

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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Foreword

It is with great pleasure that we present the 2003 edition of *The Book of the States* in time for the 70th anniversary of the founding of The Council of State Governments.

When the first volume of *The Book of the States* was published in 1935, then CSG executive director Henry Toll said, “This book was prepared on the principle that an organization is useful only to those who know how to use it. Many of the groups working for the improvement of state government and for interstate cooperation are unaware of the extent to which parallel groups are engaged in the same field.” Volume 35 was prepared on the same principle but with an additional organizational mission of helping state policy-makers better prepare for the future.

Faced with a lingering recession and budget shortfalls, state policy-makers are in need of timely and accurate information on various aspects of institutional and policy issues. Hopefully, this new edition will continue to serve as a premier reference book for them as well as for researchers across the states.

May 2003

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INTRODUCTION

Emerging Trends and Issues in State Government: 2003 and Beyond

By Keon S. Chi

The year 2003 began with many of the same problems as the preceding year did — problems such as the war on terrorism, the faltering economy, federal deficits and huge budget shortfalls in state governments. The war against Iraq placed an additional burden on U.S. taxpayers, thus affecting Uncle Sam's domestic expenditures.

Although state policy-makers faced many of the same problems as last year, they found themselves in a much different political environment. In many states, the 2002 elections resulted in major changes in the legislatures in terms of partisan politics and turnover rates. Today, for example, state legislative chambers are more competitive than ever before, and more states have divided governments in which governors and legislatures are controlled by different political parties. Almost half the governors' offices are now occupied by newly elected chief executives. Many state courts also have newly elected or appointed judges.

In 2003, as in 2002, state policy-makers are expected to struggle with financial crises on two fronts: the politics of federal aid and individual states' cutback management strategies. One key question here is, what can states expect from the federal government in dealing with escalating Medicaid costs, newly created homeland security programs and the new education reform initiative? As for state initiatives, policy-makers should be asking themselves if traditional cost-saving practices can take care of problems arising from the unprecedented financial difficulties they face. They should also remember that the public is waiting for innovative short- and long-term approaches to more effective and efficient state government.

This 2003 edition of *The Book of the States* is designed to provide state policy-makers and others with information and data that might be useful in tackling some of the problems in state government. We have updated most tables contained in the previous edition and have added new

tables relevant to state policy-making. This edition includes 27 articles by experts in selected areas of state government, politics and policy, including top-rated research scholars. Each article addresses not only recent and current trends, but also emerging trends and issues. Readers should find the premier reference book on state government to be timely, accurate, unbiased and nonpartisan. It was not possible to cover all state policy issues, however, due to space constraints. *The Book of the States* now is published annually, and we intend to include other topics of interest to readers in next year's edition.

State Constitutions

In Chapter 1, Janice May of the University of Texas identifies trends in state constitutional changes in 2002. According to her detailed analysis, "The most important change is the absence of constitutional conventions and new constitutions." As in the recent past, the legislative and the constitutional initiatives were the only methods used by states, and the legislatures accounted for nearly 90 percent of the proposals and adoptions. The number of amendments proposed and adopted by this method in 2002, however, was lower than in 2000-2001. Of particular interest is the small number of changes made by amendment to the three branches of state government. There were no new propositions to adopt legislative term limits in 2002, and May's analysis shows very few changes relevant to the executive branch. The trend appeared to be a move away from amendments to limit state governments' capacity to govern and toward reforms designed to make government more efficient and more representative.

Regarding policy amendments, she says, "The most important trend relates to fiscal policy, which clearly dominates the policy amendments to state constitutions." In recent constitutional changes, May finds a downward trend with re-

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spect to the number of states involved and the number of amendments proposed and adopted. She says this trend will most likely continue as long as people are concerned with terrorism.

Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

State governments are in the middle of the three levels of the U.S. federal system and are affected, directly or indirectly, by different approaches taken by presidents and Congress in various policy areas. Four articles in Chapter 2 deal with changing patterns in federalism and intergovernmental relations.

Deil S. Wright of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, a noted federalism expert, describes recent developments in federal-state-local relations by using three headings: traumas, tensions and trends. According to Wright, "The American federal system has been shaken by the impact of recent traumatic events, especially the threats to homeland security and the states' fiscal crises. These developments have produced deep-seated tensions across a wide range of intergovernmental relationships. Recent trends toward coercive relations may be ameliorated by strategies fostering contingent collaboration."

Wright says that recent trauma began with the events of September 11, which altered and continue to reshape developments in federalism/intergovernmental relations, representing "a severe shock to the national psyche and to the functioning of American federalism." A second source of trauma to state-national relations is fiscal. This fiscal trauma has been caused by the "bubble economy" of the 1990s, followed by the cyclical downturn in the past couple of years. Regarding tension, he says, "The history of federalism in the United States has been one of shifting patterns and of fluctuating balances between two contrasting themes." Wright characterizes trends in intergovernmental relations in terms of "tension/conflict and tolerance/cooperation" and maintains that contingent collaboration promises to be a distinctive feature of federalism/intergovernmental relations trends.

Federalism scholar and former director of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental

Relations John Kincaid says the states' current fiscal crisis is due not only to the country's economic downturn but also to changes in fiscal federalism that have exposed state fiscal systems to the impacts of federal policy-making, economic developments and demographic changes to a greater degree than in the past. He argues that the current crisis is somewhat different from past crises in that state budgets are more deeply affected by federally induced costs during today's era of coercive or regulatory federalism.

Most state officials saw the federal government as being partly, even substantially, responsible for the states' crisis, because of federal mandates placed on states through programs such as Medicaid, homeland security and education reform, namely the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Kincaid says, "The federal government, therefore, has some remedial responsibility for the states' fiscal crisis insofar as it has loaded costs onto states via policy changes and conditions of aid." But he also suggests that states consider reforming their own fiscal households. As for future trends, Kincaid poses challenges for state policy-makers by saying that "the states need to think forward more fundamentally than superficially, as well as more intergovernmentally, in order to pull up from their slippery fiscal slope."

In his article on "Trends in Congressional Preemption," Joseph F. Zimmerman of the State University of New York, who has contributed lead articles on federalism to *The Book of the States* for more than three decades, classifies congressional preemption powers into three types: total, partial and contingent. According to Zimmerman, most congressional preemptions involve commerce, the environment, finance and health. He predicts that technological developments and interest group lobbying will result in the enactment of new preemption statutes, especially in the areas of banking, communications, finance services, insurance and taxation.

Zimmerman says that several congressional statutes enacted in recent years were designed to encourage states to initiate a specific common regulatory action under the threat of preemption. He says, "Multistate and multinational corporations have been pressing Congress to preempt



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state taxing powers by establishing state tax jurisdiction standards, income apportionment rules and tax-base definitions.” His recommendations for state policy-makers who want to keep their regulatory powers include: entering into interstate regulatory compacts, or enacting uniform or parallel regulatory state laws to forestall additional preemption; urging Congress to include a provision in a preemption bill making it effective only if harmonious state laws are not enacted by a specified date; and lobbying for authority permitting states to exercise a degree of regulatory authority in newly preempted fields.

The last article in the federalism chapter, prepared by Gerard T. Keffer of the U.S. Census Bureau, offers details on the makeup and significance of flows of federal funds to state and local areas based on the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*. According to his analysis, the federal government in federal fiscal year 2001 spent over 40 percent more than the combined outlays of all 50 state governments. In fact, this sum approached the \$1.9 trillion spent by all state and local governments.

He says, “The effects on the economy of the large annual outflow of federal funds go well beyond the nearly \$340 billion in grants, primarily to state and local governments.” Federal spending in 2001 included nearly \$250 billion in defense and non-defense procurement contracts and close to \$190 billion in salaries and wages paid to military and civilian employees. But the largest federal expenditure, \$1 trillion, was for direct payments; nearly 60 percent of the entire federal domestic budget was distributed under direct programs such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. He advises that “As the various economic and fiscal agendas and budget priorities are debated and dealt with, the Census Bureau’s CFFR data will continue to be a valuable research and reference resource.”

State Legislative Branch

As noted above, the 2002 state elections resulted in several major changes in the makeup of state government, and legislative election results could have significant ramifications for at least the next couple of years. The four articles

in Chapter 3 focus on related aspects of state legislative politics: the results of the 2002 legislative elections, effects of term limits, party politics and trends in legislative redistricting.

First, in his article on “2002 State Legislative Elections,” Tim Storey of the National Conference of State Legislatures presents the most recent data on state legislatures. In 2002, elections took place for more than 6,214 legislative seats, or more than 85 percent of all seats in the 50 states. The elections resulted in a turnover rate of higher than 26 percent. In terms of party competition, the Republican Party netted more than 175 legislative seats across the country and wound up with more seats than the Democrats. There are now 7,382 state legislative seats in the 50 states. After November’s elections, the total number of Republican legislators was 3,667 while Democrats held 3,642 seats. Independents and other third party members held 21 seats. As the 2003 sessions began, Republicans held 21 state legislatures compared to 16 for the Democrats, while 12 legislatures were split between the two parties. Changes in governorships led to 29 states with divided government, where neither party controls the governor’s office and both houses of the legislature.

According to Storey, 2002 was the first year in which redistricting and term limits converged to affect legislative elections and drive up turnover. Term limits are in effect and forcing retirements in 11 states now and on the books in 16 states. In the 2002 election, term limits ousted a total of 322 incumbent lawmakers.

Since the mid-1990s, legislators and researchers have been asking about the effects of legislative term limits. Although many surveys have been conducted to identify such effects, few comprehensive studies based on empirical data have been conducted. Jennifer Drage Bowser of the National Conference of State Legislatures reports on preliminary findings on the effects of legislative term limits based on her involvement in the Joint Project on Term Limits. The project is sponsored by three national organizations of state officials: the National Conference of State Legislatures, The Council of State Governments, and the State Legislative Leaders



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Foundation. In 2003, the JPTL is continuing a three-year study to identify both the positive and negative effects of term limits on state legislatures.

Saying that “term limits undoubtedly are the most significant change to take place in state legislatures in recent history,” Bowser reports on several key issues. For example, she says that in the 2002 elections, nine of the 10 highest turnover states were term-limits states. Evidence shows that term limits removed many experienced members of the legislature, and “the effects are proving to be profound.” Contrary to what term-limits proponents predicted, there has been a decrease in the number of female legislators. Experienced staff members play an important role in the term-limited legislature, but term-limited legislatures are losing staff members. Term limits are also creating an imbalance between the house or assembly and the senate because many members with legislative knowledge and experience move on to the senate. But term limits have clearly created new opportunities for legislators to serve as leaders. The author cites observers who have reported declines in civility, respect for the legislative process, and willingness to give colleagues advance notice of coming amendments or arguments.

Finally, Bowser reports on some term-limited states’ efforts to alter their term-limits laws. She says that while the vast majority of these bills fail during the legislative session, many have gained significant support, and the debate over amending term limits is likely to continue.

Are political parties performing their traditional roles in state legislatures? What about the future of party politics in a new legislative environment with divided government? In his article, “Trends in State Legislative Parties,” Alan Rosenthal of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University assesses political parties in the state legislatures. He examines three areas: the party-in-the-electorate, the party-as-organization and the party-in-government. He also looks at two general functions of the legislature — representation and governance. According to Rosenthal, “Representation is primarily, but by no means exclusively, an external matter, one that connects the legislative parties to the electorate. Governance

is primarily, but by no means exclusively, an internal matter, one in which the legislative parties fulfill lawmaking functions and institutional obligations.”

Rosenthal says, “Despite a decline, party identification is still extremely important.” He notes that “governing is the goal, but in order to achieve it — and to exercise power and advance policy — the legislative parties have to win control of the senate or the house. Each party, in the processes of lawmaking, wants to position itself advantageously. None of this is new, but because of competition the weight of electoral considerations is greater than before.”

According to Rosenthal’s assessment, state legislatures are more democratic than they used to be, mainly because the legislative parties are “electorally focused” and consequently very sensitive to their various constituencies. But the increased democratization of the system, by emphasizing the political at the expense of other considerations, may have taken a toll on governance, he warns. “With some fine-tuning,” he concludes, “a better balance could be created. But such engineering seldom occurs, and when it does, it frequently has consequences that are both unintended and unwanted.”

Ronald E. Weber of the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee updates his 2002 article on state legislative redistricting by examining the states’ success in redrawing state legislative-district lines based on the 2000 census data. His article, “Trends and Issues in State Legislative Redistricting,” concludes by stating, “Whereas the redistricting round of the 1990s was quite litigious, the 2000 round was less litigious with the states having high levels of success in adopting plans without judicial interference.” He says that the Democrats reversed their approach because of the lessons learned during the 1990s: “This time the lines of the partisan battle were quite clear. Democrats wanted an optimum percentage of minority populations in state legislative districts. Their goal was to not waste too many Democratic votes and to avoid including so few Democratic voters that the districts might not elect Democrats.” Weber notes there will be few gains in racial and ethnic diversity in the



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state legislatures. Finally, commenting on future developments, he says, “On a few occasions, state legislative plans could be successfully attacked, but the overall pattern of activity was for state legislative redistricters to weather the terrain and successfully create plans for the next decade.”

State Executive Branch

What changes can we expect from newly elected governors in 2003? How much money did they spend to get elected? How much power do governors today have compared to those who served before them? These are the key questions addressed in the article in Chapter 4, “Gubernatorial Elections, Campaign Costs and Powers,” by Thad Beyle of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Beyle calls 2002 “a banner year for changes” in the governorships across the states. In 2002, there were 36 gubernatorial elections, and 16 incumbent governors seeking reelection had a 75 percent success rate. He presents historical data on gubernatorial election results. In the 466 gubernatorial elections held between 1970 and 2002, incumbents were eligible to seek another term in 354 of the contests; 274 eligible incumbents sought re-election and 207 of them succeeded. In 2002, Republicans won 22 of the 36 races.

The author also presents new data on the costs of the most recent gubernatorial elections. Costs of gubernatorial election campaigns in 2002 ranged from \$800,000 in Wyoming to \$146.8 million in New York. Table C presents the costs of the most recent gubernatorial elections in the 50 states.

Regarding gubernatorial powers, Beyle finds that, between 1960 and 2003, the overall institutional powers of the nation’s governors increased. The greatest increase among the individual gubernatorial powers was in their veto power. The gubernatorial budgetary power actually declined over the period. There has also been a drop in gubernatorial party control in the state legislatures.

State Judicial Branch

Currently, approximately one third of the states hold partisan or nonpartisan judicial elec-

tions by voters, and such elections have become controversial due to campaign financing. In Chapter 5, Roy A. Schotland of the Georgetown University Law Center discusses the results of the 2002 judicial elections. He also reports on recent court reform activities in the states.

“Judicial elections in 2000 and 2002 were far ‘nastier, noisier and costlier’ than ever,” he says. “Contrary to long-standing tradition and law, judicial elections are becoming more like other elections.” In 2002, judicial elections were not as active and disturbing as in 2000, but the problems were worse, he says. In the 2002 elections, nationally, less was spent on judicial races than in 2000, but there was more TV advertising by interest groups.

Regarding court reform, he says that recent key developments have involved more proactive leadership by the chief justices and other state judicial leaders, in organized collaboration with leaders of the other branches and the public. In 2001, the chief justices from the 17 most populous states with judicial elections held a summit, followed in 2002 by a Symposium on Judicial Campaign Conduct and the First Amendment. The National Center for State Courts, which staffed the chief justices’ meetings, started advisory committees of experts on judicial-election law and conduct, and the American Bar Association continued its major efforts. Some strides have been taken to reform judicial elections and improve access to justice. But the reduced funding to state courts could limit what courts can do now, according to Schotland.

State Lobbying, Campaigns and Elections

Has interest group politics changed over the years in terms of the number, types and tactics of lobbying groups? In Chapter 6, Virginia Gray and David Lowery of the University of North Carolina synthesize their research findings on trends in lobbying in the states based on state lobby registration data for 1980, 1990 and 1997-1999. They find several trends.

The dramatic increase in interest groups in the 1980s moderated during the 1990s. The lobby registration lists grew only 26 percent, compared to 95 percent in the 1980s. Business



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dominance continued: the for-profit share of the interest group universe in 1999 was 77 percent, slightly more than it was in 1980. In addition, the institutionalization of interest organizations increased: from 40 percent in 1980 to 59 percent in 1999.

Interest organizations remain rooted in their states: over half of registered interests are unique to one state. According to the authors, "Lobbying techniques may be diffusing across state lines and multistate firms may be expanding, but an extensive multistate lobbying presence is rare. Most of the registered interest organizations in a state are unique to that state." Their conclusion is, "Interest politics is still local."

Another article on lobbying was coauthored by Ronald J. Hrebenar of the University of Utah and Clive S. Thomas of the University of Alaska at Juneau. In their article, "Trends in Interest Group Politics in the States," the authors report on a number of important trends regarding the changing nature of the lobbying game in the state capitals: greater representation; more sophisticated lobbyists and multifaceted lobbying campaigns. They present a list of the top 40 interest groups, which are dominated by economic interests, including business, labor and professional organizations. The authors say that the top 12 interests in 2002 were essentially those that were listed as most effective in the early 1980s. Regarding future trends of state interest group politics, they suggest that: "[T]here is likely to be an increased pluralism, especially in those states with less developed group systems, such as Wyoming, and also in those transitional states like South Carolina that are moving from being dominated by one or few interests to a more pluralistic group system. In particular," they note, "there will likely be more out-of-state interests represented in state capitals and an increase in intergovernmental lobbying."

Also in Chapter 6, Ron Michaelson of the Illinois State Board of Elections looks at recent trends in campaign financing in the states. Although federal campaign financing regulations remained basically the same from the mid-1970s until the passage of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, state legislatures were quite

active in attempts at innovations to reign in a system that was out of control.

According to Michaelson, public financing of political campaigns remains one of the most popular means at the state level to attempt to control runaway campaign spending; about half of all states currently operate some type of public funding program. Some programs have been adopted through statewide referenda, while others have received the approval of state legislatures.

The Internet, the use of Web sites for campaigning and political fundraising, and the electronic filing of campaign disclosure reports have become areas of emphasis in state legislative bodies. A key question here is how to regulate the Internet without violating First Amendment rights. Placing limitations on the amount and timing of contributions, as well as restricting contributions from certain sources, remain perennial favorites of state lawmakers.

It is clear, Michaelson says, that states have been activists in campaign finance regulation. And while some common approaches and trends can be identified, it is also apparent that the varying political cultures in each state give rise to different solutions. Although Congress passed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act in 2002 — the first major federal campaign finance reform in 30 years — Michaelson predicts that the states will continue to serve as "the forerunners of reform" in campaign financing.

In his article on "2002 Initiatives and Referenda," M. Dane Waters of the Initiative & Referendum Institute reviews the results of voter actions on a variety of policy issues, ranging from drug and election reform to gambling and revenue enhancement. In the 2002 elections, voters cast their ballots on 202 statewide ballot measures in 40 states and approved approximately 62 percent of them. Fifty-three measures were placed on the ballot by voters, and 149 were placed on the ballot by the state legislatures. Of the measures placed on the ballot by the people, 47 percent were approved. He concludes: "Voters once again defied party labeling and voted their conscience when it came to ballot measures. In a time of great uncertainty, voters picked through the list of statewide bal-



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lot measures and systematically made their feelings known, while at the same time not revealing whether their underlying principles lean more liberal or conservative.”

According to Waters, in the 2002 elections there were 30 percent fewer initiatives on the ballot than in 2000, the lowest number since 1986. He says that the 2002 election cycle showed that the use of the initiative process continues to decline. The decrease in the number of initiatives making the ballot can be attributed to five distinct factors: 1) increased regulation of the initiative process has made it more difficult to use; 2) increased judicial action striking down initiatives on technical grounds; 3) many potential users of the process were waiting to see what the new makeup of the state legislatures and Congress would be after redistricting and the midterm elections; 4) some potential initiative supporters chose not to place initiatives on the ballot after September 11, 2001, feeling that this was not the time to challenge the government; and 5) due to the weak economy, potential initiative proponents did not have the funds necessary to use the initiative process.

State Finance

What fiscal conditions are states likely to face in 2003 and 2004? What are states doing to cope with budget shortfalls? Chapter 7 includes two articles on trends in state finance by two research scholars. In his article, “State Fiscal Conditions: 2003 and Beyond,” Donald J. Boyd of the Rockefeller Institute of Government contends that the states are faced with a fiscal crisis because of declining manufacturing, the faltering stock market and the recession worsened by September 11.

The question is, will state finances boom again after the current recession? His prediction is not what state policy-makers would like to hear. “Even after the economy recovers,” Boyd says, “state finances are likely to be tight for the next several years.” Reasons for the gloomy prediction include slower revenue growth than before and spending pressures, especially for Medicaid, elementary and secondary education, and higher education. He mentions two other

trends that will cause states the most difficulty. The income tax is unlikely to repeat its extremely rapid growth of the late 1990s; and the sales tax is under pressure due to slowing growth in the tax base and legal, political and administrative difficulties collecting taxes that are actually owed. “For the next two or three years states will struggle with the aftermath of the current severe budget crisis,” Boyd predicts. “They will push problems from fiscal year 2003 into fiscal year 2004 and beyond, and from fiscal year 2004 into fiscal year 2005 and beyond — effectively converting the crisis into several years of lesser but sustained fiscal difficulty.”

The article, “State Revenue Choices: 2003 and Beyond,” by Katherine Willoughby of Georgia State University, assesses states’ plans to deal with the continuing fiscal crises, reviews state government revenue situations and identifies emerging trends based on the content of governors’ 2003 state of the state addresses. First, she finds that about half of the revenue options noted by governors in their 2002 state of the state addresses sought increases to current revenue sources or creation of new revenues, and 24 states passed tax and fee initiatives for 2003 that raised \$8.3 billion. In 2003, however, state balances plunged by 70 percent from 2000, when these balances reached their greatest heights. State budget shortfalls are expected to reach to \$82 billion by 2004.

Second, in their state of the state addresses, governors blamed their state’s budgetary situation partly on the influences of the national economy and the current federal budget and federal programs, such as education reform, Medicaid, homeland security and the war on terrorism. But governors also mentioned other reasons for budget shortfalls, including political, legal and economic, and management problems. Contributing factors governors cited included partisan politics across branches; state constitutional amendments and codes holding states to certain program requirements; and structurally unsound state tax systems and tax bases eroded by past tax concessions.

Governors presented a wide range of approaches to solve problems. According to

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Willoughby, remedies proposed by the governors included reducing partisanship across branches; reducing earmarked revenues; tax reform; developing multistate compacts or alliances regarding prescription drugs for seniors; providing local control of schools and education services; and initiating tort reform related to medical malpractice and workers' compensation.

State Management and Administration

Recently, results-based decision-making in state government has gained considerable interest as part of government accountability. Yet, the use of outcome information by elected officials and managers in budgeting and improving services still falls short of its potential, according to the article on "Governing for Results in the States" by Harry Hatry and Katharine Mark, both of the Urban Institute, and Judy Zelio of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The authors provide practical suggestions for more effective collection and use of performance information, especially by legislators. They have found that "Few legislatures to date have made major moves toward the use of outcome information in their work. ... Legislators often do not have the staff or data processing resources that the executive branch has. Legislative work is usually spread over many different services and programs. Information they receive from the executive branch often is neither very informative nor very clear."

The authors provide a number of recommendations for the executive and legislative branches of state government under the following headings: strategic planning; performance-based budgeting; agency and employee incentives; and key components for results-based decision-making. These key components include multi-year strategic plans; measurable outcome indicators; customer input; data on each indicator; performance reports, budget reviews, incentives; awards, contracts and grants; adequate training data quality; and readily accessible regular reports on achievement of key outcomes to citizens and citizen groups.

Faced with huge budget shortfalls over the past two years, most states have taken unusual

steps to continue to manage and deliver public services. In their article entitled "Trends in State Government Management: Budget Reduction, Restructuring, Privatization and Performance Budgeting" Keon S. Chi, Kelley A. Arnold and Heather M. Perkins, of the editorial staff of *The Book of the States*, report their findings on management trends based on national surveys of key state agencies and governors' initiatives.

Most state budget directors reported that personnel and state-funded programs were impacted by budget reductions in 2002. In addition, 20 state budget directors reported that capital expenditures and facilities were suffering negative repercussions due to budget cutbacks. A majority of legislative service agency directors reported that some state-funded programs and Medicaid were affected by budget reductions.

Restructuring state agencies has emerged as the most popular approach to the current financial crisis. Most of these restructuring initiatives seem to take the form of agency consolidations and streamlined government services. In recent years, the level of privatization has remained about the same or has slightly increased. As in the past, most state agency directors indicated that the extent of privatized services and programs remains relatively moderate, mostly less than 10 percent. A new trend emerging in state government in recent years is the use of performance measures in budgeting. Finally, the authors raise a number of future challenges state policymakers will face in realizing cost-savings.

Selected State Policies and Programs

Economic Development

One of the six articles in Chapter 9 on state policies and programs is by Jeffrey Finkle of the International Economic Development Council. In his article, "Trends in State Economic Development Strategies," Finkle focuses on three emerging trends in economic development: the role of information technology, the increasing regionalization of economic development, and the new financing tools available to economic developers and how these tools have helped to change the states' development priorities.

He also touches on other emerging trends in the economic development sector. For example,



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states are increasingly moving toward the professionalization of economic developers for improved efficiency and better communication. He predicts, “The next decade will be a time of great change for state economic development agencies, but out of such times frequently comes the greatest progress.”

Energy

The question, “How can states prevent another energy crisis like California experienced in 2000?” is difficult, but not impossible, to answer. What they need is to create new partnerships to engage in regional, national and continental planning. This proposal is described in detail by former Governor Jim Geringer of Wyoming, who served as chairman of the Western Governors’ Association. In his article, “The Future of Energy Policy for the Western States,” Geringer discusses electricity demand in the United States compared with Canada and Mexico. He says that projected increased demand “presents an opportunity for the Western states, in conjunction with our border neighbors, to meet demand with a stable, growing electricity supply.” Commenting on the California crisis in 2000, he says the 18 states of the Western Governors’ Association responded to the electricity crisis with a road map for the future for the West and for North America to address these opportunities. He maintains that the WGA provides the other states with a model in regional and international cooperation.

Geringer also discusses natural gas demand and suggests the use of renewable resources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and hydro. He says what we need is a North-South energy policy or a North American energy policy to connect resources in Alaska, Canada, the Rockies, Mexico and Venezuela with the demand areas. He concludes by saying that “The challenge for the future is to meet the increasing demand for energy in its variety of forms through partnerships within states, among states, within regions and certainly across our North American Continent.”

Education

In his article, “Trends in Teacher Preparation, Recruitment, and Retention,” Michael Allen of the Education Commission of the States reviews

current state activities and offers specific recommendations to further raise the quality of public education. He notes that teaching quality seems likely to remain a top priority in state education policy debates. Allen offers a number of strategies to consider in teacher preparation, recruitment and retention.

For teacher preparation, for example, he argues that aspiring teachers must have the maximum amount of well-structured, hands-on classroom experience if they are to be adequately prepared for the realities of teaching. Adequate subject matter preparation, probably with a major, should be emphasized. Alternative certification systems can be as successful as more traditional programs. In addition, it is desirable to align course and graduation requirements with state K-12 content standards and to prepare teachers to teach specific populations of students.

He provides strategies for future teacher recruitment, including loan forgiveness, regionally competitive compensation and the use of retired teachers who have a personal connection with a school or the neighborhood where the school is located.

Finally, his strategies to consider in teacher retention include ensuring that schools are more conducive to learning and teaching; strong, effective school leadership focused on instruction; effective teacher placement practices; and well-designed and well-funded induction and mentoring programs. In addition, Allen offers other options state policy-makers might want to consider and ideas that are only beginning to appear on the horizon.

Homeland Security

Homeland security is not just a federal issue; it is also an important issue for state policy-makers, involving organizational, financial and management problems in state government. Trina Hembree and Amy Hughes of the National Emergency Management Association review current trends in state emergency management and homeland security programs and raise pertinent issues. In their article, “Strategies for National Emergency Preparedness and Response: Integrating Homeland Security,” the authors argue that states are struggling to maintain basic



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public safety programs while taking on the additional responsibility of homeland security. The federal government has provided little funding to support enhanced preparedness efforts by states, the authors maintain. “It will be important for states to think and plan regionally, utilize mutual aid and leverage limited resources to meet the challenge of making communities safe from terrorism and natural disasters.”

While the federal government works to consolidate its homeland security and emergency management functions, states are taking different approaches to all-hazards emergency preparedness. According to the authors, homeland security presents several unique challenges for state emergency management, such as the need for information-sharing and increased coordination among law enforcement, emergency management, public health and the medical community; preserving evidence and investigating the criminal aspect of terrorism, while simultaneously saving lives and restoring essential services. As states struggle to balance their budgets, emergency management programs have rarely been the recipients of additional resources, despite the increased national focus on public safety and growing public expectations.

Emerging trends to watch in the areas of emergency management and homeland security include the expansion of mutual aid agreements to include all disciplines at the state and local levels; the development of national emergency response standards; establishment of baseline emergency preparedness and response capabilities for states and additional accountability for use of federal funds; an increased role for the National Guard in domestic security; and the widening of organizations and entities included in the emergency responder community.

Medicaid

One of the most controversial joint federal-state programs is Medicaid, which now accounts for 20 percent of state budgets, the second largest spending area after education. What are states doing to control rising Medicaid costs? In her article, “Trends and Issues in Medicaid Cost Control in the States,” Trudi Matthews of The Council of State Governments reviews the

program’s past, summarizes current state activities to control Medicaid costs, and identifies future trends.

In efforts to improve Medicaid, state leaders have asked the federal government to give states either greater funding or more flexibility or both. Many state leaders also support a Medicare prescription drug benefit, both for the relief it would provide to seniors as well as beleaguered state budgets. Other proposals have called on the federal government to assume control for financing care for the dual eligible population. In early 2003, the Bush administration asked Congress to approve its plan to give states additional funding for Medicaid.

The pressure to find innovative solutions to runaway cost growth is reshaping the face of Medicaid at the state level, pushing states to rethink benefit design and Medicaid’s coordination with other payers and providers. These changes will certainly stay with Medicaid well beyond this economic downturn and provide a picture of what the program may look like many years from now. Commenting on the future, Mathews says, “Medicaid is in for another bumpy ride.”

Parole and Probation

Parole and probation are now administered in close cooperation with other criminal justice systems. In his article, “Historical Lessons and Emerging Trends in Parole and Probation,” Mario Paparozzi of The College of New Jersey traces past and current trends in parole and probation, framing historical lessons in the context of implications for future trends in the 50 states.

The article discusses parole and probation’s public value in terms of public safety and justice, along with the cost-benefit implications of past, current and future trends. According to the author, parole and probation have seen the beginning of partnerships with police agencies, faith-based organizations, civic associations and social service providers. The demand for demonstrations of government program effectiveness in a time of fiscal austerity has forced parole and probation agencies to consider two profound changes as the profession moves into the new millennium: grounding “best practices” in evi-



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dence-based results whenever possible; and producing user-friendly data for legislators that emphasize effectiveness over activity.

After reviewing lessons learned since the 1960s, Paparozzi predicts that the role of parole and probation officers will expand. He says, "As parole and probation move into 2003 and beyond, the call will be for a more expansive conceptualization of their duties and responsibilities. This expanded professional role, begun in the last four years, requires a redefinition of parole and probation officer workload." He suggests state and local legislators should expect increasing calls for resources from reinvented parole and probation services. He concludes, "A reinvestment in these two valuable criminal justice system components will undoubtedly provide a rational framework for reducing costs in allocations for jails and prisons."

Volunteerism

What role do states play in a federally initiated volunteerism program? In their article, "Federal Volunteerism Policy and the States: An Analysis of Citizen Corps," Jeffrey L. Brudney and Beth Gazley of the University of Georgia report findings of their survey of state emergency management officials on the USA Freedom Corps created in 2002 by the Bush administration to increase volunteerism.

Under President George W. Bush's initiative, the Citizen Corps has the central responsibility for mobilizing local volunteers in emergency preparedness and response. The authors' interviews of state officials charged with implementing Citizen Corps suggest a framework for understanding the success of federal volunteerism initiatives devolved to the state and local levels. In their article, Brudney and Gazley offer suggestions to make the volunteerism initiative a success by paying special attention to the clarity of goals underlying the program; the length, adequacy and flexibility of the funding commitment; promotional activities on behalf of the program; capacity, or attention to volunteer management, recruitment and retention; and the strength of the implementation network.

Welfare Reform

Should states anticipate a radical welfare reform in 2003? Specifically, what particular is-

ssues should state and federal policy-makers deal with when changing the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families block grant? The last article in Chapter 9 is entitled "Welfare Reform: The Next Generation," authored by Barry L. Van Lare of The Finance Project and the Welfare Information Network.

Van Lare touches on congressional failure to act on the reauthorization of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families block grant in 2002 and raises issues of concern to federal and state policy-makers. He points out key issues such as the end of rapid caseload reductions, massive state and local budget problems, and the constraints of a closed-ended block grant, all of which will pose serious constraints on state flexibility and on states' ability to continue new programs developed under the block grant.

At the same time, however, a larger portion of child-only cases, increased sanction rates, a residual population of longer-term cases and the needs of the working poor will require new programs and more effective services. He suggests that although it will be difficult, states have little option but to begin to address these problems without waiting for federal action.

States have a major interest in the final version of the TANF reauthorization. Some of the critical issues in the reauthorization debate are work requirements for welfare recipients, encouraging marriage and the formation of two-parent families, funding the TANF block grant at its original level, and flexibility and waivers. Van Lare believes that even if Congress places some additional limits on the use of TANF block grants, the states will still have considerable flexibility in designing and implementing their own programs. Some of the challenges and opportunities include support for the working poor, the impact of a capped block grant, expanded work requirements for recipients, and implementing the TANF block grant with a work-first program, in which recipients are required to seek and accept employment immediately.

Conclusion

From the articles highlighted above, we can identify several challenges state policy-makers face in 2003 and beyond. As reflected in the



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2002 election results, for example, voters in many states have chosen new leaders as their governors and legislators, who subsequently have initiated numerous new initiatives in a wide range of public policy and program areas.

Yet, state policy-makers are likely to look for more long-term solutions to lingering financial crises, such as comprehensive tax reform and state government reorganization. Cost control, efficiency, productivity and performance budgeting will continue to be among priority items.

A clear message is that a substantial increase in federal aid to state and local governments is a determining factor in states' recovery from the lingering recession, especially in implementing programs such as Medicaid, homeland security and education reform. Therefore, national orga-

nizations of state leaders and managers are expected to play an even larger role to put pressures on Congress and federal agencies while protecting the states' rightful place in the American federal system.

At the same time, however, state policy-makers will have to develop their own policy and program innovations and share experiments with those in other states. Thus, the term innovation is likely to reemerge as a key to more effective government across the states.

About the Author

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Chapter One



STATE CONSTITUTIONS

“The most important trend relates to fiscal policy,
which clearly dominates the policy amendments to state constitutions.”

— Janice C. May





Trends in State Constitutional Amendment and Revision

By Janice C. May

*Many of the state constitutional developments described in recent editions of *The Book of the States* have continued into the 21st century. Probably the most important of these is the absence of constitutional conventions and new constitutions. Instead, constitutional change is dominated by amendments and is piecemeal rather than comprehensive. Concerns about terrorism and the threat of war will most likely make it difficult to reverse this trend. Also important is the trend away from adoption of amendments designed to limit state governments' capacity to govern and toward reforms that are arguably designed to make government more representative and efficient.*

State constitutions are essential to the organization and operation of state governments in the United States. As the highest state-made law, they provide the framework for state government, but they also include numerous policy provisions. This makes them instruments of government, not solely its framework. Whether state governments govern well depends in no small measure on the status of their constitutions.

A defining characteristic of state constitutions is the frequency with which they are changed by the formal processes of amendment and revision. The subject of this essay is recent constitutional changes by amendment and revision. It relies on data collected from official sources in each of the 50 states. State constitutions also change by judicial interpretation, but state constitutional jurisprudence is quite voluminous and cannot be addressed in this essay, except incidentally.

Many of the state constitutional developments described in recent editions of *The Book of the States* have continued into the 21st century. Probably the most important of these is the absence of constitutional conventions and new constitutions. Instead, constitutional change is dominated by amendments and is piecemeal rather than comprehensive. Concerns about terrorism and the threat of war will most likely make it difficult to reverse this trend. Also important is the trend away from adoption of amendments designed to limit state governments' capacity to govern and toward reforms that are arguably designed to make government more representative and efficient, such as establishing an urban county, establishing an independent citizens' apportionment commission, or instituting the joint ticket for electing the governor and lieutenant governor.

