166,309	245,556	11,060	895
Montana	216,653	132,103	77,414	3,738	2,605	794
Nebraska	534,409	413,817	69,436	49,375	1,549	231
Nevada	94,125	0	29,266	63,691	0	1,168
New Hampshire	43,476	0	30,986	4,927	6,528	1,034
New Jersey	402,092	3,485	67,110	303,878	20,805	6,814
New Mexico	88,021	8,209	49,668	28,104	1,956	84
New York	1,176,780	29,764	128,900	900,422	87,972	29,720
North Carolina	882,898	435,771	242,467	174,125	13,700	16,836
North Dakota	357,200	258,690	76,233	1,815	1,222	19,240
Ohio	993,114	144,354	194,909	557,807	54,136	41,909
Oklahoma	238,978	85,704	94,483	53,326	3,416	2,048
Oregon	267,086	11,257	96,253	149,470	5,849	4,256
Pennsylvania	401,345	13,577	223,375	135,357	23,592	5,443
Rhode Island	82,439	0	12,723	61,467	8,249	0
South Carolina	237,627	7,583	112,765	110,468	3,839	2,972
South Dakota	356,480	258,798	85,571	4,255	3,925	3,931
Tennessee	454,028	130,778	174,403	114,271	9,251	25,325
Texas	732,635	389,774	216,238	101,598	12,289	12,736
Utah	252,058	191,264	55,976	1,848	2,945	26
Vermont	85,296	138	26,024	54,721	143	4,270
Virginia	689,522	25,868	147,067	491,405	4,151	21,031
Washington	365,499	73,367	108,255	154,346	10,037	19,494
West Virginia	213,865	1,614	58,190	141,683	1,177	11,201
Wisconsin	382,547	95,776	123,785	139,190	9,461	14,334
Wyoming	33,357	2,703	27,652	2,266	632	104
Dist. of Columbia	103,620	0	0	102,475	584	562
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	185,050	0	10,554	24,913	0	149,583
No. Marianas Islands	12,859	0	1,757	0	0	11,101
Puerto Rico	279,717	0	163,606	113,598	2,176	337
U.S. Virgin Islands	17,180	0	8,481	7,259	1,240	201

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

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
United States	\$145,089,152	\$84,314,615	\$22,071,776	\$11,753,255	\$7,403,361	\$4,152,515	\$6,521,807	\$8,871,823
Alabama	1,185,248	644,416	165,275	164,276	11,014	47,170	56,676	96,420
Alaska	637,141	413,653	22,085	93,341	35,439	21,647	10,791	40,185
Arizona	3,864,100	2,402,308	601,767	400,822	74,044	45,934	194,808	144,416
Arkansas	2,886,823	2,081,069	176,761	96,345	246,461	161,582	51,818	72,788
California	25,230,882	16,428,279	2,324,637	1,451,729	2,023,916	181,875	1,250,686	1,569,760
Colorado	3,095,742	1,599,408	314,223	469,192	244,520	111,670	162,740	193,988
Connecticut	1,634,218	910,849	298,702	57,124	125,562	16,971	116,732	108,278
Delaware	430,569	236,214	43,114	40,240	1,661	4,853	15,993	88,493
Florida	7,400,310	4,265,809	1,196,174	803,239	392,398	68,239	310,604	363,847
Georgia	4,164,381	2,523,367	427,974	471,707	91,398	203,688	235,401	210,846
Hawaii	498,584	141,580	65,660	23,988	196,917	26,282	13,151	31,006
Idaho	638,980	457,448	17,639	57,435	2,675	25,762	53,124	24,896
Illinois	6,699,085	4,450,346	827,200	295,883	577,853	94,324	164,605	288,873
Indiana	2,723,202	1,747,421	515,418	195,793	31,011	93,729	67,792	72,038
Iowa	797,911	270,246	216,631	46,529	11,393	140,040	46,459	66,612
Kansas	1,010,447	450,505	214,330	100,183	5,280	132,281	56,368	51,501
Kentucky	1,244,774	586,154	216,922	124,880	24,216	211,131	42,501	38,969
Louisiana	1,621,417	718,174	533,982	106,250	10,891	99,799	63,337	88,984
Maine	521,501	243,595	137,588	43,708	7,807	25,861	20,814	42,127
Maryland	6,421,118	4,506,447	309,051	630,255	634,845	18,498	79,004	243,018
Massachusetts	2,531,875	1,232,449	639,655	136,147	102,000	19,919	121,214	280,491
Michigan	3,201,880	2,185,631	350,715	195,464	88,491	81,167	132,420	167,992
Minnesota	3,078,408	1,639,534	427,000	215,221	171,041	187,613	143,027	294,972
Mississippi	1,007,010	494,747	241,926	81,260	531	62,724	69,172	56,650
Missouri	2,647,000	1,433,803	569,265	199,608	33,144	150,300	95,228	165,652
Montana	481,213	212,405	91,028	30,332	4,381	69,609	43,248	30,209
Nebraska	835,864	393,937	200,541	89,587	1,565	90,752	28,806	30,676
Nevada	2,068,341	1,533,988	43,735	250,480	102,255	8,562	70,225	59,096
New Hampshire	740,348	361,941	178,119	55,366	43,509	6,516	42,965	51,931
New Jersey	3,695,720	2,591,703	241,758	144,910	282,035	14,688	246,601	174,025
New Mexico	827,082	442,156	91,824	110,964	8,828	85,047	41,650	46,613
New York	6,988,946	3,299,727	2,042,012	149,681	41,508	85,995	327,578	1,042,444
North Carolina	3,049,210	1,648,385	489,380	495,962	92,358	132,170	84,502	106,453
North Dakota	472,889	170,127	109,731	21,020	6,683	120,273	20,758	24,297
Ohio	4,551,694	2,674,373	854,533	353,995	136,279	142,630	168,821	221,063
Oklahoma	1,449,107	672,119	345,378	169,183	9,050	95,729	72,232	85,417
Oregon	1,232,515	728,171	159,256	141,538	22,653	34,972	79,391	66,535
Pennsylvania	4,676,438	1,993,989	1,930,114	215,046	75,848	75,911	199,044	186,485
Rhode Island	637,553	337,244	148,878	31,196	14,355	8,258	62,054	35,568
South Carolina	1,140,291	378,173	316,943	156,995	13,309	110,905	50,099	113,867
South Dakota	458,105	148,658	122,072	26,434	586	113,444	19,121	27,790
Tennessee	2,859,431	1,831,257	452,072	228,612	55,943	127,241	68,108	96,198
Texas	9,334,170	4,871,474	1,624,949	834,278	72,584	220,326	724,721	985,839
Utah	1,969,765	1,326,488	207,928	81,482	111,668	25,995	64,458	151,747
Vermont	189,289	32,772	97,959	11,097	4,340	12,796	26,480	3,845
Virginia	5,132,544	2,980,908	305,572	940,311	583,580	53,387	93,479	175,308
Washington	3,310,164	1,930,715	319,928	470,565	226,539	47,297	160,433	154,687
West Virginia	251,538	99,813	46,932	24,902	328	33,677	32,316	13,570
Wisconsin	1,228,201	370,123	381,641	158,271	7,876	129,332	108,680	72,278
Wyoming	260,740	126,787	50,804	25,360	816	18,640	18,713	19,622
Dist. of Columbia	649,699	184,735	332,384	13,835	39,560	0	8,992	70,193
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	12,677	3,750	72	991	431	3,770	3,662	0
No. Marianas Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,403,193	901,818	32,540	19,601	299,401	49,833	78,083	21,917
U.S. Virgin Islands	9,821	3,424	0	643	583	1,700	2,121	1,350

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.

Table 6.43
STATE GAMING

	Lottery Operated Games													Parimutuel Wagering							
State or other jurisdiction	Charitable bingo	Charitable games	Card rooms	Casinos & gaming	Non-casino devices	Indian casinos	Indian bingo	Sports betting	Video lottery	Keno-style games	Instant/pulltabs	Lotto games	Numbers games	Greyhound	Jai alai	Harness	Quarter horse	Thoroughbred	Inter-track wagering	Off track wagering	Telephone wagering
Alabama	③						③							③		⑨	♦	♦	③		
Alaska	③	③					③														
Arizona	③	③				③	③				③	③	♦	③			③	③	③	③	③
Arkansas															③			⑨	③	③	③
California	③	③	③			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
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		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	⑨	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	③
Maine	③	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	③	
Michigan	③	③		♦		③	③			③	③	③	③			③	③	③	③		
Minnesota	③	③	⑨			③	③				③	③	③			③	③	③	③		
Mississippi	③	③		③		③	③														
Missouri	③	③		③			③				③	③	③			♦	♦	♦	⑨	③	
Montana	③	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
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	③	
New Mexico ...	③	③			♦	③	③				③	③	③				③	③	③		
New York	③	③				③	③			③	③	③	③			③	♦	③	③	③	③
North Carolina		③			†		③	③	③												
North Dakota	③	③	③			③	③	③								♦	③	③	③	③	③
Ohio	③	③									③	③	③			③	③	③	③	⑨	③

STATE GAMING - Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Lottery Operated Games													Parimutuel Wagering							
	Charitable bingo	Charitable games	Card rooms	Casinos & gaming	Non-casino devices	Indian casinos	Indian bingo	Sports betting	Video lottery	Keno-style games	Instant/pulltabs	Lotto games	Numbers games	Greyhound	Jai alai	Harness	Quarter horse	Thoroughbred	Inter-track wagering	Off track wagering	Telephone wagering
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	♦
Pennsylvania .	③	③								♦	③	③	③			③	♦	③	③	③	③
Rhode Island .	③	③							③	③	③	③	③	③	③	♦					
South Carolina	③				③													♦	③		
South Dakota .	③	③	③	③		③	③		③		③	③	③	♦			③	③	♦	③	
Tennessee																⑨	③	③	③	③	
Texas	③	③					③				③	③	③	③			③	③	③	③	
Utah																■					
Vermont	③	③									③	③	③	♦		♦		♦	③		
Virginia	③	③									③	③	③			③	③	③	③	③	
Washington	③	③	③	♣		♣	③			③	③	③	③			♦	③	③	③	③	
West Virginia .	③	③							③	③	③	③	③	③		③	♦	③	③	③	
Wisconsin	③	③				③	③				③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	
Wyoming	③	③					③									③	③	③	③		③
Dist. of Columbia		③	③									③	③	③							
Puerto Rico	③			③								③	③					③	③		
U.S. Virgin Islands					⑨							③							③	③	

Source: *International Gaming & Wagering Business*, September 1999.

Key:

③ Legal and operative.

♦ Implemented since June 1996.

♣ Table games only (no slots).

⑨ Authorized but not yet implemented.

† Commerical bingo, keno or pull tabs only.

♦ Permitted by law and previously operative.

■ Operative but no parimutuel wagering.

†† Previously operative but now not permitted.

★ Compacts signed for non-casino gaming, such as parimutuel wagering and lottery; however, casino games may be operating.

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
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



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	...	...	★(b)	★	C (d)	...	★
Arkansas	D (c)	★	...	★(b)	★	S	...	...
California	G	★	...	★(b)	★	R, C	★	...
Colorado	G	★	...	★(b)	...	C, S	...	★
Connecticut	D (e)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Delaware	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Florida	D (f)	...	...	★(b)	...	C, S (g)	...	★
Georgia	G	★	...	...	★	C, S	★	...
Hawaii	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Idaho	G	★	...	...	★	S	...	★
Illinois	D (h)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Indiana	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Iowa	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Kansas	D (a)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Kentucky	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
...	B, (i)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	★	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	C	★	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	D (j)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	(k)	...	...	★(k)	★	C, E (l)	★	...
Minnesota	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Mississippi	B	...	★	...	★	S	★	...
Missouri	G	...	...	★(b, m)	★	C, S	...	★
Montana	D (a)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Nebraska	D (n)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Nevada	G	★	...	...	...	S	★	...
New Hampshire	(o)	...	...	★(b, n)	★	S	...	★
New Jersey	G (p)	★	...	...	★	C, S	★	...
New Mexico	G	...	★	...	★	S	★	...
New York	G (q)	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
North Carolina	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
North Dakota	D (r)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Ohio	D (n)	...	...	★(b)	★	S	...	★
Oklahoma	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Oregon	D (n, s)	...	...	...	...	S	...	★
Pennsylvania	G, D (m)	...	...	★(b)	★	E	...	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	D (t)	...	...	★(u)	★	S	...	★
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	G	H	...	...	★	S	★	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	G	★	...	★(v)	★	S	★	...
Vermont	G	...	...	★(w, x)	★	S	...	★
Virginia	G	...	...	★(y)	★	S	★	...
Washington	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
West Virginia	D (a)	...	...	★(b)	★	S, E	...	★
Wisconsin	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Wyoming	D (z)	...	...	★(b)	...	S	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

THE OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE — Continued

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions*, Fourth Edition, 1999.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

★ — Yes

. . . — No; or state/jurisdiction did not respond to survey.

B — Appointment by personnel board.

D — Appointment by department head.

G — Appointment by governor.

C — Constitution.

S — Statute.

E — Executive Order.

R — Rules.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Department of Administration.

(b) Reports to department head.

(c) Finance and Administration.

(d) In California, personnel rules ARS 41-783 are used in the legal basis for the central personnel agency. The legal basis for the state personnel board is constitutional.

(e) Administrative Services.

(f) Department of Management Services.

(g) The state personnel executive directs the employees of the workforce program (human resource management). Human resource management administers the state personnel system, which is comprised of the Career Service (CS), Selected Exempt Service (SES), and Senior Management Service (SMS) pay plans.

(h) Central Management Services.

(i) Appointment also by State Civil Service Commission.

(j) Department of Budget and Management.

(k) Civil Service Commission.

(l) The legal basis for the civil service commission and the state personnel director is constitutional. The legal basis for state agencies is executive order.

(m) Office of Administration.

(n) Department of Administrative Services.

(o) Governor, Department Head, Nominated by Commissioner of Administrative Services, Appointed by Governor & Council.

(p) With approval of the Senate.

(q) With consent of the state Senate.

(r) Office of Management and Budget.

(s) With approval of the Governor.

(t) Budget and Control Board.

(u) Division Director.

(v) Chief of Staff.

(w) Agency of Administration.

(x) Agency Head.

(y) Secretary of Administration.

(z) Department of Administration and Information.

Table 7.2
STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Administers merit tests (a)</i>	<i>Establishes qualifications</i>	<i>Provides human resource information system (a)</i>	<i>Human resource planning</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Position allocation</i>	<i>Compensation (a)</i>	<i>Recruitment</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Performance evaluation (a)</i>	<i>Position audits</i>	<i>Other personnel function audits</i>	<i>Employee promotion</i>	<i>Employee assistance & counseling</i>	<i>Human resource development</i>
Alabama	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	SR
Alaska	CPA	CPA	...	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	SR
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	SR
California	CPA	SR	DA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Colorado	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	CPA	DA	CPA	SR
Connecticut	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Delaware	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA, SR	SR	CPA	...	...	DA	CPA	...
Florida .....	...	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	DA
Georgia	SR	SR	...	SR	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	SR	SR
Hawaii	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	DA	DA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA
Idaho	SR	SR	...	SR	...	...	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR	...	DA	CPA	SR
Illinois	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	SR	SR
Indiana	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR
Iowa	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR
Kansas .....	...	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR
Kentucky	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	SR
Louisiana	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	SR
Minnesota	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Mississippi	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR
Missouri	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR
Montana	DA	DA	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	SR	...
Nebraska .....	...	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	SR	CPA	DA	DA	SR	SR
Nevada	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPA
New Hampshire	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR
New Jersey	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	...	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR
New Mexico	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	SR
New York	CPA	SR	SR	DA	CPA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	CPA	...	DA	DA	DA
North Carolina .....	...	CPA	CPA	DA	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
North Dakota .....	...	CPA	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA
Ohio	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	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	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	SR	SR
Oregon .....	...	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	CPA	SR	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	SR
Pennsylvania	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	DA	SR
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	...	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	SR
Texas	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA
Utah .....	...	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA
Vermont .....	...	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA, SR	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA, DA, SR
Virginia .....	...	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR	DA
Washington	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	DA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	CPA	SR
West Virginia	CPA	CPA	SR	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	...	...
Wisconsin	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPA	SR	DA	SR
Wyoming .....	...	SR	SR	...	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	...	DA	...	...

Key:

CPA — Functions performed in central personnel agency.

DA — Functions performed in a decentralized agency.

O — Functions performed by other agency.

SR — Functions are a shared responsibility.

... — Not applicable; or state did not respond to survey.

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	SR	(b)	DA	DA	(b)	SR	DA	DA	...	(b)	(b)	(b)	DA	DA	(b)
Alaska	SR	DA	SR	CPA	(c)	...	...	DA	...	DA	(c)	(c)	SR	CPA	(c)
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	CPA, SR	CPA, SR	DA	CPA	DA	CPA, DA	CPA, DA	CPA, DA	CPA, DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
California	SR	SR	...	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA
Colorado	SR	DA	DA	...	...	DA	...	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
Connecticut	SR	SR	...	...	...	...	...	SR	...	CPA	...	...	CPA	...	...
Delaware	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	...	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	CPA	...
Florida	SR	DA	SR	SR	...	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA
Georgia	SR	SR	SR	...	...	...	...	SR	...	...	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA
Hawaii	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	...	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA
Idaho	SR	SR	SR	...	...	...	...	SR	...	...	...	...	DA	CPA	...
Illinois	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	SR	CPA
Indiana	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA
Iowa	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	...	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA
Kansas	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	...	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA
Kentucky	SR	CPA	SR	...	DA	SR	SR	SR	...	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	SR	...
Louisiana	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	...	SR	...	DA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	SR	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	...	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA
Minnesota	SR	SR	SR	CPA	...	...	...	SR	...	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	...
Mississippi	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	SR	DA	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	DA
Missouri	CPA, DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPA, SR	DA
Montana	SR	CPA	SR	...	...	SR	...	...	...	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
Nebraska	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPA
Nevada	SR	O	SR	SR	O	SR	DA	DA	...	...	...	...	DA	O	...
New Hampshire	SR	SR	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	...
New Jersey	SR	SR	SR	SR	...	SR	SR	CPA	DA	...	...	...	SR	...	...
New Mexico	SR	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA
New York	DA	SR	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA
North Carolina	SR	DA	SR	...	...	SR	DA	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPA
North Dakota	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA
Ohio	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	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	SR	DA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA
Oregon	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA
Pennsylvania	SR	DA	SR	SR	CPA	...	...	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	SR	...	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	SR	...	SR	SR	...	SR	SR	CPA	...	...	...	...	...	SR	SR
Texas	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	...	SR	SR	DA	...	SR	...
Utah	SR	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA
Vermont	CPA, DA, SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	...	CPA, DA, SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA, SR	CPA, SR	...
Virginia	SR	SR	...	...	SR	SR	...	SR	...	SR	CPA	SR	DA	CPA	...
Washington	SR	DA	SR	SR	...	DA	SR	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPA	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	CPA	...	...	...	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	...	...
Wisconsin	SR	DA	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	...
Wyoming	SR	DA	...	DA	...	...	...	CPA	...	DA	DA	DA	...	...	...

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions*, Fourth Edition, 1999.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

CPA — Functions performed in centralized personnel agency.

DA — Functions performed in a decentralized agency.

O — Functions performed by other agency.

SR — Functions are a shared responsibility.

... — Not applicable; or state did not respond to survey.

(a) Other functions are as follows: Iowa, SR: Safety, Records, ADA, FMLA & Other leave programs, CPA: Unemployment Insurance, Pre-tax Accounts; Kansas, CPA: State Civil Service Board; Kentucky, CPA: Section 125 Flexible Spending Account;

Vermont, CPA: Tuition reimbursements; West Virginia, CPA: Layoffs.

(b) In Alabama, employee health & wellness programs, retirement, workers' compensation, group health insurance, deferred compensation, and cafeteria benefits are part of a centralized agency but not the personnel department.

(c) In Alaska, retirement, group health insurance, deferred compensation, and cafeteria benefits are designated to an agency or division within the department of administration but not connected with the division personnel.

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	1,362	★	1989 (d)	J, M	P
Alaska	C, S, CB	994	...	...	J, M, G, F, V	L
Arizona	S, R	1,450	...	(e)	J, M	P
Arkansas	S	1,619	...	1991	J, M	L
California	C, S	4,000	...	(f)	J, M, G, F, V	P
Colorado	C, S, R	793 (b)	...	(g)	J, M, F, V	P, (aa)
Connecticut	S, R	4,050	★	(h)	J (x)	P, (bb), CB
Delaware	S	1,400	...	1987	J, M, F	GV, L
Florida	S	3,142 (c)	★	1994 (i)	J, M, G	P (c)
Georgia	C, S, R, EO	3,258	...	...	J, M, F	P, (cc), (dd)
Hawaii	S	1,700	...	...	J	CB, (ee)
Idaho	S	1,231	...	...	J, M, F	L
Illinois	S, CB	990	...	(d)	J, M, G, F, V	P
Indiana	S	1,400	...	(j)	(y)	P
Iowa	S, R	814	...	(k)	J, M, F, V	CB
Kansas	S	739	★	1994	M, F, V	GV, P
Kentucky	S	1,542	...	(l)	J, M, V	GV, P
Louisiana	C	2,889	...	(m)	J, M, G, F	GV, P
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	S	2,000	...	...	J, M, F	S
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	C (a)	1,633	...	(f)	J, M, F, V	(a)
Minnesota	S	2,000	...	...	J, M, F	CB
Mississippi	S	2,582	...	(e)	J, M, G, F, V	(ff)
Missouri	S, R	1,308	...	...	M, V	GV, P, L
Montana	S	1,500	...	...	J, M, V	L
Nebraska	S	1,655	...	(n)	J, M	P
Nevada	S, R	1,351	...	(o)	J, M, F, V	GV, L, (gg)
New Hampshire	S, CB	1,000	...	(p)	J, M, CB	P, L, CB
New Jersey	S, R	8,300	...	(q)	J, F	P, CB
New Mexico	S	1,176	★	(r)	J, F	(cc)
New York	S	4,738	...	(s)	J, M, G, V	(hh), CB
North Carolina	S, R	3,015	...	(f)	J, M, G, F, V	GV, P, L
North Dakota	S	977	...	(e)	J, M	P
Ohio	S, CB	2,500	...	(f)	(z)	L, CB
Oklahoma	S	370	...	(f)	J, M, V	P
Oregon	S	800	...	(t)	J, M, V	P, CB
Pennsylvania	S, R, EO, CB	2,800	...	(e)	J, M, V	GV
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	S, R	450	★	(e)	J, M, F	P
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	S	1,766	...	(f)	J, M	P
Texas	S	870	★	(u)	J, M	L
Utah	S	2,577	...	(e)	J, M	L
Vermont	S, CB	1,300	...	1985 (i)	J, V	CB (ii)
Virginia	S	1,638	★	(v)	J, M, G	GV, P, L
Washington	S, R	1,733	...	...	J, M, F, V	P
West Virginia	S	790	...	(h)	J, M, F, V	P
Wisconsin	S	2,028	...	(d)	J, M, V	L
Wyoming .....	...	475	...	(w)	J, M	P

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS — Continued

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions, Fourth Edition, 1999*.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

★— Yes

... — No; or state did not respond to survey.

C — Constitution.

F — Performance.

G — Geographic.

J — Job Analysis.

L — Legislature.

M — Market.

P — Personnel Department.

S — Statute.

R — Regulation.

V — Longevity/Seniority.

CB — Collective Bargaining.

GV — Governor.

EO — Executive Order.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) In Michigan, the civil service commission, appointed by the governor, must approve collective bargaining agreements for exclusively represented employers. The employee relations board makes recommendations for non-exclusively represented employers.

(b) In Colorado, as of July 1, 1999, the number of classifications should have dropped to 681.

(c) In Florida, Career Service has 1,658 classifications, Selected Exempt Service has 1,066, and Senior Management Service has 418.

(d) Continually or ongoing.

(e) As evidence of need arises.

(f) Not on a schedule.

(g) No mandate to review the system in its entirety, but periodically certain groups are studied each year.

(h) Every 5 years.

(i) Undergoing a review currently.

(j) Periodically.

(k) A review has not been done in 30 years.

(l) A review is under consideration.

(m) The goal for the next review is 3-5 years.

(n) Nebraska is reviewing their system now after 25 years.

(o) Approximately every 10 years.

(p) Every 5-10 years.

(q) Periodically, based on need, review specific occupational categories.

(r) Determined by executive management.

(s) Infrequently.

(t) Review by occupational families.

(u) Every 2 years.

(v) Bi-annually.

(w) Try to do occupational reviews on a 5-year basis.

(x) Objective job evaluation point system.

(y) Equitable distribution of funds allocated by the legislature.

(z) Point factor evaluation system.

(aa) Annual Salary Survey.

(bb) Office of Policy & Management.

(cc) State Personnel Board.

(dd) In Georgia, the 38 schedules in the compensation plan include 12 for special occupational plans such as teachers and physicians, 2 for hourly paid employees and 19 for agencies with independent salary authority such as the general assembly, law department and authorities.

(ee) Legislative approval.

(ff) Duties, labor market.

(gg) Personnel commission.

(hh) Negotiations.

(ii) Then funded/approved by Legislature.

Table 7.4
SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES

State or other jurisdiction	Annual leave			Sick leave			
	Accrual 1st year (in days/year)	Accrual 5th year (in days/year)	Employees reimbursed for unused leave	Accrual 1st year (in days/year)	Employees reimbursed for unused leave	Types of leave reimbursed	Child care offered on state property
Alabama	13	16.25	★	13	...	A	...
Alaska	15	24	★	15	...	P, A (v)	...
Arizona	12	15	★(k)	12	(k)	V, C (w)	★
Arkansas	12	15	★(l)	12	(l)	A	...
California	17	22	★	12	...	V, A, P, (x)	★
Colorado	12	15	★(m)	10	(m)	A	★
Connecticut	(a)	(a)	★	...	★	V	★
Delaware	15	15	★	15	★	A (y)	...
Florida	13	15.5	★(n)	13	★(n)	A, C (z)	★
Georgia	15	18	★	15	...	A (aa)	★
Hawaii	21	21	★(o)	21	(o)	V, C (bb)	...
Idaho	12	15	...	12	...	...	...
Illinois	10	10	★	12	★	V	★
Indiana	15	18	★	9	...	V (cc)	★
Iowa	10	15	...	18	★(u)	...	...
Kansas	12 (b)	15.3 (b)	★	12	★	A	...
Kentucky	12 (c)	15 (c)	★	12	...	A, C	...
Louisiana	(d)	(d)	★(p)	(s)	(p)	A (dd)	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	(e)	(e)	★	15 (t)	...	A	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	19 (f)	17.225 (f)	★(q)	13	(q)	A (ee), P	...
Minnesota	13	16.25	...	13	★	V	...
Mississippi	18	21	★	12	...	P	...
Missouri	15	15	★	15	...	A	...
Montana	15	15	★	12	★	V	...
Nebraska	12	12	★	12	...	V	...
Nevada	15	15	★	15	★	A, C	...
New Hampshire	12	15	★	15	★	A, (ff), (gg)	...
New Jersey	12	15	★	12	★	V (hh)	★
New Mexico	10 to 12	12 to 15	★	12	...	A	...
New York	13	18	★	13	...	A, (ii)	★
North Carolina	11.75	16.75	★	12	...	V	...
North Dakota	8	10	...	8	★	...	...
Ohio	10	15	★	10	★	P, V, (jj)	★
Oklahoma	10	15	★	15	...	A	★
Oregon	12	15	★	12	...	V	...
Pennsylvania	7 (g)	15	★	13	★	A, P	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	15	15	...	15	...	...	★
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	12 (h)	18 (h)	★	12	...	A, C	★
Texas	10.5	13.5	★	12	...	A	...
Utah	13	16.25	★	13	★	(kk)	★
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	4 hours (i)	5 hours (i)	★	64 hours	...	A	...
Washington	12	15	★	12	★	A	★
West Virginia	15	18	★(r)	18	(r)	A (r)	★
Wisconsin	(j)	(j)	...	16.25	...	...	...
Wyoming	12	15	★	12	★	V	★

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES — Continued

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions, Fourth Edition, 1999*.

Note: See above referenced source for more detailed information.

Key:

★ — Yes

. . . — No; or state did not respond to survey.

A — Annual leave.

C — Compensatory leave.

P — Personal leave.

V — Vacation leave.

(a) In Connecticut, 120 total vacation days can be carried over from year to year.

(b) In Kansas, annual leave can be carried over according to the following: Less than 5 years, 18 days; 5-10 years, 22 days; 10-less than 15 years, 26 days; and more than 15 years, 30 days.

(c) In Kentucky, the amount of annual leave that can be carried over from year to year varies with years of service, but the maximum is 440 hours.

(d) In Louisiana, the accrual rate is as follows: 1st year, .0461 hr./hrs. worked; and 5th year, .0692 hr./hrs. worked.

(e) In Maryland, the accrual rate is as follows: 1st year and 5th year, 1 hr./26 hrs. worked. The maximum number of hours of annual leave can be accrued according to the following: 1-5 years, 80 hours maximum; 10-15 years, 120 hours maximum; and 20 years, 160 hours maximum.

(f) In Michigan, annual leave can be carried over according to the following: 1-5 years, 30 days; 5-10 years, 31.88 days; 10-15 years, 33.75 days; and 15-20 years, 35.63 days.

(g) In Pennsylvania, management gets 10 days.

(h) In Tennessee, annual leave can be carried over according to the following: 1-5 years, 30 days; 5-10 years, 36 days; 10-20 years, 39 days; and 20+ years, 42 days.

(i) In Virginia, annual leave can be carried over according to the following: 1-5 years, 24 days; 5-10 years, 30 days; 10-20 years, 36 days; and 20+ years, 42 days.

(j) In Wisconsin, annual leave can be carried over according to the following: 1 year, 8 days; 6 years, 15 days; 11 years, 17 days; 16 years, 20 days; and 21 years, 22 days.

(k) In Arizona, sick leave in excess of 500 hours is reimbursed on a partial basis at retirement only.

(l) In Arkansas, as of July 1, 1999, sick leave not used is reimbursed upon retirement.

(m) In Colorado, sick leave not used is reimbursed upon retirement only and then only one-fourth of the accrued time.

(n) In Florida, the state reimburses employees for sick leave not used upon separation of employment if they have 10 years of service. Twenty-five percent of sick leave is paid up to 480 hours.

(o) In Hawaii, if employee is vested in retirement system, sick leave is used as additional service time.

(p) In Louisiana, sick leave can be converted to retirement benefit upon retirement.

(q) In Michigan, for employees hired on or after October 1, 1980, unused sick leave is not paid. For employees hired before October 1, 1980, 50 percent of unused sick leave is paid at death or retirement.

(r) In West Virginia, sick leave can be converted to either service credit or insurance premium payment on retirement.

(s) In Louisiana, .0461 hr./hrs. worked.

(t) In Maryland, an employee cannot exceed 120 hours of sick leave each year.

(u) In Iowa, employees are reimbursed for unused sick leave up to \$2,000.

(v) In Alaska, annual leave for other bargaining units.

(w) In Arizona, compensatory time for overtime earned.

(x) Holiday.

(y) Paid in full.

(z) Special compensatory time.

(aa) Up to 45 days.

(bb) All by exception.

(cc) In Indiana, up to 30 days vacation (unused at time of expiration).

(dd) In Louisiana, can be paid for up to 300 hours of annual leave; upon retirement, balance can be applied.

(ee) Unused.

(ff) Floating holidays.

(gg) Bonus.

(hh) Earned and unused.

(ii) Overtime compensation.

(jj) Sick leave.

(kk) Comp hours, Excess hours, Converted sick, Vacation hours.

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*	H	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
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)	(l)	...	...	...
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, January 2000, except where * denotes information from *The Book of the States, 1998-1999*.

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 2000 and may change slightly for 2001. 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).

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).

Illinois—Three personal holidays per year.

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).

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 (last Friday in October).

New Mexico—One personal holiday to permanent incumbents who have completed the one year probationary period.

Oregon—Two discretionary days.

Rhode Island—Victory Day (second Monday in August).

South Carolina—One floating holiday.

STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS — Continued

South Dakota—Native American's Day (second Monday in October).

Texas—Confederate Heroes Day (January 19), Texas Independence Day (March 2), Cesar Chavez Day (March 31), 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 birthday 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	Layoffs
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	N.A.	N.A.	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Florida	W	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia*	I	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Hawaii	W	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	I	(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	(c)	G	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Indiana	I	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Iowa	I	G,P	★	★	★	I	I	★	I	...	...	★
Kansas	I	G,L,P	I	I	★	I	I	★	I	...	I	I
Kentucky	I	G,L,P	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★
Louisiana	N.A.	G,L,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Maine	I	G,L,P	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland	W	G,L,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	W	G,P (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	I	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Minnesota	W	P	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	N.A.	N.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	N.A.	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Montana*	W	G,P	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Nebraska	I	P	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada	I	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire* .....	...	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	W	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
New Mexico	(e)	...	...	(e)	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	I	G,P	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
North Carolina*	I	G,P	N.A.	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
North Dakota	I	G,P	...	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Ohio	W	G,P	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Oklahoma	I	G,L	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Oregon	I	G,P	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania	I	B,L,P	★	...	...	I	★	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	I	G	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	No reform underway/planned	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	I	N.A.	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	No reform underway/planned	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE STATES - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2000, except where noted by *where data are from *The Book of The States, 1998-99*.

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.

(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) South Carolina has recently completed reform in the areas of merit testing, classification, compensation, recruitment, selection, performance evaluation, training, and employee relations. Currently the Office of Human Resources is undergoing a comprehensive revision of the State Human Resources Regulations.

(e) Streamlining classification and compensation system to include class consolidation and wider salary grades.

(f) Data not available.

(g) Division of Personnel instituted a Certified Public Manager Program in 1996.

PERSONNEL

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	★	★	★	★	★
California	★	★	★	★	...
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut*	★	★	...	★	...
Delaware .....	★	...	...	...	...
Florida	★	★	★	★	...
Georgia*	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	...	★	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	N.A.	★
Louisiana	★	...	★	★	...
Maine .....	★	...	...	★	...
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	N.A.	★	N.A.	...	...
Minnesota .....	★	...	★	...	...
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri	★	★	★(limited)	★	...
Montana*	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	★	...	★	★	...
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire* .....	★	...	...	★	★
New Jersey	----- (a) -----				
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★(d)	★	★	★	...
North Carolina*	★	★	N.A.	★	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio .....	★	★	...	...	★
Oklahoma .....	★	★	...	...	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island	★	...	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	(b)
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	★	...	★	★	...
Utah	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia*	★	★	★	★	★
Washington*	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2000, except where * denotes information from 1998-1999 *Book of the States*.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Information not available.

(b) 90 days may be credited towards retirement.

(c) New York has two types of alternative work schedules, compressed workweeks and compressed pay periods.

(d) Not currently in use.

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	...	★	★	★	★(e)
Alaska*	Chief Technology Officer, Information Technology Agency	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona	Chief Information Officer, Government Information Technology Agency	(b)	★	★	★	★ (f)
Arkansas*	Director, Department of Information Services (c)	★	...	★	★	★
California	Chief Information Officer, Dept. of Information Technology	★	★	★(g)	★	★(h)
Colorado*	Chief Information Officer, Information Mgmt. Commission	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Connecticut	Department of Personnel/General Support Services Chief Information Officer, Department of Information Technology	★	★	★	★	★ (i)
Delaware	Executive Director, Office of Information Services (OIS)	(b)	★	★	★	★
Florida	Statewide CIO	★	★	★	...	...
Georgia	Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Policy Council	(j)	(j)	★	(j)	(j)
Hawaii	Administrator (Special Advisor on Technology to the Governor), Information & Communication Services Division, Department of Accounting & General Services	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	Project Team Manager, Information Technology Resource Management Council	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Illinois	Director, Illinois Technology Office	★	★	★(k)	★	★(k)
Indiana	Director, Division of Information Technology, Department of Administration	(l)	...	...	...	★(m)
Iowa	Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Services	★	...	...	★	★(n)
Kansas	Chief Information Technology Officer, Exec. Branch/ Chief Information Technology Architect	★	(o)	(o)	(o)	★(p)
Kentucky	Chief Information Officer	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	Governor's Office for Technology Assistant Commissioner, Office of Information Services Department of Administration	(q)	★	★	★	★
Maine	Chief Information Officer, Bureau of Information Services	★	★	...	...	★(r)
Maryland	Chief Information Officer, Department of Budget & Management	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Division	...	★(s)	★(s)	★(s)	...
Michigan	Chief Information Officer & Deputy Director for IT Department of Management & Budget	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	Commissioner, Dept. of Administration and Office of Technology	★	★	★	★	★ (t)
Mississippi	Executive Director, Department of Information Technology Services	★	★	★	★	★ (u)
Missouri	Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology	N.A.	★	★	★	★
Montana*	Administrator, Information Services Division Department of Administration	(b)	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	Chief Information Officer	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	Director, Department of Information Technology	★	★	★	★	★(v)
New Hampshire	Director, Division of Information Technology Mgmt.	★	★	★	★	★(w)
New Jersey	Chief Information Officer, Office of the Governor	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Management Office	★	★	★	★	★(x)
New York	Executive Deputy Commissioner, Office for Technology	N.A.	(y)	(y)	(y)	(y,z)
North Carolina	CIO/Asst. Secretary for Information Technology Information Technology Services, Department of Commerce	★	...	...	★	★
North Dakota	Chief Information Officer, Information Technology Dept.	★	★	★	★	★(aa)
Ohio	State CIO and Assistant Director Department of Administrative Services	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	Director of Information Services Office of State Finance	...	★	...	★	★
Oregon*	Chief Information Officer, Information Resources Management Division, Department of Administrative Services (d)	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	Chief Information Officer Commonwealth Technology Center	★	★	★	★	★

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	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	Director, (bb) Office of Information Resources, State Budget & Control Board	(bb)	(bb)	(bb)	(bb)	(bb)
South Dakota	Chief Information Officer	★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee	Chief Information Officer, Finance & Administration	★	★	★	★	★
Texas	Executive Director, Department of Information Resources	★	...	★	★	...
Utah	Chief Information Officer, Governor's Office	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	Chief Information Officer, Agency of Administration	...	★	★	★	★(cc)
Virginia	Secretary of Technology, Office of Technology	★	★	★	★	★(dd)
Washington	Director/CIO	★	(ee)	(ee)	(ee)	(ee,ff)
West Virginia	Washington State Department of Information Services					
	Chief Technology Officer, Governor's Office of Technology	★	★	★	★	★(cc)
Wisconsin	Director, Bureau of Technology Policy & Planning	(gg)	(hh)	(hh)	(hh)	(hh)
Wyoming	Administrator, Division of Information Technology	(ii)	★(jj)	...	★(jj)	...

Source: National Association of State Information Resource Executives, January 2000, except where * denotes data are from *The Book of The States 1998-99*.

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, depending on the situation.

(c) For centralized services only.

(d) Only for the Department of Administrative Services.

(e) \$500 threshold.

(f) Threshold - \$25,000 and above. Over \$1 million, a board action is required.

(g) The CIO engages with the Governor's office in developing strategy alignment relative to Information Technology policy and governance

(h) Threshold varies by department according to size, IT experience and function.

(i) Threshold- greater than \$20,000.

(j) Yes, for Y2K.

(k) For policy issues, any dollar amount. For state level IRM acquisitions, all procurements \$1 million and above.

(l) Within certain boundaries. The approval of the chair of the Data Processing Oversight Commission may be required.

(m) \$750,000 annual incremental increase in expenditure.

(n) Less than \$15,000 can be exempt.

(o) These responsibilities are handled by a chief Information Technology Architect who reports to an Information Technology Executive Counsel. Today the CITO for the Executive Branch also serves as the Chief Information Technology Architect.

(p) Threshold- \$250,000 or greater.

(q) The authority of the CIO is restricted to the Executive Branch of Government.

(r) The standards of approval are different for small versus large purchases.

(s) Threshold is \$200,000.

(t) The threshold is \$100,000 and above on acquisitions. IRM is done on all projects.

(u) \$250,000 (Acquisitions over \$250,000 require board approval)

(v) Threshold amount is \$50,000.

(w) Threshold amount is \$5,000.

(x) Threshold is based on legislative approval, it varies.

(y) The CIO advises and assists with state IRM plans, establishes statewide technology policies including but not limited to technology standards and reviews and coordinates the purchase of technology by state agencies.

(z) Threshold- Notification is required for software over \$20,000; for all other technology purchases over \$50,000.

(aa) Threshold - \$25,000.

(bb) South Carolina does not have a CIO.

(cc) Threshold-\$10,000.

(dd) Threshold-\$100,000.

(ee) The Information Services Board approves (The CIO is a member).

(ff) Threshold depends on a risk/severity assessment.

(gg) Since 1995, Wisconsin has operated under an enterprise management concept for technology and has in effect, two CIOs. The Administrator for the Division of Technology Management in DOA is responsible for state planning, standards and telecommunications networks. The Administrator of the Division of Info-Tech Services is responsible for the state's primary data center that provides mainframe and other platform services to state agencies.

(hh) The Division of Technology Management drafts the state IT standards and policies. Final decisions rest with the Secretary of the Department of Administration.

(ii) The CIO's decisions are a cooperative effort of the Governor, Cabinet and the CIO.

(jj) The threshold will vary by product/project as per procurement guidelines.

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
	IRM commission (a)	Authority to approve:		
Alabama .....	...	...	★	2-3%
Alaska*	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona .....	...	D	★	3%
Arkansas* .....	...	...	★	N.A.
California .....	...	...	...	3%
Colorado*	★	A,B,C,D	N.A.	N.A.
Connecticut .....	...	...	★	1.70%
Delaware	★	B	★	(c)
Florida	★	...	★	5%
Georgia	★	B	★	2.70%
Hawaii .....	...	...	★	(d)
Idaho	★	A,B,C,D	★(e)	(f)
Illinois	★	A,B,C,D	★	3.50%
Indiana	★	A,B,C,D	★	.009%(g)
Iowa	★	...	★	Approx. .8%
Kansas	★(h)	A,B,C	★	(i)
Kentucky .....	...	...	★(j)	<1%
Louisiana .....	...	...	★(k)	1.76%
Maine	★	B,C	★(l)	1%
Maryland	★	...	★	13%
Massachusetts .....	...	...	★	N.A.
Michigan .....	...	...	★	1.20%
Minnesota .....	...	...	★	Estimate 15-20%
Mississippi	★	A,B,C,D(m)	★	5%
Missouri .....	...	...	...	3%
Montana*	★	B,C (w)	★	N.A.
Nebraska	★	A,B,C	★	0%
Nevada	★(n)	A,B,C,D	★	N.A.
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	N.A.
New Jersey	★	...	★	Approx. 3%
New Mexico	★	A,B,C,D	★	10%
New York	★	A,B,C (o)	★	N.A.
North Carolina	★	A,B	★	(p)
North Dakota .....	...	...	★	2.50%
Ohio	★	...	★	6%
Oklahoma .....	...	...	★	0.03%
Oregon*	★	A,B,C	★	N.A.
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	★	Approx. 5% (q)
Rhode Island	★	A,B,C	★	Approx. 3%
South Carolina	★	B,C	★(r)	N.A.
South Dakota .....	...	...	★	2.10%
Tennessee	★(s)	A,B,C,D	★	1.75%
Texas	★	B,C	★	2.80%
Utah	★	B,C	★	Approx. 2.5%
Vermont	★	B,C	...	(t)
Virginia	★	(u)	★	Approx. 2%
Washington	★	A,B,C,D	★	N.A.
West Virginia	★	A,B,D	★	2%
Wisconsin .....	...	...	★(v)	N.A.
Wyoming	★	B,D	...	N.A.

Source: National Association of State Information Resource Executives, January 2000, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*

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) For fiscal year 1999 OIS' budget represented 1% of the total state budget; statewide, IRM expenditures (exclusive of personnel costs) were approx. 7.5% of total. With staff costs, guesstimate that amount to double.

(d) Percentage of total budget not available .3% for IRM organization.

(e) IT is not centrally managed. The Department of Administration handles central issues; i.e. WAN administration and services. Each agency is responsible for its IT organization and operation.

(f) Department of Administration's IT budget is approx. 2% of the state's overall expenditures for IT. Administration's IT budget is approx. 0.28% of the state's overall state budget.

(g) The DPOC budget is \$663,203 out of a total \$7,251,318,370 General

**INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: STATE COMMISSIONS,
CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BUDGETS - continued**

Fund Appropriations.

- (h) For planning and IT architecture.
- (i) Base budget = 1.9% for IT. New initiatives average about 1.5% additional per year.
- (j) Governor's Office for Technology (Note that IRM terminology is no longer used.)
- (k) This office is in the formative stages. The CIO shall manage and direct the Department of Information Technology established within the Executive Dept., Office of the Governor, Div. of Admin. The authority of the CIO is restricted to the Executive Branch of government.
- (l) There is a central agency. It controls the operations and services that it provides to other state agencies. It does not have a general control function over other state agencies.
- (m) Over \$250,000.
- (n) Advisory.
- (o) The Commission provides guidance and support for state IRM plans and review and comment for state IRM policies and standards.
- (p) The total including agency IT expenditures for fiscal year 1997-98

was 1.69%.

- (q) The central IT budget as compared to the overall budget.
- (r) Shared responsibility between Office of Information Resources (operations) and Office of Research & Statistical Services(IT planning).
- (s) The Council looks at policy and major direction issues. OIR and the CIO are staff and carry out the decisions.
- (t) There is no IRM budget.
- (u) Council on Technology Services is advisory to the CIO on plans, policies & standards.
- (v) The Division of Technology Management drafts the state IT plan, working in concert with the Division of Info-Tech Services and state agencies. The Division is also responsible for the preparation of state IT standards and policies. Final decisions rest with the Secretary of the Department of Administration.
- (w) Montana does not currently have an IRM: however, Information Technology Advisory Council does develop and approve a statewide strategic plan and information technology plan.

Table 7.10
STATE AID FOR LIBRARIES
(Fiscal Year 1997)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of public libraries (a)	Individual public libraries	Public library systems	Other individual libraries	Multitype library systems	Single agency or library (b)	Library construction	Other assistance	Total
Alabama	205	\$4,651,000	\$1,072,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$463,000	\$0	\$6,185,000
Alaska	85	906,000	0	54,000	0	491,000	130,000	0	1,582,000
Arizona	40	1,613,000	0	13,000	0	479,000	468,000	0	2,573,000
Arkansas	37	785,000	3,062,000	0	0	3,000	315,000	3,000	4,168,000
California	171	32,328,000	3,078,000	406,000	3,162,000	279,000	1,374,000	108,000	40,734,000
Colorado	108	562,000	14,000	89,000	1,891,000	1,252,000	141,000	162,000	4,110,000
Connecticut	195	1,331,000	0	25,000	882,000	46,000	3,056,000	0	5,340,000
Delaware	30	1,332,000	322,000	9,000	0	0	483,000	0	2,146,000
Florida	98	30,393,000	0	0	1,750,000	185,000	2,248,000	12,000	34,588,000
Georgia	55	25,188,000	0	0	0	0	12,654,000	0	37,841,000
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	106	487,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	3,000	520,000
Illinois	617	15,971,000	0	1,082,000	22,151,000	2,477,000	5,915,000	2,646,000	50,241,000
Indiana	238	4,380,000	0	150,000	3,131,000	0	224,000	13,000	7,896,000
Iowa	529	196,000	0	50,000	30,000	10,000	136,000	98,000	520,000
Kansas	324	2,268,000	824,000	40,000	0	0	124,000	535,000	3,790,000
Kentucky	116	5,120,000	0	0	0	0	706,000	0	5,826,000
Louisiana	65	684,000	0	0	0	0	513,000	0	1,197,000
Maine	268	44,000	0	0	210,000	0	100,000	0	354,000
Maryland	24	17,958,000	1,443,000	0	0	5,519,000	304,000	2,401,000	27,624,000
Massachusetts	370	7,545,000	8,302,000	11,000	2,888,000	5,820,000	13,384,000	506,000	38,457,000
Michigan	383	17,018,000	5,347,000	394,000	572,000	0	553,000	0	23,884,000
Minnesota	130	4,426,000	4,697,000	0	835,000	56,000	1,286,000	0	11,300,000
Mississippi	47	0	5,506,000	0	2,000	0	363,000	0	5,871,000
Missouri	148	3,435,000	0	0	0	0	29,000	94,000	3,558,000
Montana	82	40,000	301,000	11,000	158,000	19,000	101,000	300,000	929,000
Nebraska	230	607,000	0	25,000	596,000	147,000	128,000	19,000	1,522,000
Nevada	23	386,000	0	44,000	40,000	0	161,000	0	631,000
New Hampshire	229	0	0	0	77,000	0	141,000	0	217,000
New Jersey	307	8,889,000	280,000	194,000	1,744,000	758,000	0	0	11,864,000
New Mexico	72	262,000	48,000	0	0	0	329,000	0	639,000
New York	740	42,935,000	27,431,000	5,006,000	6,445,000	529,000	1,579,000	6,924,000	90,850,000
North Carolina	75	14,769,000	0	81,000	0	197,000	325,000	0	15,372,000
North Dakota	79	440,000	0	37,000	0	0	126,000	0	602,000
Ohio	250	1,104,000	822,000	148,000	1,119,000	11,407,000	0	0	14,601,000
Oklahoma	114	572,000	1,585,000	0	0	0	264,000	0	2,421,000
Oregon	124	765,000	547,000	37,000	40,000	15,000	105,000	0	1,508,000
Pennsylvania	460	23,069,000	1,503,000	4,065,000	8,389,000	1,092,000	1,825,000	0	39,943,000
Rhode Island	50	594,000	0	2,000	0	947,000	1,798,000	0	3,341,000
South Carolina	40	5,579,000	0	3,000	0	36,000	438,000	0	6,056,000
South Dakota	112	17,000	0	42,000	0	13,000	65,000	0	136,000
Tennessee	141	1,763,000	4,786,000	0	0	419,000	256,000	0	7,224,000
Texas	500	1,833,000	7,718,000	0	1,837,000	0	1,041,000	41,000	12,470,000
Utah	70	2,540,000	0	178,000	0	0	253,000	5,000	2,976,000
Vermont	197	0	0	0	0	20,000	81,000	0	101,000
Virginia	90	14,101,000	0	0	0	0	220,000	575,000	14,895,000
Washington	69	609,000	0	62,000	114,000	1,185,000	664,000	151,000	2,785,000
West Virginia	97	3,835,000	3,268,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,102,000
Wisconsin	381	554,000	12,040,000	46,000	0	904,000	167,000	2,000	13,712,000
Wyoming	23	132,000	166,000	36,000	0	10,000	92,000	0	436,000
Dist. of Columbia ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, State Library Agencies Survey, Fiscal Year 1997.

(a) Source for this column: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Li-

brary Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1996.

(b) Financial assistance to a single agency or library providing a statewide service.

STATE PURCHASING

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	(c)	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon .....	...	...	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	★(d,e)	...	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island .....	★	...	...	★	...	...
South Carolina	★(l)	...	...	★	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	★	★	★	★
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	★	...
Texas	★(m)	★	★	★	★	★
Utah .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont	★(n)	...	★	★	★	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	★	★	★(o)	...
West Virginia	★(d)	...	★	★	★	...
Wisconsin	★(p)	...	...	...	(q)	...
Wyoming	★(e,r)	...	...	...	★(s)	...

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) Two percent preference on made in U.S.A.

(m) Preferal for U.S. made steel and federal funded highway projects (25%) and in the event of a tie bid (U.S. or foreign).

(n) Steel for AOT.

(o) Tires, vehicle lubricants, latex paints, lead acid batteries, compost, insulation, and panel board.

(p) The state will purchase materials that are manufactured to the greatest extent in the United States in case of tie bids.

(q) State agencies must buy recycled products if practical.

(r) Beef.

(s) Paper.

Table 7.12
STATE PURCHASING 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: 1953-1998

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 .....	...	...	...	3,917	1,442	2,475	10,666.3	4,176.8	6,489.3	...	...	...
1995 .....	...	...	...	3,971	1,469	2,502	10,926.5	4,173.3	6,753.2	...	...	...
1996	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1997 (March) ..	4,733	2,114	2,619	3,987	1,484	2,503	11,413.1	4,372.0	7,041.1	...	...	...
1998 (March) ..	4,758	2,173	2,585	3,985	1,511	2,474	11,845.2	4,632.1	7,213.1	...	...	...

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

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Due to a change in the reference period, from October to March, the October 1996 Annual Survey of Government Employment and Payroll was not conducted. This change in collection period was effective, beginning with the March 1997 survey.

Table 7.14
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: MARCH 1997

Functions	All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands)			March payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Average March earnings of full-time employees
	Total	State governments	Local governments	Total	State governments	Local governments	
All functions	16,733	4,733	12,000	\$39,412	\$11,413	\$27,999	\$2,882
Education:							
Higher education	2,451	1,965	486	4,800	3,994	806	3,281
Instructional personnel only	870	634	236	2,398	1,949	449	4,627
Elementary/Secondary schools	6,408	50	6,358	14,713	119	14,594	2,788
Instructional personnel only	4,320	34	4,286	11,667	94	11,573	3,105
Libraries	156	1	155	234	1	232	2,383
Other Education	99	99	0	259	259	0	2,883
Selected functions:							
Streets and Highways	548	252	297	1,396	677	719	2,653
Public Welfare	498	225	273	1,172	561	612	2,505
Hospitals	1,060	495	565	2,603	1,239	1,364	2,658
Police protection	856	94	762	2,645	307	2,338	3,382
Police Officers	623	56	567	2,160	203	1,957	3,614
Fire protection	356	0	356	990	0	990	3,673
Firefighters only	329	0	329	929	0	929	3,724
Natural Resources	206	165	40	496	409	86	2,795
Correction	679	458	220	1,776	1,183	592	2,751
Social Insurance	96	96	0	259	259	0	2,813
Financial Admin.	394	172	221	968	464	504	2,716
Judicial and Legal	366	139	228	1,071	467	604	3,148
Other Government Admin.	384	60	323	694	157	537	2,795
Utilities	451	26	425	1,440	110	1,331	3,374
State Liquor stores	9	9	0	16	16	0	2,428
Other and unallocable	1,716	427	1,289	3,880	1,191	2,689	2,745

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

Note: Due to a change in the collection period the data in this table are reported for March 1997 instead of October 1996.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 7.15
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: MARCH 1998

Functions	All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands)			March payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Average March earnings of full-time employees
	Total	State governments	Local governments	Total	State governments	Local governments	
All functions	17,089	4,758	12,331	\$41,453	\$11,845	\$29,608	\$2,979
Education:							
Higher education	2,516	2,011	505	5,098	4,209	889	3,416
Higher Education-Instruc.	891	651	240	2,531	2,043	488	4,761
Elementary/Secondary schools	6,652	55	6,597	15,648	139	15,509	2,865
Elem & Sec School Instruction	4,488	38	4,450	12,367	111	12,256	3,180
Libraries	160	1	159	243	1	242	2,436
Other Education	107	107	0	285	285.00	0	3,022
Selected functions:							
Streets & Highways	550	246	304	1,463	705	758	2,784
Public Welfare	500	228	272	1,214	591	623	2,581
Hospitals	1,013	453	560	2,570	1,182	1,388	2,755
Police protection	877	95	782	2,788	319	2,469	3,482
Police Protection-Officers	638	56	582	2,279	210	2,069	3,727
Fire protection	363	0	363	1,055	0	1,055	3,849
Firefighters	337	0	337	991	0	991	3,902
Natural Resources	205	163	42	506	413	93	2,909
Correction	693	467	226	1,865	1,239	626	2,828
Social Insurance Administration	93	93	0	262	262	0	2,948
Financial Administration	398	170	228	1,020	478	542	2,844
Judicial and Legal	379	144	235	1,146	493	653	3,246
Other Government Administration ...	395	59	336	737	160	577	2,928
Utilities	454	25	429	1,468	110	1,358	2,865
State Liquor Stores	9	9	0	16	16	0	2,513
Other & Unallocable	1,725	432	1,293	4,069	1,243	2,826	2,847

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: MARCH 1997

State or other jurisdiction	Full-time equivalent employment								
	All employees (full-time and part-time)		Number			Number per 10,000 population			1997 Population
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	
United States	4,732,608	12,000,351	14,214,109	3,986,680	10,227,429	531	149	382	267,636
Alabama	95,490	191,238	256,458	81,089	175,369	594	188	406	4,319
Alaska	25,244	28,081	45,490	22,358	23,132	747	367	380	609
Arizona	74,710	194,329	226,563	61,232	165,331	497	134	363	4,555
Arkansas	54,806	106,086	139,367	48,561	90,806	552	192	360	2,523
California	406,554	1,439,385	1,529,599	335,430	1,194,169	474	104	370	32,268
Colorado	76,385	188,405	212,578	59,432	153,146	546	153	393	3,893
Connecticut	69,370	119,350	164,112	59,774	104,338	502	183	319	3,270
Delaware	26,182	20,861	40,741	21,876	18,865	557	299	258	732
Florida	226,884	631,590	730,982	187,457	543,525	499	128	371	14,654
Georgia	131,240	359,584	435,945	111,465	324,480	582	149	433	7,486
Hawaii	66,365	15,248	65,995	51,676	14,319	556	435	121	1,187
Idaho	26,609	59,109	68,572	22,537	46,035	567	186	380	1,210
Illinois	165,981	562,108	600,920	141,027	459,893	505	119	387	11,896
Indiana	106,778	256,091	307,385	86,638	220,747	524	148	376	5,864
Iowa	62,637	144,949	168,531	55,864	112,667	591	196	395	2,852
Kansas	55,255	150,710	162,776	44,474	118,302	627	171	456	2,595
Kentucky	85,126	148,174	206,356	71,616	134,740	528	183	345	3,908
Louisiana	110,652	184,500	264,467	94,491	169,976	608	217	391	4,352
Maine	24,775	58,814	66,387	20,127	46,260	535	162	372	1,242
Maryland	92,510	194,389	251,703	80,068	171,635	494	157	337	5,094
Massachusetts	107,279	243,545	303,665	89,748	213,917	496	147	350	6,118
Michigan	174,093	424,209	470,613	137,942	332,671	481	141	340	9,774
Minnesota	86,442	248,283	260,244	71,399	188,845	555	152	403	4,686
Mississippi	57,995	138,514	173,591	51,335	122,256	636	188	448	2,731
Missouri	107,403	235,546	290,454	88,845	201,609	538	164	373	5,402
Montana	23,617	42,779	50,924	18,248	32,676	579	208	372	879
Nebraska	35,518	91,556	105,101	29,724	75,377	634	179	455	1,657
Nevada	25,440	65,572	79,577	22,970	56,607	475	137	338	1,677
New Hampshire	22,262	48,268	55,859	17,029	38,830	476	145	331	1,173
New Jersey	137,159	345,712	421,282	122,919	298,363	523	153	370	8,053
New Mexico	50,039	78,586	110,980	41,039	69,941	642	237	404	1,730
New York	275,696	972,370	1,110,246	250,078	860,168	612	138	474	18,137
North Carolina	139,289	343,859	415,803	122,298	293,505	560	165	395	7,425
North Dakota	21,022	34,999	36,605	15,384	21,221	571	240	331	641
Ohio	179,122	495,388	561,229	140,137	421,092	502	125	376	11,186
Oklahoma	84,532	147,750	201,550	72,088	129,462	608	217	390	3,317
Oregon	66,294	150,234	171,712	53,713	117,999	529	166	364	3,243
Pennsylvania	180,983	426,135	515,927	150,371	365,556	429	125	304	12,020
Rhode Island	23,923	32,438	49,279	20,177	29,102	499	204	295	987
South Carolina	88,780	158,044	221,735	77,783	143,952	590	207	383	3,760
South Dakota	16,942	38,365	39,837	13,270	26,567	540	180	360	738
Tennessee	93,641	216,021	276,033	81,759	194,274	514	152	362	5,368
Texas	291,940	947,232	1,112,355	261,975	850,380	572	135	437	19,439
Utah	53,389	85,781	109,028	45,144	63,884	530	219	310	2,059
Vermont	14,229	23,351	30,266	12,425	17,841	514	211	303	589
Virginia	130,978	289,315	358,733	105,514	253,219	533	157	376	6,734
Washington	133,250	220,503	293,245	108,093	185,152	523	193	330	5,610
West Virginia	37,744	66,096	92,275	32,349	59,926	508	178	330	1,816
Wisconsin	77,230	254,154	266,342	64,709	201,633	515	125	390	5,170
Wyoming	12,824	35,474	38,446	11,023	27,423	801	230	571	480
Dist. of Columbia	0	47,271	46,246	0	46,246	874	0	874	529

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: MARCH 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Full-time equivalent employment								
	All employees (full-time and part-time)			Number per 10,000 population					
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	1998 Population
United States	4,758,427	12,330,767	14,490,645	3,985,350	10,505,295	536	147	389	270,299,000
Alabama	96,206	192,230	257,286	82,483	174,803	591	190	402	4,351,999
Alaska	25,540	27,151	44,214	22,147	22,069	720	361	359	614,010
Arizona	76,191	192,027	226,937	61,904	165,033	486	133	353	4,668,631
Arkansas	56,662	109,984	143,004	49,351	93,653	563	194	369	2,538,303
California	413,550	1,462,618	1,549,461	335,353	1,214,108	474	103	372	32,666,550
Colorado	78,151	191,651	220,910	61,476	159,434	556	155	401	3,970,971
Connecticut	70,754	118,954	164,057	60,853	103,204	501	186	315	3,274,069
Delaware	26,924	20,200	40,656	22,080	18,576	547	297	250	743,603
Florida	216,942	651,976	736,151	176,953	559,198	494	119	375	14,915,980
Georgia	133,376	365,839	440,950	112,373	328,577	577	147	430	7,642,207
Hawaii	67,376	15,399	67,053	52,615	14,438	562	441	121	1,193,001
Idaho	26,671	61,402	70,684	22,041	48,643	575	179	396	1,228,684
Illinois	165,747	574,072	607,768	138,539	469,229	505	115	390	12,045,326
Indiana	107,010	262,814	307,905	82,850	225,055	522	140	382	5,899,195
Iowa	63,398	148,756	167,883	53,032	114,851	587	185	401	2,862,447
Kansas	54,939	156,588	167,295	44,395	122,900	636	169	467	2,629,067
Kentucky	86,124	156,448	211,610	72,606	139,004	538	184	353	3,936,499
Louisiana	112,163	193,167	272,267	94,349	177,918	623	216	407	4,368,967
Maine	24,297	64,262	68,140	19,982	48,158	548	161	387	1,244,250
Maryland	95,604	205,874	267,915	88,627	179,288	522	173	349	5,134,808
Massachusetts	102,136	248,315	301,433	84,073	217,360	490	137	354	6,147,132
Michigan	171,071	425,875	472,678	135,996	336,682	481	139	343	9,817,242
Minnesota	78,689	262,553	268,139	69,199	198,940	567	146	421	4,725,419
Mississippi	58,769	142,315	177,123	51,817	125,306	644	188	455	2,752,092
Missouri	103,814	248,015	297,864	86,633	211,231	548	159	388	5,438,559
Montana	23,466	42,994	52,644	19,264	33,380	598	219	379	880,453
Nebraska	34,759	93,174	106,997	29,176	77,821	644	175	468	1,662,719
Nevada	26,639	67,238	82,871	24,132	58,739	474	138	336	1,746,898
New Hampshire	22,304	48,232	57,200	17,061	40,139	483	144	339	1,185,048
New Jersey	138,137	354,914	431,350	123,098	308,252	532	152	380	8,115,011
New Mexico	52,740	81,448	114,200	42,784	71,416	657	246	411	1,736,931
New York	277,154	1,005,966	1,149,858	251,587	898,271	633	138	494	18,175,301
North Carolina	139,833	357,254	421,648	123,329	298,319	559	163	395	7,546,493
North Dakota	20,719	34,984	36,512	15,297	21,215	572	240	332	638,244
Ohio	172,204	500,478	564,029	135,824	428,205	503	121	382	11,209,493
Oklahoma	84,135	152,840	204,451	71,325	133,126	611	213	398	3,346,713
Oregon	68,235	150,875	175,673	55,605	120,068	535	169	366	3,281,974
Pennsylvania	178,614	441,754	528,692	149,185	379,507	441	124	316	12,001,451
Rhode Island	24,303	32,754	49,844	20,232	29,612	504	205	300	988,480
South Carolina	95,572	174,247	236,671	80,022	156,649	617	209	408	3,835,962
South Dakota	16,652	39,336	40,311	13,056	27,255	546	177	369	738,171
Tennessee	92,438	229,996	285,698	80,727	204,971	526	149	377	5,430,621
Texas	301,513	971,223	1,140,226	268,005	872,221	577	136	441	19,759,614
Utah	56,213	89,168	113,811	46,485	67,326	542	221	321	2,099,758
Vermont	14,154	24,011	31,283	12,530	18,753	529	212	317	590,883
Virginia	141,463	298,125	368,717	110,675	258,042	543	163	380	6,791,345
Washington	137,317	227,419	296,020	106,432	189,588	520	187	333	5,689,263
West Virginia	37,818	68,468	93,730	32,004	61,726	518	177	341	1,811,156
Wisconsin	76,983	264,434	276,493	64,703	211,790	529	124	405	5,223,500
Wyoming	12,958	35,667	38,626	11,085	27,541	803	231	573	480,907
Dist. of Columbia	0	45,283	43,705	0	43,705	837	0	837	523,000