General Overview: Use of Authorized Methods

As reported in the last volume of *The Book of the States*, the number of state constitutional changes by

amendment and revision has been declining in recent years. As Table A shows, the downward trend was again apparent in 2002 with respect to the number of states involved and the number of amendments proposed and adopted. Also, the only methods used to amend state constitutions in 2000-2002 were the legislative and constitutional initiatives. From 1996 to 2002, no constitutional conventions were convened and only one constitutional commission proposed amendments.

Constitutional Conventions

The constitutional convention is the traditional and oldest method used to propose a new constitution or substantially revise an existing one. Subject to variations by state, the convention is a uniquely democratic method that allows elected delegates to focus on the entire constitution in a deliberative setting with proposals referred to the voters for approval or rejection. The last convention was held in Rhode Island in 1986.

In 2000-2001, it appeared that Alabama might hold the first convention of the 21st century. Gov. Don Siegelman and an active citizens' group, the Alabama Citizens for Constitutional Reform, supported a convention. But in November 2002, Bob Riley defeated Gov. Siegelman in a close election. Although Gov. Riley is in favor of constitutional revision, he opposes a convention. In 2003, he appointed a commission to advise him on reforms. One victory for the reformers was the voters' overwhelming approval in 2002 of a constitutional amendment providing that no new constitution could be adopted without the approval of a majority of voters voting on the issue. This put to rest any uncertainties about the role of the voters should revision proceed.

Lack of support for a convention was also emphatically demonstrated in 2002 by the defeat of mandatory referendums on calling a convention in three other states: Alaska, New Hampshire and Missouri. (Public indifference about conventions was well-

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Table A
State Constitutional Changes by Method of Initiation:
1996-97, 1998-99, 2000-01, and 2002

Method of initiation	Number of states involved				Total proposals				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002
All methods	175	119	40	35	233	296	212	175	178	229 (b)	154	118	76.3 (a)	77.2 (a)(b)	72.0 (a)	67.4
Legislative proposal	42	46	38	33	193	266	180	154	159	210 (b)	141	109	82.4 (a)	78.8 (a)(b)	91.0 (a)	70.7
Constitutional initiative	12	12	10	11	40	21	32	21	19	11	13	9	47.5	52.4	40	42.8
Constitutional convention	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	0
Constitutional commission	...	1	...	0	...	9	...	0	...	8	0	...	...	88.9	...	0

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

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

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

illustrated in Alaska, where the League of Women Voters had to cancel an event for lack of interest.)

Voters in Rhode Island will have an opportunity to vote on a convention call in 2004, as required by their constitution. As reported in *The Book of the States 2002*, the state's voters in 2002 approved a nonbinding referendum calling for a constitutional convention limited to one subject: separation of powers. The convention was to make explicit that the three branches of state government are separate and co-equal. In 2002, the voters approved another nonbinding proposal on the same subject. It would amend the legislative article of the state constitution (Art. 6, Sec. 10) to repeal one provision and to add another to expressly provide for separation of powers. The political pressure behind these ballot measures by the governor, Common Cause and others may result in a convention, but a constitutional amendment may be preferred, if any action is taken.

The failure to call a convention to change state constitutions was not unusual during the 20th century.¹ Only 62 conventions were held, compared to 144 in the 19th century. Of the 20th century conventions, the most occurred in a short period of 10 or 12 years during the 1960s and 1970s as part of the "quiet revolution," which marked the adoption of many state governmental reforms and the reinvigoration of the states.

The environment for conventions in the 21st century may be even less encouraging than in the previous century. Terrorism and war or the threat of war divert attention away from writing new constitutions. (However, during World War II, a convention met in Missouri and its proposed constitution was adopted.) Of great importance currently is the fact that the nation is evenly divided on issues and political parties.

The 2000 presidential election was the closest in years and political divisions were also apparent in the 2002 midterm elections. Consensus is important, if not essential, for making comprehensive constitutional changes. In the past, bipartisan support for conventions and new constitutions was regarded as an essential ingredient for success.

Constitutional Commissions

Table A includes only Florida commissions because they are the only ones empowered to propose amendments directly to the voters. The Florida Constitution requires their periodic establishment. Commissions have generally played important roles in state constitutional change as advisory bodies to conventions, legislatures and governors.

Like constitutional conventions, the number of commissions has also been declining in recent years — partly because there have been few conventions to assist. In 2000-2002, the only official commission in operation was the Utah Constitutional Revision Commission, which is also the only permanent commission (see Table 1.5 for more information). The commission's major accomplishment in 2002 was voter approval of its revision of the revenue and taxation article after a four-year study.

Another commission was active in 2002, but it was not an official agency and is not included in Table 1.5. Styled the Alabama Citizens' Commission on Constitutional Reform, it was a creature of the Alabama Citizens for Constitutional Reform, the advocacy group mentioned above. In January 2003, it presented its final report, in which it recommended a new constitution and specific constitutional reforms on subjects such as local home rule, tax reform and the item veto. In 2003, Gov. Riley appointed a new



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commission. The 34-member blue ribbon group includes many members of the citizens' commission, among them co-chair Jim Bennett, former secretary of state, who headed the previous commission. Given a limited mandate, the commission reported its recommendations to Riley in March.

Legislative Proposal

Currently and historically, proposal by the legislature is the principal method for initiating amendments. All states allow the legislature to propose amendments. In every state but Delaware, the proposals are referred to the voters. In 2002, state legislatures accounted for 88 percent of the proposed amendments and 91.5 percent of those adopted. In the absence of conventions and comprehensive revision, the legislatures have taken on the task of editorial revision, although on a limited scale, to give order or coherence to the frequently amended charters. It is a rare biennium without one or more editorial revisions on the ballot.

In 2002, Colorado voters approved a "clean up" of several sections in various articles. Legislatures also propose substantive revisions of single articles. In Arkansas the voters in 2002 rejected revision of the executive article, although they had approved revision of the judicial article two years before. Also, the corporation article of the Kentucky Constitution was revised to allow the Legislature to regulate corporations by repealing 11 sections in the article.

Some state legislatures may propose comprehensive revision or a new constitution, but none has done so since 1982, when the Georgia Legislature referred a new constitution to the voters. In the 1999 and 2001 regular sessions of the Texas Legislature, a new Texas Constitution was introduced and considered in committee, but no floor action was taken. Legislatures may also place convention calls on the ballot, except for Florida, where the initiative is the only method authorized for this purpose.

Constitutional Initiatives

In 11 of the 18 states with the constitutional initiative, this method was used to place measures on the ballot in 2002. The number of amendments proposed and adopted by constitutional initiative in 2002 was lower than in 2000-2001 and was considerably lower than during the 1990s, when records were broken for both proposals and adoptions.

Although use of the constitutional initiative has been subject to considerable criticism for drafting problems, commercialization of petition-gathering, "up or down" voting on the issues and other matters, it is very unlikely that its use will drop to the low levels of the 1940s through the 1970s. Public dis-

trust of government has often been cited as a reason for the rise of the initiative in recent years. But even if trust is restored, the initiative remains popular as a way of introducing measures unlikely to be considered by the legislature. Whether or not additional states will adopt the constitutional initiative in the future cannot be determined. The last state to add the device was Mississippi in 1992.

Substantive Changes

The most important trend concerning substantive changes of state constitutions is the failure to propose or adopt new constitutions in recent years. The last new constitutions were approved in the 1980s — Georgia in 1982 and Rhode Island in 1986. (The latter was the result of editorial revision and amendments by a convention.) More recently, Florida voters ratified an extensive revision of their constitution in 1998, as proposed by the Florida Constitution Revision Commission.

Of interest in 2003 is whether the September 11, 2001 attack in New York and homeland security measures have had an impact on state constitutions' content. To date, no direct response has occurred, as it did in the 1960s during the height of the Cold War. At that time, constitutions across the nation were amended to comply with guidelines set by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure the continuity of government in the event of an enemy attack. Amendments provided for replacement of legislators and other public officials if they became "unavailable." Nonetheless, state constitutional provisions concerned with fiscal matters and intergovernmental cooperation will have a bearing on how state government in general can react.

Current and emerging trends concerning substantive changes may be obscured by the specificity and sheer number of amendments to state constitutions. To better determine the trends, the amendments will be placed in two categories: those dealing with the framework of government and those dealing with policy. As a rough guide to this classification, the articles listed in Table B will be used. Framework articles are those dealing with: bills of rights, suffrage and elections, the three branches of government, local government and amending. Policy articles are those dealing with: finance and taxation, state and local debt, functions, and miscellaneous issues. General revision and local amendments will be excluded, because they frequently include both framework and policy. Such a mix is less likely in the other articles, although it does occur, particularly in the legislative article.

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Table B
Substantive Changes in State Constitutions: Proposed and Adopted
1996-97, 1998-99, 2000-01, and 2002

Subject matter	Total proposed				Total adopted				Percentage adopted			
	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002
Proposals of statewide applicability	194 (a)	250 (a)	162 (a)	137	146 (b)	188 (b)	114 (b)	85	75.2 (a)	74.8 (a)	70.3 (a)(e)	62.0
Bill of Rights	22	34	4	8	17	31	1	5	77.2	91.1	25.0	62.5
Suffrage & elections	13	7	6	6	12	7	4	3	92.3	100	66.6	50.0
Legislative branch	27	40	37	16	12	29	27	10	44.4	72.5	72.9	62.5
Executive branch	15	17	9	8	10	10	7	4	66.6	58.8	77.7	53.3
Judicial branch	15 (a)	19	7 (a)	15	17	16	8	8	93.3	84.2	100.0	60.0
Local government	7	15	9	5	5	10	6	5	71.4	66.6	66.6	100.0
Finance & taxation	41	61	38	48	31	46	25	27	75.6	75.4	65.5	56.2
State & local debt	9	6	5	6	8	4	5	3	88.8	66.6	100.0	50.0
State functions	21	24	24	11	17	14	17	8	80.9	58.3	70.8	72.7
Amendment & revision	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	75	100	0	100.0
General revision proposals	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	100	0	0.0
Miscellaneous proposals	20	23 (c)	20 (c)	10 (c)	14	17 (c)	14	9 (c)	70	77.2	70.0	90.0
Local amendments	39	46	50	38	32	41 (d)	40	33	82	91.1 (d)	80.0	86.8

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.

Key:

- (a) — Excludes Delaware where proposals are not submitted to voters.
- (b) — Includes Delaware.
- (c) — Includes amendments that contain substantial editorial revision.
- (d) — Excludes one Alabama amendment in a legal dispute at the time.
- (e) — Excludes one Oregon amendment not canvassed by court order.

Applying this classification to the amendments proposed and adopted in 2002 shows that there were more policy amendments proposed than framework amendments (76 compared to 61) and more policy amendments adopted (47 compared to 38). The approval rate of amendments was about the same for both (61 percent for policy and 62 percent for framework.) This ratio of more policy than framework amendments was also true in 2000-2001, when policy amendments accounted for 87 proposals and 61 adoptions, compared to 75 framework proposals and 47 adoptions. The approval rate for policy amendments (70 percent) was higher than for framework amendments (62 percent). The large number of policy amendments in recent years is significant. They contribute to the frequency of constitutional change and are reflective of the "governing" character of state constitutions. They can determine directly and indirectly what government does for the citizenry.

Framework of Government

Significant amendments relevant to the framework of government were proposed and adopted in 2000-2001. As reported in *The Book of the States 2002*, successful amendments included annual legislative sessions (Kentucky), the joint ticket for electing the governor and lieutenant governor (Nebraska), an

independent reapportionment commission (Arizona), nonpartisan election of judges (Arkansas) and an urban county (New Mexico). Fewer reforms were on the ballot in 2002, but like in 2000-2001, no amendments were adopted that limit state governments' capacity to govern. Some changes in individual rights in 2002 represent trends for the future.

Changes proposed and adopted to the state bills of rights in 2002 were different from the past biennium. In 2000-2001, very few rights-related measures were on the ballot, and none related to criminal justice in the bills of rights. However, the well-established trend toward reducing the rights of persons in the criminal justice system accused or convicted of a crime resumed in 2002. Denial of bail for sexual offenses was approved in Arizona, while South Dakota voters rejected a rare attempt to increase defendants' rights. The measure would have allowed defendants during trial to question the merits of the law under which they were being tried, including sentencing.

Florida voters approved a death penalty amendment. The amendment is significant not only because it adds a death penalty to the constitution for the first time, but because it might represent a trend toward retreating from protecting state constitutional rights that exceed the protection of those under the U.S.



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Constitution. The voters in effect replaced their own constitutional right that provided more protection against cruel or unusual punishment with the more limited right in the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.² Concern for homeland security may also lead to reduction in the protection of individual rights under state constitutions.

Other amendments related to individual rights are also significant for the future. Voters rejected a Nevada amendment to legalize marijuana and an Ohio amendment allowing treatment instead of incarceration for certain drug-law offenders. Two propositions extending constitutional protection to public employees' right to bargain collectively were defeated, one in Michigan and one in Missouri. Nevada voters gave final approval to a proposition defining marriage as a union between a man and a woman (constitutional initiatives require positive votes in two elections in that state). To date, only three other states have adopted similar amendments. It is probable that more states will adopt the amendment in the future.

An expansion of suffrage rights in California may very well set a trend. Voters approved the right to have one's vote counted, obviously a fallout from the 2000 presidential election. But a voter-friendly amendment in Colorado to permit voting and registration the same day failed. However, Colorado voters did approve a campaign finance reform measure. No states added the initiative and referendum device and only a few amendments proposed changes in the process. In Montana, the petition process will be somewhat more difficult, because the number of petitions must come from a larger geographical area (one-half of the counties). And in Oregon, the voters approved a measure that prohibits paying persons by the number of petitions gathered. Georgia voters approved an amendment to disqualify from election to public office persons in default on their taxes, which may be regarded as a reduction of rights.

Relatively few changes were made by amendment to the three branches of government in 2002. In one respect this may be significant. The year 2002 may mark the end of new proposals to adopt legislative term limits. Aside from minor changes to constitutions in two states that already have these limits, the only other measure would have allowed an exception to them. Although it failed, a California proposition would have allowed district voters to extend the term of their own legislators by four years. Wyoming voters approved the expansion of legislative powers by allowing the Legislature to call itself into special session. One of the two amendments on the subject

was for the purpose of resolving problems with the selection of presidential electors. In Louisiana, the electorate approved switching general legislative sessions from odd to even-numbered years and switching the fiscal sessions from even to odd years. Oregon voters rejected a proposal to lower the age qualification for state legislators from 21 to 18.

Very little changed with respect to the executive branch. According to ballot directions, the Wyoming proposals on special sessions noted above were not designed to reduce gubernatorial powers over special sessions. A successful Montana amendment requires the governor to give advance notice of special sessions.

Of the 15 proposals to amend the judicial article, the most important was a New Hampshire proposition intended to resolve a separation-of-powers dispute between the Supreme Court and the Legislature over authority to make rules regarding judicial administration, including the "practice, procedure and rules of evidence" in all state courts. It did not receive a two-thirds vote of the electorate required for adoption. Two Oregon proposals, both of which were rejected, would have affected the election of judges. One would have required election of justices of the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals by district rather than election at large, and the other would have changed the ballot to add "none of the above" to voter options.

With respect to local government, no reforms on the order of New Mexico's 2000-2001 urban county amendment were on the ballot in 2002. A measure approved in North Dakota will facilitate intergovernmental cooperation by allowing certain county officers, except the sheriff, to serve in counties not of their residence if the other counties approve. Missouri voters approved an amendment to allow St. Louis residents to amend or revise their charter to reorganize county functions and offices. But Florida voters turned down an amendment authorizing Miami-Dade County to revise its home rule charter.

As usual, few amendments were proposed to change the amending article. The Alabama proposal on a new constitution has been mentioned. Florida voters approved a requirement to add an economic-impact statement prepared by the Legislature to constitutional initiative measures. A rejected Wyoming amendment to the executive article would have denied the governor a veto over proposed constitutional amendments.

Policy Amendments

Constitutionally speaking, policy amendments are not necessary. State legislatures have plenary powers restricted only by the U.S. Constitution, valid federal

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laws and treaties and the state constitution. Nonetheless, policy amendments are numerous and reduce legislative discretion and authority over many subjects. They are often indistinguishable from statutes, raising questions about any inherent differences between the content of state constitutions and statutes.

The most important trend relates to fiscal policy, which clearly dominates the policy amendments to state constitutions. Invariably, the article on finance and taxation is the one most frequently amended; these amendments can significantly impact the way states govern. Adopted in 1978, California's Proposition 13, which slashed property taxes by almost 60 percent, is the best known amendment of this magnitude. In the 1990s, several states, including Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Nevada and South Dakota, moved toward supermajority legislative requirements to increase revenues or taxes. In addition, all these states but Arizona included popular vote requirements. No similar propositions were adopted from 2000 to 2002.

States have also approved other constitutional restrictions on the power to spend and borrow. Although not necessarily of recent vintage, state constitutional budget-balancing provisions are common. (Thirty-four state constitutions require the legislature to pass a balanced budget.) These provisions are highly relevant during the current fiscal crisis facing the states, the worst in 50 years. States have contemplated cutting or have already cut services and have taken other actions to meet the constitutional requirements. Although there are ways of getting around the constitution, the problems the states face are too large to be ignored. Reduced expenditures, employee layoffs and the like would seem to work at cross-purposes with the national government's efforts to stimulate the economy.

In addition to major fiscal reforms, state constitutional amendments typically regulate in some detail local property taxes, a case of constitutional micro-management. Almost all of these are designed to reduce taxes. Only a few amendments deal with other taxes, primarily the sales and the income tax. In 2002, a successful Louisiana amendment combined the termination of the sales tax on certain items with a limit on income taxes. In Arkansas, voters deviated from the pattern of approving tax reductions and rejected a proposal to end the sales tax on food and medicine.

Amendments on funds and bonds are typically fairly numerous. A common response in 2002 to investment strategies was to reject investment in stocks, as might be expected in light of recent corporate scandals and lower stock prices.

All state constitutions incorporate provisions on education. This is not surprising, since public education is a major state and local responsibility in the federal system. State judicial decisions have also been important in the interpretation of constitutional provisions on education. New policy directions on education by constitutional amendments are not uncommon. In 2000-2001, two voucher propositions were on the ballot, but both failed. There was none in 2002, but the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that vouchers are not unconstitutional may encourage more amendments in the future.³ Florida voters adopted two amendments related to education. One requires a pre-kindergarten program by 2005 for four-year-olds. The second will reduce class size by 2010, with the state absorbing the costs. Colorado voters turned down English immersion as an answer to the problems of bilingual education. Nebraska voters rejected an amendment to change the wording on English as the official language in public schools.

The year 2002 saw a new subject for constitutional protection: animal rights. Florida voters approved a measure to protect pregnant pigs from unnecessary confinement. And in Georgia, the Legislature was authorized to establish a program of dog and cat sterilization funded by special license plates.

In other miscellaneous areas, a Florida measure to prohibit smoking in certain enclosed workspaces passed. Also unusual was an amendment in New Mexico, which was rejected, establishing a holiday in memory of Cesar Chavez. Voters in North Dakota and Tennessee approved lotteries. The North Dakota measure authorized the Legislature to decide whether to participate in a multistate lottery, while Tennessee voters approved the repeal of a prohibition against lotteries.

In the future, state constitutions will continue to include the types of policy measures mentioned here, however minor, local or statutory they may be.

Notes

¹ See G. Alan Tarr, *Understanding State Constitutions* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1998), 94-95, 136-137.

² See *Armstrong v. Harris*, 773 S.2d 7 (Fla. 2000) for an explanation.

³ *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris*, 122 S.Ct 2460 (2002).

Research note: The Center for State Constitutional Studies has made available papers prepared by national experts on important areas of state constitutional reform as part of its project "State Constitutions for the 21st Century." The topics include constitutional change processes, the state judicial branch, the executive branch and rights. They may be viewed on the center's Web site (<http://www.camlaw>).



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rutgers.edu/statecon/) and will be published by the State University of New York Press. The center does not plan to publish a Model State Constitution as indicated in *The Book of the States 2002*, but like the National Municipal League, it is relying on experts to contribute to the reform of state constitutions by providing research and recommendations as guidance to those interested.

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About the Author

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Table 1.1
GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
(As of January 1, 2003)

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	340, 136 (a)(b)	1,024	743 (c)
Alaska	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	15,988 (b)	40	28
Arizona	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	28,876	240	133
Arkansas	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	59,500 (b)	186	89 (d)
California	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	54,645	846	507
Colorado	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	56,944 (b)	297	143
Connecticut	4	1818 (f), 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	17,206 (b)	30	29
Delaware	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	19,000	(e)	136
Florida	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	52,421 (b)	127	96
Georgia	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	37,849 (b)	81 (g)	61 (g)
Hawaii	1 (h)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	20,774 (b)	119	100
Idaho	1	1889	July 3, 1890	24,232 (b)	204	117
Illinois	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	13,700	17	11
Indiana	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	10,315 (b)	75	43
Iowa	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	12,616 (b)	57	52 (i)
Kansas	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	12,246 (b)	122	92 (i)
Kentucky	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	23,911 (b)	74	40
Louisiana	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	54,112 (b)	169	113
Maine	1	1819	March 15, 1820	13,500	201	169 (j)
Maryland	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	46,600 (b)	254	218 (k)
Massachusetts	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	36,700 (l)	148	120
Michigan	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	34,659 (b)	61	23
Minnesota	1	1857	May 11, 1858	11,547 (b)	213	118
Mississippi	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	24,323 (b)	156	121
Missouri	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	42,600 (b)	162	103
Montana	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	13,145 (b)	49	27
Nebraska	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	20,048	330 (m)	219 (m)
Nevada	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	31,377 (b)	216	131
New Hampshire	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	9,200	284 (n)	143
New Jersey	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	22,956 (b)	67	54
New Mexico	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	27,200	275	146
New York	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	51,700	288	215
North Carolina	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	11,000	39	31
North Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,698 (b)	257	144 (o)
Ohio	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	36,900	265	160
Oklahoma	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	74,075 (b)	329 (p)	165 (p)
Oregon	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	63,372 (b)	468 (q)	234 (q)
Pennsylvania	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (r)	1968 (r)	27,503 (b)	34 (r)	28 (r)
Rhode Island	3	1842 (f), 1986 (s)	May 2, 1843	10,908 (b)	105 (s)	59 (s)
South Carolina	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	22,300	670 (t)	484 (t)
South Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	27,703 (b)	217	112
Tennessee	3	1796, 1835, 1870	Feb. 23, 1870	13,300	59	36
Texas	5 (u)	1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876	Feb. 15, 1876	90,000	583 (v)	410
Utah	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	11,000	154	103
Vermont	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	10,286 (b)	211	53
Virginia	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	21,319 (b)	46	38
Washington	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	33,564 (b)	167	95
West Virginia	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	26,000	119	70
Wisconsin	1	1848	May 29, 1848	14,392 (b)	181	133 (i)
Wyoming	1	1889	July 10, 1890	31,800	116	91
American Samoa	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	14	7
No. Mariana Islands	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	11,000	55	51 (w)(x)
Puerto Rico	1	1952	July 25, 1952	9,281	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS — Continued

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, The University of Texas at Austin, March 2002. *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) The total number of amendments adopted, 743, includes one usually overlooked.

(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 and 2000 Nebraska ballots allowed the voters to vote separately on "parts" of propositions. In 1998, 10 of 18 separate propositions were adopted; in 2000, 6 of 9.

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

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

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

(q) One Oregon amendment on the 2000 ballot was not counted as approved because canvassing was enjoined by the courts.

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

(s) Following approval of 8 amendments and a "rewrite" of the Rhode Island Constitution in 1986, the Constitution has been called the 1986 Constitution. Amendments since 1986 total 7 proposals and 7 adopted. Otherwise the total is 105 proposals and 59 adopted.

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

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

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

(w) 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.

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

CONSTITUTIONS

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.



CONSTITUTIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE — Continued

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.

Key:

(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 subdivisions is required.

(i) Two-thirds of both houses.

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Amendments concerning certain elective franchise and education matters require three-fourths vote of members elected and approval by three-fourths of electors voting in state and two-thirds of those voting in each county.

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

(p) Emergency amendments may be passed by two-thirds vote of each house, followed by ratification by majority vote of electors in election held at least one month after legislative approval. 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.

CONSTITUTIONS

Table 1.3
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE
Constitutional Provisions

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of signatures required on initiative petition</i>	<i>Distribution of signatures</i>	<i>Referendum vote</i>
Arizona	15% of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Arkansas	10% of voters for governor at last election.	Must include 5% of voters for governor in each of 15 counties.	Majority vote on amendment.
California	8% of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Colorado	5% of total legal votes for all candidates for secretary of state at last general election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Florida	8% of total votes cast in the state in the last election for presidential electors.	8% of total votes cast in each of 1/2 of the congressional districts.	Majority vote on amendment except amendment for "new state tax or fee" not in effect Nov. 7, 1994 requires 2/3 of voters voting in election.
Illinois (a)	8% of total votes cast for candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment.
Massachusetts (b)	3% of total votes cast for governor at preceding biennial state election (not less than 25,000 qualified voters).	No more than 1/4 from any one county.	Majority vote on amendment which must be 30% of total ballots cast at election.
Michigan	10% of total voters for all candidates at last gubernatorial election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Mississippi	12% of total votes for all candidates for governor in last election.	No more than 20% from any one congressional district.	Majority vote on amendment and not less than 40% of total vote cast at election.
Missouri	8% of legal voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	The 8% must be in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
Montana	10% of qualified electors, the number of qualified voters to be determined by number of votes cast for governor in preceding election in each county and in the state.	The 10% to include at least 10% of qualified voters in one-half of the counties.	Majority vote on amendment.
Nebraska	10% of total votes for governor at last election.	The 10% must include 5% in each of 2/5 of the counties.	Majority vote on amendment which must be at least 35% of total vote at the election.
Nevada	10% of voters who voted in entire state in last general election.	10% of total voters who voted in each of 75% of the counties.	Majority vote on amendment in two consecutive general elections.
North Dakota	4% of population of the state.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Ohio	10% of total number of electors who voted for governor in last election.	At least 5% of qualified electors in each of 1/2 of counties in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
Oklahoma	15% of legal voters for state office receiving highest number of voters at last general state election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Oregon	8% of total votes for all candidates for governor at last election at which governor was elected for four-year term.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment 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: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.

Key:

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

(b) Before being submitted to the electorate for ratification, initiative measures must be approved at two sessions of a successively elected legislature by not less than one-fourth of all members elected, sitting in joint session.

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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	3/5 voting on proposal
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	2/3 voting on proposal
New Jersey	No	No			
New Mexico	Yes	2/3	MP	No	Not specified
New York	Yes	Majority	MP	20 years; 1957	MP
North Carolina	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP
North Dakota	No	No			
Ohio	Yes	2/3	MP	20 years; 1932	MP
Oklahoma	Yes	Majority	(e)	20 years	MP
Oregon	Yes	Majority	(e)	No	No provision
Pennsylvania	No	No			
Rhode Island	Yes	Majority	MP	10 years	MP
South Carolina	Yes	(d)	ME	No	No provision
South Dakota	Yes	(d)	(d)	No	(p)
Tennessee	Yes (q)	Majority	MP	No	MP
Texas	No	No			
Utah	Yes	2/3	ME	No	MP
Vermont	No	No			
Virginia	Yes	(d)	No	No	MP
Washington	Yes	2/3	ME	No	Not specified
West Virginia	Yes	Majority	MP	No	Not specified
Wisconsin	Yes	Majority	MP	No	No provision
Wyoming	Yes	2/3	ME	No	Not specified
American Samoa	Yes	(r)	No	No	ME (s)
No. Mariana Islands	Yes	Majority (t)	2/3	No (u)	MP and at least 2/3 in each of 2 senatorial districts
Puerto Rico	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP

See footnotes at end of table.



CONSTITUTIONS

PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS — Continued

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.

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 in 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 voted 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, 2000 to January 1, 2003)

<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>
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. Currently, no funding for independent office or printed annual reports.	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 2000 include: approval of revised articles on legislature, executive, judiciary, elections and rights of suffrage, revenue and taxation, education and corporations. Following completion of the Study of the Revenue and Taxation article, the voters approved the revision in 2002.

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.
Note: No constitutional conventions were held from January 1, 2000 through January 1, 2003.

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Table 1.6
STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE: 2002

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of proposals</i>	<i>Number of adoptions</i>	<i>Percentage adopted</i>
Arizona	0	0	0.0%
Arkansas	1	0	0.0
California	1	0	0.0
Colorado	3	1	33.3
Florida	5	5	100.0
Illinois	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0	0.0
Michigan	2	0	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	0.0
Missouri	1	0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0
Nevada	2	1 (a)	50.0
North Dakota	1	1	100.0
Ohio	1	0	0.0
Oklahoma	0	0	0.0
Oregon	3	1	33.3
South Dakota	1	0	0.0
Total	21	9	42.8

Source: Survey conducted by Janice May, University of Texas at Austin, March 2003.

(a) Nevada approved for the second time one initiative and defeated one initiative for the first time. To become effective constitutional initiatives require voter approval in two elections. The defeated initiative was counted because it received its final vote.



Chapter Two

FEDERALISM and INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

“The preservation as well as the promise of our federal system as we have known it may hinge on the character and scope of contingent collaboration.”

— Deil S. Wright

“Consequently, the states need to think forward more fundamentally than superficially, as well as more intergovernmentally, in order to pull up from their slippery fiscal slope.”

— John Kincaid

“Major technological developments are generating pressures for congressional preemption of state regulatory statutes.”

— Joseph F. Zimmerman

“The effects on the economy of the large annual outflow of federal funds go well beyond the nearly \$340 billion in grants, primarily to state and local government.”

— Gerard T. Keffer



Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations: Traumas, Tensions and Trends

By Deil S. Wright

The American federal system has been shaken by the impact of recent traumatic events, especially the threats to homeland security and the states' fiscal crises. These developments have produced deep seated tensions across a wide range of intergovernmental relationships. Recent trends toward coercive relations may be ameliorated by strategies fostering contingent collaboration.

It is both appropriate and imperative to position this discussion in historical context. Volume I of *The Book of the States* (1935) asserted, "We must make a careful examination in order to determine which functions can best be performed by the federal government and which by the state governments ... Emergencies may justify the states in lending some of their powers to the federal government, but the fact should be faced that indifference or acquiescence in the federal government's retention of such powers will alter the basic structure of our government."¹ This message from the distant past can be viewed as a mixture of description, prediction and admonition.

It is beyond this essay's scope and intent to review 70 years of evolving federalism and intergovernmental relations. In the space allotted we cannot adequately describe or analytically predict events, nor can we offer judicious advice to the thousands of public officials (plus private and nonprofit actors) who shape the changing federalism/intergovernmental relations landscape. The above quotation from 1935, however, identifies a prior critical time in state-national relationships. Recent developments demand that those relationships and issues be examined anew. Now is an equally significant juncture — after September 11 and the rise of a compelling concern for homeland security. We pursue this overview under three organizing topics: traumas, tensions and trends.

Traumas

The trauma theme begins with the deep and wide wounds suffered by the nation, the political system and the citizenry from terrorist attacks. Without doubt, the events of September 11 (and their aftermath) marked a tectonic shift, an off-the-scale earthquake, that altered and continues to reshape developments in federalism/intergovernmental relations. A separate but associated trauma was induced by the 21-day October "reign of terror" connected with the sniper-attack murders in the Washington metro area. These recent crises of September 2001 and October 2002

represent a severe shock to the national psyche and to the functioning of American federalism.

A second source of trauma to state-national relations is fiscal. A combination of forces conspired to produce the current fiscal catastrophe among the states. The executive director of the National Governors Association, Ray Scheppach, has called this "the worst fiscal situation since the Second World War."² Fiscal year 2003 produced state budgets with aggregate shortfalls approaching \$50 billion. Estimates for FY 2004 are expected to exceed \$80 billion. For California alone the likely difference between projected outlays and expected revenues exceeds \$30 billion.

What are the roots of this fiscal trauma? Foremost is the bursting of the bubble economy of the 1990s, followed by the cyclical downturn during 2000-2003. Economic growth in the 1990s consistently produced more revenues than forecasted, despite the fact that state tax reductions during the 1990s are now lowering annual state revenues by about \$40 billion. For example, capital gains tax revenues surged at an average 27 percent annual growth from 1994 to 2000. Consumer spending soared as savings rates plummeted and sales tax revenues escalated. On the spending side, Medicaid increases abated and welfare "windfalls" (from declining rolls) combined with block grants gave the states more fiscal flexibility.

The favorable fiscal winds of the 1990s quickly became a destructive typhoon for the states. For example, state personal income taxes grew at an average annual rate of 9.1 percent from 1995 through 2000, but in FY 2002 state personal income tax revenues *declined* by 12 percent. For state sales taxes, the 1995-2000 annual average increase was 5.7 percent, contrasted with a 0.5 percent rise in 2002. The significance of these plummeting percentages can be more fully appreciated when placed in the context of state revenue structures. The income tax normally provides about 40 percent of state tax revenue and sales taxes constitute another one-third.

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Revenues, of course, are only one side of the state fiscal ledger. On the expenditure side Medicaid, the largest single outlay item in most state budgets, grew about 11 percent in FY 2001 and exceeded budget estimates in 31 states. In FY 2002 the growth was 13 percent and increases exceeded budget estimates in 36 states. A recent General Accounting Office analysis pegged Medicaid spending currently at 20 percent of state spending but projected it will reach 25 percent in five years and exceed 30 percent in 10 years. Nationwide, the scope of fiscal traumas is evident. Budget gaps or shortfalls occurred in 43 states in FY 2002 and similar if not more severe gaps are projected for FY 2003.

The fiscal vise in which the states find themselves has been accentuated by recent coping strategies, which have been largely palliative. Most state-specific “solutions” in fiscal years 2001 and 2002 merely postponed the day(s) of final fiscal reckoning. In sum, the traumas induced by security/terrorist threats and state fiscal crises are likely to persist. No easy solutions are apparent and years of hard choices loom on the horizon.

Tensions

The history of federalism in the United States has been one of shifting patterns and of fluctuating balances between two contrasting themes. On one side of the relationship ledger are patterns of conflict, contentiousness and cleavages. The other side of the balance sheet reflects themes of cooperation, collaboration and coordination. These parallel patterns of tension on one track accompanied by tolerance on the other present a paradox of problems as well as a source of potential strength. The twin traumas of terrorism and fiscal crisis seem likely to elevate the significance of conflict (tension) and suppress the level of cooperation (tolerance) in the foreseeable future.

What is likely to explain such a probable pattern? There are many underlying causes, but the prominence of tension over toleration can be foreseen in two specific policy or program arenas: homeland security and education. One theme permeating these two policy arenas (and many others) is unfunded mandates.

Homeland Security

Passage of the Patriot Act of 2001 (P.L.107-56) constituted the opening chapter of an intense, extensive shift in the role and responsibilities of national government agencies. The primary entity through which domestic-targeted terrorism will be addressed is the new Department of Homeland Security, signed

into law on November 25, 2002. As one writer put it, “Homeland security will reshape the homeland.”³ In proposing the legislation, initially prompted by Congress, the president announced, “I propose the most extensive reorganization of the Federal Government since the 1940s.”

The president and many commentators have compared the Homeland Security reorganization to the 1947 legislation that created the Department of Defense. The parallel, however, is poorly drawn, because the DoD changes contained far fewer implications and consequences for the states and their localities. Creation of the Department of Homeland Security has immense and compelling implications for federalism and intergovernmental relations, both immediately and in the long-term future.

It is impossible to frame, much less detail, specific impacts of the legislation.⁴ Its broad scope, however, was concisely captured in the article cited above. “We are being led toward greatly enlarging national control of domestic security and other functions traditionally controlled at the state and local level. This imperative has the potential to significantly tip the federal system — in matters of politics, police functions and the law — toward Washington to an unprecedented degree.”⁵ Observers and practitioners of federalism and intergovernmental relations will grapple with the consequences of DHS for the next several decades.

Education: No Child Left Behind

From an historical standpoint, education has been one of the most localized functions in the American political system for the past two centuries. From a financial standpoint, the national government remains the rear-guard funder of elementary and secondary education, underwriting less than 10 percent of all outlays.

This lesser or even minor fiscal role has not forestalled major national involvement by Congress and recent presidents in education policies, programs, performance and mandates. Nowhere is the national role more evident than in the 2002 legislation (P.L.107-110) titled “No Child Left Behind.” The act provides significant funding increases, but it also greatly enlarges the national role in evaluating the performance of students, school districts and states with regard to educational outcomes.