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: MARCH 1997

State or other jurisdiction	Amount of payroll (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage of March 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	\$39,411,694	\$11,413,088	\$27,998,606	29	71	\$2,882	\$2,882	\$2,882
Alabama	564,271	198,863	365,408	35	65	2,243	2,252	2,234
Alaska	163,984	80,796	83,188	49	51	3,751	3,703	3,790
Arizona	577,933	154,233	423,700	27	73	2,685	2,620	2,749
Arkansas	288,603	114,425	174,178	40	60	2,120	2,181	2,049
California	5,263,693	1,232,997	4,030,696	23	77	3,674	3,507	3,801
Colorado	601,724	200,695	401,029	33	67	2,906	2,849	2,963
Connecticut	564,180	203,465	360,715	36	64	3,567	3,671	3,459
Delaware	110,764	59,287	51,476	54	46	2,820	3,017	2,638
Florida	1,855,324	496,647	1,358,677	27	73	2,596	2,417	2,738
Georgia	1,002,193	276,656	725,537	28	72	2,335	2,351	2,319
Hawaii	182,755	137,283	45,472	75	25	2,780	2,677	2,857
Idaho	152,003	51,545	100,458	34	66	2,278	2,139	2,439
Illinois	1,791,137	421,328	1,369,809	24	76	3,135	3,068	3,199
Indiana	746,681	221,168	525,513	30	70	2,508	2,725	2,243
Iowa	425,677	165,190	260,487	39	61	2,672	2,693	2,646
Kansas	378,890	113,190	265,699	30	70	2,429	2,446	2,410
Kentucky	469,016	183,556	285,461	39	61	2,353	2,400	2,289
Louisiana	574,703	239,657	335,045	42	58	2,204	2,237	2,171
Maine	158,750	52,847	105,903	33	67	2,493	2,459	2,539
Maryland	757,726	234,640	523,086	31	69	3,115	3,398	2,866
Massachusetts	912,770	272,495	640,275	30	70	3,118	3,114	3,123
Michigan	1,478,401	454,455	1,023,946	31	69	3,350	3,517	3,148
Minnesota	750,312	220,170	530,142	29	71	3,109	3,063	3,161
Mississippi	341,380	119,190	222,190	35	65	1,995	2,015	1,975
Missouri	664,929	203,429	461,500	31	69	2,356	2,447	2,263
Montana	114,425	43,863	70,562	38	62	2,388	2,477	2,292
Nebraska	245,104	66,517	178,587	27	73	2,443	2,375	2,508
Nevada	242,104	67,918	174,186	28	72	3,184	2,947	3,352
New Hampshire	142,690	42,999	99,691	30	70	2,683	2,699	2,665
New Jersey	1,502,837	435,363	1,067,474	29	71	3,720	3,947	3,482
New Mexico	245,388	96,929	148,459	40	60	2,251	2,179	2,335
New York	3,740,259	861,857	2,878,402	23	77	3,524	3,712	3,404
North Carolina	1,009,009	320,620	688,389	32	68	2,484	2,545	2,423
North Dakota	87,772	37,030	50,741	42	58	2,543	2,780	2,270
Ohio	1,534,747	406,235	1,128,512	26	74	2,858	2,959	2,765
Oklahoma	408,242	143,983	264,259	35	65	2,079	2,148	2,007
Oregon	482,939	151,436	331,502	31	69	2,953	2,960	2,946
Pennsylvania	1,510,172	452,816	1,057,357	30	70	3,045	3,325	2,779
Rhode Island	153,881	63,345	90,537	41	59	3,244	3,358	3,128
South Carolina	512,006	183,971	328,035	36	64	2,352	2,458	2,252
South Dakota	86,727	31,380	55,347	36	64	2,259	2,280	2,231
Tennessee	621,991	197,786	424,204	32	68	2,304	2,311	2,298
Texas	2,609,460	672,488	1,936,972	26	74	2,396	2,367	2,431
Utah	266,462	113,716	152,746	43	57	2,593	2,547	2,653
Vermont	71,927	30,952	40,975	43	57	2,480	2,451	2,520
Virginia	903,852	273,503	630,349	30	70	2,652	2,670	2,632
Washington	896,429	307,272	589,157	34	66	3,298	3,409	3,223
West Virginia	208,456	75,294	133,162	36	64	2,312	2,513	2,035
Wisconsin	773,460	204,267	569,193	26	74	3,060	3,200	2,898
Wyoming	85,926	23,340	62,586	27	73	2,354	2,446	2,270
Dist. of Columbia	177,629	0	177,629	0	100	3,878	3,411	4,023

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: MARCH 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Amount of payroll (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage of March 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	\$41,453,515	\$11,845,219	\$29,608,296	29	71	\$2,979	\$2,971	\$2,986
Alabama	582,062	203,885	378,177	35	65	2,304	2,316	2,291
Alaska	162,717	81,433	81,285	50	50	3,789	3,683	3,871
Arizona	608,117	169,375	438,742	28	72	2,828	2,709	2,951
Arkansas	310,199	125,027	185,172	40	60	2,209	2,266	2,141
California	5,524,144	1,264,415	4,259,728	23	77	3,795	3,603	3,946
Colorado	649,408	210,094	439,314	32	68	3,044	3,004	3,083
Connecticut	578,326	218,099	360,227	38	62	3,672	3,751	3,588
Delaware	119,004	62,444	56,560	52	48	3,035	3,340	2,756
Florida	1,926,189	495,118	1,431,070	26	74	2,674	2,467	2,845
Georgia	1,067,504	294,531	772,972	28	72	2,458	2,493	2,422
Hawaii	190,657	143,750	46,908	75	25	2,860	2,799	2,907
Idaho	166,468	59,662	106,806	36	64	2,424	2,349	2,514
Illinois	1,869,618	422,754	1,446,864	23	77	3,240	3,111	3,371
Indiana	764,494	219,547	544,946	29	71	2,557	2,755	2,306
Iowa	433,009	160,234	272,775	37	63	2,737	2,760	2,709
Kansas	409,465	121,426	288,039	30	70	2,554	2,531	2,581
Kentucky	486,671	190,557	296,114	39	61	2,387	2,389	2,385
Louisiana	607,694	227,273	380,421	37	63	2,272	2,301	2,245
Maine	165,124	54,033	111,091	33	67	2,534	2,471	2,623
Maryland	814,906	264,514	550,392	32	68	3,154	3,434	2,883
Massachusetts	947,063	270,969	676,094	29	71	3,244	3,176	3,313
Michigan	1,504,890	450,988	1,053,903	30	70	3,463	3,642	3,243
Minnesota	806,098	235,005	571,092	29	71	3,245	3,204	3,293
Mississippi	366,060	125,411	240,649	34	66	2,105	2,141	2,071
Missouri	708,265	210,762	497,503	30	70	2,462	2,574	2,350
Montana	118,181	46,188	71,993	39	61	2,370	2,399	2,336
Nebraska	254,586	66,679	187,907	26	74	2,510	2,378	2,637
Nevada	261,967	73,339	188,628	28	72	3,326	3,119	3,470
New Hampshire	145,626	42,762	102,864	29	71	2,666	2,654	2,680
New Jersey	1,578,534	451,679	1,126,855	29	71	3,828	4,084	3,544
New Mexico	261,195	102,295	158,899	39	61	2,341	2,342	2,339
New York	3,953,861	893,241	3,060,620	23	77	3,617	3,757	3,523
North Carolina	1,068,873	332,673	736,200	31	69	2,604	2,718	2,488
North Dakota	89,494	37,275	52,219	42	58	2,588	2,828	2,328
Ohio	1,598,090	406,015	1,192,074	25	75	2,963	3,083	2,851
Oklahoma	416,977	142,157	274,819	34	66	2,101	2,176	2,020
Oregon	510,652	161,177	349,475	32	68	3,063	3,005	3,113
Pennsylvania	1,598,540	458,535	1,140,005	29	71	3,167	3,474	2,860
Rhode Island	156,530	64,062	92,468	41	59	3,266	3,372	3,158
South Carolina	551,649	194,583	357,066	35	65	2,389	2,448	2,329
South Dakota	89,487	31,727	57,760	35	65	2,310	2,299	2,324
Tennessee	676,360	202,450	473,910	30	70	2,425	2,422	2,426
Texas	2,768,954	745,437	2,023,517	27	73	2,480	2,432	2,541
Utah	284,484	119,149	165,335	42	58	2,668	2,594	2,759
Vermont	78,758	34,289	44,470	44	56	2,659	2,587	2,758
Virginia	979,602	321,662	657,940	33	67	2,779	2,816	2,736
Washington	950,879	328,577	622,302	35	65	3,435	3,483	3,403
West Virginia	212,084	75,763	136,320	36	64	2,310	2,496	2,048
Wisconsin	833,681	207,996	625,686	25	75	3,185	3,314	3,041
Wyoming	90,023	24,201	65,822	27	73	2,468	2,579	2,370
Dist. of Columbia	156,299	0	156,299	0	100	3,610	3,320	3,694

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: MARCH 1997

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	3,986,680	1,352,247	131,865	247,717	220,862	468,654	435,655	92,246	150,053	221,495	134,980	
Alabama	81,089	20,908	3,423	3,954	4,023	11,703	4,197	1,247	2,478	3,005	2,841	
Alaska	22,358	4,246	3,430	2,667	1,871	322	1,272	427	2,100	1,550	1,178	
Arizona	61,232	23,403	2,731	2,996	5,881	667	8,156	1,708	2,328	4,419	1,190	
Arkansas	48,561	15,494	2,740	3,649	3,663	4,857	3,601	932	2,219	2,496	382	
California	335,430	114,513	4,720	16,432	3,666	31,905	44,193	12,337	15,946	20,983	2,750	
Colorado	59,432	33,227	1,346	3,074	1,480	3,980	4,551	1,126	1,343	2,533	2,980	
Connecticut	59,774	13,463	2,903	3,857	4,828	10,733	8,131	1,690	549	3,574	3,549	
Delaware	21,876	6,817	268	1,503	1,388	2,261	2,022	840	475	1,012	1,323	
Florida	187,457	0	0	11,557	9,100	17,016	37,676	3,973	7,617	10,424	13,941	
Georgia	111,465	43,809	1,945	5,941	7,589	12,859	17,223	2,210	5,246	4,161	1,184	
Hawaii	51,676	35,902	5,497	832	1,092	3,311	2,156	0	1,413	1,964	2,061	
Idaho	22,537	6,755	23,033	1,661	1,860	882	1,594	421	1,979	1,347	432	
Illinois	141,027	8,610	520	7,953	13,298	15,197	14,362	4,089	3,994	8,610	2,977	
Indiana	86,638	52,760	3,004	4,308	5,119	5,819	6,199	1,996	3,517	4,097	1,047	
Iowa	55,864	47,671	1,159	2,975	3,242	7,761	2,399	963	2,901	2,224	2,263	
Kansas	44,474	26,301	1,177	3,780	1,705	5,646	3,504	976	1,580	2,787	2,044	
Kentucky	71,616	17,834	709	5,561	4,664	5,192	5,100	1,820	3,534	4,430	3,839	
Louisiana	94,491	25,449	4,010	5,753	5,973	21,116	6,789	1,093	4,847	4,197	1,728	
Maine	20,127	27,863	3,851	2,770	2,280	526	1,152	393	1,270	1,485	577	
Maryland	80,068	5,393	1,004	4,700	7,268	6,050	10,796	2,300	2,009	5,321	3,756	
Massachusetts	89,748	17,826	1,993	4,415	7,381	17,840	6,114	2,040	1,336	6,401	6,502	
Michigan	137,942	21,798	729	3,375	13,542	14,381	16,701	2,993	4,636	4,431	2,701	
Minnesota	71,399	63,342	550	4,979	2,346	4,666	3,518	852	2,958	3,886	1,978	
Mississippi	51,335	37,539	1,583	3,335	3,201	9,387	4,114	979	3,621	1,646	415	
Missouri	88,845	15,254	1,794	6,533	7,455	13,642	9,038	2,304	2,804	3,825	3,374	
Montana	18,248	27,480	2,125	1,826	1,471	1,259	827	426	1,253	1,335	199	
Nebraska	29,724	6,597	834	2,313	2,783	4,626	1,958	655	1,693	1,099	724	
Nevada	22,970	10,055	676	1,510	1,094	1,800	3,014	633	990	1,924	448	
New Hampshire	17,029	7,238	97	1,918	1,307	866	1,147	413	456	784	896	
New Jersey	122,919	5,158	318	7,748	5,402	16,475	8,363	3,550	2,497	6,813	12,414	
New Mexico	41,039	26,942	17,909	2,412	1,395	5,390	3,955	567	1,671	1,910	2,037	
New York	250,078	15,205	924	14,146	7,216	49,959	34,197	5,405	3,108	23,387	16,621	
North Carolina	122,298	45,214	4,778	12,332	1,360	15,808	19,248	3,288	4,257	4,687	5,598	
North Dakota	15,384	42,588	2,897	929	283	1,163	424	225	1,232	930	397	
Ohio	140,137	6,638	329	7,857	2,201	15,954	16,290	2,439	3,807	9,541	2,336	
Oklahoma	72,088	64,542	2,225	4,175	5,847	5,827	10,590	1,678	1,551	3,144	2,090	
Oregon	53,713	24,787	2,179	3,410	4,781	6,959	3,547	1,370	2,853	5,249	2,721	
Pennsylvania	150,371	15,211	1,064	13,761	12,055	15,576	13,828	6,473	7,372	11,223	2,445	
Rhode Island	20,177	49,191	2,887	884	1,861	1,251	1,649	254	549	1,383	1,096	
South Carolina	77,783	6,167	1,008	5,026	4,990	9,607	8,412	2,156	2,502	3,609	645	
South Dakota	13,270	24,339	2,841	1,254	928	1,025	761	266	838	708	504	
Tennessee	81,759	4,941	388	4,819	4,517	10,547	7,296	1,760	3,475	3,204	1,868	
Texas	261,975	34,324	1,830	14,031	21,875	40,708	42,986	3,464	12,275	12,171	4,836	
Utah	45,144	80,877	4,802	1,779	3,069	4,875	2,600	700	1,072	1,737	1,469	
Vermont	12,425	22,607	963	1,106	1,079	180	881	469	620	786	544	
Virginia	105,514	4,353	388	9,788	2,015	13,085	13,154	2,428	2,987	4,822	3,002	
Washington	108,093	39,576	2,814	6,353	7,634	7,514	7,071	1,931	5,119	4,012	1,660	
West Virginia	32,349	48,899	699	5,910	78	1,912	1,006	940	1,916	1,628	1,141	
Wisconsin	64,709	11,916	1,422	1,937	1,099	7,635	7,188	853	2,612	4,050	1,905	
Wyoming	11,023	27,554	1,206	1,933	607	934	705	194	648	551	372	

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: MARCH 1998

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	3,998,617	1,370,485	140,891	241,896	224,397	430,763	444,711	93,156	146,569	217,779	139,678	
Alabama	82,483	32,752	3,376	3,748	3,842	11,369	4,382	1,236	2,418	3,138	2,987	
Alaska	23,114	4,134	3,522	2,629	1,883	223	1,284	430	2,001	1,502	1,179	
Arizona	61,904	24,034	2,838	3,034	5,832	667	8,159	1,712	2,417	4,131	1,359	
Arkansas	49,351	16,387	4,739	3,577	3,663	4,480	3,518	1,082	2,207	2,372	396	
California	335,353	114,706	1,229	16,838	3,688	31,246	45,686	12,295	13,826	22,078	3,087	
Colorado	61,476	34,547	6,465	3,068	1,837	3,815	4,910	1,319	1,322	2,574	3,091	
Connecticut	61,722	12,323	299	3,553	4,533	9,940	8,569	1,624	582	3,845	3,644	
Delaware	22,080	6,820	1,920	1,411	1,540	2,201	2,152	842	474	1,024	1,416	
Florida	176,953	42,881	6,704	10,025	12,228	10,350	32,147	3,875	7,442	9,904	15,769	
Georgia	112,373	37,677	23,681	6,092	9,064	11,982	17,963	2,117	4,505	3,579	1,192	
Hawaii	57,888	6,778	565	879	910	3,072	2,263		1,224	1,812	2,162	
Idaho	22,041	8,228	2,993	1,620	1,732	930	1,624	421	1,926	1,532	431	
Illinois	138,539	52,289	1,261	7,745	12,563	14,941	14,803	3,981	4,006	8,237	3,030	
Indiana	82,850	44,863	1,144	4,329	5,126	5,711	6,169	2,034	3,495	2,988	1,054	
Iowa	53,032	23,488	783	2,975	2,751	7,703	2,727	944	2,931	2,110	2,344	
Kansas	44,395	17,679	3,982	3,420	2,138	4,819	3,425	992	1,659	2,488	2,074	
Kentucky	72,606	26,150	3,702	5,604	4,590	4,824	5,362	1,811	3,686	4,488	3,946	
Louisiana	94,349	28,785	1,128	5,694	6,104	20,451	6,789	1,098	4,863	4,162	1,697	
Maine	20,012	5,759	1,990	2,579	1,933	472	1,152	362	1,226	1,529	616	
Maryland	88,627	26,511	724	4,633	7,057	5,979	11,095	2,364	2,180	5,011	3,778	
Massachusetts	84,073	22,319	466	4,448	7,307	8,697	6,152	2,675	1,282	6,392	6,611	
Michigan	136,001	64,382	3,841	2,951	12,597	12,724	17,484	2,993	4,563	4,403	2,017	
Minnesota	69,199	32,358	1,552	5,019	2,429	4,809	3,585	859	2,997	3,835	2,058	
Mississippi	51,817	16,434	2,101	3,282	3,110	9,653	4,136	927	3,327	1,628	463	
Missouri	86,633	24,419	583	6,533	7,708	12,981	10,458	2,380	2,714	3,741	3,376	
Montana	19,264	8,068	610	1,872	1,475	598	884	429	1,313	1,209	193	
Nebraska	29,176	9,626	119	2,325	2,783	4,626	1,907	667	1,700	1,086	673	
Nevada	24,132	7,238	319	1,542	939	1,847	3,091	627	1,078	1,782	513	
New Hampshire	17,061	5,158	18,017	1,905	1,317	815	1,152	415	466	774	906	
New Jersey	129,107	26,803	880	7,421	5,689	15,827	9,335	3,637	2,499	6,685	12,381	
New Mexico	42,784	16,978	4,114	2,347	1,315	5,586	3,789	633	1,569	1,994	2,228	
New York	251,587	47,730	2,985	13,045	8,221	47,660	35,053	5,460	3,197	23,352	17,228	
North Carolina	123,329	43,483	329	12,266	1,323	15,408	19,089	3,311	4,350	4,417	5,982	
North Dakota	15,297	6,577	2,186	913	288	1,148	448	223	1,210	869	405	
Ohio	135,824	63,413	2,153	7,562	2,139	12,308	17,085	2,439	3,899	9,279	2,675	
Oklahoma	71,325	25,583	1,102	4,104	5,992	3,668	10,730	1,714	1,538	3,398	2,248	
Oregon	55,605	15,211	2,806	3,857	5,139	6,995	4,020	1,394	2,888	5,399	2,695	
Pennsylvania	149,185	49,889	1,057	13,637	12,102	15,125	14,164	5,391	7,267	11,065	2,445	
Rhode Island	20,346	5,864	2,841	881	1,861	1,251	1,719	279	558	1,455	1,075	
South Carolina	80,022	26,189	374	4,881	4,985	9,131	8,970	2,747	2,619	3,306	668	
South Dakota	13,056	4,679	1,987	961	929	929	859	273	827	740	511	
Tennessee	80,727	34,163	4,684	4,769	5,150	9,987	6,066	1,760	3,462	3,244	1,865	
Texas	268,005	87,115	1,003	13,783	21,044	39,474	46,166	3,579	11,681	11,462	4,768	
Utah	46,485	23,150	416	1,762	3,136	4,850	2,833	724	1,128	1,781	1,556	
Vermont	12,530	4,293	2,829	990	1,123	189	902	469	635	885	558	
Virginia	110,675	44,852	3,006	9,933	1,972	11,695	13,640	2,504	3,072	4,795	3,219	
Washington	106,432	44,985	1,398	6,205	7,541	7,462	7,816	2,132	5,061	3,855	1,665	
West Virginia	32,004	12,007	1,199	5,579	76	1,723	961	951	1,963	1,690	1,112	
Wisconsin	64,703	27,554	150	1,920	1,074	7,462	7,312	836	2,671	4,058	1,951	
Wyoming	11,085	3,174	150	1,750	619	960	726	189	645	696	381	

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: MARCH 1997
(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	\$11,413,088	\$3,993,986	\$377,986	\$677,286	\$560,730	\$1,239,459	\$1,183,205	\$306,667	\$409,456	\$620,570	\$466,917
Alabama	198,863	81,463	9,680	9,165	9,905	24,038	10,199	4,054	6,378	8,190	8,191
Alaska	80,796	14,068	11,633	10,464	5,863	1,056	5,140	1,986	7,782	5,577	4,772
Arizona	154,233	66,069	6,128	7,576	11,207	1,510	18,451	5,554	5,769	10,229	4,236
Arkansas	114,425	41,500	6,618	9,334	7,092	9,447	6,289	2,456	5,140	5,626	1,718
California	1,232,997	407,733	16,093	62,762	12,317	120,721	168,495	48,489	51,216	70,160	13,268
Colorado	200,695	116,479	4,069	9,797	4,947	11,973	13,272	3,325	4,958	8,109	10,212
Connecticut	203,465	49,722	8,714	13,903	15,469	37,801	25,666	6,360	1,832	11,067	11,296
Delaware	59,287	20,823	927	3,290	3,448	4,693	5,235	3,023	1,209	2,594	3,607
Florida	496,647	127,026	5,551	25,974	17,820	38,049	105,822	10,920	18,513	28,922	44,207
Georgia	276,656	100,112	15,940	9,243	16,133	28,625	37,637	6,132	12,564	11,393	5,048
Hawaii	137,283	24,377	55,642	2,175	3,143	8,076	5,259	0	4,573	5,009	6,394
Idaho	51,545	16,385	1,226	4,528	4,485	2,207	3,707	1,263	5,118	3,453	1,731
Illinois	421,328	145,937	9,340	28,794	41,065	42,654	43,454	15,306	10,464	24,102	14,228
Indiana	221,168	134,590	2,997	8,939	10,253	10,949	14,141	6,195	7,083	8,403	3,862
Iowa	165,190	81,012	3,246	8,135	8,875	21,818	7,078	3,031	8,214	5,488	7,113
Kansas	113,190	74,898	298,201	9,401	3,966	13,671	9,147	2,641	4,398	5,881	5,352
Kentucky	183,556	71,300	11,007	12,992	10,562	11,757	10,966	4,956	8,402	10,838	9,632
Louisiana	239,657	91,259	9,441	12,083	13,918	43,713	13,036	2,532	10,868	9,321	5,537
Maine	52,847	14,385	2,522	6,797	5,505	1,361	2,952	1,190	3,371	3,879	1,862
Maryland	234,640	64,012	6,002	13,339	16,973	15,026	29,719	7,614	5,858	15,118	10,766
Massachusetts	272,495	65,180	2,367	15,179	22,825	44,799	20,569	7,287	4,687	19,754	20,346
Michigan	454,455	200,032	2,071	11,843	43,236	53,353	55,805	10,354	15,284	14,404	9,200
Minnesota	220,170	109,989	5,449	17,162	6,590	14,128	11,012	3,407	9,320	12,311	7,546
Mississippi	119,190	40,882	4,275	6,738	6,013	20,937	7,330	2,344	8,051	4,095	1,805
Missouri	203,429	71,223	4,742	16,402	14,124	27,898	17,091	6,250	6,271	7,378	9,194
Montana	43,863	15,682	2,096	4,601	3,460	2,553	1,885	1,064	3,015	3,117	842
Nebraska	66,517	21,329	1,871	5,506	5,893	9,508	4,324	1,698	3,250	2,574	2,603
Nevada	67,918	20,486	335	4,680	2,954	5,263	9,128	1,869	2,655	5,847	1,869
New Hampshire	42,999	13,058	806	4,977	3,058	2,002	2,961	1,358	1,035	1,952	2,569
New Jersey	435,363	103,795	64,836	28,045	18,076	47,076	31,380	16,647	9,144	22,554	41,531
New Mexico	96,929	36,507	2,251	5,916	3,166	11,510	8,872	1,349	4,328	5,053	5,700
New York	861,857	148,998	16,006	41,922	22,867	156,711	115,507	20,594	11,199	69,826	76,138
North Carolina	320,620	115,587	8,421	27,228	3,542	40,387	46,561	10,734	11,361	12,137	17,044
North Dakota	37,030	16,735	716	2,238	568	2,181	914	545	2,704	2,522	1,216
Ohio	406,235	176,571	7,768	26,225	7,437	39,345	47,907	8,705	10,544	30,407	8,240
Oklahoma	143,983	53,770	4,920	6,776	10,177	13,378	14,338	4,120	3,139	6,380	5,898
Oregon	151,436	49,829	2,932	8,274	12,545	14,350	10,121	4,701	7,445	14,481	7,617
Pennsylvania	452,816	162,546	8,616	38,050	35,204	38,172	39,629	21,752	22,903	31,715	9,628
Rhode Island	63,345	16,648	3,916	2,647	6,096	4,103	7,265	1,181	1,735	3,341	3,773
South Carolina	183,971	64,697	7,077	9,449	10,568	16,478	17,196	5,380	6,593	8,973	2,260
South Dakota	31,380	12,387	864	3,103	1,917	1,971	1,449	657	1,886	1,722	1,359
Tennessee	197,786	85,875	4,464	10,199	10,686	25,178	15,105	4,690	7,778	8,115	6,623
Texas	672,488	233,070	11,523	31,612	44,900	116,389	86,964	9,698	32,262	31,247	15,939
Utah	113,716	55,852	2,508	5,225	7,418	10,632	6,462	2,056	2,945	4,657	4,380
Vermont	30,952	10,919	1,098	2,671	1,898	375	2,045	1,621	1,646	1,926	1,617
Virginia	273,503	108,266	7,906	26,815	5,346	25,352	29,179	7,320	8,345	12,721	9,644
Washington	307,272	134,713	2,294	21,850	23,044	21,436	14,590	6,701	12,990	12,061	6,607
West Virginia	75,294	31,629	3,450	13,131	103	2,822	1,800	2,462	4,529	3,390	2,872
Wisconsin	204,267	96,351	3,589	6,259	2,935	20,301	18,698	2,580	7,058	11,174	8,747
Wyoming	23,340	6,281	351	3,869	1,139	1,729	1,454	516	1,646	1,378	1,079

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: MARCH 1998
(In thousands of dollars)

State	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	\$11,872,746	\$4,208,926	\$284,658	\$705,475	\$590,726	\$1,182,401	\$1,238,805	\$319,003	\$413,184	\$637,979	\$493,307
Alabama	203,886	84,749	9,582	9,093	9,449	23,788	10,485	4,333	6,269	8,646	8,711
Alaska	84,053	14,059	1,673	10,686	5,952	761	5,224	2,028	7,621	5,520	4,882
Arizona	169,376	73,107	6,516	8,571	12,950	1,510	20,621	5,568	6,576	10,457	4,741
Arkansas	125,025	48,570	6,941	9,153	7,092	10,508	7,055	2,788	5,078	5,611	1,809
California	1,264,415	416,374	16,232	84,645	12,467	117,656	172,645	47,094	46,652	73,947	14,869
Colorado	210,093	121,615	3,913	9,946	6,036	10,920	15,037	4,433	5,174	8,339	10,757
Connecticut	219,822	47,317	8,556	12,797	15,863	38,203	28,199	6,739	1,981	13,110	11,715
Delaware	62,444	21,633	1,011	3,185	3,924	4,820	5,795	3,032	1,249	2,680	4,042
Florida	495,117	133,838	5,726	26,338	26,035	22,270	94,103	11,429	16,692	28,010	51,624
Georgia	294,531	111,816	20,417	9,963	20,517	28,017	39,686	6,102	11,305	10,374	5,364
Hawaii	153,789	24,061	404	2,353	2,347	7,757	5,509		3,783	4,627	6,845
Idaho	59,660	23,715	1,578	4,210	4,214	2,153	4,064	1,263	4,795	4,102	1,817
Illinois	422,752	146,370	9,823	25,883	39,989	42,406	45,938	15,654	11,037	24,458	14,788
Indiana	219,545	132,209	3,403	9,067	10,574	11,279	14,045	6,156	7,205	7,434	3,947
Iowa	160,235	75,506	3,342	8,135	7,181	22,880	7,250	3,144	8,500	5,525	7,185
Kansas	121,426	49,645	2,412	9,655	6,498	12,415	8,060	2,689	4,789	6,629	5,549
Kentucky	190,557	73,569	11,587	13,694	10,531	11,481	11,863	5,057	8,572	11,650	10,677
Louisiana	227,274	77,249	9,653	12,436	14,455	44,717	13,036	2,546	10,915	10,009	5,614
Maine	54,074	15,633	2,782	6,665	4,824	1,600	2,952	1,239	3,459	3,995	1,976
Maryland	264,515	87,697	6,191	13,357	17,982	14,968	30,868	8,348	6,935	14,526	10,976
Massachusetts	270,968	70,840	2,679	15,579	22,912	23,461	20,025	9,409	4,878	21,446	21,551
Michigan	450,994	209,617	1,692	10,709	40,745	39,819	59,557	10,353	15,461	14,617	7,635
Minnesota	235,006	110,537	12,860	17,736	7,063	15,201	11,641	3,452	9,829	12,832	8,281
Mississippi	125,412	46,060	3,972	6,936	6,091	21,970	7,409	2,508	7,235	4,501	2,184
Missouri	210,762	71,108	5,081	17,186	15,209	27,270	20,269	6,576	6,493	8,134	9,603
Montana	46,187	18,714	1,415	4,965	3,535	1,222	2,021	1,086	3,435	2,836	768
Nebraska	66,680	20,393	1,905	6,616	5,893	9,508	4,319	1,724	3,275	2,679	2,175
Nevada	73,341	20,486	394	5,001	2,611	5,580	9,715	2,312	2,919	5,154	2,279
New Hampshire	42,763	13,058	826	4,466	3,184	1,918	2,976	1,434	1,053	1,929	2,645
New Jersey	464,567	110,071	13,682	27,977	19,545	46,812	35,489	17,028	9,449	22,869	42,693
New Mexico	102,294	42,270	2,040	5,630	2,957	11,642	8,614	2,154	4,110	4,963	6,174
New York	893,238	162,526	14,436	40,185	27,446	155,328	121,012	23,120	11,571	71,813	77,618
North Carolina	332,673	121,718	8,783	28,341	3,965	38,678	48,932	10,819	11,656	11,805	18,456
North Dakota	37,276	16,979	754	2,214	574	2,228	968	567	2,667	2,213	1,258
Ohio	406,016	180,043	7,762	25,083	7,482	30,402	51,486	8,710	10,865	30,847	9,348
Oklahoma	142,160	57,225	4,970	6,705	10,225	6,628	14,553	4,192	3,155	6,656	6,459
Oregon	161,177	49,829	3,112	12,750	14,649	14,513	11,035	4,713	7,887	15,690	7,970
Pennsylvania	458,536	163,421	8,617	38,110	36,580	38,628	41,940	20,350	23,333	32,277	9,628
Rhode Island	64,269	15,741	2,627	2,838	6,096	4,103	7,274	1,258	1,775	3,604	3,947
South Carolina	194,584	70,561	7,115	9,524	10,854	16,026	18,786	7,154	6,852	8,952	2,382
South Dakota	31,727	11,909	871	2,477	1,950	1,921	1,660	708	1,900	1,880	1,418
Tennessee	202,451	87,341	4,951	10,199	12,465	27,450	12,204	4,690	7,923	8,769	6,891
Texas	745,437	276,525	12,445	36,075	45,994	122,969	97,830	10,206	33,545	32,047	17,276
Utah	119,148	56,563	2,655	5,438	7,757	11,736	7,054	2,248	3,165	4,951	4,696
Vermont	34,290	11,014	1,207	2,811	2,971	463	2,177	1,621	1,868	2,709	1,766
Virginia	321,663	147,204	8,048	26,086	5,235	29,541	31,202	7,926	9,160	13,450	10,002
Washington	328,580	132,849	10,562	22,485	23,601	22,746	23,059	7,434	15,304	11,741	7,037
West Virginia	75,760	32,959	3,484	11,192	99	2,787	1,832	2,494	4,717	3,752	2,843
Wisconsin	207,996	96,351	3,603	6,417	2,937	19,995	19,770	2,570	7,440	11,545	9,327
Wyoming	24,202	6,282	368	3,912	1,221	1,747	1,561	545	1,677	1,669	1,109

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: 1995 THROUGH 1997**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>
Number of systems	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Membership, last month of fiscal year:			
Total membership	13,502,159	13,169,559	13,083,119
Active members	11,210,405	11,121,200	10,967,868
Inactive members	2,291,754	2,048,359	2,115,251
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Active members	83.0	84.4	83.8
Inactive members	17.0	15.6	16.2
Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefits:			
Total number of retired/survivors	4,253,036	4,166,221	4,024,628
Former active members, retired service	3,661,670	3,599,888	3,483,053
Former active members, retired disability	241,303	225,521	220,309
Survivors of former active members	350,063	340,812	321,266
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent former active members, retired service	86.1	86.4	86.5
Percent former active members, retired disability	5.7	5.4	5.5
Percent survivors of former active members	8.2	8.2	8.0
Recurrent benefit payments for last month of fiscal year:			
Total amount of benefit for retired/survivors	\$4,277,792,550	\$4,142,330,275	\$3,781,984,022
Amount former active members, retired service	\$3,853,280,996	\$3,751,445,046	\$3,412,094,819
Amount former active members, retired disability	\$220,712,545	\$209,156,037	\$193,334,198
Amount survivors of former active members	\$203,799,009	\$181,729,192	\$176,555,005
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
For former active members, retired service	90.1	90.6	90.2
For former active members, retired disability	5.2	5.0	5.1
For survivors of former active members	4.8	4.4	4.7
Average monthly payment for beneficiaries:			
Average for all beneficiaries (in dollars)	\$1,006	\$994	\$940
For former active members, retired service	\$1,052	\$1,042	\$980
For former active members, retired disability	\$915	\$927	\$878
For survivors of former active members	\$582	\$533	\$550

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, 1995-1997

	<i>Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>			<i>Percentage distribution</i>		
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>
Receipts	\$188,404,549	\$156,305,752	\$123,293,015	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions	17,424,513	16,406,926	15,721,701	9.2	10.5	12.8
Government contributions	36,975,418	32,972,747	31,603,697	19.6	21.1	25.6
From State Government	20,192,916	16,882,464	16,225,237	10.7	10.8	13.2
From Local Government	16,782,502	16,090,283	15,378,460	8.9	10.3	12.5
Earnings on investments	134,004,618	106,926,079	75,967,617	71.1	68.4	61.6
Payments	58,925,673	55,298,781	49,523,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits paid	53,729,462	50,507,371	45,759,560	91.2	91.3	92.4
Withdrawals	2,840,955	2,644,613	2,191,399	4.8	4.8	4.4
Administration	2,355,256	2,146,797	1,572,936	4.0	3.9	3.2
Total cash and securities	1,220,527,088	1,044,650,139	913,930,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and deposits	57,325,477	49,367,394	54,163,156	4.7	4.7	5.9
Cash on hand and demand	4,674,679	3,777,329	2,714,016	0.4	0.4	0.3
Time and saving deposits	1,006,355	1,555,274	913,545	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other short term	51,644,443	44,034,791	50,535,595	4.2	4.2	5.5
Securities	1,089,349,314	927,183,387	804,715,181	89.3	88.8	88.0
Government securities	219,784,346	216,325,590	201,045,924	18.0	20.7	22.0
Federal government securities	219,584,946	215,929,452	200,515,333	18.0	20.7	21.9
Federal securities	164,944,185	167,050,802	160,717,961	13.5	16.0	17.6
Federal agency securities	54,640,761	48,878,650	39,797,372	4.5	4.7	4.4
State and Local Governments	199,400	396,138	530,591	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nongovernment securities	869,564,968	710,857,797	603,669,257	71.2	68.0	66.1
Corporate bonds	185,259,386	175,830,923	164,324,545	15.2	16.8	18.0
Corporate stocks	424,794,006	350,140,658	300,547,610	34.8	33.5	32.9
Mortgages	12,160,708	23,576,186	16,665,236	1.0	2.3	1.8
Funds held in trust	57,797,055	34,209,754	28,457,760	4.7	3.3	3.1
Foreign and international securities	130,681,334	0	0	10.7	0.0	0.0
Other securities	58,872,479	127,100,276	93,674,106	4.8	12.2	10.2
Other investments	73,852,297	68,099,358	55,052,154	6.1	6.5	6.0
Real property	28,538,000	26,783,244	24,510,964	2.3	2.6	2.7
Other investments	45,314,297	41,316,114	30,541,190	3.7	4.0	3.3

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 1996-97**

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	13,502,159	4,253,036	3,661,670	241,303	350,063	4,277,792,550	3,853,280,996	220,712,545	203,799,009
Alabama	218,311	64,300	55,322	4,274	4,704	68,787,838	63,303,078	2,996,660	2,488,100
Alaska	53,101	16,100	16,100	0	0	27,856,647	27,856,647	0	0
Arizona	188,170	59,026	55,444	2,718	864	64,377,982	58,801,141	3,817,118	1,759,723
Arkansas	182,552	30,165	26,508	2,356	1,301	25,027,448	22,784,848	1,565,922	676,678
California	1,267,608	497,206	382,935	53,359	60,912	585,376,356	522,955,307	54,268,875	8,152,174
Colorado	221,741	49,451	40,353	7,164	1,934	64,967,436	49,408,700	8,371,736	7,187,000
Connecticut	113,314	52,292	46,032	2,821	3,439	78,105,154	72,406,444	3,288,031	2,410,679
Delaware	36,348	15,434	11,300	1,707	2,427	11,794,793	9,705,360	1,004,627	1,084,806
Florida	625,367	155,702	133,676	8,623	13,403	23,672,035	9,965,847	4,900,021	8,806,167
Georgia	428,053	74,201	61,136	5,250	7,815	86,125,559	75,934,936	4,817,202	5,373,421
Hawaii	59,500	27,174	25,084	1,066	1,024	36,079,992	35,066,865	884,959	128,168
Idaho	65,042	21,412	20,539	393	480	12,810,266	12,288,121	234,952	287,193
Illinois	550,428	186,528	150,513	5,609	30,406	194,025,838	176,559,846	4,834,305	12,631,687
Indiana	285,436	77,041	73,304	3,305	432	53,711,797	51,759,787	1,089,755	862,255
Iowa	236,216	63,235	61,416	932	887	29,766,555	27,687,992	1,482,290	596,273
Kansas	159,100	48,559	44,057	567	3,935	32,123,895	29,633,706	623,598	1,866,591
Kentucky	216,673	67,774	65,395	1,397	982	66,536,559	63,882,510	1,845,759	808,290
Louisiana	248,398	91,496	73,478	6,160	11,858	94,066,017	82,254,071	4,494,226	7,317,720
Maine	98,860	27,309	21,770	1,645	3,894	23,916,883	19,710,423	2,003,328	2,203,132
Maryland	201,787	72,644	59,816	7,578	5,250	78,976,302	69,392,520	6,636,215	2,947,567
Massachusetts	237,074	74,071	64,263	3,262	6,546	70,252,928	62,752,363	4,122,708	3,377,857
Michigan	411,893	164,023	139,096	8,314	16,613	155,579,054	132,954,566	7,553,396	15,071,092
Minnesota	320,286	89,972	81,291	2,818	5,863	88,309,378	81,490,962	2,672,632	4,145,784
Mississippi	238,385	48,194	38,655	3,222	6,317	36,502,312	32,416,000	1,686,312	2,400,000
Missouri	225,909	68,646	59,550	1,855	7,241	60,183,823	55,599,010	1,162,011	3,422,802
Montana	69,028	22,678	21,287	639	752	16,062,472	15,245,395	369,851	447,226
Nebraska	67,489	9,110	8,703	261	146	5,827,103	5,516,336	168,947	141,820
Nevada	74,750	18,835	15,134	950	2,751	26,183,823	22,976,805	1,039,145	2,167,873
New Hampshire	44,720	13,096	11,263	1,179	654	9,987,009	8,589,164	899,105	498,740
New Jersey	435,281	159,576	144,544	0	15,032	197,499,680	178,028,716	0	19,470,964
New Mexico	122,123	32,973	28,249	1,311	3,413	36,013,639	32,527,220	1,244,660	2,241,759
New York	787,229	372,521	345,063	1,723	25,735	411,995,258	387,189,217	1,846,521	22,959,520
North Carolina	449,444	121,667	101,457	8,686	11,524	112,282,703	97,868,999	7,437,037	6,976,667
North Dakota	29,522	8,736	7,744	252	740	5,499,592	5,052,943	97,572	349,077
Ohio	898,627	283,812	231,085	27,734	24,993	384,344,373	335,098,431	35,208,976	14,036,966

See footnotes at end of table.

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1996-97 — 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	144,106	57,994	50,497	3,025	4,472	55,951,289	49,885,599	2,876,495	3,189,195
Oregon	185,111	70,058	65,879	4,179	0	73,447,750	69,524,610	3,923,140	0
Pennsylvania	385,892	204,775	181,707	9,845	13,223	170,478,189	160,807,429	3,793,940	5,876,820
Rhode Island	85,386	15,420	15,420	0	0	21,531,833	21,531,833	0	0
South Carolina	340,636	60,689	48,589	6,735	5,365	53,886,546	45,757,733	4,872,500	3,256,313
South Dakota	39,773	13,778	11,310	401	2,067	7,634,370	6,709,897	269,339	655,134
Tennessee	190,837	66,662	58,132	3,237	5,293	45,548,436	41,477,636	1,356,935	2,713,865
Texas	1,127,417	227,824	191,745	12,587	23,492	245,434,109	218,201,308	9,364,348	17,868,453
Utah	97,969	24,863	24,048	815	0	22,460,845	21,652,481	808,364	0
Vermont	24,176	7,079	6,134	369	576	5,292,878	4,789,000	225,008	278,870
Virginia	272,011	84,240	71,019	11,992	1,229	77,405,000	67,116,000	9,761,000	528,000
Washington	272,119	90,116	90,116	0	0	93,313,017	93,313,017	0	0
West Virginia	99,133	39,402	28,130	3,364	7,908	15,406,339	12,011,752	1,364,631	2,029,956
Wisconsin	332,068	92,198	85,418	5,423	1,357	106,342,378	98,564,630	7,213,544	564,204
Wyoming	37,760	12,979	11,964	201	814	9,031,072	7,273,795	214,849	1,542,428

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

(a) Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 7.27

**FINANCES OF STATE—ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS,
BY STATE: FISCAL 1996-97**
(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	\$188,404,549	\$17,424,513	\$20,192,916	\$16,782,502	\$134,004,618	\$58,925,673	\$53,729,462	\$2,840,955	\$2,355,256
Alabama	2,559,638	293,504	411,872	72,667	1,781,595	866,077	799,981	54,697	11,399
Alaska	1,906,306	135,586	101,799	106,291	1,562,630	409,720	383,472	15,155	11,093
Arizona	1,465,204	275,506	72,836	242,943	873,919	685,274	640,387	41,261	3,626
Arkansas	1,387,505	44,930	110,566	154,260	1,077,749	371,064	307,332	6,055	57,677
California	21,229,398	2,934,323	1,629,929	2,530,903	14,134,243	8,184,840	7,559,018	410,161	215,661
Colorado	2,195,363	316,407	208,926	307,740	1,362,290	1,053,886	818,226	69,159	166,501
Connecticut	1,037,711	219,081	508,017	22,116	288,497	954,706	938,275	15,427	1,004
Delaware	680,844	26,171	76,346	2,225	576,102	159,454	142,843	1,886	14,725
Florida	6,895,209	25,773	779,140	2,257,839	3,832,457	1,666,759	1,574,507	1,762	90,490
Georgia	4,460,193	306,742	778,509	199,779	3,175,163	1,166,518	1,076,979	48,003	41,536
Hawaii	1,165,903	54,365	236,836	85,285	789,417	483,673	410,522	26,175	46,976
Idaho	581,481	115,807	66,028	129,069	270,577	208,097	169,859	19,095	19,143
Illinois	6,028,019	893,787	762,139	367,025	4,005,068	2,569,490	2,328,067	88,975	152,448
Indiana	1,736,575	203,888	644,263	158,476	729,948	696,225	641,678	41,857	12,690
Iowa	833,509	230,590	44,229	133,330	425,360	435,900	401,054	25,627	9,219
Kansas	656,322	166,121	113,434	42,500	334,267	465,528	396,661	36,762	32,105
Kentucky	2,515,899	365,980	465,526	145,203	1,539,190	878,644	809,703	50,831	18,110
Louisiana	2,651,222	410,677	674,392	64,798	1,501,355	1,394,295	1,190,655	77,407	126,233
Maine	1,167,769	100,683	251,561	0	815,525	317,802	284,139	15,717	17,946
Maryland	5,010,124	84,444	694,933	56,827	4,173,920	1,214,073	980,684	40,060	193,329
Massachusetts	1,816,422	467,514	880,323	451	468,134	1,071,422	905,297	162,007	4,118
Michigan	9,995,571	315,816	573,227	1,205,619	7,900,909	1,934,511	1,871,990	29,059	33,462
Minnesota	5,117,966	398,603	132,712	366,271	4,220,380	1,136,687	1,054,845	43,273	38,569
Mississippi	1,328,179	245,292	139,569	214,667	728,651	584,969	511,528	50,319	23,122
Missouri	2,583,119	294,721	275,561	340,517	1,672,320	803,870	722,895	36,981	43,994
Montana	442,766	98,685	38,068	71,750	234,263	211,575	192,240	14,715	4,620
Nebraska	748,431	85,182	44,008	64,169	555,072	194,570	105,406	85,023	4,141
Nevada	1,309,102	38,199	119,411	357,038	794,454	320,015	300,322	8,867	10,826
New Hampshire	474,452	73,669	35,439	19,900	345,444	196,183	126,512	15,603	54,068
New Jersey	9,128,063	898,309	3,055,466	286,798	4,887,490	2,675,133	2,547,020	101,272	26,841
New Mexico	1,211,157	227,716	150,778	145,996	686,667	478,141	417,053	46,171	14,917
New York	13,686,386	488,920	561,409	1,089,995	11,546,062	5,272,662	5,063,952	100,819	107,891
North Carolina	4,027,003	604,774	602,127	146,951	2,673,151	1,395,725	1,282,448	106,779	6,498
North Dakota	211,341	33,742	10,952	23,805	142,842	82,857	63,053	6,111	13,693
Ohio	11,103,058	1,673,387	834,224	1,411,257	7,184,190	4,025,753	3,760,662	162,109	102,982
Oklahoma	2,274,436	230,543	359,359	121,464	1,563,070	814,411	722,885	41,345	50,181
Oregon	2,433,764	303,724	135,072	298,966	1,696,002	1,097,653	856,508	52,542	188,603
Pennsylvania	9,378,707	685,103	393,613	796,565	7,503,426	2,805,646	2,658,769	30,285	116,592
Rhode Island	494,735	133,500	160,800	5,880	194,555	264,000	264,000	0	0
South Carolina	2,125,834	346,895	183,296	253,056	1,342,587	752,515	681,480	60,010	11,025
South Dakota	388,058	50,525	16,744	30,920	289,869	109,291	90,724	10,386	8,181
Tennessee	2,168,492	143,656	278,417	59,168	1,687,251	549,029	521,339	23,833	3,857
Texas	18,025,532	1,568,294	1,131,796	465,747	14,859,695	3,478,348	3,075,653	351,910	50,785
Utah	1,453,960	27,790	102,445	206,166	1,117,559	288,069	269,617	10,587	7,865
Vermont	247,358	24,058	42,154	3,026	178,120	77,889	60,667	1,596	15,626
Virginia	5,953,176	58,164	361,462	493,663	5,039,887	1,127,983	928,861	77,349	121,773
Washington	6,614,332	528,335	623,064	256,446	5,206,487	1,211,012	1,114,296	66,726	29,990
West Virginia	658,822	107,257	60,578	232,297	258,690	306,532	291,299	12,236	2,997
Wisconsin	6,474,758	22,396	250,914	686,792	5,514,656	1,354,942	1,309,076	36,883	8,983
Wyoming	365,375	45,379	8,647	47,886	263,463	122,255	105,023	10,087	7,145

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

Table 7.28
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	9.2	10.7	8.9	28.5	4.4	1,006	11	4.7	18	0	77.3
Alabama	11.5	16.1	2.8	31.3	4.6	1,070	10.3	6.8	13.4	0.0	79.8
Alaska	7.1	5.3	5.6	20.1	4.6	1,730	18.6	1.9	31.8	0.0	66.3
Arizona	18.8	5.0	16.6	43.7	3.4	1,091	4.6	5.5	22.7	0.0	71.9
Arkansas	3.2	8.0	11.1	22.1	3.8	830	13.4	11.2	17.1	0.3	71.4
California	13.8	7.7	11.9	35.6	4.3	1,177	8.0	3.0	14.6	0.0	82.3
Colorado	14.4	9.5	14.0	37.3	4.9	1,314	8.2	3.9	5.1	0.1	91.0
Connecticut	21.1	49.0	2.1	90.4	7.1	1,494	2.2	4.8	0.1	0.0	95.1
Delaware	3.8	11.2	0.3	21.0	4.4	764	17.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	92.2
Florida	0.4	11.3	32.7	22.8	3.2	152	7.7	7.8	11.5	0.0	80.6
Georgia	6.9	17.5	4.5	24.1	3.8	1,161	11.3	1.9	47.9	0.0	50.2
Hawaii	4.7	20.3	7.3	35.2	5.8	1,328	11.2	7.7	12.2	0.0	80.1
Idaho	19.9	11.4	22.2	29.2	4.4	598	7.0	5.0	15.2	0.0	79.8
Illinois	14.8	12.6	6.1	38.6	6.3	1,040	10.8	10.8	9.5	0.0	79.7
Indiana	11.7	37.1	9.1	37.0	5.8	697	6.6	3.6	63.4	0.0	33.0
Iowa	27.7	5.3	16.0	48.1	2.7	471	2.8	1.1	4.7	0.0	94.2
Kansas	25.3	17.3	6.5	60.4	6.2	662	5.2	0.7	7.1	0.0	92.2
Kentucky	14.5	18.5	5.8	32.2	5.2	982	9.9	6.7	13.4	0.0	79.9
Louisiana	15.5	25.4	2.4	44.9	6.8	1,028	8.6	5.7	16.1	0.0	78.2
Maine	8.6	21.5	0.0	24.3	8.7	876	24.9	3.7	3.0	0.0	93.2
Maryland	1.7	13.9	1.1	19.6	3.3	1,087	14.0	3.5	19.5	0.0	77.0
Massachusetts	25.7	48.5	0.0	49.8	5.4	948	2.8	5.9	6.9	0.0	87.3
Michigan	3.2	5.7	12.1	18.7	4.3	949	18.3	9.5	10.9	0.0	79.6
Minnesota	7.8	2.6	7.2	20.6	3.8	982	15.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	96.2
Mississippi	18.5	10.5	16.2	38.5	4.8	757	6.9	10.8	32.4	0.4	56.4
Missouri	11.4	10.7	13.2	28.0	3.5	877	8.1	4.5	19.4	0.0	76.1
Montana	22.3	8.6	16.2	43.4	6.4	708	7.8	4.2	21.2	0.0	74.6
Nebraska	11.4	5.9	8.6	14.1	2.7	640	14.3	1.0	37.2	0.0	61.7
Nevada	2.9	9.1	27.3	22.9	4.0	1,390	10.5	3.5	29.7	0.0	66.8
New Hampshire	15.5	7.5	4.2	26.7	3.9	763	10.6	20.7	6.8	0.0	72.5
New Jersey	9.8	33.5	3.1	27.9	6.3	1,238	12.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	96.3
New Mexico	18.8	12.4	12.1	34.4	5.2	1,092	8.5	5.4	36.9	0.0	57.8
New York	3.6	4.1	8.0	37.0	4.9	1,106	11.2	2.4	22.0	0.0	75.6
North Carolina	15.0	15.0	3.6	31.8	4.2	923	8.8	32.1	0.0	0.0	67.9
North Dakota	16.0	5.2	11.3	29.8	3.7	630	8.5	1.5	5.6	0.0	92.9
Ohio	15.1	7.5	12.7	33.9	4.7	1,354	9.0	4.2	29.4	0.0	66.3

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL 1995-96 — Continued

Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings												
State	Percent of receipts paid by			Annual benefit payments as a percentage of		Average benefit payments (a)	Investments earnings as a percentage of cash and security holdings	Governmental securities				Nongovernmental securities and other investments
	Employee contribution	State government	Local government	Annual receipts	Cash and investments			Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local		
Oklahoma	10.1	15.8	5.3	31.8	7.0	965	15.1	3.6	20.3	0.9	75.2	
Oregon	12.5	5.5	12.3	35.2	6.1	1,048	12.1	5.6	17.5	0.0	76.8	
Pennsylvania	7.3	4.2	8.5	28.3	4.6	833	12.9	1.6	12.2	0.0	86.2	
Rhode Island	27.0	32.5	1.2	53.4	4.8	1,396	3.5	0.2	30.5	0.0	69.3	
South Carolina	16.3	8.6	11.9	32.1	4.3	888	8.4	3.8	41.1	0.0	55.2	
South Dakota	13.0	4.3	8.0	23.4	2.6	554	8.3	10.8	11.3	0.0	77.9	
Tennessee	6.6	12.8	2.7	24.0	2.8	683	9.2	4.9	29.8	0.0	65.3	
Texas	8.7	6.3	2.6	17.1	3.5	1,077	16.8	3.1	22.6	0.0	74.3	
Utah	1.9	7.0	14.2	18.5	3.0	903	12.3	3.0	11.0	0.0	86.0	
Vermont	9.7	17.0	1.2	24.5	3.6	748	10.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	97.5	
Virginia	1.0	6.1	8.3	15.6	3.3	919	18.0	0.5	10.1	0.0	89.4	
Washington	8.0	9.4	3.9	16.8	3.4	1,035	15.7	2.0	28.4	0.0	69.6	
West Virginia	16.3	9.2	35.3	44.2	9.9	391	8.8	6.2	89.1	0.0	4.7	
Wisconsin	0.3	3.9	10.6	20.2	3.1	1,153	13.2	3.7	17.0	0.0	79.4	
Wyoming	12.4	2.4	13.1	28.7	4.0	696	10.1	5.9	39.3	0.0	54.9	

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 7.29
STATE REGULATION OF SELECTED NON-HEALTH OCCUPATIONS
AND PROFESSIONS: 2000

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Accountant, Certified Public</i>	<i>Architect</i>	<i>Auctioneer</i>	<i>Barber</i>	<i>Cosmetologist</i>	<i>Embalmer (a)</i>	<i>Engineer, Professional (b)</i>	<i>Funeral Director</i>	<i>Insurance Agent</i>	<i>Insurance Broker</i>	<i>Landscape Architect</i>	<i>Polygraph Examiner</i>	<i>Real Estate Agent</i>	<i>Real Estate Broker</i>	<i>Surveyor, Land</i>
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
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
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, January 2000, 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 7.30
STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 2000

<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	L	L	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: 2000 — 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: 2000 — 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
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	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	L	L	...	L	L	L	C
Mississippi	L	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	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	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
North Dakota	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

Key:
 C — Certification
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 R — Regulation
 * — Enabling legislation
 ... — Not regulated

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REGULATION OF HEALTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS: 2000 — 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	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	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: 2000 — 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	L	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	L	L	L	...	...	L	...	...	L	L	L	L
Hawaii .....	...	L	L	L	L	L	L	...	L	...	L	...	L	...
Idaho	L	L	L	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	R
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	L	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	L	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	L	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: 2000 — 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	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, January 2000, 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 7.31
STATUS OF MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION
FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS: 1999

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Architects</i>	<i>Certified Public Accountants</i>	<i>Dentists</i>	<i>Professional Engineer</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	★	★	★	★
California .....	...	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Colorado .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Delaware	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Idaho .....	...	★	★	...	★	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	E	★
Illinois .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Indiana .....	...	★	★	E	...	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	E	★
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Maine .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	E	★	★	E	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	E	★	...	E
Minnesota	E	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Missouri .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	E	...
Montana	E	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	E	...	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	E	★	★	E	...	★	★	★	★	...	E	★	★	★	★
Nevada	E	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	E	★	★	...	S	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	E	...
New Mexico .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	S	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	E	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	E	★	...	...
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Ohio	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	S	★
Oregon .....	...	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	E	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	S	★	★	E	...
Rhode Island .....	...	★	★	...	★	S	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Texas	E	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	E	★	★	E	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont .....	...	★	...	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	E
Virginia .....	...	★	★	E	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
Washington .....	...	★	...	...	...	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	E	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	S	...	...	★	...	★	E	...
Wyoming	E	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	E	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	E	★	★	E	★

Source: Louis Phillips & Associates, Duluth, GA.

Key:

★ — Required.

E — Enabling legislation.

S — Under certain circumstances.

... — No requirements.

MINIMUM AGE

Table 7.32
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	18	14 (d,e)	14 (d,e)	18	21	19	16
Alaska	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16
Arizona	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16 (g)
Arkansas	18	17 (f,h)	16 (f,h)	18	21	18	17
California	18	(i)	(i)	18	21	18	18
Colorado	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16
Connecticut	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16
Delaware	18	18 (h)	16 (h)	18	21	18	16
Florida	18	16 (d,h)	16 (d,h)	18	21	18	16
Georgia	16	16 (h)	16 (h)	14	21	18	16
Hawaii	16	15 (f)	15 (f)	18	21	18	18 (j)
Idaho	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18 (k)	21	18	16
Illinois	18	16 (l)	16 (l)	18	21	18	16
Indiana	18	18 (f,h)	18 (f,h)	18 (m)	21	18	18 (n)
Iowa	18	18 (f)	18 (f)	18	21	18	16
Kansas	18	14	12	18	21	18	18
Kentucky	18	18 (f)	18 (f)	18	21	18	16 (n)
Louisiana	18	18 (f)	18 (f)	18	21	18	17
Maine	18	18 (f)	18 (f)	18	21	18	17
Maryland	18	18 (h,o)	18 (h,o)	18	21	18	16
Massachusetts	18	14 (p)	12 (p)	18	21	18	16
Michigan	18	16	16	18	21	18	16
Minnesota	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16 (r)
Mississippi	(q)	(i,p)	(i,p)	18	21	21	17
Missouri	18	15 (s)	15 (s)	18 (t)	21	21	16
Montana	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16 (u)
Nebraska	17	17	17	18	21	19	16
Nevada	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	17
New Hampshire	18	18 (v)	18 (v)	18 (w)	21	18	16
New Jersey	18	16 (f,h)	16 (f,h)	18	21	18	16
New Mexico	18	16 (h,s)	16 (h,s)	18	21	18	18
New York	18	16 (v)	16 (v)	18	21	18	16 (x)
North Carolina	18	16 (h)	16 (h)	18	21	18	16
North Dakota	18	16	16	18	21	18	16
Ohio	18	18 (f,h)	16 (f,h)	18	21	18	18
Oklahoma	18	16 (f,h)	16 (f,h)	18	21	18	18
Oregon	18	17 (y)	17 (y)	18 (z)	21	18	18
Pennsylvania	18	16 (s)	16 (s)	18	21	18	17
Rhode Island	18	18 (s)	16 (s)	18	21	18	16
South Carolina	18	16 (h)	14 (h)	18 (aa)	21	18	17
South Dakota	18	16	16	18	21	18	16 (u)
Tennessee	18	16 (s)	16 (s)	18	21	18	17
Texas	18	14(p,v)	14 (p,v)	18 (bb)	21	18	17
Utah	18 (cc)	16 (d,f)	16 (d,f)	18	21	18	18
Vermont	18	16 (f)	16 (f)	18	21	18	16
Virginia	18	16 (h)	16 (h)	18	21	18	18
Washington	18	17 (s)	17 (s)	18	21	18	18 (dd)
West Virginia	18	18 (h)	18 (h)	18	21	18	16
Wisconsin	18	16	16	18	21	18	18
Wyoming	18	16 (s)	16 (s)	18	21	18	16
Dist. of Columbia	18	16 (d)	16 (d)	18	21	18	18
Puerto Rico	21 (h)	18 (h,s)	16 (h,s)	N.A.	N.A.	18	18

See footnotes at end of table.

MINIMUM AGE FOR SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES — Continued

Sources: The Century Council; Education Commission of the States, *Clearinghouse Notes*, March 2000, www.ecs.org; National Center for State Courts; Gary Skoloff, Skoloff & Wolfe; state statutes.

N.A. — Not available

(a) With parental consent. Minimum age for marrying without consent is 18 years in all states, except in Nebraska where the minimum age is 17 and Puerto Rico 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) Younger persons may marry with parental consent and/or permission of judge. In Connecticut judicial approval.

(g) Or completed 10th grade.

(h) Younger persons may obtain license in case of pregnancy or birth of child.

(i) No age limits.

(j) 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.

(k) Or any emancipated minor

(l) Judicial consent may be given when parents refuse to consent.

(m) Or who is younger and a member of the armed forces, or of the merchant marine of the United States, or its allies, may make a will

(n) An individual in Indiana is required to stay in school until he or she: is between 16 and 18 and meets the requirement for an exit interview; or reaches at least 18 years of age. Withdrawal before 18 requires guardian's and principal's written permission. In Kentucky, must have parental signature for leaving school between the ages of 16 and 18.

(o) If parties are at least 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 required.

(p) Parental consent and/or permission of judge required. In Massachusetts, under 18 requires court authority.

(q) Age of consent 17 for males and 15 for females.

(r) Beginning in the 2000-2001 school year "every child between 7 and 18 years of age shall receive instruction..."

(s) Younger parties may obtain license in special circumstances.

(t) Or any minor emancipated by adjudication, marriage or entry into active military duty.

(u) Montana and South Dakota require that a child shall remain in school until the later of either the child's 16th birthday or the date of completion of the work of the eighth grade.

(v) Below age of consent parties need parental consent and permission of judge, no younger than 14 for males and 13 for females (14 in New York).

(w) Married persons under 18.

(x) Age 17 in New York City and Buffalo.

(y) If a party has no parent residing within state, and one party has residence within state for 6 months no permission required.

(z) Or lawfully married.

(aa) Or married or emancipated as decreed by family court.

(bb) Or who is or has been lawfully married, or who is a member of the armed forces of the United States or of the auxiliaries thereof or of the maritime service.

(cc) Authorizes counties to provide for premarital counseling as a requisite to issuance of license to persons under 19 and persons previously divorced.

(dd) Early withdrawal possible if the student is age 16 or older, is regularly and lawfully employed, has met graduation requirements, or has received a certificate of educational competence.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.33
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: 1998

State or other jurisdiction	(a)	(a,b)	Trucks	(a)	Total registrations		Percentage change
	Automobiles	Buses		Motorcycles	1996	1998	
United States	131,838,538*	715,540*	79,062,475*	3,879,450	210,236,393*	215,496,003*	2.4
Alabama	2,062,734	8,641	1,787,553	44,540	3,360,389	3,903,468	13.9
Alaska	232,170	2,196	311,499	13,695	544,139	559,560	2.8
Arizona	1,728,185	4,454	1,211,377	54,373	3,054,396	2,998,389	-1.9
Arkansas	928,958	5,995	819,262	21,070	1,649,833	1,775,285	7.1
California	16,174,220	45,426	9,380,604	403,971	25,727,755	26,004,221	1.1
Colorado	1,843,385	5,720	1,616,989	97,236	3,527,504	3,563,330	1.1
Connecticut	1,998,457	9,739	692,437 (c)	50,594	2,657,159	2,751,227	3.4
Delaware	416,709	2,011	197,772	10,174	602,992	626,666	3.8
Florida	7,437,597	43,077	3,795,715	221,966	11,091,930	11,498,355	3.6
Georgia	4,032,998	17,068	2,843,253	85,552	6,356,164	6,978,871	9
Hawaii	449,731	4,107	249,998	20,445	811,031	724,281	-11.9
Idaho	501,509	3,604	613,780	34,530	1,095,159	1,153,423	5.1
Illinois	6,425,276	17,508	2,863,926	204,225	8,987,967	9,510,935	5.5
Indiana	3,273,026	25,905	2,072,722	102,848	5,312,090	5,474,501	3
Iowa	1,737,582	8,103	1,307,450	128,540	3,001,296	3,181,675	5.7
Kansas	1,127,367	3,804	990,239	47,634	2,158,649	2,169,044	0.5
Kentucky	1,715,524	12,034	1,117,054	39,901	2,732,588	2,884,513	5.3
Louisiana	1,966,954	20,926	1,442,837	39,638	3,334,328	3,470,355	4
Maine	565,338	2,899	361,368	28,117	985,427	957,722	-2.8
Maryland	2,621,923	11,736	1,116,616	42,636	3,672,515	3,792,911	3.2
Massachusetts	3,782,940	11,554	1,364,674	99,583	4,793,293	5,258,751	8.9
Michigan	5,104,781	25,142	2,998,227	154,358	8,160,367	8,282,508	1.5
Minnesota	2,412,412	14,719	1,750,710	128,097	3,977,083	4,305,938	7.7
Mississippi	1,250,200	10,185	995,359	31,138	2,211,889	2,286,882	3.3
Missouri	2,600,722	13,166	1,763,632	53,653	4,404,558	4,431,173	0.7
Montana	458,116	2,798	527,363	21,582	993,942	1,009,859	1.6
Nebraska	834,188	5,559	686,251	18,662	1,497,154	1,544,660	3.1
Nevada	665,940	1,706	552,631	24,709	1,118,147	1,244,986	10.2
New Hampshire	687,770	1,735	348,960 (c)	46,040	1,164,003	1,084,505	-7.3
New Jersey	4,215,195	19,581	1,545,560 (c)	100,564	5,913,531	5,880,900	-0.5
New Mexico	821,031	3,632	770,129	32,364	1,576,211	1,627,156	3.2
New York	7,664,320	48,636	2,709,077 (c)	138,846	10,771,848	10,560,879	-1.9
North Carolina	3,530,711	30,739	2,300,380	75,002	5,827,089	5,936,832	1.9
North Dakota	330,275	2,299	339,584	16,167	695,441	688,325	-1
Ohio	6,664,356	35,530	3,339,602	229,306	9,990,203	10,268,794	2.8
Oklahoma	1,548,949	15,935	1,354,302	53,326	3,140,933	2,972,512	-5.6
Oregon	1,588,313	12,755	1,378,996	64,506	2,911,889	3,044,570	4.4
Pennsylvania	6,131,725	35,309	2,811,780 (c)	191,073	8,758,765	9,169,887	4.5
Rhode Island	522,292	1,831	190,894 (c)	17,673	712,976	732,690	2.7
South Carolina	1,822,640	15,399	1,055,022	41,116	2,829,794	2,934,177	3.6
South Dakota	381,752	2,696	384,059	25,210	775,805	793,717	2.3
Tennessee	2,695,539	17,576	1,755,950	59,620	4,909,351	4,528,685	-8.4
Texas	7,455,714	80,091	5,788,362	149,175	13,635,683	13,473,342	-1.2
Utah	850,487	1,232	680,534	24,470	1,468,259	1,556,723	5.7
Vermont	295,664	1,931	198,558	16,684	521,395	512,837	-1.6
Virginia	3,774,372	17,783	2,026,139	57,582	5,633,643	5,875,876	4.2
Washington	2,776,482	9,088	2,038,417	106,352	4,707,100	4,930,339	4.6
West Virginia	776,583	3,299	597,953	22,496	1,422,360	1,400,331	-1.5
Wisconsin	2,544,109	13,438	1,645,772	170,329	4,141,144	4,373,648	5.4
Wyoming	219,220	2,661	337,110	15,799	577,002	574,790	-0.3
Dist. of Columbia	192,097	2,582	34,037	1,562	239,015	230,278	-3.7
Puerto Rico	1,962,378	3,418	27,869	33,502	N.A.	2,027,167	N.A.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation (1998). Compiled for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1998 from reports of state authorities.

*Figures do not include Puerto Rico.

N.A. = Not available

(a) Includes federal, state, county and municipal vehicles. Vehicles owned by the military services are not included.

(b) The numbers of private and commercial buses given here are estimates by the Federal Highway Administration of the numbers in operation, rather than registration counts of the states.

(c) The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee and restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm, are not included in this table:

Connecticut, 5,546; New Hampshire, 5,163; New Jersey, 6,730; New York, 30,509; Pennsylvania, 22,852; and Rhode Island, 1,137.

Table 7.34
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENSES: 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Years for which issued	Renewal date	Amount of fee	Total licensed drivers during 1998 (in thousands)
Alabama	4	Issuance	\$20.00 (a)	3,434,117
Alaska	5	Birthday	15.00	456,891
Arizona	until 60th Birthday	Birthday	10.00 - 25.00	3,198,276
Arkansas	4	Birthday	14.00	1,918,451
California	5	Birthday	15.00	20,498,902
Colorado	5	Birthday	15.00	2,946,476
Connecticut	4	Birthday	28.75 - 43.50	2,349,28
Delaware	5	Birthday	12.50	545,872
Florida	4 or 6	Birthday	20.00 (b)	12,026,947
Georgia	4	Birthday	10.00-15.00	5,315,739
Hawaii	2, 4, 6 (c)	Birthday	(d)	746,329
Idaho	4	Birthday	20.50	862,674
Illinois	4 and 5	Birthday	10.00	7,700,880
Indiana	3 and 4 (d)	Birth month	6.00 (d)	3,976,241
Iowa	2 and 4 (d)	Birthday	16.00 (d)	1,950,374
Kansas	4 and 6	Birthday	8.00 - 18.00 (a)	1,851,449
Kentucky	4	Birth month	8.00	2,640,335
Louisiana	4	Birthday	18.00	2,736,305
Maine	6	Birthday	30.00	912,506
Maryland	5	Birthday	30.00	3,177,783
Massachusetts	5	Birthday	33.75 (a)	4,394,355
Michigan	4	Birthday	13.00	6,802,704
Minnesota	4	Birthday	18.50 - 37.50	2,868,002
Mississippi	4 and 1 (e)	Birthday	20.00	1,758,293
Missouri	3	Issuance	7.50	3,798,096
Montana	4 and 8	Birthday	16.00 - 32.00	646,512
Nebraska	5	Birthday	18.75	1,185,794
Nevada	4	Birthday	15.50 - 20.50	1,245,905
New Hampshire	4	Birthday	32.00	907,479
New Jersey	4	Issuance	16.00 - 18.00	5,563,492
New Mexico	4	Birthday	16.00	1,203,869
New York	5	Birthday	28.00	10,554,098
North Carolina	5	Birthday	12.50	5,534,284
North Dakota	4	Birthday	10.00	454,933
Ohio	4	Birthday	10.75	7,941,479
Oklahoma	4	Issuance	19.00	2,305,361
Oregon	4	Birthday	26.25	2,417,002
Pennsylvania	4	Birth month	29.00 (d)	8,404,689
Rhode Island	5	Birthday	30.00	681,832
South Carolina	5	Birthday	12.50	2,679,131
South Dakota	5	Birthday	8.00	535,339
Tennessee	5	Birthday	19.50	4,072,836
Texas	4,5,6	Birthday (f)	16.00 - 24.00 (f)	13,322,911
Utah	5	Birthday	15.00 - 20.00	1,393,242
Vermont	2 or 4	Birthday	12.00 - 20.00	497,172
Virginia	5	Birth month	12.00	4,787,150
Washington	4	Birthday	14.00	4,078,895
West Virginia	5	Birthday	13.00	1,280,539
Wisconsin	8	Birthday	18.00 - 64.00	3,709,957
Wyoming	4	Birthday	20.00	359,158
Dist. of Columbia	4	Birthday	20.00	349,835

Sources: AAA, *Digest of Motor Laws* (1999); U.S. Department of Transportation, *Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 1998*. Status of requirements as of January 1, 1999.

(a) The following examination fees are in addition to the fee shown for a license: Alabama-\$5; Kansas-\$3; Massachusetts-\$20.

(b) Original license is \$20. Renewal fee is \$20 for six years if no moving violation convictions within past three years.

(c) Licenses issued for two years to persons 72 years and over. Fee for two-year licenses: \$6; four-year licenses: \$6. Six-year licenses \$18. Four-year licenses issued to persons 15-17 years.

(d) 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-\$14 for two-year license for persons 65 years and over.

(e) Under 18 years, licenses expire after 1 year and cost \$5.00.

(f) Licenses issued to those under 18 expire on 18th birthday. License fee is prorated with a \$5 minimum.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.35
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS
(As of January 1, 2000)

State or other jurisdiction	Plates transfer to new owner	Minimum age for driver's license		Child restraints mandatory for passengers under ____ years (d)	Mandatory seat belt law (e)	Liability laws (f)	Vehicle inspection (g)
		Regular	Learner's				
Alabama	16	15	6	★	S	(spot) (h)
Alaska	★	16	14	7	★	S	(spot) (h) (i)
Arizona	★	16 (c)	15 + 7 mo.	5	★	C	(i)
Arkansas	16	14-18	4	★	S, NF	(h)
California	★	18 (c)	15	4	★	C	(i)
Colorado	21	15	4	★	S, NF	(i)
Connecticut	16	16	4	★	S	★
Delaware	★	16 (b)	15 + 10 mo.	4	★	S, NF	★
Florida	16	15	6	★	NF	(i)
Georgia	16	15	4	★	C	(i)
Hawaii	★	15	15	4	★	S, NF	(h)
Idaho	17	15	4	★	S, C	(i)
Illinois	18	15	4	★	S	★
Indiana	16.5	16	4	★	C	(i)
Iowa	18 (c)	14	3	★	S	(spot) (h) (i)
Kansas	16	14	4	★	NF, UM	(spot) (h)
Kentucky	★	16	16	(d)	★	C, NF	(i)
Louisiana	15	15	5	★	C	★
Maine	21	15	4	★	C	★
Maryland	16 + 1 mo.	15 + 9 mo.	4	★	C, NF	★
Massachusetts	16	16	12	★	C, NF	★
Michigan	18 (c)	16	4	★	C, NF	(spot) (h)
Minnesota	★	18	15	4	★	C, NF	(spot) (h) (i)
Mississippi	16	15	4	★	S, F	(h)
Missouri	16	15	4	★	C	★
Montana	16	...	4	★	C	...
Nebraska	17	15	4	★	F	...
Nevada	16	15	5	★	F, C	★
New Hampshire	18	...	4	★	S, F	(h)
New Jersey	17	16 + 5 mo.	5	★	S, NF, UJ	★
New Mexico	16	15	11	★	C	...
New York	18	16	4	★	S, C, NF	★
North Carolina	16 (c)	15	3	★	S, C	★
North Dakota	16	14	4	★	S, NF, UM, UJ, C	(spot) (h)
Ohio	18	15 1/2	4	★	C	(spot) (h) (i)
Oklahoma	★	16	15 1/2	4	★	S, C	★
Oregon	★	16	15	4	★	F, C, NF	(spot) (h) (i)
Pennsylvania	16	16	4	★	C	★
Rhode Island	16	16	4	★	S	★
South Carolina	★	16	15	6	★	C, UM	...
South Dakota	★	16	14	5	★	C, UM	...
Tennessee	16	15	4	★	S, F	★
Texas	18	15	2	★	S, F, C, UM	★
Utah	16	15 + 9 mo.	10	★	S, UM	★
Vermont	18	15	5	★	S	★
Virginia	18	15	4	★	S, UM	★
Washington	★	18	15 + 6 mo.	3	★	S, F, C	(i)
West Virginia	16	15	9	★	S, C	(h)
Wisconsin	18	15 + 6 mo.	4	★	S	(spot) (h) (i)
Wyoming	16	15	5	★	S, C	...
Dist. of Columbia	16	16	3	★	C	★
American Samoa	★	16	16	★	★	C	(h)
Guam	16	15	2	★	S	★
Puerto Rico	★	16	16	4	★	C	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	18	...	5	★	UJ	(h)

See footnotes at end of table.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS — Continued

Source: AAA, *Digest of Motor Laws* (2000) edition.

Key:

★ — Provision.

... — No provision.

(a) Some states reduce the minimum age requirement if applicants meet certain criteria (e.g., they have completed a driver education course or financial hardship). Generally, this table lists the minimum age requirement without such exceptions.

(b) New drivers or permit holders are typically required to have a guardian or parental consent to get their license or permit. They may be required to be enrolled in or have completed a driver education course. When they drive, they may be required to be accompanied by a licensed operator or an adult over 21. New drivers may also be restricted from driving between certain hours (e.g., 11 p.m. - 6 a.m.) and carrying a certain number of passengers.

(c) Graduated driver's license system.

(d) The type of child restraint (safety seat or seat belt) required typically depends on the age of the child. It can mean a federally approved child's safety seat. The majority of states allow for substituting adult safety belts by age 5. Other restrictions include height or weight requirements; typically children under 40 pounds or 40 inches tall.

(e) These states have enacted mandatory seat belt legislation. These laws vary as to whether they cover front seat occupants, back seat occupants or both. There are exceptions for the age, weight or height of the occupants in a vehicle and the type of vehicle (e.g., taxicabs).

(f) Most jurisdictions have a non-resident service of process law. Some

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 (typically, 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).

(g) "Spot" indicates spot check, usually for reasonable cause, or random roadside inspection for defective or missing equipment.

(h) Safety inspection. Inspections can be limited to certain counties or municipalities. Inspections can be limited to certain vehicles (e.g., commercial trucks) and certain vehicle model years.

(i) Emission inspections. Inspections can be limited to certain counties or municipalities. Inspections can be limited to certain vehicles (e.g., commercial trucks) and certain vehicle model years.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 7.36
STATE NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Purchase of Personal Injury Protection (PIP)	Minimum tort liability threshold (a)	Maximum first-party benefits			
			Medical	Income loss	Replacement services	Survivors/funeral/death benefits
Colorado	M	\$2,500	\$50,000 within 5 years (additional \$50,000 for rehabilitation expenses incurred within 10 yrs. of accident).	Up to \$400/wk for up to 52 weeks	Up to \$25/day for up to 52 wks.	\$1,000
Florida	M	No dollar threshold.	-----\$10,000 overall max. on first party benefits----- 80% of all costs.	60% of lost income.	Limited only by total benefits limit.	Funeral benefit: \$5,000
Hawaii	M	\$5,000	-----generally, \$10,000 per person aggregate-----	Optional PIP - \$500/mo. or \$3,000/accident up to \$2,000/mo. or \$12,000/accident		Optional PIP - death benefits: \$25,000 up to \$100,000. Funeral: \$2,000
Kansas	M	\$2,000	\$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	M	\$1,000	-----\$10,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	Up to \$200/wk. (If not subject to taxes, benefits can be reduced max. 15%).	Up to \$200/wk.	Up to \$200/wk. each for survivors' economic loss and survivors' replacement services loss. Funeral benefit: \$1,000
Massachusetts .	M	\$2,000	-----\$8,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit, if incurred within 2 yrs.	Up to 75% of lost income.	Up to 75% of actual loss.	Funeral benefit: limited only by total benefits limit.
Michigan	M	No dollar threshold.	No dollar limits.	Up to 85% up to \$3,760 /mo up to 3 yrs.	\$20/day for up to 3 yrs.	Up to 85% up to \$3,760/mo up to 3 yrs. for survivors. Funeral benefits: \$1,750 - \$5,000
Minnesota	M	\$4,000	-----\$20,000 max. for first-party benefits other than medical----- \$20,000	85% of lost income up to \$250/wk.	\$200/wk., beginning 8 days after accident.	Up to \$200/wk. ea. for survivors' economic loss and survivors' replacement service loss. Funeral benefit: \$2,000.
New Jersey	M	(b)	Max \$250,000. Subject to \$250 deductible and 20% co-payment for the first \$5,000.	Up to \$100/wk. for one year, to a maximum total benefit of \$2,500	Up to \$12/day for a max. of \$4,380	Death benefits equal to the income loss that would have been paid had the injured party not died. Funeral benefit: \$1,000
New York	M	No dollar threshold.	-----\$50,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	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	-----\$30,000 overall max. on first-party benefits----- Limited only by total benefits limit.	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.

STATE NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Purchase of Personal Injury Protection (PIP)	Minimum tort liability threshold (a)	Maximum first-party benefits			
			Medical	Income loss	Replacement services	Survivors/funeral/death benefits
Utah	M	\$3,000	\$3,000	85% of lost income up to \$250/wk. for up to 52 wks., subject to 3-day elimination period	\$20/day for up to 365 days subject to 3-day elimination period	\$3,000 survivors benefit. Funeral benefit: \$1,500.
Puerto Rico		No dollar threshold.	All reasonable medical expenses within 2 yrs.	Between \$50 and 100/wk for up to 52 weeks		\$10,000 for death within 1 yr. of accident. Funeral benefit: \$1,000

Source: This Table was compiled from 1998 and 1999 material provided by the the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, NAIC's No Fault Study, 1999, used with permission; the Alliance of American Insurers, Compendium of Insurance Charts-Automobile-Property, © 1999 by Alliance of American Insurers, used with permission, all rights reserved and the Insurance Information Institute, Insurance Issues Update, December 1998.

Definitions: The December 1998 *Insurance Issues Update* declares "the term 'no-fault' auto insurance is used loosely to denote any auto insurance program that allows policyholders to recover financial losses from their own insurance companies, regardless of fault. But, in its strictest form, no-fault applies only to states laws that provide for the payment of no-fault first party benefits and restrict the right to sue. Under current no-fault laws, motorists may sue for severe injuries and for pain and suffering only if the case meets certain conditions. These conditions, known as a threshold, relate to the severity of the injury. They may be expressed in verbal terms (a descriptive or verbal threshold) or in dollar amounts of medical bills, a monetary threshold. Some laws also include the days of disability incurred as a result of the accident."

Using this definition, the Insurance Information Institute and the NAIC report that 13 states and Puerto Rico had true no-fault insurance laws as of 1999. The 13 states are Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North

Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah.

The NAIC reports that Hawaii replaced its No-Fault insurance law with Act 275 of 1998. The only remnant of no-fault in Hawaii's system is the PIP component. Certain coverages that were once mandatory are now optional, including wage loss, death benefits, funeral benefits, collision and uninsured motorists.

The Insurance Institute says Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania have verbal thresholds. Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota and Utah use a monetary threshold. The Institute reports that three states have a "choice" no-fault law. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, motorists may reject the lawsuit threshold and retain the right to sue for any auto-related injury.

Key:

O - Optional

M - Mandatory

(a) Generally, this refers to minimum amount of medical expenses necessary before victim can sue for general damages (e.g. "pain and suffering"). In some states, a victim cannot recover unless economic loss exceeds a specific amount or an injury results in conditions that are cited in state law, (e.g., permanent disfigurement, disability, dismemberment, fractures, etc.).

(b) Motorists choose one of two optional limitations.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

Table 7.37
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	130
Alaska	Regulatory Commission of Alaska	5	GL	G	6	55
Arizona	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6	296.5
Arkansas**	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	100
California	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	G	6	891
Colorado	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	4	95
Connecticut	Department of Public Utility Control	5	GL	C	4	153
Delaware**	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	5	24
Florida	Public Service Commission	5	GS (a)	C	4	401
Georgia**	Public Service Commission	5	E	(b)	6	135
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	325
Indiana	Utility Regulatory Commission	5	G	G	4	70
Iowa	Utilities Board	3	GS	GS	6	75
Kansas	State Corporation Commission	3	GS	C	4	215
Kentucky	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	4	127
Louisiana**	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	6	108
Maine	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	64.5
Maryland**	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	5	135
Massachusetts	Department of Telecommunications	5	G	G	staggered	140
Michigan	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	139
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	3	G	G	4	97
New Hampshire**	Public Utilities Commission	3	GC	GC	6	70
New Jersey	Board of Public Utilities	3	GS	G	6	388
New Mexico	Public Regulation Commission	5	E	C	4	243
New York	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	6	620
North Carolina	Utilities Commission	7	GL	G	8	140(e)
North Dakota	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6	42
Ohio	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS (c)	G	5	353
Oklahoma	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6	454
Oregon	Public Utility Commission	3	GS	G	4	118
Pennsylvania	Public Utility Commission	5	GS	G	5	538
Rhode Island	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	11
South Carolina**	Public Service Commission	7	E	(b)	4	128
South Dakota	Public Utilities Commission	3	E	C	6	24
Tennessee	Tennessee Regulatory Authority	3	G, L, L	C	6	84
Texas	Public Utility Commission	3	GS	G	6	242
Utah	Public Service Commission (e)	3	GS	G	6	15
Vermont**	Public Service Board	3	GS	G	6	14
Virginia	State Corporation Commission	3	L	(b)	6	560
Washington	Utilities & Transportation Commission	3	GS	G	6	160
West Virginia	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	240
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: Survey by The Council of State Governments, January 2000, except as noted by * where data is from *The Book of the States 1998-99*; ** denotes information obtained from state web site.

Note: See Table 7.44, "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 — Appointed 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.

(e) Utah has 3 separate governmental agencies involved in the regulation of public utilities.

(f) Employee numbers are authorized positions and include employees of a separate public advocacy body.

Table 7.38
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	★	★	★ (j)	★ (j)	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★ (k)	★ (l)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
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: Survey by The Council of State Governments, January 2000.
Note: Full names of commissions are shown on Table 7.37, "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.

(k) The Commission regulates only the distribution rates of the electric distribution company and the generation charges of the provider of last resort.

(l) The Commission regulates only the distribution rates of the natural gas distribution company and the gas supply charges of the supplier of last resort.

Table 7.39
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	★	★	★	(hh)	★	...	★	★	...
Arizona	★	★	★	★	...
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	...	★	(r)
California	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	(a)	(b)	...	(c)	★	(d)
Colorado	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Connecticut*	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	(d,e)
Delaware	★	★	(o)	...	...
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	★	★	★(ii)	★(jj)	★	(kk)	...	...	★	...	(ll)	★	★(mm)
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, January 2000, except as noted by * where data is from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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, \$10. per year; Connecticut, \$50 for gifts per year, \$150 for food and drink per year; Michigan, \$44 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) The \$40. limit applies to all elected, state office holders.
- (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) A district court overturned provisions prohibiting 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 lobbyists 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' 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.
- (hh) Alaska law prohibits lobbyists from giving campaign contributions to candidates for the legislature other than to the candidate(s) that are campaigning to represent the district in which the lobbyist is registered to vote.
- (ii) An elected official is not considered a lobbyist when acting in his official capacity on matters pertaining to their office.
- (jj) A state official is not considered a lobbyist when acting within the scope of employment.
- (kk) An individual is not required to make expenditures to be considered a lobbyist.
- (ll) There is no law prohibiting the solicitation of contributions.
- (mm) Other prohibited activities: 1. Lobbyists may not seek to influence an official by communicating with the official's employer. 2. Lobbyists may not intentionally communicate to a public official any false information that is materially related to a matter within the responsibility of the official.

Table 7.40
LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

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	Other
Alabama	Ethics Comm.	Quarterly	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Public Offices Comm.	Monthly (b)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★ (c)
Arizona	Secretary of State	Annually	...	★	...	...	(mm)	★	...	...
Arkansas	Ethics Comm. (d)	Monthly and quarterly	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★ (c)
California	Political Reform Division, 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	Ethics Comm.	(n)	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Kentucky	Legislative Ethics Comm.	(o)	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Louisiana	Board of Ethics	Annually-registration Semi-annual reporting	★	★(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	Temporary State Comm. on Lobbying	Bi-monthly and semi-annually	★(nn)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
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	State Ethics Comm.	Quarterly	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island*	Secretary of State	(ee)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
South Carolina	Ethics Comm.	Apr.10, Oct. 10 and year end	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★ (ff)

See footnotes at end of table.

LOBBYING

LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING — Continued

			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
South Dakota	Secretary of State	After session	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Tennessee	Registry of Election Finance	Semi-annually	...	★(oo)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Texas	Ethics Comm.	Monthly and annually	★	★(gg)	★	★	★	★	...	...
Utah	Lieutenant Governor	(hh)	★	...	...	...	(pp)	★	...	...
Vermont	Secretary of State	March 25, July 25 and year end (ii)	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	(jj)
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	Secretary of State	Yearly	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	Office of Campaign Finance	Biennially	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2000, except as noted by * where data are from *The Book of the States, 1998-99*.

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 \$50 on an occasion or \$250 in a reporting period, expenditures for recognized groups of legislators, and expenditures for individual legislators for out-of-state speaking engagements.
- (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 \$575 provided to a public official must be disclosed.
- (t) Legislative transactions of \$900 or more are disclosed. Gifts in excess of \$44 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 lobbying on each reported bill, budget topic and administrative rule. Reports filed by lobbyist's employer.

(mm) Food and beverage expenditures for public officials are disclosed. Expenditures for persons who are not public officials are not disclosed.

(nn) New York's Lobbying Act of 2000 requires a description of the subject lobbied or expected to be lobbied, as well as listing the legislative bill number and the rule, regulation, and ratemaking number lobbied or expected to be lobbied.

(oo) Lobbyist only have to disclose campaign contributions exceeding \$100 made to benefit legislative and executive branch officials or candidates for state public office.

(pp) Lobbyist must break down their expenditures into three categories: travel expenditures; expenditures not exceeding \$50 per person; expenditures exceeding \$50 per person (lobbyist must report the name of the official benefited).

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,
child labor laws, and health care and
highway spending.*

For additional information on Chapter Eight contact
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



Table 8.1
MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 1996-97 AND 1998-99

State or other jurisdiction	1996-97 (est.)			1998-99		
	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 .....	...	42,089,312	...	...	42,970,027	...
Alabama	739,635	710,969	96.1	738,809	704,001	95.3
Alaska	127,754	111,256	87.1	132,905	112,809	84.9
Arizona	778,449	728,730	93.6	775,089	769,459	99.3
Arkansas	449,871	423,366	94.1	454,503	438,312	96.4
California .....	...	5,545,212	...	...	5,671,448	...
Colorado .....	...	624,546	...	...	648,378	...
Connecticut	528,000	499,410	94.6	545,200	522,580	95.9
Delaware	108,880	101,860	93.6	112,030	105,206	93.9
Florida	2,163,914	2,010,709	92.9	2,260,414	2,100,377	92.9
Georgia	1,321,239	1,223,575	92.6	1,401,291	1,306,137	93.2
Hawaii	186,290	173,584	93.2	187,543	174,373	93
Idaho .....	...	233,056	...	...	230,155	...
Illinois	1,902,376	1,769,060	93	1,969,415	1,835,104	93.2
Indiana	943,332	899,201	95.3	952,234	910,695	95.6
Iowa	497,869	474,486	95.3	94,898	471,655	95.3
Kansas	440,788	417,813	94.8	442,222	419,656	94.9
Kentucky	628,391	573,133	91.2	627,646	568,877	90.6
Louisiana	777,546	730,078	94.9	754,481	704,567	93.4
Maine	214,293	203,433	93.9	208,146	197,739	95
Maryland	813,672	759,970	93.4	839,374	786,575	93.7
Massachusetts	932,833	861,654	92.4	953,538	882,155	92.5
Michigan .....	...	1,531,341	...	...	1,560,757	...
Minnesota	838,197	784,102	93.5	857,770	801,333	93.4
Mississippi	495,296	469,601	94.8	496,762	472,086	95
Missouri .....	...	813,982	...	...	831,185	...
Montana	162,854	148,289	91.1	157,598	142,078	90.2
Nebraska	286,284	272,089	95	287,257	255,619	89
Nevada	277,039	254,572	91.9	293,721	273,700	93.2
New Hampshire	190,696	180,470	94.6	198,040	187,191	94.5
New Jersey	1,212,931	1,133,579	93.5	1,234,156	1,155,489	93.6
New Mexico	308,555	277,700	90	328,753	295,878	90
New York	2,790,753	2,528,660	90.6	2,836,253	2,570,037	90.6
North Carolina	1,169,855	1,110,558	94.9	1,208,386	1,146,519	94.9
North Dakota	118,830	114,116	96	118,011	111,989	94.9
Ohio	1,845,601	1,724,144	93.4	1,803,900	1,681,773	93.2
Oklahoma	612,000	574,400	93.9	627,550	599,210	95.5
Oregon	527,500	488,000	92.5	512,726	474,754	92.6
Pennsylvania	1,790,415	1,661,500	92.8	1,805,800	1,683,800	93.2
Rhode Island	152,088	140,482	92.4	153,004	141,923	92.8
South Carolina	644,019	622,995	96.7	651,321	623,763	95.8
South Dakota	134,064	127,563	95.2	132,739	126,388	95.2
Tennessee	885,473	828,271	93.5	894,013	836,215	93.5
Texas .....	...	3,506,844	...	...	3,661,146	...
Utah	474,386	448,864	94.6	472,978	447,532	94.6
Vermont	98,000	92,826	94.7	96,664	91,456	94.6
Virginia	1,083,232	1,018,658	94	1,100,921	1,037,205	94.2
Washington	972,198	910,949	93.7	998,940	936,007	93.7
West Virginia	300,710	281,290	93.5	294,229	275,994	93.8
Wisconsin	861,157	806,043	93.6	882,860	830,417	94.1
Wyoming	97,591	92,159	94.4	93,066	88,025	94.6
Dist. of Columbia	77,186	70,164	90.9	76,672	70,300	91.7

Source: Adapted from National Education Association, *Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 1999 and Estimates of School Statistics 2000*. © NEA, Washington, D.C. 2000. All rights reserved.

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.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 8.2
ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 1998-99

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total enrollment (a)</i>	<i>Estimated average daily attendance (a)</i>	<i>Classroom teachers (a)</i>	<i>Pupils per teacher based on enrollment</i>	<i>Pupils per teacher based on average daily attendance</i>
United States	46,286,051	42,970,027	2,792,406	16.6	15.4
Alabama	739,956	704,001	46,177	16.0	15.2
Alaska	135,373	112,809	7,696	17.6	14.7
Arizona	823,040	769,459	43,219	19.0	17.8
Arkansas	456,710	438,312	28,108	16.2	15.6
California	5,844,111	5,671,448	260,539	22.4	21.8
Colorado	699,135	648,378	38,089	18.4	17.0
Connecticut	545,663	522,880	39,209	13.9	13.3
Delaware	113,082	105,206	7,073	16.0	14.9
Florida	2,333,570	2,100,377	129,731	18.0	16.2
Georgia	1,401,291	1,306,137	88,654	15.8	14.7
Hawaii	187,395	174,373	11,019	17.0	15.8
Idaho	244,623	230,155	13,399	18.3	17.2
Illinois	2,011,530	1,835,104	122,122	16.5	15.0
Indiana	988,094	910,695	57,840	17.1	15.7
Iowa	502,570	471,655	33,415	15.0	14.1
Kansas	469,758	419,656	31,899	14.7	13.2
Kentucky	638,830	568,877	39,000	16.4	14.6
Louisiana	764,939	704,567	48,721	15.7	14.5
Maine	210,927	197,739	15,086	14.0	13.1
Maryland	841,671	786,575	49,249	17.1	16.0
Massachusetts	948,313	882,155	64,985	14.6	13.6
Michigan	1,696,475	1,560,757	91,233	18.6	17.1
Minnesota	856,421	801,333	54,035	15.8	14.8
Mississippi	502,379	472,086	29,939	16.8	15.8
Missouri	895,304	831,185	62,281	14.4	13.3
Montana	159,988	142,078	10,221	15.7	13.9
Nebraska	289,981	255,619	20,100	14.4	12.7
Nevada	311,063	273,700	16,653	18.7	16.4
New Hampshire	203,127	187,191	13,290	15.3	14.1
New Jersey	1,240,874	1,155,489	93,090	13.3	12.4
New Mexico	328,753	295,878	19,897	16.5	14.9
New York	2,838,554	2,570,037	201,168	14.1	12.8
North Carolina	1,245,608	1,146,519	78,627	15.8	14.6
North Dakota	114,597	111,989	7,955	14.4	14.1
Ohio	1,842,067	1,681,773	111,452	16.5	15.1
Oklahoma	628,510	599,210	40,559	15.5	14.8
Oregon	542,809	474,754	29,317	18.5	16.2
Pennsylvania	1,816,566	1,683,800	111,065	16.4	15.2
Rhode Island	153,710	141,923	11,859	13.0	12.0
South Carolina	654,993	623,763	42,202	15.5	14.8
South Dakota	131,764	126,388	9,070	14.5	13.9
Tennessee	903,319	836,215	53,593	16.9	15.6
Texas	3,971,267	3,661,146	261,275	15.2	14.0
Utah	477,061	447,532	21,585	22.1	20.7
Vermont	106,691	91,456	8,084	13.2	11.3
Virginia	1,124,022	1,037,205	79,803	14.1	13.0
Washington	999,616	936,007	49,500	20.2	18.9
West Virginia	296,562	275,994	20,623	14.4	13.4
Wisconsin	879,535	830,417	56,592	15.5	14.7
Wyoming	94,420	88,025	6,646	14.2	13.2
Dist. of Columbia	79,434	70,300	5,462	14.5	12.9

Source: Adapted from National Education Association, *Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 1999 and Estimates of School Statistics 2000*. © NEA, Washington, D.C. 2000. All rights reserved.

Key:

(a) Estimated.

Table 8.3

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: 1959-60 TO 1998-99

State or other jurisdiction	Average annual salary for: (in unadjusted dollars)							
	1959-60	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1998-99
Alabama	\$4,002	\$6,954	\$13,338	\$26,200	\$32,597	\$32,459	\$33,744	\$35,820
Alaska	6,859	10,993	27,697	43,161	48,929	50,516	52,033	46,845
Arizona	5,590	8,975	16,180	33,529	41,325	42,870	44,157	35,025
Arkansas	3,295	6,445	12,704	23,296	29,677	30,607	31,526	32,350
California	6,600	9,980	18,626	39,309	42,538	44,027	45,349	45,400
Colorado	4,997	7,900	16,840	31,832	35,712	36,353	37,445	38,025
Connecticut	6,008	9,400	16,989	41,888	53,020	51,951	52,067	51,584
Delaware	5,800	9,300	16,845	34,620	40,668	42,177	43,085	43,164
Florida	5,080	8,600	14,875	30,275	33,617	34,411	34,983	35,916
Georgia	3,904	7,372	14,547	29,541	34,507	35,786	37,933	39,675
Hawaii	5,390	9,829	20,436	32,956	37,319	37,057	36,986	40,377
Idaho	4,216	7,257	14,110	24,758	31,063	32,285	33,277	34,063
Illinois	5,814	9,950	18,271	33,912	42,448	42,411	44,235	45,569
Indiana	5,542	9,574	16,256	31,905	37,569	38,832	39,998	41,163
Iowa	4,030	8,200	15,776	27,619	32,622	33,529	34,480	34,927
Kansas	4,450	7,811	14,513	30,154	36,709	37,626	38,379	37,405
Kentucky	3,327	7,624	15,350	27,482	34,232	33,115	34,109	35,526
Louisiana	4,978	7,220	14,020	25,036	27,629	28,167	29,013	32,510
Maine	3,694	8,059	13,743	27,831	33,182	33,994	35,015	34,906
Maryland	5,557	9,885	18,308	37,520	42,300	42,958	42,988	42,526
Massachusetts	5,545	9,175	18,900	40,175	48,543	52,663	54,244	45,075
Michigan	5,654	10,125	20,682	37,286	48,507	50,764	52,288	48,207
Minnesota	5,275	9,957	16,654	33,340	38,615	37,680	38,811	39,458
Mississippi	3,314	6,012	12,274	25,079	27,870	28,712	28,648	29,530
Missouri	4,536	8,091	14,543	28,166	32,466	33,870	34,887	34,746
Montana	4,425	8,100	15,080	29,526	30,052	30,908	31,836	31,356
Nebraska	3,876	7,855	14,236	27,024	32,803	34,023	35,045	32,880
Nevada	5,693	9,689	17,290	31,970	36,553	37,879	39,179	38,883
New Hampshire	4,455	8,018	13,508	29,798	39,564	42,188	43,455	37,405
New Jersey	5,871	9,500	18,851	37,485	49,196	50,435	51,949	51,193
New Mexico	5,382	8,125	15,406	25,790	28,866	29,389	30,271	32,398
New York	6,537	10,200	20,400	40,000	48,300	48,754	50,218	49,437
North Carolina	4,178	7,744	14,445	28,952	32,360	31,622	32,571	36,098
North Dakota	3,695	6,900	13,684	23,788	26,515	27,153	27,905	28,976
Ohio	5,124	8,594	16,100	32,467	37,867	39,038	40,087	40,566
Oklahoma	4,659	7,139	13,500	23,944	28,928	30,584	31,000	31,149
Oregon	5,535	9,200	16,996	32,100	40,100	40,980	42,210	42,883
Pennsylvania	5,308	9,000	17,060	34,110	45,422	47,087	48,500	48,457
Rhode Island	5,499	8,900	18,425	36,704	41,464	42,900	44,188	45,650
South Carolina	3,450	7,000	13,670	28,453	31,512	33,155	34,219	34,506
South Dakota	3,725	6,700	13,010	22,120	25,726	27,354	27,767	28,552
Tennessee	3,929	7,290	14,193	27,949	32,452	34,412	35,093	36,500
Texas	4,708	7,503	14,729	28,549	31,444	33,861	35,217	35,041
Utah	5,096	8,049	17,403	24,591	29,672	31,780	33,000	32,950
Vermont	4,466	8,225	13,300	29,012	36,681	37,054	38,167	36,800
Virginia	4,312	8,200	14,655	31,656	34,587	35,535	36,602	37,475
Washington	5,643	9,500	19,735	31,828	37,752	39,594	39,591	38,692
West Virginia	3,952	7,850	14,395	23,842	33,051	33,296	34,360	34,244
Wisconsin	4,870	9,150	16,335	32,445	37,534	39,212	40,389	40,657
Wyoming	4,937	8,532	16,830	29,047	32,300	32,493	32,626	33,500
Dist. of Columbia	6,280	11,075	23,027	32,638	42,088	39,663	40,854	47,150

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Statistics of State School Systems; National Education Association, *Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 1999 and Estimates of School Statistics 2000*. © NEA, Washington, D.C. 2000. All rights reserved

Note: Instructional staff includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, librarians and other related instructional staff. Information for the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 can be located in *The Book of the States*, Volume 32, 1998-99.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 8.4
STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

State or other jurisdiction	All courses	Years of instruction in . . .							Last known revision or effective date
		English/ language arts	Social studies	Mathe- matics	Science	Physical education/ health	Electives	Other courses	
Alabama (a)	24	4	4	4	4	1.5	5.5	.5 fine arts, .5 computer applications	1995
Alaska (b)	21	4	3	2	2	1	9	...	1997
Arizona (c)	20	4	2.5	2	2	...	8	.5 free enterprise, 1 fine arts or vocational education	1996
Arkansas (d)									
College prep diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	4	2 foreign language	2002
Technical diploma	21	4	2	3	3	1	...	6 vocational courses	2002
California (e)	13	3	3	2	2	2	As prescribed locally	1 (includes foreign language, or visual performing arts)	1990
Colorado (f) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1998
Connecticut (g)	20	4	3	3	2	1	6	1 arts or vocational education	1996
Delaware (h)									
Standard diploma	20	4	3	2	2	1.5	6.5	1 computer literacy	1999
Standard diploma	22	4	3	3	3	1.5	...	1 computer literacy, 3 Career Pathway, 3.5 additional academic coursework	2000
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	2001
Florida (i)	24	4	2.5	3	3	1	9	.5 economics, 1 practical arts career education or exploratory career education (f)	1997
Georgia (j)									
Vocational diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	2	1 computer technology, 4 vocational diploma units	1997
College prep. diploma	21	4	3	3	3	1	4	2 foreign language, 1 fine arts, vocational education, computer technology or junior ROTC	
Hawaii (k)									
Standard diploma	22	4	4	3	3	2	6	...	1997
Recognition Diploma	24	4	4	3	3	2	6	2 foreign language, performing/fine arts or vocational education	1997
Idaho (l)	21	4	2.5	2	2	1.5	6	.5 reading, .5 speech or debate, 2 humanities	2001
Illinois (m)	16	3	2	2	1	4.5	2.25	1 music, art, foreign language or vocational education, .25 consumer education	1995
Indiana (n)	19.5	4	2	2	2	1.5	8	...	1995
Iowa (o) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1998
Kansas (p)	21	4	3	2	2	1	9	...	
Kentucky (q)	22	4	3	3	3	1	7	1 visual and performing arts	1997
Louisiana (r)									
Standard diploma	23	4	3	3	3	2	8	...	1998
Regents diploma	24	4	4	4	3	2	4	3 foreign language, 1 fine arts	1998
Maine (s)	16	4	2	2	2	1.5	3.5	1 fine arts	1992
Maryland (t)	21	4	3	3	3	1	3	1 fine arts, 2 foreign language or advanced technology	1997
Massachusetts (u) .....	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	local boards determine remaining requirements	1994
Michigan (v) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 civics	1997
Minnesota (w) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000
Mississippi (x)	20	4	3	3	2	0.5	6	1 arts, .5 computer education	1998
.....	20	4	3	3	3	0.5	4.5	1 arts, .5 computer education, .5 keyboarding	2002
Missouri (y)	22	3	2	2	2	1	10	1 fine arts, 1 practical arts	1993
Montana (z)	20	4	2	2	2	1	7	1 fine arts, 1 practical/vocational arts	1993
Nebraska (aa)	200 high school credit hours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1996
Nevada (bb)	22.5	4	2	2	2	2.5	8.5	1 arts/humanities, .5 computer literacy	1997
New Hampshire (cc) ...	19.75	4	2	2	2	1.25	7	.5 arts, .5 computer education, .5 business/economics	1993
New Jersey (dd)	22	4	3	3	2	4	4.5	1 fine, practical or performing arts; .5 consumer education	1996

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	All courses	Years of instruction in . . .							Last known revision or effective date
		English/ language arts	Social studies	Mathematics	Science	Physical education/ health	Electives	Other courses	
New Mexico (ee)	23	4	3	3	2	1	9	1 communication skills	1997
New York (ff)									
Local diploma	18.5	4	4	2	2	2.5	5	1	1996
Regents diploma	18.5	4	4	2	2	2.5	5	1 art and/or music, 3 second language	2000
North Carolina (gg) ...	20	4	3	3	3	1	6	...	1993
North Dakota (hh)	17	4	3	2	2	1	5	...	1994
Ohio (ii)	18	3	2	2	1	1	9	...	1998
	21	4	3	3	2	1	8	...	2001
	21	4	3	3	3	1	7	...	2003
Oklahoma (jj)	20	4	2	2	2	...	8	1 visual arts, 1 general music	1996
	21	4	2	3	2	...	8	1 visual arts, 1 general music	2000
Oregon (kk)	22	3	3	2	2	2	9	1 applied arts, fine arts or foreign language	1997
Pennsylvania (ll)	21	4	3	3	3	1	5	2 arts/humanities or computer science	1993
Rhode Island (mm)									
Standard diploma	16	4	2	2	2	...	6	...	1989
College preparatory ..	18	4	2	3	2	...	4	2 foreign language, .5 computer literacy, .5 arts	...
South Carolina (nn) ...									
Tech prep	20	4	3	3	2	1	7	...	2000
Tech prep	24	4	3	4	3	1	7	1 computer science, 1 vocational unit	2001
College prep	24	4	3	4	3	1	7	1 computer science, 1 foreign language	2001
South Dakota (oo)	20	4	3	2	2	...	8	.5 computer studies, .5 fine arts	1996
Tennessee (pp)									
Technical preparatory	20	4	3	3	3	1	2	4 units in particular technical area	1994
University preparatory	20	4	3	3	3	1	3	2 foreign language, 1 fine arts	1994
Texas (qq)	22	4	2.5	3	2	2	5.5	1 world history/geography or approved science, .5 economics, .5 speech, 1 technology application	1997
Utah (rr)	24	3	3	2	2	2	9.5	1.5 arts, 1 applied technical education	1997
Vermont (ss)	14.5	4	3	2	2	...	1.5	1 arts, 1 additional unit in science or math	1997
Virginia (tt)									
Standard diploma	22	4	3	3	3	2	6	1 fine or practical arts	1998
Advanced studies	24	4	4	4	4	2	2	3 foreign language, 1 fine or practical arts	1998
Washington (uu)	19	3	2.5	2	2	2	5.5	1 occupational education, 1 fine/visual or performing arts	1998
West Virginia (vv)	21	4	3	2	2	2	7	1 foreign language, performing arts or fine arts	...
	24	4	4	4	4	2	2	3 foreign language, 1 fine or practical arts	1999
Wisconsin (ww)	21.5	4	3	2	2	2	8	...	1995
Wyoming (xx)	13 (xx)	4	3	3	3	...	(xx)	...	1997
Dist. of Columbia (yy)	23.5	4	3.5	3	3	1.5	3.5	2 foreign language, 1 social values/life skills, 1 career/vocational, 5 art, .5 music	1996

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS — Continued

Source: Education Commission of the States, *Clearinghouse Notes*, November 1998., www.ecs.org

Key:

... — No requirement.

(a) In Alabama, passing graduation exams in reading, language, math, science, and social studies is required. Math requirement include algebra I and geometry. Science includes 1 biology and 1 physical science. Physical education requirement consists of 1 in PE and .5 in health. Demonstration of computer literacy through related coursework is required.

(b) In Alaska, students must pass a competency exam in reading, writing and math. Electives are established by the local board of education.

(c) In Arizona, The state board of education adopts competency tests in reading, writing and math. Language arts requirement must include .5 of speech/debate. Social studies requirement consists of 1 world history/geography and 1.5 in U.S./Arizona history and constitutions.

(d) In Arkansas, basic competencies are tested in grades 4, 8, and 11 or 12 in science, math, English, history and social studies. Science includes 1 life science and one physical science. Physical education consists of .5 in PE and .5 in health and safety. Arkansas also issues a college preparatory and technical diploma beyond the basic diploma. The college prep diploma maintains the total units required but defines courses which must be taken in social studies, math and science. The technical diploma also defines courses which must be completed in social studies, math and science; eliminates electives; and adds 6 units in sequential and related vocational credits to the other category. Legislation in 1997 eliminates the three diploma types and creates a common core curriculum for all students beginning with the graduating class of 2002. Requirements remain the same as the current basic diploma. Math requirement then includes 1 in algebra or equivalent and 1 in geometry or equivalent. Science requirement then includes 1 in biology or equivalent and 1 in physical science.

(e) In California, electives are left to the discretion of the local board of education. Social studies consists of 1 U.S. history and geography; 1 world history, culture and geography; .5 American government and .5 in economics. Science includes biological and physical sciences.

(f) In Colorado, legislation in 1998 implemented a statewide assessment program as part of the indicators for state accreditation. Beginning with the spring semester of 2001, the program requires all 10th graders to take an assessment in reading, writing and math. Beginning with the spring semester of 2003, 12th graders scoring below proficient on the 10th grade assessment will retake the assessment. Results of the retake exam will be included as accreditation indicators. Colorado is a local control state where the curriculum and other graduation requirements are left to the discretion of the individual local districts.

(g) In Connecticut, 50 hours of community service may be used for .5 credits towards graduation requirements.

(h) In Delaware, the student testing program assesses performance of 10th graders in reading, writing and math. In June of 2000, only those students passing exams will be eligible for a diploma. Requirements for the graduating class of 2000 increases the total to 22, increases both math and science to 3 units, eliminates electives and changes the other requirement to 7.5 to consist of 3 in career pathways (academic, visual and performing arts, foreign language or vocational education program), 1 in computer literacy and 3.5 in additional academic, visual and performing arts, foreign languages and/or vocational technical education program units. The graduating classes of 2001 and beyond retain these same requirements except that 1 unit of visual and performing arts will be required as part of the 7.5 other course requirement.

(i) In Florida, all 11th grade students must pass competency tests. Social studies requirement consists of 1 American history, 1 world history and .5 in American government. Two of the science units must be in laboratory sciences. Physical education consists of .5 in PE and .5 in life management skills. Beginning in the 1997-98 school year, 1 math credit must be in algebra I or higher. School boards may award .5 credits for 75 hours of community service. Students must achieve a 2.0 GPA to graduate.

(j) In Georgia, all 11th grade students must pass a curriculum based assessment exam prior to graduation. Georgia issues a college preparatory or vocational diploma. The math requirement includes 1 algebra unit. The vocational diploma other requirement consists of 4 vocational diploma units and 1 in computer technology. For the college preparatory diploma the other requirement consists of 2 in foreign language and 1 in computer technology and/or fine arts and/or vocational education and/or junior ROTC and/or foreign language.

(k) In Hawaii, the state test of essential competencies (HSTEC) is administered to 10th grade students. Passing is required to graduate. Physical education requirement consists of 1 in PE, .5 in health and .5 in guidance. For a diploma with a board of education recognition endorsement, students must add 2 units in foreign language, performing/fine arts or vocational education (total 24 units) and maintain a 3.0 GPA.

(l) In Idaho, to qualify for graduation the state board of education requires either a C average in core subjects, demonstrated competency on statewide achievement test and direct writing assessment in the 11th grade or validation of student achievement through an approved, locally developed, core competency plan. Science requirement includes 1 in laboratory science. Physical education requirement consists of 1 in PE and .5 in health. The social studies requirement includes 1 U.S. history and 1 in American government. Effective July 1, 2000, the requirement is increased to 2.5 adding .5 in economics.

(m) In Illinois, passing end of course exam in American history and government is required to graduate. Social studies requirement includes 1 in U.S. history and .5 in American government. Science requirement may include 1 unit in computer technology. Physical education requirement consists of 4 in PE and .5 in health. Students may test out of consumer education requirement.

(n) In Indiana, obtaining the educational proficiency standard through the Indiana statewide testing for educational progress program is required for graduation. Statute requires state board to determine grade level for the test, but it must be given higher than 9th grade. Students must successfully complete a course concerning the constitutions of the U.S. and Indiana to graduate. Social studies requirement includes 1 in U.S. history and .5 in U.S. government. Physical education requirement is 1 in PE and .5 in health and safety.

(o) In Iowa, legislation in 1998 requires the establishment of a set of core academic indicators in reading, math, and science for grade 11. Graduation requirements are determined on a local level guided by an established minimum education program which must be offered in public schools. Requirements include 1 unit of U.S. history and .5 in American government. All students must participate in physical education each semester unless they are specifically excused.

(p) In Kansas, passing a course in Kansas history and government between the 7th and 12th grade is required for graduation. The language arts requirement includes 3 English units. The social studies requirement includes 1 American history and .5 in American government. The physical education requirement may include .5 units in health.

(q) In Kentucky, an assessment exam is given in reading, math, science, social studies, and writing during 11th grade. A writing portfolio is required in 12th grade. Passing is not tied to graduation. Social studies units incorporate U.S. history, economics, government, world geography and world civilization. Math requirements include algebra I and geometry. Physical education requirement consists of .5 in PE and .5 in health.

(r) In Louisiana, passing state graduation test is required. Social studies requirement consists of 1 in American history, 1 in world history/geography/civilization, .5 in civics and .5 in free enterprise. Math requirement includes algebra. Science requirement includes biology. Physical education requirement is 1.5 in PE and .5 in health. Louisiana honors curriculum (to receive a Regent's diploma) increases the total unit requirement to 24. Social studies and math are increased to 4, electives are reduced to 4 and the other requirement is increased to 3 which consists of 2 in foreign language and 1 in fine arts.

(s) In Maine, students must pass computer proficiency standards. Social studies requirement includes 1 in American history and government. Science requirement includes 1 year of laboratory study. Physical education requirement consists of 1 in PE and .5 in health.

(t) In Maryland, passage of English, math and government exams is required for graduation. Biology may be included at the discretion of the local district. Completion of a state approved career and technology program may substitute for the advanced technology units. Additionally, 75 clock hours of student community service is required for graduation.

(u) In Massachusetts, competency determination in math, science and technology, history and social studies, foreign languages, and English, at the 10th grade level based on comprehensive diagnostic assessment is required for graduation. Social studies unit requirement is in American history. Local boards determine all remaining requirements.

(v) In Michigan, state assessment tests are administered in communications skills, math, science and social studies. Students passing tests receive a state endorsement on their diplomas. Local boards may issue diploma for completion of their established requirements regardless of whether the student receives the state endorsement. All remaining requirements are established by the local board. The state board establishes academic curriculum content standards model setting forth desired learning objectives in math, science, reading, history, geography, economics, American governance and writing.

(w) In Minnesota, students must pass a state test, or approved alternative test, in writing composition, reading and math. Testing usually begins in the 10th grade depending on the district. A "profile of learning" requirement has been enacted which requires students to complete 24 of 48 standards in broad academic areas prior to graduation.

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS — Continued

(x) In Mississippi, students must demonstrate minimum performance standards in reading, writing and math on state examination. Social studies requirement consists of 1 in U.S. history, 1 in world history, .5 in U.S. government and .5 in Mississippi studies. PE requirement is in health. For the graduating class of 2002, electives are reduced to 4.5 units, science is increased to 3 units and other is increased to 2 units with the addition of a .5 unit of keyboarding.

(y) In Missouri, students must pass an end of course exam in the principles of the constitutions of the U.S. and Missouri prior to graduation. Social studies requirement includes .5 in U.S. and state government.

(z) In Montana, PE requirement is in health.

(aa) In Nebraska, all students are required to complete a minimum of 200 high school credit hours prior to graduation. A minimum of 80 percent of these hours must be completed in core curriculum subjects. Local boards determine requirements.

(bb) In Nevada, students must pass the Nevada high school proficiency examinations in reading, math and writing for graduation. Social studies requirements consist of 1 in American history and 1 in American government. Physical education requirement is 2 in PE and .5 in health. Computer literacy may be waived by demonstration of competency.

(cc) In New Hampshire, social studies requirement includes 1 U.S. and New Hampshire history and government. Science requirement is 1 physical science and 1 biological science. Physical education requirement is 1 PE and .25 health. Computer education requirement may be met through examination or course prior to high school.

(dd) In New Jersey, passing statewide proficiency examination in the 11th grade in reading, writing, and math is required for graduation. Social studies requirement consists of 2 U.S. history and 1 world history/cultures. Science requirement must be fulfilled with natural or physical sciences.

(ee) In New Mexico, students must pass a state competency exam in order to receive a diploma. If exam is not passed, student receives a certificate of completion upon exit at the completion of 12th grade. Social studies requirement consists of government and economics, world and U.S. history and geography. Science requirement includes 1 lab component.

(ff) In New York, passage of comprehensive exams in English, math, U.S. history and government, science and global studies is required for graduation. Within an established range, local districts may determine passing scores. New York issues either a local or Regent's diploma. Requirements for a Regent's diploma include more stringent course difficulty sequencing and additional exams. A minimum sequence of three units in a second language is required for the Regent's diploma. Physical education requirement includes .5 of health. Only the health unit may be counted towards total graduation credit.

(gg) In North Carolina, state competency examination is required for graduation. Social studies requirement consists of 1 in government and economics, 1 in U.S. history and 1 in world studies. Math requirement includes 1 in algebra I. Science requirement includes 1 in biology and 1 in physical science.

(hh) In North Dakota, Social Studies requirement includes 1 in world history and 1 in U.S. history, both with strong geography components. The math requirement may include business math. The state department of public instruction sets the state minimum of 17 total units. State recommends that school districts establish their requirements at a minimum of 20 units.

(ii) In Ohio, passage of exams for proficiency in reading, writing, math, science and citizenship are required for graduation. Social studies requirement includes .5 in U.S. history and .5 in U.S. government. Physical education requirement consists of .5 in PE and .5 in health. A graduation requirement exists to complete 3 units in a subject other than English and are considered a minor.

(jj) In Oklahoma, competency tests are administered in math, science, English, history, geography and culture, and the arts during the 11th grade. However, they are not tied to graduation requirements. Social studies requirement includes U.S. and Oklahoma history. For the graduating class of 2000 total units increase to 21 by increasing math to 3.

(kk) In Oregon, certificates of initial mastery are issued to sophomores for demonstrated proficiency in core subject areas. Certificates of initial mastery are not required to graduate. A statewide assessment is given to 10th graders in math, English, science and history. Physical education requirement consists of 1 in PE and 1 in health.

(ll) In Pennsylvania, students must achieve 52 state academic performance standards and locally developed student learning outcomes. Students must also complete a project in one or more areas of concentrated studies. Pennsylvania is phasing out the required units in individual subject system. Graduation requirements are now based on the local districts' submission of a strategic plan, fulfillment of the state performance standards and local student learning outcomes.

(mm) In Rhode Island, students are required to take educational assessment examinations in reading, writing, and math during 10th grade. The social studies requirement includes 1 in U.S. history and government.

(nn) In South Carolina, passage of an exit examination in reading, writing, and math is required for graduation. Students are allowed four opportunities to pass the examination. South Carolina uses a technical preparation track and a college preparation track to fulfill course requirements. Technical track students who will graduate in the year 2000 must use electives to complete a career major which consists of four sequential units in an occupational program. Social studies requirement includes 1 in U.S. history, .5 in U.S. government and .5 in Economics. Physical education requirement may be met with junior ROTC.

(oo) In South Dakota, Language Arts requirement includes 1.5 in writing, 1 in literature (of which .5 is American literature) and .5 in speech. The social studies requirement includes .5 in U.S. history, .5 in U.S. government, and .5 in geography. Science requirement is in laboratory sciences. Students may complete the computer studies requirement through demonstrated mastery of basic course content.

(pp) In Tennessee, passage of the Tennessee comprehensive assessment program tests are required to obtain a full diploma. Certificates of attendance or unsatisfactory performance are issued to students not passing the examination. Math requirement includes algebra. Science includes biology. Tennessee issues a university preparation or a technical preparation diploma.

(qq) In Texas, students must pass the secondary exit level assessment instruments in English and math or pass the end of course instruments in algebra I and English II and either biology I or U.S. history. Social studies requirement consists of 1 in world history or world geography, 1 in U.S. history and .5 in U.S. government. Math requirement must include algebra I. Science requirement must include 1 from biology I, chemistry I or physics I. Physical education requirement consists of 1.5 in PE and .5 in health.

(rr) In Utah, assessment of student mastery of required core subjects occurs at the completion of 8th, 10th and 12th grade. Implementation is the responsibility of local districts. The state does not require passage to graduate. Required elective areas are divided into college entry or applied technology clusters.

(ss) In Vermont, statewide academic examinations are administered in math, science, English and social studies in order to qualify for a "governor's diploma." Social studies requirement includes 1 U.S. history and 1 world history. Science requirement consists of 1 physical and 1 natural science.

(tt) In Virginia, students must pass all components of the literacy passport test in order to graduate. End of course standards of learning tests for certain courses are also required. The science requirement for both the standard and advanced studies diploma is in laboratory courses.

(uu) In Washington, assessment tests are given to 11th graders to assess strengths and weaknesses. Beginning with the 2000-2001 school year, passing assessment examinations result in issuance of a certificate of mastery which is required for graduation. Social studies requirement consists of 1 U.S. history and government, .5 Washington state history and government and 1 world history. Science requires 1 laboratory course.

(vv) In West Virginia, students in grades 9-11 take the Stanford Achievement Test to assess basic skills. Physical education requirement consists of 1 in PE and 1 in health. For the freshman class entering in fall of 1999, total units increase to 24. Math (to include algebra and 1 higher math) is increased to 3. Science (to include coordinated and thematic science and 1 higher science) is increased to 3. Electives are reduced to 4. Students must also graduate with "work base learning" requirements which are determined by local boards.

(ww) In Wyoming, legislation in 1997 requires the state board of education to establish, through testing or other means, a requirement for each student to demonstrate mastery of the common core of knowledge and skills in order to earn a high school diploma. The means and process to establish this requirement have not been implemented. Social studies requirement includes history and American government. Electives are determined by the local school board. Thirteen units are required plus the elective units as determined by the school board in order to obtain the total units.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Table 8.5
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND BRANCHES,
BY TYPE, CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1996-97

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-Year institutions						Private 4-Year institutions			
	Total	Research	Doctoral	Master	Baccalaureate	Other 4-Year	Research	Doctoral	Master	Baccalaureate
United States	4,009	85	66	278	113	72	40	49	291	659
Alabama	82	2	2	13	1	0	0	0	4	10
Alaska	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arizona	67	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	8
Arkansas	47	1	0	6	2	1	0	0	1	8
California	383	9	1	19	0	3	3	9	33	33
Colorado	69	2	3	2	5	2	0	1	3	8
Connecticut	42	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	7	6
Delaware	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Florida	134	3	3	3	0	1	1	2	11	24
Georgia	102	2	1	12	1	3	1	2	2	21
Hawaii	20	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
Idaho	14	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Illinois	173	3	2	7	0	0	2	3	15	30
Indiana	96	2	3	7	2	0	1	0	6	22
Iowa	64	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	27
Kansas	58	2	1	4	1	2	0	0	5	13
Kentucky	65	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	4	16
Louisiana	77	1	3	9	0	1	1	0	3	3
Maine	34	0	1	1	5	1	0	1	1	7
Maryland	56	1	1	9	1	1	1	0	4	6
Massachusetts	124	1	1	8	2	3	6	3	12	26
Michigan	110	3	2	10	0	0	0	2	6	21
Minnesota	116	1	0	6	4	1	0	1	4	15
Mississippi	44	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	2	5
Missouri	109	1	3	6	2	2	2	0	9	19
Montana	29	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Nebraska	37	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	2	9
Nevada	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	29	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	5
New Jersey	58	1	2	7	3	1	1	2	5	6
New Mexico	44	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	6
New York	310	3	3	19	8	9	8	9	29	46
North Carolina	121	2	1	9	3	1	1	1	7	28
North Dakota	23	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1
Ohio	178	4	6	1	11	2	1	1	11	32
Oklahoma	45	2	0	6	4	2	0	1	4	4
Oregon	51	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	4	10
Pennsylvania	249	3	2	16	21	3	3	3	19	44
Rhode Island	12	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
South Carolina	60	2	0	6	3	1	0	0	2	17
South Dakota	27	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	8
Tennessee	83	1	3	5	0	2	1	0	5	25
Texas	187	4	6	22	2	6	1	3	14	20
Utah	21	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	1
Vermont	25	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	10
Virginia	92	3	3	6	3	0	0	0	13	20
Washington	72	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	11	3
West Virginia	37	1	0	1	9	2	0	0	3	6
Wisconsin	66	2	0	11	0	0	0	1	5	15
Wyoming	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Service Schools	12	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	17	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	3	1
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	66	0	1	1	5	4	0	0	6	19

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics, 1996-97" survey. (This table was prepared December 1998.)

Note:—New institutions which do not have sufficient data to report by detailed level are included under other 4-year or depending on level reported by institution.

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND BRANCHES,
BY TYPE, CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1996-97 - Continued**

Note:—Research institutions are committed to graduate education through the doctorate, give high priority to research and receive more than \$15.5 million in federal research funds annually.

Doctoral institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and are committed to education through the doctorate. They award at least 40 doctoral degrees annually in 5 or more disciplines.

Master's institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and are committed to education through the master's degree. They award at least 20 master's degrees per year.

Baccalaureate institutions primarily emphasize undergraduate education.

Other specialized 4-year institutions awarding degrees primarily in single fields of study, such as medicine, business, fine arts, theology and engineering. Also, includes some institutions which have 4-year programs, but have not reported sufficient data to identify program category.

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: 1996-97

State or other jurisdiction	Public institutions						Private institutions					
	All institutions	Total	4-year institutions			2-year	4-year institutions			Other	4-year	2-year
			Total	University	4-year		Total	Total	University			
United States	\$50,829	\$50,303	\$52,718	\$57,047	\$49,836	\$44,584	\$52,112	\$52,443	\$67,457	\$45,938	\$32,628	
Alabama	42,006	42,843	44,785	48,913	42,219	37,708	37,530	37,701	...	37,701	25,023	
Alaska	50,091	50,725	50,657	50,914	50,494	59,281	38,307	38,307	...	38,307	...	
Arizona	52,605	52,681	54,206	57,275	45,889	49,601	50,636	50,636	...	50,636	...	
Arkansas	39,488	39,915	42,800	48,836	40,820	31,780	37,269	38,059	...	38,059	16,681	
California	59,870	59,543	63,276	75,604	60,987	54,529	61,172	61,394	75,175	54,043	36,992	
Colorado	50,095	49,784	52,336	58,381	47,221	37,225	52,270	52,270	55,228	48,623	...	
Connecticut	61,592	61,598	64,695	70,883	58,855	52,640	61,584	62,293	79,548	55,058	35,069	
Delaware	56,948	57,203	59,872	62,295	46,688	43,846	54,483	54,483	...	54,483	...	
Florida	47,598	47,576	52,100	57,386	49,010	41,436	47,685	47,718	59,180	43,449	26,720	
Georgia	47,193	47,721	49,929	55,990	48,444	37,663	45,767	46,227	69,677	39,794	30,492	
Hawaii	52,175	52,488	57,364	58,846	48,142	44,264	48,572	48,572	...	48,572	...	
Idaho	44,016	44,179	45,201	49,095	43,360	37,295	43,460	40,100	...	40,100	44,970	
Illinois	52,548	50,970	51,532	55,988	47,655	50,034	55,292	55,746	72,650	44,627	28,830	
Indiana	48,588	48,299	50,719	53,481	45,021	34,590	49,193	49,429	71,279	43,084	30,265	
Iowa	47,191	51,033	57,503	60,581	49,273	36,710	40,880	40,897	51,200	39,593	29,025	
Kansas	41,655	43,272	47,067	49,907	40,890	35,437	31,478	31,768	...	31,768	25,910	
Kentucky	43,410	45,097	47,773	54,298	43,871	35,627	37,369	37,369	...	37,369	...	
Louisiana	44,884	43,530	44,635	52,901	42,521	34,416	51,281	51,340	58,881	38,830	48,630	
Maine	45,199	43,882	45,874	49,583	43,866	35,831	48,616	49,255	...	49,255	28,944	
Maryland	50,802	49,781	52,144	59,221	48,566	45,594	54,379	54,441	71,669	45,791	25,000	
Massachusetts	58,697	51,427	55,611	64,374	52,029	41,536	62,790	63,061	71,789	53,799	35,212	
Michigan	54,248	56,393	56,869	63,355	51,451	54,698	43,242	43,459	47,513	42,919	20,074	
Minnesota	48,877	50,390	53,763	64,476	48,163	45,176	45,347	45,591	...	45,591	36,638	
Mississippi	39,644	40,232	43,302	45,240	42,010	36,257	34,896	35,749	...	35,749	23,554	
Missouri	47,063	47,579	49,568	58,603	47,753	40,596	46,023	46,424	62,112	37,842	29,963	
Montana	40,589	41,731	43,338	45,089	39,402	31,758	33,714	34,360	...	34,360	26,100	
Nebraska	44,701	46,030	49,374	56,249	44,649	34,332	40,574	40,574	47,592	36,828	...	
Nevada	51,599	52,050	55,194	58,997	52,647	44,829	37,946	37,946	...	37,946	...	
New Hampshire	49,425	47,339	50,127	51,630	47,545	36,029	52,143	52,991	...	52,991	27,236	
New Jersey	61,538	61,419	64,359	71,997	61,765	54,694	61,850	61,989	75,071	51,694	25,845	
New Mexico	43,322	43,552	47,244	49,782	40,250	32,627	38,532	38,532	...	38,532	...	
New York	56,996	55,913	58,051	62,459	57,349	52,120	58,092	58,546	69,356	51,389	29,503	
North Carolina	47,462	49,096	51,803	62,388	47,500	32,153	43,687	43,978	61,504	37,234	31,300	
North Dakota	36,366	37,103	38,347	39,434	36,099	32,190	31,158	32,623	...	32,623	23,785	
Ohio	50,240	51,914	54,747	56,462	48,586	42,722	46,526	46,769	67,470	44,502	29,678	
Oklahoma	41,961	42,514	44,841	50,253	40,482	35,991	39,830	40,329	50,222	35,806	25,654	
Oregon	44,506	44,212	45,121	47,702	42,250	43,161	45,546	45,546	...	45,546	...	
Pennsylvania	55,132	56,029	57,330	62,407	54,469	48,938	54,040	54,457	73,122	48,846	31,440	
Rhode Island	54,797	52,382	55,721	60,085	48,226	42,341	56,582	56,582	...	56,582	...	
South Carolina	42,246	43,199	48,228	53,983	42,235	32,486	38,030	38,169	...	38,169	31,540	
South Dakota	36,482	37,279	37,382	38,107	36,391	26,212	33,685	33,738	...	33,738	28,800	
Tennessee	45,532	45,994	49,315	56,243	46,955	35,625	44,488	44,636	67,787	35,955	23,582	
Texas	46,434	45,576	48,678	55,528	43,062	39,963	50,117	50,292	59,321	43,378	26,395	
Utah	46,735	45,037	47,232	51,683	39,984	36,352	50,704	50,859	51,750	39,229	37,370	
Vermont	44,722	46,461	46,461	49,695	38,167	...	43,140	44,403	...	44,403	20,261	
Virginia	48,468	49,391	52,734	57,209	49,924	38,940	45,405	45,503	...	45,503	28,018	
Washington	46,038	46,051	51,042	54,807	44,925	39,662	45,989	45,989	...	45,989	...	
West Virginia	40,929	41,942	42,570	49,056	39,510	33,520	35,534	35,534	...	35,534	...	
Wisconsin	49,325	50,747	52,106	63,364	48,066	48,694	43,320	43,320	54,490	40,117	...	
Wyoming	39,855	39,855	46,743	46,743	...	33,007	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Service Schools ...	61,536	61,536	61,536	...	61,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia ...	59,385	...	...	...	...	...	59,385	59,385	60,978	45,531	...	
American Samoa	29,072	29,072	...	...	...	29,072	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	47,679	47,679	51,109	...	51,109	43,155	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Marianas	35,628	35,628	...	...	...	35,628	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	32,030	33,641	33,495	36,820	31,389	36,361	21,412	21,412	...	21,412	...	
Virgin Islands	44,976	44,976	...	...	44,976	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty, 1996-97" survey. (This table was prepared February 1998).