The intergovernmental implications of the new national legislation are enormous. First and foremost are federal mandates for annual reading and math testing for all students in grades three through eight starting in 2005. Building on these test scores is an array of performance requirements, perhaps the most



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significant of which is the “adequate yearly progress” standard. Each *school* must show a demonstrated level of improvement (or reduction in achievement gaps) every two years across six categories of students. The absence of sufficient progress in any school entitles the student (or parents) the freedom of choice to attend any of the better-performing schools in the district.

Criticisms of the legislation and implementing regulations have been broadly based. Two of the more pointed ones have been captured in the arresting phrases, “No Child Left Untested,” and “No Teachers Left.” Reducing or meeting the achievement gap requirements across the six groups of students poses Herculean challenges. In one state, North Carolina, statewide data are available from a long-standing student performance measurement system. Among hundreds of individual schools demonstrating “exemplary growth” under the state program, less than 50 percent would meet the national standards. Student scores in the technology oriented Raleigh metropolitan area reveal even more serious problems. Fully three-fourths of the elementary and secondary schools would fail to meet the national standards for achievement gap reduction.⁶

Homeland security and education are merely two of many policy arenas in which significant and ongoing tensions are likely to be prominent, if not dominant, on the future intergovernmental scene. Examples and elaborations could be drawn from additional policy areas such as Medicaid, welfare, the environment and public health (especially antiterrorist vaccination programs). Are these arenas representative of prospective national-state relationships in the decade ahead? If so, then it appears probable that tension and conflict will dominate over tolerance and cooperation in intergovernmental trends.

Trends

The preceding commentary has posited two alternative patterns or motifs spread across the nationwide canvas or landscape of intergovernmental relations. They have been designated as tension/conflict and tolerance/cooperation. The opening quotation from 1935 contains an unstated premise about the presence and even dominance of tension between the states and the national government. National-state conflict has a long and well-established history in American federalism. There have been, however, periods in which cooperation has come prominently to the forefront of the intergovernmental picture. What will be the hue, color or configuration of the near-term intergovernmental relations land-

scape? How is tension (conflict) balanced against tolerance (cooperation) during the initial decade of the 21st century?

The general answer to these questions has been partially indicated in the discussion of homeland security and education policy. A color-based metaphor conveys the pattern and dynamics of current trends. Shocking pink and redolent red hues of conflict and tension stand out over the subtle blues and soft greens of cooperation and tolerance. While reddish colors may dominate the intergovernmental picture, the scene will remain one of multiple hues.

Recent Patterns: The Coercive-Collage Phase

More than a decade ago, Daniel Elazar, one of the most prolific and insightful scholars of federalism, observed, “The condition of American federalism today is ambiguous but promising.” He arrived at this judgment based on his description of the central trend of the 1980s as “coercive cooperation.”⁷ With less optimism than Elazar, John Kincaid concluded that, “The erosion of constitutional and political limits on federal regulatory power ... has produced a more coercive system of federal preemption of state and local authority and unfunded mandates on state and local governments.”⁸ Shortly thereafter, Kincaid expressed outright pessimism in the *The Book of the States*, saying “The American federal system continues to move in a centralist direction, with the behavior of the federal government becoming increasingly coercive.”⁹

Elsewhere, I have described the trend during the closing decades of the 20th century as the “coercive-collage” phase of intergovernmental relations.¹⁰ The *coercive* theme accentuated Elazar’s and Kincaid’s points regarding preemption statutes, unfunded mandates, administrative regulations and adverse federal court decisions. The *collage* feature highlighted the diverse, incompatible and contradictory patterns appearing in chaotic and often confusing clusters. These messy and incongruous configurations seemed to defy consistency across policy areas. They challenged state and local officials’ ability to comprehend the confusion. They also confronted these officials with such complex situations that it was difficult to formulate effective strategies to deal with either coercive *or* cooperative policies emanating from national actions.

Current Pattern:

The Contingent Collaboration Phase

The coercive-collage phase of intergovernmental relations has not expired. Indeed, it constitutes a legacy of ongoing significance. It is possible, however, to discern a trend that may offer a ray of hope

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justifying Elazar's cautious optimism over a decade ago. This pattern, phase or trend might be best termed "contingent collaboration." The various strains, features and elements evident in this phase are too numerous to elaborate here. A few essentials can be briefly identified, which may serve as guides for state policy-makers as they develop strategies to deal with intergovernmental issues based on a contingent collaborative approach.

A generic set of issues confronts federalism/intergovernmental relations during the present decade, two of which, homeland security and education, have been discussed briefly above. A Pandora's box of other policy areas could be mentioned, but beyond specific policies or programs is a set of crosscutting issues fraught with immense intergovernmental implications. Among these are cultural/ethnic/linguistic diversity; the roles of nonprofit (including faith-based) organizations; the balance among private, nonprofit and public sector entities; and the character and cultivation of social capital (societal infrastructure) among citizens and civic groups.

The demands placed on state and local officials in confronting these issues are daunting. State policy-makers must deal with resource restrictions, make decisions under conditions of increased complexity and greater uncertainty, cope creatively with extraordinarily difficult problems, and build reform/reinvention capacities. Addressing and responding to these demands should directly enhance public sector performance and also increase the trust, confidence and assurance with which the citizenry evaluates state officials and state governments. What is called for is 21st century leadership. This is not the traditional "command and control" model of hierarchical direction. Instead, federalism and intergovernmental relations leadership places a premium on the ability to forge consensus amid diversity, to network across organizational and jurisdictional boundaries, and to find creative approaches to resolving intergovernmental conflicts.

The *contingent* character of contemporary intergovernmental relations is grounded in the uncertain, unsettled or chance nature of actions, events or situations. The sniper attacks in the Washington, D.C. metro area offer one example of contingency. Area law enforcement officers, aided (but sometimes hindered) by citizen reports, were confronted with the need to respond in a prompt, flexible, adaptive, ad hoc fashion. The fortuitous events and clues leading to the suspects' capture amply illustrate the contingent aspects of intergovernmental relationships.

The *collaboration* feature of current intergovernmental relations is likewise demonstrated by law

enforcement responses to the sniper murders. Joint or concurrent operations among police agencies, local-state-national, were the hallmarks of enforcement efforts. Task forces, partnerships, mutual assistance, cooperative activities and constant communication dominated regional actions to find and arrest the killers.¹¹

Selective statements from a recent analysis of homeland security and the federal system aptly characterize the nature of the contingent collaboration phase of intergovernmental relations:

Homeland security poses a major challenge for the U.S. intergovernmental system. It requires the close integration of many functions and activities yet leaves little room for error ... networks of national, state, and local organizations of various types are being formed and will continue to evolve in response to events and leadership decisions. Various other networks, some interlocking, are being constituted and reconstituted in response to the threats to homeland security. Much organizational learning is taking place, and more will take place in these networks as personnel at all governmental levels build new collaborative relationships. Much managerial craftsmanship is needed on the part of organizational leaders at the federal, state, and local levels to make these networks function effectively.¹²

Contingent collaboration promises to be a distinctive feature of federalism/intergovernmental relations trends. Whether it displaces the dominance of conflicts and tension is an open question. There is one highly probable outcome, however. Progress, effectiveness and achievements of intergovernmental programs are most likely to depend on contingent and collaborative networks that span multiple organizational boundaries. The preservation as well as the promise of our federal system as we have known it may hinge on the character and scope of contingent collaboration.

Notes

¹ The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States, 1935*, vol. 1 (Chicago, IL: The Council of State Governments, 1935), 94.

² Associated Press, *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, NC: November 10, 2002, A11.

³ Daniel Henninger, "Homeland Security Will Reshape the Homeland," *Wall Street Journal*, November 22, 2002, 16.

⁴ See in particular a special issue of *Public Administration Review*, devoted entirely to homeland security in Vol. 62 September 2002.

⁵ Henninger, 16.



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⁶ Tim Simmons, "New U.S. Standards Perplex N.C. Schools," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, NC: June 2, 2002, 1.

⁷ Daniel J. Elazar, "Opening the Third Century of American Federalism: Issues and Prospects," *The Annals* 509 (May 1990): 11-21.

⁸ John Kincaid, "From Cooperative to Coercive Federalism," *The Annals* 509 (May 1990): 139.

⁹ John Kincaid, "Developments in Federal-State Relations: 1900-91," *The Book of the States*, 1992, vol. 29 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments), 616.

¹⁰ Deil S. Wright, "Understanding Intergovernmental Relations," in Jay M. Shafritz, ed. *Classics in Public Administration*, 4th ed. (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1997), 578-594.

¹¹ Neely Tucker and Serge F. Kovalski, "A Reign of

Terror," *The Washington Post National Weekly Edition*, October 28 – November 3, 2002, 10.

¹² Charles R. Wise and Rania Nader, "Organizing the Federal System for Homeland Security: Problems, Issues, Dilemmas," *Public Administration Review* 62 (September 2002): 54-55.

About the Author

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Trends in Federalism: Is Fiscal Federalism Fizzling?

By John Kincaid

The states' current fiscal crisis is due not only to the country's economic downturn but also to changes in fiscal federalism that have exposed state fiscal systems to the impacts of federal policy-making, economic developments and demographic changes to greater degrees than in the past. Essentially, the states face growing long-term contradictions between escalating spending pressures and eroding tax bases over which states have only limited control. Short-term crisis-management actions, such as cutting spending, increasing taxes, accelerating tax collections, delaying bill payments, expanding gambling and using up reserves, are damaging, stopgap tactics. Long-term solutions will require more fundamental remedial fiscal reform by both the federal government and the states.

The states' current fiscal crisis, which began in 2000 and will continue into 2004 (and beyond, for some states), is cyclical. State revenues and budgets will grow again, following improvements in the nation's economy. However, the severity of the crisis raises concerns about fiscal federalism today. The National Governors Association reported that the states' fiscal crisis is their worst such crisis since the 1941-1945 World War II era.¹ Yet the economic downturn that produced the crisis was the least severe since that era, and the boom that preceded the crisis was the greatest of the postwar era.

The current crisis, then, is somewhat different from past crises. A key difference is that state budgets are more deeply affected by federally induced costs during today's era of coercive or regulatory federalism. In turn, the related shift of federal policy-making from places to persons² has pushed state budgets away from programs tied to a particular place, such as economic development and transportation programs, toward programs aimed at persons, such as Medicaid. These "person" programs have significant nondiscretionary cost pressures built into them by federal policy-making, demographic developments and economic cycles. Additionally, they are extraordinarily difficult and painful to cut.

The Fiscal Crisis

The fiscal crisis arrived quickly and unexpectedly for most state officials. In January 2001, the National Conference of State Legislatures reported that the states enjoyed "excellent" fiscal health,³ even though state revenues had begun to decline in the third quarter of CY 2000. Eight months later, the NCSL announced that most states faced budget shortfalls. The organization reported an expected \$49.1 billion shortfall for FY 2002 and anticipated shortfalls of \$58

billion for FY 2003 and \$50 billion for FY 2004 unless states adjusted their FY 2003 and FY 2004 budgets. In California, for example, state revenues plunged from a 23 percent increase in FY 2000 to a 14 percent decline in FY 2002. Gov. Gray Davis forecasted a \$34.8 billion budget gap for FY 2003 — a gap larger than the budget of every other state except New York (which faced a \$10 billion shortfall in 2002). It is "a hole so deep," said California's Assembly Speaker Herb J. Wesson, "that even if we fired every single person on the state payroll ... we would still be more than \$6 billion short."⁴ Nationwide, state revenue collections were 6.3 percent lower in FY 2002 than in FY 2001, although spending grew by 1.3 percent.

Local governments also face crises. In FY 2002, Boston and Pittsburgh, for example, each faced "budget gaps of more than \$60 million."⁵ New York City faced a \$6 billion gap. Most counties, municipalities, townships and school districts across the country faced shortfalls induced by falling revenues and/or declining state aid.

To close the gaps, many states increased taxes by a combined \$9.1 billion in CY 2002, thus ending eight years of tax-cutting that began in 1994. They enacted about \$2 billion in other revenue enhancements (e.g., tuition increases for state universities), while also reducing spending and expending reserves. Nineteen states increased tobacco taxes in 2002 (ranging from a 7-cents-per-pack increase in Tennessee to a 70-cents-per-pack increase in New Jersey). This most prevalent type of increase was expected to generate about \$2.9 billion in new revenue for FY 2003. Many state and local governments have also increased taxes on land and wireless telephone services; such taxes account for 19.6 percent of the average monthly bill in California, 17.8 percent in Florida, and 17.1 per-



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cent in Virginia.⁶

About 13 states raised fees, mostly for motor vehicles; six enacted tax-amnesties; and some accelerated tax collections. States also used tobacco-settlement money to close budget gaps, and about a dozen states in 2002 sold billions in future tobacco payments to bondholders at below face value in order to obtain cash. Wisconsin, for instance, sold \$6 billion in future tobacco revenues for \$1.3 billion. Proposals to expand gambling and introduce new gambling, especially lotteries and slot machines, were also floated in many states.

Overall, states reduced spending growth from 8.3 percent in FY 2001 to 1.3 percent in FY 2002, but reserves were expected to decline to \$13.2 billion in FY 2003, compared to \$31.5 billion in FY 2001. The political impact of the crisis was evident in the 2000 elections. The incumbent party was ousted in 16 of the 20 open-seat gubernatorial contests, and newcomers captured 24 percent of the 6,214 state legislative seats up for election, the biggest legislative turnover in 40 years.⁷

The crisis had roared into the states after nearly a decade of fiscal plenty following the 1990-1991 recession. States saw seemingly ever-increasing revenues from capital-gains, dividend, earned-income and other taxes boosted by a stock-market boom, low unemployment, high overtime pay and robust consumer spending. Welfare reform in 1996 kept federal funding high for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and the tobacco settlement provided extra revenue. As a result, states cut taxes and funded more programs.

The Federal Role in the Crisis

In December 2002, President George Bush invited the country's two dozen new governors to the White House for discussions. Many declined the invitation because they were busy preparing to face their upcoming fiscal challenges. Yet, most state officials saw the federal government as being partly, even substantially, responsible for the states' crisis, for several reasons.

First, they viewed unfunded federal promises and mandates in health (especially Medicaid), education, welfare, homeland security and election reform as significant strains on state budgets. For example, the federal government had not provided the \$3.5 billion promised to help train and equip state and local police, firefighters and rescue personnel for terrorism. The U.S. Conference of Mayors reported that cities were spending \$2.6 billion of their own money on homeland security. Similarly, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 imposes costs on the states for

student testing, data collection, and higher teacher and curriculum standards for public schools; yet, none of the promised \$28 billion for student testing and teacher training came through from the federal government. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 requires states, among other things, to supply voting equipment guaranteeing minimum errors, maintain voter-registration rolls, establish voter-identification rules, assure voting access for persons with disabilities, and create procedures to resolve voter complaints; however, Congress did not appropriate the promised money.

In addition to the budgetary strain from unfunded mandates, some state officials argue that federal tax reductions are reducing income- and estate-tax revenues for the many states whose tax codes are coupled to the federal code. Moreover, they claim, federal curtailments of state tax bases, especially the Internet Tax Freedom Act of 2001, are also to blame.

The governors have sought aid from the federal government, especially to help fund Medicaid, but few state officials have called for comprehensive fiscal relief. Governors requested, but did not receive in 2002 a one-shot subsidy of about \$12 billion for Medicaid and social services, although the U.S. Senate approved such aid in July 2002.

Economist Felix Rohatyn proposed federal revenue-sharing⁸ to help the states, as did Alice Rivlin and others. However, R. Glenn Hubbard, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said, "As to ... whether federal taxpayers should be on the hook for states' budget problems, I'm skeptical."⁹ Even U.S. Sen. George Voinovich (R-Ohio), ordinarily sympathetic to the states, said, "Every time something goes wrong, everybody comes to Washington. Nobody likes to increase taxes, so they want us to borrow the money."¹⁰ Already, the federal government provides about 25 percent of the states' general-fund revenues through its approximately 608 categorical grants and 17 block grants.

The States' Role in the Crisis

An immediate factor in the states' crisis is the balanced budget requirements present in 49 of the 50 states (Vermont being the exception). Unlike the federal government, the states cannot engage in deficit spending; consequently, spending reductions and tax increases enacted to balance state budgets will create fiscal and service pain for citizens and also counteract federal stimulus policies. State recessionary and deflationary actions could "shave as much as a half-point from the economy's growth so that 'overall fiscal policy will be no more than neutral'" in 2003.¹¹



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These responses to the crisis indicate, as well, that many state officials regarded the increased revenues of the boom years as permanent rather than cyclical. Additionally, many new governors discovered after their election that their state's fiscal crisis was much worse than announced by the outgoing administration. For example, Gov. Mark Warner said he took office in 2001 believing that Virginia's budget shortfall was \$750 million; actually, it was \$3 billion more.¹²

Many commentators blamed the crisis on excessive state spending. Cait Murphy, senior editor of *Fortune* magazine, opined, "it's a rare politician who doesn't adore spending other people's money — and governors in both parties spent like drunken sailors during the late '90s."¹³ The number of state employees in California, for instance, grew from 282,000 in 1999 to 326,000 by 2001, with most of this growth being in prisons and state universities.¹⁴ Between 1994 and 2001, moreover, some 43 states enacted tax cuts amounting to about \$40 billion in foregone revenue.¹⁵ The states, therefore, precipitate fiscal crises by overspending and undertaxing during booms and underspending and overtaxing during busts. The only solution, editorialized the *Wall Street Journal*, "is to straightjacket the politicians before they can spend again."¹⁶ The solution, however, is neither so easy nor so draconian.

Underlying Causes of the States' Fiscal Crisis

Although states increased spending and decreased taxes during the 1990s, their spending was not necessarily profligate. According to U.S. Bureau of the Census data, real general-government spending during most of the boom years (1992-1999) actually slowed to 3.4 percent per year, compared to 4.4 percent per year between 1980 and 1992. Only near the end of the boom, between 1999 and 2001, did spending increase to about 5 percent per year.¹⁷ States also cut taxes, but revenues still grew at an average annual rate of 4 percent between 1992 and 1999. State own-source spending increased from 8 percent of personal income to 8.4 percent between 1989 and 1999, "the lowest level of growth in any of the last five decades since 1949."¹⁸ Local own-source spending increased from 6.5 percent to 6.6 percent between 1989 and 1999. Total federal-state-local spending dropped from 30.3 percent of Gross Domestic Product to 28.1 percent by 1999, although the state and local share of GDP increased from 9.1 percent in 1989 to 9.4 percent in 1999.

To the extent that states increased spending during the boom, their key expenditure objects were

health care (mainly Medicaid) and primary and secondary (K-12) education.

Medicaid, enacted in 1965 to provide public health insurance for low-income people, covers more than 40 million recipients, or about one in seven Americans. The federal government funds states for 50 percent to 76.8 percent of Medicaid's costs, depending on each state's per capita income. Total, real Medicaid costs increased from \$135 billion to \$209 billion between FYs 1992 and 2001, about 5.1 percent per year, totaling 56 percent. Nominal Medicaid spending rose by about 11 percent in 2001 and by 13.4 percent in 2002. Today, Medicaid is, on average, the second largest component of state budgets (after K-12 education), accounting for about 20 percent of state budgets, compared to 10 percent 20 years ago and an expected 25 percent by 2005. Since the early 1990s, Medicaid costs have been growing faster than the Consumer Price Index, the CPI's medical care index, and general state expenditures.

Costs are being driven up by health-care inflation, rising caseloads, increasing prescription-drug costs, and higher premiums for private health insurance (which have increased the number of uninsured Americans). The number of children and adults covered by Medicaid increased significantly, due largely to federal and state expansions of eligibility, especially for pregnant women and children and for families otherwise not receiving public welfare. Although the number of elderly recipients did not increase significantly, their costs did so, especially for nursing homes and prescription drugs. The number of disabled recipients and their costs both increased during the 1990s. The elderly and disabled constitute less than 30 percent of Medicaid recipients, but more than 70 percent of Medicaid spending. Indeed, Medicaid pays for about 46 percent of all nursing-home care.¹⁹ Medicaid was the largest category of increased state spending during the 1990s. Increases occurred mostly in the early 1990s, but costs picked up again by 2000. Consequently, facing fiscal crises, 45 states acted to constrain growth in Medicaid spending in FY 2002.

K-12 education accounted for the second largest increase in state spending. Expenditures grew by about 32 percent between 1992 and 1999. Even so, state spending for K-12 education increased from only 2.1 percent of personal income in 1989 to 2.3 percent in 2000.²⁰ K-12 spending increased for the following reasons:

- School enrollment rose by 9.4 percent between 1992 and 1999;
- The number of teachers grew by 18.2 percent (due to increased enrollments, demands for smaller class



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sizes, and needs for more special education), and the employment cost index for schools increased by 45.5 percent between 1989 and 1999 (due partly to increased teacher salaries);

- The number of special-education students increased by about 1.5 million from 11.8 percent of all students in 1993 to 13 percent by 1999;
- States hiked capital spending for school construction and reconstruction.

All other spending categories grew modestly (e.g., corrections), remained flat, or declined during the roaring 1990s.

Whatever fat accumulated in state budgets during the boom was lean compared to expenditure increases for human services subject to only limited state control. This is a salient characteristic of the current fiscal crisis. State budgets are tied tightly to federal policy-making, especially through the intergovernmental Medicaid program, which accounts for more than 42 percent of all federal aid to states and localities. The shift in federal policy-making from places to persons since the mid-1970s, which is reflected in the fact that 64 percent of all federal aid is now dedicated for payments to individuals, has driven state budgets in the same direction. Overall, the states' human-services programs are affected only marginally by state policy-making; they are affected more substantially by federal policy-making (and national interest-groups behind that policy-making), demographics and economics. Morally and politically, moreover, they are difficult to cut, especially during economic downturns when human-services demands increase. Cutting spending for highways inconveniences drivers, but cutting spending for nursing-home care hurts people.

The Federal Remedial Responsibility

The federal government, therefore, has some remedial responsibility for the states' fiscal crisis insofar as it has loaded costs onto states via policy changes and conditions of aid for programs such as Medicaid, failed to fund mandates, declined to appropriate fair shares of funds for new policy initiatives, and preempted or curtailed states' authority to adjust their tax systems to contemporary economic realities.

A revival of 1970s-style revenue sharing or enactment of federal counter-cyclical aid is unlikely and perhaps unwise, even though it would counteract the state's anti-stimulus tax increases and spending reductions. The former General Revenue Sharing program of 1972-1980 (for the states) failed to achieve

its objectives. GRS funds often replaced state own-source revenues or went into operating costs rather than capital investments. Counter-cyclical aid triggered by rising unemployment or other economic indicators would create a moral hazard that could weaken incentives for state fiscal reform.

The states did obtain \$6.4 billion more over 10 years for Food Stamps; 13 additional weeks of federally funded unemployment insurance payments; up to \$8 billion in accelerated Reed Act payments; a \$1.1 billion block grant to help state and local governments respond to bioterrorism; and \$100 million to enhance emergency-management plans.²¹ State and local officials also obtained restoration of half of a scheduled \$8.5 billion reduction in Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century funding for surface transportation.

Targeted aid and specific expense reimbursements are more efficient than general aid; however, the federal government's willingness to share costs commensurate with the fiscal consequences of its policy-making is exceeded by its eagerness to shift costs onto the states. Hence, the governors have not yet achieved their major objective of full, or fuller, federal funding of long-term care under Medicaid — a cost slated to grow with the country's aging population.

At the same time, federal policies — such as the Internet Tax Freedom Act (extended in 2001 to November 1, 2003) and the U.S. Supreme Court's *Bellas Hess* and *Quill* rulings — have constrained states' authority to bring their tax systems in sync with today's economy. The inability to collect sales and use taxes on out-of-state mail-order and Internet sales costs state and local governments about \$16.4 billion a year.

The Bush administration's new tax-cut proposals will, if enacted, further depress revenues for states coupled to the federal tax code, but more problematic is the administration's consideration of shifting federal taxation from income to consumption — perhaps a value added tax or national sales tax. Although there is virtue in hiking taxes on consumption, and the United States is the only Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) country lacking a value added tax,²² to produce revenue equivalent to current federal revenue, a national sales tax would have to be about 25 percent. Politically, this could compel states to repeal income taxes, too, and increase sales-tax rates. A key problem, though, is that unlike some other federal countries, the U.S. government is neither obligated nor motivated to consider, relieve or coordinate with state tax systems when it alters its own tax code.

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Ultimately, repairing the nation's fiscal federalism is a political, perhaps even constitutional, issue. So long as federal officials can enjoy public acclaim for reducing taxes and seeming not to be spending tax money on popular programs — while quietly passing the pain of extracting the money from taxpayers on to state and local officials — they will do so.

The States' Remedial Responsibility

However, states also have been timid about reforming their own fiscal households. Although state revenue systems are not in immediate danger of becoming obsolete,²³ obsolescence is on the horizon. State sales taxes, for instance, are stuck in the rotary-dialing era when Americans purchased more consumer goods than services; yet states are extending the sales tax to services at a snail-mail pace. Completing the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Interstate Agreement (approved by representatives of 31 states in November 2002) and obtaining congressional approval of it would be another important step.

The 41 states that levy a broad-based personal income tax need to consider such roller-coaster distortions as excessive reliance on upper-income filers and on capital-gains and dividend income. In California, for example, the top 10 percent of filers pay 75 percent of the personal income tax. In FY 2000, California received \$17 billion from capital-gains taxes; in FY 2002, it received less than \$5 billion. These states also need to re-think their couplings to the federal income-tax code. Likewise, states should stem the erosion of the corporate-tax base by reforming their corporate taxes individually or, preferably, in concert with each other, perhaps even adopting a common tax for interstate corporations.

States should increase their rainy-day funds and other reserves beyond the conventional level of 5 percent of expenditures, and also reconceptualize their rainy-day funds as long-term fiscal insurance rather than as short-term stopgaps for fiscal trouble. In turn, states should de-emphasize tax cuts during booms in favor of tax refunds, so that tax rates remain in place for bust years. States also should moderate their appetite for levying more fees, raising "sin taxes" and expanding gambling during lean years. These policies have their place, but excessive reliance on them has regressive impacts. State fiscal reform should foster both equity and efficiency.

Stricter accounting and transparency rules should ensure that no new governor or legislator is surprised by an unexpectedly large budget shortfall on inauguration day, and states should rein in "creative" borrowing, especially to close budget gaps, such as

underselling future tobacco-settlement payouts. The credibility of state fiscal policy-making is severely weakened by bait-and-switch tactics, such as diverting tobacco-settlement monies that were to be used to reduce tobacco use and help pay associated health care costs.

More generally and ominously, though, the states face long-term contradictions between unavoidable spending pressures and eroding tax bases due to federal policy-making, the changing economy, demographic developments and the larger role played by the states in funding social services and education, and now homeland security, than was true 20 or 30 years ago. The nation's aging population, for example, will put tremendous upward pressure on spending and downward pressure on taxes and also pose morally anguishing policy dilemmas. Consequently, the states need to look forward more fundamentally than superficially, as well as more intergovernmentally, in order to pull up from their slippery fiscal slope.

Notes

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¹⁹ U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *A Profile of Medicaid: Chart Book 2000* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001).

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Trends in Congressional Preemption

By Joseph F. Zimmerman

Congressional preemption of state governments' regulatory powers dates to 1790, but it generally did not have a major impact until 1965, when the number of preemptive statutes increased sharply. Most congressional preemptions involve commerce, the environment, finance and health. Technological developments and interest group lobbying will result in the enactment of new preemption statutes — particularly in the areas of banking, communications, finance services, insurance and taxation — unless states initiate actions producing harmonious interstate regulatory policies.

The U.S. Constitution established an *Imperium in Imperio* (division of powers) by delegating important powers to Congress, reserving other important powers to the states, and authorizing concurrent powers, including the power to tax. No constitutional attempt was made to maintain a balance of powers between the national government and the states. The Constitution grants Congress certain exclusive powers, such as coinage, and reserves other exclusive powers to the states, such as the police power. Congressional powers are latent ones and may be devolved to states. The best-known and most important devolution statute is the McCarran-Ferguson Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 33), which authorizes states to regulate the insurance industry.

The Constitution (Art. I, Section 10) contains preemption provisions removing powers from states: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility." This section also lists other actions states may take only with the consent of Congress, including entering into an interstate compact. Furthermore, treaties entered into by the United States, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement of 1993 (107 Stat. 2057), preempt state impediments to international trade.

The Constitution's framers did not intend the initial constitutional division of powers to be permanent, as evidenced by inclusion of Article V, which details procedures for constitutional amendments and authorizes Congress to use the powers delegated in Article I, Section 8 to remove regulatory powers from the states. Six constitutional amendments — the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th — each delegates power to Congress to enforce the amendment. The privileges and immunities, due process of law, and

equal protection of the laws clauses of the 14th Amendment have had a great impact on states as they have been employed by Congress and/or courts to preempt concurrent and reserved powers of the states.

This article focuses on trends in Congress' use of its constitutionally delegated powers to totally or partially remove state regulatory powers and to achieve harmonious interstate regulatory policies by employing innovative incentives in lieu of preemption. Congress' failure to include an express preemption clause — the "silence of Congress" — in a number of statutes has led courts, particularly the U.S. Supreme Court, to determine whether statutes are preemptive.

Preemption Powers

The Constitution assigns Congress the responsibility to enact laws, based upon its delegated powers, including the necessary and proper clause, adjusting its regulatory competence and the competence of states to enable the economic and political union to respond effectively to many domestic and foreign developments without the need for a constitutional amendment. The Constitution grants power to Congress in broad terms, thereby facilitating Congress' role as the principal architect for redesigning aspects of the federal system on a continuing basis — subject, of course, to court challenges that allege congressional statutes encroach upon powers reserved for the states in the 10th Amendment.

Authors commonly cite the interstate commerce clause and the supremacy of the laws clause as the sources of Congress' constitutional authority to exercise preemption powers. The former clause is not the only one that can be used to remove authority from states, as evidenced by references below to the copyright and patent acts. The latter clause is limited to "conflict preemption"; *i.e.*, a court may invalidate a state constitutional or statutory provision if it conflicts with a congressional statute based upon a delegated power.

The invalidation of a specific state statute on the ground of a conflict does not deprive states of all concurrent powers to regulate in the given field. Of course, subsequent state laws enacted in the field may be subject to court challenges if they result in new conflicts. The reader should note that the courts, not Congress, decide whether there is a direct conflict between a federal law and a state law of a magnitude to trigger activation of the supremacy of the laws clause.

Congress is not limited to “conflict preemption” and prospectively can totally or partially preempt state regulatory authority in the absence of state constitutional and statutory provisions by exercising its delegated powers, including the necessary and proper clause, which allows enactment of preemption and other laws not based upon a specifically delegated power. Chief Justice John Marshall opined in *McCulloch v. Maryland* in 1819 “Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end ... are constitutional.”¹ In consequence, Congress may enact a “field preemption” statute totally depriving state legislatures of authority to enact regulatory statutes in a specified field for the first time.

Commencing with *Fletcher v. Peck* in 1810, the U.S. Supreme Court relied upon “conflict preemption” in striking down state statutes until 1912.² In that year, the Court declared in *Southern Railway Company v. Reid* the supremacy of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 over a conflicting North Carolina law that mandated all railroad companies to carry freight “tendered at a regular station” and removed from state legislatures the power to enact any law on the subject because “Congress has taken possession of the field of regulation.”³

States are not always opposed to preemption statutes. For example, Congress enacted the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 3207) at the request of states. The states were unable to cooperatively solve the problem created by commercial-vehicle drivers who hold operator licenses issued by a number of states and have had their license suspended or revoked by one state, but who continue to drive with a second license issued by another state.

Total Preemption

Preemption powers may be classified as total, partial and contingent in terms of their effect. A total congressional preemption statute, or “field preemption,” removes all state regulatory powers in a given field and may assign responsibility for regulation to a national government department or agency, unless the statute relates to deregulation. States, however,

may continue to play a role related to the preempted field if authorized by Congress or in emergency situations. Experience with the totally preemptive Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755), for example, revealed that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission lacks adequate resources to protect public health and safety in the event of a radioactive discharge at a nuclear power plant and must rely upon state and local governments for an immediate response.

There are 14 classes of total preemption statutes, including “restraints” that remove all regulatory authority from states and ones that allow states to cooperate with federal departments and agencies to conduct inspections and/or enforce national regulatory standards. The Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1102), for example, prohibits states from regulating economic aspects of bus companies (such as fares and routes), but allows states to remain responsible for bus safety. Congress enacted four total preemption statutes authorizing a limited turn-back of regulatory authority to states commencing with the Atomic Energy Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 688) and including the United States Grain Standards Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 769), which permits states to request the administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service to delegate to them authority to perform official inspection and weighing. A small number of total preemption statutes — such as the Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments of 1986 (100 Stat. 3342) — authorize federal administrators to enter into cooperative enforcement agreements with state counterpart administrators without turning back regulatory authority to the states.

Partial Preemption

A partial preemption statute removes part of state regulatory authority in a specified field while leaving undisturbed other regulatory powers. For example, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590) allows states to promulgate standards, such as ergonomic ones, in the absence of a federal standard. A number of otherwise total preemption statutes contain a savings clause stipulating that a state law is not preempted “unless there is a direct and positive conflict” between it and the federal law. The Gun Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1226) is a good example.

Contingent Preemption

In 1965, Congress developed a new type of partial preemption statute, which I termed “minimum standards preemption,” and it has produced a revolution in national-state relations.⁴ The Water Quality Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 903) authorizes the secretary of the interior (now the Environmental Protection Agency



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administrator) to establish national water-quality standards and to assign “regulatory primacy” to each state submitting a plan with standards equal to or exceeding the national ones and an adequate enforcement plan. In other words, a state may continue to be entirely responsible for determining water-quality standards and enforcing them if the submitted plan is approved, provided the standards do not place an undue burden on interstate commerce. The statute also may be viewed as a “contingent” total preemption one because the U.S. EPA is responsible for enforcing the national standards within a state if it does not apply for or returns regulatory primacy. EPA monitors states with regulatory primacy and may intervene if a state is not enforcing minimum standards. There have been a number of instances where states either have not applied for regulatory primacy or have returned it.

This type of partial preemption seeks to form a national-state partnership and allows a state to tailor its regulatory program to address unique conditions. Federal bureaucrats play a central regulatory role, because this type of preemption statute is a “skeleton” one, outlining a general policy and authorizing department and agency heads to draft and promulgate implementing rules and regulations detailing the policy. Considerable bargaining occurs between federal and state administrators prior to the promulgation of federal rules and regulations. Economic interest groups also lobby federal administrators responsible for promulgating rules.

A “standard contingent” preemption statute is suspensive in nature and does not remove state powers unless specified conditions exist. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 437) applies to a state or a local government only if two conditions exist within the jurisdiction: less than 50 percent of the voters participated in the previous presidential election and a voting device, such as a literacy test, was in effect when the statute was enacted.

Preemption Trends

Inventions and technological developments have spurred the enactment of many preemption statutes. Congress enacted the first two such statutes in 1790, establishing a uniform copyright system and a uniform patent system. Congress’ response to inventions, however, is not always rapid. The Interstate Commerce Act (24 Stat. 379), which created the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad fares and tariffs, was not enacted until 1887.

For more than a century, Congress exercised pre-

emption powers on a limited basis, enacting only 29 such statutes by 1900. Several of these were subsequently repealed.⁵ The primary foci of these statutes were commerce, health and safety. However, it is important to note that between 1866 and 1875, Congress enacted seven civil- and voting-rights preemption statutes, based on the 14th and 15th Amendments. In 1875, the U.S. Supreme Court in *State v. Reese* (91 U.S. 214) invalidated most provisions of the 1870 and 1871 Voting Rights Acts on the ground that they also protected the voting rights of white citizens, while the 15th Amendment protects only the voting rights of blacks.

In the 20th century, Congress increasingly relied upon conditional grants-in-aid to persuade states to implement national policies through the early 1960s, while continuing to enact a limited number of preemption statutes. Only 16 preemption statutes were enacted during the 1940s and 24 were enacted during the 1950s, with most relating to commerce and health.

Starting in 1965, the number of preemption statutes exploded, with 36 enacted between 1965 and 1969. Many were related to civil rights and environmental protection. Congress enacted a total of 102 preemption statutes during the 1970s, 93 during the 1980s, and 65 during the 1990s. The bulk of these statutes involved commerce, finance and health, but banking also emerged as an important preempted area.

The reasons for the sharply increased use of congressional preemption powers included: the growing awareness of the interstate nature of many public problems; the states’ general failure to enact harmonious regulatory statutes and form effective cooperative programs to solve problems; activism by certain members of Congress seeking to establish a leadership record by solving major problems as part of their strategy to win a future presidential election; and public and private interest groups successfully lobbying Congress to enact preemption statutes.