Note:—Data include imputations for nonrespondent institutions. Includes 2-year and 4-year degree-granting institutions that were eligible to participate in title IV federal financial aid programs.

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: 1997-98

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year 1996-97		Public 4-year 1997-98 (a)				Private 4-year 1996-97		Private 4-year 1997-98 (a)				Public 2-year tuition only (in-state)	
	Total	Tuition(in state)	Total	Tuition(in state)	Room	Board	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition	Room	Board	1996-97	1997-98 (a)
United States	\$7,334	\$2,987	\$7,628	\$3,110	\$2,314	\$2,204	\$18,442	\$12,881	\$19,143	\$13,392	\$3,002	\$2,750	\$1,276	\$1,318
Alabama	6,002	2,362	6,354	2,487	1,888	1,979	12,164	8,002	12,724	8,350	1,958	2,416	1,359	1,343
Alaska	6,892	2,550	7,131	2,609	2,585	1,937	12,707	8,131	13,214	8,377	2,008	2,828	1,850	1,900
Arizona	6,314	2,009	6,669	2,058	2,403	2,208	12,330	7,886	11,388	6,992	2,042	2,354	783	820
Arkansas	5,402	2,258	5,890	2,451	1,879	1,560	10,784	7,037	11,506	7,581	1,630	2,296	937	942
California	8,304	2,720	8,491	2,709	3,164	2,619	20,760	14,429	19,745	13,469	3,258	3,018	371	379
Colorado	7,321	2,561	7,552	2,622	2,249	2,680	18,137	12,003	18,882	12,661	2,900	3,321	1,395	1,449
Connecticut	9,256	4,111	9,652	4,273	2,855	2,524	23,916	17,458	25,083	18,345	3,814	2,924	1,722	1,814
Delaware	8,886	4,170	9,165	4,318	2,589	2,257	12,602	7,444	13,354	7,829	2,950	2,575	1,330	1,380
Florida	6,559	1,789	6,890	1,909	2,621	2,360	16,029	11,112	17,057	11,687	2,792	2,577	1,151	1,252
Georgia	6,508	2,241	6,924	2,356	2,298	2,270	16,409	10,942	17,133	11,374	3,233	2,527	1,093	1,153
Hawaii .....	...	2,294	...	2,790	...	...	14,151	6,541	14,448	6,748	3,000	4,700	789	956
Idaho	5,681	1,979	6,074	2,201	1,615	2,258	15,722	12,210	15,167	11,661	1,312	2,195	1,043	1,102
Illinois	8,193	3,522	8,537	3,701	2,237	2,600	17,606	12,376	18,580	13,105	2,963	2,513	1,290	1,347
Indiana	8,110	3,198	8,494	3,344	2,112	3,037	17,670	13,234	18,625	13,986	2,186	2,452	2,331	2,415
Iowa	6,174	2,655	6,426	2,761	1,865	1,800	16,562	12,403	17,472	13,094	2,010	2,368	1,845	1,885
Kansas	5,895	2,219	6,098	2,311	1,833	1,953	12,995	9,129	13,737	9,688	1,685	2,364	1,248	1,285
Kentucky	5,460	2,241	5,662	2,328	1,473	1,861	12,085	8,138	12,885	8,570	1,941	2,374	1,215	1,232
Louisiana	5,637	2,233	5,710	2,269	1,573	1,868	18,407	12,885	18,928	13,212	2,922	2,794	1,047	1,080
Maine	8,262	3,648	8,576	3,880	2,319	2,378	22,619	16,956	24,505	18,645	2,764	3,096	2,545	2,594
Maryland	9,179	3,849	9,717	4,135	2,976	2,606	21,967	15,332	23,079	16,209	3,755	3,116	2,102	2,171
Massachusetts	9,045	4,272	8,894	3,981	2,564	2,350	24,339	17,188	25,620	18,149	4,095	3,376	2,341	2,221
Michigan	8,645	3,988	8,947	4,131	2,190	2,625	13,930	9,580	14,459	10,018	2,210	2,230	1,576	1,618
Minnesota	7,148	3,546	7,617	3,776	2,193	1,649	17,980	13,623	18,559	14,046	2,220	2,293	2,187	2,245
Mississippi	5,532	2,499	5,534	2,568	1,526	1,440	10,482	7,210	11,226	7,725	1,773	1,729	954	958
Missouri	7,204	3,245	7,520	3,394	2,303	1,824	14,763	9,990	15,504	10,475	2,430	2,598	1,281	1,311
Montana	6,511	2,490	6,855	2,607	1,987	2,260	11,701	7,858	12,476	8,469	1,716	2,291	1,610	1,713
Nebraska	5,722	2,269	6,100	2,414	1,563	2,123	13,748	9,797	14,456	10,308	1,989	2,159	1,227	1,267
Nevada	7,707	1,815	7,295	1,884	3,231	2,179	...	7,731	12,707	7,391	3,000	2,316	1,010	1,106
New Hampshire	9,123	4,641	9,846	5,193	2,821	1,831	21,436	15,839	21,129	15,729	3,160	2,240	2,858	3,177
New Jersey	9,661	4,269	10,235	4,562	3,374	2,299	20,984	14,371	21,825	15,125	3,521	3,180	1,949	2,033
New Mexico	5,428	2,014	5,459	2,068	1,659	1,732	14,823	9,944	14,490	9,408	2,460	2,622	659	679
New York	9,294	3,802	9,460	3,844	3,124	2,492	21,528	14,544	22,569	15,246	4,058	3,265	2,519	2,576
North Carolina	5,440	1,841	5,919	1,895	1,926	2,098	16,311	11,651	17,177	12,342	2,337	2,499	581	584
North Dakota	5,924	2,381	6,264	2,545	1,130	2,590	10,437	7,434	10,794	7,705	1,356	1,732	1,783	1,798
Ohio	8,490	3,841	9,022	4,009	2,668	2,345	17,905	12,980	18,681	13,559	2,541	2,581	2,335	2,388

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTIMATED UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1997-98 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year 1996-97		Public 4-year 1997-98				Private 4-year 1996-97		Private 4-year 1997-98 (a)				Public 2-year tuition only (in-state)	
	Total	Tuition(in state)	Total	Tuition(in state)	Room	Board	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition	Room	Board	1996-97	1997-98 (a)
Oklahoma	5,076	1,937	5,301	2,054	1,330	1,917	11,563	7,622	12,960	8,881	1,924	2,155	1,268	1,285
Oregon	7,988	3,408	8,394	3,496	1,963	2,935	19,869	14,769	21,096	15,796	2,473	2,827	1,526	1,573
Pennsylvania	9,501	4,994	9,769	5,188	2,419	2,162	20,887	14,927	21,684	15,569	3,213	2,901	2,013	2,098
Rhode Island	9,648	3,903	9,962	4,013	3,100	2,848	22,490	15,675	23,209	16,263	3,881	3,066	1,736	1,746
South Carolina	7,238	3,205	7,160	3,414	2,153	1,594	14,125	10,207	14,847	10,755	1,994	2,098	1,114	1,162
South Dakota	5,814	2,722	5,993	2,900	1,335	1,758	13,756	9,617	14,538	9,950	1,766	2,822	3,430	3,930
Tennessee	5,498	2,052	5,788	2,296	1,807	1,685	14,970	10,450	15,684	11,047	2,380	2,257	1,047	1,133
Texas	5,911	2,028	6,313	2,273	2,093	1,946	13,684	9,373	14,554	9,970	2,230	2,355	791	820
Utah	5,559	2,011	5,953	2,113	1,524	2,316	7,697	3,094	7,787	3,183	1,436	3,167	1,390	1,439
Vermont	11,360	6,533	11,469	6,492	3,259	1,718	22,855	16,474	23,917	17,158	3,774	2,985	2,516	2,616
Virginia	8,450	3,968	8,627	4,045	2,390	2,192	15,775	11,165	16,612	11,809	2,288	2,515	1,466	1,475
Washington	7,320	2,933	7,704	3,036	2,379	2,289	18,461	13,656	19,198	14,072	2,645	2,482	1,447	1,516
West Virginia	6,348	2,091	6,558	2,168	2,134	2,256	15,184	10,774	15,673	11,166	1,941	2,567	1,373	1,404
Wisconsin	6,075	2,748	6,409	2,958	1,861	1,590	16,864	12,478	17,430	12,948	2,021	2,462	1,947	2,061
Wyoming	6,016	2,144	6,450	2,326	1,724	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,157
District of Columbia .....	...	1,502	...	1,910	...	...	22,599	15,586	23,807	16,496	4,361	2,949	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" and "Institutional Characteristics" surveys. (This table was prepared November 1998.)

Note:—Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates in 1996, but are not adjusted to reflect student residency. Room and board are based on full-time students. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Key:

(a) Preliminary data based on fall 1996 enrollments.

... Data not reported or not applicable.

Table 8.8
GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 1996-97
(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	\$307,471,283	\$172,903,365	\$1,658,902	\$18,077,641	\$149,946,399	\$3,220,423	\$134,567,918	\$93,394,202	\$22,952,188	\$4,494,412	\$3,669,534	\$10,057,582
Alabama	3,978,735	3,172,719	20,165	356,035	2,498,847	297,672	806,016	409,067	0	95,800	134,635	166,514
Alaska	1,131,950	837,927	85,968	59,595	692,364	0	294,023	0	226,758	10,289	24,175	32,801
Arizona	4,324,648	2,435,928	107,293	297,998	1,907,516	123,121	1,888,720	1,553,756	0	69,947	48,178	216,839
Arkansas	2,337,173	1,606,935	20,265	197,872	1,387,107	1,691	730,238	561,410	0	39,340	77,806	51,682
California	35,068,873	23,537,684	252,460	2,598,306	20,560,730	126,188	11,531,189	8,475,789	447,948	367,181	146,878	2,093,393
Colorado	4,121,482	1,990,790	23,063	181,975	1,784,304	1,448	2,130,692	1,722,345	0	67,849	70,285	270,213
Connecticut	4,704,352	2,067,060	14,737	143,716	1,719,703	188,904	2,637,292	0	2,575,381	49,057	4,834	8,020
Delaware	875,305	632,577	7,686	49,036	575,855	0	242,728	201,650	0	11,410	0	29,668
Florida	14,363,029	8,014,787	83,266	908,960	7,022,561	0	6,348,242	5,255,697	0	216,861	420,950	454,734
Georgia	8,245,609	5,137,998	17,121	517,842	4,471,781	131,254	3,107,611	2,715,119	0	139,968	40,554	211,970
Hawaii	1,213,792	1,184,421	25,270	70,525	1,088,410	216	29,371	0	0	15,690	5,539	8,142
Idaho	1,199,202	828,084	7,635	73,119	747,250	80	371,118	308,176	0	19,007	2,506	41,429
Illinois	13,547,390	5,396,521	25,246	822,572	4,532,935	15,768	8,150,869	7,297,507	0	175,900	130,940	546,522
Indiana	7,691,458	4,143,618	8,283	296,842	3,783,388	55,105	3,547,840	2,988,606	0	147,800	98,597	312,837
Iowa	3,136,328	1,804,538	7,731	145,429	1,646,498	4,880	1,331,790	1,082,271	0	71,284	99,578	78,657
Kansas	3,008,676	1,940,826	13,062	139,393	1,682,302	106,069	1,067,850	879,862	0	64,029	20,108	103,851
Kentucky	3,841,751	2,736,341	19,689	322,212	2,381,664	12,776	1,105,410	915,097	0	73,646	9,265	107,402
Louisiana	4,104,155	2,579,681	34,617	443,391	2,087,903	13,770	1,524,474	1,355,330	0	41,570	22,235	105,339
Maine	1,477,358	743,990	4,986	69,517	669,487	0	733,368	286,198	405,852	10,907	5,335	25,076
Maryland	6,036,752	2,636,188	11,259	281,001	2,343,928	0	3,400,564	0	3,144,155	94,620	76,742	85,047
Massachusetts	7,528,326	4,157,534	22,908	314,972	3,341,044	478,610	3,370,792	0	3,163,887	82,222	48,613	76,070
Michigan	13,282,583	9,550,691	49,803	756,910	8,728,340	15,638	3,731,892	2,940,917	0	166,149	104,214	520,612
Minnesota	6,107,786	3,732,474	14,057	237,153	3,321,859	159,405	2,375,312	1,798,493	0	122,108	113,146	341,565
Mississippi	2,270,907	1,563,097	13,025	292,491	1,253,204	4,377	707,810	514,569	2,236	38,733	39,616	112,656
Missouri	5,509,756	3,170,611	13,609	322,843	2,695,581	138,578	2,339,145	1,943,343	0	99,166	141,486	155,150
Montana	985,403	646,558	32,624	57,941	465,343	90,650	338,845	267,576	0	13,128	29,781	28,360
Nebraska	1,948,173	760,171	19,139	96,644	630,765	13,623	1,188,002	1,041,978	0	38,381	58,350	49,293
Nevada	1,698,144	1,157,256	4,070	64,061	1,089,122	3	540,888	410,625	0	21,004	41,151	68,108
New Hampshire	1,281,998	139,108	3,627	40,712	94,550	219	1,142,890	873,283	217,445	25,735	6,914	19,513
New Jersey	12,566,665	5,226,977	17,266	409,994	4,799,701	16	7,339,688	6,008,142	719,705	138,867	39,127	433,847
New Mexico	1,768,105	1,518,434	87,903	143,368	1,287,163	0	249,671	177,078	0	20,402	14,657	37,534
New York	26,564,345	12,285,254	11,488	1,435,203	10,477,889	360,674	14,279,091	9,257,285	4,180,381	211,621	46,279	583,525
North Carolina	6,826,598	4,729,275	33,745	437,513	4,258,017	0	2,097,323	0	1,739,370	180,770	41,910	135,273
North Dakota	649,318	353,752	27,041	48,275	270,361	8,075	295,566	233,896	0	14,796	19,405	27,469
Ohio	12,552,152	5,867,220	62,484	666,267	5,124,101	14,368	6,684,932	5,696,096	0	238,786	398,305	351,745

GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 1996-97 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intergovernmental						From own sources					
	Total (a)	Total	From state				Total	Taxes	Parent government contributions	Current charges		
			Directly from federal government	Federal aid distributed by state	Other	From other local governments				School lunch	Other	Other
Oklahoma	3,387,387	2,322,024	39,085	239,124	1,974,522	69,293	1,065,363	776,958	0	53,038	138,053	97,314
Oregon	3,461,270	2,021,044	3,585	188,075	1,826,329	3,055	1,440,226	1,109,838	0	46,805	96,663	186,920
Pennsylvania	14,529,225	6,584,344	38,069	743,424	5,695,856	106,995	7,944,881	7,284,587	0	228,970	80,409	350,915
Rhode Island	1,178,635	580,252	4,860	58,354	470,876	46,162	598,383	0	576,734	15,125	844	5,680
South Carolina	3,864,925	2,413,890	3,223	300,017	2,027,332	83,318	1,451,035	1,169,257	0	58,558	110,983	112,237
South Dakota	742,716	346,122	27,549	43,019	265,354	10,200	396,594	357,128	0	16,188	3,745	19,533
Tennessee	4,369,537	2,821,346	14,356	344,835	2,114,799	347,356	1,548,191	0	1,207,142	90,232	175,827	74,990
Texas	23,024,288	11,653,243	120,245	1,568,730	9,878,849	85,419	11,371,045	10,016,112	0	392,009	260,506	702,418
Utah	2,186,190	1,510,130	12,990	127,054	1,367,806	2,280	676,060	536,174	0	40,818	18,217	80,851
Vermont	797,194	270,433	626	37,005	232,557	245	526,761	488,334	0	11,130	4,549	22,748
Virginia	7,258,836	3,295,383	49,167	307,600	2,938,616	0	3,963,453	0	3,713,499	130,368	23,496	96,090
Washington	6,620,434	4,848,213	86,844	301,279	4,443,435	16,655	1,772,221	1,370,795	0	78,769	125,367	197,290
West Virginia	2,052,224	1,459,482	5,978	164,242	1,286,247	3,015	592,742	505,778	0	25,736	7,259	53,969
Wisconsin	6,680,590	4,003,595	22,111	266,475	3,681,682	33,327	2,676,995	2,393,083	0	100,733	38,356	144,823
Wyoming	657,930	413,662	6,346	36,825	320,566	49,925	244,268	214,997	0	11,340	755	17,176
Dist. of Columbia	711,625	73,177	21,277	51,900	0	0	638,448	0	631,695	570	2,411	3,772

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

Note: Revenue from state sources for state dependent school systems is included as intergovernmental revenue from state rather than as parent government contributions. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

(a) To avoid duplication, interschool system transactions are excluded.

Table 8.9

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1997
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies
				Total	Construction			Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
United States	\$111,673,237	\$2,809,577	\$2,269,141	\$540,436	\$444,134	\$90,472,130	\$80,685,017	\$9,787,113	\$5,871,620	\$18,391,530	\$9,066,352	\$587,312	\$314,257	\$8,737,866
Alabama	2,347,003	0	0	0	0	1,979,473	1,769,013	210,460	133,762	367,530	256,730	3,067	203	107,733
Alaska	578,372	214,152	198,442	15,710	9,922	304,638	300,101	4,537	0	59,582	52,370	1,662	0	5,550
Arizona	1,689,372	0	0	0	0	1,395,577	1,253,082	142,495	67,276	293,795	177,200	4,860	922	111,735
Arkansas	1,190,953	59	59	0	0	914,356	798,208	116,148	72,660	276,538	201,545	12,546	5,294	62,447
California	11,296,208	143,531	143,531	0	0	9,079,534	8,185,896	893,638	513,568	2,073,143	947,854	3,617	0	1,121,672
Colorado	2,212,908	0	0	0	0	2,033,590	1,829,187	204,403	126,158	179,318	87,785	7,404	4,754	84,129
Connecticut	1,128,156	179	179	0	0	909,575	889,541	20,034	1,803	218,402	141,140	6,209	3,581	71,053
Delaware	614,020	0	0	0	0	498,589	459,371	39,218	36,742	115,431	82,616	1,531	0	31,284
Florida	3,175,108	0	0	0	0	2,484,960	2,124,390	360,570	232,012	690,148	272,415	25,798	18,552	391,935
Georgia	3,464,996	0	0	0	0	2,539,760	2,118,266	421,494	249,272	925,236	416,040	131,343	99,032	377,853
Hawaii	1,557,019	946,734	763,531	183,203	153,333	589,625	546,739	42,886	20,456	20,660	15,589	194	0	4,877
Idaho	521,112	0	0	0	0	453,453	389,546	63,907	46,657	67,659	42,482	7,297	6,359	17,880
Illinois	3,845,999	356	0	356	356	2,860,213	2,564,083	296,130	147,958	985,430	427,623	35,822	25,067	521,985
Indiana	3,340,964	0	0	0	0	2,954,836	2,615,492	339,344	223,344	386,128	175,215	5,638	2,278	205,275
Iowa	1,550,396	0	0	0	0	1,298,523	1,199,933	98,590	35,541	251,873	104,344	702	133	146,827
Kansas	1,121,367	0	0	0	0	977,075	904,700	72,375	20,825	144,292	81,822	3,181	1,911	59,289
Kentucky	1,945,348	0	0	0	0	1,560,128	1,378,140	181,988	103,862	385,220	250,093	17,773	2,219	117,354
Louisiana	1,994,478	37,442	37,442	0	0	1,642,488	1,526,805	115,683	39,629	314,548	217,188	4,129	1,208	93,231
Maine	507,880	8,959	8,841	118	0	404,826	370,021	34,805	20,500	94,095	66,216	691	5	27,188
Maryland	2,138,497	0	0	0	0	1,768,569	1,619,067	149,502	91,217	369,928	188,770	2,383	129	178,775
Massachusetts	2,172,304	0	0	0	0	1,669,912	1,559,749	110,163	53,493	502,392	348,424	1,827	50	152,141
Michigan	4,825,370	0	0	0	0	4,317,147	3,825,898	491,249	330,444	508,223	188,411	1,811	113	318,001
Minnesota	2,391,772	0	0	0	0	2,022,356	1,837,498	184,858	113,783	369,416	152,802	2,055	37	214,559
Mississippi	1,108,704	0	0	0	0	905,871	778,022	127,849	88,428	202,833	110,413	10,117	0	82,303
Missouri	1,821,036	0	0	0	0	1,507,534	1,313,466	194,068	96,411	313,502	168,764	5,829	357	138,909
Montana	480,703	0	0	0	0	396,463	343,375	53,088	36,308	84,240	56,794	798	12	26,648
Nebraska	831,371	0	0	0	0	743,046	676,948	66,098	30,477	88,325	53,015	2,605	435	32,705
Nevada	583,075	0	0	0	0	534,567	482,466	52,101	21,839	48,508	32,274	281	21	15,953
New Hampshire	437,938	0	0	0	0	383,712	358,811	24,901	13,104	54,226	14,974	1,711	299	37,541
New Jersey	3,278,022	765,525	708,168	57,357	45,933	2,080,624	1,883,211	197,413	122,052	431,873	146,687	3,237	2,235	281,949
New Mexico	1,026,488	0	0	0	0	914,853	815,642	99,211	47,865	111,635	66,702	2,173	446	42,760
New York	5,751,584	0	0	0	0	4,438,165	3,956,309	481,856	351,973	1,313,419	387,679	19,453	17,319	906,287
North Carolina	3,379,751	98,825	50,512	48,313	0	2,841,886	2,508,951	332,935	191,633	439,040	246,877	9,333	4,006	182,830
North Dakota	449,093	0	0	0	0	393,583	358,745	34,838	21,699	55,510	40,137	969	300	14,404
Ohio	5,181,681	0	0	0	0	4,236,634	3,637,130	599,504	383,262	945,047	229,396	161,748	85,892	553,903

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1997 — Continued

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies
				Total	Construction			Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
Oklahoma	1,559,883	17,994	17,994	0	0	1,367,707	1,245,683	122,024	41,550	174,182	87,107	9,615	5,031	77,460
Oregon	1,361,123	0	0	0	0	1,146,267	1,029,409	116,858	98,363	214,856	136,144	85	0	78,627
Pennsylvania	4,990,852	22,166	0	22,166	22,166	3,631,009	3,269,790	361,219	205,722	1,337,677	825,052	16,857	4,810	495,768
Rhode Island	472,481	23,036	23,036	0	0	339,838	324,091	15,747	3,672	109,607	70,933	6,564	5,791	32,110
South Carolina	1,889,672	61,153	60,364	789	0	1,558,528	1,404,395	154,133	108,667	269,991	157,812	15,498	7,322	96,681
South Dakota	283,277	0	0	0	0	242,398	211,313	31,085	16,301	40,879	33,525	467	3	6,887
Tennessee	2,236,446	0	0	0	0	1,990,089	1,627,010	363,079	259,458	246,357	159,466	2,681	769	84,210
Texas	7,122,844	248,106	248,106	0	0	6,174,656	5,501,296	673,360	416,984	700,082	356,884	4,326	97	338,872
Utah	1,456,811	0	0	0	0	1,314,161	1,165,149	149,012	88,448	142,650	98,212	1,632	240	42,806
Vermont	392,190	0	0	0	0	319,672	294,599	25,073	14,116	72,518	35,259	407	0	36,852
Virginia	3,190,930	8,936	8,936	0	0	2,776,235	2,499,687	276,548	139,993	405,759	182,901	8,085	343	214,773
Washington	3,383,592	212,424	0	212,424	212,424	2,723,308	2,375,459	347,849	247,466	447,860	182,134	5,428	3,020	260,298
West Virginia	855,051	0	0	0	0	690,299	646,945	43,354	13,769	164,752	115,502	10,532	1,038	38,718
Wisconsin	2,316,775	0	0	0	0	1,982,425	1,745,122	237,303	127,024	334,350	154,425	4,539	2,624	175,386
Wyoming	222,262	0	0	0	0	179,397	167,267	12,130	4,074	42,865	22,610	802	0	19,453

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: 1998
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Elementary and secondary						Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies
				Total	Construction				Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
United States	\$118,562,969	\$2,886,270	\$2,451,211	\$435,059	\$318,122	\$96,250,706	\$85,260,475	\$10,990,231	\$7,066,446		\$19,425,993	\$9,471,382	\$544,626	\$279,830	\$9,409,985
Alabama	2,419,676	0	0	0	0	2,031,555	1,847,494	184,061	103,292		388,121	267,396	3,681	308	117,044
Alaska	588,527	213,893	198,202	15,691	9,910	315,672	314,526	1,146	0		58,962	53,783	834	31	4,345
Arizona	1,733,867	0	0	0	0	1,486,991	1,343,916	143,075	52,116		246,876	119,768	4,954	571	122,154
Arkansas	1,306,308	635	635	0	0	1,027,537	832,752	194,785	146,476		278,136	182,213	16,827	8,754	79,096
California	12,142,434	153,955	153,955	0	0	9,817,227	8,700,242	1,116,985	859,063		2,171,252	998,524	3,751	0	1,168,977
Colorado	2,249,758	0	0	0	0	2,074,671	1,921,302	153,369	84,953		175,087	81,784	3,608	924	89,695
Connecticut	1,259,703	1,931	1,931	0	0	1,010,379	933,937	76,442	30,950		247,393	146,816	13,507	9,903	87,070
Delaware	616,028	0	0	0	0	496,120	480,422	15,698	8,062		119,908	78,237	1,188	0	40,483
Florida	3,451,155	0	0	0	0	2,730,282	2,271,847	458,435	328,545		720,873	286,942	26,457	14,945	407,474
Georgia	3,606,850	0	0	0	0	2,760,130	2,274,953	485,177	311,407		846,720	357,108	54,484	42,680	435,128
Hawaii	1,636,140	973,182	812,702	160,480	127,229	640,078	582,009	58,069	31,724		22,880	17,322	960	0	4,598
Idaho	549,907	0	0	0	0	479,547	403,572	75,975	47,017		70,360	45,228	5,577	4,684	19,555
Illinois	4,012,238	0	0	0	0	2,970,536	2,636,395	334,141	172,981		1,041,702	453,092	22,119	13,860	566,491
Indiana	3,584,954	0	0	0	0	3,178,601	2,870,607	307,994	181,118		406,353	180,860	3,672	1,833	221,821
Iowa	1,712,459	0	0	0	0	1,381,011	1,263,776	117,235	52,915		331,448	184,459	4,104	3,078	142,885
Kansas	1,160,307	0	0	0	0	1,017,786	904,581	113,205	46,884		142,521	74,987	2,742	1,507	64,792
Kentucky	2,068,533	0	0	0	0	1,671,462	1,461,301	210,161	120,394		397,071	262,916	14,284	3,563	119,871
Louisiana	2,049,597	0	0	0	0	1,696,515	1,563,109	133,406	44,238		353,082	245,700	8,931	4,393	98,451
Maine	500,510	8,284	8,284	0	0	413,223	379,582	33,641	21,395		79,003	49,758	1,640	58	27,605
Maryland	2,195,451	11	0	11	11	1,828,445	1,704,547	123,898	122,711		366,995	170,392	6,964	2,469	189,639
Massachusetts	2,347,969	0	0	0	0	1,822,028	1,713,018	109,010	50,579		525,941	361,239	2,569	4	162,133
Michigan	5,164,773	0	0	0	0	4,629,002	4,077,329	551,673	383,624		535,771	188,448	1,576	74	345,747
Minnesota	2,726,482	0	0	0	0	2,307,748	2,106,565	201,183	120,811		418,734	198,516	3,462	0	216,756
Mississippi	1,250,485	0	0	0	0	1,006,668	815,941	190,727	102,506		243,817	115,259	9,486	1	119,072
Missouri	1,982,475	0	0	0	0	1,620,141	1,404,949	215,192	121,080		362,334	201,349	6,960	115	154,025
Montana	468,631	0	0	0	0	378,599	344,014	34,585	19,039		90,032	60,615	431	210	28,986
Nebraska	896,954	0	0	0	0	803,505	723,237	80,268	52,547		93,449	51,585	3,675	400	38,189
Nevada	640,920	0	0	0	0	583,462	522,006	61,456	25,192		57,458	38,406	431	30	18,621
New Hampshire	470,543	0	0	0	0	412,765	375,168	37,597	23,278		57,778	15,888	2,751	154	39,139
New Jersey	3,615,805	905,955	829,399	76,556	42,958	2,203,024	1,978,778	224,246	149,775		506,826	190,436	4,639	2,163	311,751
New Mexico	1,059,033	0	0	0	0	936,845	842,248	94,597	50,315		122,188	68,645	1,605	362	51,938
New York	6,172,682	0	0	0	0	4,810,530	4,113,097	697,433	502,674		1,362,152	385,382	41,328	34,872	935,442
North Carolina	3,661,523	82,902	39,567	43,335	0	3,097,951	2,714,175	383,776	235,311		480,670	276,287	8,642	2,704	195,741
North Dakota	470,592	0	0	0	0	418,197	383,519	34,678	17,049		52,395	36,419	636	259	15,340
Ohio	5,125,591	0	0	0	0	4,152,138	3,571,634	580,504	413,774		973,453	197,878	153,077	84,114	622,498

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 1998 — Continued

State	Elementary and secondary					Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies
				Total	Construction			Total	Construction			Total	Construction	
Oklahoma	1,669,712	17,071	17,071	0	0	1,454,613	1,364,928	89,685	28,718	198,028	106,805	5,219	1,588	86,004
Oregon	1,474,149	0	0	0	0	1,224,559	1,084,527	140,032	103,027	249,590	169,398	55	54	80,137
Pennsylvania	5,287,851	20,164	0	20,164	20,164	3,815,985	3,388,718	427,267	294,705	1,451,702	909,077	20,934	9,029	521,691
Rhode Island	500,587	46,429	46,429	0	0	348,596	333,750	14,846	3,955	105,562	70,918	2,255	1,660	32,389
South Carolina	2,043,570	77,589	76,617	972	0	1,677,798	1,498,860	178,938	105,579	288,183	156,778	28,530	21,130	102,875
South Dakota	292,642	0	0	0	0	248,339	221,413	26,926	6,950	44,303	34,680	1,099	7	8,524
Tennessee	2,289,233	0	0	0	0	2,041,683	1,669,437	372,246	280,775	247,550	157,909	1,752	625	87,889
Texas	7,594,637	239,836	239,836	0	0	6,597,020	5,907,002	690,018	415,089	757,781	383,182	3,664	285	370,935
Utah	1,578,631	0	0	0	0	1,428,876	1,226,951	201,925	140,183	149,755	102,905	1,043	72	45,807
Vermont	398,009	0	0	0	0	320,841	300,328	20,513	10,725	77,168	37,147	513	0	39,508
Virginia	3,474,618	26,583	26,583	0	0	3,002,455	2,652,942	349,513	214,437	445,580	207,167	10,008	351	228,405
Washington	3,502,246	117,850	0	117,850	117,850	2,889,415	2,522,013	367,402	278,547	494,981	203,166	6,822	4,536	284,993
West Virginia	883,229	0	0	0	0	716,088	668,027	48,061	19,717	167,141	109,804	19,163	297	38,174
Wisconsin	2,453,033	0	0	0	0	2,092,727	1,874,774	217,953	127,541	360,306	158,446	1,777	1,173	200,083
Wyoming	221,962	0	0	0	0	181,340	170,257	11,083	2,703	40,622	20,363	240	0	20,019

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.

Table 8.11
TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION, 1997-98

State or other jurisdiction	Population by maximum length of sentence									
	Total population			More than a year			Year or less and unsentenced			
	1998(a)	1997	Percentage change 1997-98	1998 (f)	1997	Percentage change 1997-98	Incarceration rate 1998 (a)	1996	1995	Percentage change
United States	1,302,019	1,242,153	4.8	1,252,830	1,195,498	4.8	461	43,848		7.3
Alabama	23,326	22,290	4.6	22,655	21,680	4.5	519	652	588	10.9
Alaska (b)	4,097	4,165	-1.6	2,541	2,571	-1.2	413	1,140	1,240	-8.1
Arizona (d)	25,311	23,484	7.8	23,955	22,353	7.2	507	970	1,050	-7.6
Arkansas	10,638	10,021	6.2	10,561	9,936	6.3	415	78	390	-80
California	161,904	155,790	3.9	159,109	152,739	4.2	483	3,184	3,901	-18.4
Colorado	14,312	13,461	6.3	14,312	13,461	6.3	357	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Connecticut (b)	17,605	17,241	2.1	12,193	11,920	2.3	372	4,899	4,351	12.6
Delaware (b)	5,558	4,435	2.3	3,211	3,264	-1.6	429	1,991	1,822	9.3
Florida (d)	67,224	64,626	4.0	67,193	64,574	4.1	447	17	13	30.8
Georgia (d)	39,262	36,505	7.6	38,758	35,787	8.3	502	811	98	727.6
Hawaii (b)	4,924	4,978	-1.1	3,670	3,448	6.4	307	985	883	11.6
Idaho	4,083	3,911	4.4	4,083	3,911	4.4	330	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Illinois (d)(e)	43,051	40,788	5.5	43,051	40,788	5.5	357	0	0	N.D.
Indiana	19,197	17,903	7.2	19,016	17,730	7.3	321	169	79	113.9
Iowa (d)(e)	7,394	6,938	6.6	7,394	6,938	6.6	258	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Kansas (e)	8,183	7,911	3.4	8,183	7,911	3.4	310	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Kentucky	14,987	14,600	2.7	14,987	14,600	2.7	379	0	0	N.D.
Louisiana	32,227	29,265	10.1	32,227	29,265	10.1	736	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Maine	1,612	1,620	-0.5	1,562	1,542	1.3	125	55	25	120
Maryland	22,572	22,232	1.5	21,540	21,088	2.1	418	1,055	989	6.7
Massachusetts (c)	11,832	11,947	-1.0	10,739	10,847	-1.0	275	862	1,248	-30.9
Michigan	45,879	44,771	2.5	45,879	44,771	2.5	466	N.D.	0	N.D.
Minnesota	5,572	5,326	4.6	5,557	5,306	4.7	117	5	0	N.D.
Mississippi	16,678	14,296	16.7	15,855	13,676	15.9	574	319	134	138.1
Missouri	24,974	23,998	4.1	24,949	23,998	4.0	457	4	0	N.D.
Montana	2,734	2,517	8.6	2,734	2,517	8.6	310	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Nebraska	3,676	3,402	8.1	3,588	3,329	7.8	215	87	90	-3.3
Nevada	9,651	9,024	6.9	9,651	9,024	6.9	542	137	166	-17.5
New Hampshire	2,169	2,168	0.0	2,169	2,168	0.0	182	49	29	69
New Jersey (e)	31,121	28,361	9.7	31,121	28,361	9.7	382	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
New Mexico	4,985	4,688	6.3	4,732	4,450	6.3	271	279	323	-13.6
New York	72,638	70,295	3.3	72,289	70,021	3.2	397	0	N.D.	N.D.
North Carolina	31,811	31,612	0.6	27,193	27,567	-1.4	358	3,087	1,102	180.1
North Dakota	915	797	14.8	814	715	13.8	128	75	64	17.2
Ohio (e)	48,450	48,016	0.9	48,450	48,016	0.9	432	0	0	N.D.
Oklahoma (e)	20,892	20,542	1.7	20,892	20,542	1.7	622	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Oregon	8,927	7,999	11.6	8,596	7,589	13.3	260	1,327	1,361	-2.5
Pennsylvania	36,377	34,964	4.0	36,373	34,957	4.1	303	2	6	-66.7
Rhode Island (b)	3,445	3,371	2.2	2,175	2,100	3.6	220	1,225	1,031	18.8
South Carolina	22,115	21,173	4.4	21,236	20,264	4.8	550	663	547	21.2
South Dakota	2,435	2,242	8.6	2,430	242	8.4	329	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Tennessee (e)	17,738	16,659	6.5	17,738	16,659	6.5	325	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Texas (e)	144,510	140,351	3.0	144,510	140,351	3.0	724	4,345	4,417	-1.6
Utah	4,391	4,301	2.1	4,337	4,280	1.3	205	111	91	22
Vermont (b)	1,426	1,270	12.3	1,110	828	34.1	188	318	231	37.7
Virginia	28,560	28,385	0.6	27,191	27,524	-1.2	399	352	83	324.1
Washington	14,161	13,214	7.2	14,154	13,214	7.1	247	87	91	N.D.
West Virginia	3,478	3,148	10.5	3,478	3,148	10.5	192	24	29	-17.2
Wisconsin	18,451	16,277	13.4	17,477	15,639	11.8	334	588	862	-31.8
Wyoming	1,571	1,549	1.4	1,571	1,549	1.4	327	0	0	N.D.
Dist. of Columbia (b)	9,949	9,353	6.4	9,949	9,353	6.4	1,913	708	758	-6.6

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Bulletin, Prisoners in 1998* (August 1999) and the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998.

Key:

N.D. — Not defined.

(a) The number of prisoners with sentences of more than one year per 100,000 resident populations.

(b) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

(c) The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

(d) Population figures are based on custody counts.

(e) Includes some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

(f) Advance count of prisoners may be revised by BJS.

(g) Data for inmates sentenced to one year or less may include some inmates for whom sentence is unknown.

(h) Data for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less and may be estimated in some states.

Table 8.12
ADULTS ADMITTED TO STATE PRISONS, 1996

State or other jurisdiction	Prisoner population (1/1/96)	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1996						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapes and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States	1,085,644	555,992	353,893	175,305	9,808	627	3,327	13,032
Alabama	20,130	9,750	7,477	1,840	265	85	20	63
Alaska (a)	2,042	2,377	1,549	782	41	5	0	0
Arizona (b)	20,291	9,090	7,014	2,005	30	0	41	0
Arkansas	8,522	5,215	3,234	1,878	7	11	50	35
California	131,745	123,876	46,465	75,785	390	...	1,236	0
Colorado	11,063	6,098	4,346	1,360	371	7	14	0
Connecticut (a)	10,418	1,227	404	238	121	4	3	457
Delaware (a,c,h)	3,014	1,481	936	363	39	0	0	143
Florida (b)	63,866	24,209	19,972	3,722	244	...	15	256
Georgia (b)	34,085	15,714	12,533	3,042	79	2	56	2
Hawaii (a,d)	2,590	2,356	1,353	916	80	0	0	7
Idaho	3,328	2,526	1,971	542	13	0	...	0
Illinois (b,c)	37,658	24,541	18,290	5,224	1,012	15	...	0
Indiana (e)	16,046	8,847	8,016	769	8	...	54	0
Iowa (b)	5,906	4,156	2,604	792	596	32	78	54
Kansas (e)	7,054	4,244	2,859	1,298	12	...	0	75
Kentucky	12,060	7,685	5,672	1,854	117	...	0	42
Louisiana	25,195	14,175	6,206	7,435	84	225	28	197
Maine	1,401	803	528	267	8	0	0	0
Maryland (d,e,h)	20,450	9,715	7,974	1,623	103	...	13	2
Massachusetts (f,h)	10,427	3,412	2,201	883	15	...	313	0
Michigan (b)	41,112	13,731	8,049	3,606	1,011	0	13	1,052
Minnesota	4,846	3,304	2,478	826	...	...	...	0
Mississippi (e)	12,251	5,467	4,762	322	39	...	0	344
Missouri	19,134	13,462	7,916	3,36	1,215	19	39	937
Montana (d)	1,837	1,005	663	341	...	...	1	0
Nebraska	3,045	1,724	1,370	335	19	...	0	0
Nevada (c,e)	7,713	4,272	2,975	636	42	...	...	619
New Hampshire (e)	2,015	996	641	340	15	...	0	0
New Jersey (c,e)	27,066	15,001	9,382	5,617	2	...	...	0
New Mexico	3,925	2,845	1,642	1,153	20	0	30	0
New York (e)	68,486	32,152	21,192	8,240	2,091	116	498	15
North Carolina (c)	27,914	14,359	9,601	4,579	179	0	0	0
North Dakota	544	585	488	92	5	0	0	0
Ohio (c)	44,663	21,727	17,948	3,742	10	18	9	0
Oklahoma (c,e)	18,151	7,433	6,867	225	341	0	0	0
Oregon	6,515	3,712	2,141	1,469	75	27	...	0
Pennsylvania	32,410	9,918	5,744	3,770	124	22	79	179
Rhode Island (a,c)	1,833	1,036	715	283	24	4	10	0
South Carolina	19,015	8,243	5,830	2,259	60	8	...	86
South Dakota	1,871	1,143	891	192	7	0	8	45
Tennessee (c)	15,206	8,320	4,578	3,623	87	...	32	0
Texas (c,d)	127,766	38,716	24,468	7,566	0	0	...	6,682
Utah	3,447	2,587	1,353	1,224	8	2	0	0
Vermont (a,b)	1,048	803	204	249	50	...	11	289
Virginia	27,260	9,823	8,191	1,632	...	...	...	0
Washington	11,608	6,462	5,532	774	132	24	0	0
West Virginia	2,483	1	876	168	5	0	0	0
Wisconsin	10,337	7,019	4,619	1,385	...	...	0	1,015
Wyoming (e)	1,395	614	523	82	6	0	3	0
Dist. of Columbia (a,c,h)	9,794	6,706	3,304	1,949	606	1	631	215

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States 1996*, (April 1999).

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.

(h) Unconditional releases may include some releases to probation or appeal/bond.

Table 8.13
STATE PRISON CAPACITIES, 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Population as a percent of capacity: (a)	
				Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
Alabama	21,800	21,800	21,800	100	100
Alaska	2,603	2,691	2,603	119	123
Arizona .....	...	23,036	23,036	110	110
Arkansas	10,208	10,208	10,208	100	100
California .....	...	...	79,875	203	203
Colorado .....	...	9,842	8,037	118	144
Connecticut (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	4,206	3,192	125	165
Florida	77,370	70,785	52,407	87	128
Georgia .....	...	39,320	...	100	100
Hawaii .....	...	3,122	2,197	120	171
Idaho	3,167	3,991	3,167	95	120
Illinois	32,062	32,062	27,342	134	157
Indiana	13,983	17,119	...	101	123
Iowa	5,701	5,701	5,701	130	130
Kansas	8,189	...	...	100	100
Kentucky	11,428	11,180	7,421	122	187
Louisiana	19,016	18,975	...	100	100
Maine	1,460	1,629	1,460	99	110
Maryland .....	...	22,688	...	99	99
Massachusetts .....	...	...	9,162	122	122
Michigan .....	...	44,804	...	99	99
Minnesota	5,567	5,724	5,724	96	99
Mississippi .....	...	13,916	14,649	103	108
Missouri .....	...	26,302	...	95	95
Montana .....	...	1,748	1244	126	178
Nebraska .....	...	2,963	2,371	124	155
Nevada	9,251	...	6,820	104	142
New Hampshire	1,841	1,864	1,744	109	117
New Jersey .....	...	...	17,282	158	158
New Mexico .....	...	3,447	...	109	109
New York	60,879	65,717	53,409	107	132
North Carolina	27,866	...	27,866	113	113
North Dakota	1005	952	1005	84	89
Ohio	37,245	...	...	130	130
Oklahoma .....	...	21,578	...	93	93
Oregon .....	...	8,646	...	102	102
Pennsylvania	24,247	30,992	24,247	117	150
Rhode Island	3,858	3,858	3,858	89	89
South Carolina .....	...	22,595	21,265	96	102
South Dakota .....	...	2,470	...	99	99
Tennessee	16130	15,778	...	97	99
Texas	148,756	148,756	151,430	95	97
Utah .....	...	4,280	4,462	81	84
Vermont	1,140	1,140	1,023	103	115
Virginia	29,171	29,171	29,171	90	90
Washington	8,902	11,575	11,575	122	159
West Virginia	2,698	2,827	2,695	100	105
Wisconsin .....	...	11,136	...	136	136
Wyoming	1231	1,243	1,047	115	137
Dist. of Columbia	7,973	7,289	...	91	100

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Prisoners in 1998 (August 1999).

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Population counts exclude jail backups and inmates held in other states.

(b) Connecticut no longer reports capacity due to a law passed in 1995.

Table 8.14
ADULTS ON PROBATION, 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population 1/1/98	1998		Probation population 12/31/98	Percent change in probation population during 1998	Probation population	
		Entries	Exits			Under intensive supervision 1997	Under electronic monitoring 1997
Alabama (b,g,j)	38,720	17,279	15,626	44,047	13.8	920	75
Alaska (a,h)	4,212	1,745	1,501	4,456	5.8	51	NA
Arizona (e,f,g,j)	44,813	28,944	21,944	52,580	17.3	3,174	200
Arkansas (a)	28,294	13,668	8,379	33,583	7.3	0	0
California (a)	304,531	167,106	147,210	324,427	6.5	...	...
Colorado (b,g,j)	45,499	26,477	21,337	47,792	5.0	...	...
Connecticut (e)	55,989	32,318	30,797	57,510	2.7	1,549	250
Delaware (e,f,g)	18,837	11,013	9,820	20,030	6.3	4,265	531
Florida (b,g,j)	239,694	144,384	142,007	239,021	-0.3	25,919	1,338
Georgia (j)	149,963	60,206	58,304	151,865	1.3	5,355	NA
Hawaii	15,401	7,443	7,133	15,711	2.0	81	10
Idaho	6,367	3,138	1,828	7,677	20.6	126	57
Illinois	119,481	68,232	55,863	131,850	10.4	1,270	...
Indiana	96,752	84,946	79,798	101,900	5.3	...	...
Iowa	16,834	17,184	15,571	18,447	9.6	757	18
Kansas (h,i)	16,339	19,306	19,482	16,163	-1.1	NA	46
Kentucky	12,093	6,554	5,755	12,892	6.6	294	NA
Louisiana	35,453	16,136	18,561	33,028	-6.8	NA	NA
Maine (b)	7,178	...	...	6,953	-3.1	NA	NA
Maryland	74,612	40,179	36,740	78,051	4.6	1,416	NA
Massachusetts	46,430	40,165	40,028	46,567	0.3	...	...
Michigan (b,g,j)	165,449	61,755	58,729	172,147	4.0	1,944	2,972
Minnesota	94,920	54,671	58,618	90,973	-4.2	NA	NA
Mississippi (h,i,l)	10,997	6,461	5,928	11,530	4.8	NA	NA
Missouri (e,f,g,j)	46,301	17,815	16,110	48,006	3.7	943	197
Montana (a,b)	4,683	...	...	5,133	9.6	25	100
Nebraska	16,439	12,560	13,062	15,937	-3.1	652	220
Nevada (e,f,g)	11,670	5,794	4,903	12,561	7.6	374	250
New Hampshire	4,876	3,760	3,461	5,175	6.1	37	4
New Jersey (g)	130,565	58,200	55,538	133,227	2.0	1,373	NA
New Mexico (g,j)	8,905	8,926	7,371	10,460	17.5	414	23
New York	181,105	48,384	38,971	190,518	5.2	6,945	NA
North Carolina	105,416	59,436	60,154	104,698	-0.7	9,536	887
North Dakota (e,f)	2,700	1,622	1,664	2,658	-1.6	20	10
Ohio (b,g,j)	113,493	74,298	70,719	117,618	3.6	9,030	2,664
Oklahoma (g,j)	28,790	13,912	13,760	28,942	0.5	343	...
Oregon (e,f)	43,980	16,876	16,047	44,809	1.9	502	315
Pennsylvania (g)	108,230	43,091	30,227	121,094	11.9	13,564	...
Rhode Island (g)	19,648	7,099	6,404	20,343	3.5	224	NA
South Carolina	43,095	15,280	17,066	41,309	-4.1	2,384	...
South Dakota (b,i,k)	3,730	4,098	3,958	3,480	-6.7	50	NA
Tennessee (g,j)	35,836	23,368	21,796	37,408	4.4	1,775	596
Texas	438,232	196,385	190,859	443,758	1.3	2,991	1,127
Utah	9,519	4,130	4,174	9,475	-0.5	241	23
Vermont	7,686	5,503	3,892	9,297	21.0	NA	NA
Virginia (f)	30,002	24,687	24,113	30,576	1.9	765	32
Washington (b,g,j)	145,547	45,839	41,123	152,609	4.9	814	77
West Virginia (a,b)	6,298	...	...	6,362	1.0	NA	NA
Wisconsin	53,848	24,752	23,324	55,276	2.7	...	...
Wyoming	3,486	3,074	2,735	3,825	9.7	49	20
Dist. of Columbia (c)	10,043	9,840	9,278	10,605	5.6	78	...

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 1998*, (August 1999).

Key:

NA — Not applicable.

... — Number not known.

(a) All data are estimated.

(b) Because of nonresponsive or incomplete data, the population on December 31, 1998, does not equal the population on January 1, 1998, plus entries, minus exits.

(c) Intensive supervision probationers could not be separated from electronic monitoring probationers and were therefore reported together

(d) Total entries are estimated.

(e) Detailed data are estimated for electronic monitoring.

(f) Detailed data are estimated for intensive supervision

(g) Some data are estimated.

(h) Data do not include absconders.

(i) Data do not include out-of-state cases.

(j) Multiple agencies reporting.

(k) Data are for year beginning July 1, 1997, and ending June 30, 1998.

(l) Data do not include inactive cases.

Table 8.15
ADULTS ON PAROLE, 1998

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population 1/1/98	1998		Parole population 12/31/98	Percent change in parole population during 1998	Parole population	
		Entries	Exits			Under intensive supervision 1997	Under electronic monitoring 1997
Alabama (a,b,c,i)	6,356	2,423	2,059	6,785	6.7	100	40
Alaska (a)	472	313	293	492	4.2	21	NA
Arizona	3,378	6,207	5,843	3,742	10.8	...	120
Arkansas (a,b,c,j)	4,685	5,415	4,763	6,371	11.4	46	57
California(g,i)	104,412	140,724	134,519	110,617	5.9	10,641	12
Colorado(d)	4,139	4,421	3,356	5,204	25.7	504	NA
Connecticut	996	1,449	1,260	1,185	19	20	17
Delaware (a,c)	591	...	192	572	-3.2	203	9
Florida (d)	8,477	4,315	5,371	7,421	-12.5	10	NA
Georgia (b)	21,915	10,360	11,749	20,482	-6.5	1,206	1,100
Hawaii	1,827	791	609	2,009	10	84	4
Idaho (c)	820	832	378	1,274	55.4	61	19
Illinois	30,348	23,773	23,689	30,432	0.3	446	337
Indiana(g,h)	4,044	4,681	4,467	4,258	5.3	50	21
Iowa	2,037	2,608	2,451	2,194	7.7	387	17
Kansas(g,e)	6,150	4,982	5,107	6,025	-2	NA	35
Kentucky	4,233	2,938	2,663	4,508	6.5	272	NA
Louisiana	19,927	13,533	14,701	18,759	-5.9	150	54
Maine(f)	67	2	4	65	-3	NA	NA
Maryland	15,763	8,459	8,694	15,528	-1.5	2,495	71
Massachusetts (a,e)	4,596	3,718	3,443	4,489	-2.3	70	10
Michigan	14,351	10,503	9,523	15,331	6.8	3,835	242
Minnesota(e)	2,446	3,011	2,462	2,995	22.4	369	75
Mississippi (g,h,k)	1,378	1,094	983	1,489	8.1	NA	NA
Missouri (a,e)	12,514	5,034	7,182	10,366	-17.2	NA	208
Montana (a,b,e)	755	...	...	667	-11.7	31	31
Nebraska	688	710	774	624	-9.3	79	NA
Nevada (f,e)	3,463	2,606	2,014	4,055	17.1	102	50
New Hampshire	1,083	565	507	1,141	5.4	124	17
New Jersey(f)	16,903	16,281	18,627	14,557	-13.9	1,039	68
New Mexico	1,626	1,671	1,524	1,773	9	198	55
New York	59,670	25,096	25,218	59,548	-0.2	NA	69
North Carolina(f)	8,148	6,923	9,331	5,740	-29.6	1,098	151
North Dakota(c)	116	338	279	175	50.9	5	3
Ohio	6,803	9,275	4,774	11,304	66.2	NA	NA
Oklahoma(f)	1,928	317	713	1,532	-20.5	73	NA
Oregon (c)	16,815	7,010	6,555	17,270	2.7	308	193
Pennsylvania(f)	78,264	24,726	19,822	83,168	6.3	10,749	...
Rhode Island	526	532	589	469	-10.8	NA	50
South Carolina	4,813	939	1,393	4,359	-9.4	455	...
South Dakota	823	825	560	1,088	32.2	100	NA
Tennessee (c)	8,693	3,086	4,174	7,605	-12.5	1,213	10
Texas (a,c)	109,437	32,189	29,604	112,022	2.4	1,931	767
Utah	3,281	2,686	2,195	3,772	15	514	83
Vermont	677	257	243	691	2.1	NA	NA
Virginia (a,b,c)	10,710	5,115	9,125	6,700	-37.4	1,150	84
Washington (a,b)	480	23	155	375	-21.9	NA	NA
West Virginia	894	675	594	975	9.1	...	NA
Wisconsin (b)	9,540	4,058	4,671	8,927	-6.4	...	...
Wyoming (f)	422	272	246	448	6.2	17	8
Dist. of Columbia(a,b)	7,761	1,553	2,975	6,625	-14.6	NA	NA

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States*, 1998, (August 1999).

Key:

NA — Not Available

... — Number not known.

(a) All data are estimated.

(b) Because of nonresponse, or incomplete data, the population on December 31, 1998, does not equal the population on January 1, 1998, plus entries, minus exits.

(c) Detailed data are estimated for intensive supervision and electronic monitoring.

(d) Intensive supervision and electronic monitoring are combined program.

(e) Detailed data are estimated for electronic monitoring.

(f) Some data are estimated

(g) Data do not include absconders.

(h) Data do not include out-of state cases.

(i) Multiple agencies reporting.

(j) Data are for year beginning March 30, 1998, and ending December 31, 1998.

(k) Data do not include inactive cases.

Table 8.16
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
(As of December 1999)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death (1)</i>	
			<i>Method of execution</i>	
Alabama	Capital murder with a finding of at least 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances.	16	185	Electrocution
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...
Arizona	First degree murder accompanied by at least 1 of 10 aggravating factors.	...	121	Lethal gas or lethal injection (a)
Arkansas	Capital murder with a finding of at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; treason.	14	40	Lethal injection or electrocution (b)
California	First-degree murder with special circumstances; train-wrecking; treason; perjury causing execution.	18	561	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	7	Lethal injection
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	16	18	Hanging or lethal injection (c)
Florida	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug-trafficking.	16	389	Electrocution or lethal injection
Georgia	Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom where the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	17	134	Electrocution
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnapping.	None	21	Firing Squad or lethal injection
Illinois	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances.	18	160	Lethal injection
Indiana	Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	16	43	Lethal injection
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...
Kansas	Capital murder, with 7 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	3	Lethal injection
Kentucky	Murder with aggravating factors; kidnapping with aggravating factors.	16	39	Electrocution or lethal injection
Louisiana	First-degree murder; aggravated rape of victim under age 12; treason.	None	87	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	17	Lethal injection
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Capital murder; aircraft piracy.	16 (d)	63	Lethal gas or lethal injection (e)
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16	83	Lethal injection or lethal gas
Montana	Capital murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances; capital sexual assault.	None	6	Lethal injection
Nebraska	First-degree murder with a finding of at least 1 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance, statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance.	18	9	Electrocution
Nevada	First-degree murder with 13 aggravating circumstances.	16	89	Lethal injection
New Hampshire	Six categories of capital murder.	17	0	Lethal injection or hanging (f)
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder by one's own conduct; contract murder; solicitation by command or threat in furtherance of a narcotics conspiracy.	18	16	Lethal injection
New Mexico	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 7 aggravating circumstances.	18	5	Lethal injection
New York	First-degree murder with 1 of 12 aggravating factors. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	5	Lethal injection
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 (h)	224	Lethal injection or lethal gas
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...
Ohio	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 8 aggravating circumstances.	18	199	Electrocution or lethal injection

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT— Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses	Minimum age	Prisoners under sentence of death (l)	
			Method of execution	
Oklahoma	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily defined aggravating circumstances.	16	149	Lethal injection, electrocution or firing squad (h)
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18	27	Lethal injection
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.	None	232	Lethal injection
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	Murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances. Mental retardation is a mitigating factor.	None	67	Electrocution or lethal injection
South Dakota	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; aggravated kidnapping.	None (i)	3	Lethal injection
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18	101	Lethal injection
Texas	Criminal homicide with 1 of 8 aggravating circumstances.	17	462	Lethal injection
Utah	Aggravated murder.	None	11	Lethal injection or firing squad
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...
Virginia	First-degree murder with 1 of aggravating circumstances.	14 (j)	31	Electrocution or lethal injection
Washington	Aggravated first-degree murder.	18	17	Lethal injection or hanging
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	First-degree murder.	16	2	Lethal injection or lethal gas (k)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment* 1998 (December 1999). The Council of State Governments. NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., *Death Row, U.S.A.* Winter 2000 (January 1, 2000).

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) Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but the effective age is 16, based on Mississippi Supreme Court decision.

(e) Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after 7/1/84 and lethal gas for those convicted earlier.

(f) New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

(g) The age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; then the age may be 14.

(h) Oklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

(i) Juveniles may be transferred to adult court. Age can be a mitigating factor.

(j) 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.

(k) Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.

(l) When added, states totals are slightly higher because some inmates are sentenced in more than one state.

LABOR

Table 8.17
MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY
PROVIDED BY WORKERS' COMPENSATION STATUTES
(As of December 1999)

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	493.00	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	375.00	85% of SAWW	...	450	...
California	66-2/3	490.00	...	★	...	...
Colorado	66-2/3	519.61 (f)	91% of SAWW	★	...	...
Connecticut	75 of worker's spendable earnings	764.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Delaware	66-2/3	411.11	66-2/3% of SAWW	★	...	...
Florida	66-2/3	522.00 (g)	100% of SAWW	...	104	...
Georgia	66-2/3	325.00 (h)	...	...	400	...
Hawaii	66-2/3	519.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Idaho	67	410.40	90% of SAWW	...	52 (i)	...
Illinois	66-2/3	862.80	133-1/3% of SAWW	★	...	...
Indiana	66-2/3	468.00	...	...	500	\$234,000
Iowa	80 of worker's spendable earnings	947.00	200% of SAWW	★	...	...
Kansas	66-2/3	366.00 (g)	75% of SAWW	★	...	100,000
Kentucky	66-2/3	487.20 (j)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Louisiana	66-2/3	367.00 (k)	75% of SAWW	★	...	...
Maine	80 of worker's after tax earnings	441.00 (l)	90% of SAWW	★	...	...
Maryland	66-2/3	602.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Massachusetts	60	699.91 (m)	100% of SAWW	...	156	...
Michigan	80 of worker's spendable earnings	580.00 (n)	90% of SAWW	★	...	...
Minnesota	66-2/3	615.00 (o)	...	...	104 (p)	...
Mississippi	66-2/3	292.86	66-2/3% of SAWW	...	450	131,787
Missouri	66-2/3	562.67	105% of SAWW	...	400	...
Montana	66-2/3	411.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Nebraska	66-2/3	468.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Nevada	66-2/3	532.63	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
New Hampshire	60	840.00	150% of SAWW	★	...	...
New Jersey	70	539.00	75% of SAWW	...	400	...
New Mexico	66-2/3	392.05	85% of SAWW	★	...	...
New York	66-2/3	400.00	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	66-2/3	560.00	110% of SAWW	★	...	...
North Dakota	66-2/3	417.00 (q)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Ohio	72 for first 12 weeks; 66-2/3 thereafter	567.00 (r)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Oklahoma	70	426.00	100% of SAWW	...	156 (s)	...
Oregon	66-2/3	576.64	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	66-2/3	588.00 (t)	100% of SAWW	...	90 days	...
Rhode Island	75 of worker's spendable earnings	544.00 (u)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
South Carolina	66-2/3	483.47	100% of SAWW	...	500	...
South Dakota	66-2/3	408.00	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Tennessee	66-2/3	515.00	...	...	400	206,000
Texas	70 of worker's earnings over \$8.50 per hour; 75 for all others	523.00	100% of SAWW	...	104 (v)	...
Utah	66-2/3	487.00 (w)	100% of SAWW	...	312	...
Vermont	66-2/3	727.00 (x)	150% of SAWW	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

MAXIMUM BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum percentage of wages	Maximum payment per week		Maximum period		Total maximum stated in law
		Amount	Based on	Duration of disability	Number of weeks	
Virginia	66-2/3	534.00	100% of SAWW	...	500	...
Washington	60-75	692.70 (c)	110% of SAMW	★	...	...
West Virginia	70	466.11	100% of SAWW	...	208	...
Wisconsin	66-2/3	538.00 (c)	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Wyoming	66-2/3 of actual monthly earnings	465.00	103% of SAMW	★	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	66-2/3 or 80 of worker's spendable earnings; whichever is less	834.82	100% of SAWW	★	...	...
Puerto Rico	66-2/3	65.00	...	...	312	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	66-2/3	311.00	66-2/3% of SAWW	★		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Branch of Planning, Policy and Review, Division of Planning, Policy and Standards, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Employment Standards Administration.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — Not applicable.

SAWW — State's average weekly wage.

SAMW — State's average monthly wage.

NAWW — National average weekly wage.

(a) Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) and the Longshore and Harbor 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 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 60 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 benefits 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 8.18
SELECTED STATE CHILD LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18 IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT
(As of January 1, 2000)
(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 School day/week: 3-18 (b)		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Alabama	8-40-6 School day/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. during summer vacation) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. before school day to 5 a.m., if enrolled in school
Alaska	6-day week School day/week: 9 (c)-23	6-day week	9 p.m. to 5 a.m.	
Arizona	8-40 School day/week: 3-18		9:30 p.m. (11 p.m. before non-school day) to 6 a.m. 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. in door-to-door sales or deliveries	
Arkansas	8-48-6	10-54-6	7 p.m. (9 p.m. before non-school day) to 6 a.m.	11 p.m. before school day to 6 a.m.
California	8-40-6 School day/week: 3-18	8-48-6 School day/week: 4-28 (d) except before 8 non-school day	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	10 p.m. (12:30 a.m. before non-school day) to 5 a.m.
Colorado	8-40 School day: 6	8-40	9:30 p.m. to 5 a.m. before school day	
Connecticut	8-40-6 In mercantile during periods of school vacation of 5 days or more	Enrolled in and not graduated from a secondary institution. 8-48-6, non-school weeks. School day/week: 6 (8 on Friday, Saturday and Sunday) - 32 in restaurant, recreational, amusement, theater, manufacturing, mechanical, retail, hairdressing, bowling alley, pool hall, or photography gallery establishments. Not enrolled in and not graduated from a secondary institution. 8-48-6 in retail/mercantile establishments. 9-48-6 in restaurant, manufacturing, mechanical, recreation, amusement and theatre establishments.	7 p.m. (9 p.m. July 1 to the first Monday in September) to 7 a.m.	11:00 p.m. (midnight if school vacation, not prior to a school day, or not attending school) to 6 a.m. in restaurants, recreational, amusement and theater establishments. 10 p.m. (11 p.m. if school vacation, not prior to a school day, or not attending school; midnight in a supermarket of 3,500 square feet or more when no school the next day) to 6 a.m. in manufacturing, mechanical and retail establishments. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. in hairdressing, bowling alley, pool hall, or photography gallery establishments.

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
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 schoolyear	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)	
Indiana	8-40 Schoolday/week: 3-18	8-30 (40 with parental permission)-6, except if not enrolled in school; 9-30 (48 with parental permission) non-school weeks, 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 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. before schoolday, minors of 17 enrolled in grades 9 through 12 (11:30 p.m. with written parental permission or 1 a.m. with written parental 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

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
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 (10:30 p.m. at regional Fairs or expositions)) 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	
Nevada	8-48			
New Hampshire	8 on non-schoolday, 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

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
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 schoolweek, 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.	
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-Thursdays 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.	

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
Virginia	8-40, non-school period Schoolday/week: 3-18		7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 through Labor Day) to 7 a.m.	
Washington	8-40-6 Schoolday/week: 3 (8 Friday, Saturday and Sunday) - 16	8-48-6 Schoolday/week: 4 (8 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-Thursdays (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) 18 (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., female
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.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Office 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) Illinois. 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) Illinois. 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 for the week.

(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 8.19
CHANGES IN BASIC MINIMUM WAGES IN NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT UNDER STATE LAW:
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 2000

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1970 (a)</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1976 (a)</i>	<i>1979</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>	<i>2000</i>
Federal (FLSA)	\$1.30 & \$1.60	1.60	\$2.20 & \$2.30	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	2.10	2.10	2.80	3.40	3.85	3.85	4.30	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.25	5.65	5.65
Arizona	18.72-26.40/ wk. (b)	18.72-26.40/ wk. (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	1.10	1.20	1.90	2.30	2.70	3.25	3.35	3.65	4.25	4.25(c)	4.25(c)	5.15(c)	5.15(c)
California	1.65 (b)	1.65 (b)	2.00	2.90	3.35	3.35	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Colorado	1.00-1.25 (b)	1.00-1.25 (b)	1.00-1.25 (b)	1.90	1.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.75	5.15	5.15
Connecticut	1.60	1.85	2.21 & 2.31	2.91	3.37	3.75	4.25	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.77	5.18	5.18
Delaware	1.25	1.60	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.65	5.00	5.15	5.15
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	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)	3.25(d)
Hawaii	1.60	1.60	2.40	2.65	3.10	3.85	3.85	3.85	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
Idaho	1.25	1.40	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.15	5.15
Illinois .....	...	1.40	2.10	2.30	2.30	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25(c)	4.75(c)	5.15(c)	5.15(c)
Indiana	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35(e)	3.35(e)	3.35(e)	3.35(e)
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75	5.15	5.15
Kansas .....	...	...	...	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Kentucky .....	.65-.75 (b)	.65-.75 (b)	1.60	2.00	2.15	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1.60	1.40-1.80	2.30	2.90	3.35	3.65	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Maryland	1.30	1.60	2.20 & 2.30	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Massachusetts	1.60	1.75	2.10	2.90	3.35	3.65	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.25	5.25	5.25
Michigan	1.25	1.60	2.20	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35(e)	3.35(e)	5.15(e)	5.15(e)
Minnesota .....	.70-1.15 (b)	.75-1.60	1.80	2.30	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)	5.15(g)
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Montana .....	...	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.00	3.35	3.80	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25(g)	4.75(g)	5.15(g)	5.15(g)
Nebraska	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.35	3.35	4.25	4.25	4.25(c)	4.25(c)	5.15(c)	5.15(c)
Nevada	1.30	1.60	2.20 & 2.30	2.75	2.75	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
New Hampshire	1.45 & 1.60	1.60	2.20-2.30	2.90	3.35	3.55	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
New Jersey	1.50	1.50	2.20	2.50	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
New Mexico	1.30-1.60	1.30-1.60	2.00	2.30	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.35	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
New York	1.60	1.85	2.30	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
North Carolina	1.25	1.45	2.00	2.50	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.15	5.15
North Dakota	1.00-1.45	1.00-1.45	2.00-2.20	2.10-2.30	2.80-3.10	2.80-3.10	3.40	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Ohio .....	.75-1.25 (b)	.75-1.25 (b)	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	3.80 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25(g)	4.25(g)	4.25(g)	4.25(g)
Oklahoma	1.00	1.40	1.80	2.00	3.10	3.35	3.80 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25 (g)	4.25(g)	4.75(g)	5.15(g)	5.15(g)
Oregon	1.25	1.25	2.30	2.30	3.10	3.35	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.50	6.00	6.00
Pennsylvania	1.30	1.60	2.20	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Rhode Island	1.60	1.60	2.30	2.30	2.90	3.65	4.25	4.45	4.45	4.45	5.15	5.15	5.15
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

CHANGES IN BASIC MINIMUM WAGES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	1970 (a)	1972	1976 (a)	1979	1981	1988	1991	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000
South Dakota	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.80	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.15	5.15
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	1.40	...	1.40	1.40	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Utah	1.00-1.15 (b)	1.20-1.35 (b)	1.55-1.70 (b)	2.20-2.45 (b)	2.50-2.75 (b)	2.50-2.75 (b)	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Vermont	1.60	1.60	2.30	2.90	3.35	3.55	3.85	4.25	4.25	4.75(e)	5.00(e)	5.25(e)	5.25(e)
Virginia .....	...	...	2.00	2.35	2.65	2.65	2.65	3.65	4.25	4.25(c)	4.75(c)	5.15(c)	5.15(c)
Washington	1.60	1.60	2.20-2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
West Virginia	1.00	1.20	2.00	2.20	2.75	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25(d)	4.25(d)	4.75(d)	4.75(d)
Wisconsin	1.30 (b)	1.45 (b)	2.10	2.80	3.25	3.35	3.80	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Wyoming	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	1.60-2.00	1.60-2.25	2.25-2.75	2.46-3.00	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	6.15
Guam	1.60	1.90	2.30	2.90	3.35	3.35	3.80	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.75	5.15	5.15
Puerto Rico .....	.43-1.60	.65-1.60	.76-2.50	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)	1.20-5.15(i)
U.S. Virgin Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.90	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)	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 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 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-January 1, 2000). 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, 2000); Ohio sets a lower rate for employers with gross annual sales from \$150,000 to \$500,000 (3.35, January 1, 1991-January 1, 2000) and for employers with gross annual sales under \$150,000 (\$2.80, January 1, 2000); 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, 2000); 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, 2000).

(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 indexed rate, which was to have started January 1, 1991, has been delayed.

Table 8.20
STATUS OF APPROVED STATE PLANS DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE FEDERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT
(As of January 12, 2000)

State or other jurisdiction	Status of state plan					
	Operational status agreement (a)	Different standards (b)	21(d) On-site consultation agreement (c)	On-shore maritime coverage	Date of initial approval	Date of 18(e) final approval (e)
Alaska	★	...	7/31/73	9/28/84
Arizona	10/29/74	6/20/85
California	★	★	★	★	4/24/73	...
Connecticut (f)	★	...	10/2/73	8/19/86
Hawaii	★	★	...	12/28/73	4/30/84
Indiana	2/25/74	9/26/86
Iowa	★	...	7/20/73	7/2/85
Kentucky	7/23/73	6/13/85
Maryland	★	...	6/28/73	7/18/85
Michigan	★	★	★	...	9/24/73	...
Minnesota	★	★	5/29/73	7/30/85
Nevada	★	12/4/73	...
New Mexico	★	12/4/75	...
New York (f)	★	...	6/1/84	...
North Carolina	★	...	1/26/73	12/10/96
Oregon	★	★	★	★	12/22/72	...
South Carolina	★	...	11/30/72	12/15/87
Tennessee	★	...	6/28/73	7/22/85
Utah	★	...	1/4/73	7/16/85
Vermont	★	...	★	★	10/1/73	...
Virginia	★	...	9/23/76	11/30/88
Washington	★	★	...	★	1/19/73	...
Wyoming	★	...	4/25/74	6/27/85
Puerto Rico	★	8/15/77	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (g)	8/31/73	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 21(d) 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.

HEALTH

Table 8.21

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

PERSONS WITH OR WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY STATE: 1998

<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	271,743	227,462	44,281	16.3
Alabama	4,201	3,487	714	17.0
Alaska	647	535	112	17.3
Arizona	4,905	3,719	1,187	24.2
Arkansas	2,563	2,084	478	18.7
California	33,375	26,002	7,373	22.1
Colorado	3,971	3,371	599	15.1
Connecticut	3,283	2,871	412	12.6
Delaware	783	668	115	14.7
Florida	14,678	12,114	2,564	17.5
Georgia	7,666	6,325	1,341	17.5
Hawaii	1,201	1,080	121	10.0
Idaho	1,274	1,049	225	17.7
Illinois	12,295	10,453	1,842	15.0
Indiana	5,840	5,001	839	14.4
Iowa	2,837	2,572	265	9.3
Kansas	2,616	2,346	270	10.3
Kentucky	3,865	3,320	545	14.1
Louisiana	4,310	3,493	817	19.0
Maine	1,266	1,106	161	12.7
Maryland	5,046	4,209	837	16.6
Massachusetts	6,117	5,490	627	10.3
Michigan	10,041	8,712	1,328	13.2
Minnesota	4,833	4,385	448	9.3
Mississippi	2,761	2,208	554	20.0
Missouri	5,405	4,836	570	10.5
Montana	925	744	181	19.6
Nebraska	1,716	1,561	155	9.0
Nevada	1,862	1,468	394	21.2
New Hampshire	1,224	1,086	138	11.3
New Jersey	8,092	6,763	1,329	16.4
New Mexico	1,829	1,443	386	21.1
New York	18,420	15,243	3,177	17.3
North Carolina	7,427	6,316	1,111	15.0
North Dakota	646	554	92	14.2
Ohio	11,225	10,055	1,169	10.4
Oklahoma	3,269	2,670	599	18.3
Oregon	3,356	2,875	481	14.3
Pennsylvania	11,912	10,664	1,248	10.5
Rhode Island	968	872	96	10.0
South Carolina	3,851	3,257	594	15.4
South Dakota	711	610	102	14.3
Tennessee	5,572	4,849	724	13.0
Texas	19,945	15,065	4,880	24.5
Utah	2,106	1,812	293	13.9
Vermont	593	535	58	9.9
Virginia	6,688	5,742	946	14.1
Washington	5,747	5,042	706	12.3
West Virginia	1,750	1,448	302	17.2
Wisconsin	5,129	4,525	604	11.8
Wyoming	486	404	82	16.9
Dist. of Columbia	512	425	87	17.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 1999 Current Population Survey.

Key:

(a) In thousands.

Table 8.22
TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE: 1998
(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	880,538	2,073,365	118,369	3,072,272	655,011	192,211	1,485	848,707	3,920,979
Alabama	14,563	58,308	727	73,598	20,343	277	10	20,630	94,228
Alaska	7,324	2,099	1,447	10,870	481	1,327	1	1,809	12,679
Arizona	7,806	17,046	11,798	36,650	15,377	1,891	51	17,319	53,969
Arkansas	19,541	63,446	2,136	85,123	9,491	496	...	9,987	95,110
California	16,158	53,577	12,679	82,414	71,239	12,291	7	83,537	165,951
Colorado	12,128	52,184	6,959	71,271	10,692	3,309	...	14,001	85,272
Connecticut	2,139	6,842	4	8,985	1,837	9,905	...	11,742	20,727
Delaware	3,742	...	7	3,749	1,983	...	...	1,983	5,732
Florida	7,192	58,240	1,647	67,079	45,105	3,232	...	48,337	115,416
Georgia	15,162	69,937	1,084	86,183	3,353	23,975	41	27,369	113,552
Hawaii	770	1,475	101	2,346	267	1,589	17	1,873	4,219
Idaho	18,590	14,424	9,177	42,191	2,394	1,510	12	3,916	46,107
Illinois	19,544	82,282	231	102,057	30,077	5,802	26	35,905	137,962
Indiana	12,756	60,728	...	73,484	14,190	5,670	...	19,860	93,344
Iowa	14,839	88,393	114	103,346	8,602	859	4	9,465	112,811
Kansas	12,587	111,042	116	123,745	10,081	...	...	10,081	133,826
Kentucky	26,802	34,953	856	62,611	7,801	3,076	147	11,024	73,635
Louisiana	17,237	28,958	623	46,818	10,595	3,332	2	13,929	60,747
Maine	8,230	11,610	169	20,009	2,618	8	4	2,630	22,639
Maryland	4,327	11,588	39	15,954	5,456	8,384	395	14,235	30,189
Massachusetts	1,651	10,450	90	12,191	9,425	13,614	21	23,060	35,251
Michigan	11,239	78,423	2083	91,745	19,020	10,717	...	29,737	121,482
Minnesota	17,555	96,229	1,656	115,440	13,692	2,055	...	15,747	131,187
Mississippi	9,829	54,712	830	65,371	858	7,044	22	7,924	73,295
Missouri	36,385	69,159	936	106,480	14,563	1,804	...	16,367	122,847
Montana	9,183	44,386	13,836	67,405	1,965	520	...	2,485	69,890
Nebraska	13,279	74,174	159	87,612	4,652	480	...	5,132	92,744
Nevada	5,562	21,756	2,401	29,719	3,699	1,971	22	5,692	35,411
New Hampshire	5,498	6,559	137	12,194	2,748	182	...	2,930	15,124
New Jersey	4,104	7,578	27	11,709	18,661	5,549	2	24,212	35,921
New Mexico	11,161	35,051	7,557	53,769	2,635	3,509	...	6,144	59,913
New York	13,861	57,813	27	71,701	20,985	19,799	39	40,823	112,524
North Carolina	73,597	...	1,921	75,518	22,833	...	258	23,091	98,609
North Dakota	9,542	74,687	539	84,768	1,682	153	...	1,835	86,603
Ohio	21,186	61,543	26	82,755	25,344	8,115	5	33,464	116,219
Oklahoma	12,600	86,747	19	99,366	12,834	322	2	13,158	112,524
Oregon	13,060	31,598	13,133	57,791	8,430	2,227	33	10,690	68,481
Pennsylvania	83,889	266	988	85,143	32,862	1,276	...	34,138	119,281
Rhode Island	325	1,011	9	1,345	903	3,802	...	4,705	6,050
South Carolina	35,276	18,019	991	54,286	8,522	2,086	...	10,608	64,894
South Dakota	9,470	69,980	1,982	81,432	1,778	201	1	1,980	83,412
Tennessee	15,444	53,157	410	69,011	15,246	2,340	7	17,593	86,604
Texas	81,996	131,386	913	214,295	75,662	6,596	28	82,286	296,581
Utah	7,546	21,868	4,680	34,094	6,045	1,189	15	7,249	41,343
Vermont	2,797	9,998	86	12,881	1,217	130	24	1,371	14,252
Virginia	49,264	28	1,740	51,032	17,045	1,531	252	18,828	69,860
Washington	20,020	35,270	7,285	62,575	12,426	5,225	...	17,651	80,226
West Virginia	31,961	...	677	32,638	3,192	...	...	3,192	35,830
Wisconsin	14,813	79,622	1,286	95,721	13,660	2,571	...	16,231	111,952
Wyoming	9,386	14,763	2,031	26,180	2,007	270	1	2,278	28,458
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...	1,385	...	36	1,421	1,421
Puerto Rico	7,622	...	...	...	7,053	...	...	7,053	14,675

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, *Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics*, 1998.

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.

HIGHWAYS

Table 8.23
STATE RECEIPTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1998
(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	\$40,505,704	\$4,097,318	4,459,720	\$2,542,222	\$19,222,231	\$1,206,907	\$6,044,543	\$78,078,645
Alabama	676,349	...	11,854	4,267	305,648	15,391	...	1,013,509
Alaska	47,225	14,900	119,802	22,100	199,759	...	...	403,786
Arizona	671,331	...	181,430	30,428	270,257	212,254	...	1,365,700
Arkansas	450,715	...	13,530	16,981	285,375	7,242	...	773,753
California	4,140,963	208,710	517,247	231,621	1,753,093	298,992	...	7,150,626
Colorado	645,744	...	334,967	22,427	253,935	21,107	...	1,278,180
Connecticut	509,990	160	7	82,970	339,132	2,107	161,039	1,095,405
Delaware	141,579	110,587	71,562	63,393	108,110	...	81,147	576,378
Florida	1,863,427	471,951	96,622	140,865	696,797	74,212	953,336	4,297,210
Georgia	597,580	20,464	237,709	52,204	688,543	6,819	179,660	1,782,979
Hawaii	93,022	...	1,708	13,028	127,228	...	1,149	236,135
Idaho	290,067	...	...	...	118,286	2,433	...	410,786
Illinois	1,828,826	323,409	111,281	66,308	658,633	32,204	31,635	3,052,296
Indiana	931,905	79,161	54,289	149,577	449,640	23,525	181,876	1,869,973
Iowa	674,440	...	210,461	13,500	217,535	...	...	1,115,936
Kansas	428,350	60,107	201,967	63,221	230,303	18,855	1,617	1,004,420
Kentucky	988,863	13,087	21,013	94,834	326,643	119	...	1,444,379
Louisiana	676,937	36,839	404,636	29,160	280,567	...	...	1,428,139
Maine	214,546	44,953	2,156	5,050	124,692	...	33,265	424,662
Maryland	812,300	138,114	82,945	23,774	342,679	...	500	1,400,312
Massachusetts	644,028	188,652	865	132,212	840,188	70	616,820	2,422,835
Michigan	1,577,287	25,611	148,956	41,958	534,392	30,048	18,551	2,376,803
Minnesota	1,032,255	...	...	58,567	296,315	39,563	27,810	1,454,510
Mississippi	471,922	...	107,401	10,730	203,594	5,331	2,500	801,478
Missouri	822,671	...	189,651	32,383	386,945	23,733	...	1,455,383
Montana	203,679	...	...	2,862	177,476	1,016	...	385,033
Nebraska	318,140	...	125,586	8,502	165,471	19,118	...	636,817
Nevada	369,582	...	1,333	18,272	120,844	11,892	...	521,923
New Hampshire	179,938	54,388	...	9,962	94,063	9,344	...	347,695
New Jersey	468,738	577,118	...	139,170	487,445	...	716,252	2,388,723
New Mexico	321,630	...	...	10,813	184,480	1,308	...	518,231
New York	1,540,303	750,840	1,276	307,424	1,018,767	24,418	1,225,837	4,868,865
North Carolina	1,356,661	1,674	284,747	52,953	559,594	4,358	250,000	2,509,987
North Dakota	141,380	...	5,129	688	148,757	15,228	...	311,182
Ohio	1,806,624	159,435	57,228	124,518	677,314	47,797	332,052	3,204,968
Oklahoma	525,403	125,482	31,905	23,453	246,890	10,689	685,425	1,649,247
Oregon	633,333	...	25,496	11,171	342,150	...	...	1,012,150
Pennsylvania	2,350,323	403,889	67,716	117,610	834,492	14,633	30,614	3,819,277
Rhode Island	147,541	11,390	...	1,806	88,227	...	51,761	300,725
South Carolina	447,093	...	8,369	23,250	248,106	2,261	47,222	776,301
South Dakota	139,539	...	44,357	522	160,793	10,935	...	356,146
Tennessee	860,535	50	106,212	21,859	483,604	20,692	...	1,492,952
Texas	2,901,801	59,584	25,178	131,978	1,105,185	86,474	100,660	4,410,860
Utah	369,154	270	146,353	2,319	169,380	4,400	251,235	943,111
Vermont	106,439	...	1,368	6,198	89,392	1,696	650	205,743
Virginia	1,293,021	77,828	367,320	54,929	441,631	31,718	34,930	2,301,377
Washington	1,181,128	86,421	222	39,171	448,136	10,743	...	1,765,821
West Virginia	498,360	52,244	20,204	15,103	304,619	145	...	890,675
Wisconsin	943,708	...	...	7,967	302,810	61,085	...	1,315,570
Wyoming	91,178	...	17,528	6,013	208,218	2,952	...	325,889
Dist. of Columbia	78,331	...	134	2,241	76,098	...	27,000	183,804

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, *Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 1998*. (December 1999)

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.

Table 8.24
STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 1998
(In thousands of dollars)

Capital outlay										
Federal-aid highways										
State or other jurisdiction	National highway system (a)	Other federal aid systems	Other roads & streets	Total	Maintenance & traffic services	Administration & highway police	Interest	Grants-in-aid to local governments	Bond retirement (b)	Total disbursements
United States ..	\$23,752,592	\$10,676,639	\$4,105,436	\$38,534,667	\$11,556,843	\$9,782,619	\$2,745,172	\$11,184,615	\$2,886,341	\$76,690,257
Alabama	232,922	138,710	163,650	535,282	173,483	139,743	2,202	199,364	3,205	1,053,279
Alaska	119,189	25,454	79,964	224,607	122,800	49,549	149	4,089	2,592	403,786
Arizona	361,442	70,841	217,144	649,427	80,569	99,406	77,760	397,160	126,170	1,430,492
Arkansas	310,304	169,793	11,720	491,817	130,053	63,599	...	129,545	...	815,014
California	2,113,660	382,717	173,203	2,669,580	721,065	1,586,554	1,054	1,589,303	6,880	6,574,436
Colorado	471,383	89,747	48,693	609,823	161,402	117,284	...	277,074	...	1,165,583
Connecticut	349,188	130,425	22,528	502,141	79,536	111,326	182,141	22,909	252,014	1,150,067
Delaware	111,265	55,550	81,705	248,520	100,737	76,553	45,134	4,000	45,134	526,209
Florida	1,322,828	1,089,367	35,849	2,448,044	423,879	364,055	215,655	246,659	63,491	3,761,783
Georgia	351,875	745,417	13,822	1,111,114	139,499	157,465	141,178	164	64,026	1,613,446
Hawaii	151,170	43,222	354	194,746	21,958	34,589	11,568	18,740	25,948	307,549
Idaho	84,994	74,564	49,561	209,119	55,062	37,918	...	112,176	...	414,275
Illinois	794,932	544,623	132,847	1,472,402	369,965	318,523	155,630	485,772	144,155	2,946,447
Indiana	440,916	337,542	7,046	785,504	300,951	145,957	36,792	366,327	16,690	1,652,221
Iowa	313,509	146,136	45,921	505,566	119,699	120,794	...	431,096	...	1,777,155
Kansas	391,280	178,147	67,738	637,165	115,699	95,988	57,863	141,070	15,595	1,063,380
Kentucky	363,592	254,837	159,290	777,719	204,984	167,423	81,072	146,455	103,025	1,480,678
Louisiana	280,388	263,133	99,512	643,033	150,762	214,477	31,689	46,629	313,728	1,400,318
Maine	88,903	74,370	24,418	187,691	131,544	32,425	14,106	17,084	25,975	408,825
Maryland	399,817	123,922	64,485	588,224	180,052	171,500	20,520	396,524	21,843	1,378,663
Massachusetts	1,457,279	241,791	154,898	1,853,968	209,644	324,064	252,415	188,723	133,630	2,962,444
Michigan	691,115	178,970	95,638	965,723	194,985	257,005	47,867	886,701	29,715	2,381,996
Minnesota	337,322	113,808	110,864	561,994	233,789	164,544	5,542	405,981	5,195	1,377,045
Mississippi	341,279	164,977	58,079	564,335	73,354	105,494	261	97,639	261	843,443
Missouri	389,820	362,524	39,328	791,672	253,895	152,629	...	240,155	...	1,438,351
Montana	113,660	87,638	10,269	211,567	66,663	53,642	3,424	30,508	11,795	377,599
Nebraska	176,425	95,041	3	271,469	63,146	48,734	...	205,777	...	589,126
Nevada (d)	191,805	25,504	1,598	218,907	78,158	72,891	1,040	56,842	17,700	445,538
New Hampshire	100,279	28,954	39,703	168,936	87,629	58,074	19,184	14,629	22,461	370,913
New Jersey	538,166	182,264	55,218	775,648	362,205	501,105	358,728	198,400	316,589	2,512,675
New Mexico	137,767	74,852	57,043	269,662	62,266	179,014	4,969	49,677	4,845	570,433
New York	2,128,539	288,375	134,951	2,551,865	841,014	489,228	430,646	317,001	532,578	5,162,332
North Carolina	396,184	452,460	506,520	1,355,164	565,572	341,823	5,482	83,745	...	2,351,786
North Dakota	91,348	72,064	26,486	189,898	25,694	35,567	...	54,560	...	305,979
Ohio	1,309,183	152,709	2,669	1,464,561	309,543	272,207	54,688	810,578	116,375	3,027,952
Oklahoma	194,503	136,685	128,629	459,817	138,663	95,207	43,323	12,630	193,993	943,633
Oregon	285,342	81,885	83,594	450,821	169,911	122,674	878	295,015	11,620	1,050,919
Pennsylvania	918,064	456,404	171,603	1,546,071	1,194,673	443,926	183,741	183,937	186,246	3,738,594
Rhode Island	86,584	63,807	29,782	180,173	47,010	23,097	18,523	...	31,643	300,446
South Carolina	164,430	271,105	29,899	465,434	143,806	119,178	4,399	30,563	2,405	765,785
South Dakota	148,620	14,615	40,443	203,678	40,208	31,892	...	29,488	...	305,266
Tennessee	358,885	388,079	25,557	772,521	223,131	162,278	...	262,088	...	1,420,018
Texas	1,480,609	561,789	325,660	2,368,058	820,661	669,036	39,575	368,665	29,124	4,295,119
Utah	654,896	160,600	4,642	820,138	88,408	77,000	6,800	110,423	26,400	1,129,169
Vermont	34,180	48,705	16,988	99,873	49,327	45,244	1,091	2,025	21,600	219,160
Virginia	524,914	415,402	303,997	1,244,313	676,989	289,415	58,208	200,102	10,879	2,479,906
Washington	491,987	200,382	1	692,370	239,368	286,355	59,030	465,152	63,090	1,805,365
West Virginia	345,480	143,920	10,033	499,433	271,228	74,850	13,621	310	33,260	892,702
Wisconsin	470,096	198,308	40,724	709,128	144,673	133,264	46,498	328,064	36,074	1,397,701
Wyoming	123,002	43,049	34,508	200,559	78,300	28,266	...	14,327	...	321,452
Dist. of Columbia ...	17,272	31,456	66,659	115,387	18,971	19,788	10,726	...	18,932	183,804

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 1998. Compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) In 1995, Congress approved the official National Highway System (NHS). Prior to approval, the NHS consisted of the entire principal arterial system.

(b) Bonds issued for and redeemed by funding are excluded.

HIGHWAYS

Table 8.25
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS: FISCAL YEAR 1999
(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</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>
United States (b)	\$4,607,463	\$5,376,526	\$3,758,769	\$3,210,979	\$165,601	\$17,119,338
Alabama	85,449	109,903	74,889	61,717	2,006	333,964
Alaska	25,167	26,883	20,208	13,503	850	86,611
Arizona	79,610	89,142	74,706	9,258	3,434	256,150
Arkansas	66,886	77,280	48,922	36,525	1,784	231,397
California	438,478	530,519	336,416	253,894	17,360	1,576,667
Colorado	69,644	75,845	56,575	20,783	1,794	224,641
Connecticut	37,751	51,909	39,920	63,016	1,798	194,394
Delaware	34,679	26,883	6,991	14,008	1,069	83,630
Florida	205,447	238,167	144,000	51,362	8,287	647,263
Georgia	138,500	187,793	142,484	57,916	5,174	531,867
Hawaii	35,080	26,883	6,590	18,047	785	87,385
Idaho	39,037	33,298	29,531	10,396	2,095	114,357
Illinois	147,022	199,250	170,154	113,654	9,827	639,907
Indiana	111,156	136,300	106,674	40,237	3,318	397,685
Iowa	73,442	78,331	52,795	48,822	2,525	255,915
Kansas	68,864	86,792	50,517	55,959	2,548	264,680
Kentucky	77,778	87,349	70,455	40,710	2,169	278,461
Louisiana	64,335	88,004	65,934	78,588	1,772	298,633
Maine	24,189	28,536	20,465	22,370	1,043	96,603
Maryland	68,542	85,585	63,864	51,718	2,423	272,132
Massachusetts	64,584	91,392	63,077	106,614	2,091	327,758
Michigan	137,662	191,491	113,349	87,103	6,243	535,848
Minnesota	81,438	104,769	68,122	27,433	3,488	285,250
Mississippi	63,561	76,187	47,085	46,297	2,605	235,735
Missouri	110,121	139,394	105,824	101,363	3,302	460,004
Montana	56,080	35,196	41,155	13,856	670	146,957
Nebraska	58,056	54,405	34,040	27,951	1,510	175,962
Nevada	37,355	37,074	32,393	8,027	1,186	116,035
New Hampshire	27,806	26,883	13,864	17,980	981	87,514
New Jersey	101,571	118,811	68,521	146,982	3,653	439,538
New Mexico	57,797	47,357	52,623	6,557	1,250	165,584
New York	168,849	215,190	131,061	321,098	9,339	845,537
North Carolina	114,371	145,171	95,301	86,453	3,638	444,934
North Dakota	61,692	34,020	22,684	6,557	1,196	126,149
Ohio	149,829	198,455	161,410	112,627	7,734	630,055
Oklahoma	79,707	103,662	64,764	59,056	2,280	309,469
Oregon	67,177	72,760	52,674	9,670	2,742	205,023
Pennsylvania	158,378	193,117	140,125	315,208	7,064	813,892
Rhode Island	33,101	26,883	8,569	26,878	529	95,960
South Carolina	65,307	91,499	63,721	35,284	2,671	258,482
South Dakota	52,606	37,888	27,532	10,551	1,014	129,591
Tennessee	99,510	120,818	96,793	61,608	2,085	380,814
Texas	347,568	422,473	283,715	122,955	7,550	1,184,261
Utah	36,385	43,804	51,294	8,825	1,171	141,479
Vermont	26,462	26,883	15,209	19,416	667	88,637
Virginia	108,779	143,095	108,924	80,469	4,262	445,529
Washington	82,490	105,328	73,632	97,293	4,221	362,964
West Virginia	31,961	41,824	32,450	59,901	763	166,899
Wisconsin	103,473	112,283	65,975	35,249	3,119	320,099
Wyoming	61,455	26,883	38,254	6,557	595	133,744
Dist. of Columbia	39,132	26,883	2,538	21,801	1,030	91,384
American Samoa	3,214	...	...	...	263	3,477
Guam	12,856	...	...	...	328	13,184
No. Mariana Islands ..	3,214	...	...	...	337	3,551
Puerto Rico	(b)	...	...	...	1,739	1,739
U.S. Virgin Islands	12,856	...	...	...	210	13,066

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics 1999.

Note: Apportioned pursuant to the Transportation Efficiency Act of 1998 (TEA-21) does not include funds from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund or the National Recreational Trails Trust Fund.

(a) Does not include funds from the following programs: emergency relief, Federal lands highway programs, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico highway

programs, high priority projects, Woodrow Wilson Bridge, National Byways, construction of ferry boats and ferry terminal facilities, and intelligent vehicle-system, among others. These funds are allocated from the Highway Trust Fund.

(b) Under TEA-21, Puerto Rico received a stand-alone authorization of \$92,075,874 for FY 1999.

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
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



Table 9.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY STATE: 1989-1998
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</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>
United States	\$269,128	\$229,778	\$227,542	\$228,936	\$214,239	\$195,201	\$178,000	\$153,350	\$134,457	\$121,079
Alabama	4,161	3,483	3,325	3,419	3,209	3,081	2,795	2,347	2,101	1,802
Alaska	1,427	1,303	1,051	1,125	1,063	948	837	738	717	663
Arizona	4,147	3,355	3,095	3,150	2,996	2,640	2,235	1,810	1,620	1,305
Arkansas	2,440	2,283	2,131	2,019	1,966	1,855	1,691	1,439	1,250	1,106
California	32,090	27,014	26,413	26,934	26,219	21,635	19,738	16,885	13,932	11,936
Colorado	3,048	2,444	2,410	2,391	2,102	2,109	1,905	1,707	1,429	1,359
Connecticut	3,653	2,905	3,080	3,195	3,028	2,691	2,593	2,393	1,973	1,771
Delaware	678	629	600	560	472	455	425	386	313	313
Florida	10,320	8,504	8,442	9,078	5,028	4,408	4,028	3,553	3,136	3,089
Georgia	6,233	5,469	5,359	5,461	1,088	984	839	739	598	528
Hawaii	1,190	1,184	1,126	1,162	778	712	694	590	569	501
Idaho	1,055	936	887	849	8,506	7,845	6,937	5,954	5,280	4,989
Illinois	10,156	9,296	9,229	9,487	3,553	3,732	3,242	2,767	2,423	2,115
Indiana	4,152	3,539	3,657	3,546	2,015	1,737	1,660	1,475	1,289	1,183
Iowa	2,424	1,977	2,030	2,074	1,666	1,608	1,376	1,165	1,021	912
Kansas	1,934	1,620	1,700	1,649	3,096	3,041	2,951	2,493	2,044	1,853
Kentucky	4,236	3,702	3,355	3,437	5,233	4,817	4,417	3,249	2,658	2,304
Louisiana	4,708	4,457	4,734	5,291	1,269	1,166	1,047	926	762	688
Maine	1,602	1,378	1,389	1,315	3,637	3,310	2,940	2,557	2,350	2,156
Maryland	5,022	3,950	3,544	3,594	6,261	5,520	5,218	4,709	3,857	3,688
Massachusetts	8,019	6,365	6,813	6,829	7,117	6,654	6,004	5,426	4,751	4,553
Michigan	8,618	7,237	7,194	7,589	3,515	3,297	2,894	2,559	2,366	2,269
Minnesota	4,199	3,952	3,535	3,685	2,507	2,285	2,193	1,822	1,595	1,366
Mississippi	3,025	2,626	2,754	2,738	3,971	3,566	3,498	2,827	2,177	2,031
Missouri	5,065	4,231	4,091	4,159	906	831	765	687	591	559
Montana	1,139	991	964	933	1,114	1,108	997	868	779	709
Nebraska	1,511	1,227	1,232	1,440	797	767	669	544	442	389
Nevada	1,081	983	876	882	956	652	935	540	427	411
New Hampshire	1,042	842	890	866	6,163	6,189	5,217	4,517	3,977	3,570
New Jersey	7,108	6,602	6,506	6,639	1,714	1,534	1,379	1,118	959	907
New Mexico	2,547	2,152	1,942	1,866	22,445	21,166	19,305	17,226	15,761	13,700
New York	28,066	24,384	24,560	24,348	4,862	4,498	3,971	3,447	2,942	2,498
North Carolina	7,133	6,284	5,227	5,487	702	640	603	533	471	431
North Dakota	1,067	1,074	734	768	8,366	7,716	7,064	6,220	5,388	4,965
Ohio	9,733	8,327	8,776	9,115	2,359	2,111	2,066	1,788	1,568	1,508
Oklahoma	3,059	2,510	2,435	2,472	2,355	2,099	2,050	1,694	1,708	1,426
Oregon	3,275	2,853	2,797	2,763	9,705	8,517	8,293	6,870	6,125	6,390
Pennsylvania	12,381	10,268	10,117	10,354	1,100	1,107	986	908	773	684
Rhode Island	1,368	1,144	1,176	1,276	2,726	2,521	2,393	2,078	1,892	1,455
South Carolina	3,525	2,987	3,032	3,027	724	654	601	539	511	464
South Dakota	1,007	982	867	813	3,940	3,925	3,658	3,129	2,717	2,353
Tennessee	5,510	4,555	4,476	4,531	12,669	11,035	9,645	7,837	6,889	5,974
Texas	15,809	13,184	13,287	13,338	1,209	1,173	1,042	839	838	822
Utah	1,727	1,355	1,446	1,318	546	557	503	409	377	356
Vermont	803	601	641	625	3,180	2,945	2,773	2,432	2,237	2,119
Virginia	4,423	3,518	3,403	3,504	3,924	3,722	3,374	2,832	2,568	2,294
Washington	5,422	4,496	4,152	4,351	2,166	1,884	1,668	1,284	1,009	952
West Virginia	2,480	2,100	2,088	2,074	3,450	3,397	3,127	2,799	2,538	2,312
Wisconsin	4,697	3,617	3,679	3,729	714	645	593	597	568	484
Wyoming	850	762	708	748	2,222	1,961	1,951	1,847	1,718	1,523
Dist. of Columbia	4,101	2,740	2,578	2,238	8,018	7,579	6,187	5,209	4,576	4,095
American Samoa	91	121	71	73	67	59	107	51	79	75
Guam	266	125	134	162	154	161	139	116	100	116
No. Mariana Islands ...	39	35	31	41	52	47	65	75	62	60
Puerto Rico	3,895	3,719	3,387	3,535	3,388	3,132	3,084	2,916	3,082	2,515
U.S. Virgin Islands	256	371	373	217	191	181	158	175	273	116
Undistributed	116	1,032	3,009	592	1,059	592	475	711	302	366

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 1998
(In thousands, except per capita)

Fiscal year	Total		To local governments						
	Amount	Per capita	To federal government (a)	For specified purposes					
				Total	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	4,403,009
1976	57,858,242	266.79	1,179,580	56,678,662	5,673,843	34,083,711	8,307,411	3,240,806	5,372,891
1977	62,459,903	285.10	1,386,237	61,073,666	6,372,543	36,964,306	8,756,717	3,631,108	5,348,992
1978	67,287,260	303.88	1,472,378	65,814,882	6,819,438	40,125,488	8,585,558	3,821,135	6,463,263
1979	75,962,980	339.25	1,493,215	74,469,765	8,224,338	46,195,698	8,675,473	4,148,573	7,225,683
1980	84,504,451	374.07	1,746,301	82,758,150	8,643,789	52,688,101	9,241,551	4,382,716	7,801,993
1981	93,179,549	406.89	1,872,980	91,306,569	9,570,248	57,257,373	11,025,445	4,751,449	8,702,054
1982	98,742,976	426.78	1,793,284	96,949,692	10,044,372	60,683,583	11,965,123	5,028,072	9,228,542
1983	100,886,902	431.77	1,764,821	99,122,081	10,364,144	63,118,351	10,919,847	5,277,447	9,442,292
1984	108,373,188	459.49	1,722,115	106,651,073	10,744,740	67,484,926	11,923,430	5,686,834	10,811,143
1985	121,571,151	510.56	1,963,468	119,607,683	12,319,623	74,936,970	12,673,123	6,019,069	13,658,898
1986	131,966,258	548.76	2,105,831	129,860,427	13,383,912	81,929,467	14,214,613	6,470,049	13,862,386
1987	141,278,672	581.88	2,455,362	138,823,310	14,245,089	88,253,298	14,753,727	6,784,699	14,786,497
1988	151,661,866	618.55	2,652,981	149,008,885	14,896,991	95,390,536	15,032,315	6,949,190	16,739,853
1989	165,415,415	667.98	2,929,622	162,485,793	15,749,681	104,601,291	16,697,915	7,376,173	18,060,733
1990	175,027,632	705.46	3,243,634	171,783,998	16,565,106	109,438,131	18,403,149	7,784,316	19,593,296
1991	186,398,234	740.91	3,464,364	182,933,870	16,977,032	116,179,860	20,903,400	8,126,477	20,747,101
1992	201,313,434	791.04	3,608,911	197,704,523	16,368,139	124,919,686	25,942,234	8,480,871	21,993,593
1993	214,094,882	832.00	3,625,051	210,469,831	17,690,986	131,179,517	31,339,777	9,298,624	20,960,927
1994	225,635,410	868.50	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	919.10	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	952.30	3,896,667	248,205,791	20,019,771	156,954,115	31,180,345	10,707,338	29,321,099
1997	264,207,209	989.10	3,839,942	260,367,267	21,808,828	164,147,715	35,754,024	11,431,270	27,225,430
1998	278,853,409	1031.6	3,515,734	275,337,675	22,693,158	176,250,998	32,327,325	11,648,853	32,417,341

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: 1995-98

(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		
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1998	1997	1996	1995	1997 to 1998	1996 to 1997	1995 to 1996
United States	\$278,853,409	\$264,207,209	\$252,102,458	\$240,978,128	\$1,031.6	\$989.1	\$952.3	\$919.1	5.5	4.8	4.6
Alabama	3,419,845	3,292,491	3,076,820	2,619,713	785.8	762.3	720.0	616.0	3.9	7.0	17.4
Alaska	983,153	1,015,071	1,057,577	1,095,556	1,601.2	1,666.8	1,742.3	1,813.8	-3.1	-4.0	-3.5
Arizona	5,023,261	4,528,382	4,255,135	3,992,499	1,075.9	994.2	960.9	946.5	10.9	6.4	6.6
Arkansas	2,109,996	1,967,398	1,636,037	1,585,671	831.4	779.8	651.9	638.4	7.2	20.3	3.2
California	51,053,075	49,635,672	48,758,607	44,892,639	1,562.8	1,538.2	1,529.5	1,421.1	2.9	1.8	8.6
Colorado	3,159,458	3,017,473	2,849,915	2,702,979	795.6	775.1	745.5	721.4	4.7	5.9	5.4
Connecticut	2,627,781	2,480,762	2,424,347	2,408,985	802.6	758.6	740.4	735.6	5.9	2.3	0.6
Delaware	591,279	575,892	511,314	509,719	794.7	786.7	705.4	710.9	2.7	12.6	0.3
Florida	12,537,431	11,899,912	11,139,772	10,949,733	840.5	812.1	773.6	773.0	5.4	6.8	1.7
Georgia	6,310,697	6,141,128	5,285,164	4,849,875	825.8	820.3	718.8	673.5	2.8	16.2	9.0
Hawaii	147,059	156,055	144,333	144,145	123.3	131.5	121.9	121.4	-5.8	8.1	0.1
Idaho	1,104,201	1,067,190	999,289	943,526	898.5	882.0	840.3	811.3	3.5	6.8	5.9
Illinois	9,862,059	9,148,129	8,549,064	7,989,026	818.8	769.0	721.7	675.3	7.8	7.0	7.0
Indiana	5,883,074	5,507,860	5,091,091	5,114,661	997.3	939.3	871.7	881.4	6.8	8.2	-0.5
Iowa	2,794,519	2,869,259	2,672,320	2,586,535	976.4	1,006.1	937.1	910.1	-2.6	7.4	3.3
Kansas	2,508,870	2,325,562	2,262,900	2,205,990	954.3	896.2	879.8	860.0	7.9	2.8	2.6
Kentucky	3,006,904	2,918,190	2,825,097	2,790,070	763.9	746.7	727.4	722.8	3.0	3.3	1.3
Louisiana	3,451,053	3,170,676	3,025,800	2,981,314	789.9	728.6	695.5	686.6	8.8	4.8	1.5
Maine	851,942	772,724	743,190	749,851	684.8	622.2	597.7	604.2	10.3	4.0	-0.9
Maryland	3,710,641	3,536,070	3,238,258	3,073,888	722.6	694.2	638.5	609.7	4.9	9.2	5.3
Massachusetts	6,215,380	5,636,518	5,159,973	4,740,411	1,011.1	921.3	847.0	780.4	10.3	9.2	8.9
Michigan	15,430,418	14,145,451	13,299,101	13,590,202	1,571.8	1,447.3	1,386.1	1,423.2	9.1	6.4	-2.1
Minnesota	6,022,123	6,942,130	6,068,273	5,628,502	1,274.5	1,481.5	1,302.8	1,220.9	-13.3	14.4	7.8
Mississippi	2,876,187	2,685,689	2,506,429	2,278,909	1,045.1	983.4	922.8	845.0	7.1	7.2	10.0
Missouri	4,176,567	3,944,195	3,434,437	3,461,819	767.9	730.1	640.9	650.2	5.9	14.8	-0.8
Montana	712,620	714,924	699,428	684,581	809.8	813.3	795.4	786.9	-0.3	2.2	2.2
Nebraska	1,291,135	1,210,235	1,175,780	1,143,564	776.4	730.4	711.7	698.6	6.7	2.9	2.8
Nevada	1,915,179	1,771,680	1,624,270	1,424,642	1,096.3	1,056.5	1,013.2	931.1	8.1	9.1	14.0
New Hampshire	454,682	413,800	392,423	374,413	383.7	352.8	337.6	326.1	9.9	5.4	4.8
New Jersey	7,176,343	6,382,582	7,771,309	7,900,814	884.3	792.6	972.9	994.4	12.4	-17.9	-1.6
New Mexico	2,186,948	2,075,053	2,055,309	1,966,326	1,259.0	1,199.5	1,199.5	1,167.0	5.4	1.0	4.5
New York	27,271,351	25,637,864	25,417,231	25,189,620	1,500.5	1,413.6	1,397.7	1,388.9	6.4	0.9	0.9
North Carolina	7,928,480	7,314,766	6,653,195	6,665,456	1,050.7	985.2	908.6	926.4	8.4	9.9	-0.2
North Dakota	541,455	540,154	411,331	437,194	848.7	842.7	639.2	682.0	0.2	31.3	-5.9
Ohio	11,214,371	10,441,531	10,053,551	9,533,638	1,000.5	933.4	899.8	855.0	7.4	3.9	5.5
Oklahoma	2,802,808	2,625,134	2,536,908	2,448,562	837.4	791.4	768.5	747.0	6.8	3.5	3.6
Oregon	3,706,815	3,207,793	3,109,619	2,979,586	1,129.4	989.1	970.6	948.6	15.6	3.2	4.4
Pennsylvania	10,157,714	9,844,265	9,675,928	9,030,954	846.4	819.0	802.6	748.1	3.2	1.7	7.1
Rhode Island	548,018	506,349	505,323	503,523	554.7	513.0	510.3	508.6	8.2	0.2	0.4
South Carolina	3,142,089	2,929,143	2,720,441	2,366,681	819.1	779.0	735.5	644.3	7.3	7.7	14.9
South Dakota	493,167	435,456	369,368	336,695	668.2	590.0	504.3	461.9	13.3	17.9	9.7
Tennessee	3,923,819	3,645,098	3,517,419	3,262,616	722.5	679.0	661.2	620.7	7.6	3.6	7.8
Texas	14,026,888	12,805,943	12,364,495	11,797,328	709.9	658.8	646.4	630.1	9.5	3.6	4.8
Utah	1,716,976	1,673,127	1,526,766	1,446,538	817.6	812.6	763.2	741.4	2.6	9.6	5.5
Vermont	355,608	312,333	313,167	308,672	601.7	530.3	532.0	527.6	13.9	-0.3	1.5
Virginia	5,660,133	5,337,239	4,462,682	4,296,733	833.5	792.6	668.5	649.2	6.0	19.6	3.9
Washington	6,048,013	5,681,708	5,429,938	5,339,678	1,063.1	1,012.8	981.4	983.2	6.4	4.6	1.7
West Virginia	1,530,110	1,625,623	1,325,430	1,254,636	844.9	895.2	726.0	686.3	-5.9	22.6	5.6
Wisconsin	7,481,155	6,993,213	6,290,232	5,722,997	1,432.1	1,352.7	1,219.1	1,117.1	7.0	11.2	9.9
Wyoming	710,559	702,317	686,672	676,463	1,477.3	1,463.2	1,426.4	1,409.3	1.2	2.3	1.5

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: 1997
 (Per capita amounts in dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$989.1	\$81.6	\$614.5	\$133.9	\$42.8	\$42.5	\$73.8
Alabama	762.3	25.7	654.8	0.0	42.0	2.8	37.1
Alaska	1,666.8	94.2	1,018.8	176.5	50.7	96.5	230.0
Arizona	994.2	194.8	514.6	116.2	96.4	30.0	42.1
Arkansas	779.8	20.2	645.4	0.0	51.8	0.4	61.8
California	1,538.2	91.7	751.5	482.1	49.6	99.3	64.1
Colorado	775.1	5.5	508.4	129.1	57.7	7.9	66.4
Connecticut	758.6	43.2	540.0	51.9	6.1	38.5	78.8
Delaware	786.7	0.0	623.3	1.2	12.2	19.1	131.0
Florida	812.1	149.5	574.9	5.7	15.0	8.8	58.2
Georgia	820.3	0.0	731.1	0.0	1.6	53.5	34.1
Hawaii	131.5	88.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	21.5	11.3
Idaho	882.0	84.7	681.5	0.0	81.9	8.5	25.3
Illinois	769.0	103.5	446.7	84.4	43.0	8.4	83.0
Indiana	939.3	216.3	523.5	50.4	101.7	11.7	35.6
Iowa	1,006.1	59.6	716.7	16.0	122.7	27.8	63.4
Kansas	896.2	38.7	738.3	2.5	52.7	28.8	35.1
Kentucky	746.7	0.0	627.7	0.0	25.5	32.1	61.4
Louisiana	728.6	37.4	589.1	17.9	12.2	0.6	71.4
Maine	622.2	62.6	494.3	11.6	17.6	1.2	35.0
Maryland	694.2	10.0	444.1	0.1	78.9	54.0	107.1
Massachusetts	921.3	165.0	455.1	48.2	34.0	0.1	218.9
Michigan	1,447.3	137.4	970.3	11.2	117.3	150.3	60.8
Minnesota	1,481.5	296.7	807.5	164.1	101.2	35.4	76.6
Mississippi	983.4	184.4	601.7	50.9	54.5	14.2	77.7
Missouri	730.1	1.2	598.0	5.1	49.3	2.8	73.7
Montana	813.3	57.5	613.5	11.8	19.1	30.3	81.2
Nebraska	730.4	50.7	456.4	5.6	88.0	80.3	49.3
Nevada	1,056.5	336.4	652.3	14.6	30.1	4.4	18.6
New Hampshire	352.8	31.5	158.7	68.3	20.2	40.2	33.8
New Jersey	792.6	98.4	497.2	98.5	7.1	7.6	83.8
New Mexico	1,199.5	304.7	860.8	0.0	8.9	0.1	25.0
New York	1,413.6	35.0	578.5	567.3	3.9	62.8	166.1
North Carolina	985.2	79.8	697.8	70.5	17.2	66.4	53.5
North Dakota	842.7	108.7	505.8	1.5	100.0	35.2	91.5
Ohio	933.4	131.5	540.9	89.2	71.7	57.0	43.2
Oklahoma	791.4	7.1	642.5	13.9	66.3	20.4	41.2
Oregon	989.1	41.2	691.4	14.4	125.6	60.3	56.2
Pennsylvania	819.0	13.6	459.4	120.3	35.7	69.3	120.8
Rhode Island	513.0	40.7	447.2	23.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
South Carolina	779.0	163.6	535.4	0.5	11.8	21.2	46.4
South Dakota	590.0	68.6	404.1	0.3	37.8	0.4	78.8
Tennessee	679.0	58.3	453.3	59.2	53.8	0.1	54.4
Texas	658.8	3.0	575.2	32.0	2.9	22.4	23.2
Utah	812.6	0.0	761.7	7.8	2.6	20.7	19.8
Vermont	530.3	8.8	429.0	17.9	42.4	0.0	32.1
Virginia	792.6	5.1	572.7	51.5	28.6	25.8	108.8
Washington	1,012.8	22.6	787.8	6.3	76.8	13.5	105.8
West Virginia	895.2	11.4	843.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	36.2
Wisconsin	1,352.7	257.3	767.7	70.7	100.7	57.2	99.1
Wyoming	1,463.2	274.1	864.9	5.5	56.9	47.8	214.0

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: 1998 (Per capita amounts in dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$1,031.6	\$84.0	\$652.1	\$132.5	\$43.1	\$44.2	\$75.9
Alabama	785.8	24.3	676.1	0.0	42.4	2.8	40.1
Alaska	1,601.2	74.4	1,008.8	169.7	38.0	88.1	222.2
Arizona	1,075.9	204.8	569.5	115.8	96.3	44.4	45.1
Arkansas	831.4	47.8	675.0	0.0	52.8	0.4	55.4
California	1,562.8	96.2	795.8	470.6	46.8	105.6	47.9
Colorado	795.6	6.6	524.6	132.5	66.1	8.1	57.7
Connecticut	802.6	45.5	575.4	47.1	6.1	23.8	104.8
Delaware	794.7	0.0	612.3	1.2	15.3	19.3	146.6
Florida	840.5	156.8	613.0	0.0	16.0	0.8	54.0
Georgia	825.8	0.0	730.8	0.0	1.2	55.3	38.5
Hawaii	123.3	84.5	0.0	9.9	0.0	13.5	15.3
Idaho	898.5	82.7	693.8	0.0	88.6	7.3	26.0
Illinois	818.8	100.6	485.9	95.5	43.6	8.0	85.1
Indiana	997.3	248.9	550.7	45.2	108.1	10.1	34.3
Iowa	976.4	50.4	709.9	14.3	118.4	32.5	50.8
Kansas	954.3	40.2	790.0	1.8	53.1	29.6	39.6
Kentucky	763.9	0.0	636.6	0.3	28.1	32.8	66.2
Louisiana	789.9	36.3	635.9	17.4	12.2	1.1	87.1
Maine	684.8	71.9	539.4	11.7	15.9	0.1	45.9
Maryland	722.6	9.2	501.4	0.1	72.5	59.1	80.3
Massachusetts	1,011.1	185.1	509.1	44.6	32.3	1.3	238.8
Michigan	1,571.8	141.6	1,043.2	42.6	112.0	161.2	71.3
Minnesota	1,274.5	169.2	794.7	107.4	88.9	24.5	89.7
Mississippi	1,045.1	193.0	650.9	51.2	57.8	13.7	78.5
Missouri	767.9	1.2	637.7	6.1	50.3	2.9	69.7
Montana	809.8	0.0	670.8	13.6	19.3	15.4	90.8
Nebraska	776.4	52.3	472.7	9.5	96.7	85.6	59.5
Nevada	1,096.3	337.5	683.5	14.5	32.4	4.6	23.7
New Hampshire	383.7	34.0	188.4	73.8	20.3	23.1	44.2
New Jersey	884.3	98.6	597.0	98.1	30.1	0.4	60.1
New Mexico	1,259.0	331.1	900.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	22.1
New York	1,500.5	40.4	617.9	560.3	2.5	71.5	208.0
North Carolina	1,050.7	81.4	773.1	72.5	15.7	67.5	40.4
North Dakota	848.7	74.0	531.8	1.7	88.4	22.3	130.5
Ohio	1,000.5	137.6	577.8	100.5	72.6	63.9	48.1
Oklahoma	837.4	12.9	673.0	13.7	67.9	19.9	50.0
Oregon	1,129.4	32.6	833.3	15.1	107.8	66.8	73.9
Pennsylvania	846.4	13.5	477.1	117.9	39.2	72.8	125.9
Rhode Island	554.7	42.0	487.4	23.7	0.0	0.0	1.6
South Carolina	819.1	174.7	564.4	2.1	14.6	19.9	43.5
South Dakota	668.2	70.1	474.1	0.1	38.9	0.0	84.9
Tennessee	722.5	60.5	484.4	64.4	55.2	0.1	57.8
Texas	709.9	3.2	616.1	36.1	3.3	23.7	27.4
Utah	817.6	0.0	762.3	6.8	10.7	19.2	18.6
Vermont	601.7	5.8	475.9	17.4	58.2	0.0	44.4
Virginia	833.5	5.7	591.2	58.0	29.1	25.1	124.4
Washington	1,063.1	22.7	825.5	6.1	80.8	15.4	112.6
West Virginia	844.9	11.8	783.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	45.6
Wisconsin	1,432.1	322.5	792.9	59.8	103.3	64.9	88.6
Wyoming	1,477.3	293.9	916.5	4.6	58.9	45.7	157.6

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: 1997
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Special Function				
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
United States	\$264,207,209	\$21,808,828	\$164,147,715	\$35,754,024	\$11,431,270	\$11,364,601	\$19,700,771
Alabama	3,292,491	110,830	2,828,276	0	181,223	12,097	160,065
Alaska	1,015,071	57,355	620,460	107,496	30,896	58,796	140,068
Arizona	4,528,382	887,389	2,344,039	529,316	439,091	136,796	191,751
Arkansas	1,967,398	51,027	1,628,406	0	130,813	1,116	156,036
California	49,635,672	2,957,483	24,249,940	15,554,950	1,600,312	3,203,007	2,069,980
Colorado	3,017,473	21,561	1,979,341	502,653	224,585	30,703	258,630
Connecticut	2,480,762	141,405	1,765,926	169,667	19,919	126,043	257,802
Delaware	575,892	0	456,228	889	8,898	14,001	95,876
Florida	11,899,912	2,190,258	8,424,345	83,171	220,119	129,161	852,858
Georgia	6,141,128	0	5,473,024	0	11,957	400,840	255,307
Hawaii	156,055	104,605	0	12,511	0	25,471	13,468
Idaho	1,067,190	102,451	824,624	0	99,147	10,325	30,643
Illinois	9,148,129	1,231,194	5,314,031	1,004,448	511,250	100,049	987,157
Indiana	5,507,860	1,268,618	3,069,857	295,499	596,306	68,678	208,902
Iowa	2,869,259	169,898	2,044,137	45,509	349,801	79,237	180,677
Kansas	2,325,562	100,410	1,915,867	6,555	136,862	74,790	91,078
Kentucky	2,918,190	0	2,453,031	10	99,788	125,378	239,983
Louisiana	3,170,676	162,829	2,563,715	77,758	53,024	2,555	310,795
Maine	772,724	77,696	613,945	14,399	21,808	1,455	43,421
Maryland	3,536,070	50,799	2,262,472	310	401,990	274,945	545,554
Massachusetts	5,636,518	1,009,658	2,784,069	294,843	208,068	650	1,339,230
Michigan	14,145,451	1,342,493	9,483,541	109,918	1,146,938	1,468,702	593,859
Minnesota	6,942,130	1,390,300	3,783,972	769,021	474,315	165,779	358,743
Mississippi	2,685,689	503,614	1,643,138	139,105	148,739	38,808	212,285
Missouri	3,944,195	6,595	3,230,330	27,408	266,360	15,220	398,282
Montana	714,924	50,508	539,229	10,370	16,787	26,670	71,360
Nebraska	1,210,235	83,973	756,332	9,349	145,858	132,975	81,748
Nevada	1,771,680	564,155	1,093,959	24,541	50,524	7,319	31,182
New Hampshire	413,800	36,923	186,197	80,147	23,681	47,183	39,669
New Jersey	6,382,582	792,543	4,003,743	793,088	57,180	61,263	674,765
New Mexico	2,075,053	527,177	1,489,102	0	15,395	198	43,181
New York	25,637,864	635,152	10,491,703	10,288,538	71,608	1,139,159	3,011,704
North Carolina	7,314,766	592,283	5,181,238	523,362	127,366	493,239	397,278
North Dakota	540,154	69,664	324,233	979	64,071	22,540	58,667
Ohio	10,441,531	1,471,070	6,050,909	997,319	801,704	637,599	482,930
Oklahoma	2,625,134	23,562	2,131,303	46,204	219,957	67,541	136,567
Oregon	3,207,793	133,675	2,242,155	46,771	407,226	195,630	182,336
Pennsylvania	9,844,265	162,919	5,522,041	1,445,416	428,554	833,408	1,451,927
Rhode Island	506,349	40,200	441,354	22,960	0	0	1,835
South Carolina	2,929,143	615,296	2,013,238	1,842	44,539	79,864	174,364
South Dakota	435,456	50,606	298,216	233	27,931	292	58,178
Tennessee	3,645,098	312,855	2,433,061	317,801	288,946	522	291,913
Texas	12,805,943	58,663	11,180,590	622,644	55,983	436,229	451,834
Utah	1,673,127	0	1,568,337	16,138	5,389	42,528	40,735
Vermont	312,333	5,180	252,682	10,540	25,002	0	18,929
Virginia	5,337,239	34,647	3,856,654	346,926	192,690	173,657	732,665
Washington	5,681,708	126,688	4,419,563	35,132	430,735	75,799	593,791
West Virginia	1,625,623	20,765	1,531,221	0	0	7,881	65,756
Wisconsin	6,993,213	1,330,289	3,968,792	365,647	520,646	295,559	512,280
Wyoming	702,317	131,567	415,149	2,641	27,289	22,944	102,727

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: 1998
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Function				
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
United States	\$278,853,409	\$22,693,158	\$176,250,998	\$35,807,218	\$11,648,853	\$11,937,200	\$20,515,982
Alabama	3,419,845	105,903	2,942,520	0	184,688	12,102	174,632
Alaska	983,153	45,685	619,386	104,185	23,360	54,081	136,456
Arizona	5,023,261	956,371	2,658,844	540,623	449,840	207,173	210,410
Arkansas	2,109,996	121,239	1,713,117	0	133,973	1,029	140,638
California	51,053,075	3,142,756	25,997,110	15,372,722	1,527,768	3,449,507	1,563,212
Colorado	3,159,458	26,037	2,083,310	526,332	262,474	32,267	229,038
Connecticut	2,627,781	148,957	1,883,788	154,137	19,919	77,987	342,993
Delaware	591,279	0	455,550	918	11,368	14,340	109,103
Florida	12,537,431	2,339,137	9,143,584	0	238,341	11,200	805,169
Georgia	6,310,697	0	5,585,137	0	8,978	422,437	294,145
Hawaii	147,059	100,852	0	11,815	0	16,112	18,280
Idaho	1,104,201	101,640	852,660	0	108,906	9,027	31,968
Illinois	9,862,059	1,211,291	5,852,998	1,150,369	525,617	96,681	1,025,103
Indiana	5,883,074	1,468,343	3,248,315	266,759	637,793	59,517	202,347
Iowa	2,794,519	144,385	2,031,742	41,053	338,733	93,112	145,494
Kansas	2,508,870	105,584	2,076,833	4,753	139,710	77,788	104,202
Kentucky	3,006,904	0	2,505,514	1,018	110,614	129,124	260,634
Louisiana	3,451,053	158,550	2,778,319	75,987	53,117	4,747	380,333
Maine	851,942	89,490	670,957	14,555	19,761	9	57,085
Maryland	3,710,641	47,161	2,574,845	647	372,371	303,394	412,223
Massachusetts	6,215,380	1,137,935	3,129,534	273,922	198,579	7,707	1,467,703
Michigan	15,430,418	1,389,824	10,240,756	418,203	1,099,153	1,582,049	700,433
Minnesota	6,022,123	799,628	3,755,033	507,701	420,052	115,975	423,734
Mississippi	2,876,187	531,087	1,791,333	140,878	159,034	37,725	216,130
Missouri	4,176,567	6,485	3,468,342	33,145	273,674	15,606	379,315
Montana	712,620	0	590,263	11,968	16,951	13,510	79,928
Nebraska	1,291,135	87,047	786,129	15,866	160,791	142,410	98,892
Nevada	1,915,179	589,696	1,194,130	25,338	56,678	7,983	41,354
New Hampshire	454,682	40,245	223,226	87,440	24,057	27,393	52,321
New Jersey	7,176,343	800,187	4,844,525	796,179	244,497	3,330	487,625
New Mexico	2,186,948	575,182	1,563,611	0	9,699	0	38,456
New York	27,271,351	733,364	11,230,312	10,183,263	45,483	1,299,103	3,779,826
North Carolina	7,928,480	614,475	5,833,977	547,205	118,688	509,441	304,694
North Dakota	541,455	47,226	339,274	1,106	56,392	14,222	83,235
Ohio	11,214,371	1,542,321	6,476,726	1,126,412	813,847	715,968	539,097
Oklahoma	2,802,808	43,153	2,252,588	45,863	227,279	66,544	167,381
Oregon	3,706,815	106,942	2,734,882	49,405	353,842	219,281	242,463
Pennsylvania	10,157,714	162,418	5,725,290	1,415,428	469,867	874,121	1,510,590
Rhode Island	548,018	41,467	481,516	23,452	0	0	1,583
South Carolina	3,142,089	669,989	2,164,984	8,151	55,825	76,218	166,922
South Dakota	493,167	51,761	349,897	56	28,744	26	62,683
Tennessee	3,923,819	328,363	2,630,664	349,829	300,034	779	314,150
Texas	14,026,888	62,303	12,175,008	713,021	65,917	468,484	542,155
Utah	1,716,976	0	1,600,768	14,233	22,532	40,424	39,019
Vermont	355,608	3,446	281,254	10,265	34,384	0	26,259
Virginia	5,660,133	38,395	4,015,025	393,947	197,707	170,407	844,652
Washington	6,048,013	129,420	4,696,024	34,434	459,802	87,843	640,490
West Virginia	1,530,110	21,374	1,418,247	0	0	7,881	82,608
Wisconsin	7,481,155	1,684,656	4,142,295	312,441	539,661	339,085	463,017
Wyoming	710,559	141,388	440,856	2,194	28,353	21,966	75,802

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: 1997 (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	\$264,207,209	\$3,839,942	\$136,979,977	\$111,639,394	\$2,468,384	\$9,279,512
Alabama	3,292,491	0	2,828,276	461,593	0	2,622
Alaska	1,015,071	107,496	0	831,600	0	75,975
Arizona	4,528,382	0	2,337,946	2,019,992	0	170,444
Arkansas	1,967,398	1,911	1,627,615	243,316	5,525	89,031
California	49,635,672	2,022,217	22,759,084	23,943,998	479,073	431,300
Colorado	3,017,473	7,505	1,978,752	1,001,425	29,791	0
Connecticut	2,480,762	0	18,256	2,277,000	0	185,506
Delaware	575,892	852	455,137	119,903	0	0
Florida	11,899,912	496	8,424,345	3,475,071	0	0
Georgia	6,141,128	0	5,473,024	587,146	17,571	63,387
Hawaii	156,055	12,511	0	133,201	0	10,343
Idaho	1,067,190	0	824,624	138,075	2,863	101,628
Illinois	9,148,129	2,153	5,295,600	2,961,554	461,633	427,189
Indiana	5,507,860	20,652	3,069,857	1,562,364	9,801	845,186
Iowa	2,869,259	35,409	2,044,137	634,940	0	154,773
Kansas	2,325,562	10	1,915,867	323,887	6,200	79,598
Kentucky	2,918,190	0	2,453,031	442,338	0	22,821
Louisiana	3,170,676	0	2,556,711	452,855	0	161,110
Maine	772,724	8,541	0	151,677	0	612,506
Maryland	3,536,070	0	0	3,346,325	0	189,745
Massachusetts	5,636,518	181,560	403,607	4,216,398	682,752	152,201
Michigan	14,145,451	60,029	9,483,541	4,270,558	284	331,039
Minnesota	6,942,130	0	3,755,623	3,041,303	47,058	98,146
Mississippi	2,685,689	0	1,633,510	1,029,705	0	22,474
Missouri	3,944,195	0	3,230,327	423,604	7,488	282,776
Montana	714,924	0	539,229	136,646	0	39,049
Nebraska	1,210,235	9,349	753,112	176,607	24,288	246,879
Nevada	1,771,680	5,336	1,093,959	667,154	2,210	3,021
New Hampshire	413,800	0	20,879	154,942	925	237,054
New Jersey	6,382,582	58,889	3,312,361	2,959,738	0	51,594
New Mexico	2,075,053	0	1,489,102	566,674	0	19,277
New York	25,637,864	954,602	5,135,529	19,493,369	17,299	37,065
North Carolina	7,314,766	0	0	7,269,986	38,908	5,872
North Dakota	540,154	0	324,100	212,225	3,427	402
Ohio	10,441,531	3,642	6,050,909	2,544,474	18,999	1,823,507
Oklahoma	2,625,134	40,816	2,125,742	373,673	5,542	79,361
Oregon	3,207,793	0	2,240,889	924,594	17,946	24,364
Pennsylvania	9,844,265	107,894	5,522,041	3,747,434	362,451	104,445
Rhode Island	506,349	21,314	27,123	454,032	0	3,880
South Carolina	2,929,143	0	2,009,209	916,707	1,299	1,928
South Dakota	435,456	0	298,134	131,358	1,099	4,865
Tennessee	3,645,098	0	145,945	3,470,039	20,829	8,285
Texas	12,805,943	0	11,172,620	526,160	2,454	1,104,709
Utah	1,673,127	111	1,568,337	104,679	0	0
Vermont	312,333	10,540	252,682	49,111	0	0
Virginia	5,337,239	371	0	5,324,677	12,191	0
Washington	5,681,708	31,874	4,415,540	1,037,076	179,664	17,554
West Virginia	1,625,623	0	1,531,221	76,509	339	17,554
Wisconsin	6,993,213	133,087	3,968,792	1,961,490	0	929,844
Wyoming	702,317	775	413,652	270,212	8,475	9,203