Although the number of unfunded mandates enacted decreased after the Republican Party assumed control of Congress in 1995, the number of preemption statutes enacted did not; 47 such statutes were enacted between 1995 and 2002. Several of these were important ones. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 61) preempts all state and local government legal barriers to firms providing any interstate or intrastate telecommunications service, but authorizes states to manage their public rights-of-way and to require providers to pay reasonable fees for the use of rights-of-way on a nondiscriminatory basis. The act (110 Stat. 124-25) also stipulates that local

governments cannot require or prohibit the provision of telecommunications services by a cable operator. And the Internet Nondiscrimination Act of 2001 (115 Stat. 703) forbids subnational governments to tax Internet sales.

The 104th Congress was sensitive to state and local officials' criticisms of unfunded federal mandates and enacted the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (109 Stat. 48), establishing new mandatory congressional procedures for enacting such mandates. The following year, Congress enacted the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (110 Stat. 1613), providing relief from expensive directives contained in the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 (100 Stat. 651), which threatened numerous small local governments with the choice of either bankruptcy or abandoning their drinking water supply systems, and also placed major financial burdens on larger local governments.

Innovative Trends

Several innovative congressional statutes are designed to encourage states to initiate a specific common regulatory action under the threat of preemption. The Port and Tanker Safety Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1475) authorizes the secretary of transportation to require a federally licensed pilot on each ship "engaged in foreign trade" in navigable waters where a pilot is not required by state law. This requirement is automatically terminated when a state legislature enacts a law requiring a state-licensed pilot.

The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2862) directs the U.S. secretary of transportation to develop standards for determining whether the operator of a marine recreational vessel is intoxicated. The Coast Guard responded in 1987 by promulgating a rule (33 CFR §95.025) stipulating that if a state blood alcohol content (BAC) standard exists, it is the national standard within that state. In consequence, the national standard (currently 0.8 BAC) applies only if there is no state standard. This statute was designed to encourage each state legislature to enact a BAC standard for operators of such vessels.

The 1986 amendments to the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (100 Stat. 989) contains a contingent provision requiring states to comply with the management plan developed by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission or be subject to a striped bass fishing moratorium imposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The commission, created by an interstate compact, lacks enforcement powers.

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (102 Stat. 432) is an example of a state-friendly total preemp-

tion statute. Technological developments have helped to locate abandoned historic shipwrecks, but this has raised a legal question about who owns the wrecked ships once they are located. The act asserts a federal government title to each such shipwreck and directs that the federal title be transferred to the state in which it is located.

The Department of Transportation Appropriation Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 2185) includes a section effectively preempting state regulatory power by requiring each state legislature to enact a statute providing that a motor-vehicle driver convicted of a drug-related crime will automatically have his or her operator license revoked. This statute is innovative because it allows a state to "opt out" of the directive; to do so, the legislature must enact a resolution and the governor must send a concurrence letter to the secretary of transportation. Congress assumed that few, if any, state legislatures would vote to "opt out" of the directive.

The Riegel-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (108 Stat. 2343) also contains an "opt out" section and authorizes a state legislature to prohibit interstate branching within the state otherwise authorized by the act. In addition, this act contains an "opt in" section (108 Stat. 2352) allowing a legislature to permit interstate branching through *de novo* branches, provided that the state law "applies equally to all banks; and expressly permits all out-of-state banks to establish *de novo* branches" in the state.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 preempted state insurance statutes and regulations in 13 regulatory areas and threatened to establish a national system for licensing insurance agents if 26 state legislatures did not enact harmonious licensing statutes (as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners) by November 12, 2002. On September 10, 2002, the association certified that 35 states had enacted such statutes. In an attempt to forestall future congressional preemption, the association drafted an Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Compact in 2002 that would establish a commission with power to promulgate uniform rules relating to individual and group annuity, life insurance, disability income, and long-term care insurance policies. This proposed compact authorizes a member state to "opt out" of a regulation promulgated by the commission. Should the compact become effective, extensive state utilization of the "opt out" provision could result in nonharmonious laws and might encourage additional congressional preemption of state insurance regulatory laws.

The Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 464) preempted

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44 state digital signatures laws with respect to interstate and foreign commerce. The act, however, exempts from preemption (114 Stat. 468) any state statute or rule constituting “an enactment or adoption of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1999.” This statute is another example of Congress using its preemption power to encourage states to enact harmonious regulatory laws.

Conclusions

The sharp increase in the number of total and partial preemption statutes during the past four decades suggests states have been deprived of a significant portion of their original reserved powers. A paradox, however, is involved. States today are exercising more powers than they exercised a few decades ago. Minimum standards preemption statutes have encouraged state legislatures to enact regulatory statutes in functional fields, particularly environmental ones, they generally had neglected in the past.

Field preemption by Congress may have undesirable consequences. The 1992 U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that the Airlines Deregulation Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1705) strips states of all regulatory authority in the field made it impossible for state attorneys general to individually or cooperatively enforce state deceptive practices suits against airlines.⁶ It is incumbent upon Congress to reexamine total preemption statutes to determine whether state legislatures should be allowed to enact limited regulatory statutes to protect their citizens.

Experience also reveals that federal preemption laws do not always achieve their declared goals. Congress has preempted to a substantial degree the states’ authority to regulate the financial securities industry. In April 2002, New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer demonstrated the regulatory inadequacy of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s supervision of financial markets by using his state’s 1921 Martin Act, authorizing him to exercise jurisdiction over trading in securities.⁷ Spitzer’s investigation of Merrill Lynch & Company revealed that some of its analysts had pretended to impartially recommend that clients purchase shares of “dot com” companies whose business Merrill Lynch’s investment bankers were seeking, even though the analysts knew the stocks were not sound investments. The company negotiated a settlement with the attorney general involving the payment of \$100 million in fines to 48 states and apologized to investors.

What are the implications of past preemption trends for the future? It is apparent that technological developments and interest group lobbying will result in the enactment of new preemption statutes — particularly in the areas of banking, communications, financial services, insurance and taxation. Major technological developments are generating pressures for congressional preemption of state regulatory statutes in other areas, as well. For example, telemedicine, including teleconferencing of medical experts, permits diagnosis and treatment of patients in rural and other areas lacking medical specialists. Unfortunately, current state licensure laws impede the use of this new technology, because specialists fear disciplinary actions if they practice medicine remotely in states in which they are not licensed.

State authority to license motor-vehicle operators also is subject to a growing challenge as the result of the fact that several of the September 11, 2001, terrorists held fraudulent licenses or ones issued by states with lax motor-vehicle licensing statutes or regulations. Bills have been introduced in Congress to establish national minimum state motor-vehicle operator license standards.

Multistate and multinational corporations have been pressuring Congress to preempt state taxing powers by establishing state tax jurisdiction standards, income apportionment rules, and tax-base definitions. The corporations argue that harmonious state tax policies would reduce the compliance burden and ensure greater tax equity.

State legislatures desiring to preserve their regulatory powers must seriously consider: 1) entering into interstate regulatory compacts, or enacting uniform or parallel regulatory state laws to forestall additional preemption; 2) urging Congress to include a provision in a preemption bill making it effective only if harmonious state laws are not enacted by a specified date; and 3) lobbying for authority permitting states to exercise a degree of regulatory authority in newly preempted fields.⁸

Notes

¹ *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 17 U.S. 316 at 421, 4 Wheat. 316 at 421 (1819).

² *Fletcher v. Peck*, 10 U.S. 87, 6 Cranch 87 (1810).

³ *Southern Railway Company v. Reid*, 222 U.S. 424 at 442, 32 S.Ct. 140 at 144 (1912).

⁴ Joseph F. Zimmerman, *Federal Preemption: The Silent Revolution* (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1991), 92-96. See also Joseph F. Zimmerman, *American Federalism: The Growth of National Power* (Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1992).

⁵ Joseph F. Zimmerman and Sharon Lawrence, *Federal*

Statutory Preemption of State and Local Authority: History, Inventory, and Issues (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1992), 45.

⁶*Morales v. Trans World Airlines Incorporated*, 504 U.S. 374, 112 S.Ct. 2031 (1992).

⁷*New York Laws of 1921*, chap. 649 and *New York General Business Law*, §§352 *et seq.* (2003 Supp.). See also Richard Perez-Pena and Patrick McGeehan, "Assault on Wall St. Misdeeds Raises Spitzer's U.S. Profile," *The New York Times*, November 4, 2002, 1, B6.

⁸Joseph F. Zimmerman, *Interstate Cooperation: Compacts and Administrative Agreements* (Westport, CT:

Praeger Publishers, 2002).

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Federal Spending in the New Millennium

By Gerard T. Keffer

The distribution of federal funds affects a wide array of organizations, individuals and activities throughout the United States economy. Data abound on the size of the overall federal government budget and on spending by federal departments and agencies. However, only one primary source shows not only the agency and program detail, but also the geographic distribution of these funds: the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Consolidated Federal Funds Report. This article provides details and insights into the make-up and significance of these huge flows of federal funds on state and local areas.

Introduction

With domestic expenditures of \$1.8 trillion in federal fiscal year 2001,¹ the United States government spent over 40 percent more than the combined outlays of all 50 state governments. In fact, this sum approaches the \$1.9 trillion² expended by all the nearly 90,000³ state and local governments in the United States. It is only natural then that there is widespread interest in the hundreds of programs that drive this huge distribution of federal funds. The geographic distribution of the recipients of these payouts is equally noteworthy.

The effects on the economy of the large annual outflow of federal funds go well beyond the nearly \$340 billion in grants, primarily to state and local governments. The almost \$250 billion in defense and non-defense procurement contracts likewise ripples across the nation. Then add close to \$190 billion in salaries and wages paid to military and civilian employees and the economic ramifications escalate rapidly.

It is, however, the \$1 trillion (with a "T") in direct payments to individuals and others that has come to really drive federal spending and ultimately its effect on the national economy. In FY 2001, nearly 60 percent of the entire federal domestic budget was distributed under these "direct" programs. Dominating this category are three highly visible, and often politically charged programs. Altogether, Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid accounted for \$854 billion that year, or 48 percent of all U.S. government domestic spending.

Data abound on the size of the overall federal government budget. It is also relatively easy to obtain data on the size and composition of spending by the scores of federal departments and agencies, and the 1,000-plus programs they administer. However, only one primary source exists that shows not only the agency and program detail but also the geographic

distribution of these funds. For most of these programs, there is at least state and county area detail, and in many instances even place-level data.

The source of this wealth of information is the U.S. Bureau of the Census' *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*⁴ (CFFR). This annual report covers most domestic spending by the federal government. The largest item not covered is the interest payment on the federal debt, which cannot be meaningfully assigned by geographic area. The balance of this article will provide details and insights into the make-up and significance of these huge flows of federal funds on state and local areas.

CFFR Report Coverage

The Consolidated Federal Funds Report covers federal government expenditures or obligations for the object categories listed below. For FY 2001, amounts reported totaled \$1.8 trillion for the direct expenditure or obligation categories and \$823 billion for other federal assistance (loans and insurance programs):

- Retirement and disability (\$600 billion)
- Other direct payments (\$405 billion)
- Grants (\$339 billion)
- Procurement contracts (\$246 billion)
- Salaries and wages (\$188 billion)
- Direct loans (\$21 billion)
- Guaranteed or insured loans (\$176 billion)
- Insurance (\$627 billion)

Dollar amounts reported under these categories can represent either actual expenditures or obligations. As a general guide, the grants and procurement data in this report represent obligated funds, while direct payments, salaries and wages represent actual expenditures (outlays). Data on loan and insurance programs generally represent the contingent liability of the federal government.

Amounts Excluded From CFFR Coverage

Federal expenditures excluded conceptually are those that could not be geographically distributed, all international transactions and foreign payments, and federal outlay categories not covered by any of the reporting systems that served as data sources for the CFFR. The largest item was net interest on federal government debt, which was estimated to be \$206 billion in FY 2001. The fiscal year 2001 total outlays for the international affairs function in the federal budget were estimated at \$17 billion.

The CFFR data are compiled by object categories of federal expenditures. The reporting systems and federal agencies that serve as data sources exclude federal procurement, travel and other expenditures, to the extent that they are not covered by contractual agreements. The estimate of these types of expenditures in FY 2001 is \$15 billion.

For some agencies, data for selected object categories could not be obtained. These include the procurement actions of the judicial and legislative sectors of the federal government. Expenditures other than salaries and wages are not available for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, and Federal Saving and Loans Insurance Corporation. Expenditures for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency also are excluded from coverage, or otherwise not separately identifiable.

The federal budget outlays estimated for FY 2001 totaled \$1.9 trillion. However, comparison of the federal budget amount with data reported in the CFFR can be misleading, since the federal budget amounts differ from CFFR in accounting concepts and the treatment of intragovernmental transfers. For example, outlays for many programs in the federal budget are reported on a net basis, whereas the CFFR reports gross outlays or obligations to nonfederal recipients.

Summary of Methodology

This is a consolidated report, developed by bringing together available statistics on federal government expenditures or obligations. The first phase of the CFFR program is to identify the available data sources.

The following reporting systems and agencies are used as primary data sources:

- Federal Assistance Award Data System
- Department of Defense
- General Services Administration — Federal Procurement Data System
- Office of Personnel Management
- U.S. Postal Service

In addition to these primary sources, several other federal agencies are requested to provide data, usually for selected programs. Most of these are agencies that do not report under the requirements of the Federal Assistance Award Data System.

Relationship to Federal Assistance Award Data System

The Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) is a quarterly report of financial assistance awards made by each federal agency. Coverage includes most (but not all) grants, direct payments to individuals and others, loans, and insurance coverage. Data submitted by federal agencies for the FAADS serve as the primary source for most of the statistics in the CFFR. The FAADS does not provide information on either salaries and wages or procurement contracts. All CFFR data not obtained through the FAADS are otherwise obtained from federal agencies.

Data on financial assistance awards are submitted quarterly by federal government agencies. The Census Bureau collects these data and combines them to form a single quarterly database on federal government financial assistance awards. Each quarterly database is distributed to the Congress and to state governments. In addition to grant awards, the FAADS program covers direct payments to individuals (such as retirement benefits), direct payments for specified use (such as food stamp awards), direct loans, guaranteed loans and insurance coverage of the federal government. All financial assistance awards covered in the FAADS are identified by a Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) program number (or a pseudo code, if a CFDA number is unavailable).

For grants, the FAADS data represent the federal obligation incurred at the time the grant is awarded. The amounts reported do not represent actual expenditures, since obligations in one time period may not result in outlays during the same time period. Moreover, initial amounts obligated may be adjusted at a later date, either through enhancements or de-obligations. These de-obligations may appear in the CFFR data as negative amounts. Users should be aware of what these amounts represent and use care in interpreting such data.

For fiscal year 2001, CFFR derived data from the FAADS by summing the four quarterly reports that covered financial assistance awarded between October 1, 2000, and September 30, 2001. All program awards identified in FAADS are reported by state, county and usually city of recipient. Submitting federal agencies use either FIPS codes for states, counties and places, or General Services Administration location codes.

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Table Descriptions and Data Sources

Total Expenditure: \$1.8 trillion

All amounts in Table A ("Summary of Federal Government Expenditure") are aggregates from the data included in Tables B-F. These are national and state area summaries of the federal expenditure object categories identified above under "CFFR Report Coverage." The "Total Expenditure" amount does not include data on contingent liabilities (loans and insurance), which are separately listed in Table G.

Retirement and Disability: \$600 billion

In the CFFR, data covering federal government direct payments are separated into two object categories: direct payments for retirement and disability benefits (Table B), and all other direct payments (Table C). Retirement and disability programs include federal employee retirement and disability benefits, Social Security payments of all types, selected Veterans Administration programs, and selected other federal programs.

Both the FAADS and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) categorize direct payments in a different manner than the CFFR. Both the FAADS and the CFDA subdivide direct payments into the two subcategories, "Direct Payments for a Specified Use" and "Direct Payments with Unrestricted Use." Neither subdivision is recognized in the CFFR. The CFFR instead subdivides direct payments into three object types: Retirement and Disability Payments to Individuals, Other Direct Payments for Individuals, and Direct Payments Other than for Individuals. Only Retirement and Disability Payments to Individuals are presented in Table B. Other Direct Payments for Individuals, and Direct Payments Other than for Individuals are presented in Table C.

The CFDA defines "Direct Payments for a Specified Use" as "Financial assistance provided directly to individuals, private firms, and other private institutions to encourage or subsidize a particular activity by conditioning the receipt of assistance on a particular performance by the recipient. This does not include solicited contracts for the procurement of goods and services for the federal government." The FAADS similarly defines "Direct Payments for a Specified Use" as "a subsidy or other nonreimbursable direct financial aid."

The CFDA defines "Direct Payments With Unrestricted Use" as "Financial assistance provided directly to beneficiaries who satisfy eligibility requirements with no restrictions imposed on the recipient as to how the money is spent. Included are payments under retirement, pension, and compensation pro-

grams." The FAADS defines "Direct Payments With Unrestricted Use" with such examples as "retirement, pension, veterans benefits, etc."

Except as indicated below, data in Table B, Retirement and Disability Expenditures are compiled from amounts reported by the federal agencies for the Federal Assistance Award Data System. Reported amounts represent obligations of federal funds during the fiscal year. Direct payments for individuals are shown by state and county area only, in accordance with the reporting requirements of the FAADS. The following retirement and disability direct payment programs are not available from the FAADS and are obtained from other data sources.

1. Military retirement benefits data are supplied by the Department of Defense, along with that agency's data on military payroll. Amounts represent actual expenditures during the fiscal year. Coverage includes recurrent benefit payments, as well as permanent and temporary disability payments. Data are provided by state and county area of recipient.

2. Included in the amounts shown for civilian retirement benefits are benefits for retired uniformed U.S. Coast Guard personnel, for which data were obtained from that agency. Coverage includes taxable benefits financed by employer or general fund contributions. Amounts are reported by home residence address of the beneficiary and are available only at the state level. Retired civilian employees of the Coast Guard are excluded from these data, but included in data from the Office of Personnel Management.

3. Federal civilian employee retirement and disability payments are from the Compensation Group, Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Amounts include expenditures for all periodic annuity, survivor annuity, lump sum death claims, and withdrawals. Administrative expenses and funds transferred to other retirement systems are excluded.

Retirement benefits for federal civilian employees also include data for former Postal Service employees.

Note that the amounts reported by OPM include payments from employee contributions. No data covering the payments associated only with employer contributions, earnings on investments, or other nonemployee-financed amounts could be obtained.

The OPM data represent an estimated geographic distribution of FY 2001 disbursements. The methodology used by OPM is based on proportionate calendar year-to-date annuity disbursements through September 30, 2001. The calendar year-to-date data are accumulated by ZIP code, and proportionate shares are then applied against the actual total of FY

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2001 disbursements. ZIP codes reflect recipient location except for payments made via electronic funds transfer, which reflect correspondence ZIP code.

Like other data submitted on the basis of ZIP codes, these data are converted to state and county areas using standard methodology.

4. Pension plan termination insurance payments reflect benefits paid by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) under the Pension Plan Termination Insurance Program. Data include only those payments made directly by the PBGC. Amounts paid by interim custodians such as banks or other financial institutions are not reported. The data submitted by the PBGC are geographically distributed by postal ZIP code and converted to county level data for the CFFR.

5. Payments to retirees and other beneficiaries from the Public Health Service, Commissioned Corps, are reported by that federal agency. Amounts are reported by mailing address (ZIP code) of the beneficiary and converted to county-level data by the Census Bureau.

6. Data for benefit payments to retirees from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Commissioned Corps are from the U.S. Coast Guard, Pay and Personnel Center. Amounts are reported by home residence address of the beneficiary and are available only at the state level.

7. The State Department Foreign Service Officers retirement system provided data on FY 2001 benefit payments. These are reported geographically by ZIP code and converted to county-level data by the Census Bureau.

8. The Tennessee Valley Authority reported benefit payments to retirees by state, county area, and ZIP code. Amounts are assigned according to the ZIP code of the financial institution receiving the benefit payment.

9. Data on Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments come from reports submitted by the Social Security Administration for the FAADS. All amounts reflect obligations during the fiscal year, with the state-by-state distribution estimated. All amounts are reported by recipient location. Excluded from the amounts reported are payments to recipients in foreign countries. The amounts shown under the SSI program exclude any state government shares administered by the federal government.

Other Direct Payments: \$406 billion

Programs classified as other direct payments in Table C include two CFFR object categories. The first object category is direct payments for individuals, other than for retirement and disability. The second object category is direct payments, other than for

individuals. The first object category contains far more expenditure than the second object category. For convenience of presentation, these two object categories are combined in the CFFR publication, but are available separately in the CFFR database. (See text under "Retirement and Disability" above for further information about the subdivisions of the "Direct Payments" category.)

Amounts shown in Table C, Other Direct Payments, come from the FAADS, except for those programs listed below. These amounts generally represent obligations incurred during the fiscal year. The four quarterly FAADS databases are consolidated to obtain fiscal year totals. Direct payments for individuals are reported by state and county area only.

In Table C, all Department of Housing and Urban Development housing assistance is classified in the "direct payments to individuals" category. The total obligations are allocated by state and county area. Amounts reported for the Housing Assistance Payments (the Section 8 program) under this object category reflect the entire amount of obligations for the year. That is, all Section 8 (and voucher) payments are classified as direct payments for individuals, regardless of whether they are paid to public or private landlords. By contrast, the *Federal Aid to States* publication classifies these payments as grants, if the landlord is a public agency.

Excess earned income tax credits represent federal government payments during calendar year 2001 for tax year 2000. Information is from the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income Division. Amounts reflect only the excess earned income tax credits actually refunded. Aggregate figures by state are reported. No substate detail is available.

Crop Insurance data on the amount of indemnity payments (claims) and premium subsidies are provided by the Agriculture Department. Coverage includes the claims paid directly by the federal government to farmers, and premium subsidies to private insurers. Federal indemnity payments to private insurance carriers are not reported. Amounts reflect the resident county of the claimant for direct payment, or location of county of the private carrier for premium subsidies. Data reflect actual expenditures during FY 2001.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency provides county-level data for payments under the National Flood Insurance program. Amounts represent claims and adjustor expenses.

Legal Services Corporation expenditures data are from that agency. The Legal Services Corporation payments represent annualized grants and contracts,

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by state, made by this agency from the subsidy it receives from the federal government.

U.S. Postal Service expenditures for current operations, other than procurement and salaries and wages, are provided by the Postal Service as part of that agency's total submission for CFFR. Data are provided by state and county area, with the distribution based on the methodology described later for Postal Service salaries and wages.

Data for the federal government (employer) share of premiums on federal employee life and health insurance are from the Office of Personnel Management, Compensation Group. All expenditures for life and health insurance premiums are assigned to the "state undistributed" level of geography. For both the life and health insurance programs, the amounts reported represent only the employer (federal government) share of the premiums.

The Education Department reports FY 2001 payments under the Federal Family Education Loan program. Amounts under the other "direct payments for individuals" category include interest subsidies. Amounts under the direct payments, other than for individuals, category include default payments, advances, and administrative cost allowances for guarantee agencies.

Food Stamp program data are supplied by the Department of Agriculture for the FAADS. Amounts reflect the actual value of benefits awarded, by state, during the fiscal year. Figures may differ slightly from amounts representing the value of benefits redeemed or processed through the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Employee Workers' Compensation payments are from reports submitted by the Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, for the FAADS. Amounts for FY 2001 reflect actual payments, with the state-and-county distribution based on the ZIP code of the recipient's place of residence.

Statistics on federal expenditures for unemployment compensation are compiled from information obtained from the Department of Labor. Amounts reported include all benefit payments made from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, regardless of the source of funding for the payments. Thus, amounts reported include regular and extended benefits to unemployed workers, and benefits to ex-civilian and ex-military federal employees.

The Office of Justice Programs provides data for payments under the Public Safety Officers' Benefit Program of the Department of Justice.

Medicare data are reported by the Department of Health and Human Services for the FAADS. All amounts reflect obligations during the fiscal year,

with the state-by-state distribution estimated. All amounts are reported by recipient location. Excluded from the amounts reported are payments to recipients in foreign countries.

Grants: \$339 billion

The CFFR "Grants" category in Table D ("Federal Government Grants by Agency and for Selected Programs") combines two grants categories listed in the CFDA and four grants categories found in the FAADS. The CFDA distinguishes two categories of grant: Formula Grants and Project Grants. The FAADS subdivides Formula Grants into two further categories: Block Grant and Formula Grant. The FAADS also subdivides Project Grants into two further categories: Project Grant and Cooperative Agreement.

The CFDA defines "Formula Grants" as "Allocations of money to states or their subdivisions in accordance with a distribution formula prescribed by law or administrative regulation, for activities of a continuing nature not confined to a specific program." The CFDA defines "Project Grants" as:

The funding, for fixed or known periods, of specific projects or the delivery of specific services or products without liability for damages for failure to perform. Project grants include fellowships, scholarships, research grants, training grants, traineeships, experimental and demonstration grants, evaluation grants, planning grants, technical assistance grants, survey grants, construction grants, and unsolicited contractual agreements.

No further definitions are provided in the FAADS or FAS.

The principal source of the grants data in the CFFR is the information submitted quarterly for the Federal Assistance Award Data System. For grants, the FAADS data represent the federal obligation incurred at the time the grant is awarded. The grants data from FAADS that are carried forward to the CFFR total about 98 percent of all grants reported.

Procurement: \$246 billion

Statistics in Table E ("Federal Government Expenditure for Procurement Contracts") are provided by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for Postal Service procurement and by the Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC) within the General Services Administration for procurement actions of nearly all other federal agencies, including the Defense Department.

Amounts provided by the USPS represent actual outlays for contractual commitments, while amounts provided by the FPDC represent the value of obligations for contract actions, and do not reflect actual federal government expenditures. In general, only current year contract actions are reported for data

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provided by the FPDC; however, multiple-year obligations may be reflected for contract actions of less than three years duration.

The FPDC collects procurement statistics on a quarterly basis from most federal government departments and agencies, and provides these data according to the place of performance rather than the location of the prime contractor. Excluded from the procurement totals reported are the amounts for the judicial and legislative branches of government and most intergovernmental transfers of funds. Also excluded from the totals are amounts for procurement in foreign countries.

Most contract actions provided by the FPDC with values under \$25,000 are not distributed by state and outlying area. Some Department of Defense contracts are classified with respect to location of performance. Also, certain Department of Defense contracts are not classified with respect to location of performance. Such amounts are reported as "U.S. undistributed."

Procurement data awarded by the USPS include all outlays made under formal contractual agreements. The FPDC data include contractual actions for construction, purchases of equipment, and other purchases of tangible items by the federal government. Also included with the FPDC data are contractual actions for services often not generally associated with procurement, such as the purchase of utilities, building leases, and other services entered into via contractual agreement.

Procurement data provided by the FPDC are distributed according to place of performance, as designated by FIPS state/county/place geographic coding. These geographic codes are matched against the government unit codes comprising the geographic basis for the CFFR, and assigned to any units where a match is found. Unmatched data records are distributed to "balance of county" represented by the state/county portion of the FIPS geographic code.

Salaries and Wages: \$188 billion

Amounts reported for federal government salaries and wages are from four sources: the Department of Defense, the Office of Personnel Management, the Postal Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard (within the Department of Transportation during FY 2001). All amounts represent outlays during the federal government's FY 2001.

The Defense Department provides information on military payrolls, with separate amounts for active military and inactive military (Reserve and National Guard). Note that salaries and wages data covering civilian employees of the Defense Department are

from the Office of Personnel Management, as described below.

Amounts reported represent estimates of fiscal year outlays by state and county, and include gross compensation. This covers salaries and wages, housing allowances, and in general all other personnel compensation, except retired military pay, which is reported in Table B under the separate category, retirement and disability direct payments for individuals. Other features of the Department of Defense salaries and wages include:

1. Amounts for military personnel stationed overseas are excluded from totals.
2. Salaries and wages for inactive personnel refer to military Reserve and National Guard payroll.
3. Amounts reported reflect the place of employment (duty station) rather than home residence.

The U.S. Postal Service provides the salaries and wages data for U.S. Postal Service employees. Amounts represent actual outlays during the fiscal year, but with the national total distributed among the states and counties on an estimated basis. These estimates are derived by calculating the "per employee" payroll cost, and applying that cost to each postal facility based upon its number of employees. The Postal Service data are geographically distributed based upon place of employment (postal facility), rather than place of residence. Data records are submitted in an electronic file and contain FIPS state and county area codes.

The U.S. Coast Guard reported the salaries and wages data for their uniformed employees. The U.S. Coast Guard was a component of the Department of Transportation during FY 2001. Data are reported by ZIP code, for the place of employment. Amounts are then aggregated by state and county area.

Salaries and wages for all other federal employees are from the Office of Personnel Management. Coverage includes all other federal civilian employees (excluding the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency) employed in the United States and the outlying areas. Data are reported separately for each major federal agency. The data include:

- Basic annual salaries
- Premium pay (overtime, night differential, cost of living allowances, station allowances, holiday pay, and any retroactive pay, but excludes lump sum pay for annual leave)
- Lump sum payments (for annual leave)

OPM national totals represent actual expenditures or outlays during the fiscal year. The geographic distribution of these amounts by state (or outlying area)

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and county are estimated, based upon place of employment.

Direct Loans, Guaranteed Loans, and Insurance: \$823 billion

The CFDA defines "Direct Loans" as "Financial assistance provided through the lending of federal monies for a specific period of time, with a reasonable expectation of repayment. Such loans may or may not require the payment of interest." The CFDA defines "Guaranteed/Insured Loans" as "Programs in which the federal government makes an arrangement to indemnify a lender against all or part of all of any defaults by those responsible for the repayment of loans." The CFDA defines "Insurance" as "Financial assistance provided to assure reimbursement for losses sustained under specified conditions. Coverage may be provided directly by the federal government or through private carriers and may or may not involve the payment of premiums." The FAADS and CFFR use the same categories, and provide no separate definitions.

All data on loans and insurance programs of the federal government, with the exception of data on flood insurance and student loan programs, come from the Federal Assistance Award Data System. Guaranteed loans, direct loans and insurance are reported in the FAADS by state and county area, or by state, county and place. Data on the Federal Direct Student Loan (CFDA number 84.268) and Federal Family Education Loan programs (CFDA number 84.032) are not reported for the Federal Assistance Award Data System, and are obtained separately from the Department of Education. National Flood Insurance data (CFDA number 83.100), reflecting insurance in force on September 30, 2001, are from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Loan and insurance program amounts in Table G reflect the volume of loan or insurance activities. These amounts represent either direct loans made to certain categories of borrowers, or the federal government contingent liability for loans guaranteed and direct insurance against loss.

Loans and insurance data do not represent actual expenditures associated with the loan or insurance programs. Any actual outlays under these programs, such as insurance claims paid by the federal government, appear in the direct payments categories in the CFFR. Federal government contingent liability can vary by program, and caution should be used in comparing one federal loan or insurance program to another, or in interpreting the data presented to reflect actual federal outlays over time. The following also should be noted:

1. Amounts guaranteed or insured do not necessarily represent future outlays.

2. Amounts reflect the dollar value of loans or insurance coverage provided during the fiscal year, and not the cumulative totals of such activity over the life of the program.

3. Direct loans are not reported on a net basis, as in the federal budget, but rather are shown in terms of total amounts loaned.

4. Programs that are otherwise similar can vary in the share of the total liability the federal government guarantees or insures. Certain veterans' guaranteed loan programs are guaranteed only up to a stated maximum dollar value, for example. In these cases, the federal government's contingent liability is less than the total value of the loan or insured policy agreement.

Statistical Calculations

Per-capita federal expenditure amounts in Table H ("Per Capita Amounts of Federal Government Expenditures, by Major Object Category") are computed using resident populations as of April 1, 2000.

Percentage distributions of federal expenditures in Table I ("Percent Distribution of Federal Government Expenditure, by Major Object Category") are computed based on U.S. expenditure totals in each object category.

The Defense Department and other agency expenditure amounts in Table J ("Federal Government Expenditure for Defense Department and all Other Agencies") are computed from data in Tables B through F. Figures for all Department of Defense agencies are tallied to arrive at a total for Department of Defense expenditures. This total is then netted from the grand total of federal government expenditures, and the residual categorized as nondefense expenditures. This procedure is followed for each state and outlying area. The defense/nondefense totals are then used to compute per-capita and percent distribution amounts, using the procedure described above for Tables H and I.

Data in Table J in the column on Energy Department defense-related activities are from the Department of Energy, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Defense programs. These data represent defense-related atomic energy activities, and are presented on an exhibit basis only. Since the data are for the Department of Energy, they are included in the columns for "All other federal agencies," rather than Department of Defense.

Per-capita state rankings in Table K ("State Rankings for Per Capita Amounts of Federal Government Expenditure") are derived from per-capita



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figures shown in Table H. The District of Columbia and the outlying areas are excluded from the rankings.

Geographic Coverage and Presentation

The CFFR report presents data by state and county area. The District of Columbia and the Outlying Areas of American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Palau, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are included. In addition to county areas, municipal governments that are independent of any organized county are included in the CFFR as county equivalent areas.

It is important to note that the CFFR covers federal government payments to all types of recipients, both government and other, located in the geographic areas over which these governments have jurisdiction. For example, the federal payments to the New York City area could represent monies allocated to the city government, a private company located in the city, or a private citizen residing in the city. No attempt is made in the CFFR to provide information on the recipients (individually or by type) of federal money. For most programs, information on recipients and recipient types (and other details) can be found in the FAADS.

Estimates for Substate Grant Distributions

Many federal grant programs involve a direct payment to state governments, which are then responsible for program administration. Examples include: grants that are “passed through” to local governments (such as block grant programs); grants in which the financial impact of federal funds is spread out over all areas of the state, such as those for highway construction; and grants or assistance programs such as Low Income Home Energy Assistance, which the state can administer but for which the ultimate beneficiaries are found throughout the states.

The CFFR contains data on the substate allocation of funds for several major federal grant programs. To the extent possible, these data are allocated by county or county-equivalent area. Substate allocation figures for these programs are available for some, but not all, of the states and outlying areas.

More is Not Always Better

All things being equal (which they rarely are), the receipt of a relatively high level of federal funds to a state or local area is desirable. In the competition for federal dollars and the perceived attainment of receiving a “fair share” of these funds, one must be mindful of the bases for “qualifying” for many as-

sistance programs. If federal funds are received for purposes such as improving the health and quality of life of our children or seniors, or providing for national defense and homeland security, these are generally recognized as positive outcomes. Similarly, if the funds received are to provide educational opportunities, improved housing, or a cleaner environment, that too would be welcomed by most citizens.

On the other hand, if federal funds are awarded to a geographic area due to “undesirable” circumstances, then these receipts might actually have negative connotations. Some examples of situations where the qualification for federal funds would be undesirable include: high crime rate; low student achievement; deteriorating infrastructure (roads, bridges, water and sewer systems, etc.); homelessness; low income or poverty; high unemployment; polluted land, water and air; crop failures; or disasters. If an area is receiving federal funds for these latter reasons, then clearly, more is not better.

Looking to the Future

As we leave the “go go” 1990s behind, and enter the 21st century, what are the dynamics, priorities and realities that will determine the demographic and economic future of the United States? The country has suffered a sharp economic slowdown, and states are facing record revenue shortfalls and increasing budget gaps. Prescription drugs and other health care costs are far outpacing the rate of inflation and the traditional revenues that supported them. Medicaid cost increases alone threaten to outpace state revenues, even in an improved economy.

Adding to these challenges are the fiscal pressures emanating directly or indirectly from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Many of the resources needed to address the related, if not resultant, homeland security concerns originate at the state and local levels. Among the areas to be dealt with are: training and equipping police, fire and emergency medical first-responders; security for borders, ports and waterways, airports, and communications networks; food and water safety; and vaccinations against biological and chemical agents.

With this economic backdrop, the recently passed and prospective federal tax cuts and defense-related spending increases, the level and focus of federal assistance to state and local governments will be closely watched. As the various economic and fiscal agendas and budget priorities are debated and dealt with, the Census Bureau’s CFFR data will continue to be a valuable research and reference resource.

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Notes

¹ The fiscal year for the United States government covers the period of October 1 through September 30. Fiscal year 2001 is October 1, 2000 — September 30, 2001. That year the federal government spent \$1.787 billion domestically.

² This state and local government expenditure total is based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Government Finances for Fiscal Year 2000. See <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/00sl00us.html>.

³ In its 2002 Census of Governments report, *Government Organization: 2002*, (GC02(1)-1), the U.S. Bureau of the Census identified 87,525 local governments in addition to the 50 state governments in the United States, as of June 2002.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2001* (CFFR/01). See also <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/01cfr.pdf> (issued April 2002).

About the Author

Gerard T. Keffer is chief of the Federal Programs Branch, Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Acting as the executive agent of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, his office is responsible for several projects and studies on the geographic distribution of federal funds, and also serves as the Federal Audit Clearinghouse for collecting and disseminating audits and related data on the use of federal awards.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table A
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In millions of dollars)

<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Retirement and disability</i>	<i>Other direct payments</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Salaries and wages</i>
United States	\$1,778,884	\$600,014	\$405,599	\$338,977	\$246,219	\$188,075
Alabama	31,700	11,460	6,843	5,298	5,204	2,895
Alaska	6,403	936	610	2,314	1,130	1,414
Arizona	30,376	11,075	5,934	5,190	5,260	2,917
Arkansas	16,632	6,666	4,648	3,448	692	1,178
California	188,517	58,306	43,608	39,797	28,949	17,858
Colorado	24,345	7,856	4,238	3,916	4,468	3,868
Connecticut	22,742	7,228	5,041	4,364	4,734	1,375
Delaware	4,246	1,796	983	892	148	428
Florida	99,998	42,718	26,340	13,666	8,859	8,415
Georgia	47,320	15,578	9,500	7,929	7,382	6,931
Hawaii	9,722	2,798	1,419	1,514	1,467	2,525
Idaho	7,529	2,609	1,465	1,505	1,197	753
Illinois	65,036	23,675	19,090	11,883	4,135	6,252
Indiana	32,166	12,589	8,873	5,850	2,734	2,121
Iowa	17,401	6,437	5,959	3,079	897	1,029
Kansas	16,699	5,860	4,868	2,721	1,383	1,866
Kentucky	25,835	9,729	5,443	5,100	2,759	2,805
Louisiana	27,816	9,091	7,617	6,173	2,625	2,310
Maine	8,180	3,195	1,598	1,905	674	808
Maryland	48,164	12,378	8,542	7,586	10,736	8,921
Massachusetts	44,179	13,328	11,067	9,718	6,851	3,214
Michigan	51,632	20,846	13,371	10,887	3,378	3,150
Minnesota	24,935	8,969	6,752	5,260	2,049	1,904
Mississippi	20,212	6,621	5,756	4,246	1,863	1,725
Missouri	39,191	12,795	9,327	6,865	6,741	3,463
Montana	6,618	2,134	1,737	1,665	371	711
Nebraska	10,771	3,684	3,532	2,054	447	1,053
Nevada	9,624	4,206	1,915	1,442	1,041	1,019
New Hampshire	6,314	2,654	1,201	1,288	655	516
New Jersey	46,240	17,590	12,232	8,478	4,158	3,782
New Mexico	16,587	4,052	2,079	3,586	5,122	1,747
New York	116,366	38,772	30,408	32,897	6,168	8,122
North Carolina	44,557	17,514	9,265	9,122	3,154	5,502
North Dakota	5,948	1,352	2,398	1,284	280	634
Ohio	61,705	24,262	15,706	11,762	5,124	4,851
Oklahoma	22,672	8,201	5,089	4,119	2,212	3,050
Oregon	18,401	7,450	4,091	4,308	959	1,592
Pennsylvania	79,310	30,386	21,526	14,847	6,788	5,763
Rhode Island	6,989	2,455	1,786	1,607	392	747
South Carolina	24,675	9,502	4,763	4,730	3,155	2,526
South Dakota	5,807	1,657	1,995	1,254	301	600
Tennessee	36,758	12,954	8,031	7,027	5,811	2,935
Texas	112,530	36,232	26,870	21,675	15,649	12,104
Utah	11,377	3,605	1,679	2,244	2,084	1,765
Vermont	3,734	1,274	680	1,069	391	319
Virginia	71,257	18,071	7,998	5,908	26,935	12,345
Washington	36,903	12,696	6,988	6,794	5,480	4,945
West Virginia	12,541	5,359	2,679	2,971	527	1,005
Wisconsin	26,645	10,884	6,475	5,843	1,817	1,626
Wyoming	3,584	1,066	528	1,213	341	435
Dist. of Columbia	30,941	1,835	2,177	4,020	10,263	12,646
American Samoa	116	40	1	58	12	5
Fed. States of Micronesia ..	98	0	3	94	1	0
Guam	908	191	75	176	219	247
Marshall Islands	150	1	0	48	101	0
No. Mariana Islands	96	21	4	60	9	3
Palau	36	0	0	35	0	0
Puerto Rico	13,181	5,242	2,697	3,899	477	866
Virgin Islands	404	132	102	111	15	45
Undistributed	24,066	0	0	183	19,443	4,440

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table B
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS FOR RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY,
FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Total	Social Security payments				Federal retirement and disability benefits				Veteran benefits	
		Retirement insurance payments	Survivors insurance payments	Disability insurance payments	Supplemental security income payments	Federal retirement and disability benefits		Payments for service connected disability	Other benefit payments	Other	
						Civilian	Military				
United States	\$600,014,232	\$282,623,514	\$86,413,764	\$80,024,490	\$34,371,765	\$48,176,555	\$33,321,020	\$16,440,351	\$6,504,980	\$12,137,794	
Alabama	11,460,024	4,328,815	1,683,693	1,877,828	791,949	1,166,505	861,917	340,753	193,941	214,622	
Alaska	935,620	306,778	106,092	116,507	39,707	146,634	123,134	74,883	8,083	13,802	
Arizona	11,075,069	5,267,320	1,349,926	1,383,045	460,388	959,751	934,908	384,413	121,683	213,635	
Arkansas	6,665,967	2,751,839	953,763	1,147,278	395,357	462,856	395,144	279,632	117,508	162,589	
California	58,306,003	27,485,099	7,704,509	7,092,251	5,105,752	4,519,123	3,659,735	1,329,386	532,345	877,80	
Colorado	7,855,813	3,282,192	991,845	945,549	280,549	870,685	923,756	297,078	87,111	177,050	
Connecticut	7,228,064	4,333,515	1,023,134	883,059	278,871	293,202	172,897	128,533	36,363	78,490	
Delaware	1,795,524	899,166	249,161	236,729	64,499	135,844	114,414	45,756	14,725	35,232	
Florida	42,718,042	21,292,671	5,282,251	4,777,609	2,073,832	3,311,379	3,522,995	1,285,613	448,380	723,312	
Georgia	15,577,617	6,139,730	2,127,489	2,430,214	976,444	1,461,444	1,354,241	527,770	236,459	323,827	
Hawaii	2,798,105	1,274,407	274,258	230,929	116,141	498,430	268,448	87,222	22,764	25,506	
Idaho	2,608,706	1,220,579	353,150	321,099	98,958	233,755	180,906	92,781	26,837	80,640	
Illinois	23,675,049	12,422,062	3,895,863	2,905,794	1,511,753	1,276,903	519,558	332,400	157,481	653,234	
Indiana	12,588,871	6,621,443	2,079,964	1,750,678	498,072	669,499	313,420	255,111	90,148	310,535	
Iowa	6,436,884	3,538,563	1,097,474	722,602	204,685	385,367	140,835	127,859	56,201	163,298	
Kansas	5,860,180	2,917,183	883,564	645,242	192,888	457,664	331,686	145,905	59,618	226,429	
Kentucky	9,728,536	3,615,802	1,484,508	1,999,483	934,413	625,596	364,882	267,564	129,371	306,916	
Louisiana	9,091,352	3,468,029	1,766,199	1,480,235	862,038	499,340	438,570	257,436	163,298	156,207	
Maine	3,195,416	1,404,672	412,856	504,539	143,573	275,197	178,255	167,619	46,696	62,008	
Maryland	12,377,877	4,720,289	1,463,545	1,144,485	497,348	3,027,930	875,079	276,094	103,164	269,943	
Massachusetts	13,327,979	6,880,335	1,830,196	1,962,304	812,330	883,802	307,363	399,272	117,276	135,102	
Michigan	20,846,261	10,969,484	3,520,385	3,201,282	1,222,550	773,551	355,366	354,596	146,281	302,765	
Minnesota	8,969,486	4,830,232	1,402,623	1,050,475	355,120	497,111	219,239	253,142	83,598	277,945	
Mississippi	6,621,234	2,455,595	967,214	1,281,661	623,595	466,862	394,226	203,997	115,272	112,813	
Missouri	12,795,159	6,068,230	1,929,248	1,906,259	583,529	995,811	531,134	308,048	139,841	333,060	
Montana	2,134,318	946,966	301,669	261,802	71,369	222,309	115,624	84,552	24,347	105,682	
Nebraska	3,684,300	1,827,272	553,578	379,389	108,762	251,931	222,349	127,681	44,820	168,517	
Nevada	4,206,042	1,959,780	463,588	509,960	137,233	401,433	467,337	143,751	45,584	77,376	
New Hampshire	2,653,520	1,342,937	324,227	361,163	62,233	236,881	170,631	101,741	25,551	28,156	
New Jersey	17,589,550	10,019,737	2,562,136	2,148,918	755,886	1,097,697	327,072	313,849	102,305	261,950	

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS FOR RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY, FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001

State and outlying area	Social Security payments					Veteran benefits			
	Total	Retirement insurance payments	Survivors insurance payments	Disability insurance payments	Supplemental security income payments	Federal retirement and disability benefits		Payments for service connected disability	Other benefit payments
						Civilian	Military		
New Mexico	4,052,326	1,557,530	510,619	494,709	239,925	505,799	389,802	195,011	60,048
New York	38,771,932	20,506,168	5,464,994	5,691,898	3,285,918	1,841,228	469,551	709,684	274,387
North Carolina	17,514,173	7,983,380	2,236,509	2,901,385	920,111	1,169,416	1,259,089	590,245	233,357
North Dakota	1,352,493	659,711	247,596	129,854	36,519	116,425	55,140	38,497	14,325
Ohio	24,262,352	11,984,098	4,321,891	3,065,964	1,421,681	1,454,741	638,230	514,269	220,847
Oklahoma	8,201,022	3,466,410	1,195,650	1,003,637	368,796	939,932	523,945	394,677	177,583
Oregon	7,450,459	3,776,608	1,017,681	889,777	292,348	613,346	342,290	265,783	93,297
Pennsylvania	30,386,147	15,724,286	4,942,663	3,550,724	1,592,331	2,056,405	710,460	614,528	261,630
Rhode Island	2,455,493	1,264,640	295,871	355,763	135,718	182,871	103,186	73,567	24,785
South Carolina	9,501,574	3,930,786	1,209,106	1,577,932	531,206	772,121	884,582	296,052	142,960
South Dakota	1,656,687	790,136	260,922	171,610	62,417	172,663	87,778	63,314	25,290
Tennessee	12,954,046	5,541,899	1,896,158	2,153,165	822,821	992,187	729,010	381,121	178,227
Texas	36,232,246	15,518,904	5,784,086	4,049,126	1,991,761	3,001,585	3,272,142	1,355,126	556,191
Utah	3,604,690	1,577,477	450,813	342,987	113,889	680,303	210,903	91,385	24,579
Vermont	1,274,233	648,921	184,521	186,219	52,763	77,524	51,625	39,664	12,959
Virginia	18,071,390	6,164,776	1,945,026	2,037,758	672,196	3,147,726	2,971,471	525,481	203,309
Washington	12,695,969	5,731,377	1,550,007	1,435,002	579,787	1,256,542	1,215,535	546,694	140,222
West Virginia	5,358,884	2,028,457	918,161	1,079,837	393,653	299,153	137,103	174,209	78,397
Wisconsin	10,884,052	6,139,296	1,714,489	1,309,620	452,071	471,579	230,142	278,260	88,924
Wyoming	1,066,464	489,202	143,692	123,644	28,756	110,272	70,165	37,350	9,515
Dist. of Columbia	1,834,560	392,457	125,018	127,798	112,901	936,209	58,354	33,757	20,162
American Samoa	39,761	8,993	9,867	12,257	0	1,532	3,248	3,005	818
Fed. States of Micronesia	419	97	18	2	0	240	0	56	5
Guam	190,545	55,408	23,174	13,335	0	60,542	29,003	6,442	1,700
Marshall Islands	867	521	224	15	0	78	0	9	21
No. Mariana Islands	20,545	4,361	3,997	1,390	4,372	4,527	1,438	385	67
Palau	352	132	66	25	0	97	0	5	27
Puerto Rico	5,242,033	2,014,723	902,663	1,642,711	0	192,573	87,318	215,692	163,610
Virgin Islands	131,874	72,038	20,169	17,979	0	14,369	4,389	1,647	598
Undistributed	78	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table C
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY,
FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Total	Medicare benefits			Excess earned income tax credits	Unemployment compensation	Food stamp payments	Housing assistance	Agricultural assistance	Federal employees	
		Hospital insurance	Supplementary medical insurance	life and health insurance						Other	
United States	\$405,599,361	\$139,815,309	\$97,454,190	\$27,257,161	\$26,196,066	\$15,538,520	\$32,301,499	\$30,886,979	\$13,902,663	\$22,246,974	
Alabama	6,843,353	2,619,020	1,584,888	727,572	259,596	364,736	384,085	373,444	249,277	280,734	
Alaska	609,922	116,844	67,926	32,379	107,946	46,701	69,008	37,503	1,617	129,999	
Arizona	5,933,696	2,018,206	1,584,157	491,863	208,374	280,403	240,485	136,992	500,581	472,636	
Arkansas	4,647,734	1,396,993	892,320	384,763	246,760	223,351	225,272	1,027,439	79,225	171,611	
California	43,607,614	15,302,716	12,024,453	3,198,648	2,776,028	1,573,832	4,445,946	1,208,666	959,026	2,118,299	
Colorado	4,238,021	1,396,126	998,077	275,360	231,099	130,883	336,294	463,558	107,842	298,782	
Connecticut	5,040,684	2,027,797	1,390,584	182,003	420,535	135,683	655,928	15,831	69,974	142,350	
Delaware	982,906	355,760	248,723	69,037	82,535	31,927	97,885	31,547	31,547	33,569	
Florida	26,340,488	10,560,935	9,019,853	1,849,381	783,313	770,726	1,209,026	227,889	584,233	1,335,133	
Georgia	9,500,376	3,258,116	2,134,198	1,114,640	488,843	515,153	710,334	583,617	278,730	416,745	
Hawaii	1,418,602	413,979	338,692	80,397	104,755	149,759	156,300	8,683	112,843	53,194	
Idaho	1,464,575	402,836	280,327	108,635	123,426	47,225	71,867	304,269	38,056	87,935	
Illinois	19,090,013	6,357,598	4,055,342	1,065,245	1,607,560	810,719	1,587,121	2,634,578	278,946	692,905	
Indiana	8,872,529	2,852,442	1,814,529	492,733	419,831	317,420	637,214	1,147,650	137,444	1,053,266	
Iowa	5,959,012	1,228,893	976,949	177,351	277,067	107,330	222,019	2,665,288	81,860	222,255	
Kansas	4,868,249	1,225,943	912,961	190,539	372,910	91,954	152,731	1,688,730	82,161	150,321	
Kentucky	5,442,607	2,024,735	1,266,710	410,021	196,968	350,490	358,135	354,197	200,894	280,458	
Louisiana	7,617,292	2,970,768	1,614,611	829,810	200,254	482,657	419,814	589,232	125,832	384,315	
Maine	1,598,475	582,820	383,755	90,703	90,113	86,333	182,157	31,434	49,277	101,882	
Maryland	8,541,816	2,530,559	1,840,890	422,199	319,063	190,821	772,732	104,204	2,125,600	235,749	
Massachusetts	11,067,068	4,535,119	2,562,626	321,065	1,060,842	173,161	1,612,876	15,273	226,091	560,016	
Michigan	13,371,252	5,003,682	3,795,519	762,009	1,394,998	504,151	810,762	440,645	153,199	506,286	
Minnesota	6,752,210	1,832,909	1,233,429	251,818	552,782	172,653	459,027	1,696,064	170,313	383,215	
Mississippi	5,755,931	1,545,784	895,487	596,124	156,754	254,576	291,837	1,661,467	102,521	251,381	
Missouri	9,326,880	3,054,140	2,021,736	526,947	408,346	394,611	497,973	1,013,032	985,531	424,565	
Montana	1,737,125	352,698	251,042	84,068	65,014	53,847	98,644	672,448	38,029	121,334	
Nebraska	3,532,319	641,319	478,841	117,670	75,116	62,711	128,768	1,880,928	2,057	144,908	
Nevada	1,915,044	658,474	508,302	171,478	235,364	65,330	128,920	8,106	56,154	82,916	
New Hampshire	1,201,319	479,608	300,870	58,373	39,611	28,051	150,202	11,579	59,228	73,797	
New Jersey	12,232,259	4,649,684	3,420,057	595,912	1,288,698	292,110	1,362,998	20,287	216,153	386,359	
New Mexico	2,079,400	581,869	445,580	257,103	80,268	136,606	154,492	115,115	105,885	202,482	
New York	30,407,743	11,150,243	7,861,454	1,800,770	2,138,186	1,365,353	3,795,044	122,129	513,801	1,660,763	
North Carolina	9,264,761	3,297,768	2,111,706	940,693	765,139	424,835	582,659	508,579	191,908	441,476	
North Dakota	2,397,610	280,525	202,861	43,194	34,910	27,126	65,945	1,547,883	82,048	113,120	
Ohio	15,706,406	5,852,669	4,008,076	926,846	1,073,773	572,319	1,519,500	798,199	277,433	677,591	

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY,
FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued**

State or other jurisdiction	Medicare benefits							Federal employees life and health insurance		
	Total	Hospital insurance	Supplementary medical insurance	Excess earned income tax credits	Unemployment compensation	Food stamp payments	Housing assistance	Agricultural assistance	Other	Other
Oklahoma	5,088,578	1,870,184	1,063,644	394,852	152,713	236,136	292,403	595,975	173,321	309,350
Oregon	4,091,371	1,274,766	972,768	251,575	547,107	238,418	279,661	173,066	137,714	216,295
Pennsylvania	21,525,877	8,762,477	5,809,303	897,211	1,841,828	639,175	1,514,539	116,394	1,002,648	942,302
Rhode Island	1,785,997	634,845	393,549	76,375	159,952	59,079	323,706	1,391	37,466	99,634
South Carolina	4,762,534	1,611,805	1,095,677	572,843	307,811	269,270	351,858	173,602	127,492	252,175
South Dakota	1,994,509	308,237	214,984	60,448	18,563	39,349	80,616	1,026,079	15,865	230,369
Tennessee	8,030,909	3,228,839	1,713,771	681,578	510,727	454,424	597,930	324,901	157,500	361,240
Texas	26,869,947	8,797,431	5,362,719	2,900,212	1,225,521	1,270,164	1,447,904	2,962,237	723,804	2,179,956
Utah	1,679,132	550,075	353,174	145,211	145,616	66,827	96,125	44,511	100,042	177,551
Vermont	679,551	249,570	150,528	36,727	52,711	31,103	68,557	13,003	11,414	65,937
Virginia	7,997,772	2,570,854	1,814,431	594,683	258,965	262,644	623,667	153,952	916,078	802,498
Washington	6,987,990	2,056,879	1,546,608	387,537	1,124,823	260,877	441,867	453,590	274,938	440,871
West Virginia	2,678,520	1,091,734	710,324	183,147	118,352	178,432	179,427	21,206	67,107	128,791
Wisconsin	6,475,217	2,143,886	1,523,901	310,018	700,828	152,678	453,523	562,488	106,962	520,933
Wyoming	528,417	181,998	117,374	39,483	24,584	19,259	37,721	52,362	23,351	32,285
Dist. of Columbia	2,176,612	388,575	278,076	74,402	70,527	70,341	356,215	38,207	676,083	224,187
American Samoa	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654
Fed. States of Micronesia	3,435	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	3,350
Guam	74,664	741	487	0	0	37,172	17,901	0	13,006	5,357
Marshall Islands	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
No. Mariana Islands	3,969	0	0	0	0	0	2,327	108	0	1,534
Palau	164	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	2,696,710	519,805	796,591	3,510	244,711	0	487,892	26,265	62,555	555,381
Virgin Islands	101,527	13,031	8,751	0	3,953	17,631	53,413	781	0	3,968

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table D
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE, AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	<i>Appalachian Regional Commission</i>	<i>Department of Commerce</i>	<i>Corporation for National and Community Service</i>	<i>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</i>	<i>Department of Defense</i>	<i>Department of Education</i>
United States	\$338,977,112	\$21,272,268	\$62,199	\$1,569,731	\$553,328	\$321,212	\$2,469,662	\$31,337,664
Alabama	5,297,519	386,950	5,035	18,975	6,667	2,341	18,425	499,909
Alaska	2,313,676	119,997	0	101,763	4,430	7,458	20,036	264,671
Arizona	5,190,286	329,043	0	8,956	6,802	5,749	56,496	653,349
Arkansas	3,448,473	294,874	0	11,738	7,033	1,524	29,238	310,843
California	39,797,059	2,421,124	0	148,645	42,611	31,028	333,567	3,492,711
Colorado	3,915,616	223,894	0	54,863	3,797	3,356	21,655	370,229
Connecticut	4,363,837	161,239	0	23,295	8,319	2,721	20,458	317,423
Delaware	891,525	47,358	0	7,502	1,790	0	11,566	94,213
Florida	13,665,898	918,406	0	42,120	13,805	13,666	116,668	1,441,880
Georgia	7,929,193	686,107	4,126	19,688	13,491	4,338	33,539	819,243
Hawaii	1,513,654	95,681	0	32,849	3,343	2,069	28,521	209,401
Idaho	1,505,394	116,967	0	11,993	4,062	1,178	23,631	141,073
Illinois	11,883,412	581,789	0	31,090	15,663	9,491	70,565	1,221,711
Indiana	5,849,589	303,927	0	9,007	9,077	5,951	18,469	525,220
Iowa	3,079,188	210,538	0	7,149	5,874	3,055	4,111	263,685
Kansas	2,721,099	276,399	0	8,803	6,869	2,616	18,255	318,003
Kentucky	5,100,060	312,341	9,499	42,982	6,684	4,164	17,973	474,573
Louisiana	6,172,670	447,613	0	22,196	7,737	3,025	60,433	582,398
Maine	1,904,678	94,777	0	22,738	4,335	1,497	30,825	149,891
Maryland	7,586,493	254,589	963	25,779	11,492	4,399	150,533	492,937
Massachusetts	9,718,300	309,651	0	40,932	19,828	12,688	147,370	666,648
Michigan	10,886,636	557,527	0	43,164	14,520	7,245	70,644	1,094,255
Minnesota	5,260,420	271,730	0	21,468	12,185	11,298	45,541	454,287
Mississippi	4,246,476	425,150	4,655	27,048	14,997	1,815	18,702	386,513
Missouri	6,865,190	370,371	0	10,767	12,699	4,456	25,015	535,313
Montana	1,665,117	183,896	0	8,590	3,832	1,038	2,198	190,946
Nebraska	2,054,336	225,619	25	5,437	3,702	5,316	16,329	192,661
Nevada	1,441,815	88,326	0	8,885	3,143	2,379	6,749	166,681
New Hampshire	1,287,637	54,801	0	60,830	3,692	1,300	11,165	103,048
New Jersey	8,477,717	347,046	0	48,170	11,900	3,117	59,321	726,560
New Mexico	3,586,176	175,611	0	12,728	4,992	2,739	48,064	460,128
New York	32,896,648	1,353,600	3,021	77,203	42,161	28,077	126,371	2,259,275
North Carolina	9,122,484	537,131	3,523	44,702	9,289	40,690	37,868	735,093
North Dakota	1,284,101	218,178	0	5,861	1,433	1,222	12,236	133,094
Ohio	11,761,590	525,628	5,072	30,162	15,224	9,731	36,382	1,066,871
Oklahoma	4,119,052	337,304	0	17,013	6,378	2,128	18,656	477,508
Oregon	4,307,622	357,110	0	59,700	9,428	3,844	15,487	360,268
Pennsylvania	14,847,321	587,154	6,150	31,081	23,091	9,611	165,311	1,136,455
Rhode Island	1,607,491	59,495	0	9,384	4,643	679	20,004	120,606
South Carolina	4,729,934	304,040	2,753	70,024	4,412	4,131	61,998	433,365
South Dakota	1,254,320	145,812	0	5,010	1,936	1,163	8,560	163,196
Tennessee	7,026,737	376,886	5,938	16,207	8,570	4,503	11,994	547,752
Texas	21,675,167	2,003,258	0	52,371	23,737	11,763	125,487	2,848,060
Utah	2,244,221	134,750	0	5,787	5,267	4,332	27,944	225,600
Vermont	1,069,491	53,099	0	2,185	2,689	5,687	8,062	98,537
Virginia	5,908,475	390,167	4,112	30,285	28,689	1,409	81,952	665,880
Washington	6,793,672	372,222	0	87,527	15,875	4,981	47,601	580,739
West Virginia	2,970,765	146,490	7,312	18,018	7,467	7,682	24,462	242,872
Wisconsin	5,842,551	248,553	0	24,633	8,898	1,190	37,784	533,320
Wyoming	1,213,097	50,017	0	1,019	1,345	766	785	102,593
Dist. of Columbia	4,020,260	53,568	15	16,933	34,251	8,956	56,064	324,228
American Samoa	57,967	6,411	0	1,653	653	800	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia ...	93,684	1,910	0	0	0	0	0	8,742
Guam	175,980	24,080	0	201	0	622	64	3,127
Marshall Islands	47,588	879	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	60,026	4,686	0	1,834	739	0	0	0
Palau	34,822	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,899,445	1,661,536	0	17,067	7,031	3,520	7,119	619,525
Virgin Islands	110,744	17,231	0	3,719	753	553	1,408	30,554
Undistributed	182,720	7,731	0	0	0	155	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE, AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued**

State and outlying area	Department of Energy	Environmental Protection Agency	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Department of Health and Human Services	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Institute of Museum and Library Services	Department of the Interior
United States	\$1,607,852	\$4,077,404	\$29,703	\$2,916,710	\$205,615,940	\$5,933,861	\$436,546	\$2,656,322
Alabama	31,986	54,490	0	38,834	3,005,923	73,473	5,376	25,073
Alaska	11,012	85,248	166	6,670	937,775	12,092	2,389	56,984
Arizona	14,461	60,402	475	15,814	2,911,808	78,585	6,455	96,530
Arkansas	2,402	36,262	0	195,084	1,932,050	32,841	3,215	8,899
California	182,034	320,783	3,090	97,373	25,233,821	761,373	37,031	180,464
Colorado	52,592	49,955	452	17,297	2,062,696	63,868	5,801	104,707
Connecticut	52,267	48,969	721	5,200	2,850,823	66,816	6,381	7,322
Delaware	8,063	26,356	185	1,976	488,080	13,132	1,556	4,912
Florida	38,820	117,565	1,325	515,942	7,871,198	232,055	16,161	6,599
Georgia	37,126	66,447	146	16,918	4,716,313	123,915	8,387	6,778
Hawaii	5,045	25,730	157	10,110	688,178	25,685	3,224	7,978
Idaho	7,153	32,577	306	4,013	733,968	14,512	2,607	42,386
Illinois	62,867	173,495	1,544	36,798	7,227,991	264,195	15,116	19,489
Indiana	35,825	75,183	533	14,103	3,674,599	102,664	6,581	11,254
Iowa	18,865	52,181	819	16,714	1,886,959	53,137	5,695	5,357
Kansas	10,606	38,968	394	4,681	1,500,100	42,348	3,383	18,653
Kentucky	9,455	42,703	210	23,594	3,217,789	90,713	5,793	14,502
Louisiana	7,302	68,112	0	113,502	3,917,238	140,269	5,900	44,521
Maine	3,302	33,811	273	8,477	1,276,038	22,607	2,442	7,122
Maryland	29,177	91,169	596	12,921	4,578,678	95,094	10,691	11,058
Massachusetts	130,414	131,856	1,530	38,284	6,731,063	186,407	10,865	10,334
Michigan	62,188	138,075	528	228,849	6,764,298	222,126	11,382	9,558
Minnesota	19,704	67,104	541	27,857	3,350,216	82,964	12,190	8,329
Mississippi	8,040	43,254	0	50,919	2,529,129	52,021	3,508	8,560
Missouri	14,008	101,560	669	7,918	4,415,607	123,114	9,688	7,940
Montana	4,739	46,753	272	26,558	660,516	17,473	2,013	80,109
Nebraska	6,134	35,617	706	9,161	1,158,359	29,141	2,618	2,153
Nevada	27,928	32,498	514	3,466	660,477	24,759	2,740	37,784
New Hampshire	5,880	41,926	90	6,117	711,948	18,428	3,850	8,199
New Jersey	34,021	109,601	617	27,865	5,304,992	183,601	9,608	2,929
New Mexico	71,233	39,453	283	5,874	1,788,478	31,566	2,895	436,862
New York	114,768	253,408	1,987	224,019	24,127,001	646,964	23,636	16,381
North Carolina	16,793	99,797	150	127,607	5,998,487	117,200	9,464	5,457
North Dakota	9,498	24,606	139	69,488	468,701	11,278	1,300	32,183
Ohio	39,263	73,963	1,925	16,774	7,973,815	236,171	11,831	3,227
Oklahoma	10,273	65,159	417	185,689	2,318,248	62,363	4,635	14,224
Oregon	15,040	51,925	569	20,764	2,589,426	52,248	4,622	38,920
Pennsylvania	94,674	197,186	1,968	28,457	9,761,116	346,710	17,245	57,920
Rhode Island	3,693	28,618	161	2,930	1,016,245	26,237	2,647	4,524
South Carolina	31,629	57,098	589	13,425	2,984,006	63,993	4,525	1,753
South Dakota	1,816	33,633	176	12,684	523,292	12,722	1,521	40,905
Tennessee	19,025	31,235	339	19,258	4,737,037	78,766	6,484	255
Texas	52,136	348,780	962	528,687	11,663,726	419,032	22,212	48,064
Utah	14,909	26,413	354	11,361	1,153,518	32,187	2,796	88,842
Vermont	2,954	24,854	61	4,208	627,081	12,589	2,423	7,852
Virginia	35,519	88,993	251	31,318	2,839,546	79,446	9,884	20,022
Washington	42,362	71,549	727	68,453	4,160,753	87,429	7,436	46,421
West Virginia	13,028	67,280	226	62,368	1,649,967	40,053	3,341	86,415
Wisconsin	35,836	87,268	1,025	33,518	3,663,126	105,485	6,933	13,074
Wyoming	6,964	28,059	130	4,153	276,969	5,167	1,155	498,223
Dist. of Columbia	41,122	116,325	141	10,928	1,490,512	50,566	2,742	12,317
American Samoa	274	861	0	15,090	14,515	927	202	33,875
Fed. States of Micronesia ...	0	0	0	2,286	3,277	0	0	80,507
Guam	251	1,730	0	7,785	30,846	6,115	224	64,934
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	53	4,281	0	0	41,656
No. Mariana Islands	192	2,147	0	642	10,823	1,296	184	17,069
Palau	0	0	0	500	2,383	200	0	32,384
Puerto Rico	1,188	318	257	48,000	706,444	154,704	4,620	127
Virgin Islands	4	8,732	11	90,875	33,692	3,038	192	55,440
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,753	6

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE, AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Department of Justice</i>	<i>Department of Labor</i>	<i>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</i>	<i>National Archives and Records Administration</i>	<i>National Endowment for the Arts</i>	<i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i>	<i>National Science Foundation</i>	<i>Small Business Administration</i>
United States	\$5,328,559	\$8,219,494	\$992,187	\$6,294	\$87,850	\$101,446	\$3,330,358	\$12,763
Alabama	57,661	126,077	48,940	0	849	1,009	25,962	0
Alaska	24,691	72,127	5,904	0	617	680	35,957	0
Arizona	135,843	138,340	21,685	50	1,490	1,053	69,902	300
Arkansas	36,679	87,576	420	0	533	801	10,936	70
California	919,766	1,203,887	166,047	511	6,553	7,632	537,716	225
Colorado	74,355	86,477	25,439	36	1,898	1,206	219,127	125
Connecticut	59,183	104,890	17,595	241	1,361	1,276	19,480	225
Delaware	16,294	21,467	1,335	0	620	943	16,437	0
Florida	330,470	265,189	25,554	110	1,424	1,714	99,631	288
Georgia	169,320	156,368	16,364	73	1,952	1,158	74,414	150
Hawaii	22,289	59,449	21,561	0	990	1,081	23,740	228
Idaho	24,511	43,146	3,303	0	655	556	6,647	0
Illinois	228,077	316,393	12,816	188	2,655	4,313	175,700	150
Indiana	68,076	109,406	4,163	113	810	1,543	63,796	118
Iowa	37,974	62,191	7,596	14	700	1,492	32,935	253
Kansas	39,298	54,568	3,784	12	683	1,217	23,024	150
Kentucky	78,283	105,389	2,252	0	1,163	746	21,261	739
Louisiana	64,531	116,668	8,105	0	1,257	1,497	23,023	0
Maine	22,484	44,135	1,647	93	796	1,157	13,813	125
Maryland	119,744	204,198	78,447	215	2,639	2,727	73,191	150
Massachusetts	102,795	155,494	61,032	575	3,317	7,428	174,218	425
Michigan	116,732	254,019	11,615	0	1,317	2,694	130,390	475
Minnesota	59,747	97,888	5,955	158	3,222	2,110	54,696	230
Mississippi	36,958	76,969	13,046	0	669	948	22,777	0
Missouri	83,245	125,816	24,786	300	2,182	1,230	32,785	150
Montana	29,262	46,205	13,473	0	768	1,186	21,535	100
Nebraska	30,453	36,765	2,507	43	715	1,205	15,280	150
Nevada	62,311	48,880	1,746	20	847	522	13,293	328
New Hampshire	30,729	23,680	9,726	133	744	868	7,798	0
New Jersey	127,944	225,805	11,771	261	1,210	2,723	48,537	294
New Mexico	45,811	69,279	11,156	38	1,392	1,834	25,004	579
New York	467,180	601,150	36,872	614	14,197	13,901	198,294	300
North Carolina	99,189	185,247	11,668	98	1,486	1,566	76,640	300
North Dakota	17,618	26,643	4,016	0	635	728	8,348	200
Ohio	136,978	276,835	42,379	22	1,943	2,257	72,386	132
Oklahoma	50,836	73,003	7,047	0	968	781	19,226	290
Oregon	60,029	156,392	4,708	0	1,166	1,139	59,434	322
Pennsylvania	139,549	348,470	21,337	253	2,627	2,016	65,013	130
Rhode Island	30,770	37,736	4,083	163	1,075	1,160	10,023	0
South Carolina	60,436	85,823	6,963	218	1,157	953	27,043	0
South Dakota	23,987	31,075	1,413	0	652	707	12,382	104
Tennessee	79,873	144,973	7,808	195	1,069	1,644	25,512	0
Texas	325,127	510,971	81,728	80	2,393	3,859	137,172	714
Utah	38,380	53,451	4,164	75	839	694	27,253	150
Vermont	20,487	26,692	584	0	878	842	7,327	0
Virginia	145,256	254,667	45,378	506	1,204	3,082	91,402	0
Washington	109,590	210,028	10,292	0	1,698	1,747	91,362	150
West Virginia	33,994	75,262	30,471	10	706	598	68,703	0
Wisconsin	72,367	138,719	11,417	200	1,103	2,169	65,822	397
Wyoming	13,973	21,138	393	5	618	524	7,361	0
Dist. of Columbia	89,440	190,057	15,888	660	3,586	2,886	131,423	3,021
American Samoa	3,782	1,585	0	10	478	240	0	150
Fed. States of Micronesia ...	0	1,534	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	7,392	4,637	0	0	240	281	50	0
Marshall Islands	0	719	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	4,151	768	0	0	238	255	0	0
Palau	1	352	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	33,643	215,124	3,806	0	606	616	14,627	226
Virgin Islands	9,015	7,699	0	0	259	256	549	150
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE, AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Social Security Administration	Department of State	State Justice Institute	Tennessee Valley Authority	Department of Transportation	Department of the Treasury	Department of Veterans Affairs	Other
United States	\$14,200	\$171,023	\$4,975	\$315,075	\$37,630,138	\$1,510,895	\$325,239	\$66,217
Alabama	0	792	19	74,933	780,973	505	6,055	286
Alaska	0	347	24	0	542,122	55	0	458
Arizona	0	2,848	33	0	566,994	2,859	3,434	532
Arkansas	0	563	1	0	443,097	111	1,247	434
California	658	19,867	385	0	3,611,033	9,444	13,752	13,927
Colorado	0	3,391	328	0	458,170	505	6,503	2,894
Connecticut	0	2,193	0	0	578,795	285	5,509	848
Delaware	0	418	3	0	127,211	36	0	72
Florida	0	4,287	36	0	1,571,839	11,644	5,687	1,816
Georgia	0	3,137	18	4,650	933,301	967	10,198	558
Hawaii	0	783	90	0	244,707	407	0	359
Idaho	0	448	119	0	283,569	348	5,015	649
Illinois	3,356	8,737	118	287	1,374,866	4,731	17,321	1,900
Indiana	0	2,544	13	0	800,199	479	5,086	852
Iowa	481	2,110	4	0	388,210	231	10,293	565
Kansas	0	1,254	1	0	343,607	149	2,779	498
Kentucky	0	1,174	77	20,072	590,207	274	5,130	320
Louisiana	0	2,111	1	0	529,376	318	5,427	109
Maine	0	556	24	0	155,649	106	5,875	82
Maryland	0	3,522	132	0	1,323,595	545	5,358	1,956
Massachusetts	2,084	9,956	78	0	747,842	1,119	10,457	3,611
Michigan	2,078	4,450	484	0	1,120,446	1,908	14,792	877
Minnesota	600	2,822	13	0	634,753	452	11,821	540
Mississippi	0	980	16	16,762	491,928	528	10,582	0
Missouri	0	2,303	6	0	937,265	1,163	14,151	682
Montana	0	1,752	0	0	318,532	27	2,875	468
Nebraska	0	845	12	0	263,268	295	9,680	140
Nevada	0	369	262	0	246,451	295	0	164
New Hampshire	489	432	131	0	177,798	179	2,738	921
New Jersey	0	2,653	16	0	1,169,835	2,401	14,469	449
New Mexico	661	1,640	152	0	343,789	388	2,559	989
New York	1,200	21,749	102	0	2,194,752	24,774	15,876	7,815
North Carolina	0	4,202	26	1,280	952,835	1,066	2,663	965
North Dakota	0	158	0	0	234,473	509	1,333	225
Ohio	575	4,589	8	0	1,164,037	1,858	9,260	2,291
Oklahoma	0	1,400	6	0	422,478	122	21,629	1,271
Oregon	0	2,428	13	0	439,442	590	2,175	432
Pennsylvania	0	7,913	19	0	1,772,926	1,887	19,560	1,492
Rhode Island	0	1,045	0	0	215,545	790	4,509	725
South Carolina	0	1,227	4	0	502,514	658	4,945	255
South Dakota	0	337	9	0	229,129	0	1,826	274
Tennessee	0	983	209	197,015	694,842	3,070	3,819	1,475
Texas	0	6,875	58	0	2,448,416	4,556	1,166	3,776
Utah	0	1,073	3	0	381,941	77	1,408	651
Vermont	719	369	40	0	154,951	50	2,247	2,026
Virginia	0	3,323	1,418	76	1,047,334	2,714	3,567	1,076
Washington	0	3,881	131	0	761,828	999	7,550	338
West Virginia	0	344	4	0	382,082	347	958	306
Wisconsin	922	2,544	8	0	733,783	641	10,885	933
Wyoming	0	172	0	0	190,762	9	796	0
Dist. of Columbia	377	17,008	281	0	301,760	1,043,862	0	1,343
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	6,643	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	5	31	0	23,179	187	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	15,003	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	116	9	0	121,416	373,853	275	307
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	22,850	5,522	0	0
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	115,790	0	0	285