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: 1998
(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	\$278,853,409	\$3,515,734	\$146,232,606	\$116,882,348	\$2,550,914	\$9,671,807
Alabama	3,419,845	0	2,942,520	474,493	0	2,832
Alaska	983,153	104,185	0	809,607	0	69,361
Arizona	5,023,261	0	2,586,129	2,220,649	0	216,483
Arkansas	2,109,996	1,468	1,711,338	302,070	7,139	87,981
California	51,053,075	2,039,620	24,325,430	23,769,279	442,348	476,398
Colorado	3,159,458	8,921	2,082,832	1,047,063	20,642	0
Connecticut	2,627,781	0	18,751	2,389,866	0	219,164
Delaware	591,279	900	454,961	135,418	0	0
Florida	12,537,431	500	9,143,584	3,393,347	0	0
Georgia	6,310,697	0	5,585,137	622,970	9,387	93,203
Hawaii	147,059	11,815	0	120,177	0	15,067
Idaho	1,104,201	0	852,660	139,785	1,995	109,761
Illinois	9,862,059	2,233	5,832,956	3,106,887	475,339	444,644
Indiana	5,883,074	21,347	3,248,315	1,724,336	6,558	882,518
Iowa	2,794,519	30,286	2,031,742	613,069	0	119,422
Kansas	2,508,870	3	2,076,833	349,631	4,074	78,329
Kentucky	3,006,904	0	2,505,514	477,772	0	23,618
Louisiana	3,451,053	0	2,777,370	496,736	0	176,947
Maine	851,942	8,360	0	172,803	0	670,779
Maryland	3,710,641	0	0	3,656,634	0	54,007
Massachusetts	6,215,380	166,798	454,324	4,654,071	723,367	216,820
Michigan	15,430,418	70,498	10,240,756	4,810,119	67	308,978
Minnesota	6,022,123	0	3,683,461	2,186,881	49,351	102,430
Mississippi	2,876,187	0	1,782,728	1,071,160	0	22,299
Missouri	4,176,567	0	3,468,333	431,840	7,519	268,875
Montana	712,620	0	590,263	97,128	0	25,229
Nebraska	1,291,135	9,627	781,727	190,147	28,213	281,421
Nevada	1,915,179	5,609	1,194,130	706,654	7,766	1,020
New Hampshire	454,682	0	20,901	170,693	823	262,265
New Jersey	7,176,343	60,538	3,885,676	3,161,647	0	68,482
New Mexico	2,186,948	0	1,563,611	609,297	0	14,040
New York	27,271,351	637,000	5,443,507	21,139,147	1,921	49,776
North Carolina	7,928,480	0	0	7,895,861	32,619	0
North Dakota	541,455	0	339,055	197,490	4,448	462
Ohio	11,214,371	3,938	6,474,587	2,806,983	21,573	1,907,290
Oklahoma	2,802,808	40,965	2,245,993	431,043	6,532	78,275
Oregon	3,706,815	0	2,729,628	914,119	52,784	10,284
Pennsylvania	10,157,714	99,203	5,725,290	3,809,595	424,708	98,918
Rhode Island	548,018	21,969	25,003	496,207	0	4,839
South Carolina	3,142,089	0	2,152,033	985,695	2,158	2,203
South Dakota	493,167	0	349,755	142,252	591	569
Tennessee	3,923,819	0	157,722	3,744,533	12,195	9,369
Texas	14,026,888	0	12,174,553	563,927	6,328	1,282,080
Utah	1,716,976	80	1,600,768	116,128	0	0
Vermont	355,608	10,265	281,254	64,089	0	0
Virginia	5,660,133	956	0	5,659,177	0	0
Washington	6,048,013	29,118	4,692,205	1,112,342	196,223	18,125
West Virginia	1,530,110	0	1,418,247	98,535	305	13,023
Wisconsin	7,481,155	128,282	4,141,641	2,331,530	0	879,702
Wyoming	710,559	1,250	439,383	261,466	3,941	4,519

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: 1997
(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	\$230,592,191	\$215,420,924	\$33,663,410	\$123,087,017	\$11,675,522	\$19,346,121	\$15,171,267	\$1,133,766	\$9,475,632	\$677,201	\$946,273
Alabama	3,553,541	3,503,489	752,023	1,867,300	134,962	329,107	50,052	12,914	0	420	17,566
Alaska	1,042,225	1,037,324	132,407	372,265	40,400	220,719	4,901	3,322	0	81	0
Arizona	3,237,414	2,935,503	594,582	1,662,512	142,819	311,184	301,911	12,191	221,581	56,341	771
Arkansas	2,264,482	2,253,121	326,208	1,349,664	47,731	292,686	11,361	5,567	0	705	1,933
California	30,345,109	27,718,760	4,722,610	15,322,261	1,146,698	1,721,830	2,626,349	102,587	1,950,765	3,666	425,639
Colorado	2,595,939	2,577,625	664,892	1,247,092	240,891	198,494	18,314	4,326	0	0	10,062
Connecticut	2,943,626	2,938,089	255,106	1,815,159	192,699	419,944	5,537	2	0	0	0
Delaware	672,129	650,430	81,189	307,023	39,467	97,396	21,699	19,377	0	0	0
Florida	8,297,195	7,947,478	1,539,797	3,920,347	761,499	810,153	349,717	1,901	222,637	59,379	0
Georgia	6,007,066	5,948,627	1,066,104	3,427,543	295,084	595,628	58,439	14,998	0	0	21,159
Hawaii	1,302,690	1,300,079	208,743	599,210	77,277	191,726	2,611	923	0	0	0
Idaho	849,475	839,338	125,717	359,591	68,496	137,293	10,137	137	160	2,524	6,761
Illinois	8,713,602	7,912,414	1,418,134	4,714,815	406,357	630,166	801,188	24,780	654,434	0	43,453
Indiana	3,859,176	3,700,317	607,913	2,121,793	147,131	456,385	158,859	3,520	92,853	7,117	32,307
Iowa	2,007,968	1,919,522	433,681	948,831	198,728	119,260	88,446	1,426	48,690	31,436	5,151
Kansas	1,839,813	1,808,477	390,780	752,770	108,595	210,805	31,336	4,226	0	0	27,110
Kentucky	3,463,950	3,453,819	515,628	2,144,319	123,830	284,544	10,131	7,638	0	0	0
Louisiana	4,329,084	4,287,358	731,459	2,995,606	189,067	25,778	41,726	4,306	0	9,698	5
Maine	1,299,070	1,293,290	136,959	841,011	39,660	127,780	5,780	154	0	0	4,261
Maryland	3,411,382	3,303,543	590,484	1,677,255	146,175	396,062	107,839	18,361	0	29,829	21,597
Massachusetts	5,808,872	5,312,022	553,165	2,401,437	610,929	981,863	496,850	9,331	6,273	4,397	308
Michigan	8,267,080	7,780,140	1,340,360	4,403,265	682,018	575,506	486,940	16,544	67,978	307,347	62,467
Minnesota	3,625,727	3,449,026	641,823	2,009,814	146,635	215,848	176,701	3,330	138,054	16,287	12,120
Mississippi	2,904,204	2,787,879	485,768	1,704,876	120,948	218,080	116,325	4,285	102,752	0	763
Missouri	3,719,819	3,696,605	459,232	2,190,359	240,091	429,045	23,214	2,051	26	157	16,368
Montana	959,197	942,088	123,491	460,065	47,452	159,138	17,109	836	14,229	0	1,709
Nebraska	1,164,360	1,141,336	201,756	612,793	75,850	138,348	23,024	5,138	3,301	2,998	9,670
Nevada	829,530	780,154	132,136	368,973	44,956	120,248	49,376	8,469	22,559	562	6,581
New Hampshire	988,193	839,669	92,041	422,638	17,842	99,436	148,524	4,014	127,462	0	10,164
New Jersey	6,362,916	5,989,056	567,518	3,208,451	323,373	795,443	373,860	238,365	38,664	10,322	1,342
New Mexico	1,973,080	1,926,207	369,089	1,152,260	102,107	163,191	46,873	12,319	0	33,350	0
New York	30,470,368	24,277,716	1,945,002	16,651,099	1,120,378	955,092	6,192,652	133,185	4,873,665	7,026	5,036
North Carolina	6,318,006	5,869,356	820,507	3,597,604	174,426	702,651	448,650	9,510	398,703	1,293	13,772
North Dakota	812,005	775,584	138,155	316,615	23,440	129,259	36,421	183	17,020	0	13,140
Ohio	8,992,850	8,707,719	1,101,480	5,535,850	418,167	761,736	285,131	77,260	13,698	24,011	37,418

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1997 — 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	2,169,755	2,094,825	447,236	1,111,944	93,058	247,478	74,930	19,430	465	529	10,924
Oregon	3,517,946	3,420,114	531,571	1,618,775	317,881	267,771	97,832	11,232	74,957	0	10,183
Pennsylvania	9,420,286	9,343,925	1,369,218	5,761,474	469,710	843,377	76,361	43,710	0	0	8,119
Rhode Island	1,108,615	1,051,064	114,140	688,036	44,535	94,667	57,551	20	0	0	44
South Carolina	3,161,523	3,041,328	515,136	1,810,184	174,620	243,231	120,195	26,470	50,254	6,721	261
South Dakota	673,220	665,467	88,719	281,798	33,608	120,867	7,753	0	0	2,857	3,880
Tennessee	5,065,016	5,003,101	581,737	3,338,026	164,129	408,192	61,915	16,961	0	544	19,371
Texas	13,800,422	13,281,155	2,631,848	7,319,474	723,487	1,213,423	519,267	186,047	330,731	1,637	738
Utah	1,592,311	1,576,579	375,288	738,576	126,019	146,266	15,732	1,796	3,181	59	4,915
Vermont	666,942	663,542	92,391	330,195	48,342	80,605	3,400	1,679	0	0	1,721
Virginia	3,544,685	3,392,753	761,001	1,619,436	150,355	413,730	151,932	15,261	0	41,262	28,479
Washington	4,112,300	4,051,773	863,205	1,933,299	409,328	428,790	60,527	26,072	0	0	4,896
West Virginia	2,040,033	2,032,610	286,617	1,090,668	65,413	358,749	7,423	1,576	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,636,662	3,366,772	662,904	1,793,877	142,815	336,478	269,890	2,338	540	13,451	42,297
Wyoming	851,332	832,756	76,460	168,789	16,044	120,673	18,576	13,698	0	1,195	1,812

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: 1998
(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	\$240,788,817	\$224,443,723	\$36,137,911	\$127,355,715	\$12,579,317	\$19,659,220	\$16,345,094	\$1,119,574	\$10,189,616	\$635,012	\$977,595
Alabama	4,021,037	3,974,642	791,617	2,287,340	134,240	303,076	46,395	11,288	0	726	14,512
Alaska	1,079,799	1,076,032	132,506	400,838	40,532	208,579	3,767	2,977	0	117	0
Arizona	3,329,995	3,011,159	665,674	1,694,243	141,942	267,713	318,836	21,787	211,052	70,447	5,115
Arkansas	2,368,339	2,357,700	353,465	1,424,910	52,574	281,035	10,639	4,323	0	688	2,314
California	30,893,821	28,413,632	5,283,380	15,221,943	1,158,606	1,753,250	2,480,189	101,458	1,785,499	4,745	420,461
Colorado	2,788,627	2,766,867	706,088	1,338,419	246,040	236,884	21,760	6,174	81	347	12,082
Connecticut	3,016,337	3,010,505	287,871	1,871,144	200,598	408,168	5,832	2	0	0	0
Delaware	724,706	697,214	89,179	306,221	41,217	118,604	27,492	21,861	0	0	0
Florida	8,301,851	7,922,246	1,505,106	3,880,604	897,701	695,212	379,605	0	242,255	66,464	0
Georgia	5,676,362	5,627,185	1,089,173	3,037,171	275,607	653,440	49,177	24,011	0	0	5,849
Hawaii	1,175,599	1,169,448	240,874	539,390	77,166	116,804	6,151	1,205	0	0	0
Idaho	862,978	858,057	132,599	365,559	76,462	127,204	4,921	172	109	2,450	2,134
Illinois	8,958,993	8,208,285	1,520,733	4,766,945	384,451	729,231	750,708	13,849	638,459	0	50,636
Indiana	3,943,070	3,784,729	639,929	2,176,646	162,063	416,349	158,341	4,100	85,596	6,237	30,658
Iowa	2,215,812	2,117,659	450,227	1,060,588	195,343	212,801	98,153	1,937	53,382	30,791	10,268
Kansas	1,862,929	1,831,703	405,651	837,419	111,658	195,379	31,226	4,370	0	0	26,856
Kentucky	3,602,966	3,591,773	540,899	2,281,678	124,474	317,708	11,193	8,534	0	0	0
Louisiana	4,026,348	3,972,738	767,345	2,598,054	184,559	33,684	53,610	7,082	0	4,599	0
Maine	1,411,320	1,405,520	131,533	906,200	52,984	125,184	5,800	67	0	0	4,735
Maryland	3,533,711	3,403,718	719,604	1,662,219	234,637	332,294	129,993	22,428	0	33,597	30,879
Massachusetts	6,458,265	5,928,258	544,139	2,952,202	598,777	937,034	530,007	8,381	7,649	5,192	355
Michigan	8,557,047	8,186,439	1,454,690	4,576,871	700,877	697,651	370,608	15,783	28,069	244,118	47,721
Minnesota	3,938,396	3,888,082	748,058	2,223,162	149,029	314,881	50,314	6,288	11,398	15,992	9,076
Mississippi	2,947,073	2,816,014	513,379	1,707,736	116,220	215,624	131,059	4,715	112,639	40	2,132
Missouri	4,246,338	4,223,856	563,765	2,563,928	245,605	489,196	22,482	1,445	22	370	15,381
Montana	1,047,919	1,031,504	141,765	483,802	61,643	175,858	16,415	341	13,931	0	1,849
Nebraska	1,282,063	1,261,213	211,897	700,858	74,012	141,081	20,850	3,592	3,523	2,215	8,273
Nevada	911,731	855,933	149,051	403,522	49,505	123,967	55,798	8,390	24,402	482	14,987
New Hampshire	1,023,619	863,748	99,298	429,305	19,639	94,817	159,871	4,337	140,591	0	8,129
New Jersey	6,391,527	6,026,980	643,342	3,323,133	429,898	703,907	364,547	245,955	27,944	2,097	3,493
New Mexico	1,846,136	1,795,753	389,777	992,266	104,986	185,172	50,383	13,160	0	34,561	0
New York	33,790,935	26,121,389	2,070,251	17,943,041	1,209,083	1,019,853	7,669,546	107,772	5,814,540	8,384	6,024
North Carolina	6,817,303	6,280,928	876,999	3,775,380	315,808	837,353	536,375	7,764	473,580	10,333	13,376
North Dakota	892,685	862,504	132,217	314,154	22,091	181,698	30,181	162	9,900	0	15,196
Ohio	8,953,346	8,690,875	1,127,020	5,489,274	460,872	707,461	262,471	32,058	25,096	23,012	46,767

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1998 — 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	2,516,285	2,436,190	510,993	1,348,787	91,549	253,193	80,095	20,164	1,768	475	11,297
Oregon	3,364,556	3,322,069	625,473	1,524,026	289,268	266,227	42,487	9,613	21,090	0	10,183
Pennsylvania	9,608,658	9,536,818	1,493,796	5,751,861	512,289	755,742	71,840	41,277	0	0	7,649
Rhode Island	1,146,311	1,064,835	113,698	705,661	50,062	84,883	81,476	84	0	0	64
South Carolina	3,442,418	3,312,207	580,226	2,020,960	187,110	253,149	130,211	32,215	55,317	3,088	0
South Dakota	764,232	752,090	98,246	295,110	27,583	170,323	12,142	0	0	5,926	5,028
Tennessee	5,264,984	5,196,529	635,423	3,372,807	162,243	490,054	68,455	17,239	0	452	20,562
Texas	14,605,424	13,998,299	2,796,069	7,599,733	817,167	1,245,525	607,125	204,067	401,557	779	4
Utah	1,689,850	1,673,260	400,929	837,138	111,206	147,230	16,590	1,932	126	112	8,001
Vermont	729,547	727,304	83,821	350,562	51,005	110,888	2,243	576	0	0	1,667
Virginia	3,780,977	3,622,599	746,322	1,762,586	169,341	450,218	158,378	16,496	0	42,919	46,176
Washington	4,247,049	4,177,517	884,273	1,945,801	534,095	346,799	69,532	34,240	0	0	7,048
West Virginia	2,096,294	2,068,954	318,420	1,148,225	64,454	312,673	27,340	2,093	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,794,650	3,708,821	651,493	1,992,748	144,648	301,063	85,829	2,245	41	12,026	46,574
Wyoming	838,599	811,943	79,628	163,545	16,398	113,101	26,656	19,565	0	1,231	4,084

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 —
includes capitals, population, land areas, historical data,
elected executive branch officials, legislative leaders,
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The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@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	302	739-4000
Florida, State of	The Capitol	Tallahassee	32399	850	488-4441
Georgia, State of	State Capitol	Atlanta	30334	404	656-2000
Hawaii, State of	State Capitol	Honolulu	96813	808	587-0221
Idaho, State of	State Capitol	Boise	83720	208	332-1000
Illinois, State of	State House	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	Statehouse	Topeka	66612	785	296-0111
Kentucky, Commonwealth of	State Capitol	Frankfort	40601	502	564-8100
Louisiana, State of	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	225	342-4479
Maine, State of	State House Station	Augusta	04333	207	582-9500
Maryland, State of	State House	Annapolis	21401	410	946-5400
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	55155	651	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	89701	775	684-5670
New Hampshire, State of	State House	Concord	03301	603	271-1110
New Jersey, State of	State House	Trenton	08625	609	292-6000
New Mexico, State of	State Capitol	Santa Fe	87501	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	Statehouse	Columbus	43215	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	78701	512	463-0063
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	. . .	20001	202	724-8000
American Samoa, Territory of	Maota Fono	Pago Pago	96799	684	633-4116
Guam, Territory of	Congress Building	Hagatna	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	340	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	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (j)	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629; made Royal province, 1679 (e)	...	June 21, 1788 (f)	9
New Jersey	Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664 (e)	...	Dec. 18, 1787 (f)	3
New Mexico	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664 (e)	...	July 26, 1788 (f)	11
North Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II (e)	...	Nov. 21, 1789 (f)	12
North Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	March 1, 1803	17
Oklahoma	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1681 (e)	...	Dec. 12, 1787 (f)	2
Rhode Island	Charter, 1663, from Charles II (e)	...	May 29, 1790 (f)	13
South Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II (e)	...	May 23, 1788 (f)	8
South Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
Tennessee	Part of North Carolina until land ceded to U.S. in 1789	June 8, 1790 (l)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas	Republic of Texas, 1845	(c)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
Utah	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
Vermont	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(c)	March 4, 1791	14
Virginia	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company (e)	...	June 25, 1788 (f)	10
Washington	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
West Virginia	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 20, 1863	35
Wisconsin	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	30
Wyoming	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d,j)	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland (m)	...	...	...
American Samoa	-----Became a territory, 1900-----	...	...	...
Guam	Ceded by Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	24-Mar-76	...	...
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 1990 to 1998	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	4,369,862	23	8.2	85.8	7	Montgomery	197,014	3	Birmingham	252,997
Alaska	570,374	1	619,500	48	12.6	1.1	1	Juneau	30,191	3	Anchorage	254,982
Arizona	113,642	6	4,778,332	20	30.4	41.1	6	Phoenix	1,198,064	1	Phoenix	1,198,064
Arkansas	52,075	27	2,551,373	33	8.5	48.7	4	Little Rock	175,303	1	Little Rock	1,705,303
California	155,973	3	33,145,121	1	11.2	209.4	52	Sacramento	404,168	6	Los Angeles	3,597,556
Colorado	103,729	8	4,056,133	24	23.1	38.3	6	Denver	499,055	1	Denver	499,055
Connecticut	4,845	48	3,282,031	29	-0.2	675.8	6	Hartford	131,523	2	Bridgeport	137,425
Delaware	1,955	49	753,538	45	13.1	276.2	1	Dover	30,369	2	Wilmington	71,678
Florida	53,997	26	15,111,244	4	16.8	131.9	23	Tallahassee	136,628	8	Jacksonville	693,630
Georgia	57,919	21	7,788,240	10	20.2	185.7	11	Atlanta	403,819	1	Atlanta	403,819
Hawaii	6,423	47	1,185,497	42	7.0	185.7	2	Honolulu	377,059	1	Honolulu	377,059
Idaho	82,751	11	1,251,700	45	24.3	14.8	2	Boise	157,452	1	Boise	157,452
Illinois	55,593	24	12,128,370	5	6.1	216.7	20	Springfield	117,098	4	Chicago	2,802,079
Indiana	35,870	38	5,942,901	14	7.2	164.5	10	Indianapolis	741,304	1	Indianapolis	741,304
Iowa	55,875	23	2,869,413	30	3.3	51.2	5	Des Moines	191,293	1	Des Moines	191,293
Kansas	81,823	13	2,654,052	32	7.1	32.1	4	Topeka	118,977	4	Wichita	329,211
Kentucky	39,732	36	3,960,825	25	7.4	99.1	6	Frankfort	26,418	9	Louisville	255,045
Louisiana	43,566	33	4,372,035	22	3.6	100.3	7	Baton Rouge	211,551	2	New Orleans	465,538
Maine	30,865	39	1,253,040	39	2.0	40.3	2	Augusta	19,978	7	Portland	62,786
Maryland	9,775	42	5,171,634	19	8.2	525.3	8	Annapolis	33,585	22	Baltimore	645,593
Massachusetts	7,838	45	6,175,164	13	2.6	784.3	10	Boston	555,447	1	Boston	555,447
Michigan	56,809	22	9,863,775	8	6.1	172.8	16	Lansing	127,825	5	Detroit	970,196
Minnesota	79,617	14	4,775,508	21	9.1	59.4	8	St. Paul	257,284	2	Minneapolis	351,731
Mississippi	46,914	31	2,768,619	31	7.5	58.7	5	Jackson	188,419	1	Jackson	188,419
Missouri	68,898	18	5,468,338	17	6.9	78.9	9	Jefferson City	34,911	14	Kansas City	441,574
Montana	145,556	4	882,779	44	10.5	6.0	1	Helena	28,306	6	Billings	91,750
Nebraska	76,878	15	1,666,028	38	5.6	21.6	3	Lincoln	213,088	2	Omaha	371,291
Nevada	109,806	7	1,809,253	35	50.6	15.9	2	Carson City	49,301	6	Las Vegas	404,288
New Hampshire	8,969	44	1,201,134	41	8.3	132.1	2	Concord	37,444	3	Manchester	102,524
New Jersey	7,419	46	8,143,412	9	5.1	1,093.8	13	Trenton	84,494	5	Newark	267,823
New Mexico	121,365	5	1,739,844	37	14.8	14.3	3	Santa Fe	67,879	3	Albuquerque	419,311
New York	47,224	30	18,196,601	3	1.1	384.9	31	Albany	94,305	6	New York City	7,420,166
North Carolina	48,718	29	7,650,789	11	15.4	154.9	12	Raleigh	259,423	2	Charlotte	504,637
North Dakota	68,994	17	633,666	47	-0.8	9.3	1	Bismarck	54,040	3	Fargo	86,718
Ohio	40,953	35	11,256,654	7	3.8	273.7	19	Columbus	670,234	1	Columbus	670,234
Oklahoma	68,679	19	3,358,044	27	6.8	48.7	6	Oklahoma City	472,221	1	Oklahoma City	472,221
Oregon	96,003	10	3,316,154	28	16.7	34.2	5	Salem	126,702	3	Portland	503,891
Pennsylvania	44,820	32	11,994,016	6	0.9	267.8	21	Harrisburg	49,502	9	Philadelphia	1,436,287
Rhode Island	1,045	50	990,819	43	-1.3	945.9	2	Providence	150,890	1	Providence	150,890
South Carolina	30,111	40	3,885,736	26	11.5	127.4	6	Columbia	110,840	1	Columbia	110,840

STATE STATISTICS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population		Percentage change 1990 to 1998	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	733,133	46	5.3	9.7	1	Pierre	12,906	7	Sioux Falls	116,762
Tennessee	41,220	34	5,483,535	16	12.4	131.7	9	Nashville	488,374	2	Memphis	603,507
Texas	261,914	2	20,044,141	2	18.0	75.4	30	Austin	465,622	5	Houston	1,786,691
Utah	82,168	12	2,129,836	34	23.6	25.6	3	Salt Lake City	159,936	1	Salt Lake City	174,348
Vermont	9,249	43	593,740	49	5.5	63.9	1	Montpelier	8,247	6	Burlington	38,453
Virginia	39,598	37	6,872,912	12	11.0	171.5	11	Richmond	203,056	3	Virginia Beach	432,380
Washington	66,581	20	5,756,361	15	18.3	85.4	9	Olympia	33,840	18	Seattle	536,978
West Virginia	24,087	41	1,806,920	36	0.7	75.2	3	Charleston	57,287	1	Charleston	55,056
Wisconsin	54,314	25	5,250,446	18	7.3	96.2	9	Madison	191,262	2	Milwaukee	578,364
Wyoming	97,105	9	479,602	51	5.7	5.0	1	Cheyenne	50,008	1	Cheyenne	53,640
Dist. of Columbia	61	...	523,124	50	-14.5	8,575.8	1 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	77	...	61,819	...	42.0	802.8	1 (a)	Pago Pago	3,519	3	Tafuna	5,174
Guam	210	...	160,595	...	17.0	764.7	1 (a)	Hagatna	1,139	18	Dededo	31,728
No. Mariana Islands	179	...	53,552	...	19.0	299.2	...	Saipan	38,896	1	Saipan	38,896
Puerto Rico	3,339	...	3,828,506	...	8.0	1,146.6	1 (a)	San Juan	426,832	1	San Juan	426,832
Republic of Palau	177	...	18,827	...	20.1	106.4	...	Koror	9,000	1	Koror	9,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	134	...	97,240	...	-4.6	725.7	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. (1998 Estimated.)

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, 1819
Capital	Montgomery

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Don Siegelman
Lieutenant Governor	Steve Windom
Secretary of State	Jim Bennett
Attorney General	Bill Pryor
Treasurer	Lucy Baxley

SUPREME COURT

Perry O. Hooper, Sr., Chief Justice
Hugh Maddox
Jean Brown
John England
Douglas Johnstone
Gorman Houston
Champ Lyons
Ralph D. Cook
Harold See

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Steve Windom
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Lowell Ray Barron
Secretary of the Senate	McDowell Lee
Speaker of the House	Seth Hammett
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Demetrius C. Newton
Clerk of the House	William G. Pappas

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	50,750
Rank in Nation	28th
Population	4,369,862
Rank in Nation	23rd
Density per square mile	79.62
Number of Representatives in Congress	7
Capital City	Montgomery
Population	197,014
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Birmingham
Population	252,997
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	Woolly Mammoth
Sport	Dog Mushing
Gem	Jade
Mineral	Gold
Purchased from Russia by the	
United States	March 30, 1867
Entered the Union	January 3, 1959
Capital	Juneau

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Tony Knowles
Lieutenant Governor	Fran Ulmer
Attorney General	Bruce M. Botelho
Treasurer	Ross Kinney

SUPREME COURT

Warren W. Matthews, Chief Justice
Alexander O. Bryner
Walter Carpeneti
Robert L. Eastaugh
Dana Fabe

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Drue Pearce
Secretary of the Senate	Heidi Vogel
Speaker of the House	Brian Porter
Chief Clerk of the House	Suzanne Lowell

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	570,750
Rank in Nation	1st
Population	619,500
Rank in Nation	48th
Density per square mile	1.1
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Juneau
Population	30,191
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Anchorage
Population	254,997
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Jane Dee Hull
Secretary of State	Betsey Bayless
Attorney General	Janet Napolitano
Treasurer	Carol Springer

SUPREME COURT

Thomas A. Zlaket, Chief Justice
Stanley Feldman
Frederick J. Martone
Charles E. Jones
Ruth McGregor

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Brenda Burns
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John Wettaw
Secretary of the Senate	Charmion Billington
Speaker of the House	Jeff Groscoast
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Joe Hart
Chief Clerk of the House	Norman L. Moore

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	113,642
Rank in Nation	6th
Population	4,778,332
Rank in Nation	20th
Density per square mile	30.4
Number Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Phoenix
Population	1,198,064
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Mike Huckabee
Lieutenant Governor	Winthrop Rockefeller
Secretary of State	Sharon Priest
Attorney General	Mark Pryor
Treasurer	Jimmie Lou Fisher

SUPREME COURT

W. H. Arnold, Chief Justice
Thomas A. Glaze
Donald L. Corbin
Robert L. Brown
Annabell Clinton Imber
Ray Thornton
Lavenski Smith

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Jay Bradford
Secretary of the Senate	Ann Cornwell
Speaker of the House	Bob Johnson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Douglas C. Kidd
Chief Clerk of the House	Jo Renshaw

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	52,075
Rank in Nation	27th
Population	2,551,373
Rank in Nation	33rd
Density per square mile	48.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	4
Capital City	Little Rock
Population	175,303
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Gray Davis
Lieutenant Governor	Cruz M. Bustamante
Secretary of State	Bill Jones
Attorney General	Bill Lockyer
Treasurer	Philip N. Angelides

SUPREME COURT

Ronald M. George, Chief Justice
Stanley Mosk
Joyce L. Kennard
Marvin R. Baxter
Katherine M. Werdegarr
Ming W. Chin
Janice Rogers Brown

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Cruz Bustamante
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John L. Burton
Secretary of the Senate	Gregory Schmidt
Speaker of the Assembly	Robert M. Hertzberg
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Fred Keeley
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	E. Dotson Wilson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	155,973
Rank in Nation	3rd
Population	33,145,121
Rank in Nation	1st
Density per Square Mile	209.4
Number of Representatives in Congress	52
Capital City	Sacramento
Population	404,168
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Los Angeles
Population	3,597,556
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Bill Owens
Lieutenant Governor	Joe Rogers
Secretary of State	Donetta L. Davidson
Attorney General	Ken Salazar
Treasurer	Mike Coffman

SUPREME COURT

Mary J. Mullarkey, Chief Justice
Gregory K. Scott
Rebecca L. Kourlis
Gregory J. Hobbs Jr.
Alex J. Martinez
Michael L. Bender
Nancy E. Rice

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Ray Powers
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Doug Lamborn
Secretary of the Senate	Patricia K. Dicks
Speaker of the House	Russell George
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	William G. Kaufman
Chief Clerk of the House	Judith Rodrigue

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	103,729
Rank in Nation	8th
Population	4,056,133
Rank in Nation	24th
Density per square mile	38.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Denver
Population	499,055
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	John G. Rowland
Lieutenant Governor	M. Jodi Rell
Secretary of State	Susan Bysiewicz
Attorney General	Richard Blumenthal
Treasurer	Denise L. Nappier

SUPREME COURT

Francis M. McDonald Jr., Chief Justice
David M. Borden
Robert I. Berdon
Flemming L. Norcott Jr.
Joette Katz
Richard N. Palmer
William J. Sullivan

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	Moiria K. Lyons
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Joan V. Hartley
Clerk of the House	Garey E. Coleman

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	4,845
Rank in Nation	48th
Population	3,282,031
Rank in Nation	29th
Density per square mile	675.8
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Hartford
Population	131,523
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Bridgeport
Population	137,425
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Thomas R. Carper
Lieutenant Governor	Ruth Ann Minner
Secretary of State	Edward J. Freel
Attorney General	M. Jane Brady
Treasurer	Jack A. Martell

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
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	William A. Oberle Jr.
Clerk of the House	JoAnn M. Hedrick

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	1,955
Rank in Nation	45th
Population	753,538
Rank in Nation	45th
Density per square mile	380.4
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Dover
Population	30,369
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Wilmington
Population	71,678
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Jeb Bush
Lieutenant Governor	Frank T. Bogan
Secretary of State	Katherine Harris
Attorney General	Robert A. Butterworth
Treasurer/Insurance Commr.	C. William Nelson

SUPREME COURT

Major B. Harding, Chief Justice
Leander J. Shaw
Charles T. Wells
Harry Lee Anstead
Barbara J. Pariente
R. Fred Lewis
Peggy A. Quince

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Toni Jennings
President Pro Tem of the Senate	William G. Meyers
Secretary of the Senate	Faye W. Blanton
Speaker of the House	John Thrasher
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Dennis L. Jones
Clerk of the House	John B. Phelps

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	53,997
Rank in Nation	26th
Population	15,111,244
Rank in Nation	4th
Density per square mile	276.2
Number of Representatives in Congress	23
Capital City	Tallahassee
Population	136,628
Rank in State	8th
Largest City	Jacksonville
Population	693,630
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Roy E. Barnes
Lieutenant Governor	Mark Taylor
Secretary of State	Cathy Cox
Attorney General	Thurbert E. Baker
Treasurer	W. Daniel Ebersole

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. Mark Taylor
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Terrell Starr
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 E. Rivers Jr.

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	57,919
Rank in Nation	21st
Population	7,788,240
Rank in Nation	10th
Density per square mile	131.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	11
Capital City	Atlanta
Population	403,819
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Atlanta
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	66

Hawaii

Nickname	The Aloha State
Motto	<i>Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono</i> (The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness)
Flower	Native Yellow Hibiscus
Bird	Hawaiian Goose (Nene)
Tree	<i>Kukue Tree (Candlenut)</i>
Song	<i>Hawaii Pono</i>
Entered the Union	August 21, 1959
Capital	Honolulu

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Benjamin J. Cayetano
Lieutenant Governor	Mazie Hirono
Attorney General	Earl I. Anzai
Treasurer	Neal Miyahira

SUPREME COURT

Ronald T.Y. 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	Avery Chumbley
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Paul T. Kawaguchi
Speaker of the House	Calvin K.Y. Say
Vice Speaker of the House	Marcus R. Oshiro
Chief Clerk of the House	Patricia A. Mau-Shimizu

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	6,423
Rank in Nation	47th
Population	1,185,497
Rank in Nation	42nd
Density per square mile	185.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Capital City	Honolulu
Population	377,059
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Honolulu
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	17

Idaho

Nickname	The Gem State
Motto	<i>Esto Perpetua</i> (Let It Be Perpetual)
Flower	Syringa
Bird	Mountain Bluebird
Tree	Western White Pine
Song	<i>Here We Have Idaho</i>
Horse	Appaloosa
Gemstone	Idaho Star Garnet
Entered the Union	July 3, 1890
Capital	Boise

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Dirk Kempthorne
Lieutenant Governor	C.L. Butch Otter
Secretary of State	Pete T. Cennarus
Attorney General	Alan G. Lance
Treasurer	Ron G. Crane

SUPREME COURT

Linda Copple Trout, Chief Justice
Wayne L. Kidwell
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	Robert L. Geddes
Secretary of the Senate	Jeannine Wood
Speaker of the House	Bruce Newcomb
Chief Clerk of the House	Pamm Juker

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	82,751
Rank in Nation	11th
Population	1,251,700
Rank in Nation	40th
Density per square mile	14.8
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Capital City	Boise
Population	157,452
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	George H. Ryan, Sr.
Lieutenant Governor	Corinne G. Wood
Secretary of State	Jesse White
Attorney General	Jim Ryan
Treasurer	Judy Baar Topinka

SUPREME COURT

Moses W. Harrison, II, Chief Justice
Benjamin Miller
Michael A. Bilandic
James D. Heiple
Mary Ann G. McMorrow
John L. Nickels
Charles E. Feeman
S. Louis Rathje

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	James Philip
Secretary of the Senate	Jim Harry
Speaker of the House	Michael J. Madigan
House Chief Clerk	Anthony D. Rossi

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	55,593
Rank in Nation	24th
Population	12,128,370
Rank in Nation	5th
Density per square mile	216.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	20
Capital City	Springfield
Population	117,098
Rank in State	4th
Largest City	Chicago
Population	2,802,079
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Frank L. O'Bannon
Lieutenant Governor	Joseph E. Kernan
Secretary of State	Sue Anne Gilroy
Attorney General	Karen Freeman-Wilson
Treasurer	Tim Berry

SUPREME COURT

Randall T. Shepard, Chief Justice
Frank Sullivan Jr.
Ted Boehm
Brent E. Dickson
Robert D. Rucker

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Joseph E. Kernan
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert D. Garton
Principal Secretary of the Senate	Carolyn J. Tinkle
Speaker of the House	John R. Gregg
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Chester F. Dobis
Principal Clerk of the House	Lee A. Smith

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	35,870
Rank in Nation	38th
Population	5,942,901
Rank in Nation	14th
Density per square mile	164.5
Number of Representatives in Congress	10
Capital City	Indianapolis
Population	741,304
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Indianapolis
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	64

I o w a

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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Thomas J. Vilsack
Lieutenant Governor	Sally J. Pederson
Secretary of State	Chet Culver
Attorney General	Tom Miller
Treasurer	Michael L. Fitzgerald

SUPREME COURT

Arthur A. McGiverin, Chief Justice
Jerry L. Larson
James H. Carter
Louis A. Lavorato
Linda K. Neuman
Bruce M. Snell Jr.
Marsha K. Ternus
Mark S. Cady

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Mary E. Kramer
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Donald B. Redfern
Secretary of the Senate	Michael E. Marshall
Speaker of the House	Brent Siegrist
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Steve Sukup
Chief Clerk of the House	Elizabeth A. Isaacson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile)	55,875
Rank in Nation	23rd
Population	2,869,413
Rank in Nation	30th
Density per square mile	51.2
Number of Representatives in Congress	5
Capital City	Des Moines
Population	191,293
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Des Moines
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	30

K a n s a s

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 29, 1861
Capital	Topeka

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Bill Graves
Lieutenant Governor	Gary Sherrer
Secretary of State	Ron Thornburgh
Attorney General	Carla J. Stovall
Treasurer	Tim Shallenburger

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	Richard L. Bond
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Alicia Salisbury
Secretary of the Senate	Pat Saville
Speaker of the House	Robin L. Jennison
Speaker Pro tem of the House	Doug Mays
Chief Clerk of the House	Janet E. Jones

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	81,823
Rank in Nation	13th
Population	2,654,052
Rank in Nation	32nd
Density per square mile	32.1
Number of Representatives in Congress	4
Capital City	Topeka
Population	118,977
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Wichita
Population	329,211
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Paul E. Patton
Lieutenant Governor	Stephen Henry
Secretary of State	John Y. Brown III
Attorney General	Albert Benjamin Chandler III
Treasurer	Jonathan Miller

SUPREME COURT

Joseph E. Lambert, Chief Justice
William S. Cooper
J. William Graves
Martin E. Johnstone
Janet L. Stumbo
Donald C. Wintersheimer
James Keller

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Larry Saunders
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Richard L. Roeding
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Barbara Ferguson
Speaker of the House	Jody Richards
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Larry Clark
Chief Clerk of the House	Lois Pulliam

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	39,732
Rank in Nation	36th
Population	3,960,825
Rank in Nation	25th
Density per square mile	99.1
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Frankfort
Population	26,418
Rank in State	9th
Largest City	Louisville
Population	255,045
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Mike Foster Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	Kathleen B. Blanco
Secretary of State	W. Fox McKeithen
Attorney General	Richard P. Ieyoub Jr.
Treasurer	John Kennedy

SUPREME COURT

Pascal F. Calogero Jr., Chief Justice
Harry T. Lemmon
Chet D. Taylor
Walter F. Marcus Jr.
Catherine D. Kimball
Jeffrey P. Victory
Bernette Joshua Johnson
Jaeannette T. Knoll

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	John J. Hainkel Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Louis J. Lambert
Secretary of Senate	Michael S. Baer III
Speaker of the House	Charles W. Dewitt Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	C.E. Bruneau Jr.
Clerk of the House and Chief of Staff	Alfred W. Speer

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	43,566
Rank in Nation	33rd
Population	4,372,035
Rank in Nation	22nd
Density per square mile	100.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	7
Capital City	Baton Rouge
Population	211,551
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	New Orleans
Population	465,538
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Angus S. King Jr.
Secretary of State	Dan A. Gwadosky
Attorney General	Andrew Ketterer
Treasurer	Dale McCormick

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Daniel E. Wathen, Chief Justice
Robert W. Clifford
Howard H. Dana Jr.
Donald G. Alexander
Susan Calkins
Paul L. Rudman
Leigh I. Saufley

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Mark W. Lawrence
Secretary of the Senate	Joy O'Brien
Speaker of the House	G. Steven Rowe
Clerk of the House	Joseph W. Mayo

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	30,865
Rank in Nation	39th
Population	1,253,040
Rank in Nation	39th
Density per square mile	40.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Capital City	Augusta
Population	19,978
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Portland
Population	62,786
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
Tree	White Oak
Song	<i>Maryland, My Maryland</i>
Dog	Chesapeake Bay Retriever
Boat	The Skipjack
Fish	Striped Bass
Entered the Union	April 28, 1788
Capital	Annapolis

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 Justice
John C. Eldridge
Lawrence F. Rodowsky
Irma S. Raker
Alan M. Wilner
Dale R. Cathell
Glenn T. Harrell Jr.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Thomas V. Mike Miller Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Ida G. Ruben
Secretary of the Senate	William B.C. Addison Jr.

Speaker of the House	Casper R. Taylor Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Thomas E. Dewberry
Clerk of the House	Mary Monahan

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	9,775
Rank in Nation	42nd
Population	5,171,634
Rank in Nation	19th
Density per square mile	525.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	8
Capital City	Annapolis
Population	33,585
Rank in State	22nd
Largest City	Baltimore
Population	645,593
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	Rhodenite
Mineral	Babingtonite
Entered the Union	February 6, 1788
Capital	Boston

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Argeo Paul Cellucci
Lieutenant Governor	Jane M. Swift
Secretary of the Commonwealth	William F. Galvin
Attorney General	Thomas Reilly
Treasurer & Receiver General	Shannon P. O'Brien

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Margaret Marshall, Chief Justice
Ruth I. Abrams
Neil L. Lynch
John M. Greaney
Francis X. Spina
Judith A. Cowin
Roderick L. Ireland

GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate	Thomas F. Birmingham
Clerk of the Senate	Patrick F. Scanlan
Speaker of the House	Thomas M. Finneran
Clerk of the House	Steven T. James

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	7838
Rank in Nation	45th
Population	6,175,164
Rank in Nation	13th
Density per square mile	784.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	10
Capital City	Boston
Population	555,447
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
Song	<i>Michigan, My Michigan</i>
Stone	Petoskey Stone
Gem	Chlorastrolite
Fish	Brook Trout
Reptile	Painted Turtle
Entered the Union	January 26, 1837
Capital	Lansing

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	John Engler
Lieutenant Governor	Dick Posthumus
Secretary of State	Candice Miller
Attorney General	Jennifer M. Granholm
Treasurer	Mark A. Murray

SUPREME COURT

Elizabeth A. Weaver Jr., Chief Justice
Robert P. Young Jr.
James H. Brickley
Michael F. Cavanagh
Patricia J. Boyle
Stephen J. Markman
Marilyn Kelly
Clifford W. Taylor
Maura D. Corrigan

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Dick Posthumus
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John J. H. Schwarz
Secretary of the Senate	Carol Morey Venti
Speaker of the House	Charles R. Perricone
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Patricia Birkholz
Clerk of the House	Gary L. Randall

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	56,809
Rank in Nation	22nd
Population	9,863,775
Rank in Nation	8th
Density per square mile	172.8
Number of Representatives in Congress	16
Capital City	Lansing
Population	127,825
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Detroit
Population	970,196
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Jesse Ventura
Lieutenant Governor	Mae Schunk
Secretary of State	Mary Kiffmeyer
Attorney General	Mike Hatch
Treasurer	Carol C. Johnson

SUPREME COURT

Kathleen A. Blatz, Chief Justice
Esther M. Tomljanovich
Sandra S. Gardebring
Alan C. Page
Paul Anderson
Edward Stringer
James H. Gilbert
Russell Anderson
Joan Eriksen

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Allan H. Spear
Secretary of the Senate	Patrick E. Flahaven
Speaker of the House	Steven A. Sviggum
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Ron Abrams, Lynda Boudreau
Chief Clerk of the House	Edward A. Burdick

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	79,617
Rank in Nation	14th
Population	4,775,508
Rank in Nation	21st
Density per square mile	59.4
Number of Representatives in Congress	8
Capital City	St. Paul
Population	257,284
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Minneapolis
Population	351,731
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Ronnie Musgrove
Lieutenant Governor	Amy Tuck
Secretary of State	Eric Clark
Attorney General	Mike Moore
Treasurer	Marshall G. Bennett

SUPREME COURT

Lenore L. Prather, Chief Justice
Michael D. 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. Amy Tuck
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Travis Little
Secretary of the Senate	George P. Smith
Speaker of the House	Tim Ford
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Robert G. Clark
Clerk of the House	F. Edwin Perry

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	46,914
Rank in Nation	31st
Population	2,768,619
Rank in Nation	31st
Density per square mile	58.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	5
Capital City	Jackson
Population	188,419
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Mel Carnahan
Lieutenant Governor	Roger B. Wilson
Secretary of State	Rebecca Cook
Attorney General	Jeremiah W. Nixon
Treasurer	Bob Holden

SUPREME COURT

William Ray Price Jr., Chief Justice
Duane Benton
Stephen N. Limbaugh Jr.
Ann K. Covington
John C. Holstein
Ronnie L. White
Michael Wolff

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Roger B. Wilson
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Edward E. Quick
Secretary of the Senate	Terry L. Spieler
Speaker of the House	Steve Gaw
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Jim Kreider
Clerk of the House	Anne Walker

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	68,898
Rank in Nation	18th
Population	5,468,338
Rank in Nation	17th
Density per square mile	78.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	9
Capital City	Jefferson City
Population	34,911
Rank in State	15th
Largest City	Kansas City
Population	441,574
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Marc Racicot
Lieutenant Governor	Judy Martz
Secretary of State	Mike Cooney
Attorney General	Joseph P. Mazurek
Treasurer	Lois A. Menzies

SUPREME COURT

Jean A. Turnage, Chief Justice
Karla M. Gray
William Leaphart
William E. Hunt
James C. Nelson
Terry N. Trieweiler
James Regnier

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Bruce D. Crippen
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Thomas A. Beck
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	882,779
Rank in Nation	44th
Density per square mile	6.0
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Helena
Population	28,306
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Billings
Population	91,750
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Mike Johanns
Lieutenant Governor	David I. Maurstad
Secretary of State	Scott Moore
Attorney General	Don B. Stenberg
Treasurer	David E. Heineman

SUPREME COURT

John Hendry, Chief Justice
 John F. Wright
 William Connolly
 John Gerrard
 Kenneth C. Stephan
 Michael McCormack
 Lindsey Miller-Lerman

UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature	Lt. Gov. David I. Maurstad
Speaker of the Legislature	Doug Kristensen
Chairman of Executive Board, Legislative Council	George Coordsen
Vice Chairman of Executive Board, Legislative Council	Jim Cudaback
Clerk of the Legislature	Patrick J. O'Donnell

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	76,878
Rank in Nation	15th
Population	1,666,028
Rank in Nation	38th
Density per square mile	21.6
Number of Representatives in Congress	3
Capital City	Lincoln
Population	213,088
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Omaha
Population	371,291
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Kenny C. Guinn
Lieutenant Governor	Lorraine T. Hunt
Secretary of State	Dean Heller
Attorney General	Frankie Sue Del Papa
Treasurer	Brian K. Krollick

SUPREME COURT

Robert E. Rose, Chief Justice
 Miriam Shearing
 Myron Leavitt
 Cliff Young
 A. William Maupin
 Deborah A. Agosti
 Nancy A. Becker

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Lorraine T. Hunt
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Secretary of the Senate	Claire J. Clift
Speaker of the Assembly	Joseph E. Dini Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Jan Evans
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	Jacqueline Sneddon

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	109,806
Rank in Nation	7th
Population	1,809,253
Rank in Nation	35th
Density per square mile	15.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Capital City	Carson City
Population	49,301
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Las Vegas
Population	404,288
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	14

STATE PAGES

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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Jeanne Shaheen
Secretary of State	William Gardner
Attorney General	Philip T. McLaughlin
Treasurer	Georgie A. Thomas

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	Beverly A. Hollingsworth
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Sylvia B. Larsen
Clerk of the Senate	Gloria M. Randlett
Speaker of the House	Donna Sytek
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Alf E. Jacobson
Clerk of the House	Karen O. Wadsworth

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	8,969
Rank in Nation	44th
Population	1,201,134
Rank in Nation	41st
Density per square mile	132.1
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Capital City	Concord
Population	37,444
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Manchester
Population	102,524
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Christine T. Whitman
Secretary of State	DeForest B. Soaries Jr.
Attorney General	John J. Farmer Jr.
Treasurer	Roland M. Machold

SUPREME COURT

Deborah Poritz, Chief Justice
Daniel J. O'Hern
Marie L. Garibaldi
Gary S. Stein
James H. Coleman Jr.
Virginia Long
Peter G. Verniero

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Donald T. DiFrancesco
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Joseph A. Palaia
Secretary of the Senate	Dolores A. Kirk
Speaker of the Assembly	Jack Collins
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Nicholas R. Felice
Clerk of the General Assembly	Linda Metzger

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	7,419
Rank in Nation	46th
Population	8143,412
Rank in Nation	9th
Density per square mile	1,093.8
Number of Representatives in Congress	13
Capital City	Trenton
Population	84,494
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Newark
Population	267,823
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	Santa Fe

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Gary E. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor	Walter D. Bradley
Secretary of State	Rebecca Vigil-Giron
Attorney General	Patricia Madrid
Treasurer	Michael A. Montoya

SUPREME COURT

Pamela B. Minzner, Chief Justice
Joseph E. Baca
Patricio Serna
Gene E. Franchini
Petra Maes

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Walter D. Bradley
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Manny M. Aragon
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Margaret Larragoite

Speaker of the House	Raymond G. Sanchez
Chief Clerk of the House	Stephen R. Arias

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	121,365
Rank in Nation	5th
Population	1,739,844
Rank in Nation	37th
Density per square mile	14.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	3
Capital City	Santa Fe
Population	67,879
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Albuquerque
Population	419,311
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	George E. Pataki
Lieutenant Governor	Mary O. Donohue
Secretary of State	Alexander F. Treadwell
Attorney General	Eliot Spitzer
Treasurer	George H. Gasser

COURT OF APPEALS

Judith S. Kaye, Chief Justice
Joseph W. Bellacosa
George Bundy Smith
Howard A. Levine
Carmen Beaucamp Ciparick
Richard C. Wesley
Albert M. Rosenblatt

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Mary O. Donohue
Temporary President and Majority Leader of the Senate	Joseph L. Bruno
Secretary of the Senate	Steven Boggess

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)	47,224
Rank in Nation	30th
Population	18,196,601
Rank in Nation	3rd
Density per square mile	384.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	31
Capital City	Albany
Population	94,305
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	New York City
Population	7,420,166
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	180

*unofficial

STATE PAGES

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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	James B. Hunt Jr.
Lieutenant Governor	Dennis A. Wicker
Secretary of State	Elaine F. Marshall
Attorney General	Michael F. Easley
Treasurer	Harlan E. Boyles

SUPREME COURT

Henry E. Frye, Chief Justice
Franklin Freeman Jr.
Mark D. Martin
Sarah Parker
I. Beverly Lake Jr.
Robert F. Orr
George Wainwright Jr.

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	James B. Black
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Joe Hackney
Principal Clerk of the House	Denise Weeks

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	48,718
Rank in Nation	29th
Population	7,650,789
Rank in Nation	11th
Density per square mile	154.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	12
Capital City	Raleigh
Population	259,423
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Charlotte
Population	504,637
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Edward T. Schafer
Lieutenant Governor	Rosemarie Myrdal
Secretary of State	Alvin A. Jaeger
Attorney General	Heidi Heitkamp
Treasurer	Kathi Gilmore

SUPREME COURT

Gerald W. VandeWalle, Chief Justice
William A. Neumann
Dale V. Sandstrom
Mary Muehlen Maring
Carol Ronning Kapsner

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Rosemarie Myrdal
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Layton Fieborg
Secretary of the Senate	William Parker
Speaker of the House	Francis J. Wald
Clerk of the House	Lance Hagen

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	68,994
Rank in Nation	17th
Population	633,666
Rank in Nation	47th
Density per square mile	9.3
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Bismarck
Population	54,040
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Fargo
Population	86,718
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Bob Taft
Lieutenant Governor	Maureen O'Connor
Secretary of State	J. Kenneth Blackwell
Attorney General	Betty D. Montgomery
Treasurer	Joseph T. Deters

SUPREME COURT

Thomas J. Moyer, Chief Justice
Andrew Douglas
Alice Robie Resnick
Francis E. Sweeney
Paul E. Pfeifer
Deborah L. Cook
Evelyn Lundberg Stratton

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Richard H. Finan
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert R. Cupp
Clerk of the Senate	Matthew Schuler
Speaker of the House	Jo Ann Davidson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Randall Gardner
Legislative Clerk of the House	Laura P. Clemens

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	40,953
Rank in Nation	35th
Population	11,256,654
Rank in Nation	7th
Density per square mile	273.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	19
Capital City	Columbus
Population	670,234
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Frank Keating
Lieutenant Governor	Mary Fallin
Secretary of State	Mike Hunter
Attorney General	W. A. Drew Edmondson
Treasurer	Robert Butkin

SUPREME COURT

Hardy Summers, Chief Justice	
Robert E. Lavender	Ralph B. Hodges
Rudolph Hargrave	Marian P. Opala
Daniel Boudreau	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	3,358,044
Rank in Nation	27th
Density per square mile	48.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Oklahoma City
Population	472,221
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Oklahoma City

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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	John A. Kitzhaber
Secretary of State	Bill Bradbury
Attorney General	Hardy Myers
Treasurer	Jim Hill

SUPREME COURT

Wallace P. Carson Jr., Chief Justice
Theodore R. Kulongoski
George A. Van Hommissen
Robert D. Durham
W. Michael Gillette
Susan Leeson
R. William Riggs

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Brady Adams
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Randy Miller
Secretary of the Senate	Judy Hall
Speaker of the House	Lynn Snodgrass
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Ken Strobeck
Chief Clerk of the House	Ramona Kenady

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	96,003
Rank in Nation	10th
Population	3,316,154
Rank in Nation	28th
Density per square mile	34.2
Number of Representatives in Congress	5
Capital City	Salem
Population	126,702
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Portland
Population	503,891
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Tom Ridge
Lieutenant Governor	Mark S. Schweiker
Secretary of State	Kim Pizzigrilli
Attorney General	D. Michael Fisher
Treasurer	Barbara Hafer

SUPREME COURT

John P. Flaherty, Chief Justice
Stephen A. Zappala
Ralph Cappy
Ronald D. Castille
Sandra Schultz Newman
Russell M. Nigro
Thomas G. Saylor

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Mark S. Schweiker
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert C. Jubelirer
Secretary-Parliamentarian of the Senate	Mark R. Corrigan
Speaker of the House	Matthew J. Ryan
Chief Clerk of the House	Ted Mazia

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	44,820
Rank in Nation	32nd
Population	11,994,016
Rank in Nation	6th
Density per square mile	267.8
Number of Representatives in Congress	21
Capital City	Harrisburg
Population	49,502
Rank in State	9th
Largest City	Philadelphia
Population	1,436,287
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	102

Rhode Island

Nicknames	Little Rhody and Ocean State
Motto	<i>Hope</i>
Animal	Quahaug
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Lincoln C. Almond
Lieutenant Governor	Charles J. Fogarty
Secretary of State	James R. Langevin
Attorney General	Sheldon Whitehouse
Treasurer	Paul J. Tavares

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. Charles J. Fogarty
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Charles D. Walton
Clerk of the Senate	Raymond T. Hoyas Jr.
Speaker of the House	John B. Harwood
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Mabel M. Anderson
Reading Clerk of the House	Louis D'Antuono

STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile)	1,045
Rank in Nation	50th
Population	990,819
Rank in Nation	43rd
Density per square mile	945.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	2
Capital City	Providence
Population	150,890
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	James Hovis Hodges
Lieutenant Governor	Bob Peeler
Secretary of State	Jim Miles
Attorney General	Charlie Condon
Treasurer	Grady L. Patterson Jr.

SUPREME COURT

Ernest A. Finney Jr., Chief Justice
E.C. Burnett III
James E. Moore
John H. Waller Jr.
Jean H. Toal

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Bob Peeler
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John W. Drummond
Clerk and Director of Senate Research	Frank B. Caggiano
Speaker of the House	David H. Wilkins
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Terry E. Haskins
Clerk of the House	Sandra K. McKinney

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	30,111
Rank in Nation	40th
Population	3,885,736
Rank in Nation	26th
Density per square mile	127.4
Number of Representatives in Congress	6
Capital City	Columbia
Population	110,840
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Columbia
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	39

South Dakota

Nicknames	The Mt. Rushmore State
Motto	<i>Under God the People Rule</i>
Animal	Coyote
Flower	American Pasque
Bird	Chinese ring-necked 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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	William J. Janklow
Lieutenant Governor	Carole Hillard
Secretary of State	Joyce Hazeltine
Attorney General	Mark Barnett
Treasurer	Richard D. Butler

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	Roger W. Hunt
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Scott Eccarius
Chief Clerk of the House	Karen Gerdes

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	75,896
Rank in Nation	16th
Population	733,133
Rank in Nation	46th
Density per square mile	9.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Pierre
Population	13,267
Rank in State	7th
Largest City	Sioux Falls
Population	116,762
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Don Sundquist
Lieutenant Governor	John S. Wilder
Secretary of State	Riley Darnell
Attorney General	Paul G. Summers
Treasurer	Stephen D. Adams

SUPREME COURT

E. Riley Anderson, Chief Justice
Adolpho A. Birch Jr.
Frank F. Drowota, III
William M. Barker
Janice Holder

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker of the Senate	Lt. Gov. John S. Wilder
Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate	Robert Rochelle
Acting Chief Clerk of the Senate	Russell Humphries
Speaker of the House	James O. 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	5,483,535
Rank in Nation	16th
Density per square mile	131.7
Number of Representatives in Congress	9
Capital City	Nashville
Population	510,274
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Memphis
Population	603,507
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	Guadalupe Bass
Entered the Union	December 29, 1845
Capital	Austin

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	George W. Bush
Lieutenant Governor	Rick Perry
Secretary of State	Elton Bomer
Attorney General	John Cornyn
Comptroller of Public Accounts	Carole Keeton Rylander

SUPREME COURT

Thomas R. Phillips, Chief Justice	Nathan L. Hecht
Raul A. Gonzalez	Craig Enoch
Deborah G. Hankinson	Priscilla R. Owen
Harriett O'Neill	Greg Abbott
James A. Baker	

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Rick Perry
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Rodney Ellis
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)	261,914
Rank in Nation	2nd
Population	20,044,141
Rank in Nation	2nd
Density per square mile	75.4
Number of Representatives in Congress	30
Capital City	Austin
Population	552,434
Rank in State	5th
Largest City	Houston
Population	1,786,691
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Michael O. Leavitt
Lieutenant Governor	Olene S. Walker
Attorney General	Jan Graham
Treasurer	Edward T. Alter

SUPREME COURT

Richard C. Howe, Chief Justice
I. Daniel Stewart
Christine M. Durham
Leonard H. Russon
Michael D. Zimmerman

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	R. Lane Beattie
Secretary of the Senate	Annette B. Moore
Speaker of the House	Martin R. Stephens
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Bill Wright
Chief Clerk of the House	Carole E. Peterson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	82,168
Rank in Nation	12th
Population	2,129,836
Rank in Nation	34th
Density per square mile	25.6
Number of Representatives in Congress	3
Capital City	Salt Lake City
Population	174,348
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Howard Dean
Lieutenant Governor	Douglas A. Racine
Secretary of State	Deborah L. Markowitz
Attorney General	William H. Sorrell
Treasurer	James H. Douglas

SUPREME COURT

Jeffrey L. Amestoy, Chief Justice
John A. Dooley III
James L. Morse
Denise R. Johnson
Marilyn S. Skogland

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Douglas A. Racine
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Peter E. Shumlin
Secretary of the Senate	David A. Gibson
Speaker of the House	Michael J. Obuchowski
Clerk of the House	Donald G. Milne

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	9,249
Rank in Nation	43rd
Population	593,740
Rank in Nation	49th
Density per square mile	63.9
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Montpelier
Population	7,734
Rank in State	6th
Largest City	Burlington
Population	38,453
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	James S. Gilmore III
Lieutenant Governor	John H. Hager
Secretary of the Commonwealth	Anne P. Petera
Attorney General	Mark L. Earley
Treasurer	Mary G. Morris

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. James H. Hager
President Pro Tem of the Senate	John H. Chichester
Clerk of the Senate	Susan Clarke Schaar
Speaker of the House	S. Vance Wilkins Jr.
Clerk of the House	Bruce F. Jamerson

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	39,598
Rank in Nation	37th
Population	6,872,912
Rank in Nation	12th
Density per square miles	171.5
Number of Representatives in Congress	11
Capital City	Richmond
Population	194,173
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Virginia Beach
Population	432,380
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Gary Locke
Lieutenant Governor	Brad Owen
Secretary of State	Ralph Munro
Attorney General	Christine O. Gregoire
Treasurer	Michael J. Murphy

SUPREME COURT

Richard P. Guy, Chief Justice
Charles Z. Smith
Charles W. Johnson
Barbara A. Madsen
Gerry L. Alexander
Phil Talmadge
Richard B. Sanders
Barbara Durham
Faith Ireland

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. Brad Owen
President Pro Tem of the Senate	R. Lorraine Wojahn
Secretary of the Senate	Tony Conk
Co-Speakers of the House	Clyde Ballard, Frank Chopp
Co-Speakers Pro Tem of the House	Val Ogden, John Pennington
Co-Chief Clerks of the House	Timothy A. Martin, Cindy Zehnder

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	66,581
Rank in Nation	20th
Population	5,756,361
Rank in Nation	15th
Density per square mile	85.4
Number of Representatives in Congress	9
Capital City	Olympia
Population	39,188
Rank in State	18th
Largest City	Seattle
Population	536,978
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	Rhododendron
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Cecil H. Underwood
Secretary of State	Ken Hechler
Attorney General	Darrell V. McGraw Jr.
Treasurer	John D. Perdue

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Larry Starcher, Chief Justice
Robin Davis
Elliot Maynard
Warren McGraw
George Scott

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)	24,087
Rank in Nation	41st
Population	1,806,920
Rank in Nation	36th
Density per square mile	75.2
Number of Representatives in Congress	3
Capital City	Charleston
Population	55,056
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

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

SUPREME COURT

Shirley S. Abrahamson, Chief Justice
David T. Prosser Jr.
William A. Bablitch
Jon P. Wilcox
Diane S. Sykes
Ann Walsh Bradley
N. Patrick Crooks

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Fred Risser
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Gary R. George
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Donald J. Schneider
Speaker of the Assembly	Scott R. 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	5,250,446
Rank in Nation	18th
Density per square mile	96.2
Number of Representatives in Congress	9
Capital City	Madison
Population	209,306
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Milwaukee
Population	578,364
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Jim Geringer
Secretary of State	Joe Meyer
Attorney General	Gay Woodhouse
Treasurer	Cynthia M. Lummis

SUPREME COURT

Larry L. Lehman, Chief Justice
Richard V. Thomas
Richard J. Macy
T. Michael Golden
William U. Hill

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Jim Twiford
Vice President of the Senate	April Brimmer Kunz
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Liv C. Hanes
Speaker of the House	Eli D. Bebout
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Harry B. Tipton
Chief Clerk of the House	A. Marvin Helart

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	97,105
Rank in Nation	9th
Population	479,602
Rank in Nation	50th
Density per square mile	5.0
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Capital City	Cheyenne
Population	53,640
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Cheyenne
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	8

District of Columbia

Motto	<i>Justitia Omnibus</i> (Justice to All)
Flower	American Beauty Rose
Bird	Wood Thrush
Tree	Scarlet Oak
Became U.S. Capital	December 1, 1800

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Mayor	Anthony Williams
Secretary of the District of Columbia	Beverly D. Rivers
Corporation Counsel	Robert Rigsby
Treasurer	William Hall

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

Chair	Linda W. Cropp
Chair Pro Tem	Charlene Drew Jarvis
Secretary to the Council	Phyllis Jones

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	61
Population	523,124
Density per square mile	8,575.8
Delegate to Congress*	1

*Committee voting privileges only.

American Samoa

Motto	<i>Samoa-Maumua le Atua</i> (Samoa, God Is First)
Flower	Paogo (Ula-fala)
Plant	Ava
Song	<i>Amerika Samoa</i>
Became a Territory of the United States	1900
Capital	Pago Pago

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Tauese P. F. Sunia
Lieutenant Governor	Togiola T. Tulafono
Attorney General	Toetagata Albert Mailo
Treasurer	Tifi Ale

HIGH COURT

Michael Kruse, Chief Justice
Lyle Richmond

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Lutu Tenari S. Fuimaono
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Tuilefana M. Vaelaa
Secretary of the Senate	Leo'o V. Ma'o

Speaker of the House	'Aina Saoluaga T. Nua
Vice Speaker of Administration	Tulafono Fagamia Solaita
Vice Speaker of Operations	Sala E. Samiu
Chief Clerk of the House	Amioga Palelei

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	77
Population	61,819
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

STATE PAGES

Guam

Nickname	Hub of the Pacific
Flower	Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea)
Bird	Toto (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	Hagatna

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Carl T. C. Gutierrez
Lieutenant Governor	Madeleine Z. Bordallo
Attorney General	John F. Tarantino
Treasurer	Y'Asela A. Pereira

SUPREME COURT

Benjamin J.F. Cruz, Chief Justice
Peter C. Siguenza

LEGISLATURE

Speaker	Antonio Reyes Unpingco
Vice Speaker	Lawrence F. Kasperbauer
Clerk of the Legislature	Josephine Brennan-Badley
Legislative Secretary of the Senate	Joanne M.S. Brown

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	210
Population	160,595
Density per square mile	634.06
Delegate to Congress	1
Capital	Hagatna
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Pedro P. Tenorio
Lieutenant Governor	Jesus R. Sablan
Attorney General	Maya B. Kara
Treasurer	Antoinette S. Calvo

COMMONWEALTH SUPREME COURT

Miguel S. Demapan, Chief Justice
Alexandro C. Castro
Vacant

LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate	Paul M Manglona
Vice President of the Senate	Thomas P. Villagomez
Clerk of the Senate	Nicolasa B. Borja

Speaker of the House	Benigno M. Fitial
Vice Speaker of the House	Alejo M. Mendiola Jr.
Clerk of the House	Evelyn C. Fleming

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	179
Population	53,552
Density per square mile	242.15
Capital City	Saipan
Population	38,896
Largest City	Saipan

Puerto Rico

Nickname	Island of Enchantment
Motto	<i>Joannes Est Nomen Ejus</i> (John is Thy Name)
Flower	Maga
Bird	Reinita
Tree	Ceiba
Song	<i>La Borinquena</i>
Became a Territory of the United States	December 10, 1898
Became a self-governing Commonwealth	July 25, 1952
Capital	San Juan

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Pedro J. Rosselló
Secretary of State	Angel Morey
Attorney General	Jose A. Fuentes-Agostini
Treasurer	Xenia Velez Silva

SUPREME COURT

Jose A. Andreu-Garcia, Chief Justice
Baltasar Corrada del Rio
Jamie Fuster-Berlingeri
Federico Hernandez-Denton
Miriam Naveira-de Rodon
Antonio Negron-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 Mislá-Aldarondo
Speaker Pro Tem	Edwin Mundo-Rios
Clerk of the House	Michael Rey

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	3,339
Population	3,828,506
Density per square mile	1,035
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	The American Paradise
Motto	United in Pride and Hope
Flower	The Yellow Cedar
Bird	Yellow Breast or Banana Quit
Song	<i>Virgin Islands March</i>
Purchased from Denmark	March 31, 1917
Capital	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS

Governor	Charles W. Turnbull
Lieutenant Governor	Gerard Luz James II
Attorney General	Iver A. Stirdiron
Treasurer	Bernice A. Turnbull

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT

Thomas Moore, Chief Justice
Raymond L. Finch
Geoffrey W. Barnard
Jeffrey L. Resnick

LEGISLATURE

President	Vargrave A. Richards
Vice President	Judy M. Gomez
Secretary of the Senate	Roosevelt St. C. David

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)*	134
St. Croix (square miles)	82.2
St. John (square miles)	20
St. Thomas (square miles)	28
Population	101,809
St. Croix	50,139
St. John	3,504
St. Thomas	48,166
Density per square mile	760.90
Delegate to Congress**	1
Capital City	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Population	12,331
Largest City	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

*The U.S. Virgin Islands is comprised of three large islands (St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas) and 50 smaller islands and cays.