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table E
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Department of Defense							Nondefense agencies		
	Total	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force	Army Corps of Engineers	Other defense	Total	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce
United States	\$246,218,951	\$149,314,126	\$33,601,193	\$39,574,178	\$38,419,850	\$3,124,929	\$34,593,976	\$96,904,825	\$3,695,892	\$1,192,320
Alabama	5,204,246	3,427,011	1,617,397	174,772	407,138	67,225	1,160,479	1,777,235	26,840	4,714
Alaska	1,130,374	833,881	331,702	34,882	265,729	21,133	180,435	296,493	30,232	15,513
Arizona	5,259,890	4,583,593	1,954,024	970,739	822,992	21,155	814,683	676,297	29,716	3,290
Arkansas	691,591	384,750	143,297	16,365	104,330	56,949	63,809	306,841	40,063	120
California	28,948,628	19,864,231	2,783,627	5,021,694	8,790,395	244,604	3,023,911	9,084,397	405,295	33,115
Colorado	4,467,585	2,277,073	456,913	72,597	1,472,736	13,612	261,215	2,190,512	149,199	21,458
Connecticut	4,733,858	4,205,777	1,128,866	2,159,354	674,933	4,551	238,073	528,081	8,155	2,137
Delaware	147,946	83,790	18,444	12,329	25,199	7,105	20,713	64,156	1,784	742
Florida	8,859,262	6,615,391	1,576,181	1,411,860	3,103,707	186,077	337,566	2,243,871	33,403	12,158
Georgia	7,382,232	5,990,424	620,311	2,111,165	4,943,534	55,670	159,744	1,391,808	41,983	5,696
Hawaii	1,466,901	1,294,425	381,383	663,176	93,048	3,017	153,801	172,476	19,818	11,729
Idaho	1,197,061	145,874	36,856	13,897	68,482	10,739	15,900	1,051,187	74,752	142
Illinois	4,135,242	1,716,426	558,573	300,760	398,074	123,985	335,034	2,418,816	133,511	5,319
Indiana	2,734,309	1,749,712	513,773	418,717	114,167	25,435	677,620	984,597	15,648	4,706
Iowa	896,841	503,337	90,564	155,084	208,666	17,316	31,707	393,504	41,068	89
Kansas	1,382,893	959,960	310,535	27,405	546,063	13,892	62,065	422,933	93,241	28,376
Kentucky	2,759,232	1,133,823	309,991	73,836	41,625	87,376	620,995	1,625,409	12,854	1,310
Louisiana	2,625,281	1,473,705	147,298	673,650	38,779	315,864	298,114	1,151,576	216,500	5,306
Maine	674,364	503,435	87,989	333,968	3,366	16,855	61,257	170,929	11,678	4,054
Maryland	10,736,254	4,909,093	1,195,970	1,999,563	751,579	82,695	879,286	5,827,161	56,767	243,077
Massachusetts	6,850,835	5,280,529	1,836,427	1,689,417	1,421,319	59,427	273,939	1,570,306	13,582	19,681
Michigan	3,378,319	2,262,585	1,795,657	113,743	102,487	32,843	217,855	1,115,734	70,802	4,889
Minnesota	2,049,222	1,378,922	711,177	375,860	84,175	33,826	173,884	670,300	193,211	1,842
Mississippi	1,862,790	1,355,258	77,480	863,720	222,011	126,785	65,262	507,532	21,926	14,719
Missouri	6,740,648	5,021,102	297,519	2,823,159	1,519,517	125,219	255,688	1,719,546	207,568	10,817
Montana	370,505	127,250	23,778	1,864	72,888	13,564	15,156	243,255	47,221	352
Nebraska	446,973	189,638	40,140	23,351	96,353	15,201	14,593	257,335	62,525	538
Nevada	1,041,208	323,032	79,964	91,995	121,976	15,266	13,831	718,176	6,615	154
New Hampshire	655,188	479,240	97,530	144,034	176,816	13,597	47,263	175,948	1,167	424
New Jersey	4,157,859	2,799,665	1,016,116	1,041,240	183,334	163,284	395,691	1,358,194	6,206	6,453
New Mexico	5,121,595	760,579	290,821	31,455	341,836	19,200	77,267	4,361,016	6,173	793
New York	6,167,926	3,245,634	945,116	1,282,468	583,537	70,434	364,079	2,922,292	65,945	2,775
North Carolina	3,153,677	1,555,831	489,627	459,460	292,536	114,151	200,057	1,597,846	47,346	11,731
North Dakota	279,990	158,794	37,710	1,409	62,286	18,298	39,091	121,196	17,426	32
Ohio	5,123,873	3,311,920	467,964	324,265	1,804,445	45,650	669,596	1,811,953	19,895	1,662
Oklahoma	2,212,488	1,567,523	415,579	122,819	773,266	24,918	230,941	644,965	1,814	5,265
Oregon	959,427	388,820	236,374	27,555	11,862	91,457	21,572	570,607	175,607	8,190
Pennsylvania	6,787,928	4,214,177	1,968,213	1,204,326	314,445	106,762	620,431	2,573,751	84,812	73,730
Rhode Island	392,187	283,061	12,089	251,626	4,184	2,669	12,493	109,126	0	3,839
South Carolina	3,155,170	1,063,685	150,688	561,584	87,850	55,415	208,148	2,091,485	7,675	14,649
South Dakota	301,058	116,795	29,149	3,370	33,431	8,832	42,013	184,263	23,736	151
Tennessee	5,810,980	1,028,437	144,352	54,087	495,717	56,494	277,787	4,782,543	149,109	1,065
Texas	15,648,831	9,460,423	2,890,997	1,223,633	3,221,640	142,458	1,981,695	6,188,408	211,175	15,769
Utah	2,084,075	1,275,131	158,490	69,478	881,125	13,627	152,411	808,944	29,389	479
Vermont	391,047	307,193	268,518	18,315	3,421	5,427	11,512	83,854	2,731	307
Virginia	26,935,156	18,596,800	3,148,717	10,490,751	1,413,763	67,905	3,475,664	8,338,356	90,872	400,974
Washington	5,480,495	2,403,598	310,227	628,854	924,397	88,955	451,165	3,076,897	197,300	26,568
West Virginia	527,435	104,624	14,196	13,403	5,602	48,266	23,157	422,811	16,005	10,536
Wisconsin	1,817,150	905,766	622,881	94,199	27,464	15,810	145,412	911,384	183,544	5,619
Wyoming	341,093	95,581	29,934	315	46,120	1,680	17,532	245,512	9,105	352
Dist. of Columbia	10,262,726	1,633,833	438,645	499,037	168,562	112,798	414,791	8,628,893	94,002	48,733
American Samoa	11,844	1,199	1,115	0	84	0	0	10,645	10,126	69
Fed. States of Micronesia	937	0	0	0	0	0	0	937	43	894
Guam	218,948	211,139	203	151,252	39,998	0	19,686	7,809	13	0
Marshall Islands	101,429	100,897	100,897	0	0	0	0	532	0	356
No. Mariana Islands	9,134	7,319	7,319	0	0	0	0	1,815	0	0
Palau	400	10	0	0	0	10	0	390	0	279
Puerto Rico	476,917	302,368	23,127	144,449	2,372	39,413	93,007	174,549	5,403	110
Virgin Islands	14,863	71	115	88	0	33	11	14,792	0	0
Undistributed	19,442,635	14,339,986	158,648	1,960	4,489	0	14,174,889	5,102,649	173,316	100,023

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Nondefense agencies									
	Department of Education	Department of Energy	Environmental Protection Agency	Federal Emergency Management Agency	General Services Administration	Department of Health and Human Services	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Department of Interior	Department of Justice	Department of Labor
United States	\$926,172	\$18,620,551	\$1,108,678	\$308,433	\$12,613,358	\$4,599,502	\$784,068	\$2,156,476	\$4,234,424	\$1,397,540
Alabama	75	1,321	1,978	277	593,818	41,982	1,762	8,855	12,935	19,546
Alaska	0	32	788	0	49,580	14,389	456	47,305	1,046	9,752
Arizona	3,204	4,796	202	512	48,367	47,653	290	164,286	23,350	4,044
Arkansas	0	1,015	0	91	15,321	9,663	1,730	2,051	93,087	5,915
California	46,765	2,084,141	41,087	1,570	663,868	194,412	89,914	138,344	447,144	86,113
Colorado	150	960,840	25,479	58	203,162	17,486	42,408	163,738	16,506	13,450
Connecticut	47,393	4,416	1,711	136	19,353	10,458	741	6,433	4,540	7,153
Delaware	0	71	3,153	0	6,978	5,021	7	209	1,008	58
Florida	1,501	14,892	2,150	1,961	155,695	50,524	2,758	26,964	52,938	61,067
Georgia	44,332	9,365	24,113	176	271,170	251,840	16,159	19,358	19,533	28,681
Hawaii	326	45	0	473	36,742	5,205	192	7,819	2,573	11,427
Idaho	0	786,036	100	0	16,939	1,647	43	28,453	7,788	5,296
Illinois	9,168	819,633	17,833	30	197,628	66,579	25,687	9,001	38,963	28,265
Indiana	2,040	5,706	4,009	100	115,083	57,745	1,583	22,951	40,770	23,131
Iowa	56,244	25,293	7	0	20,776	16,452	5,743	1,897	799	10,388
Kansas	0	269	26,710	350	33,463	6,634	1,232	5,219	15,221	3,200
Kentucky	0	51,834	8,793	912	81,173	7,311	311	12,542	17,948	22,577
Louisiana	132	126,154	69	158	86,303	6,931	14,961	23,811	13,049	9,834
Maine	0	450	3,240	0	39,176	4,251	179	5,075	47	20,539
Maryland	228,906	147,337	61,152	67,375	761,196	1,384,259	42,788	122,923	244,314	66,578
Massachusetts	16,794	9,798	76,126	177	119,052	147,642	3,536	36,008	13,175	63,720
Michigan	0	423	26,847	549	307,446	38,206	3,686	9,067	16,391	25,467
Minnesota	6,342	1,619	3,582	0	23,732	33,524	2,231	6,826	14,584	7,384
Mississippi	0	279	45	0	27,866	9,203	1,463	9,705	97,219	10,363
Missouri	6,158	486,697	2,137	10	160,262	19,728	7,690	9,901	30,637	21,769
Montana	0	23,350	140	0	42,691	19,576	903	42,424	2,965	7,019
Nebraska	0	1,026	55	0	20,685	8,230	55	8,978	1,287	217
Nevada	150	549,285	846	0	9,173	4,529	0	35,609	665	5,423
New Hampshire	0	370	1	0	17,574	3,410	12	1,643	3,531	0
New Jersey	4,117	102,015	31,736	76	126,091	35,445	1,536	8,008	39,950	7,886
New Mexico	5	3,869,405	1,486	4,049	54,147	23,649	106	105,993	100,415	10,229
New York	18,957	694,931	35,453	3,552	281,771	142,164	8,018	15,605	96,708	51,303
North Carolina	12,330	50,661	100,928	8,253	108,359	212,601	5,386	8,528	115,808	11,899
North Dakota	0	1,740	70	0	3,900	9,184	40	6,429	23,868	6,428
Ohio	2,975	502,532	59,880	234	146,171	60,887	12,877	14,843	22,852	22,934
Oklahoma	0	5,994	3,307	721	232,035	11,123	4,025	24,368	72,314	14,481
Oregon	509	3,038	3,288	56	46,817	13,395	3,645	84,098	5,779	10,160
Pennsylvania	5,875	494,675	63,078	0	175,224	83,039	43,267	18,901	44,729	37,570
Rhode Island	0	40	2,128	0	10,446	2,872	1,026	2,050	3,160	0
South Carolina	5,560	1,582,841	14	0	26,230	12,955	530	7,632	138,263	6,837
South Dakota	5,411	6,978	14	75	9,143	29,787	71	49,015	4,961	420
Tennessee	0	2,099,348	2,491	78	35,389	13,707	6,258	8,557	27,108	8,308
Texas	29,742	100,903	24,198	1,526	689,141	83,844	18,025	43,076	215,079	105,780
Utah	150	55,987	210	0	69,373	22,338	346	50,529	948	61,211
Vermont	0	0	87	0	9,845	2,277	1,300	1,085	699	9,648
Virginia	105,448	783,307	199,446	133,868	1,896,926	326,290	33,352	444,294	748,433	131,179
Washington	339	1,998,594	16,721	1,826	290,927	76,182	10,927	49,610	4,803	6,376
West Virginia	525	61,605	1	0	35,024	8,627	0	17,006	23,889	19,197
Wisconsin	0	573	7,229	8	59,462	21,864	703	10,801	144,913	1,238
Wyoming	0	5,335	0	0	7,034	139	0	15,403	260	0
Dist. of Columbia	245,025	49,396	82,213	76,130	3,364,701	335,264	386,009	60,518	670,060	250,423
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	5,439	15	0	28	250	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	131	0	0	45	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	607	0	0	321	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	335	48,380	2,589	115	690	10,786	10,929
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2,253	0	0	4,615	419	9
Undistributed	19,534	34,160	142,619	3,613	733,964	584,775	11,246	127,033	484,457	34,737

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Nondefense agencies										
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Archives and Records Administration	National Science Foundation	Postal Service	Small Business Administration	Social Security Administration	Department of State	Department of Transportation	Department of the Treasury	Department of Veterans Affairs	Other nondefense
United States	\$10,515,764	\$49,266	\$62,395	\$13,941,998	\$71,536	\$555,052	\$1,746,633	\$3,669,016	\$3,239,457	\$5,654,893	\$5,761,401
Alabama	462,774	0	0	166,865	0	8,300	29,190	11,069	2,631	68,397	313,907
Alaska	9,597	0	0	36,598	0	1,554	152	73,785	158	5,388	167
Arizona	73,714	0	0	211,161	0	223	670	25,402	1,126	31,326	2,965
Arkansas	418	0	0	112,630	0	97	0	1,987	483	22,247	105
California	2,570,559	958	2,038	1,491,311	200	22,009	52,182	214,825	160,381	307,099	31,066
Colorado	166,689	0	2,545	247,973	30	1,243	4,635	46,952	17,844	29,402	59,265
Connecticut	104,105	0	15	196,512	0	164	22,516	40,986	7,164	41,534	3,941
Delaware	1,806	0	0	39,174	0	33	119	721	532	2,248	491
Florida	668,067	0	575	742,409	50	775	97,024	114,172	30,691	141,258	32,839
Georgia	8,327	1,030	0	367,935	0	4,748	14,825	73,116	95,482	58,789	35,151
Hawaii	5,343	0	0	45,363	0	40	104	12,376	4,205	7,900	796
Idaho	833	0	0	48,473	0	48	155	40,682	8,802	30,629	370
Illinois	12,828	0	1,638	727,882	1,485	9,862	5,208	30,109	96,108	117,904	64,175
Indiana	53,963	0	0	268,109	0	239	555	6,138	7,224	345,761	12,302
Iowa	932	483	0	156,073	998	167	25	16,448	37,632	10,743	2,747
Kansas	1,107	368	207	153,664	0	91	325	34,321	1,776	19,478	845
Kentucky	309	0	0	169,959	0	1,422	1,017	7,835	9,396	25,875	1,192,031
Louisiana	340,901	0	0	175,843	0	317	510	74,293	10,276	35,706	10,660
Maine	40	0	0	73,974	0	34	0	4,381	105	3,053	653
Maryland	1,003,936	20,827	4,786	288,702	5,381	311,869	101,929	340,836	154,064	102,905	65,254
Massachusetts	119,295	1,541	1,580	420,599	0	1,743	4,994	173,619	112,300	203,912	11,432
Michigan	7,761	1,214	0	501,677	1,020	3,946	417	14,020	35,196	51,855	2,228
Minnesota	4,072	0	0	280,852	0	227	1,247	5,687	2,004	56,883	24,451
Mississippi	142,234	0	0	93,881	0	112	0	776	56,472	14,375	6,983
Missouri	18,219	3,157	0	331,931	113	18,102	382	22,865	18,202	341,559	1,642
Montana	2,574	0	0	44,845	198	174	246	6,928	30	1,329	291
Nebraska	257	0	0	96,656	0	96	280	7,536	223	37,956	10,736
Nevada	1,049	0	0	82,510	0	66	0	9,337	278	12,239	248
New Hampshire	7,922	0	0	75,056	105	535	31,558	24,910	5,221	2,164	347
New Jersey	50,202	0	521	546,064	35	5,483	52,926	202,745	27,977	76,606	26,115
New Mexico	59,198	0	0	72,983	0	1,388	54	17,182	9,932	23,115	723
New York	28,290	945	0	1,095,497	232	14,776	6,703	110,065	134,138	100,994	19,020
North Carolina	15,075	0	1,357	356,167	72	1,584	79,450	37,265	8,094	166,264	238,687
North Dakota	0	0	0	36,050	0	1,558	0	2,186	6,384	5,635	267
Ohio	183,130	0	247	567,404	0	1,323	2,190	54,611	18,838	103,839	12,629
Oklahoma	4,989	0	0	145,464	0	109	999	97,424	710	14,431	5,392
Oregon	6,180	0	0	143,543	0	156	2,324	30,153	175	39,711	1,073
Pennsylvania	25,874	1,131	0	682,535	120	12,872	2,024	57,503	34,696	393,211	238,885
Rhode Island	459	0	0	64,264	0	728	60	1,723	9,990	6,149	191
South Carolina	5	0	0	140,540	0	135	12,538	59,404	4,240	51,369	20,106
South Dakota	2	0	0	38,595	0	173	555	7,664	211	6,676	629
Tennessee	19,932	0	100	254,695	0	231	202	30,220	63,262	343,760	1,718,723
Texas	3,294,624	2,229	64	861,655	0	4,129	32,931	109,258	91,625	208,132	45,504
Utah	382,645	0	0	86,534	0	366	183	10,779	27,487	25,919	15,929
Vermont	979	0	0	38,306	0	25	100	801	0	6,309	9,356
Virginia	389,101	3,073	14,413	369,505	298	40,331	498,764	542,108	614,380	300,537	271,457
Washington	12,488	760	179	267,682	40	1,188	910	64,973	4,812	38,198	5,494
West Virginia	15,456	0	0	85,239	0	56	363	26,418	63,211	27,553	12,100
Wisconsin	12,089	0	798	249,939	0	186	344	103,491	462	100,988	7,133
Wyoming	160	0	0	22,407	0	25	0	36,697	2,185	5,662	140,748
Dist. of Columbia	46,727	7,722	26,926	102,250	56,810	20,924	313,281	378,383	1,081,933	112,553	818,911
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	30	0
Fed. States of Micronesia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	2,180	0	0	0	334	0	50	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	689
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	59,082	0	424	26	17,678	10,968	6,715	320
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	4,603	0	0	0	2,737	0	161	13
Undistributed	178,542	3,828	4,406	0	4,349	58,646	369,330	230,841	147,741	1,360,412	295,077

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table F
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

Department of Defense										
State and outlying area	Total	Nondefense civilian	Other defense		Total	Active		Inactive civilian	Military services	
			Total	civilian		military	military		Total	Active military
United States	\$188,074,605	\$117,800,949	\$70,273,656	\$4,466,179	\$65,807,477	\$38,108,250	\$5,178,164	\$22,521,063	\$22,935,647	\$12,870,595
Alabama	2,895,321	1,554,714	1,340,607	48,108	1,292,499	426,782	142,729	722,988	911,784	208,114
Alaska	1,413,580	612,138	801,442	8,787	792,655	600,636	28,060	163,959	308,706	222,836
Arizona	2,916,994	1,850,813	1,066,181	35,916	1,030,265	699,032	56,394	274,839	308,503	173,978
Arkansas	1,178,344	821,845	356,499	2,507	353,992	163,633	82,650	107,709	145,963	8,338
California	17,857,562	10,411,970	7,445,592	322,642	7,122,950	4,380,839	332,670	2,409,441	638,049	252,824
Colorado	3,867,622	2,321,915	1,545,707	117,380	1,428,327	1,044,454	81,063	302,810	603,887	504,356
Connecticut	1,375,321	1,037,480	337,841	33,037	304,804	193,931	41,966	68,907	41,464	816
Delaware	427,737	214,097	213,640	1,897	211,743	119,461	37,917	54,365	19,251	442
Florida	8,414,686	4,955,523	3,459,163	98,659	3,360,504	2,127,574	190,918	1,042,012	281,841	97,750
Georgia	6,930,992	3,314,292	3,616,700	74,602	3,542,098	2,244,450	199,926	1,097,722	2,119,505	1,656,242
Hawaii	2,524,979	388,766	2,136,213	30,399	2,105,814	1,412,640	57,105	636,069	713,285	555,730
Idaho	753,170	523,499	229,671	1,186	228,485	150,467	30,971	47,047	39,522	1,530
Illinois	6,251,892	4,440,887	1,811,005	57,227	1,753,778	1,166,845	144,440	442,493	336,028	21,590
Indiana	2,120,846	1,552,073	568,773	119,506	449,267	44,294	160,374	244,599	190,711	17,782
Iowa	1,029,340	882,586	146,754	2,343	144,411	20,274	76,719	47,418	90,184	7,888
Kansas	1,866,345	1,089,262	777,083	12,927	764,156	530,076	70,300	163,780	584,127	418,982
Kentucky	2,804,701	1,279,459	1,525,242	31,085	1,494,157	1,249,541	79,992	164,624	1,439,609	1,229,338
Louisiana	2,309,850	1,367,801	942,049	14,041	928,008	554,960	127,851	245,197	496,794	301,138
Maine	807,566	426,007	381,559	10,420	371,139	99,818	35,194	236,127	33,719	8,024
Maryland	8,921,443	6,233,840	2,687,603	82,590	2,605,013	1,089,684	106,603	1,408,726	743,900	217,124
Massachusetts	3,214,460	2,700,812	513,648	57,384	456,264	102,753	105,011	248,500	154,212	8,398
Michigan	3,150,022	2,690,357	459,665	70,407	389,258	48,370	92,906	247,982	269,462	14,824
Minnesota	1,904,057	1,677,450	226,607	12,129	214,478	32,865	102,905	78,708	124,381	10,710
Mississippi	1,725,214	769,325	955,889	8,765	947,124	491,165	114,676	341,283	201,598	14,518
Missouri	3,463,005	2,429,180	1,033,825	82,353	951,472	530,916	197,571	222,985	648,511	357,170
Montana	710,797	537,301	173,496	1,409	172,087	102,692	29,951	39,444	32,952	816
Nebraska	1,053,483	608,015	445,468	9,018	436,450	276,971	44,364	115,115	81,617	2,312
Nevada	1,019,449	628,776	390,673	4,582	386,091	289,589	22,211	74,291	23,864	3,196
New Hampshire	516,043	433,238	82,805	7,204	75,601	26,630	18,132	30,839	32,124	272
New Jersey	3,782,144	2,793,226	988,918	38,171	950,747	270,102	101,855	578,790	487,110	31,314
New Mexico	1,747,380	1,036,316	711,064	15,303	695,761	398,714	35,627	261,420	132,878	9,486
New York	8,121,863	6,797,911	1,323,952	64,496	1,259,456	734,789	194,976	329,691	894,691	577,864
North Carolina	5,502,001	2,196,045	3,305,956	57,609	3,248,347	2,626,742	121,767	499,838	1,508,022	1,260,015
North Dakota	634,136	315,492	318,644	2,047	316,597	227,678	31,301	57,618	34,899	510
Ohio	4,850,564	3,313,997	1,536,567	353,401	1,183,166	252,275	166,283	764,608	138,400	18,190
Oklahoma	3,050,422	1,198,905	1,851,517	46,838	1,804,679	866,255	102,430	835,994	669,449	491,742
Oregon	1,592,343	1,382,008	210,335	1,403	208,932	32,268	68,484	108,180	116,421	7,378
Pennsylvania	5,762,792	4,431,163	1,331,629	275,368	1,056,261	122,284	208,791	725,186	409,423	43,044
Rhode Island	747,420	347,106	400,314	3,581	396,733	135,905	34,593	226,235	28,271	2,720
South Carolina	2,525,550	932,005	1,593,545	39,060	1,554,485	1,142,072	113,940	298,473	597,122	455,906
South Dakota	600,407	426,242	174,165	1,205	172,960	102,696	29,646	40,618	35,990	1,496
Tennessee	2,935,121	2,477,024	458,097	26,006	432,091	98,433	126,313	207,345	217,185	11,356
Texas	12,104,192	6,835,084	5,269,108	138,639	5,130,469	3,627,901	310,767	1,191,801	2,625,117	1,966,276
Utah	1,765,323	897,916	867,407	48,341	819,066	166,440	101,776	550,850	147,251	10,846
Vermont	319,430	269,588	49,842	2,028	47,814	5,792	25,162	16,860	26,183	680
Virginia	12,344,549	3,974,478	8,370,071	896,697	7,473,374	4,580,819	125,033	2,767,522	1,697,789	837,862
Washington	4,945,232	2,284,645	2,660,587	36,073	2,624,514	1,613,526	128,353	882,635	833,620	607,546
West Virginia	1,005,205	869,891	135,314	871	134,443	21,502	56,072	56,869	76,873	4,828
Wisconsin	1,626,374	1,403,866	222,508	4,402	218,106	25,699	103,839	88,568	127,980	8,670
Wyoming	434,514	265,647	168,867	1,029	167,838	112,823	19,909	35,106	15,892	272
Dist. of Columbia	12,646,499	11,523,520	1,122,979	10,493	1,112,486	464,040	47,245	601,201	354,087	177,854
American Samoa	5,420	3,394	2,026	0	2,026	0	2,000	26	2,026	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	247,477	26,365	221,112	5,005	216,107	154,795	11,553	49,759	8,260	1,122
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	2,532	2,521	11	0	11	0	0	11	11	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	865,710	594,413	271,297	9,578	261,719	102,255	95,453	64,011	130,174	26,554
Virgin Islands	44,844	38,445	6,399	0	6,399	1,103	3,427	1,869	4,970	34
Undistributed	4,440,340	3,410,315	1,030,025	1,030,025	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Department of Defense									
	Military services									
	Army			Navy			Air Force			
	Inactive military	Civilian	Total	Active military	Inactive military	Civilian	Total	Active military	Inactive military	Civilian
United States	\$3,251,193	\$6,813,859	\$23,625,719	\$14,471,767	\$591,491	\$8,562,461	\$19,246,111	\$10,765,888	\$1,335,480	\$7,144,743
Alabama	105,084	598,586	31,326	21,283	8,408	1,635	349,389	197,385	29,237	122,767
Alaska	10,632	75,238	5,197	3,573	806	818	478,752	374,227	16,622	87,903
Arizona	18,882	115,643	147,606	121,967	7,091	18,548	574,156	403,087	30,421	140,648
Arkansas	64,618	73,015	6,596	4,281	2,031	284	201,433	151,022	16,001	34,410
California	171,425	213,800	5,238,604	3,471,532	81,585	1,685,487	1,246,297	656,483	79,660	510,154
Colorado	29,291	70,240	43,673	31,464	10,026	2,183	780,767	508,634	41,746	230,387
Connecticut	29,485	11,163	239,694	187,709	4,829	47,156	23,646	5,406	7,652	10,588
Delaware	12,498	6,311	1,655	475	1,180	0	190,837	118,544	24,239	48,054
Florida	93,816	90,275	1,755,423	1,167,108	41,944	546,371	1,323,240	862,716	55,158	405,366
Georgia	134,767	328,496	431,077	240,245	24,268	166,564	991,516	347,963	40,891	602,662
Hawaii	30,800	126,755	1,084,361	667,552	3,704	413,105	308,168	189,358	22,601	96,209
Idaho	21,307	16,685	7,729	2,695	1,792	3,242	181,234	146,242	7,872	27,120
Illinois	91,474	222,964	992,655	902,638	21,815	68,202	425,095	242,617	31,151	151,327
Indiana	127,807	45,122	172,383	14,255	6,767	151,361	86,173	12,257	25,800	48,116
Iowa	57,031	25,265	9,012	5,073	3,776	163	45,215	7,313	15,912	21,990
Kansas	50,072	115,073	5,534	3,682	1,723	129	174,495	107,412	18,505	48,578
Kentucky	65,955	144,316	22,855	8,359	4,123	10,373	31,693	11,844	9,914	9,935
Louisiana	78,518	117,138	127,738	50,312	18,884	58,542	303,476	203,510	30,449	69,517
Maine	17,381	8,314	308,220	83,602	8,286	216,332	29,200	8,192	9,527	11,481
Maryland	69,469	457,307	1,374,260	522,755	4,179	847,326	486,853	349,805	32,955	104,093
Massachusetts	67,614	78,200	40,329	20,698	4,536	15,095	261,723	73,657	32,861	155,205
Michigan	64,807	189,831	25,174	15,954	8,340	880	94,622	17,592	19,759	57,271
Minnesota	72,104	41,567	20,542	9,878	9,745	919	69,555	12,277	21,056	36,222
Mississippi	77,363	109,717	330,957	211,530	4,530	114,897	414,569	265,117	32,783	116,669
Missouri	131,192	160,149	97,424	56,980	31,682	8,762	205,537	116,766	34,697	54,074
Montana	20,065	12,071	1,557	569	988	0	137,578	101,307	8,898	27,373
Nebraska	32,679	46,626	24,795	21,338	2,928	529	330,038	253,321	8,757	67,960
Nevada	11,669	8,999	45,848	31,508	2,546	11,794	316,379	254,885	7,996	53,498
New Hampshire	16,106	15,746	22,678	18,740	1,723	2,215	20,799	7,618	303	12,878
New Jersey	56,130	399,666	180,747	65,230	3,938	111,579	282,890	173,558	41,787	67,545
New Mexico	23,717	99,675	14,654	9,208	2,930	2,516	548,229	380,020	8,980	159,229
New York	116,651	200,176	127,129	94,631	25,693	6,805	237,636	62,294	52,632	122,710
North Carolina	87,134	160,873	1,345,091	1,042,150	13,748	289,193	395,234	324,572	20,885	49,772
North Dakota	22,983	11,406	1,144	243	804	97	280,554	226,925	7,514	46,115
Ohio	81,523	38,687	38,743	18,553	16,523	3,667	1,006,023	215,532	68,237	722,254
Oklahoma	61,301	116,406	63,423	53,659	5,707	4,057	1,071,807	320,854	35,422	715,531
Oregon	39,786	69,257	15,620	8,413	6,623	584	76,891	16,477	22,075	38,339
Pennsylvania	131,552	234,827	503,285	56,446	25,744	421,095	143,553	22,794	51,495	69,264
Rhode Island	19,331	6,220	340,173	124,012	5,649	210,512	28,289	9,173	9,613	9,503
South Carolina	72,804	68,412	566,268	395,390	8,514	162,364	391,095	290,776	32,622	67,697
South Dakota	21,770	12,724	921	197	694	30	136,049	101,003	7,182	27,864
Tennessee	84,867	120,962	120,154	64,556	11,591	44,007	94,752	22,521	29,855	42,376
Texas	190,552	468,289	429,122	324,228	41,676	63,218	2,076,230	1,337,397	78,539	660,294
Utah	73,814	62,591	10,841	5,990	3,618	1,233	660,974	149,604	24,344	487,026
Vermont	18,232	7,271	1,230	946	226	58	20,401	4,166	6,704	9,531
Virginia	85,458	774,469	4,976,309	3,204,716	29,244	1,742,349	799,276	538,241	10,331	250,704
Washington	66,346	159,728	1,430,149	764,893	20,738	644,518	360,745	241,087	41,269	78,389
West Virginia	36,097	35,948	14,011	9,487	1,922	2,602	43,559	7,187	18,053	18,319
Wisconsin	68,148	51,162	10,822	3,318	7,143	361	79,304	13,711	28,548	37,045
Wyoming	10,670	4,950	507	32	475	0	151,439	112,519	8,764	30,156
Dist. of Columbia	14,731	161,502	594,628	166,494	31,621	396,513	163,771	119,692	893	43,186
American Samoa	2,000	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	6,876	262	125,169	92,741	0	32,428	82,678	60,932	4,677	17,069
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	81,742	21,878	100,590	68,392	2,435	29,763	30,955	7,309	11,276	12,370
Virgin Islands	3,067	1,869	87	87	0	0	1,342	982	360	0
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Nondefense agencies									
	Total	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce	Department of Education	Department of Energy	Environmental Protection Agency	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Federal Emergency Management Agency	General Services Administration	Department of Health and Human Services
United States	\$117,800,949	\$4,891,076	\$2,225,657	\$323,114	\$1,214,207	\$1,267,437	\$529,348	\$293,960	\$857,080	\$3,963,507
Alabama	1,554,714	62,393	4,926	72	0	2,352	2,466	1,486	3,444	2,901
Alaska	612,138	46,851	27,450	0	0	1,898	0	419	3,150	40,005
Arizona	1,850,813	88,765	8,307	0	13,707	301	1,676	982	3,159	173,065
Arkansas	821,845	100,074	2,598	0	1,763	0	1,720	1,255	1,484	21,679
California	10,411,970	392,880	52,186	13,642	39,384	62,910	32,509	17,502	63,063	76,461
Colorado	2,321,915	160,616	84,344	4,542	57,813	50,292	2,713	10,285	21,923	30,492
Connecticut	1,037,480	9,614	3,194	0	0	541	1,993	705	801	1,407
Delaware	214,097	11,735	369	0	0	0	961	297	210	637
Florida	4,955,523	92,149	44,457	322	0	5,989	4,685	6,686	6,683	14,385
Georgia	3,314,292	139,038	13,757	13,679	5,916	77,276	17,265	14,373	45,884	403,625
Hawaii	388,766	25,567	13,096	0	287	337	103	1,574	3,211	1,158
Idaho	523,499	131,998	5,665	0	32,321	1,625	0	537	1,415	2,205
Illinois	4,440,887	88,543	13,811	12,491	27,090	86,453	23,894	7,033	44,579	49,256
Indiana	1,552,073	42,635	88,388	97	0	219	2,848	297	2,959	2,609
Iowa	882,586	99,684	3,790	60	826	210	4,951	936	1,225	1,050
Kansas	1,089,262	59,698	8,754	0	0	36,266	5,738	797	1,704	9,986
Kentucky	1,279,459	58,249	5,729	97	910	205	3,817	876	897	762
Louisiana	1,367,801	152,381	8,426	0	6,752	432	3,475	1,091	2,862	10,740
Maine	426,007	13,948	4,245	0	0	0	0	1,145	370	941
Maryland	6,233,840	203,526	710,372	0	132,512	6,801	2,373	22,257	15,403	2,085,945
Massachusetts	2,700,812	22,657	31,967	6,313	1,224	52,635	19,128	10,301	18,175	39,574
Michigan	2,690,357	62,341	16,981	0	0	22,105	2,857	904	6,272	7,749
Minnesota	1,677,450	95,837	6,811	302	60	5,584	4,229	1,051	3,118	20,052
Mississippi	769,325	99,878	11,610	0	0	2,129	1,989	853	868	958
Missouri	2,429,180	224,892	29,913	7,064	7,671	703	16,316	6,634	52,178	28,451
Montana	537,301	143,615	6,472	0	8,704	2,252	1,189	1,017	1,332	45,990
Nebraska	608,015	77,791	4,664	0	1,213	80	2,995	642	991	4,551
Nevada	628,776	18,379	6,161	0	31,041	10,253	0	572	1,638	4,743
New Hampshire	433,238	17,911	1,572	0	0	0	2,352	751	942	586
New Jersey	2,793,226	29,483	14,557	0	1,414	15,483	4,186	1,120	11,256	9,613
New Mexico	1,036,316	73,019	4,141	0	68,375	195	1,133	3,350	2,419	123,885
New York	6,797,911	63,563	22,727	6,585	16,526	51,381	19,782	7,650	43,529	58,069
North Carolina	2,196,045	99,146	28,675	0	0	85,588	3,222	1,970	3,595	62,667
North Dakota	315,492	43,485	3,435	0	3,782	0	2,501	845	829	19,901
Ohio	3,313,997	48,913	8,627	2,027	14,326	38,212	2,073	868	7,768	36,415
Oklahoma	1,198,905	51,403	17,461	0	8,822	3,923	3,728	682	2,563	62,955
Oregon	1,382,008	237,168	16,524	0	103,886	7,972	1,374	1,735	3,007	10,036
Pennsylvania	4,431,163	86,360	15,764	7,516	27,898	60,081	5,465	8,405	39,861	56,836
Rhode Island	347,106	2,143	2,610	0	0	5,260	0	278	579	1,440
South Carolina	932,005	47,845	15,028	0	38,934	146	1,774	1,005	1,535	1,435
South Dakota	426,242	45,177	4,784	0	11,155	0	1,457	724	846	52,328
Tennessee	2,477,024	61,188	7,464	224	49,185	367	13,102	1,033	2,156	7,104
Texas	6,835,084	201,225	35,198	8,945	12,728	60,085	75,292	30,228	68,537	45,439
Utah	897,916	86,895	7,329	0	1,429	74	2,796	491	1,650	2,492
Vermont	269,588	15,017	1,858	0	0	78	0	494	334	222
Virginia	3,974,478	124,834	474,670	0	6,240	98,157	902	38,210	96,568	2,415
Washington	2,284,645	117,236	72,566	4,849	133,405	37,146	3,241	13,529	27,712	45,378
West Virginia	869,891	38,956	2,597	0	19,554	1,899	963	951	1,996	26,777
Wisconsin	1,403,866	86,645	6,163	0	51	127	5,402	727	1,544	3,036
Wyoming	265,647	38,442	3,178	0	4,332	0	0	144	938	3,920
Dist. of Columbia	11,523,520	514,639	234,934	233,998	322,971	368,233	215,984	58,544	225,995	241,360
American Samoa	3,394	255	933	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	26,365	2,468	1,613	0	0	74	0	131	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	2,521	383	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	594,413	30,376	2,806	289	0	2,962	729	6,967	1,804	7,821
Virgin Islands	38,445	1,167	0	0	0	72	0	607	119	0
Undistributed	3,410,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Nondefense agencies								
	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Department of the Interior	Department of Justice	Department of Labor	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Archives and Records Administration	National Science Foundation	United States Postal Service	Small Business Administration
United States	\$695,541	\$3,525,400	\$7,549,529	\$1,007,059	\$1,403,414	\$115,479	\$94,408	\$51,350,998	\$256,143
Alabama	5,580	6,987	41,205	9,197	194,115	0	0	614,594	3,277
Alaska	1,992	115,463	8,172	757	0	259	89	134,799	1,211
Arizona	7,639	207,529	188,986	3,382	243	0	0	777,745	1,789
Arkansas	3,630	14,277	24,691	2,799	0	434	0	414,839	3,365
California	43,966	330,711	645,127	54,051	179,758	4,568	0	5,492,780	32,615
Colorado	24,059	407,831	99,663	23,995	480	1,741	0	913,330	9,465
Connecticut	4,662	2,680	29,196	4,077	71	0	0	723,792	1,868
Delaware	283	2,398	4,677	658	0	0	0	144,287	437
Florida	16,474	63,637	291,768	23,125	131,370	0	0	2,734,431	4,934
Georgia	27,579	52,262	123,451	32,353	0	3,079	19	1,355,173	14,527
Hawaii	1,374	21,104	20,573	1,376	93	0	0	167,081	1,325
Idaho	1,023	95,856	8,015	2,109	0	0	0	178,534	846
Illinois	31,702	11,999	140,065	46,558	69	1,468	0	2,680,927	5,535
Indiana	5,514	12,272	41,163	5,801	198	0	0	987,494	1,770
Iowa	2,258	5,962	14,009	1,806	0	789	0	574,845	2,023
Kansas	10,891	17,685	44,228	3,073	0	1,382	0	565,975	1,388
Kentucky	4,477	15,975	73,282	24,261	0	0	0	625,991	2,461
Louisiana	6,610	56,884	83,080	5,717	997	0	0	647,662	1,584
Maine	438	8,263	14,424	1,676	0	0	0	272,461	1,194
Maryland	7,798	38,563	62,991	3,722	225,248	46,909	0	1,063,343	2,070
Massachusetts	15,088	58,418	64,823	27,637	99	3,599	19	1,549,146	3,292
Michigan	11,449	18,926	70,628	6,362	0	1,137	0	1,847,769	2,832
Minnesota	6,592	37,608	73,349	3,908	0	0	0	1,034,430	1,979
Mississippi	3,602	21,436	25,125	2,555	19,547	0	0	345,783	1,457
Missouri	7,180	43,235	69,940	24,522	0	22,327	0	1,222,564	4,995
Montana	645	88,590	11,533	1,417	0	0	0	165,172	976
Nebraska	2,599	19,715	24,376	2,218	0	0	0	356,001	1,293
Nevada	1,865	88,630	20,790	1,542	0	0	0	303,901	1,353
New Hampshire	2,576	4,747	6,598	2,375	0	0	0	276,447	1,069
New Jersey	8,810	17,081	107,913	10,208	167	0	0	2,011,257	2,485
New Mexico	2,006	222,075	43,826	2,235	4,224	65	0	268,811	1,457
New York	36,652	45,335	305,098	43,900	2,055	1,591	0	4,034,922	15,212
North Carolina	8,122	28,306	70,417	4,444	0	0	0	1,311,831	2,235
North Dakota	430	39,112	6,679	1,087	0	0	0	132,778	1,210
Ohio	16,545	14,977	51,975	23,440	140,441	2,404	0	2,089,857	3,964
Oklahoma	9,127	47,125	54,085	3,675	0	0	0	535,770	1,652
Oregon	3,399	156,584	35,670	2,810	80	0	0	528,696	1,960
Pennsylvania	26,498	61,597	212,917	60,686	0	2,072	0	2,513,903	5,804
Rhode Island	1,844	2,414	6,639	1,332	0	0	0	236,698	1,101
South Carolina	5,467	9,682	53,246	2,388	0	0	0	517,636	1,644
South Dakota	548	63,207	11,255	705	0	0	0	142,153	901
Tennessee	10,147	27,199	43,349	6,284	0	0	19	938,089	1,712
Texas	38,994	54,284	673,257	45,296	231,936	4,549	0	3,173,636	21,322
Utah	1,815	90,943	11,428	7,608	858	0	0	318,722	1,570
Vermont	264	2,758	48,264	392	0	0	0	141,087	1,104
Virginia	6,549	242,698	248,648	31,839	182,929	0	94,262	1,360,956	2,199
Washington	14,401	120,062	60,265	15,561	0	1,268	0	985,922	3,921
West Virginia	1,614	38,739	46,602	29,652	1,001	0	0	313,950	1,305
Wisconsin	4,973	28,859	29,213	6,125	86	0	0	920,572	1,842
Wyoming	337	76,849	4,976	863	0	0	0	82,530	915
Dist. of Columbia	231,820	250,793	1,281,229	381,524	87,349	15,838	0	376,605	63,128
American Samoa	0	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	59	1,907	6,310	60	0	0	0	8,028	833
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	0	597	357	90	0	0	0	730	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	5,575	7,465	44,121	1,826	0	0	0	217,609	3,124
Virgin Islands	0	4,425	7,356	0	0	0	0	16,955	613
Undistributed	0	0	1,758,506	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

State and outlying area	Nondefense agencies							
	Social Security Administration	Department of State	Department of Transportation			Department of the Treasury	Department of Veterans Affairs	All other nondefense
			Total	U.S. Coast Guard	All other Transportation			
United States	\$3,332,513	\$876,870	\$6,437,402	\$1,337,414	\$5,099,988	\$8,077,573	\$10,527,572	\$6,985,662
Alabama	118,161	102	56,351	30,365	25,986	39,124	193,397	192,584
Alaska	2,405	58	194,486	87,785	106,701	11,929	20,173	572
Arizona	26,367	968	44,764	180	44,584	81,678	206,745	13,016
Arkansas	22,471	0	19,488	914	18,574	17,138	165,281	2,860
California	306,781	10,232	583,774	140,905	442,869	888,673	992,920	95,477
Colorado	34,920	732	116,052	284	115,768	105,565	132,139	28,923
Connecticut	19,387	755	74,727	37,929	36,798	46,506	107,675	3,829
Delaware	3,610	0	3,154	542	2,612	9,885	30,106	393
Florida	113,289	22,754	421,300	165,219	256,081	301,576	633,425	22,083
Georgia	78,511	481	213,562	9,099	204,463	368,658	261,795	52,029
Hawaii	5,424	1,225	72,785	34,582	38,203	22,656	25,210	3,207
Idaho	6,074	0	10,822	135	10,687	8,696	35,432	326
Illinois	172,276	3,399	208,109	5,941	202,168	221,656	444,507	119,467
Indiana	38,134	82	96,084	1,659	94,425	73,765	140,939	8,805
Iowa	17,069	0	20,290	2,048	18,242	16,578	112,887	1,338
Kansas	16,744	109	92,684	6,175	86,509	87,281	119,883	4,996
Kentucky	36,345	60	38,391	4,128	34,263	192,174	136,451	58,049
Louisiana	42,035	3,549	78,529	41,270	37,259	67,386	179,183	8,426
Maine	9,114	38	34,079	17,179	16,900	17,469	45,596	606
Maryland	709,403	1,729	115,743	28,086	87,657	380,348	164,143	232,641
Massachusetts	59,028	2,632	189,820	68,470	121,350	227,906	270,128	27,203
Michigan	69,017	389	103,287	37,086	66,201	171,797	254,403	13,152
Minnesota	22,517	0	98,329	4,395	93,934	61,395	190,958	9,341
Mississippi	28,624	0	21,745	8,149	13,596	19,621	145,876	15,669
Missouri	123,713	37	102,714	5,866	96,848	187,074	236,810	10,247
Montana	6,281	71	13,089	223	12,866	11,202	26,948	806
Nebraska	8,970	0	14,501	642	13,859	18,401	65,636	1,378
Nevada	8,405	0	33,011	548	32,463	22,253	72,523	1,716
New Hampshire	6,653	3,313	61,301	3,783	57,518	12,265	31,144	637
New Jersey	55,601	1,101	196,405	48,479	147,926	129,755	155,809	9,522
New Mexico	36,020	199	61,502	332	61,170	23,028	91,616	2,735
New York	232,704	16,056	280,301	31,919	248,382	651,031	775,469	67,773
North Carolina	48,961	3,286	117,327	48,258	69,069	67,811	235,544	12,898
North Dakota	5,111	0	11,435	28	11,407	11,218	31,351	303
Ohio	74,319	0	147,867	16,851	131,016	180,273	386,550	22,156
Oklahoma	24,432	0	209,442	2,288	207,154	41,481	118,272	2,307
Oregon	21,743	0	57,505	32,261	25,244	36,797	152,532	2,530
Pennsylvania	200,258	3,492	91,555	10,649	80,906	408,211	460,310	75,674
Rhode Island	7,866	563	22,286	11,214	11,072	12,158	41,153	742
South Carolina	28,368	5,491	45,571	21,242	24,329	23,979	127,166	3,665
South Dakota	4,848	0	7,393	0	7,393	5,684	72,485	592
Tennessee	48,073	0	105,190	5,138	100,052	219,289	294,190	641,660
Texas	140,683	14,162	411,742	49,111	362,631	704,326	727,713	55,507
Utah	9,063	330	62,666	126	62,540	214,981	72,324	2,452
Vermont	3,292	0	8,491	685	7,806	11,750	33,863	320
Virginia	109,477	5,806	383,280	140,729	242,551	157,862	227,707	78,270
Washington	67,035	2,616	213,187	42,707	170,480	103,696	227,594	14,055
West Virginia	22,438	0	21,712	2,372	19,340	148,927	147,617	2,641
Wisconsin	34,761	0	35,214	10,183	25,031	43,495	188,937	6,094
Wyoming	1,937	0	7,076	179	6,897	4,689	34,261	260
Dist. of Columbia	18,630	771,053	754,747	92,911	661,836	1,135,132	358,891	3,380,123
American Samoa	208	0	1,249	202	1,047	0	51	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	513	0	3,324	125	3,199	680	350	15
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	23,527	0	46,550	25,426	21,124	46,250	122,939	21,673
Virgin Islands	720	0	1,414	412	1,002	4,415	565	17
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651,809

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table G
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND LOAN PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Insurance programs by volume of coverage provided				Direct loans by volume of assistance provided				
	Total	Flood insurance	Crop insurance	Other insurance	Department of Agriculture				
					Total	Commodity loans price supports	Other agriculture loans	Federal direct student loans	Other direct loans
United States	\$626,580,753	\$588,855,111	\$34,612,973	\$3,112,669	\$20,968,670	\$6,481,223	\$3,871,077	\$9,325,203	\$1,291,167
Alabama	4,739,034	4,418,224	285,774	35,036	516,960	5,273	59,606	408,856	43,225
Alaska	329,987	326,302	521	3,164	81,676	0	19,598	6,362	55,716
Arizona	3,992,445	3,799,324	146,798	46,323	270,188	12,291	38,245	216,676	2,975
Arkansas	1,514,986	1,007,290	489,956	17,740	683,942	495,033	128,983	50,047	9,879
California	53,626,467	50,766,467	2,611,086	248,914	1,121,994	206,096	163,747	722,188	29,964
Colorado	2,562,592	2,072,151	443,067	47,374	250,972	68,926	31,350	147,317	3,380
Connecticut	4,519,283	4,424,528	61,833	32,922	51,119	0	8,738	40,269	2,112
Delaware	2,462,482	2,426,901	29,107	6,474	44,292	7,375	14,245	20,051	2,621
Florida	248,107,094	245,623,396	2,279,284	204,413	531,980	115,039	71,016	269,447	76,477
Georgia	10,863,011	10,033,579	770,694	58,739	452,867	24,065	89,317	328,951	10,534
Hawaii	5,132,243	5,052,276	62,207	17,760	25,402	0	19,032	332	6,038
Idaho	1,116,326	802,627	305,427	8,272	205,825	41,988	56,351	106,892	594
Illinois	7,340,734	4,629,746	2,624,924	86,064	1,031,543	478,134	90,065	458,725	4,618
Indiana	3,658,593	2,239,723	1,387,857	31,014	701,816	342,214	98,908	260,610	84
Iowa	4,518,445	874,527	3,618,028	25,891	1,342,093	979,418	105,731	250,978	5,965
Kansas	2,522,198	942,531	1,554,536	25,130	359,960	131,797	64,435	151,807	11,921
Kentucky	1,992,400	1,633,379	339,819	19,202	237,285	47,138	108,642	76,441	5,063
Louisiana	42,894,483	42,417,954	441,533	34,996	338,653	169,979	103,450	34,766	30,459
Maine	930,407	871,225	49,239	9,943	60,327	57	48,245	11,275	750
Maryland	5,922,465	5,709,774	107,017	105,674	232,274	18,110	30,168	180,163	3,832
Massachusetts	5,692,437	5,542,054	39,439	110,944	537,025	63	31,135	470,557	35,270
Michigan	3,253,820	2,644,314	554,062	55,444	1,177,801	211,306	135,821	645,990	184,683
Minnesota	3,803,535	1,172,657	2,591,082	39,796	1,169,998	868,934	102,579	180,235	18,250
Mississippi	4,937,522	4,238,606	681,048	17,868	240,951	67,246	118,883	24,414	30,408
Missouri	3,028,398	2,238,951	741,774	47,673	501,229	205,633	81,755	210,056	3,785
Montana	751,577	310,760	430,007	10,811	91,975	21,773	34,181	23,177	12,843
Nebraska	3,473,673	1,149,573	2,307,059	17,041	515,058	361,150	72,226	50,155	31,527
Nevada	2,003,887	1,984,503	3,456	15,927	67,843	0	19,304	47,838	700
New Hampshire	580,345	562,211	7,656	10,477	37,213	0	19,476	17,735	2
New Jersey	25,477,448	25,354,122	54,477	68,850	269,911	3,426	30,197	229,441	6,847
New Mexico	1,233,383	1,169,209	48,855	15,318	92,489	4,992	30,949	55,178	1,370
New York	14,708,107	13,929,559	137,168	641,380	1,032,959	23,874	109,758	884,046	15,281
North Carolina	15,675,507	14,709,539	909,617	56,351	403,901	49,046	154,457	191,722	8,676
North Dakota	2,244,921	828,510	1,411,407	5,004	232,615	174,984	50,906	10	6,715
Ohio	3,919,350	3,073,159	767,286	78,905	903,812	184,707	105,753	598,812	14,540
Oklahoma	1,742,961	1,344,670	375,238	23,053	212,702	39,801	98,440	66,135	8,327
Oregon	4,154,378	3,751,600	376,966	25,811	244,773	8,937	60,421	174,682	733
Pennsylvania	7,050,821	6,765,014	179,332	106,475	295,162	20,316	131,096	96,134	47,616
Rhode Island	1,606,166	1,596,147	1,469	8,550	51,365	0	5,260	45,365	740
South Carolina	22,528,252	22,248,514	248,698	31,040	191,229	15,758	63,875	109,421	2,175
South Dakota	1,576,231	322,650	1,246,259	7,322	400,191	327,302	70,731	1,368	790
Tennessee	2,330,888	1,776,725	518,719	35,444	413,555	120,065	135,471	156,118	1,901
Texas	62,782,463	60,642,482	1,927,448	212,533	1,078,887	148,760	408,531	135,972	385,624
Utah	353,941	322,745	6,960	24,236	295,026	261,607	29,009	4,410	0
Vermont	319,016	306,191	8,351	4,474	52,217	38	22,534	29,645	0
Virginia	11,127,487	10,795,835	269,921	61,731	487,239	27,318	82,619	371,508	5,795
Washington	4,249,891	3,686,779	515,730	47,381	456,501	85,474	56,014	221,600	93,413
West Virginia	1,343,064	1,316,952	12,936	13,175	239,300	1,760	41,024	158,616	37,900
Wisconsin	1,886,750	1,257,777	587,543	41,431	366,180	103,188	88,028	151,252	23,712
Wyoming	297,253	246,350	44,303	6,600	14,298	827	12,848	18	605
Dist. of Columbia	247,241	49,049	0	198,192	135,024	0	1,000	131,517	2,507
American Samoa	10,704	10,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	1,091	0	1,091	0	0
Guam	26,812	26,812	0	0	18,477	0	14,245	4,232	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	480	0	480	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	579	0	579	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	682	0	682	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,143,688	3,138,476	0	5,212	191,045	0	95,218	93,678	2,149
Virgin Islands	273,086	269,913	0	3,173	6,719	0	4,627	2,013	79
Undistributed	73	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND LOAN PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001 — Continued

Direct loans by volume of assistance provided								
State and outlying area	Total	Mortgage insurance		Federal Family Education Loan program	Veterans housing guaranteed and insured loans VA home loans	U.S.D.A.— guaranteed loans	Small business loans	Other guaranteed loans
		Mortgage insurance for homes	Mortgage insurance for condominiums					
United States	\$175,546,709	\$105,776,394	\$8,170,877	\$28,132,568	\$9,154,424	\$10,381,279	\$12,886,739	\$1,044,427
Alabama	1,748,449	970,325	10,186	338,397	126,587	163,169	139,785	0
Alaska	616,124	342,653	47,989	20,033	73,859	107,041	24,549	0
Arizona	4,663,967	2,642,610	84,065	1,108,555	361,966	203,376	263,395	0
Arkansas	6,892,083	5,517,459	661,981	231,635	71,587	336,629	72,792	0
California	23,766,858	15,461,020	2,136,738	2,685,029	707,138	309,461	2,467,635	162
Colorado	1,362,997	1,165	150	454,331	390,595	159,970	356,786	0
Connecticut	2,000,906	1,133,144	171,370	342,422	39,641	40,069	274,259	0
Delaware	465,171	302,557	3,654	42,841	38,242	44,020	33,857	0
Florida	9,151,943	5,426,976	521,258	1,639,424	731,115	275,135	558,034	0
Georgia	6,676,661	4,804,322	122,807	651,466	412,752	329,239	356,075	0
Hawaii	432,211	161,090	66,823	79,167	19,883	77,906	27,342	0
Idaho	889,203	578,575	3,726	35,052	66,875	145,834	59,140	0
Illinois	6,146,796	3,692,609	405,986	1,104,335	218,289	319,529	405,979	68
Indiana	3,684,635	2,395,166	34,899	735,852	157,635	178,981	182,102	0
Iowa	1,036,420	370,925	11,245	265,606	47,839	245,510	95,296	0
Kansas	1,216,770	647,839	4,170	260,995	87,935	138,169	77,660	0
Kentucky	1,806,973	838,131	34,906	300,613	113,029	448,667	71,627	0
Louisiana	2,133,309	1,016,415	12,981	625,694	100,355	267,027	110,838	0
Maine	563,874	236,465	6,470	154,578	36,374	82,239	47,747	0
Maryland	7,122,249	5,431,997	650,896	350,953	404,756	102,764	180,884	0
Massachusetts	3,193,313	1,706,054	164,995	788,067	75,370	109,841	348,986	0
Michigan	4,792,648	3,437,652	151,475	475,679	157,570	344,206	226,065	0
Minnesota	3,764,270	1,780,810	223,740	532,881	118,823	664,341	443,674	0
Mississippi	1,195,586	572,600	510	299,524	69,259	145,204	108,489	0
Missouri	3,473,517	1,824,542	43,842	769,883	165,351	500,990	168,910	0
Montana	590,498	221,807	6,620	101,372	32,728	166,274	61,697	0
Nebraska	1,026,346	496,555	1,102	230,618	82,809	164,520	50,742	0
Nevada	2,458,364	1,909,022	148,097	56,936	208,020	32,153	104,135	0
New Hampshire	817,928	388,733	68,103	197,049	41,611	40,377	82,054	0
New Jersey	5,318,827	3,892,379	441,975	410,995	107,490	52,863	413,124	0
New Mexico	945,274	605,480	5,667	99,494	83,999	93,829	56,804	0
New York	8,612,915	4,283,268	55,080	2,453,473	97,378	133,877	1,131,320	458,520
North Carolina	4,243,992	2,457,080	81,843	626,199	391,541	495,832	191,498	0
North Dakota	542,701	142,145	4,770	128,893	17,736	201,592	47,566	0
Ohio	5,846,211	3,658,158	132,781	1,012,830	278,553	373,897	389,993	0
Oklahoma	1,851,997	799,777	7,834	424,912	107,723	265,335	106,417	140,000
Oregon	1,963,055	1,308,815	34,170	220,664	140,841	90,159	168,406	0
Pennsylvania	5,848,806	2,419,276	89,469	2,506,153	189,543	203,510	440,856	0
Rhode Island	786,109	442,191	18,414	204,948	20,369	24,117	76,070	0
South Carolina	1,309,446	561,662	12,412	355,452	124,372	175,618	79,929	0
South Dakota	540,532	153,688	1,362	142,908	23,828	174,906	43,839	0
Tennessee	3,446,890	2,084,612	45,183	590,352	198,060	364,900	163,784	0
Texas	12,493,532	7,887,035	96,417	1,914,234	828,791	457,339	1,019,716	290,000
Utah	2,807,994	2,031,662	146,744	223,926	82,375	82,009	241,278	0
Vermont	304,565	60,116	8,119	143,476	11,559	58,351	22,943	0
Virginia	6,224,530	4,094,637	603,077	398,142	706,792	188,059	183,823	50,000
Washington	4,129,699	2,658,984	289,204	397,453	395,170	117,440	271,449	0
West Virginia	368,371	170,436	372	60,775	26,773	84,394	25,621	0
Wisconsin	1,780,537	599,995	14,503	464,200	117,974	382,052	201,813	0
Wyoming	302,181	129,204	834	57,824	20,609	62,252	31,458	0
Dist. of Columbia	839,362	244,660	35,907	340,873	4,857	0	107,065	106,000
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	27,226	1,415	0	0	837	21,187	3,787	0
Marshall Islands	383	0	0	0	0	383	0	0
No. Mariana Islands	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,314,352	779,215	243,677	75,407	18,518	131,118	66,418	0
Virgin Islands	7,142	1,288	275	0	744	3,620	1,216	0
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table H
PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY MAJOR OBJECT CATEGORY, BY
STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In dollars)

<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>United States resident population— April 1, 2000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Retirement and disability</i>	<i>Other direct payments</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Salaries and wages</i>
United States	281,421,906	\$6,267.81	\$2,112.09	\$1,431.01	\$1,188.60	\$871.95	\$664.16
Alabama	4,447,100	7,128.34	2,576.97	1,538.83	1,191.23	1,170.26	651.06
Alaska	626,932	10,213.50	1,492.38	972.87	3,690.47	1,803.02	2,254.76
Arizona	5,130,632	5,920.51	2,158.62	1,156.52	1,011.63	1,025.19	568.54
Arkansas	2,673,400	6,221.33	2,493.44	1,738.51	1,289.92	258.69	440.77
California	33,871,648	5,565.62	1,721.38	1,287.44	1,174.94	854.66	527.21
Colorado	4,301,261	5,659.89	1,826.40	985.30	910.34	1,038.67	899.18
Connecticut	3,405,565	6,677.82	2,122.43	1,480.13	1,281.38	1,390.04	403.85
Delaware	783,600	5,418.12	2,291.38	1,254.35	1,137.73	188.80	545.86
Florida	15,982,378	6,256.79	2,672.82	1,648.10	855.06	554.31	526.50
Georgia	8,186,453	5,780.33	1,902.85	1,160.50	968.57	901.76	846.64
Hawaii	1,211,537	8,024.72	2,309.55	1,170.91	1,249.37	1,210.78	2,084.11
Idaho	1,293,953	5,818.53	2,016.07	1,131.86	1,163.41	925.12	582.07
Illinois	12,419,293	5,236.66	1,906.31	1,537.13	956.85	332.97	503.40
Indiana	6,080,485	5,290.06	2,070.37	1,459.18	962.03	449.69	348.80
Iowa	2,926,324	5,946.46	2,199.65	2,036.35	1,052.24	306.47	351.75
Kansas	2,688,418	6,211.37	2,179.79	1,810.82	1,012.16	514.39	694.22
Kentucky	4,041,769	6,392.04	2,407.00	1,346.59	1,261.84	682.68	693.93
Louisiana	4,468,976	6,224.34	2,034.33	1,704.48	1,381.23	587.45	516.86
Maine	1,274,923	6,416.46	2,506.36	1,253.78	1,493.95	528.94	633.42
Maryland	5,296,486	9,093.55	2,337.00	1,612.73	1,432.36	2,027.05	1,684.41
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,958.26	2,099.19	1,743.09	1,530.66	1,079.03	506.29
Michigan	9,938,444	5,195.23	2,097.54	1,345.41	1,095.41	339.92	316.95
Minnesota	4,919,479	5,068.71	1,823.26	1,372.55	1,069.30	416.55	387.04
Mississippi	2,844,658	7,105.12	2,327.60	2,023.42	1,492.79	654.84	606.48
Missouri	5,595,211	7,004.36	2,286.81	1,666.94	1,226.98	1,204.72	618.92
Montana	902,195	7,335.29	2,365.70	1,925.44	1,845.63	410.67	787.85
Nebraska	1,711,263	6,294.42	2,152.97	2,064.16	1,200.48	261.19	615.62
Nevada	1,998,257	4,815.98	2,104.86	958.36	721.54	521.06	510.17
New Hampshire	1,235,786	5,109.06	2,147.23	972.11	1,041.96	530.18	417.58
New Jersey	8,414,350	5,495.32	2,090.42	1,453.74	1,007.53	494.14	449.49
New Mexico	1,819,046	9,118.45	2,227.72	1,143.13	1,971.46	2,815.54	960.60
New York	18,976,457	6,132.13	2,043.16	1,602.39	1,733.55	325.03	428.00
North Carolina	8,049,313	5,535.52	2,175.86	1,151.00	1,133.32	391.79	683.54
North Dakota	642,200	9,262.43	2,106.03	3,733.43	1,999.54	435.99	987.44
Ohio	11,353,140	5,435.04	2,137.06	1,383.44	1,035.98	451.32	427.24
Oklahoma	3,450,654	6,570.22	2,376.66	1,474.67	1,193.70	641.18	884.01
Oregon	3,421,399	5,378.27	2,177.61	1,195.82	1,259.02	280.42	465.41
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	6,457.92	2,474.23	1,752.77	1,208.96	552.72	469.24
Rhode Island	1,048,319	6,666.47	2,342.31	1,703.68	1,533.40	374.11	712.97
South Carolina	4,012,012	6,150.22	2,368.28	1,187.07	1,178.94	786.43	629.50
South Dakota	754,844	7,692.96	2,194.74	2,642.28	1,661.69	398.83	795.41
Tennessee	5,689,283	6,460.88	2,276.92	1,411.59	1,235.08	1,021.39	515.90
Texas	20,851,820	5,396.67	1,737.61	1,288.61	1,039.49	750.48	580.49
Utah	2,233,169	5,094.75	1,614.16	751.91	1,004.95	933.24	790.50
Vermont	608,827	6,132.70	2,092.93	1,116.16	1,756.64	642.30	524.66
Virginia	7,078,515	10,066.71	2,552.99	1,129.87	834.71	3,805.20	1,743.95
Washington	5,894,121	6,261.05	2,154.01	1,185.59	1,152.62	929.82	839.01
West Virginia	1,808,344	6,934.97	2,963.42	1,481.20	1,642.81	291.67	555.87
Wisconsin	5,363,675	4,967.74	2,029.22	1,207.24	1,089.28	338.79	303.22
Wyoming	493,782	7,257.42	2,159.79	1,070.14	2,456.75	690.78	879.97
District of Columbia	572,059	54,086.48	3,206.94	3,804.87	7,027.70	17,939.98	22,106.98
American Samoa	63,781	1,813.17	623.40	10.25	908.85	185.70	84.98
Fed States of Micronesia	131,500	748.86	3.19	26.12	712.42	7.13	0.00
Guam	151,968	5,972.41	1,253.85	491.32	1,158.01	1,440.75	1,628.48
Marshall Islands	65,539	2,287.11	13.23	0.17	726.10	1,547.61	0.00
Northern Marianas	69,216	1,389.95	296.83	57.35	867.23	131.97	36.58
Palau	18,434	1,938.71	19.11	8.88	1,889.02	21.70	0.00
Puerto Rico	3,808,610	3,460.79	1,376.36	708.06	1,023.85	125.22	227.30
Virgin Islands	119,615	3,376.26	1,102.48	848.78	925.84	124.26	374.90

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table I
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY MAJOR OBJECT CATEGORY,
BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In dollars)

<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Percent distribution of United States resident population— April 1, 2000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Retirement and disability</i>	<i>Other direct payments</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Salaries and wages</i>
United States	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alabama	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.5
Alaska	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Arizona	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.6
Arkansas	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6
California	11.8	10.6	9.7	10.8	11.7	11.8	9.5
Colorado	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.1
Connecticut	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.7
Delaware	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Florida	5.6	5.6	7.1	6.5	4.0	3.6	4.5
Georgia	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.7
Hawaii	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3
Idaho	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Illinois	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.7	3.5	1.7	3.3
Indiana	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
Iowa	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5
Kansas	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Kentucky	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.5
Louisiana	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.2
Maine	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Maryland	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	4.4	4.7
Massachusetts	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.7
Michigan	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.7
Minnesota	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.0
Mississippi	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.9
Missouri	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.8
Montana	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Nebraska	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6
Nevada	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
New Hampshire	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
New Jersey	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.5	1.7	2.0
New Mexico	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.9
New York	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.5	9.7	2.5	4.3
North Carolina	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.3	2.9
North Dakota	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Ohio	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.1	2.6
Oklahoma	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6
Oregon	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.8
Pennsylvania	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.3	4.4	2.8	3.1
Rhode Island	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
South Carolina	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
South Dakota	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Tennessee	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.6
Texas	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
Utah	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9
Vermont	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Virginia	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	10.9	6.6
Washington	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6
West Virginia	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5
Wisconsin	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.9
Wyoming	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Dist. of Columbia	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	4.2	6.7
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fed. States of Micronesia ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.5
Virgin Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undistributed	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table J
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND ALL OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2001

State and outlying area	Federal expenditure (millions of dollars)		Per capita federal expenditure		Percent distribution of federal expenditure		Department of Energy, defense related activities (millions of dollars)
	Department of Defense	All other federal agencies	Department of Defense	All other federal agencies	Department of Defense	All other federal agencies	
United States	\$255,385	\$1,523,499	\$903	\$5,365	\$100	\$100	\$12,837
Alabama	5,648	26,053	1,270.03	5,858.31	2.2	1.7	0
Alaska	1,778	4,625	2,836.82	7,376.68	0.7	0.3	13
Arizona	6,641	23,735	1,294.42	4,626.09	2.6	1.6	0
Arkansas	1,166	15,466	436.01	5,785.32	0.5	1.0	0
California	31,304	157,213	924.18	4,641.44	12.3	10.3	1,168
Colorado	4,768	19,576	1,108.56	4,551.33	1.9	1.3	699
Connecticut	4,737	18,005	1,390.95	5,286.87	1.9	1.2	0
Delaware	423	3,822	540.34	4,877.78	0.2	0.3	0
Florida	13,716	86,283	858.18	5,398.61	5.4	5.7	9
Georgia	10,995	36,326	1,343.06	4,437.27	4.3	2.4	0
Hawaii	3,728	5,995	3,076.76	4,947.96	1.5	0.4	0
Idaho	580	6,949	448.30	5,370.23	0.2	0.5	676
Illinois	4,118	60,918	331.57	4,905.09	1.6	4.0	125
Indiana	2,650	29,516	435.88	4,854.18	1.0	1.9	0
Iowa	795	16,606	271.81	5,674.64	0.3	1.1	1
Kansas	2,087	14,612	776.29	5,435.09	0.8	1.0	0
Kentucky	3,042	22,793	752.75	5,639.29	1.2	1.5	4
Louisiana	2,915	24,901	652.35	5,571.99	1.1	1.6	0
Maine	1,094	7,086	858.15	5,558.32	0.4	0.5	0
Maryland	8,622	39,542	1,627.93	7,465.62	3.4	2.6	112
Massachusetts	6,250	37,929	984.38	5,973.88	2.4	2.5	0
Michigan	3,148	48,484	316.78	4,878.45	1.2	3.2	0
Minnesota	1,870	23,065	380.18	4,688.52	0.7	1.5	0
Mississippi	2,724	17,488	957.61	6,147.51	1.1	1.1	1
Missouri	6,611	32,580	1,181.57	5,822.79	2.6	2.1	361
Montana	419	6,199	463.94	6,871.35	0.2	0.4	7
Nebraska	874	9,898	510.61	5,783.81	0.3	0.6	0
Nevada	1,188	8,436	594.41	4,221.56	0.5	0.6	523
New Hampshire	744	5,570	601.92	4,507.14	0.3	0.4	0
New Jersey	4,175	42,065	496.17	4,999.14	1.6	2.8	0
New Mexico	1,910	14,677	1,049.73	8,068.72	0.7	1.0	2,968
New York	5,166	111,200	272.23	5,859.90	2.0	7.3	74
North Carolina	6,159	38,398	765.13	4,770.39	2.4	2.5	0
North Dakota	545	5,404	848.36	8,414.07	0.2	0.4	0
Ohio	5,523	56,182	486.48	4,948.56	2.2	3.7	493
Oklahoma	3,962	18,710	1,148.08	5,422.14	1.6	1.2	0
Oregon	958	17,444	279.89	5,098.39	0.4	1.1	0
Pennsylvania	6,422	72,888	522.88	5,935.04	2.5	4.8	0
Rhode Island	807	6,182	769.39	5,897.08	0.3	0.4	0
South Carolina	3,604	21,071	898.27	5,251.95	1.4	1.4	1,638
South Dakota	387	5,420	513.08	7,179.87	0.2	0.4	0
Tennessee	2,228	34,530	391.53	6,069.35	0.9	2.3	961
Texas	18,128	94,403	869.37	4,527.30	7.1	6.2	340
Utah	2,381	8,996	1,066.37	4,028.38	0.9	0.6	0
Vermont	417	3,317	684.47	5,448.23	0.2	0.2	0
Virginia	30,020	41,237	4,241.04	5,825.66	11.8	2.7	0
Washington	6,328	30,576	1,073.56	5,187.49	2.5	2.0	1,821
West Virginia	402	12,139	222.03	6,712.94	0.2	0.8	63
Wisconsin	1,396	25,249	260.31	4,707.43	0.5	1.7	0
Wyoming	335	3,248	679.24	6,578.18	0.1	0.2	0
Dist. of Columbia	2,871	28,069	5,019.12	49,067.37	1.1	1.8	737
American Samoa	6	109	101.49	1,711.68	0.0	0.0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	98	0.00	748.86	0.0	0.0	0
Guam	461	446	3,035.63	2,936.78	0.2	0.0	0
Marshall Islands	101	49	1,539.50	747.62	0.0	0.0	0
No. Mariana Islands	9	87	126.68	1,263.27	0.0	0.0	0
Palau	0	36	0.54	1,938.16	0.0	0.0	0
Puerto Rico	668	12,513	175.42	3,285.38	0.3	0.8	0
Virgin Islands	12	392	102.56	3,273.71	0.0	0.0	0
Undistributed	15,370	8,696	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	41

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table K
STATE RANKINGS FOR PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE:
FISCAL YEAR 2001

<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Retirement and disability</i>	<i>Other direct payments</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Procurement</i>	<i>Salaries and wages</i>
Alabama	10	3	17	26	8	19
Alaska	1	50	47	1	4	1
Arizona	32	26	39	41	11	27
Arkansas	26	6	10	16	49	41
California	36	48	30	28	17	30
Colorado	35	45	46	47	10	7
Connecticut	15	31	20	17	5	45
Delaware	40	16	32	31	50	29
Florida	24	2	14	48	26	31
Georgia	34	44	38	44	16	10
Hawaii	6	15	37	20	6	2
Idaho	33	42	42	29	15	25
Illinois	44	43	18	46	43	37
Indiana	43	38	22	45	34	48
Iowa	31	20	4	36	45	47
Kansas	27	22	7	40	31	17
Kentucky	21	8	27	18	21	16
Louisiana	25	40	12	15	25	33
Maine	20	5	31	12	29	20
Maryland	5	13	15	14	3	4
Massachusetts	13	34	9	11	9	36
Michigan	45	35	28	33	41	49
Minnesota	48	46	26	35	36	46
Mississippi	11	14	5	13	22	24
Missouri	12	17	13	22	7	22
Montana	8	11	6	5	37	14
Nebraska	22	28	3	24	48	23
Nevada	50	33	49	50	30	35
New Hampshire	46	29	48	37	28	44
New Jersey	38	37	23	42	32	40
New Mexico	4	19	41	4	2	6
New York	30	39	16	7	44	42
North Carolina	37	24	40	32	39	18
North Dakota	3	32	1	3	35	5
Ohio	39	30	25	39	33	43
Oklahoma	17	9	21	25	24	8
Oregon	42	23	34	19	47	39
Pennsylvania	19	7	8	23	27	38
Rhode Island	16	12	11	10	40	15
South Carolina	28	10	35	27	18	21
South Dakota	7	21	2	8	38	12
Tennessee	18	18	24	21	12	34
Texas	41	47	29	38	19	26
Utah	47	49	50	43	13	13
Vermont	29	36	44	6	23	32
Virginia	2	4	43	49	1	3
Washington	23	27	36	30	14	11
West Virginia	14	1	19	9	46	28
Wisconsin	49	41	33	34	42	50
Wyoming	9	25	45	2	20	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, January 2003.