**Committee voting privileges only.

Chapter Eleven

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Selected CSG resource data — includes governors' priorities, state air pollution control programs, incentives to create, attract or retain businesses, gaming, Medicaid managed care and state efforts to retain and recruit information technology employees.

For additional information on Chapter Eleven contact
The States Information Center, at The Council of State Governments,
(859) 244-8253 or E-mail: sic@csg.org.



Table 11.1
GOVERNORS' PRIORITIES 2000, BY REGION

<i>State</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>Government reform</i>	<i>Transportation</i>	<i>Tax cut</i>	<i>Economic development</i>	<i>Healthcare</i>	<i>Environment</i>	<i>School safety</i>
EAST									
Connecticut	★		★		★	★			
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine	★	★		★	★		★	★	★
Massachusetts	★				★	★	★	★	
New Hampshire	★	★	★			★	★	★	
New Jersey	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	
New York	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★			★		★	★	★
Rhode Island	★						★	★	
Vermont	★	★				★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands .	★		★	★		★			
East Total	11	8	6	3	7	8	9	9	5
SOUTH									
Alabama	★	★	★			★	★		★
Florida	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia	★			★					
Kentucky	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	
Maryland	★				★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	★			★		★	★		
Missouri	★	★		★	★	★	★		★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
South Carolina	★	★			★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★		★	★		★
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★			★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★		★	★	★	★
South Total	13	10	8	10	7	11	10	7	9
MIDWEST									
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	★			★	★		★	
Iowa	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	★	★	★		★	★	★		★
North Dakota	★	★		★	★	★	★		
Ohio	★	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★	★			★
Midwest Total	10	10	8	6	10	9	8	8	7
WEST									
Alaska	★			★		★	★	★	★
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
California	★	★		★			★		★
Colorado	★		★		★		★	★	★
Hawaii	★	★	★			★	★		★
Idaho	★		★			★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon	★	★				★	★	★	
Utah	★	★		★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★			★	★		★		★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★
West Total	11	7	6	7	6	7	10	8	10
National Total	45	35	28	26	30	35	37	32	31

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2000.

AIR QUALITY

State Air Pollution Control Programs

By Barry Topping
The Council of State Governments

From the lofty heights of Capitol Hill in Washington D.C., it may appear that the federal government makes all the important decisions about clean air policy. After all, US EPA regulations and the detailed provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act regulate pollutants that float in the air, pollutants released by industrial and mobile sources (cars and trucks), and the type of fines and sanctions levied against violators. From the Capitol Hill perspective, all these national standards and regulations are absolutely necessary. According to the cynics, if left to their own devices the states would adopt weaker and weaker environmental protection laws, creating a “race to the bottom” in which states compete for economic growth by enticing industry with less stringent – and less costly – regulations.

Reality, however, is often at odds with popular perception. In 1998, the Environmental Policy Group at The Council of State Governments and the University of Kentucky Martin School of Public Policy and Administration conducted a survey to review state clean air programs, funding and regulations. Overall, the study found that the Capitol Hill perspective on clean air programs can be misleading. These days, the states conduct most of the important clean air activities, provide the bulk of air program funding and oversee a diverse array of air pollution control activities. Most importantly, despite perceptions to the contrary many states have adopted clean air standards and programs that are more stringent than US EPA requirements due to each state’s unique interests. So much for a “race to the bottom.”

The states and the US EPA share responsibility for nearly all air pollution control activities in the nation. Each state submits a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to the US EPA outlining its clean air program. For each major clean

air activity – setting air quality and emissions standards, monitoring emissions and ambient air, enforcing policy, and issuing permits – the US EPA sets minimum criteria for state programs. If the US EPA determines that a state’s program meets these standards, it approves the SIP and grants the state full regulatory authority. If the plan does not meet the minimum criteria, the US EPA can preempt the state program and create its own air pollution program for the state. The US EPA can preempt all or part of the state program, depending on how adequately it addresses the minimum criteria.

The CSG survey asked respondents to indicate whether their states’ clean air standards exceeded the US EPA minimum criteria in a variety of areas, from ambient air quality to emission limits for new sources. Ambient air quality standards are target levels which govern pollutant concentrations in the air that people breathe outdoors. The US EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six “criteria” pollutants that pose significant health hazards if people breathe enough of them. The NAAQS pollutants are ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and lead.

The states can expand on US EPA criteria by setting more stringent ambient standards for criteria pollutants and by establishing ambient standards for pollutants not listed in the NAAQS. Of the 38 states responding to the CSG survey, six (16 percent) reported that their standards for one of the NAAQS pollutants exceeded the US EPA’s minimum criteria, and six more (16 percent) reported that their standards exceeded the criteria for two or more pollutants. Only two states – Michigan and Illinois – indicated that they did not have US EPA authority to implement the NAAQS program, but they expected

authorization in the near future. Surprisingly, 24 of the 38 responding states (63 percent) have set ambient standards for pollutants other than those regulated by the US EPA's NAAQS standards. These states have set standards for pollutants such as hydrogen sulfide, calcium oxide and odors.

The survey shows that states are exceeding US EPA standards in other areas. Eight of the 38 responding states (21 percent) reported that their emissions standards for new sources were more stringent than the US EPA's New Source Performance Standards. And 25 states (66 percent) reported that their programs for monitoring ambient air quality exceeded federal minimum requirements.

The states have also made considerable progress regulating hazardous air pollutants, which are thought to pose public health risks. The US EPA has long sought to improve HAP regulations, and the 1990 Clean Air Act created an entirely new regulatory regime for 189 identified hazardous air pollutants. Thirty-three of the 38 responding states (87 percent) have received authority from the US EPA to administer the hazardous air pollutant program, with some states again exceeding federal requirements. Eighteen states (47.4 percent) regulate hazardous air pollutants in addition to those listed by US EPA and another 18 regulate additional sources of hazardous air pollutants.

In a true "race to the bottom," no state would voluntarily enact stricter NAAQS standards or regulate non-mandatory pollutants because doing so would risk losing economic growth to states with more lenient regulations. The CSG study, however, shows that in many different areas of clean air policy states have adopted standards and programs that are more stringent than what the US EPA requires for SIP approval.

Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act mandated important changes in how states fund their clean air programs. Title V requires states to issue operating permits for every major emissions source specifying allowable levels of pollutant concentrations and the applicable emission control strategies. Title V also requires states to charge a fee of at least \$25 for each ton of pollut-

ants emitted to help states fund their clean air programs. The goal of Title V is to facilitate enforcement by centralizing regulations that apply to each source of pollution.

The major categories of funding sources for state air quality programs are state general funds, dedicated state funds (such as lottery proceeds or special environmental taxes), fees (including Title V permit fees), enforcement (fines and penalties), EPA/federal grants, and other (usually mobile source) income. Title V permit fees have become the most important source of state air program funding, accounting for 57 percent of the total. Overall, the states still rely on EPA/federal grants, at 22 percent of the total, the second largest funding category. State general funds are another major source of clean air funding at 12 percent of the total. The other budget source categories – dedicated state fund (7 percent), enforcement (2 percent) and other (1 percent), make up only a small percentage of state clean air funding.

The survey also investigated how states spend their air pollution control funds. On average, states spend 24.7 percent of their budgets on permitting activities, 15.8 percent on ambient air monitoring, 12.8 percent on enforcement, 12.1 percent on administration, 10.3 percent on source monitoring, 6.3 percent on technical assistance/industry outreach, 5 percent on policy analysis, 3.2 percent on environmental science research, 2 percent on community outreach, and 9.4 percent on other categories (usually mobile source issues). Many states estimated income and expenses, since they do not record the budget expenditures and sources in the categories listed in the survey.

The 1990 Clean Air Act contained a series of challenges for state clean air programs. The Title V permit section required many states to restructure their programs, including their regulatory structures and enforcement approaches. The HAP program expanded the scope of state clean air regulations to a vast new array of pollutants and sources. For the most part, states have met these challenges. Title V permit fees have become the most important source of state air program funding, as the 1990 Clean Air Act in-

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

tended. By 1998, the US EPA had granted the states authority to administer the vast majority of air pollution control programs, including the expansive HAPs program.

Most importantly, however, is the obvious intent of the states to pursue their own environmental protection agenda according to their unique circumstances. The CSG study shows that in many policy areas the states have gone beyond minimum federal requirements to become leaders in establishing and implementing

clean air policy. Rather than racing to the bottom, the states seem to be vying for the lead in protecting the health of their citizens and ecological resources in a manner as unique and diverse as the states themselves.

Selected tables from the survey follow this article. Readers can get a copy of the complete report entitled *State Air Pollution Control Survey – 1999* by contacting CSG's States Information Center at 859-244-8253.

Table 11.2
STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS RELATIVE TO US EPA NATIONAL STANDARDS

<i>State</i>	<i>PM10</i>	<i>Sulfur dioxide</i>	<i>Nitrogen dioxide</i>	<i>Ozone</i>	<i>Carbon monoxide</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	2	2	2	2	2	2
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	2	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii	1	1	2	2	2	1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	2	2	2	1	1	2
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	2	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	2	2	2	2	2
Nebraska	2	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	2	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	1	2	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	2	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	2	2	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	2	1	2	1	1

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

0 = EPA regulates (i.e., state awaiting US EPA authority).

1 = State standards identical to US EPA standards.

2 = State standards more restrictive than US EPA standards.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.3
OTHER AMBIENT POLLUTANTS REGULATED BY STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Pollutants</i>
Alabama	
Alaska	Ammonia, Total reduced sulfur
Arizona	HAPs
Arkansas	
California	Hydrogen sulfide, Particulate sulfates
Colorado	Visibility, Odors, Fugitive dust
Connecticut	DioxinAir toxics
Delaware	Odors
Florida	
Georgia	Numerous air toxics
Hawaii	Hydrogen sulfide
Idaho	Fluorides
Illinois	
Iowa	Asbestos,VOC
Kansas	
Louisiana	Air toxics
Maine	Toluene, Perchloroethylene, Chromium
Maryland	Fluorides
Michigan	
Minnesota	Hydrogen sulfide
Mississippi	Odor, TSPs
Missouri	Hydrogen sulfide, Sulfuric acid
Montana	Hydrogen sulfide, Visibility, Fluoride in forage
Nebraska	Total reduced sulfur
Nevada	Hydrogen sulfide
New York	Hydrogen sulfide, HC, Beryllium, Fluorides
North Dakota	Hydrogen sulfide
Oregon	TSPs, Calcium oxide
Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	Hydrogen sulfide, HAPs
South Carolina	TSPs, Gaseous fluorides
South Dakota	
Texas	NOX, VOC
Utah	
Vermont	54 air toxics, 44 air toxics, 192 air toxics (irritants)
Virginia	TSP
Washington	Fluorides, TSP
Wyoming	

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Table 11.4
STATE NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS RELATIVE TO US EPA STANDARDS

<i>State</i>	<i>State standards to US EPA standards</i>	<i>Sources states regulate in addition to those listed in NSPS</i>
Alabama	1	Medical waste incinerators
Alaska	0/1	
Arizona	1	Concrete batch, stationary rotating machines, gravel stone, unclassified sand blasting, spray paints, others
Arkansas	1	
California	1	
Colorado	1	Minor sources
Connecticut	1/2	
Delaware	1	
Florida	1	
Georgia	1	
Hawaii	1	Diesel engines, concrete batch plants, other sources
Idaho	1	
Illinois	1	
Iowa	1	Hundreds of non-listed sources
Kansas	1	
Louisiana	1	
Maine	2	Case by case basis
Maryland	1	All types of printing, cold degreasers, bakeries, yeast plants, vinegar plants, tanning
Michigan	1	
Minnesota	1/2	
Mississippi	1	
Missouri	1	Open burning, fugitive dust
Montana	1	
Nebraska	1	
Nevada	1	
New York	2	Other sources
North Dakota	1	Oil and gas wells
Oregon	1	Lots of other sources
Pennsylvania	1	
Rhode Island	2	Any apc equipment, any emission greater than 10 lb/hr or 100 lb/ day
South Carolina	1	
South Dakota	1	Wire reclamation furnaces
Texas	1	
Utah	1	
Vermont	2	
Virginia	1	
Washington	2	
Wyoming	1	

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

0 = EPA regulates (i.e., state awaiting US EPA authority).

1 = State standards identical to US EPA standards.

2 = State standards more restrictive than US EPA standards.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.5
STATE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Does state have US EPA authority for HAP program?</i>	<i>Does state regulate additional HAP pollutants?</i>	<i>Does state regulate additional HAP sources?</i>	<i>Does state apply BACT standards to minor sources?*</i>
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alaska	Yes	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	No	No	No
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	No	No	Yes
Florida	Yes	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	No	No	Yes
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	No	No	No
Louisiana	No	Yes	Yes	No
Maine	Yes	No	No	No
Maryland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	No	Yes	No
Missouri	Yes	No	No	No
Montana	Yes**	No	No	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No
Nevada	Yes	No	No	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No	No	No	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	No	No	No	Yes

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

* BACT = Best Available Control Technology.

** Partial.

Table 11.6a
PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

State	<i>Submit to oversight commission</i>		<i>Submit to legislative committee</i>		<i>Invite public comment</i>	
	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>
Alabama	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	
Alaska	No		Yes	1	No	
Arizona	No		Yes	1	Yes	3
Arkansas	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
California	No		Yes	1	Yes	1
Colorado	Yes		Yes	1	Yes	
Connecticut	No	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Delaware	No		No		Yes	1
Florida	No		No		Yes	1,4,5
Georgia	Yes	1	No		Yes	1,4,5
Hawaii	Yes	5	No		Yes	1
Idaho	Yes		Yes	4	Yes	4
Illinois	Yes	2	Yes	1	Yes	1,4
Iowa	Yes	5	No		Yes	5
Kansas	No		Yes	1	Yes	1
Louisiana	No		Yes	1	Yes	1
Maine	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Maryland	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Michigan	No		Yes	1,5	Yes	1,5
Minnesota	No		Yes	1	Yes	1
Mississippi	No		No		Yes	1
Missouri	Yes	1	Yes	5	Yes	1,3,4,5
Montana	No		No		Yes	1,5
Nebraska	Yes	1	No		Yes	1,2,3,4,5
Nevada	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
New York	No		No		Yes	
North Dakota	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Oregon	Yes	1	No		Yes	1
Pennsylvania	Yes	1,3,4,5	Yes	1,4,5	Yes	1,4,5
Rhode Island	No	1	Yes		Yes	3
South Carolina	Yes	3,4,5	Yes	1	Yes	1,3,4,5
South Dakota	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Texas	Yes	1	No		Yes	1,3,4,5
Utah	Yes	4,5	Yes	1	Yes	1
Vermont	No		Yes	1	Yes	
Virginia	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Washington	No		Yes		Yes	1,4
Wyoming	Yes	1	No		Yes	1

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

1 = Required by state statute.

2 = Executive Order.

3 = Oversight Commission.

4 = State air pollution control agency.

5 = State environmental protection agency.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.6b
PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

State	<i>Cost benefit analysis</i>		<i>Risk analysis</i>		<i>Economic Impact analysis</i>	
	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>
Alabama	No		No		Yes	1
Alaska	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Arizona	No		No		Yes	1
Arkansas	Yes	1	Yes	5	Yes	1
California	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Colorado	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Connecticut	No		No		Yes	1
Delaware	No		No		No	
Florida	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes	1,4
Georgia	No		No		No	2
Hawaii	No		Yes	2	Yes	
Idaho	No		No		No	
Illinois	Yes	3,4	No		Yes	2,3
Iowa	No		No		Yes	1
Kansas	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Louisiana	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Maine	No		Yes	4	Yes	2
Maryland	Yes	1,2,4	Yes	1	No	
Michigan	No		Yes	1	Yes	2
Minnesota	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Mississippi	No		No		No	
Missouri	No		No		Yes	1,2
Montana	Yes	1,5	Yes	1,5	Yes	1,5
Nebraska	Yes	2,4,5	No		Yes	2,4,5
Nevada	No		No		Yes	1
New York	Yes		Yes		Yes	
North Dakota	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes	1
Oregon	No		No		Yes	1
Pennsylvania	Yes	1,4,5	Yes	4,5	Yes	1,4,5
Rhode Island	No		Yes	3	Yes	1
South Carolina	No		No		Yes	1
South Dakota	No		No		Yes	1
Texas	Yes	1	Yes	3	Yes	1
Utah	No		No		Yes	1
Vermont	No		No		Yes	1
Virginia	Yes	2,3	No		Yes	1,2,3
Washington	Yes	1,4	Yes	4	Yes	1,4
Wyoming	No		No		No	

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

1 = Required by state statute.

2 = Executive Order.

3 = Oversight Commission.

4 = State air pollution control agency.

5 = State environmental protection agency.

Table 11.6c
PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

State	<i>Consult with environmental groups</i>		<i>Consult with industry</i>	
	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>	<i>Agency performs?</i>	<i>Required by</i>
Alabama	No		No	
Alaska	Yes	3	No	
Arizona	Yes	3	No	
Arkansas	Yes	5	Yes	5
California	Yes	1	Yes	1
Colorado	Yes		Yes	
Connecticut	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Delaware	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Florida	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Georgia	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Hawaii	Yes	1	Yes	5
Idaho	Yes	4	Yes	4
Illinois	Yes	4	Yes	4
Iowa	Yes	5	Yes	5
Kansas	Yes	5	Yes	5
Louisiana	Yes	5	Yes	5
Maine	Yes	4	Yes	4
Maryland	Yes	4	Yes	4
Michigan	Yes	5	Yes	5
Minnesota	Yes	5	Yes	5
Mississippi	No		No	
Missouri	Yes	5	Yes	5
Montana	Yes	4	Yes	4
Nebraska	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Nevada	Yes	1	Yes	1
New York	Yes		Yes	
North Dakota	Yes	5	Yes	3,5
Oregon	Yes	5	Yes	5
Pennsylvania	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Rhode Island	Yes	2	No	
South Carolina	Yes	3,4,5	Yes	3,4,5
South Dakota	Yes	3,4,5	Yes	3,4,5
Texas	Yes	1	Yes	5
Utah	Yes	1	Yes	1
Vermont	Yes	4,5	Yes	4,5
Virginia	Yes	3	Yes	3
Washington	Yes	4	Yes	4
Wyoming	Yes	1	Yes	1

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

1 = Required by state statute.

2 = Executive Order.

3 = Oversight Commission.

4 = State air pollution control agency.

5 = State environmental protection agency.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.7

LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS, NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, AND HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Ambient standards</i>	<i>NSPS</i>	<i>HAP programs</i>
Alabama	1,5	1,4	1,4
Alaska	1,3	1,3	1,3
Arizona	1,3	4	1,3
Arkansas	1	5	5
California	1,4	4	1,4
Colorado	1,5	1,4	1,5
Connecticut	1,3,4	1,3,4	1,3,4
Delaware	1,3	1,3	1,3
Florida	1	1,3	1,3
Georgia	1,5	1,4	1,4
Hawaii	1,3	1,3	1,3
Idaho	3	1,3	1,3
Illinois	1,3,5	1	1
Iowa	1,3	1	3
Kansas	1,3	1,3	1,3
Louisiana	3	1	3
Maine	1,3	1,3	1,3
Maryland	1,3	1,3	3
Michigan		3	3
Minnesota	4	4	1,4
Mississippi	1,3,5	1,3,4	1,3,5
Missouri	1,5	3	5
Montana	1, 6	1, 6	1, 6
Nebraska	1,3	1,3,5	1,3
Nevada	5		5
New York	3	3	3
North Dakota	1,3	1,3	1,3
Oregon	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	1,5	3	1,5
Rhode Island	1,3	1,3	1,3
South Carolina	1,3	1,3	1,3
South Dakota	1	1	1
Texas	1,2,3,4		
Utah	1,5	1,4	1,5
Vermont	1,3,4	1,2,3	3,4
Virginia	5	4	5
Washington	1,4	1,4	1,4
Wyoming	4	4	4

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

1 = State statute.

2 = Executive order.

3 = State environmental protection agency regulations.

4 = State clean air agency regulations.

5 = State clean air/environmental commission regulations.

6 = Other.

Table 11.8

STATE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM BUDGETS AND BUDGET SOURCES

State	Total Budget	State general fund	Sources (percentage of total air quality control program budget)				
			Dedicated state fund	Fees*	Enforcement	EPA grants	Other
Alabama	7,700,000	0	0	73	5	22	0
Alaska	4,495,600	20	0	49	0	31	0
Arizona	19,368,515	4	23	62	0	11	0
Arkansas	3,262,252	0	0	78	22	0	0
California	116,748,000	2	77	11	1	9	0
Colorado	12,800,000	0	0	79.6	20.3	0	0
Connecticut	13,900,000	14	0	62	0	22	0
Delaware	5,447,495	20	0	55	0	23	2
Florida	26,000,000	0	60	35	0	4	1
Georgia	14,431,000	12.1		63.8	0	14.4	9.4
Hawaii	4,000,000	17	0	68	0	15	0
Idaho	3,500,000	20	0	50	0	30	0
Illinois	98,985,100	2.5	26.9	12.8	0.2	57.4	0
Iowa	7,861,084	0	5.6	78.3	0	16.1	0
Kansas	5,095,068	9	0	76	1	15	0
Louisiana	13,116,240	0	0	77	0	23	0
Maine	4,000,000	20	0	55	0	25	0
Maryland	9,738,575	5	0	41	4	26	24
Michigan	15,422,444	38.5	0.5	47	0	14	0
Minnesota	18,600,000	0	3.9	83.8	0	12.3	0
Mississippi	7,245,000	15	0	75	0	10	0
Missouri	10,200,000	7	0	72	0	21	0
Montana	3,600,000	11	0	58	0	31	0
Nebraska	2,573,000	13.4	0	57.4	0	29.2	0
Nevada	2,220,000	0	0	65	0	35	0
New York	41,200,000	16.6	0	66.7	0	16.6	0
North Dakota	1,350,000	0	0	80	0	20	0
Oregon	15,003,623	14	0	68	0	18	0
Pennsylvania	29,000,000	16	0	53	14	16	1
Rhode Island	2,600,000	46	0	27	0	27	0
South Carolina	10,400,000	9	0	79.9	0	11.5	0
South Dakota	1,400,000	20	0	30	0	50	0
Texas	71,202,469	0	0	90	0	10	0
Utah	4,060,400	40	0	0	0	60	0
Vermont	2,000,000	17.5	25	20	0	37.5	0
Virginia	14,660,113	20	0	63	1	17	0
Washington	15,500,000	22	43	14	0.5	20	0
Wyoming	2,250,000	9.5	0	70.5	0	20	0

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

Key:

* Including permit fees.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.9

STATE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM BUDGET EXPENDITURES

State	Expenditure categories (percentage of total air quality program expenditures)									
	Enforcement	Source monitoring	Ambient Air monitoring	Policy analysis	Environmental research	Technical assistance	Community outreach	Administration	Permitting	Other
Alabama	25	10	15	1	0	2	2	20	25	0
Alaska	14.7	13.9	11.2	0.6	0	9.7	0.6	12.2	27.8	9.3
Arizona	10.5	0.5	28.9	3.3	2.5	0.5	5.3	21.5	10.5	16.3
Arkansas										
California	14	7	8	2	12	46	1	4		
Colorado	11.2	16.5	10.3	7	15.5	3.8	3.8	16.7	15.5	0
Connecticut										
Delaware	8.57	8.57	8.57	9.11	11.25	10.18	3.93	7.14	24.11	8.57
Florida	14	3	22	3	8	2	1	13	19	15
Georgia	15.9	11	14.5	0.5	1	3	0	4	26.2	23.8
Hawaii	20	15	20	1	3	1	1	10	30	0
Idaho										
Illinois	22.4	1.17	8.4	7.3	0	2.2	0.5	9.8	15.3	33.2
Iowa	14	2	13	2	1	6	2	11	46	3
Kansas	31	3	13	6	3	11	4	8	21	0
Louisiana	5	18	18	10	5	6	3	2	20	13
Maine	3	19	25	0	0	5	1	9	19	19
Maryland	8.5	8.5	16	15	0	0	0	10	14	28
Michigan	6	43	6	1	0	2	1	6	25	10
Minnesota	19	3	18	12	4	3	2	12	24	3
Mississippi	17	0	7	0	0	0	0	50	26	0
Missouri										
Montana	4	19	10	5	0	7	2	7	26	20
Nebraska										
Nevada	5	3	16	2	0	2	0	24	41	7
New York	10	5	10	5	5	5	5	10	25	20
North Dakota	5	30	20	3	3	3	1	5	30	0
Oregon										
Pennsylvania										
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	10	10	25	0	0	15	5	5	30	0
South Dakota										
Texas	23	2	2	23	0	1	1	30	15	3
Utah	15	10	25	3	1	5	2	12	25	2
Vermont	10	10	40	0	10	0	0	10	25	0
Virginia	9	0	8	8	0	5	4	0	46	20
Washington	10	5	25	5	5	20	5	10	15	0
Wyoming	48	12	8	0	0	0	2	7	23	0

Source: State Air Pollution Control Program Survey – 1999, The Council of State Governments.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

State Business Incentives: Trends

By **Keon S. Chi and Daniel J. Hofmann**
The Council of State Governments

“Business incentives” can be broadly defined as public subsidies, including, but not limited to, tax abatement and financial assistance programs. They are designed to create, retain or lure businesses for job creation. The term can be used interchangeably as “industrial” or “development incentives.” “Tax incentives” broadly refers to any credits or abatements of corporate income, personal income, sales-and-use, property or other taxes to create, retain or lure business. “Financial incentives” broadly refers to any type of direct loan, loan guarantee grant, infrastructure development, or job training assistance offered to help create, retain or lure businesses.

During the past two decades, states have offered various business incentive programs to create, retain or expand jobs. In addition to tax and financial incentives, some states have used customized, company-specific incentives to engage in bidding wars with other states. Others have offered incentives to recruit business from abroad.

Since the 1970s, the number of states providing tax incentives to businesses has steadily increased. For example, by 1998, more than 40 states offered tax concessions or credits to businesses for equipment and machinery, goods in transition, manufacturers’ inventories, raw materials in manufacturing and job creation. Other tax exemption programs that are becoming increasingly popular in the states are linked to corporate income, personal income, and research and development.

Similarly, the number of states with financial-incentive programs also increased over the past two decades. By 1998, more than 40 states offered special low-interest loans for building construction, equipment, machinery, plant expansion and establishment of industrial plants in areas of high unemployment.

In recent years, most state legislatures have enacted laws to strengthen their business incentive programs. Legislative actions have centered on tax and financial incentives, new economic development organizations, economic zones and worker’s compensation. In the next five years, a majority of the states are likely to maintain or increase their incentive activities at current levels.

However, as interstate competition for industries and businesses intensifies, state and local government officials and observers of business incentive practices are questioning the effectiveness of business incentives. Proponents maintain that business incentives have a positive effect on business-location decisions, finance, job creation, are cost-effective, help foster competitiveness and are politically popular. Opponents say that tax and financial incentives are not the most important factor considered in business-location decisions. They suggest that business incentives are ineffective in creating jobs; raise questions about equity in the treatment of existing businesses; pull dollars away from the improvement of public services, such as education and infrastructure; and create a self-defeating zero-sum game between states.

Right or wrong, business incentives are not going away in the near future.

The attached tables summarize state financial incentives for business, state tax incentives for businesses, state job training programs, state enterprise zones, and selected public/private economic development partnership programs, through 1998. They are part of *State Business Incentives: Trends and Options for the Future, Second Edition - 2000*. Readers can contact CSG at 1-800-800-1910 to order a copy or visit www.csg.org/store/.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.10
STATE FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS, 1998

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
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 .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
State totals	42	39	45	24	49	41	42	43	47	47	28	30	44	27	43	37

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from October 1998 issue of *Site Selection*, Conway Data, Inc.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

Table 11.11
STATE TAX INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESS, 1998

State	Corporate income tax exemption	Personal income tax exemption	Excise tax exemption	Tax exemption or moratorium on equipment machinery	Tax exemption or moratorium on equipment, machinery	Inventory tax exemption on goods in transit (Freeport)	Tax exemption on manufacturers inventories	Sales/use tax exemption on new equipment	Tax exemption on raw materials used in manufacturing	Tax incentive for creation of jobs	Tax incentive for industrial investment	Tax credits for use of specified state products	Tax stabilization agreements for specified industries	Tax exemption to encourage research and development	Accelerated depreciation of industrial equipment
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 .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...			...	...
State totals	37	34	26	38	42	48	46	47	50	43	43	7	9	38	41

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from October 1998 issue of *Site Selection*, Conway Data, Inc.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.12
STATE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Alabama	The Alabama Industrial Development Training Program	Provides free job training for companies if certain qualifications for starting wages and job creation are met. Support for on-the-job training is available to companies that meet other criteria.
Arizona	The Workforce Recruitment and Job Training Grant Program	Provides grants for short-term training for new employees. The training must be job and business specific. The program is funded annually at \$4.5 million. Fifteen percent of the fund goes to businesses with fewer than 100 employees and 15 percent of the fund for businesses located in a rural community.
Arkansas	The Existing Workforce Training Program (EWTP)	Provided to manufacturing industries in Arkansas for upgrading workforce skills. The program is administered by the Department of Higher Education, the Vocational-Technical Division of the Department of Education and the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. The focus of this program is to upgrade skills specific to a company's current workforce at any level.
	The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission Industry Training Program (ITP)	Provides intensive pre-employment training for Arkansas workers to meet the increasing technical employment needs of the state's new and expanding industry. AIDC provides training on the company's equipment at its site, or if its in the construction phase, at an off-site facility.
California	The Employment Training Panel (ETP)	Assists businesses in acquiring and retaining a highly skilled workforce to increase competitiveness and productivity. The ETP is a program supported by California employers through a small contribution to the California Employment Training Fund.
Colorado	The Colorado FIRST and Existing Industries Programs	Offer short-term, fast track job training assistance to qualified Colorado employers. Customized job training assistance is available to new and existing businesses that create primary jobs in the manufacturing and business service sectors.
Connecticut	Connecticut Job Training Finance Program	Encourages banks to make loans up to \$250,000 to manufacturers to train their production workers. Connecticut Development Authority provides a grant of the lesser of 25 percent of the loan or \$25,000 upon completion of training, which is used to pay down the bank loan.
Delaware	Venture Capital Program	The Delaware Economic Development Office has access to more than 60 recognized educational resources to provide company-specific skill training. Training contracts may be arranged with Delaware colleges, vocational schools, specialized training centers and independent agencies that provide business, industrial and service-related instruction.
Florida	Quick Response Training Program	Provides rapid, effective start-up training tailored to benefit specific companies. Quick Response is administered by the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with community colleges, vocational-technical centers, state universities and private institutions.
	The Seaport Employment Training Grant Program	Funds job skills training programs designed to improve the movement of cargo or passengers.
Georgia	Quick Start	Provides complete training services free-of-charge to companies opening new facilities in Georgia or expanding existing operations. Training is customized to each company's specific needs and focuses on entry-level job skills.
Hawaii	The Employment and Training Fund (ETF)	Assists qualified businesses in recruiting, hiring and training employees quickly, with the assistance of state and local resources and services. The program is administered by the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.
Idaho	The Workforce Development Training Fund	Provides skills training necessary for specific economic opportunities and industry expansion initiatives. It also upgrades the skills of currently employed workers who are at risk of being permanently laid off.
	The New Industry Training	Provides customized job training for new and expanding industries. The State Department of Employment assists in recruiting, screening and testing potential trainees and pays for qualified instructors.
Illinois	The Industrial Training Program (ITP)	Assists Illinois companies in training new workers or upgrading the skills of existing workers. ITP grants may be awarded to individual companies, multi-company efforts and intermediary organizations offering multi-company training.
Indiana	Training 2000	Indiana's Training 2000 Program is designed to provide financial assistance to new and expanding industries committed to training their workforce. Companies can receive reimbursement not to exceed \$200,000 for retraining existing workers.
Iowa	New Jobs and Income Program	The Iowa New Jobs and Income Program (NJIP) provides a package of tax credits and exemptions to businesses making a capital investment of at least \$10.38 million and creating 50 or more jobs meeting wage and benefit targets.
Kansas	Kansas Industrial Training (KIT)	Provides pre-employment training for new an expanding businesses creating at least five jobs.
	Kansas Industrial Retraining (KIR)	Provides on-the-job training for restructuring companies whose employees are likely to be displaced due to obsolete or inadequate job skills. This program requires matching funds from the company.
	State of Kansas Investments in Lifelong Learning (SKILL)	Provides pre-employment training for new and expanding businesses, or consortiums of business, that are creating large number of new jobs or new jobs paying above average wages.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Kentucky	The Bluegrass State Skills Corporation (BSSC)	BSSC, an independent de jure corporation within the Cabinet for Economic Development, provides grants for customized skills training of workers for new, expanding and existing businesses and industries in Kentucky.
Maryland	The Maryland Industrial Training Program (MITP) The Partnership for Workforce Quality (PWQ)	MITP provides incentive grants for the development and training of new employees in firms locating or expanding their workforce in Maryland. The rapid rate of technological change and increasing domestic and international competition demand a skilled workforce. PWQ targets training grants and technical assistance to resident Maryland manufacturing and technology companies to upgrade the skills of the existing workforce.
Massachusetts	Corporation for Business, Work, and Learning	The Corporation provides a variety of worker training services including support for defense firms seeking to enter commercial markets and support for firms adding jobs and developing new training methods.
Mississippi	Basic Skills Training Tax Credit	Provides a tax credit to new or existing businesses that pay for certain basic skills training or retraining for their employees. The credit is equal to 25 percent of qualified training expenses. Training programs must be certified by the state Department of Education to qualify for this credit.
Nevada	Customized Job Training	Nevada offers a customized job training program to qualified businesses that meet established criteria. This program may be used prior to a plant opening and up to 90 days following.
New Hampshire		New Hampshire offers subsidized training to privately owned companies through state technical colleges and institutes.
New Jersey	Workforce Training Grants	New Jersey, through its nationally recognized Workforce Development Partnership, offers customized skills training, education and support services to workers and employers.
North Dakota	The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)	JTPA provides eligible individuals with an opportunity to get training or retraining so they may gain the skills necessary to obtain employment. There are several ways in which a person may become eligible for JTPA.
Rhode Island	Job Development and Training	The Rhode Island Job Training Tax Credit allows companies to take a tax credit up to \$5,000 per employee over any three year period against their state business tax. The tax credit is equal to 50 percent of approved worker training expenses up to \$5,000 per individual employee over any three-year period. Up to \$1,000 of the \$5,000 may be for employee wages. Plans must be filed with the Rhode Island Human Resources Investment Council for approval prior to the training.
South Carolina	Workforce Training	The State of South Carolina, through its highly regarded network of Technical Colleges, will recruit, screen, test and train workers needed to fill new manufacturing jobs. This training is done in concert with the company's human resources department and is designed specifically to meet the needs of the company.
South Dakota	Workforce Development Program	The South Dakota Workforce Development Program is an opportunity to extend training and educational resources so that South Dakota employers will be provided with a well-trained and skilled workforce. Training is provided in conjunction with an educational institution approved by the Workforce Development Coordinator. Technical instructors, curriculum materials, instructional materials and equipment are available through the coordinating educational institution to help deliver quality programs.
Tennessee	Appalachian Regional Commission Program (ARC)	All 50 Appalachian counties are eligible. Eligible activities include: infrastructure projects (water, wastewater, roads, rail) required to secure the creation, expansion or retention of job opportunities; job training programs; basic skills development in reading, writing, computation and computer literacy; housing projects; and, multi-jurisdictional programs in enterprise development assistance demonstration projects. State maximum ability to pay is \$500,000.
Texas	Smart Jobs Fund	The Smart Jobs Fund provides grants to employers to train their employees. The fund is a business incentive program designed to increase the competitiveness of Texas businesses in the global economy. The program is "employer driven," which means the employer determines which employees they will train, what type of training will be performed, and who will administer the training. The legislature has appropriated \$108 million for the 1998-99 biennium. The maximum grant amount available to a single employer is \$1.5 million per state fiscal year.
Vermont	Workforce Development Tax Credit	A person may receive a credit against income tax liability in the amount of 10 percent of his/her qualified training, education and workforce development expenditures. A 20% credit may be taken for qualified training, education and workforce development expenditures for the benefit of welfare to work participants.
Virginia	Governor's Opportunity Fund	The Governor's Opportunity Fund supports economic development projects that create new jobs and investment in accordance with criteria established by state legislation. Funds can be used for such activities as site acquisition and development; transportation access; training; construction and build-out of publicly owned buildings; or grants and loans to industrial development authorities.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

STATE JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Washington	Employee Training Business and Occupation Tax Credits	A B&O tax credit is available to businesses which have received approval for the Distressed Area Sales and Use Tax Deferral/Exemption Program and provide employee job training to their employees at no cost to the employee. The maximum annual credit a business may use is \$5,000. The credit is computed by multiplying the approved training cost by 20 percent.
West Virginia	The Governor's Guaranteed Work Force Program (GGWFP)	The GGWFP is a nationally recognized award-winning customized industry-specific training program. The program provides business and industrial job training assistance to companies essentially guaranteeing that a qualified work force will be available. The program assists both new companies entering the state and existing companies that are either expanding operations or requiring skill enhancement due to technological innovation. The GGWFP can provide up to \$1,000 of training assistance per employee and will guarantee the training to the satisfaction of the customer.
Wisconsin	ISO 14000 Training Program	The ISO 14000 Training program was designed to assist companies that are attempting to obtain ISO 14000 certification. This pilot program provides 50 percent of eligible costs up to \$5,000 to train employees on new environmental management systems. The program's primary goal is to help Wisconsin manufacturers maintain their competitive edge by obtaining the ISO 14000 certification. The award will be provided in the form of a forgivable loan, with the understanding that if ISO 14001 certification is obtained within two and one-half years, the loan will be forgiven.
Wyoming	Community Development Block Grant Program	Provides grants to local governments to provide job training programs.

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from CSG's 1999 national survey of state economic development and business-incentive leaders (50 states and three territories responding).

Table 11.13
STATE ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Alabama	Enterprise Zone Credit	Twenty-seven Enterprise Zones across the state encourage economic growth in areas considered to have depressed economies. Each area offers innovative packages of local tax and non-tax incentives to encourage businesses to locate in their Enterprise Zones.
Arizona	Enterprise Zone Program	The program has two incentive components (At least 35 percent of the workforce must be hired within the boundaries of the zone in order to qualify for either incentive). In addition: 1) Income Tax Credits are available to any non-retail business that creates net new quality jobs. A "quality job" is full-time and permanent, pays on hourly wage above a certain level and provides at least 50 percent of the health insurance costs for the employee. Businesses can receive up to \$3,000 in tax credits per job retained over three years. A five-year carry forward is allowed for unused credits. 2) Property Tax Reclassification is available to manufacturing businesses that are either women or minority owned or "independently owned and operated" and "small." These businesses must make at least a \$2 million investment in fixed capital assets. All property is reclassified from a 25 percent assessment ratio to a 5 percent assessment ratio for five years.
Arkansas	Arkansas Enterprise Zone Program Incentives	The Enterprise Zone Program offers three incentives: (1) a state income tax credit for each new position or job created based on the average wage of new workers multiplied by 100 in areas with unemployment rates equal to or in excess of 50 percent of the state's average unemployment rate for the previous calendar year. The above formula used is 400 times the average hourly wage. The cap is \$6000 per employee in high unemployment counties. Cap is \$3000 per employee in other counties; (2) a refund of sales and use taxes on the purchase of materials used in construction of a new facility or expansion of an existing facility; and (3) a refund of sales and use taxes on machinery and equipment to be used in connection with the business. To qualify for the Arkansas Enterprise Zone Program, a company must meet job creation criteria and prove the new employees are Arkansas residents during the year in which the credits are earned.
California	Enterprise Zones	These provide the following various tax credits and benefits: I) Tax credits for sales or use taxes paid on up to \$20 million of qualified machinery purchased per year. II) A hiring credit of \$26,894 or more for each qualified employee during the employee's first 60 months on the job. III) A 15 year carryover of up to 100 percent of net operating losses. IV) Expensing up to \$40,000 of certain depreciable property. V) Lender interest income deductions for loans made to zone businesses. VI) Preference points on state contracts.
Colorado	Enterprise Zone Credits	The Enterprise Zone includes the following credits: Three percent investment tax credit, \$500 job tax credit, double job tax credit for agricultural processing, \$200 job tax credit for employer health insurance, research and development tax credit, credit to rehabilitate vacant buildings, credit for contributions to zones, ten percent job training credit, Exemption from state sales and use tax for manufacturing and mining equipment, and local government tax incentives.
Connecticut	Targeted Investment Community (TIC) Benefits	(Any community with an Enterprise Zone) 80% for 5-year real property and personal property tax exemptions for manufacturers. Forty percent to 80 percent for 5-year real property and personal property exemptions for service facilities, depending on amount invested. Fifty percent to 80 percent for 5-year tax exemption for personal property when part of a process technology upgrade, depending on the asset acquired.
	Enterprise Corridor Zone Benefits	Selected communities bordering Route 8 and I-395 are eligible for full Enterprise Zone Level benefits.
Delaware	Targeted Area Tax Credits	Firms which qualify as a Targeted Industry and locate in one of the targeted areas qualify for corporate income tax credits of \$650 for each new employee and \$650 for each new \$100,000 investment.
Florida	Florida Enterprise Zone Program	The Florida Enterprise Zone Program provides a credit against either its sales or corporate income tax to a business located within or hiring from within the zones. There are also credits for building materials used in the zone and other activities in the zone.
Georgia	Job Tax Credit	Effective January 1, 1999, job tax credits are available to businesses of any nature, including retail businesses, in counties recognized and designated as the 40 least developed counties. Counties and certain census tracts in the state are ranked and placed in economic tiers using the following factors: 1. Highest unemployment; 2. Lowest per capita income; 3. Highest percentage of residents whose incomes are below the poverty level; and 4. Average weekly manufacturing wage.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

STATE ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Hawaii	Enterprise Zone Program	Established to increase business activity and create jobs in areas with above normal unemployment and/or below average income levels.
Illinois	Corporate Income Enterprise Zone Incentives	These incentives include a 0.5 percent investment tax credit; a \$500 per job, jobs tax credit; a deduction for dividends paid by a corporation operating in an Illinois enterprise zone; and a deduction for interest paid on loans to businesses operating in an Illinois enterprise zone.
	Sales Tax Enterprise Zone Incentives	These exemptions include: a sales tax exemption for building materials to be used in an enterprise zone if bought in the municipality or county which created the zone; a sales tax exemption for materials consumed in a manufacturing process; and, a utility tax exemption on gas, electricity, and telephone.
Iowa	Enterprise Zone Program	Eligible businesses locating or expanding in an Enterprise Zone area may receive property tax exemptions and expanded state tax credits. Twenty-eight counties and eighteen cities qualify for the program under the 1997 law's provisions by having areas which meet legislative definitions of economic distress.
Kansas	Enterprise Zone Incentives	Enterprise zone incentives are available to qualifying businesses throughout the state, based on the location of the facility, the type of facility (manufacturing, non-manufacturing or retail), the capital investment and the number of jobs created. A sales tax exemption is available on the materials, equipment and services purchased when building, expanding or renovating a business facility. State income tax credits are available for job creation and capital investment.
Kentucky	Enterprise Zone Program	State and local tax incentives are offered to businesses located or locating in zones, and some regulations are eased to make development in the area more attractive. A zone remains in effect for 20 years after the date of designation.
Louisiana	Enterprise Zones	Qualified businesses locating or expanding in Louisiana enterprise zones are eligible for a one-time tax credit of \$2,500 for each net new employee added to the payroll. The credit may be used to satisfy state income and corporate franchise tax obligations. If the entire credit cannot be used in the year claimed, the remainder may be applied against the income tax or franchise tax for the succeeding 10 taxable years, or until the entire credit is used, whichever occurs first.
Maryland	Enterprise Zone Tax Credits (Property and Income Tax Credits)	Maryland was a pioneer in the development of enterprise zones. It was one of the first states to enact its own enterprise zone program, and to designate zones. Advantages of a Maryland enterprise zone location include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property tax credits — Ten-year credit against local property taxes on a portion of real property improvements. • Credit is 80 percent the first five years, and decreases 10 percent annually thereafter after to 30 percent in the tenth and last year. • Income tax credits — One- to three-year credits for wages paid to new employees in the zone. The general credit is a one-time \$500 credit per new worker. For economically disadvantaged employees, the credit increases to a total of \$3,000 per worker distributed over three years. • Priority access to Maryland's financing programs — There are thirty-five Maryland enterprise zones.
	Enterprise Zone "Focus Area" Tax Credits	The Maryland General Assembly has passed legislation to create "focus area" within enterprise zones. This legislation became effective October 1, 1999. "Focus areas" are especially distressed portions of enterprise zones. Businesses in these "focus areas" receive new and enhanced tax credits.
Massachusetts	Economic Development Incentive Program (EDIP)	This program was initiated to stimulate economic development in distressed areas, attract new businesses and encourage existing business to expand in Massachusetts. There are 33 designated Economic Target Areas throughout Massachusetts. Certified projects within Economic Opportunity Areas can qualify for additional investment incentives, including a 5 percent state investment tax credit, a 10% abandoned building tax deduction, priority for state capital funding and municipal tax benefits that include a special tax assessment and tax increment financing.
Michigan	Michigan Renaissance Zone Program	Michigan's Tax-Free Renaissance Zones are regions of the state designated as virtually tax free for any business or resident presently moving in to a zone. The zones are designed to provide selected communities with the most powerful market based incentive — No Taxes — to spur new jobs and investment.
Minnesota	Enterprise Zone Program	The Enterprise Zone Program provides tax credits to qualifying businesses which create investment, development, job creation or retention in the Enterprise Zone cities. Tax credits are allocated by the State to Enterprise Zone cities and businesses that apply for tax credits through the city Enterprise Zone coordinator. The type of tax credits include: property tax credits, debt financing credit on new construction, sales tax credit on construction equipment and materials, and new or existing employee credits.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Mississippi	Economic Development Highway Program	Assist political subdivisions with the construction or improvement of highway projects that encourage high economic benefit projects to locate in a specific area. A high economic benefit project is any new private investment of \$50 million or more by a company in land, buildings or depreciable fixed assets, or an investment of at least \$20 million by a company that has statewide capital investments of at least \$1 billion.
Missouri	Enterprise Zone Credit	You may be eligible for this credit if you established a new facility or expanded an existing facility in an enterprise zone and created new jobs and new investment.
Nebraska	Enterprise Zone Act	The Enterprise Zone Act provides tax credits for qualifying businesses that, during any tax year, increase investment by at least \$75,000 and increase net employment by an average of two or more full-time positions during a taxable year. Credits may be used to reduce a portion of the taxpayer's income tax liability or to obtain a refund of sales-and-use taxes paid.
New Jersey	Urban Enterprise Zone	In promoting growth and development within the state's economically distressed areas, New Jersey has created 27 Urban Enterprise Zones (UEZ's). Companies that locate within one of the designated zones and create jobs are eligible for a number of benefits and zone incentives.
New Mexico	Enterprise Zones	The Enterprise Zone was enacted to stimulate the creation of new jobs and revitalize economically distressed areas. It authorizes local governments (municipality, county, Indian nation, tribe or pueblo), based on public input, to designate as an Enterprise Zone an area within its jurisdiction not exceeding 25 percent of its land area or encompassing more than 25 percent of its population.
New York	Economic Development Zone (EDZ) Investment Tax Credit	A credit against the corporation franchise tax or personal income tax is available for new capital invested in buildings and/or depreciable tangible personal property used primarily in production by manufacturing, processing, assembling, pollution-control and certain other activities in a designated Economic Development Zone.
	EDZ Employment Incentive Credit	An additional credit, at 30 percent of the Zone Investment Tax Credit is deductible from the tax payable in each of next three years succeeding the firm's eligible investment, if the firm maintains an average employment in the Zone of 101 percent of the average number of employees employed by the taxpayer in the Zone in the year immediately preceding the year of the eligible investment in the Zone.
	EDZ Wage Tax Credit	A credit against the corporation franchise tax, personal income tax, insurance tax or bank tax is available to eligible firms who create full-time jobs in Economic Development Zones.
	EDZ Capital Credit	A credit is allowed against the corporation franchise tax or the personal income tax for up to 25 percent of any of the following investments or contributions: Investments in or contributions to EDZ capital corporations; Qualifying investments in certified Zone businesses that employ no more than 250 persons within New York State (not counting general executive officers), investments made by or on behalf of a partner proprietor or stockholder in the business are not eligible for the credit; cash contributions to community development projects in an EDZ.
	EDZ Sales/Use Tax Credit	Purchases of building materials that will become an integral part of non-retail commercial or industrial real property located in an economic development zone are exempt from the State sales/use tax and may also be exempt from the local sales/use tax if a local law authorizes such an exemption.
	EDZ Real Property Tax Credit	Under Section 485-e of the Real Property Tax Law, businesses or homeowners constructing, reconstructing or improving real property located within an economic development zone may be eligible for a partial exemption from real property taxes for up to ten years.
North Carolina	Development Zone Enhancements	Taxpayers located in development zones gain additional tax credit enhancements. The taxpayer must already qualify for credit under Article III A of the Act.
Ohio	Enterprise Zone Program	This includes local and state tax incentives for businesses that expand or locate in Ohio. In municipalities, up to a 75% exemption of the value of real property improvements and/or new tangible personal property for up to 10 years. In unincorporated areas, incentives can be up to a 60 percent exemption of the value of new real and/or personal property for up to 10 years. Business must agree to retain or create employment and establish, expand, renovate or occupy a facility in an Enterprise Zone. Retail projects are not eligible.
Oklahoma	Enterprise Zones	Enterprise Zones can be designated in either disadvantaged counties, cities or portions of cities. These zones provide extra incentives for business. Double the Investment/New Jobs Tax Credit is allowed and low interest loans may be made available through enterprise district loan funds.
Oregon	Enterprise Zone Program	If you locate your facility in an enterprise zone, new construction and most of the equipment installed in the plant would receive a 100% property tax abatement for a minimum of three years. Manufacturing and distribution companies are eligible activities.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

STATE ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Pennsylvania	Enterprise Zone Credit	These credits are available to businesses making investments in the rehabilitation, expansion, or improvement of buildings or land in enterprise zones. Businesses that are interested must develop a plan that describes their activities, the benefits that will result, a budget itemizing costs, and make a commitment to avoid dislocation of current residents.
Rhode Island	Enterprise Zones Tax Incentives	A business which has been certified by the Enterprise Zone Council is allowed a credit against chapters 44-11, 44-14, 44-17 and 44-30; Rhode Island General Laws. The credit is 50 percent of the Rhode Island salaries and wages paid only to those newly hired enterprise job workers comprising the employees included in the "5 percent growth test" used for certification by the council.
South Carolina	Economic Impact Zone Investment Tax Credit	In order to help offset the impact of federal downsizing in the state, legislation was passed to spur economic growth in 26 of the state's 46 counties surrounding the Charleston Naval Base, Myrtle Beach Air Force Base and the Savannah River Site. This legislation allows manufacturers locating in "Economic Impact Zones" a one-time credit against the company's corporate income tax of up to 5 percent of the company's investment in new production equipment. The actual value of the credit depends on the applicable recovery period for property under the Internal Revenue Code.
Tennessee	Enterprise Zone Contributions	Corporations are entitled to reimbursements of up to 50 percent of their excise tax payments for net new employment in an enterprise zone (\$1,000 per new employee) and for 1.3 percent of the purchase price of industrial machinery for use in such a zone. If the reimbursement on account of industrial machinery exceeds the 50 percent limit, it may be carried forward for two years.
Texas	Enterprise Zone Program	Enterprise projects are eligible for a refund of state sales or use taxes paid on machinery and equipment, building materials, labor for the rehabilitation of existing buildings, and electricity and natural gas purchased for use in the enterprise zone. The refund is based on \$2,000 for each permanent job the project creates or retains during the five-year designation period. The maximum number of jobs for which a refund may be received is based upon commitments made in the project application. Each project is limited to a maximum refund of \$1.25 million, or \$250,000 per year over the five-year period.
Utah	Enterprise Zones	The act passed by the Utah State Legislature provides tax credits for manufacturing companies locating in rural areas that qualify for assistance. A \$750 tax credit is given for all new jobs created plus a credit of \$1,250 for jobs paying at least 125 percent of the average wage for the industry. In addition, investment tax credits are available for all investment in new plant and equipment as follows: 10 percent for first \$100,000; 5 percent of next \$250,000. Tax credits can be carried forward for 3 years. Enterprise Zones benefits are only available in certain non-metro counties.
Virginia	Enterprise Zone Program	Qualified businesses locating or expanding in an enterprise zone are eligible for the following incentives: A 10-year general credit against state tax liability; a credit against state tax equal to 30 percent of qualified zone real property improvements is available for rehabilitation projects investing at least \$50,000 or an amount equal to the current assessed value of the real property, whichever is greater; large projects that invest at least \$100 million and create at least 200 jobs are eligible for a negotiable credit of up to 5 percent of the total investment (real property, machinery and equipment); and, businesses creating new, full-time positions are eligible to receive grants of up to \$500 per person filling a position and up to \$1,000 per zone resident filling a position for three years.
Washington	Distressed Area Business and Occupation	A \$2,000 or \$4,000 (if wages and benefits exceed \$40,000) credit against the business and occupation tax is available Tax Credit for each new employment position created and filled by certain businesses located in eligible areas.
Wisconsin	Enterprise Development Zone	The 1995-97 state budget act established up to 50 enterprise development zones in the state. Eligible businesses locating in the zones would be able to claim up to \$3 million worth of tax credits. The available tax credits include all of the existing credits under the Community Development Zone Program. Each enterprise development zone will have a minimum of one business eligible to claim the available tax benefits and will be site specific.

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from CSG's 1999 national survey of state economic development and business-incentive leaders (50 states and three territories responding).

Table 11.14
SELECTED PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Alabama	The Retirement Fund	The Retirement Systems of Alabama is a public/private partnership that totals \$22 billion for the Public Pension Fund.
Arizona	The Governor's Strategic Partnership for Economic Development (GSPED)	The Governor's Strategic Partnership for Economic Development (GSPED) is a public/private partnership that enhances the competitiveness of Arizona's economy through export-driven industry clusters and linking activities with workforce development.
Arkansas	The Arkansas Capital Corporation (ACC)	The Arkansas Capital Corporation (ACC) is a privately owned, non-profit organization established in 1957 to serve as an alternative source of financing for businesses in Arkansas. Its main goal is to improve the economic climate in the state by providing long-term, fixed-rate loans to Arkansas businesses. As a preferred lender for the Small Business Administration, ACC makes loans to existing operations and business start-ups for everything from new construction and equipment to working capital. ACC loans may be used in combination with bank loans, municipal bond issues, or other sources of financing.
Delaware	Delaware ACCESS Program	The Delaware Access Program is designed to give banks a flexible and extremely non-bureaucratic tool to make business loans that are somewhat riskier than a conventional bank loan, in a manner consistent with safety and soundness. It is designed to use a small amount of public resources to generate a large amount of private bank financing, thus providing access to bank financing for many Delaware businesses that might otherwise not be able to obtain such access.
Florida	Enterprise Florida Innovation Public/Private Partnership	The Innovation Partnership is a nonprofit corporation that centers on the creation and expansion of innovative, technology-based firms in the state such as biochemical, computer, microelectronics and software development. The partnership provides seed capital, expertise and direct production problem assistance. The partnership created Innovation and Commercialization Corporations (ICCs), which provide management, financial and marketing services for the commercialization of technologies developed at universities, federal laboratories and private firms.
Hawaii	Strategic Development Corporation	The Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation provides equity funding to private limited partnership venture capitalists who, in turn, invest in Hawaii companies.
Indiana		The Indiana Department of Commerce partners with public utilities to promote economic development.
Kansas	Kansas Venture Capital, Inc. (KVCI)	The KVCI is a state-wide risk capital system designed to meet the special needs of businesses throughout Kansas. The system seeks to create private risk capital for investment in smaller Kansas businesses. All funds invested by KVCI must be invested in Kansas businesses solely for the purpose of enhancing productive capacity within the state, or for the purpose of adding value to goods or services produced or processed within the state. Most corporate businesses that meet the Small Business Administration's definition of a small business qualify for KVCI assistance. Any type of business can apply to the KVCI for assistance.
Maine	Maine & Company	Maine & Company, a private non-profit corporation dedicated to attracting new businesses into the state, oversees the Maine Investment Exchange (MIX). MIX is a joint venture project created by private businesses from throughout Maine. Their mission is to provide a regularly scheduled forum to bring together providers of risk capital with qualified entrepreneurs seeking capital. The monthly forum provides for prospective investors to hear several presentations given by qualified entrepreneurs seeking investment capital. Investors include: personal investors, personal advisor, venture capital firms, corporations and banks.
Massachusetts	Capital Access Program	The program provides participating banks with a cash collateral guarantee. The program is designed to encourage banks to make loans to small businesses and is available to Massachusetts companies with annual sales less than \$5 million that have borrowing needs up to \$500,000.
	Massachusetts Capital Resource Company	This private company established in conjunction with the state acts as an economic catalyst by providing capital to businesses throughout the commonwealth.
	Massachusetts Business Development Corporation	This private corporation under state charter provides loans to firms unable to obtain full financing from conventional lenders.
Michigan	Capital Access Program	Participating banks throughout Michigan offer the Capital Access Program directly to companies that need credit enhancement. Similar to loan loss reserve fund, the bank, company and the Michigan Economic Development Corporation place a small percentage of the loan into a reserve that makes it possible for the company to receive fixed asset and working capital financing.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

SELECTED PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Minnesota	Capital Access Program	This program is used to encourage loans from private lending institutions to businesses, particularly small-and medium sized-businesses, to foster economic development. When loans are enrolled in the program by participating lending institutions, the lender obtains additional financial protection through a special fund created by the lender, borrower and the State. The lender and borrower contribute between 3 percent and 7 percent of the loan to the fund. The amount of funds contributed by the borrower/lender must be equal; however, the funds contributed by the bank may be recovered from the borrower as additional fees or through interest rates
Mississippi	The Mississippi Department of Economic and Community Development (MDECD) International Development Division	The MDECD and local economic development organizations partner frequently on business recruitment and expansion projects. The public/private partnership also includes: individual businesses participating in foreign investment and trade missions, business leaders serve on Workforce Development Councils (created under the Workforce and Education Act of 1994) to help direct worker training efforts; MDECD and universities are partnering with companies in the MS Space Commerce Initiative to build a remote sensing based industry sector in the state; State agencies and universities partner with private sector controlled non-profit technology development corporations.
Missouri	Missouri FIRST Linked Deposit For Small Businesses	The State Treasurer has reserved a portion of available linked deposit funds for small businesses. State funds are deposited with participating lending institutions at up to 3% below the one-year Treasury Bill rate, with the lender passing on this interest savings to the small business borrower. A company must have less than 25 employees, be headquartered in Missouri, and be operating for profit. Small Business MISSOURI FIRST Linked Deposit loans are available for working capital. The maximum loan amount is \$100,000.
Montana		The State Commerce Department Regional Development Officers assist clients with finding private capital.
Nebraska	The Nebraska Investment Finance Authority (NIFA)	The Nebraska Investment Finance Authority (NIFA) provides low interest financing for eligible industrial projects. NIFA was created by state law, and its Board of Directors is chaired by the Director of the Department of Economic Development. The Department of Economic Development also uses Nebraska's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to provide loan guarantees for bank financing of projects it favors.
New Jersey	Statewide Loan Pool for Business	The Statewide Loan Pool for Business targets businesses that create or maintain jobs; are located in a financially targeted municipality; or represent a targeted industry such as manufacturing, industrial, agricultural or one of the other sectors targeted for assistance by the EDA. Through an arrangement between EDA and New Jersey banks, loans from \$50,000 up to \$1 million for fixed assets and up to \$500,000 for working capital are available.
New York	Project Long Island	Project Long Island was begun last year by the LIA to identify and strengthen the high technology manufacturing industries already on Long Island that have the best chance of rapid growth and rapid job creation during the next five years. The industries are biotechnology/bioengineering, emerging electronics, graphic communications, medical imaging and health information systems, and computer software.
	New York-Interamerican Commerce for Consulting Engineers (NYICCE)	This is a trade development initiative including partnerships between ESD, the American Consulting Engineers, and it's New York member organization, the Consulting Engineers Council of New York State, Inc., the New York Association of Consulting Engineers, Inc., The US Department of Commerce and the Pan-American Federation of Consulting Engineers. The three year initiative is designed to build business relationships between consulting engineering firms in New York and Latin America to increase exports of their services.
	New York State's Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)	This program advances network technologies and applications that enable collaboration and promote technology transfer for research and education, expand these to government, industry, and the broader community. New York State's Energy Research and NYSERDA provides grants to NYS firms seeking to develop or commercialize Development Authority (NYSERDA) innovative products or processes that will lead to improvements in energy or waste minimization.
	Emerging Industry or NYS	This six-member association (NY Biotechnology Association, NY New Media Assoc., Photonics Development Corp. Environmental Business Association of NYS, NY Software Industry Association, Aerospace Diversification & Defense Conversion Association) represents the dynamic high technology sectors of NYS's economy. Each is partially funded by ESD and involved in a number of initiatives to facilitate the job growth and economic prosperity of their constituents.
North Carolina		These partnerships are a joint public/private economic development initiative comprised of North Carolina counties. The counties of North Carolina have been organized into seven regional partnerships for economic development. North Carolina's regional partnerships enable regions to compete effectively for new investment and to devise effective economic development strategies based on regional opportunities and advantages.

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>
Oklahoma	Capital Access Program	The Oklahoma Capital Investment Board manages this easy-to-use economic service that encourages additional business lending activity. It provides a “credit insurance” reserve for Oklahoma banks through a fee-matching arrangement for loans enrolled in the program. It gives banks additional resources to finance economic development and community reinvestment activities.
Oregon	Capital Access Program	The Capital Access Program is designed to increase the availability of loans from banks to small businesses in Oregon. The program provides a form of loan portfolio insurance so lenders may make business loans that carry higher than conventional risks, but that are within the soundness and safety requirements of federal and state banking regulations.
Pennsylvania	Team Pennsylvania	Team Pennsylvania, headquartered in Harrisburg just minutes from the State Capitol’s Complex, is a dynamic public-private partnership that brings together Pennsylvania’s businesses, its government and community and economic development leaders. Guided by a board of directors chaired by Governor Ridge, Team Pennsylvania builds a vision for the future in the Commonwealth by providing the resources businesses need to launch or expand business success in the Commonwealth.
Puerto Rico	The Government Development Bank	The Government Development Bank’s Low interest industrial revenue bonds (AFICA is the Spanish acronym) AFICA program for Puerto Rico tax exempt industrial revenue bonds, as well financing for privatization and infrastructure projects.
	The Economic Development Bank	The Economic Development Bank offers financing to small businesses and collaborates with the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Corporation in the Venture Capital Initiative that develops public/private-financing packages for high technology venture capital financing.
Texas		Special Fund money may be used for research and development, management buy-outs, venture capital enterprises, financing of strategic industries and risk-sharing programs with small business.
Texas		These partnerships are through the Texas Capital Access Fund, Texas Linked Deposit Fund, and the Industrial Revenue Bond Program.
Virginia	Job Training Partnership	The Virginia Economic Development Department is an authority that can partner with private sector to support economic development.
Washington	The State Business Development Team	The State Business Development Team works in partnership with local Economic Development Councils, local and state government agencies, port authorities, and utility companies on business development activities such as arranging site visits by potential business investors, and assisting businesses in accessing local business recruitment incentives.

Source: Compiled by The Council of State Governments from CSG’s 1999 national survey of state economic development and business-incentive leaders (50 states and three territories responding).

GAMING

Regulating Lotteries and Casinos

By Keon S. Chi and Drew Leatherby
The Council of State Governments

Until recently, legalized gambling spread across the states rapidly. Seen as an effective way to create jobs, promote economic development, help community revitalization, expand tourism, and raise state and local revenues, legislatures in all but two states (Hawaii and Utah) passed laws allowing a variety of gaming activity. During the past few years, however, legislators and voters in many states have been reluctant to legalize more games, and, as a result, most legislative efforts have been defeated either in legislative chambers or by referenda. In 1996, for example, only one gambling bill passed, and in 1997, although gambling was a legislative issue in 23 states, gambling bills were defeated in 14 states. In states such as Iowa, Louisiana, South Carolina and West Virginia, which have legalized gambling, voters have been reluctant to repeal it.

According to recent polls, a vast majority of U.S. adults believe gambling is acceptable behavior. Most adults have played some types of gaming. In Connecticut, for example, nearly nine out of 10 adults gambled at least once in 1995. More than 60 percent of adults in Kentucky played the state lottery at least once since its inception in 1989. About 70 percent of adult Texans purchased at least one Texas Lottery ticket in 1996.

Several states report economic gains from lotteries and casinos. The gambling industry contends that it has created jobs and raised tax revenues for most state and local jurisdictions. But behind the euphoria legalized gambling has created in much of the public and private sectors lies the social costs associated with gaming. Critics say that certain social ills have resulted from the proliferation of lotteries and casinos: a sharp increase in underage and compulsive gambling, fraud, loan-sharking, money laundering,

the introduction of organized and violent crime, and corruption in the political system. They also contend that gambling, especially casino-type, has brought considerable damage to existing businesses.

Federal or state control over gaming is also an issue. State policy-makers insist that states continue to exercise their constitutional authority to regulate legalized gaming. States regulate virtually every other enterprise, and legalized gambling should be no different. Legislators should and can set sound gaming policies that address key issues and challenges associated with legalized gambling, and state gaming officials should enforce such public policies. Some types of gaming, such as Indian and Internet gambling, cannot be regulated effectively by states without congressional actions and cooperation from appropriate federal agencies. But it is the responsibility and duty of individual states, not the federal government, to regulate lotteries and casinos within their borders.

Amidst this debate on positive and negative impacts of legalized gaming is a growing need for state policy-makers to effectively regulate casinos and lotteries so that their benefits can be expanded and their potential social costs minimized.

In 1998, CSG surveyed state gaming officials about trends and issues concerning state-run lotteries and casinos. Subsequently, CSG convened a panel of experts to make recommendations about the issue. These efforts resulted in the following policy options and recommendations to the states:

- Lotteries. Set clear policy on advertising and location of lotteries. Reassess lottery revenue earmarks. Ensure integrity of lottery operations. Study the feasibility of privatizing lottery operations.

- Casinos. Clearly define purposes and objectives in permitting casinos. Maintain gaming commissions independent of the industry. To ensure integrity of casino operations, consider strict regulations for licensing standards and regulators.

- Indian gaming. Encourage Congress to amend the federal law on Indian gaming by paying attention to the definition of Indian lands, regulation, “good faith” negotiation, integrity of gaming and partnership.

- Internet gambling. Propose that Congress ban Internet gambling. Most states don’t have laws to regulate Internet gambling operations. Although gaming officials have various proposals, governors and attorneys general are seeking a federal action on this issue.

- Compulsive and underage gamblers. Implement strategic planning to deal with compulsive and underage gamblers by focusing on funding sources, training programs, credit control, penalties and information clearinghouses.

- Reassess purposes and objectives in oper-

ating lotteries and casinos;

- Ensure integrity and regulation of lotteries and casinos;

- Encourage Congress to clarify or amend the Indian Gambling Regulatory Act;

- Propose that Congress ban Internet gambling; and

- Implement strategic planning to deal with compulsive and underage gamblers.

The tables that follow this article highlight the number of casino sites in the states as of 1998, state lottery revenue allocations, and state lottery revenue earmarks. They are part of “States Ante Up: Regulating Lotteries and Casinos,” *Solutions*, October 1998, Vol. 6, Issue 2. That *Solutions* issue was compiled from a CSG survey on “Gaming and the States,” 1998, interviews with state officials by CSG staff, and LaFleur’s 1996 *World Gambling Abstract*. Readers can contact CSG at 1-800-800-1910 to order a copy of Vol. 6 Issue 2 of *Solutions* or visit www.csg.org/store/.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.15
NUMBER OF CASINO SITES - 1998

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Casino Sites (Figures may include card rooms and/or slots only locations)</i>
Alabama (I)	Indian casinos operating with no compacts.
Arizona (I)	Indian — 16
California I	State — 165 Indian — 25
Colorado I	State — 50 Indian — 2
Connecticut (I)	Indian — 2
Florida I	State — 12 non-banking card rooms at racetracks; \$10/hand poker Indian — 5 facilities with slots and card games
Idaho (I)	Indian — 5 facilities with bingo and electronic pulltabs only
Illinois	State — 10
Indiana	State — 8
Iowa I	State — 13 (10 riverboat casinos; 3 racetracks with slots) Indian — 3
Kansas (I)	Indian — 4
Louisiana I	State — 14 Indian — 3
Michigan I	State — authorized but not yet implemented Indian — 16
Minnesota (I)	Indian — 17
Mississippi I	State — 29 Indian — 1
Missouri	State — 10 (*16 licenses) *There are some sites with riverboat and barge casinos at the same location.
Montana I	State — 1,660 separate locations (e.g. taverns) that operate slots and live games Indian — Unknown (slots-only locations)
Nebraska (I)	Indian — 1 (slots only; operating in violation of closure order)
Nevada I	State — 429 full-scale casinos; 1,978 additional slots-only locations Indian — 1 (compacts signed for 4 additional Indian casinos)
New Jersey	State — 12
New Mexico (I)	Indian — 11
New York (I)	Indian — 1 (existing casino operated by the Oneida Indian Nation; St. Regis Mohawk Tribe contemplating a casino for 1999)
North Dakota I	State — 1,000 Indian — 6
Oregon I	State — non-banking social card games allowed; regulated by cities and counties; total number unknown Indian — 7
Puerto Rico	State — 19
South Carolina	State — 8,000 (video poker locations; 5 per location)
South Dakota I	State — 96 Indian — 8
Texas (I)	Indian casinos operating with no compacts
Washington I	State — 21 house-banked card rooms under new trial project; new card rooms will be added every month until trial ends and permanent rules are adopted Indian — 12
Wisconsin (I)	Indian — 26, soon to be 27

Source: "States Ante Up: Regulating Lotteries and Casinos," *Solutions*, October 1998, Vol. 6, Issue 2; from a CSG survey on "Gaming and the States," 1998 and Interviews with state officials by CSG staff; LaFleur's 1996 World Gambling Abstract.

Key:

I — States that also have Indian casinos.

(I) — States that only have Indian casinos.

Table 11.16
LOTTERY REVENUE ALLOCATIONS (percent)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Prizes</i>	<i>Administration Costs</i>	<i>Retailers</i>	<i>Other</i>
Arizona	29 (a); 21.5 (b)	at least 50	18.5	max. 7	
California	34	51.5	7.9	6.6	
Colorado	26.1	59.3	8.9	5.7	
Connecticut	32.6	58.5	3.4	5.3	0.2 (c)
Delaware	at least 30; 26.8 (d)	at least 45; 11.2 (d)	up to 20; 0.6 (d)	at least 5; 49.8 (d)	11.6 (e)
Florida	38	50	6.5	5.5	
Georgia	35	51	7	7	
Idaho	varies	at least 45	max. 15	5	max. 3.5
Illinois	37	54	balance	5 to 6	
Indiana	30	56	2	10	2
Iowa	28	54	12	6	
Kansas	31.25	53	10.15	5.6	
Kentucky	27.1	59.7	5.7	6	1.5 (f)
Louisiana	35	50	10	5	
Maine	27.8	56.2	8.4	6.9	0.7 (g)
Maryland	37.68	52.75	4.29	5.28	
Massachusetts	22	70	2.2	5.8	
Michigan	37	51	3	7	2(h)
Minnesota	variable	variable	max. 15	6	
Missouri	31	55	7.75	6.25	
Montana	23 (i)	51 (j)	10 (k)	5 (l)	11 (m)
Nebraska	25	53	2	5	15 (n)
New Hampshire	30	—	2	—	68 (o)
New Jersey	41	51	1	7	
New Mexico	(p)	at least 50	unlimited	—	2(q)
New York	38	51	5	6	
Ohio	32.5	56.98	4.02	6.28	0.22(r)
Oregon	22 (s); 56 (t)	62 (s); 89.9 (u)	5 (s); 10 (t)	(v)	5 (w)
Pennsylvania	40 (x)	50	3	5	2 (y)
Puerto Rico	35	50	10	5	
Rhode Island	at least 30;	67.61	.60; 31(d)	8 (a); 5 (b) (z);	1(aa)
South Dakota	20 (b); 25 (bb); 49.5 (d)	6.5 (b); 50- 55 (bb); (cc)	9.5 (b); 19.5 (bb); 0.5 (d)	5.5 (b); 5.5 (bb); (dd)	
Texas	35	53	7	5	
Vermont	30.7	59.6	1.1	5.3	3.3 (o)
Virginia	30 to 35	50 to 55	less than 10	5 to 6	
Washington	22.4	63.3	7.5	6.1	0.7 (ee)
West Virginia	30 to 40	50 to 60	11	6.25	22 (ff)
Wisconsin	32.7	56	6.1	5.2	
*Average	32.1	53.62	6.98	6.54	
*Median	32.5	53	7	6	

Source: CSG Survey on "Gaming in the States," 1998.

Key:

* For states with a range or breakdown by type of lottery game, figures are averaged; figures do not include states with an undefined variable rate.

(a) online sales

(b) instant sales

(c) misc./ Wet Inc.

(d) video lottery

(e) video vendors

(f) ticket costs

(g) Outdoor Heritage Fund

(h) game-related expenses

(i) after prizes, admin. and retailer costs

(j) min. of 45 percent

(k) no limit

(l) no more than 10 percent

(m) cost of tickets and vendor fees

(n) vendors and marketing

(o) cost of sales

(p) of net revenues: 60 percent to critical capital outlay for schools; 40 percent to scholarships

(q) to reserve fund

(r) non-operational revenue 0.07 percent; net income 0.15 percent

(s) of gross for traditional lottery

(t) of net for video lottery

(u) of gross for video lottery

(v) increasing base of 5 percent of gross for traditional; decreasing base of 3.5 percent of gross for video (sliding scales based on retailers' sales)

(w) to vendors of gross for traditional and fixed lease rates for video

(x) Older Pennsylvanians' Benefits

(y) commissions to vendors and bonuses

(z) plus 1 percent bonus for prize earnings exceeding \$1,000

(aa) video lottery for cities and towns

(bb) lotto tickets

(cc) other costs are paid after prizes for video lottery

(dd) remainder to operators and establishments for video lottery

(ee) baseball stadium construction

(ff) vendor fees; 6 percent of on-line gross sales and 16.25 percent of all gross net sales

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.17
LOTTERY REVENUE EARMARKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Lottery profits earmarking</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Lottery profits earmarking</i>
Arizona	Transportation General Fund County Assistance Economic Development Heritage Fund	Missouri	Education
California	Education	Montana	General Fund
Colorado	Parks Recreation Wildlife Open Space Public Buildings	Nebraska	Education Innovation Fund Environmental Trust Fund Solid Waste Landfill Closure Assistance Fund
Connecticut	General Fund	New Hampshire	Compulsive Gamblers Assistance Fund
Delaware	General Fund	New Jersey	Education
Florida	Educational Enhancement Fund	New Mexico	Education State Institutions
Georgia	Education	New York	Education (60% Capital Improvements 40% Tuition Assistance)
Idaho	Education State Permanent Building Fund	Ohio	Education
Illinois	Education	Oregon	Education Economic Development
Indiana	Education Police/Fireman Pensions Teachers Retirement Capital Projects	Pennsylvania	Senior Citizens Program
Iowa	General Fund	Rhode Island	General Fund
Kansas	Economic Development (90%) Prisons (10%)	South Dakota	Capital Construction Fund Property Tax Reduction Fund
Kentucky	*General Fund	Texas	Foundation School Fund
Louisiana	General Fund	Vermont	General Fund
Maine	General Fund Outdoor Heritage Fund	Virginia	General Fund
Maryland	General Fund Maryland Stadium Authority	Washington	General Fund Stadium Construction
Massachusetts	Revenue Sharing (Cities and Towns)	West Virginia	Education Senior Citizens Tourism
Michigan	Education	Wisconsin	Property Tax Relief
Minnesota	Environment & Natural Resources Fund General Fund Sales Tax		

Source: CSG survey on "Gaming and the States," 1998; *LaFleurs Lottery World Online*.

Key:

* Since July 1, 1998 funds are being dedicated on a phase-in basis over a seven year period to college scholarship programs.

HEALTH CARE

Medicaid Managed Care

By Trudi L. Mathews
The Council of State Governments

The Medicaid program was enacted in 1965 as a joint federal and state government program to provide health care for the nation's poorest people. Rising health costs over the three decades since its implementation have caused policy-makers repeatedly to examine ways to rein in expenditures. State governments began experimenting with managed care programs for their Medicaid populations decades ago, but due to greater federal government flexibility in recent years, the number of state Medicaid managed care programs has exploded. Less than 10 percent of the Medicaid population was enrolled in some form of managed care before 1992. Over 54 percent of the Medicaid population is now enrolled in managed care, according to the most recent Health Care Financing Administration figures.

While some policy-makers saw Medicaid managed care as the magic answer to double-digit increases in health-care costs, others feared that the emphasis on cost savings hurt the quality of care provided to Medicaid beneficiaries. Critics say that managed care, with its use of fixed payments prior to care, contains an inherent incentive to deny care and underserve patients. Due to the amount of money states spend on Medicaid and the special needs of many Medicaid enrollees, policy-makers have been particularly concerned with providing adequate protections for Medicaid recipients enrolled in managed care plans.

Many state and federal agencies as well as private organizations have developed methods to assess the quality of care provided to patients enrolled in managed care, both private and government-funded. As a way to deal with concerns about quality, states are using quality assurance techniques from other organizations and supplementing them with their own quality measures

and programs.

These quality assurance/improvement programs for the Medicaid managed care population are fairly new, and there are tremendous differences between state programs. These differences, coupled with the ever-changing landscape in the field of quality assurance, make describing, analyzing and comparing the quality assurance efforts of Medicaid managed care programs difficult. Like measuring the course of a river, the study of Medicaid managed care quality assurance is the study of a system constantly in flux.

CSG surveyed the states about Medicaid managed care. The results showed that states use a number of different measures in their quality assurance programs for Medicaid managed care, including:

- Reviewing and approving plans' quality assurance/improvement programs.
- Requiring periodic plan reports of utilization information, performance measures/quality indicators, health outcomes measures, enrollment/disenrollment figures, consumer satisfaction information, and/or financial information (e.g., information on solvency).
- External quality reviews.
- Random medical audits/chart reviews.
- Focused quality of care reviews.
- Site visits.
- Provider feedback.
- Consumer satisfaction surveys.
- Monitoring enrollment and disenrollment figures.
- Monitoring and investigation of complaints and grievances.
- Dissemination of information to plan members about procedures and rights.
- Consumer participation on plan boards.
- Toll-free hotlines for complaints and grievances.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

- Advocate/ombudsman services.
- Certification of plans.
- Accreditation of plans.

Each state uses some combination of the above measures. These practices may be carried out in conjunction with one another and may be performed by a state agency, a health plan or other entity that contracts with the state agency responsible for the Medicaid program.

From the analysis of original data and the use of existing studies of Medicaid managed care, several conclusions emerge. First, one of the biggest obstacles to assessing the quality of care in Medicaid managed care is the tremendous difference between state quality assurance programs. It is difficult to provide a nationwide analysis of Medicaid managed care without commonly accepted benchmarks of quality used by all programs.

Despite this problem, stakeholders in the debate over quality — government officials, health plans, providers and consumer groups — are working on the foundational elements of what constitutes quality care and how to measure it for Medicaid populations. Collaborative efforts between the National Committee on Quality Assurance and the National Association of State Medicaid Directors, as well as initiatives by the Health Care Financing Administration are steps toward the development of some common measures of quality.

In addition, the overarching consensus from studies on Medicaid managed care is that it provides comparable quality to traditional fee-for-service Medicaid. While this is encouraging on one hand, on the other, the hope was that managed care would actually improve care for Medicaid recipients because they would see the same doctors that individuals with private insurance see. Also, there are several features of Medicaid that make any comparisons of fee-for-service and managed care Medicaid preliminary in nature, including short enrollment times of recipients and differing reporting requirements among states.

Based on the analysis and findings of this report, adopting one or more of the following recommendations could improve the quality of care for Medicaid recipients enrolled in managed

care:

- Adoption of 12-month continuous eligibility for Medicaid enrollees.
- Offering user-friendly, easily accessible guides on plan performance and provider qualifications for Medicaid beneficiaries to use in selecting a plan and a primary care provider. Funds should also be provided to translate educational materials for non-English speakers. Plans also need to provide user-friendly, culturally sensitive information on accessing care and on patient rights.
- An ombudsman/advocate and/or a well-publicized multiple-language hotline should be available to assist Medicaid beneficiaries with questions regarding selection of providers, access to care, negotiating managed care arrangements, and the resolution of complaints and grievances.
- Adequate funding, recruitment of staff and competitive pay for quality assurance programs.
- Broad dissemination of consumer-friendly, easy-to-understand comparative reports of plan quality based on plan performance information.
- Periodic objective assessments of the reasons some providers do not participate in Medicaid managed care programs as well as the level of satisfaction of participating providers with the programs
- Aggressive steps to address any provider concerns raised through the assessments.
- Carefully scrutiny of the causes of commercial plan exits from the Medicaid market. Low plan participation rates may indicate that payments to plans are too low and/or administrative requirements too burdensome.
- Review of capitated payments to providers and plans and increases in payments where necessary to maintain provider and plan participation, program competitiveness and quality of care.
- Established procedures and adequate personnel to investigate complaints promptly. When a pattern of poor quality care appears, states must take appropriate and prompt action to protect Medicaid recipients.

The tables that follow this article highlight Medicaid managed care plan types by state and

state use of assurance techniques to measure the quality of Medicaid managed care. They are part of *Measuring the Quality of Medicaid Managed Care: An Introduction to State Efforts* - 2000,

The Council of State Governments. Readers can contact CSG at 1-800-800-1910 to order a copy or visit www.csg.org/store/.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.18

MEDICAID MANAGED CARE PLAN TYPES AND ENROLLMENT BY STATE, 1998

State	Comprehensive HIO	Medicaid Only MCO	MCO	PCCM	PHP	Other	Enrollees
Alabama	0	1	0	24	1	0	362,272
Arizona	0	2	30	0	1	0	368,344
Arkansas	0	0	0	1	1	0	186,215
California	5	19	11	2	9	5	2,246,406
Colorado	1	5	1	1	1	0	215,936
Connecticut	0	5	2	0	0	0	220,803
Delaware	0	3	9	0	0	0	62,010
District of Columbia	0	7	1	1	0	0	51,022
Florida	0	16	0	1	1	0	915,554
Georgia	0	2	0	1	2	0	673,528
Hawaii	0	8	2	0	0	0	131,761
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0	0	30,866
Illinois	0	6	4	0	6	0	175,649
Indiana	0	3	0	1	0	0	233,065
Iowa	0	5	0	1	2	0	190,692
Kansas	0	2	1	1	0	0	84,437
Kentucky	0	0	2	1	1	0	325,233
Louisiana	0	0	0	1	0	0	40,729
Maine	0	1	0	1	0	0	16,295
Maryland	0	3	6	0	0	0	306,474
Massachusetts	0	1	11	1	0	0	532,971
Michigan	0	15	11	1	0	0	752,568
Minnesota	0	7	1	1	0	0	225,498
Mississippi	0	4	0	1	0	0	153,562
Missouri	0	7	4	0	0	0	252,097
Montana	0	2	0	1	1	0	66,331
Nebraska	0	2	0	1	1	0	110,606
Nevada	0	4	0	2	0	0	35,089
New Hampshire	0	4	0	0	0	0	7,368
New Jersey	0	8	2	0	0	0	376,839
New Mexico	0	3	0	0	0	0	193,818
New York	0	21	17	1	8	2	634,233
North Carolina	0	6	0	1	1	0	559,035
North Dakota	0	1	0	1	0	0	22,045
Ohio	0	11	2	0	0	0	292,819
Oklahoma	0	5	0	1	0	0	154,270
Oregon	0	13	6	0	22	0	299,826
Pennsylvania	0	5	5	2	3	0	904,701
Puerto Rico	0	4	0	0	0	0	813,791
Rhode Island	0	4	0	0	0	0	74,446
South Carolina	0	3	0	0	0	2	15,823
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	0	43,834
Tennessee	0	9	0	0	2	0	1,268,769
Texas	0	6	5	1	0	0	437,898
Utah	0	6	0	1	8	0	112,803
Vermont	0	2	0	0	0	0	52,153
Virginia	0	6	0	1	0	0	299,266
Washington	0	15	0	1	14	0	718,023
West Virginia	0	3	0	1	0	0	131,349
Wisconsin	0	18	3	0	6	2	194,874
TOTALS	6	283	136	58	91	11	16,573,996

Note: The number of enrollees includes individuals enrolled in state health-care reform programs that expand eligibility beyond traditional eligibility standards. Alaska, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands and Wyoming are not included

because they do not have Medicaid managed care programs.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration.

Table 11.19
STATE USE OF ASSURANCE TECHNIQUES TO MEASURE THE QUALITY OF MEDICAID MANAGED CARE

<i>State</i>	<i>Surveys Medicaid recipients (a)</i>	<i>Surveys participating physicians</i>	<i>Requires ombudsman/ consumer advocate (b)</i>	<i>Requires HEDIS data reporting (c)</i>	<i>Uses CAHPS for satisfaction survey (d)</i>
Alabama	★	★	...	★	...
Alaska (e)					
Arizona	★	★	★	★	...
Arkansas .....	★	★	...	...	★
California	★	...	★	★	★ (f)
Colorado	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut .....	★	...	...	★	★ (g)
Delaware	★	...	★	★	★
Florida	★ (h)	...	★	★	...
Georgia	★	★	...	★	...
Hawaii	★	★	...	★	...
Idaho .....	★	★	...	...	...
Illinois	★	...	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	...	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	...
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	...	...
Maine	★	...	★	★	...
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan	★	...	★	★	★
Minnesota	★	...	★	★	★
Mississippi .....	★	...	...	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	...
Montana	★	...	★	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada .....	★	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	...	★	★ (i)
New Jersey	★	★	...	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	...	★	★
New York	★	...	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	★	...	★	★
North Dakota .....	★	★	...	...	...
Ohio	★			★	★
Oklahoma .....	★	...	...	★	★
Oregon	★	...	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★		★	...
Rhode Island	★	...	★	★	★
South Carolina	★ (h)	...	★	★	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	...	...	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	★		★	★	★
Vermont	★	...	★	...	★
Virginia .....	★	★	...	...	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia .....	★	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	...
Wyoming (e)					
District of Columbia	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico .....	★	...	...	★	...

Source: Data on surveys of recipients and physicians are from original data collected by The Council of State Governments; Ombudsman, HEDIS and CAHPS data are from the National Academy for State Health Policy.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Surveys of Medicaid recipients may be performed either by plans, EQRO's, or Medicaid agencies.

(b) Ombudsman programs may be either internal to managed care plans or external to plans, i.e., they are part of a state agency.

(c) Information only applies to risk-based plans; PCCM programs that require HEDIS measures are not included in this table; HEDIS data may be collected only for certain populations in Medicaid managed care and not for all Medicaid managed care enrollees.

(d) CAHPS may be used for all enrollees or for only certain populations within a state Medicaid program; states may use other instruments to assess consumer/plan member satisfaction, but these states are not listed here.

(e) Alaska, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wyoming are not included in this table because they do not have any Medicaid beneficiaries enrolled in managed care programs or plans.

(f) California plans to use CAHPS in 1999.

(g) Data from the NASHP did not indicate that Connecticut used CAHPS; but, Connecticut's response on CSG's survey indicated that it did.

(h) Florida and South Carolina indicated on CSG's survey that they do not survey Medicaid recipients; plans are required to do so, however.

(i) New Hampshire has a CAHPS pilot, administered by contracted plans, underway.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Recruiting and Retaining Information Technology Employees in State Government

By Ed Janairo
The Council of State Governments

Trends indicate a tight labor market for Information Technology (IT) professionals in the United States. For example, a report by the Information Technology Association of America and Virginia Tech estimates there are 346,000 vacancies in core IT positions.¹ Surveys of the private sector show that the recruiting and retaining IT professionals remains a difficult task in light of the increasing demand for employees, the apparent lack of qualified workers and the dynamics of hi-tech industries.

Experts expect the situation to worsen in the near future. The U.S. Department of Commerce indicates that between 1996 and 2006, 1,134,000 new IT positions will be created, and an additional 240,000 existing IT positions will have to be filled due to retirements.²

Unfortunately, the tight market for information technology professionals affects state governments more acutely than the private sector because state governments do not have the financial resources that the private sector has to attract and retain quality IT staff. A *Computerworld* salary survey showed that in 22 of 23 job classifications relevant to government IT workers, the average government worker's compensation was lower than the average for all workers in that classification, and as much as 19% lower than the average for all workers of a given classification.³ Thus, state governments are not only faced with a shortage of information technology workers, but also are losing out to corporations in the competition to hire these workers.

The Council of State Governments, in conjunction with the National Association of State Information Resource Executives, National Association of State Personnel Executives, Na-

tional Association of State Telecommunications Directors and the National Association of State Chief Administrators, conducted its own survey on the issue in 1999. Significant findings indicate that:

- Forty-seven of the forty-nine responding states of have a shortage of IT workers.
- Ninety percent of the responding states describe the shortage of IT workers as either Chronic or Regular.
- Two-fifths of the states have an IT vacancy rate between 6 percent and 10 percent.
- Two-fifths have more than a 10 percent vacancy rate.
- Eighty percent of the states indicate that they resort to short-term, long-term and project specific outsourcing.
- The three most commonly cited obstacles to recruiting IT professionals are low base salary, lack of qualified applicants, and a poor image of civil service.
- Thirty states indicate that they have restructured their classification/compensation system for IT staff in order to attract candidates, and an additional nine plan to do so as well.
- Over one-third of the states have an IT turnover rate greater than 10 percent, three of which report turnover rates greater than 20 percent (AZ, FL, TX).
- Twenty-eight states have restructured their classification/compensation system to help retain their current IT staff. The most common changes made include salary increases, bonus programs, allowing for flex-time and telecommuting, and increased opportunity for advancement.
- The most commonly cited obstacles to retaining IT personnel are the inability to com-

pete with the private sector, low base salary, and insufficient reward system.

A compilation of the tables from the CSG survey follows this article. They are part of *Re-*

cruitment and Retention of Technical Employees in State Government, The Council of State Governments. Readers can contact CSG's States Information Center at (859) 244-8253 to get a copy of the complete report.

¹*Help Wanted 1998: A Call for Collaborative Action for the New Millennium*, Information Technology Association of America (ITAA) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (March 1998). This report is a follow-up of an earlier ITAA report, *Help Wanted: The IT Workforce Gap at the Dawn of the New Century* (1997). In the ITAA report, "core IT positions" include the following three categories: programmers, systems analysts, computer scientists/engineers).

² *The Digital Work Force: Building Infotech Skills at the Speed of Innovation*, United States Department of Commerce, Office of Technology Policy (June 1999).

³ "Computerworld's 13th Annual Salary Survey: Return to Sanity," *Computerworld*, September 6, 1999, (<http://www.computerworld.com/home/print.nsf/all/990906BFA6>).

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.20
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) EMPLOYEE SHORTAGES IN STATE GOVERNMENT: 1999

<i>IT Employee Shortages in State Government</i>	
Yes	AL, AK, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NC, ND, NY, OH, OR, PA, PR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, DC, WV, WI, WY
No Shortage	LA
<i>Severity of Shortage of State IT Employees</i>	
Chronic	AK, AZ, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, MD, MA, MN, NH, NM, PA, RI, TN, TX, UT, VA
Regular	AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, HI, ID, IA, KY, ME, MI, MS, MO, MT, NV, NC, MD, OH, OR, PR, SC, SD, DC, WV, WI, WY
Occasional	KS, NJ, NY, WA
<i>IT Shortages by Level of Employment</i>	
Entry Level	AL, CA, DE, FL, GA, HI, IL, IN, KY, LA, MI, MS, MO, NH, NJ, NM, PA, RI, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI
Intermediate Level	AL, AK, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, ND, OH, PA, PR, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI
Advanced Level/Managerial	AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, ID, IN, IA, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OR, PR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, DC, WV, WI, WY
<i>Percentage of IT Positions That are Typically Vacant</i>	
Less than 5 percent	IL, NY, OH, PA, SD
6 percent to 10 percent	AK, CA, CT, HI, ID, KS, KY, ME, MD, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, ND, UT, WA, WV, WY
11 percent to 15 percent	DE, FL, OR, SC, TN, VA
16 percent to 20 percent	AL, AZ, AR, CO, IA, MA, MS, MT, MN, PR, RI
More than 20 percent	GA, IN, NC
None are open at this time	DC
<i>Estimated Annual Turnover of IT Employees:</i>	
Less than 5 percent	CT, IL, ME, MA, MS, NH, NJ, NY, OR, PA, RI, DC
6 percent to 10 percent	AL, AR, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, MD, MI, NC, ND, OH, PR, SD, TN, WA
11 percent to 15 percent	AK, DE, MO, MT, SC, UT, WV, WY
16 percent to 20 percent	CO, LA, MN, NV, NM, VA, WI
More than 20 percent	AZ, FL, TX
<i>Primary Factors that Contribute to IT Employee Turnover</i>	
Unable to compete with private sector	AZ, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OR, PR, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY
Not enough high profile projects to keep staff interested	AZ, CO, MN, NV, OH, RI, TX
Lack of advancement opportunities	AZ, AR, DE, IL, IN, IA, KY, MN, MT, NJ, NM, OH, PA, RI, TN, TX, VA
Base salary too low	AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NV, NH, NM, NC, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY
Insufficient reward system	AK, AZ, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, HI, IL, KY, LA, ME, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NM, ND, OH, OR, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA, WV, WI, WY
<i>Typical Career Path for IT Employees Who Leave State Employment</i>	
Private Sector companies	AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, PR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, DC, WV, WI, WY
Start up own company	FL, MS, WV
Other state agencies	CO, CT, DE, FL, IL, KY, LA, MN, NV, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI
Retirement	AL, DE, HI, KS, KY, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, WY
Not Known	AK

Source: The Council of State Governments in conjunction with the National Association of State Information Resource Executives, National Association of State Personnel Executives, National Association of State Telecommuni-

cations Directors, and the National Association of Chief State Administrators. This table was compiled from information in *Recruitment and Retention of Technical Employees in State Government*.

Table 11.21
STATE ACTIONS TO RETAIN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) EMPLOYEES: 1999

<i>Restructured Classification/Compensation System</i>	
Yes	AR, CA, FL, HI, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NV, NC, ND, OH, OR, SD, TN, TX, WA, WV, WI, WY
No	AL, AK, AZ, CO, CT, DE, GA, ID, IL, MT, NH, NJ, NM, NY, PA, PR, RI, SC, VA, DC
<i>Restructured Classification/Compensation System by Category</i>	
Salary increases	AR, FL, IN, KY, MA, MI, MN, MS, NV, NJ, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, WA, WV, WI, WY
Unclassifying positions to allow contracting opportunities with the state	AZ, KS, MI, NJ
Bonus programs	CA, FL, KS, MA, MI, MN, NV, OH, TX, VA, WI
Enhanced benefits programs	MI, WA
Employee development programs	AZ, FL, KS, MN, NJ, NC, OH, OR, TN, TX
Alternate schedules/flex-time	AZ, FL, KS, KY, MN, MO, NC, TX, VA, WA, WI
Higher profile projects	AZ, FL, KS
Telecommuting	AZ, AR, FL, KS, KY, MN, MO, OR, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WY
Enhanced IT training programs	AZ, FL, KS, NV, NJ, ND, OR, TN, WV, WI
Support for continuing education	AZ, FL, KS, MN, MO, NJ, NC, TN, VA
Increased opportunity for advancement	AZ, FL, KS, MI, MS, NJ, NC, ND, OR, TX, WY

Source: The Council of State Governments in conjunction with the National Association of State Information Resource Executives, National Association of State Personnel Executives, National Association of State Telecommuni-

cations Directors, and the National Association of State Chief Administrators. This table was compiled from information in *Recruitment and Retention of Technical Employees in State Government*.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN REVIEW

Table 11.22

STATE ACTIONS TO RECRUIT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) EMPLOYEES: 1999

<i>Restructured Classification/Compensation System</i>	
Yes	AR, FL, HI, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, PR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY
No	AL, AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, ID, IL, IA, ME, MD, NH, RI, SC, DC
<i>Restructured Classification/Compensation System by Category</i>	
Increased base pay	FL, IN, KS, KY, MN, MS, MT, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PR, TN, WA, WV, WI, WY
Enhanced benefits package	MI, NV
Alternate schedules/flex-time	FL, KS, MO, NM, NY, NC, OH, TX, VA, WI, WY
Telecommuting	FL, KS, KY, MO, NY, OR, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WY
Education reimbursement	FL, KS, MO, NJ, NM, OH, PR, TN, TX, WI, WY
Unique pay structure for IT positions	AZ, AR, KS, KY, MA, MI, MN, MS, MT, NV, NY, NC, OH, SD, VA, WI

Source: The Council of State Governments in conjunction with the National Association of State Information Resource Executives, National Association of State Personnel Executives, National Association of State Telecommuni-

cations Directors, and the National Association of State Chief Administrators. This table was compiled from information in *Recruitment and Retention of Technical Employees in State Government*.

Table 11.23
OUTSOURCING STATE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) FUNCTIONS: 1999

<i>Typical Outsourced IT Functions</i>	
Programming	AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, PR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI
Systems Analyst	AL, AK, CA, CO, CT, DE, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NV, NH, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV
Database Administration	CA, CT, DE, FL, HI, ID, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NH, NM, NY, PA, PR, RI, TN, TX, VA, WI
Web Page/Internet Administration	AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, ID, IN, ME, MD, MI, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, ND, PA, PR, TN, TX, UT, VA
None	LA, DC
<i>Percentage of IT Staff Outsourced During Fiscal Year 1998/99:</i>	
Less than 5 percent	HI, KS, ME, NH, PA, SC, DC
6 percent to 10 percent	AK, AR, CT, MS, NM, ND, SD, WA, WV
11 percent to 15 percent	CO, ID, IL, MA, MN, MT, NJ, NC, TN, UT, VA
16 percent to 20 percent	KY, NY, RI
More than 20 percent	AL, AZ, GA, IN, MI, MO, NV, PR, WY
Our state does not outsource IT personnel	DE
<i>Duration of Outsourced IT Functions</i>	
Short-term (less than 6 months)	AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, ME, MA, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OR, PA, PR, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI
Long-term (longer than 6 months)	AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, PR, RI, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WV, WI
Project specific (Length determined by project schedule/needs)	AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, DC, WV, WI, WY

Source: The Council of State Governments in conjunction with the National Association of State Information Resource Executives, National Association of State Personnel Executives, National Association of State Telecommuni-

cations Directors, and the National Association of State Chief Administrators. This table was compiled from information in *Recruitment and Retention of Technical Employees in State Government*.

Index

— A —

ACTION, Federal funds, 323-328
 administrative agencies (Attorneys General), 58
 administrative offices (courts), 150-151
 administrative officials
 methods of selection, 33-38
 salaries, 39-44
 administrative regulations (legislatures)
 powers, 124-125
 reviews of structures and procedures, 121-123
 adults admitted to prison, 422
 advisory duties, Attorneys General, 55-56
 age requirements, 386-387
 agencies (state)
 budgets, 257-259
 taxes, 288-289
 air quality, 498-510
 Alabama, 466
 Alaska, 466
 alcohol, minimum age requirements, 386-387
 alternative working arrangements (personnel), 325
 amendments to state constitutions, 5-6
 by initiative, 7
 by legislature, 5-6
 American Samoa, 491
 amnesty programs (taxes), 290-291
 antitrust duties (Attorneys General), 57
 appealing petitions, 248-251
 appellate courts, 133-136
 Judges, 133-134
 compensation, 148-149
 qualifications, 135-136
 terms, 133-134
 appointments to standing committees
 (legislatures), 116-117
 apportionment of Federal funds (highways), 442
 appropriations process (legislatures)
 bills, 104-105
 budget documents, 104-105
 Arizona, 468
 Arkansas, 468
 attendance (schools), 403-404
 Attorneys General
 advisory duties, 55-56
 antitrust duties, 57
 consumer protection, 57
 duties to administrative agencies, 58
 prosecutorial duties, 55-56
 qualifications, 53-54
 subpoena powers, 57
 average earnings, 365-366

— B —

balanced budgets
 constitutional provisions, 260-261
 Gubernatorial authority, 260-261
 legislative authority, 260-261
 statutory provisions, 260-261
 ballots
 citizen petitions, 245
 initiatives (placing), 238-239
 benefits, workers' compensation, 428-429
 bills
 appropriations process (legislatures), 104-105
 legislatures
 carryover, 96-97
 enactments, 108-111
 introductions, 108-111
 limits on introducing, 98-100
 pre-filing, 96-97
 reference, 96-97
 budgets
 agencies, 257-259
 balanced
 constitutional provisions, 260-261
 Gubernatorial authority, 260-261
 legislative authority, 260-261
 statutory provisions, 260-261
 calendars, 255-256
 cash management, 266-267
 controls, 257-259
 demand deposits, 268-269
 documents, appropriations process
 (legislatures), 104-105
 estimating revenues, 262-263
 officials, 257-259
 preparation, 257-259
 records, 355-356
 reviewing, 257-259
 state investments, 264-265
 business (financial incentives), 511-523
 buy-American laws, 358

— C —

cabinets, 25-26
 calendars (budgets), 255-256
 California, 468
 calling constitutional conventions, 8-9
 campaign finance laws
 contribution limits
 expenditures, 211-228
 individuals, 199-210
 organizations, 187-198

INDEX

- general filing requirements, 174-186
- candidates for state offices, nominating, 164-165
- capacities (prisons), 423
- capital punishment, 426-427
- capitals (states)
 - central switchboard, 461
 - zip codes, 461
- carryover (legislative bills), 96-97
- cars
 - motor vehicle laws, 390-391
 - motor vehicle registration, 388
 - no-fault insurance, 392-393
 - operator licenses, 389
 - see also* motor vehicles
- cash holdings (financial aggregates), 270-271
- cash management (budgets), 266-267
- central organizations records, 355-356
- changes to constitutions
 - constitutional initiative, 12
 - initiation, 11
 - substantive (proposed and adopted), 11
- Chief Information Officers, 353-354
- child labor standards, 430-434
- circulating petitions (initiatives), 236-237
 - citizen, 244
 - preparing for the ballot, 245
 - requesting permission, 242-243
 - voting on, 246-247
 - requesting permissions, 234-235
- citizen petitions
 - circulating, 244
 - preparing for the ballot, 245
 - requesting permission to circulate, 242-243
 - voting on, 246-247
- civil service reform (personnel), 350-351
- classification
 - personnel, 343-344
- colleges, number of, 410-411
- see also* higher education
- Colorado, 468
- commissions
 - constitutional, 10
 - public utilities, 394
 - regulatory functions, 395-396
- compensation
 - Governors, 18-19
 - House leaders, 90-91
 - Judges, 148-149
 - legislative bodies
 - interim payments, 85-87
 - payments, 85-87
 - regular sessions, 83-84
 - Legislators, methods of setting, 81-82
 - minimum wages, 435-436
 - personnel, 343-344
 - retirement benefits
 - legislatures, 92-95
 - Senate leaders, 88-89
 - teachers, 405
- Connecticut, 469
- constitutional initiatives, 12
- constitutional provisions
 - (balanced budgets), 260-261
- constitutions, 3-4
 - amendments, 5-6
 - by initiative, 7
 - by legislature, 5-6
 - changes
 - constitutional initiative, 12
 - initiation, 11
 - substantive (proposed and adopted), 11
 - commissions, 10
 - conventions, calling, 8-9
 - initiatives, 233
 - referendums, 233
- consumer protection (Attorneys General), 57
- content, fiscal notes (legislatures), 106-107
- continuing education, 385
- contributions to campaigns
 - expenditure limits, 211-228
 - individual limits, 199-210
 - organizational limits, 187-198
- controls (budgets), 257-259
- convening places for legislative bodies, 63
- conventions, constitutional, 8-9
- corporate income taxes, 298-299
- corrections
 - capital punishment, 426-427
 - employment by functions, 367-368
 - parole (adults), 426-427
 - payrolls, 369-370
 - prisons
 - adults admitted, 422
 - capacities, 423
 - population, 421
 - probation (adults), 424
- courts
 - administrative offices, 150-151
 - appellate, 133-136
 - Judges, number of, 133-134
 - Judges, qualifications, 135-136
 - terms, 133-134
 - general trial, 133-136
 - Judges, number of, 133-134
 - Judges, qualifications, 135-136
 - terms, 133-134
 - Judges (compensation), 148-149
 - last resort, 131-132
 - coverage (health insurance), 438
 - custodial duties (Secretaries of State), 51-52

— D —

dates (elections), 166-167
debts
 financial aggregates, 270-271
 outstanding, 286-287
Delaware, 469
demand deposits (budgets), 268-269
Department of Agriculture, Federal funds, 323-328
Department of Defense
 Federal funds (procurement contracts), 321-322
 salaries and wages, 318
Department of Health and Human Service,
 Federal funds, 323-328
deposits (demand), 268-269
disability
 Federal funds, 319-320
 workers' compensation, 428-429
disbursements (highways), 441
distribution
 of Federal funds, 313
 of fiscal notes (legislatures), 106-107
District of Columbia, 491
duties
 Lieutenant Governors, 46-47
 Treasurers, 60-61

— E —

earnings (average), 365-366
economic development, 511-523
education
 employment by functions, 367-368
 graduation requirements, 406-409
 higher education
 faculty salaries, 412
 number of institutions, 410-411
 room and board, 413-414
 tuition fees, 413-414
 leaving school (minimum age requirements), 386-387
 mandatory continuing education, 385
 payrolls, 369-370
 schools
 attendance, 403
 government expenditures, 417-420
 membership, 403
 revenues, 415-416
 teachers (salaries), 405
 schools
 attendance, 404
 enrollment, 404
 teachers, 404
effective date (legislation, enacting), 101-103
elections
 dates, 166-167
 general (polling hours), 168
 Gubernatorial (voting statistics), 171-172

legislatures, 160-163
petitions, 248-251
Presidential (voter turnout), 173
Secretaries of State (duties), 49-50
state
 public financing, 229-232
 tax provisions, 229-232
state executive branch officials, 155-159
voter registration, 169-170
employee leave policies, 345-346
employees, see personnel
employment
 average earnings, 365-366
 by functions, 367-368
 child labor standards, 430-434
 mandatory continuing education, 385
 minimum wages, 435-436
 payrolls by functions, 369-370
 personnel
 payrolls, 361-362
 state and local government by state 1994, 363-364
 summary of state government, 360
 regulation of health occupations, 379-384
 regulation of selected non-health occupations and professions, 378
 retaining and recruiting IT employees, 534-539
 retirement systems, 371
 finances, 375
 last month of fiscal year, 373-374
 national summary, 372
 statistics, 376-377
 state plans (Federal Occupational Safety and Health), 437
 workers' compensation, 428-429
enacting
 bills (legislatures), 108-111
 resolutions (legislatures), 108-111
enacting legislation
 effective date, 101-103
 veto overrides, 101-103
 vetoes, 101-103
enrollment (schools), 404
estimating revenues, 262-263
excise taxes, 292-293
executive branch officials
 elections, 155-159
 methods of selection, 33-38
 salaries, 39-44
executive orders (Governors), 22-24
exemptions (sales tax), 294
expenditures, 278-281
 Federal funds (salaries and wages), 318
 financial aggregates, 270-271
 general, 282-285
 highways, 441

INDEX

- intergovernmental, 447
 - by function, 450-451
 - per capita, 448-449
 - type of receiving, 452-453
 - limits (campaign finance laws), 211-228
 - schools, 417-418
- F —
- faculty salaries (higher education), 412
 - Federal employees life and health insurance, 323-328
 - Federal funds
 - disability, 319-320
 - distribution, 313
 - expenditures for salaries and wages, 318
 - Federal employees life and health insurance, 299
 - grants, 314-317
 - Federal, 445
 - grants, 323-328
 - ACTION, 323-328
 - Department of Agriculture, 323-328
 - Department of Health and Human Service, 323-328
 - NASA, 323-328
 - NEA (National Endowment for the Arts), 323-328
 - NSF (National Science Foundation), 323-328
 - highways, 427
 - insurance programs, 329-332
 - legal service corporation grants, 323-328
 - loans, 329-332
 - Medicare, 319-320
 - national flood insurance, 299
 - postal service, 299
 - procurement contracts, 321-322
 - programs, 319-320
 - retirement, 319-320
 - Social Security, 319-320
 - unemployment, 319-320
 - Federal grants, 445
 - Federal Occupational Safety and Health, 437
 - Federal starting point (personal income taxes), 297
 - filling vacancies, Judges, 140-147
 - finance laws (campaigns)
 - contribution limits
 - expenditures, 211-228
 - individuals, 199-210
 - organizations, 187-198
 - general filing requirements, 174-186
 - finances
 - budgets
 - agencies, 257-259
 - balanced, 260-261
 - calendars, 255-256
 - cash management, 266-267
 - controls, 257-259
 - demand deposits, 268-269
 - estimating revenues, 262-263
 - officials, 257-259
 - preparation, 257-259
 - records, 355-356
 - reviewing, 257-259
 - state investments, 264-265
 - debts
 - outstanding, 286-287
 - employment by functions, 367-368
 - expenditures, 278-281
 - general, 282-285
 - Federal funds
 - distribution, 313
 - expenditures for salaries and wages, 318
 - grants, 314-317
 - grants, 323-328
 - insurance programs, 329-332
 - loans, 329-332
 - procurement contracts, 321-322
 - programs, 293-294
 - financial aggregates, 319-320
 - gaming, 333-334
 - general revenue, 274-277
 - incomes, personal, 312
 - payrolls, selected functions, 369-370
 - population, 312
 - retirement systems, 375
 - taxes
 - agencies, 288-289
 - amnesty programs, 290-291
 - corporate income, 298-299
 - excise, 267-268
 - individual income, 295-296
 - personal (Federal starting point), 297
 - sales tax exemptions, 294
 - severance, 300-303
 - state government revenues, 305
 - state government revenues (gross receipts), 308-309
 - state government revenues (licenses), 310-311
 - state government revenues (sales), 308-309
 - state government revenues (types of taxes), 306-307
 - totals (national), 272-273
 - financial aggregates, 270-271
 - financing state elections (public), 229-232
 - fiscal notes (legislatures)
 - content, 106-107
 - distribution, 106-107
 - flood insurance, 323-328
 - Florida, 470
 - functions of state personnel, 339-342
 - funding state elections
 - public financing, 229-232
 - tax provisions, 229-232

— G —

gaming (state finances), 333-334
 gaming (lotteries), 524-528
 general election polling hours, 168
 general expenditures, 282-285
 general filing requirements, finance laws
 (campaigns), 174-186
 general revenue, 274-277
 general trial courts, 133-136
 Judges, 133-134
 compensation, 148-149
 qualifications, 135-136
 terms, 133-134
 Georgia, 470
 Governors, 15-16
 balanced budgets, authority, 260-261
 compensation, 18-19
 executive orders, 22-24
 impeachment provisions, 29-30
 priorities, 497
 Lieutenant
 duties, 46-47
 powers, 46-47
 qualifications, 45
 terms, 45
 powers, 20-21
 priorities, 497
 qualifications for office, 17
 salaries, 18-19
 terms
 length, 31-32
 number of, 31-32
 transition procedures, 27-28
 graduation requirements (high school), 406-409
 grants
 Federal, 445
 Federal funds
 ACTION, 323-328
 Department of Agriculture, 323-328
 Department of Health and Human Service,
 323-328
 NASA, 323-328
 NEA (National Endowment for the Arts),
 323-328
 NSF (National Science Foundation), 323-328
 Federal funds, 314-317
 gross receipts (government revenues), 308-309
 Guam, 492
 Gubernatorial
 elections, voting statistics, 171-172
 executive orders, 22-24

— H —

Hawaii, 471
 health insurance coverage, 438

health occupations
 regulation of, 379-384
 high school graduation requirements, 406-409
 higher education
 faculty salaries, 412
 number of institutions, 410-411
 room and board, 413-414
 tuition fees, 413-414
 highways
 apportionment of Federal funds, 442
 disbursements, 441
 employment by functions, 367-368
 payrolls, 369-370
 receipts, 440
 road and street mileage, 439
 historical data (states), 462-463
 holidays (paid), 347-349
 hospitals
 employment by functions, 367-368
 payrolls, 369-370
 regulation of health occupations, 379-384
 House
 leaders' compensation, 90-91
 leadership positions, methods of selecting, 78-80

— I —

Idaho, 471
 Illinois, 472
 impeachment provisions (Governors), 29-30
 income taxes
 corporate, 298-299
 individual, 295-296
 personal (Federal starting point), 297
 incomes
 personal, 312
 population, 312
 Indiana, 472
 individual campaign contribution limits, 199-210
 individual income taxes, 295-296
 information technology, 534-539
 initiatives
 constitutional amendments, 7
 constitutions, 233
 petitions
 circulating, 236-237
 citizen (circulating), 244
 citizen (permission to circulate), 242-243
 citizen (preparing for ballot), 245
 citizen (voting on), 246-247
 requesting permission to circulate, 234-235
 placing on ballots, 238-239
 statutes, 233
 voting on, 240-241
 insurance
 Federal employees life and health insurance,
 323-325

INDEX

- Federal funds
 - programs, 329-332
- flood (national), 323-325
- health coverage, 438
- no-fault insurance (cars), 392-393
- intergovernmental payments, 446
 - expenditures, 447
 - by function, 450-451
 - per capita, 448-449
 - type of receiving government, 452-453
- intergovernmental revenues, 454-457
- interim payments (legislative compensation), 85-87
- introducing
 - bills
 - legislatures, 108-111
 - limits, 98-100
 - resolutions (legislatures), 108-111
- investments (state), 264-265
- Iowa, 473

— J —

- Judges
 - appellate courts, 133-134
 - qualifications, 135-136
 - compensation, 148-149
 - filling vacancies, 140-147
 - general trial courts, 133-134
 - qualifications, 135-136
 - removing, 140-147
 - retention, 137-139
 - selection, 137-139
- judicial and legal administration
 - employment by functions, 367-368
 - payrolls, 369-370
- judiciary
 - courts
 - administrative offices, 150-151
 - appellate, 133-136
 - general trial, 133-134
 - last resort, 131-132
 - Judges
 - compensation, 148-149
 - filling vacancies, 140-147
 - removing, 140-147
 - retention, 137-139
 - selection, 137-139
- jury duty, minimum age requirements, 386-387

— K —

- Kansas, 473
- Kentucky, 474

— L —

- labor, see employment
- last month of fiscal year (retirement systems), 373-374

- last resort (courts), 131-132
- laws (motor vehicles), 390-391
- leaders
 - House
 - compensation, 90-91
 - methods of selecting, 78-80
 - Senate
 - compensation, 88-89
 - methods of selecting, 75-77
- leave policies (personnel), 345-346
- legal provisions (legislative sessions), 66-69
- legal service corporation grants (Federal funds), 323-325
- legislative bodies, 65
 - compensation
 - interim payments, 85-87
 - payments, 85-87
 - regular sessions, 83-84
 - convening places, 65
- legislative duties (Secretaries of State), 51-52
- legislative sessions (legal provisions), 66-69
- Legislators
 - compensation, methods of setting, 81-82
 - number of, 70-71
 - parties, 70-71
 - qualifications, 73-74
 - staff, 112-113
 - terms, 70-71
- legislature
 - balanced budgets, authority, 260-261
 - constitutional amendments, 5-6
- legislatures
 - bills
 - carryover, 96-97
 - enactments, 108-111
 - introductions, 108-111
 - limits on introducing, 98-100
 - pre-filing, 96-97
 - reference, 96-97
 - elections, 160-163
 - enacting legislation
 - effective date, 101-103
 - veto, 101-103
 - veto override, 101-103
 - fiscal notes
 - content, 106-107
 - distribution, 106-107
 - membership turnover, 72
 - resolutions
 - enactments, 108-109
 - introductions, 108-109
 - retirement benefits, 92-95
 - review of administrative regulations
 - powers, 124-125
 - structures and procedures, 121-123

- standing committees
 - appointments, 116-117
 - number, 116-117
 - rule adoption, 118-120
 - staff, 114-115
- sunset legislation, 126-128
- legislatures
 - appropriations process
 - bills, 104-105
 - budget documents, 104-105
 - length of terms (Governors), 31-32
 - libraries (state aid), 357
- licenses
 - government tax revenues, 310-311
 - motor vehicle registration, 388
 - operators (cars), 389
- Lieutenant Governors
 - duties, 46-47
 - powers, 46-47
 - qualifications, 45
 - terms, 45
- limits campaign contributions (finance laws)
 - individuals, 199-210
 - organizations, 187-198
 - expenditures, 211-228
- limits on introducing bills (legislatures), 98-100
- loans (Federal funds), 329-332
- lobbying, 397-398
 - prohibited activities, 397-398
 - registration, 399-400
 - reporting, 399-400
- lotteries, 333-334
 - regulation, 524-528
- Louisiana, 474

— M —

- Maine, 475
- making a will, minimum age requirements, 386-387
- mandatory continuing education, 385
- marriage, minimum age requirements, 386-387
- Maryland, 475
- Massachusetts, 476
- Medicaid, 529-533
- Medicare (Federal funds), 319-320
- membership
 - schools, 403
 - turnover in legislatures, 72
- Michigan, 476
- mileage (roads and streets), 439
- military salaries, 318
- minimum age requirements, 386-387
- minimum wages, 435-436
- Minnesota, 477
- Mississippi, 477
- Missouri, 478
- Montana, 478

- motor vehicle
 - laws, 390-391
 - registration, 388
 - see also* cars

— N —

- NASA, Federal funds, 323-328
- national flood insurance, 323-328
- national totals (finances), 272-273
- natural resources
 - employment by functions, 367-368
 - payrolls, 369-370
- NEA (National Endowment for the Arts), Federal Funds, 323-328
- Nebraska, 479
- Nevada, 479
- New Hampshire, 480
- New Jersey, 480
- New Mexico, 481
- New York, 481
- no-fault insurance (cars), 392-393
- nominating candidates for state offices, 164-165
- North Carolina, 482
- North Dakota, 482
- Northern Mariana Islands, 492
- NSF (National Science Foundation), Federal funds, 323-328
- number of
 - higher education institutions, 410-411
 - Legislators, 70-71
 - standing committees (legislatures), 116-117
 - terms, Governors, 31-32

— O —

- Office of State Personnel Executive, 337-338
- officials (budgets), 257-259
- Ohio, 483
- Oklahoma, 483
- operator licenses (cars), 389
- Oregon, 484
- organizations, campaign contribution limits, 187-198
- outstanding debts, 286-287

— P —

- paid holidays (personnel), 347-349
- parimutuel wagering, 333-334
- parole, adults (corrections), 425
- parties (Legislators), 70-71
- payments
 - intergovernmental, 446
 - legislative compensation, 85-87
- payrolls (state and local government), 361-362
 - selected functions, 369-370
- Pennsylvania, 484
- per capita intergovernmental expenditures, 448-449

INDEX

personal income taxes (Federal starting point), 297
personal incomes, 312
personnel
 civil service reform, 350-351
 classifications, 343-344
 compensation, 343-344
 employee leave policies, 345-346
 employment
 by functions, 367-368
 mandatory continuing education, 385
 retirement systems, 371-377
 functions, 339-342
 holidays (paid), 347-349
 Office of State Personal Executive, 337-338
 records (Chief Information Officers), 353-354
 state government employment
 average earnings, 365-366
 employment by state, 363-364
 payrolls, 361-362
 summary of, 360
 working arrangements (alternatives), 352
petitions
 appeal, 250-251
 citizen
 circulating, 244
 preparing for the ballot, 245
 requesting permission to circulate, 242-243
 voting on, 246-247
 election, 248-251
 initiatives
 circulating, 236-237
 requesting permission to circulate, 234-235
 recall provisions, 248-251
 review, 248-251
placing initiatives on the ballot, 238-239
police
 employment by functions, 367-368
 payrolls, 369-370
polling hours (general elections), 168
population
 personal incomes, 312
 prisons, 421
 states, 464-465
postal service
 Federal funds, 323-328
 procurement contracts, 321-322
powers
 administrative regulations (legislature), 124-125
 Governors, 20-21
 Lieutenant Governors, 46-47
pre-filing bills (legislatures), 96-97
preparation of budgets, 257-259
Presidential elections, voter turnout, 173
priorities (Governors), 497
prisons
 adults admitted, 422

 adults on parole, 425
 adults on probation, 424
 capacities, 423
 capital punishment, 426-427
 population, 421
probation, adults (corrections), 424
procurement contracts (Federal funds), 321-322
programs (Federal funds), 319-320
prohibited activities (lobbying), 397-400
prosecutorial duties (Attorneys General), 55-56
public financing (state elections), 229-232
public utilities commissions, 394
 regulatory functions, 395-396
publications (Secretaries of State), 51-52
Puerto Rico, 493
purchasing
 buy-American laws, 358
 recycling programs, 358-359

— Q —

qualifications
 Attorneys General, 53-54
 Governors, 17
 Judges
 appellate courts, 135-136
 general trial courts, 135-136
 Legislators, 73-74
 Lieutenant Governors, 45
 Secretaries of State, 48
 Treasurers, 59
quitting school (minimum age requirements), 386-387

— R —

recall provisions
 petitions, 250-251
 state officials, 248-251
receipts (highways), 440
records
 budgets, 355-356
 central organizations, 355-356
 Chief Information Officers, 353-354
 state commissions, 355-356
recycling programs, 358-359
reference
 legislative bills, 96-97
referendums
 citizen petitions
 circulating, 244
 preparing for ballot, 245
 requesting permission to circulate, 242-243
 voting on, 246-247
 constitutions, 233
 statutes, 233
registration (motor vehicle), 388

- registration
 - lobbying, 399-400
 - voter, 169-170
 - registration duties (Secretaries of State), 49-50
 - regulation of health occupations, 379-384
 - regulation of selected non-health occupations and professions, 378
 - regulatory functions (public utility commissions), 395-396
 - removing Judges, 140-147
 - reporting on lobbying, 399-400
 - resolutions (legislatures)
 - enactments, 108-111
 - introductions, 108-111
 - retention (Judges), 137-139
 - retirement
 - benefits (legislatures), 92-95
 - Federal funds, 319-320
 - state systems, 371
 - finances, 375
 - last month of fiscal year, 373-374
 - national summary, 372
 - statistics, 376-377
 - revenues
 - estimating, 262-263
 - financial aggregates, 270-271
 - general, 274-277
 - intergovernmental, 454-457
 - schools, 415-416
 - state government tax, 305
 - gross receipts, 308-309
 - licenses, 310-311
 - sales, 308-309
 - types of taxes, 306-307
 - review of administrative regulations (legislatures)
 - powers, 124-125
 - structures and procedures, 121-123
 - reviewing
 - budgets, 257-259
 - petitions, 248-251
 - Rhode Island, 485
 - road and street mileage, 439
 - room and board (higher education institutions), 413-414
 - rule adoption (standing committees), 118-120
- S —
- safety (Federal Occupational Safety and Health), 437
 - salaries
 - administrative officials, 39-44
 - Department of Defense, 318
 - faculty (higher education), 412
 - Federal funds (expenditures), 318
 - Governors, 18-19
 - Judges, 148-149
 - Legislators
 - methods of setting, 81-82
 - military, 318
 - minimum wages, 435-436
 - teachers, 405
 - sales tax
 - exemptions, 294
 - government revenues, 308-309
 - schools
 - attendance, 403-404
 - enrollment, 404
 - government expenditures, 417-420
 - membership, 403
 - number of higher education institutions, 410-411
 - revenues, 415-416
 - teachers, 404
 - see also* higher education
 - Secretaries of State
 - custodial duties, 51-52
 - election duties, 49-50
 - legislative duties, 51-52
 - publication duties, 51-52
 - qualifications, 48
 - registration duties, 49-50
 - security holdings (financial aggregates), 270-271
 - selecting
 - administrative officials, 33-38
 - House leaders, 78-80
 - Judges, 137-139
 - Senate leaders, 75-77
 - Senate
 - leaders (compensation), 88-89
 - leadership positions
 - methods of selecting, 75-77
 - severance taxes, 300-303
 - Social Security
 - Federal funds, 319-320
 - South Carolina, 485
 - South Dakota, 486
 - spending, *see* expenditures
 - staff
 - Legislators, 112-113
 - legislatures (standing committees), 114-115
 - standing committees
 - legislatures
 - appointments, 116-117
 - number, 116-117
 - rule adoption, 118-120
 - staff, 114-115
 - state aid (libraries), 329
 - state and local government (employment by state), 363-364
 - state cabinet systems, 25-26
 - state commissions, 355-356
 - state constitutions, 3-4
 - amendments, 5-6

INDEX

- by initiative, 7
- by legislature, 5-6
- state elections
 - public financing, 229-232
 - tax provisions, 229-232
- state government tax revenues, 305
 - gross receipts, 308-309
 - licenses, 310-311
 - sales, 308-309
 - types of taxes, 306-307
- state investments, 264-265
- state officials
 - recall provisions, 248-251
- state plans (Federal Occupational Safety and Health), 437
- states
 - Alabama, 466
 - Alaska, 466
 - American Samoa, 491
 - Arizona, 467
 - Arkansas, 467
 - California, 468
 - capitals, 461
 - central switchboard, 461
 - zip codes, 461
 - Colorado, 468
 - Connecticut, 469
 - Delaware, 469
 - District of Columbia, 491
 - Florida, 470
 - Georgia, 470
 - Guam, 492
 - Hawaii, 471
 - historical data, 462-463
 - Idaho, 471
 - Illinois, 472
 - Indiana, 472
 - Iowa, 473
 - Kansas, 473
 - Kentucky, 474
 - Louisiana, 474
 - Maine, 475
 - Maryland, 475
 - Massachusetts, 476
 - Michigan, 476
 - Minnesota, 477
 - Mississippi, 477
 - Missouri, 478
 - Montana, 478
 - Nebraska, 479
 - Nevada, 479
 - New Hampshire, 480
 - New Jersey, 480
 - New Mexico, 481
 - New York, 481
 - North Carolina, 482

- North Dakota, 482
- Northern Mariana Islands, 492
- Ohio, 483
- Oklahoma, 483
- Oregon, 484
- Pennsylvania, 484
- population, 464-465
- Puerto Rico, 493
- Rhode Island, 485
- South Carolina, 485
- South Dakota, 486
- statistics, 464-465
- Tennessee, 486
- Texas, 487
- U.S. Virgin Islands, 493
- Utah, 487
- Vermont, 488
- Virginia, 488
- Washington, 489
- West Virginia, 489
- Wisconsin, 490
- Wyoming, 490
- statistics
 - Gubernatorial elections, 171-172
 - retirement systems, 376-377
 - states, 464-465
- statutory provisions (balanced budgets), 260-261
- statutes
 - initiatives, 233
 - referendums, 233
- street mileage, 439
- subpoena powers (Attorneys General), 57
- substantive changes to constitutions, 11
- summary of state government employment, 360
- sunset legislation, 126-128
- switchboards (capitals), 461

— T —

- tax provisions (state elections), 229-232
- taxes
 - agencies, 288-289
 - amnesty programs, 290-291
 - excise, 292-293
 - income
 - corporate, 298-299
 - individual, 295-296
 - personal (Federal starting point), 297
 - sales (exemptions), 294
 - severance, 300-303
 - state government revenues, 305
 - gross receipts, 308-309
 - licenses, 310-311
 - sales, 308-309
 - types of taxes, 306-307
- teachers
 - salaries, 405

schools, 404
 Tennessee, 486
 terms
 appellate courts, 133-134
 general trial courts, 133-134
 Governors
 length, 31-32
 number of, 31-32
 Legislators, 70-71
 Lieutenant Governors, 45
 Texas, 487
 total finances (national), 272-273
 transition procedures (Governors), 27-28
 Treasurers
 duties, 60-61
 qualifications, 59
 tuition fees (higher education), 413-414
 turnover in legislature membership, 72

— U —

U.S. Virgin Islands, 493
 unemployment (Federal funds), 319-320
 universities
 faculty salaries, 412
 number of, 410-411
 see also higher education
 Utah, 487

— V —

vacancies (Judges, filling), 140-147

Vermont, 488
 vetoes
 enacting legislation, 101-103
 overrides, 101-103
 Virginia, 488
 voters
 registration, 169-170
 turnout (Presidential elections), 173
 voting
 citizen petitions, 246-247
 initiatives, 240-241
 statistics (Gubernatorial elections), 171-172

— W —

wages, Federal funds (expenditures), 318
 Washington, 489
 welfare
 employment by functions, 367-368
 payrolls, 369-370
 West Virginia, 489
 Wisconsin, 490
 workers' compensation benefits, 428-429
 working arrangements (alternative), 352
 Wyoming, 490

— X-Y-Z —

zip codes (capitals), 461

— NOTES —

— NOTES —

— NOTES —

— NOTES —

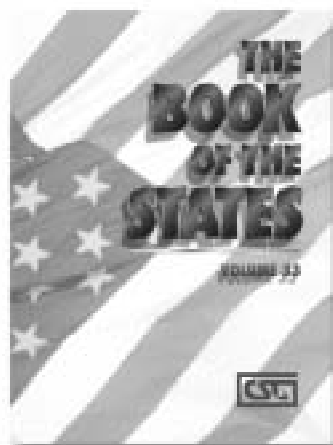
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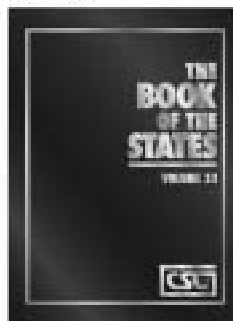
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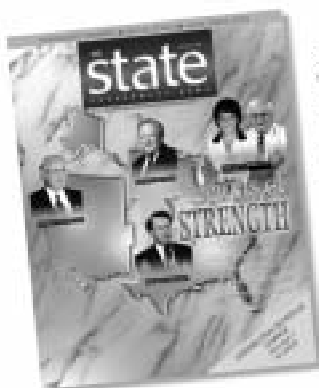
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