FEDERAL AID

Table 2.1
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY STATE AND REGION: 1992-2001
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>
United States	\$338,977	\$308,530	\$294,469	\$269,128	\$229,778	\$227,542	\$228,936	\$214,239	\$195,201	\$178,000
Eastern Region										
Connecticut	\$4,364	\$4,033	\$3,846	\$3,653	\$2,905	\$3,080	\$3,195	\$3,028	\$2,691	\$2,593
Delaware	892	838	825	678	629	600	560	472	455	425
Maine	1,905	1,770	1,664	1,602	1,378	1,389	1,315	3,637	3,310	2,940
Massachusetts	9,718	9,070	8,838	8,019	6,365	6,813	6,829	7,117	6,654	6,004
New Hampshire	1,288	1,238	1,120	1,042	842	890	866	6,163	6,189	5,217
New Jersey	8,478	7,876	7,262	7,108	6,602	6,506	6,639	1,714	1,534	1,379
New York	32,897	31,564	28,870	28,066	24,384	24,560	24,348	4,862	4,498	3,971
Pennsylvania	14,487	13,940	13,141	12,381	10,268	10,117	10,354	1,100	1,107	986
Rhode Island	1,607	1,574	1,411	1,368	1,144	1,176	1,276	2,726	2,521	2,393
Vermont	1,069	929	883	803	601	641	625	3,180	2,945	2,773
Regional total	77,065	72,832	67,860	64,720	55,118	55,772	56,007	33,999	31,904	28,681
Midwest Region										
Illinois	\$11,883	\$11,228	\$10,586	\$10,156	\$9,296	\$9,229	\$9,487	\$3,553	\$3,732	\$3,242
Indiana	5,850	5,108	4,706	4,152	3,539	3,657	3,546	2,015	1,737	1,660
Iowa	3,079	2,714	2,595	2,424	1,977	2,030	2,074	1,666	1,608	1,376
Kansas	2,721	2,323	2,183	1,934	1,620	1,700	1,649	3,096	3,041	2,951
Michigan	10,887	10,107	9,764	8,618	7,237	7,194	7,589	3,515	3,297	2,89
Minnesota	5,260	4,753	4,499	4,199	3,952	3,535	3,685	2,507	2,285	2,193
Nebraska	2,054	1,720	1,651	1,511	1,227	1,232	1,440	797	767	669
North Dakota	1,284	1,101	1,009	1,067	1,074	734	768	8,366	7,716	7,064
Ohio	11,762	10,665	10,254	9,733	8,327	8,776	9,115	2,359	2,111	2,066
South Dakota	1,254	1,088	1,056	1,007	982	867	813	3,940	3,925	3,658
Wisconsin	5,843	5,254	4,842	4,697	3,617	3,679	3,729	714	645	593
Regional total	61,877	56,061	53,145	49,498	42,848	42,633	43,895	32,528	30,864	28,366
Southern Region										
Alabama	\$5,298	\$4,833	\$4,632	\$4,161	\$3,483	\$3,325	\$3,419	\$3,209	\$3,081	\$2,795
Arkansas	3,448	2,778	2,614	2,440	2,283	2,131	2,019	1,966	1,855	1,691
Florida	13,666	12,149	11,191	10,320	8,504	8,442	9,078	5,028	4,408	4,028
Georgia	7,929	7,520	6,752	6,233	5,469	5,359	5,461	1,088	984	839
Kentucky	5,100	4,687	4,395	4,236	3,702	3,355	3,437	5,233	4,817	4,417
Louisiana	6,173	5,300	5,228	4,708	4,457	4,734	5,291	1,269	1,166	1,047
Maryland	7,586	6,911	5,744	5,022	3,950	3,544	3,594	6,261	5,520	5,218
Mississippi	4,246	3,517	3,387	3,025	2,626	2,754	2,738	3,971	3,566	3,498
Missouri	6,868	5,939	5,478	5,065	4,231	4,091	4,159	906	831	765
North Carolina	9,122	8,518	7,608	7,133	6,284	5,227	5,487	702	640	603
Oklahoma	4,119	3,583	3,231	3,059	2,510	2,435	2,472	2,355	2,099	2,050
South Carolina	4,730	4,163	3,879	3,525	2,987	3,032	3,027	724	654	601
Tennessee	7,027	6,372	5,900	5,510	4,555	4,476	4,531	12,669	11,035	9,645
Texas	21,675	18,346	18,370	15,809	13,184	13,287	13,338	1,209	1,173	1,042
Virginia	5,908	5,163	4,749	4,423	3,518	3,403	3,504	3,924	3,722	3,374
West Virginia	2,971	2,729	2,490	2,480	2,100	2,088	2,074	3,450	3,397	3,127
Regional total	115,863	102,508	95,648	87,149	73,843	71,683	73,629	53,964	48,948	44,740
Western Region										
Alaska	\$2,314	\$2,174	\$1,929	\$1,427	\$1,303	\$1,051	\$1,125	\$1,063	\$948	\$837
Arizona	5,190	4,704	4,537	4,147	3,355	3,095	3,150	2,996	2,640	2,235
California	39,797	36,080	36,370	32,090	27,014	26,413	26,934	26,219	21,635	19,738
Colorado	3,916	3,591	3,446	3,048	2,444	2,410	2,391	2,102	2,109	1,905
Hawaii	1,514	1,348	1,335	1,190	1,184	1,126	1,162	778	712	694
Idaho	1,505	1,270	1,177	1,055	936	887	849	8,506	7,845	6,937
Montana	1,665	1,474	1,399	1,139	991	964	933	1,114	1,108	997
Nevada	1,442	1,340	1,249	1,081	983	876	882	956	652	935
New Mexico	3,586	3,032	2,750	2,547	2,152	1,942	1,866	22,445	21,166	19,305
Oregon	4,308	3,684	3,518	3,275	2,853	2,797	2,763	9,705	8,517	8,293
Utah	2,244	2,065	1,994	1,727	1,355	1,446	1,318	546	557	503
Washington	6,794	6,345	5,720	5,422	4,496	4,152	4,351	2,166	1,884	1,668
Wyoming	1,213	1,022	5,293	850	762	708	748	2,222	1,961	1,951
Regional total	75,488	68,129	70,717	58,998	49,828	47,867	48,472	80,818	71,734	65,998
Regional total without California	35,691	32,049	34,347	26,908	22,814	21,454	21,538	54,599	50,099	46,260
Dist. of Columbia	4,020	4,675	933	4,101	2,740	2,578	2,238	8,018	7,579	6,187
American Samoa	58	59	131	91	121	71	73	67	59	107
Fed. States of Micronesia	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	176	138	188	266	125	134	162	154	161	139
Marshall Islands	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	60	47	54	39	35	31	41	52	47	65
Palau	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	3,899	3,842	5,284	3,895	3,719	3,387	3,535	3,388	3,132	3,084
U.S. Virgin Islands	111	195	216	256	371	373	217	191	181	158
Undistributed	183	10	248	116	1,032	3,009	592	1,059	592	475

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

Key:

... — No data available.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 2.2
SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS: 1944 TO 2000
 (Amounts are in thousands of dollars and per capita are in dollars)

Fiscal year	Total		To federal government (a)	To local governments					
				For specified purposes					
	Amount	Per capita		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	45,999,917	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	1,031.60	3,515,734	275,337,675	22,693,158	176,250,998	32,327,325	11,648,853	32,417,341
1999	304,933,250	1,120.40	3,801,667	301,131,583	25,495,396	192,416,987	35,161,151	12,075,195	39,784,521
2000	327,069,829	1,164.57	4,021,471	323,048,358	27,475,363	208,135,537	40,206,513	12,473,052	34,757,893

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Represents primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program. This column also duplicates some funds listed under "Public welfare" and "All other" columns.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 2.3
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY STATE: 1997-2000
(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		
	2000	1999	1998	1997	2000	1999	1998	1997	1999 to 2000	1998 to 1999	1997 to 1998
United States	\$327,069,829	\$304,933,250	\$278,853,409	\$265,082,829	\$1,164.6	\$1,120.4	\$1,033.8	\$991.9	7.3	9.4	5.2
Alabama	3,908,350	3,631,426	3,419,845	3,292,491	878.9	831.0	786.0	762.2	7.6	6.2	3.9
Alaska	1,026,962	1,028,890	983,153	1,015,071	1,637.9	1,659.5	1,598.6	1,666.8	-0.2	4.7	-3.1
Arizona	5,940,651	5,944,003	5,023,261	4,528,382	1,157.8	1,244.0	1,076.3	994.8	-0.1	18.3	10.9
Arkansas	2,725,242	2,649,550	2,109,996	1,967,398	1,019.5	1,038.6	831.4	779.5	2.9	25.6	7.2
California	65,389,054	58,350,134	51,053,075	49,635,672	1,930.5	1,760.5	1,562.1	1,540.6	12.1	14.3	2.9
Colorado	3,702,849	3,519,783	3,159,458	3,017,473	860.9	867.8	796.0	775.5	5.2	11.4	4.7
Connecticut	3,362,551	2,810,990	2,627,781	2,480,762	987.2	856.5	802.9	758.9	19.6	7.0	5.9
Delaware	856,008	720,975	591,279	575,892	1,091.8	956.2	794.7	783.5	18.7	21.9	2.7
Florida	14,073,445	13,437,789	12,537,431	11,899,912	880.6	889.3	841.0	810.5	4.7	7.2	5.4
Georgia	7,179,698	6,677,041	6,310,697	6,141,128	877.1	857.3	826.3	820.3	7.5	5.8	2.8
Hawaii	157,902	153,220	147,059	156,055	130.3	129.3	123.6	131.2	3.1	4.2	-5.8
Idaho	1,277,688	1,213,378	1,104,201	1,067,190	987.4	969.2	897.0	881.2	5.3	9.9	3.5
Illinois	12,050,100	10,802,562	9,862,059	9,148,129	970.3	890.7	817.1	761.6	11.5	9.5	7.8
Indiana	6,735,704	6,247,767	5,883,074	5,569,653	1,107.8	1,051.3	995.8	948.5	7.8	6.2	5.6
Iowa	3,211,878	2,872,879	2,794,519	2,869,259	1,097.7	1,001.4	976.8	1,005.3	11.8	2.8	-2.6
Kansas	2,853,333	2,806,135	2,508,870	2,325,562	1,061.5	1,057.3	950.7	889.0	1.7	11.8	7.9
Kentucky	3,280,144	3,249,308	3,006,904	2,918,190	811.5	820.3	764.3	746.7	0.9	8.1	3.0
Louisiana	3,721,576	3,644,823	3,451,053	3,170,676	832.8	833.7	791.0	728.7	2.1	5.6	8.8
Maine	912,376	858,131	851,942	772,724	715.6	684.9	682.6	620.7	6.3	0.7	10.3
Maryland	4,355,724	4,063,814	3,710,641	3,536,070	822.5	785.7	723.3	694.3	7.2	9.5	4.9
Massachusetts	6,240,692	6,751,995	6,215,380	5,636,518	982.9	1,093.4	1,011.6	921.8	-7.6	8.6	10.3
Michigan	17,201,031	16,030,447	15,430,418	14,145,451	1,730.8	1,625.1	1,571.3	1,445.6	7.3	3.9	9.1
Minnesota	7,610,072	7,004,803	6,022,123	6,942,130	1,547.1	1,466.7	1,274.3	1,480.8	8.6	16.3	-13.3
Mississippi	3,248,019	3,018,675	2,876,187	2,685,689	1,141.7	1,090.2	1,045.5	983.0	7.6	5.0	7.1
Missouri	4,528,746	4,441,636	4,176,567	3,944,195	809.4	812.3	768.0	729.5	2.0	6.3	5.9
Montana	760,511	708,248	712,620	714,924	843.1	802.1	809.8	813.3	7.4	-0.6	-0.3
Nebraska	1,585,847	1,487,295	1,291,135	1,210,235	926.9	892.7	777.3	730.8	6.6	15.2	6.7
Nevada	2,250,330	2,088,730	1,915,179	1,771,680	1,126.3	1,154.6	1,098.2	1,057.1	7.7	9.1	8.1
New Hampshire	1,053,267	477,913	454,682	413,800	852.2	397.9	383.4	352.8	120.4 (a)	5.1	9.9
New Jersey	8,639,491	7,798,959	7,176,343	6,382,582	1,026.8	957.8	886.4	792.5	10.8	8.7	12.4
New Mexico	2,447,354	2,366,077	2,186,948	2,075,053	1,345.4	1,359.8	1,261.2	1,204.3	3.4	8.2	5.4
New York	31,273,000	30,383,315	27,271,351	26,446,184	1,648.0	1,669.7	1,501.8	1,457.7	2.9	11.4	3.1
North Carolina	9,301,095	8,542,460	7,928,480	7,314,766	1,155.6	1,116.5	1,050.7	984.6	8.9	7.7	8.4
North Dakota	589,807	557,238	541,455	540,154	918.7	878.9	848.7	842.7	5.8	2.9	0.2
Ohio	12,932,081	12,015,358	11,214,371	10,441,531	1,139.1	1,067.4	997.9	931.3	7.6	7.1	7.4
Oklahoma	3,089,257	2,981,699	2,802,808	2,625,134	895.2	887.9	839.4	792.1	3.6	6.4	6.8
Oregon	3,919,771	3,672,493	3,706,815	3,207,793	1,145.8	1,107.5	1,129.4	989.1	6.7	-0.9	15.6
Pennsylvania	11,369,795	10,947,652	10,157,714	9,844,265	925.8	912.8	846.3	819.3	3.9	7.8	3.2
Rhode Island	677,552	594,894	548,018	506,349	646.5	600.3	554.7	513.0	13.9	8.6	8.2
South Carolina	3,806,116	3,355,056	3,142,089	2,934,650	948.7	863.4	818.3	774.3	13.4	6.8	7.1
South Dakota	448,131	471,786	493,167	435,456	593.6	643.6	674.6	595.7	-5.0	-4.3	13.3
Tennessee	4,364,404	4,175,192	3,923,819	3,645,098	767.2	761.3	722.2	677.8	4.5	6.4	7.6
Texas	16,231,378	15,023,666	14,026,888	12,805,943	778.4	749.5	711.6	661.6	8.0	7.1	9.5
Utah	1,977,703	1,811,906	1,716,976	1,673,127	885.7	850.7	817.2	810.2	9.2	5.5	2.6
Vermont	931,604	699,231	355,608	312,333	1,529.7	1,177.2	601.7	530.3	33.2	96.6	13.9
Virginia	7,132,350	6,499,840	5,660,133	5,337,239	1,007.5	945.7	833.7	792.7	9.7	14.8	6.0
Washington	6,370,710	6,117,069	6,048,013	5,681,708	1,080.9	1,062.7	1,063.3	1,013.9	4.1	1.1	6.4
West Virginia	1,359,668	1,577,358	1,530,110	1,625,623	752.0	872.9	844.4	895.2	-13.8	3.1	-5.9
Wisconsin	8,170,504	7,887,652	7,481,155	6,993,213	1,523.2	1,502.4	1,432.6	1,344.8	3.6	5.4	7.0
Wyoming	838,308	762,009	710,559	702,317	1,697.0	1,587.5	1,480.3	1,463.2	10.0	7.2	1.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.
Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursement for the supplemental security income program.

(a) State took over property tax for schools, and first year of tobacco settlement monies going to schools.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 2.4
PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2000
 (Per capita amounts in dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$1,164.6	\$97.8	\$741.1	\$143.2	\$44.4	\$52.3	\$85.8
Alabama	878.9	24.9	768.5	0.0	42.6	3.3	39.4
Alaska	1,637.9	31.2	1,073.0	179.1	15.8	76.3	262.6
Arizona	1,157.8	226.5	623.5	108.7	100.1	54.6	44.2
Arkansas	1,019.5	17.6	889.0	0.0	49.2	0.7	63.0
California	1,930.5	125.6	1,030.1	530.2	47.7	115.9	81.0
Colorado	860.9	8.1	544.6	166.1	65.3	8.2	68.7
Connecticut	987.2	53.0	692.3	63.1	10.2	45.3	123.3
Delaware	1,091.8	0.0	892.3	1.2	10.7	16.0	171.6
Florida	880.6	165.9	638.6	5.9	16.8	1.1	52.3
Georgia	877.1	9.3	767.9	0.0	1.1	61.1	37.7
Hawaii	130.3	84.7	0.0	12.2	0.0	14.8	18.6
Idaho	987.4	87.2	782.6	0.0	88.2	8.9	20.5
Illinois	970.3	114.4	596.7	105.4	51.4	8.6	93.8
Indiana	1,107.8	283.7	598.0	39.6	123.8	12.4	50.4
Iowa	1,097.7	49.0	792.4	14.7	138.9	37.4	65.4
Kansas	1,061.5	43.6	876.8	0.7	58.9	30.6	51.0
Kentucky	811.5	0.0	681.3	7.3	27.1	35.0	60.7
Louisiana	832.8	41.0	657.4	18.7	9.9	1.0	104.7
Maine	715.6	84.0	563.6	10.3	18.4	0.0	39.2
Maryland	822.5	0.0	553.9	0.0	79.0	68.9	120.6
Massachusetts	982.9	194.5	461.0	46.3	28.2	2.8	250.0
Michigan	1,730.8	149.5	1,124.6	42.1	137.4	209.0	68.2
Minnesota	1,547.1	248.7	944.5	118.6	106.8	24.0	104.3
Mississippi	1,141.7	217.9	705.8	83.6	66.5	14.4	53.4
Missouri	809.4	1.0	655.3	16.8	41.5	5.2	89.4
Montana	843.1	69.6	624.5	20.2	17.5	16.7	94.8
Nebraska	926.9	157.1	579.5	6.6	0.0	101.4	82.1
Nevada	1,126.3	343.6	713.8	15.7	28.6	4.5	20.0
New Hampshire	852.2	43.2	651.7	77.7	19.4	20.0	40.1
New Jersey	1,026.8	196.4	609.8	122.6	20.5	3.5	74.0
New Mexico	1,345.4	335.5	984.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	17.4
New York	1,648.0	39.4	763.1	528.0	6.2	118.4	192.8
North Carolina	1,155.6	86.4	878.5	83.1	7.3	49.9	50.4
North Dakota	918.7	87.8	571.1	3.2	97.4	19.7	139.4
Ohio	1,139.1	150.5	663.6	123.4	77.4	68.9	55.2
Oklahoma	895.2	14.9	722.0	13.9	72.0	19.3	53.2
Oregon	1,145.8	31.7	854.5	17.3	87.8	90.7	63.9
Pennsylvania	925.8	11.5	515.1	145.3	40.6	78.9	134.3
Rhode Island	646.5	39.6	578.3	26.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
South Carolina	948.7	189.7	649.8	4.4	15.5	22.1	67.2
South Dakota	593.6	18.1	488.0	0.1	39.5	3.3	44.5
Tennessee	767.2	65.7	499.7	78.1	55.8	0.2	67.6
Texas	778.4	8.3	672.9	31.7	4.5	28.3	32.7
Utah	885.7	0.0	793.3	5.6	61.5	19.9	5.4
Vermont	1,529.7	0.0	1,453.3	15.9	52.8	0.0	7.8
Virginia	1,007.5	5.6	674.6	68.2	30.0	28.3	200.8
Washington	1,080.9	24.2	837.0	2.1	78.7	26.9	112.0
West Virginia	752.0	7.8	707.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	34.2
Wisconsin	1,523.2	354.7	867.1	64.6	79.2	64.3	93.3
Wyoming	1,697.0	305.9	1,069.1	3.1	60.7	54.0	204.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program (under "public welfare").

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 2.5
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2000
(Amounts are in thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$327,069,829	\$27,475,363	\$208,135,537	\$40,206,513	\$12,473,052	\$14,690,758	\$24,088,606
Alabama	3,908,350	110,925	3,417,489	0	189,645	14,892	175,399
Alaska	1,026,962	19,546	672,742	112,286	9,893	47,845	164,650
Arizona	5,940,651	1,162,224	3,199,411	557,987	513,703	280,321	227,005
Arkansas	2,725,242	47,045	2,376,290	0	131,588	1,814	168,505
California	65,389,054	4,254,179	34,892,015	17,957,469	1,617,152	3,925,528	2,742,711
Colorado	3,702,849	34,648	2,342,249	714,498	280,771	35,190	295,493
Connecticut	3,362,551	180,493	2,357,887	214,957	34,900	154,189	420,125
Delaware	856,008	0	699,562	976	8,427	12,530	134,513
Florida	14,073,445	2,650,892	10,206,895	94,999	268,201	17,356	835,102
Georgia	7,179,698	76,141	6,286,204	0	8,788	500,040	308,525
Hawaii	157,902	102,624	0	14,843	0	17,884	22,551
Idaho	1,277,688	112,897	1,012,621	0	114,128	11,512	26,530
Illinois	12,050,100	1,420,845	7,410,307	1,309,300	637,964	106,884	1,164,800
Indiana	6,735,704	1,725,046	3,635,809	240,728	752,758	75,222	306,141
Iowa	3,211,878	143,302	2,318,447	42,902	406,538	109,463	191,226
Kansas	2,853,333	117,093	2,356,851	1,757	158,332	82,302	136,998
Kentucky	3,280,144	0	2,753,835	29,526	109,735	141,545	245,503
Louisiana	3,721,576	183,319	2,937,985	83,358	44,397	4,491	468,026
Maine	912,376	107,116	718,532	13,195	23,512	0	50,021
Maryland	4,355,724	0	2,933,210	89	418,628	364,898	638,899
Massachusetts	6,240,692	1,234,989	2,927,200	294,146	179,237	17,831	1,587,289
Michigan	17,201,031	1,485,781	11,176,591	418,000	1,365,890	2,077,212	677,557
Minnesota	7,610,072	1,223,496	4,646,030	583,398	525,565	118,293	513,290
Mississippi	3,248,019	619,995	2,007,998	237,930	189,212	41,089	151,795
Missouri	4,528,746	5,740	3,666,672	94,235	232,321	29,352	500,426
Montana	760,511	62,765	563,262	18,211	15,766	15,035	85,472
Nebraska	1,585,847	268,838	991,562	11,350	0	173,577	140,520
Nevada	2,250,330	686,589	1,426,167	31,425	57,101	9,013	40,035
New Hampshire	1,053,267	53,397	805,539	96,080	23,933	24,743	49,575
New Jersey	8,639,491	1,652,609	5,131,125	1,031,794	172,561	29,112	622,290
New Mexico	2,447,354	610,322	1,791,369	0	13,924	0	31,739
New York	31,273,000	748,059	14,480,709	10,020,123	118,486	2,246,826	3,658,797
North Carolina	9,301,095	695,450	7,070,911	668,806	58,411	402,036	405,481
North Dakota	589,807	56,378	366,636	2,061	62,562	12,644	89,526
Ohio	12,932,081	1,708,917	7,533,957	1,401,188	879,242	782,473	626,304
Oklahoma	3,089,257	51,360	2,491,599	48,058	248,366	66,436	183,438
Oregon	3,919,771	108,295	2,923,149	59,318	300,359	310,198	218,452
Pennsylvania	11,369,795	141,568	6,326,549	1,784,780	498,673	969,219	1,649,006
Rhode Island	677,552	41,467	606,082	27,574	0	0	2,429
South Carolina	3,806,116	760,884	2,607,044	17,461	62,273	88,682	269,772
South Dakota	448,131	13,701	368,461	55	29,833	2,460	33,621
Tennessee	4,364,404	373,740	2,842,633	444,564	317,332	1,340	384,795
Texas	16,231,378	172,172	14,031,416	661,781	92,850	590,490	682,669
Utah	1,977,703	0	1,771,493	12,553	137,284	44,364	12,009
Vermont	931,604	0	885,075	9,681	32,126	0	4,722
Virginia	7,132,350	39,830	4,775,831	482,486	212,195	200,575	1,421,433
Washington	6,370,710	142,867	4,933,176	12,365	463,916	158,387	659,999
West Virginia	1,359,668	14,143	1,279,870	0	0	3,753	61,902
Wisconsin	8,170,504	1,902,583	4,650,971	346,670	424,581	345,058	500,641
Wyoming	838,308	151,093	528,119	1,550	29,993	26,654	100,899

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 2.6
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 2000
(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	\$327,069,829	\$4,021,471	\$171,517,972	\$136,466,888	\$3,002,942	\$12,060,556
Alabama	3,908,350	0	3,417,489	488,738	0	2,123
Alaska	1,026,962	112,286	0	801,862	0	112,814
Arizona	5,940,651	0	2,960,142	2,680,134	0	300,375
Arkansas	2,725,242	1,798	2,374,993	224,763	11,611	112,077
California	65,389,054	2,521,441	32,586,508	28,635,969	449,489	1,195,647
Colorado	3,702,849	3,484	2,341,271	1,328,041	30,053	0
Connecticut	3,362,551	0	23,054	3,085,983	0	253,514
Delaware	856,008	976	699,195	155,837	0	0
Florida	14,073,445	0	10,206,895	3,866,550	0	0
Georgia	7,179,698	0	6,286,204	808,300	27,197	57,997
Hawaii	157,902	14,843	0	122,461	0	20,598
Idaho	1,277,688	0	1,012,621	148,148	1,163	115,756
Illinois	12,050,100	2,769	7,390,584	3,620,306	516,934	519,507
Indiana	6,735,704	4,200	3,635,425	1,974,896	9,155	1,112,028
Iowa	3,211,878	36,010	2,318,447	709,097	0	148,324
Kansas	2,853,333	308	2,354,316	398,937	4,806	94,966
Kentucky	3,280,144	0	2,753,835	508,663	0	17,646
Louisiana	3,721,576	0	2,918,814	594,431	0	208,331
Maine	912,376	8,955	0	184,733	0	718,688
Maryland	4,355,724	0	0	4,310,695	0	45,029
Massachusetts	6,240,692	181,082	470,411	4,418,780	988,725	181,694
Michigan	17,201,031	61,927	11,176,591	5,694,699	738	267,076
Minnesota	7,610,072	0	4,565,739	2,834,264	56,801	153,268
Mississippi	3,248,019	0	1,991,333	1,223,895	0	32,791
Missouri	4,528,746	2,358	3,666,672	534,874	14,731	310,111
Montana	760,511	0	563,262	160,375	0	36,874
Nebraska	1,585,847	11,350	986,155	195,927	48,045	344,370
Nevada	2,250,330	6,272	1,426,167	816,353	0	1,538
New Hampshire	1,053,267	0	288	181,522	722	870,735
New Jersey	8,639,491	78,416	3,730,741	4,765,822	0	64,512
New Mexico	2,447,354	0	1,791,369	639,603	0	16,382
New York	31,273,000	626,000	7,026,241	23,537,871	0	82,888
North Carolina	9,301,095	0	0	9,262,291	38,804	0
North Dakota	589,807	0	366,446	218,880	3,984	497
Ohio	12,932,081	1,125	7,533,957	3,271,954	45,554	2,079,491
Oklahoma	3,089,257	41,083	2,485,490	472,292	6,198	84,194
Oregon	3,919,771	0	2,916,047	916,553	40,300	46,871
Pennsylvania	11,369,795	157,138	6,320,810	4,343,035	433,201	115,611
Rhode Island	677,552	25,989	32,852	610,541	0	8,170
South Carolina	3,806,116	0	2,575,930	1,225,959	1,989	2,238
South Dakota	448,131	0	368,461	78,899	729	42
Tennessee	4,364,404	0	169,365	4,156,852	18,630	19,557
Texas	16,231,378	0	14,029,513	763,512	8,320	1,430,033
Utah	1,977,703	611	1,771,493	205,599	0	0
Vermont	931,604	9,681	884,602	37,321	0	0
Virginia	7,132,350	421	0	7,131,929	0	0
Washington	6,370,710	8,158	4,929,940	1,175,797	238,079	18,736
West Virginia	1,359,668	0	1,279,772	76,892	274	2,730
Wisconsin	8,170,504	101,459	4,650,961	2,599,841	0	818,243
Wyoming	838,308	1,331	527,571	266,212	6,710	36,484

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS

Table 2.7
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2000
(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	\$274,381,564	\$259,113,766	\$42,085,536	\$147,149,640	\$14,223,253	\$23,790,365	\$15,267,798	\$1,246,924	\$9,520,571	\$425,572	\$786,143
Alabama	4,781,099	4,744,633	896,873	2,640,394	161,116	538,061	36,466	9,802	0	2,122	12,497
Alaska	1,201,549	1,197,416	134,845	428,234	42,652	289,924	4,133	4,133	0	0	0
Arizona	4,120,073	3,840,051	769,670	2,047,745	165,694	425,977	280,022	21,207	225,591	6,426	13,339
Arkansas	2,734,557	2,706,456	401,090	1,683,992	60,175	281,648	28,101	9,048	0	638	2,462
California	36,124,644	33,655,355	6,396,716	18,249,218	1,452,155	1,954,952	2,469,289	109,305	1,956,470	4,206	147,982
Colorado	3,301,003	3,280,329	849,185	1,576,972	161,137	375,589	20,674	4,798	1,917	528	10,689
Connecticut	3,394,606	3,387,246	324,844	2,141,229	210,180	477,131	7,360	181	0	0	0
Delaware	826,747	788,693	92,870	356,702	48,162	119,680	38,054	35,536	0	0	0
Florida	10,271,245	9,905,209	1,700,867	4,778,603	1,215,888	1,028,977	366,036	0	226,283	74,027	0
Georgia	6,459,138	6,410,639	1,213,223	3,525,525	268,763	783,961	48,499	22,091	0	0	5,148
Hawaii	1,128,102	1,123,953	284,325	482,007	82,725	67,946	4,149	1,635	0	0	0
Idaho	1,073,935	1,070,050	165,534	480,282	94,786	165,547	3,885	137	541	1,380	1,789
Illinois	10,213,600	9,275,152	1,687,063	5,519,292	445,901	853,606	938,448	19,855	843,786	0	43,939
Indiana	4,951,602	4,792,351	738,592	2,895,391	164,271	505,121	159,251	6,506	83,001	6,194	31,687
Iowa	2,730,827	2,631,885	551,784	1,218,660	244,223	372,366	98,942	1,650	54,642	30,128	10,561
Kansas	2,401,468	2,364,955	570,527	960,815	113,265	306,292	36,513	4,347	0	0	32,166
Kentucky	4,340,617	4,319,256	672,238	2,634,224	159,253	510,209	21,361	9,632	0	10	0
Louisiana	4,785,120	4,729,876	824,679	2,864,483	211,752	419,673	55,244	7,497	0	3,812	5
Maine	1,555,233	1,547,019	149,936	980,912	55,218	137,990	8,214	28	0	0	6,586
Maryland	4,164,475	4,022,357	843,861	1,936,035	391,809	351,799	142,118	27,383	0	54,231	18,984
Massachusetts	5,786,537	5,427,639	606,728	2,942,162	677,310	0	358,898	8,374	5,641	488	207
Michigan	9,370,103	9,167,840	1,574,089	5,021,924	1,009,201	735,489	202,263	14,387	93,083	38,248	32,943
Minnesota	4,450,677	4,380,811	908,569	2,480,311	144,393	318,736	69,866	5,259	11,798	29,368	14,998
Mississippi	3,469,583	3,349,218	581,467	2,065,085	133,988	287,729	120,365	5,172	96,707	0	5,882
Missouri	5,256,129	5,204,615	691,020	3,181,099	280,696	617,465	51,514	358	0	857	34,870
Montana	1,205,898	1,186,602	176,740	534,602	65,920	240,080	19,296	1,509	14,445	0	2,931
Nebraska	1,568,402	1,540,781	225,243	893,198	89,229	206,426	27,621	5,211	2,212	1,296	16,850
Nevada	1,057,120	998,442	185,128	459,291	65,310	152,150	58,678	11,301	25,040	577	9,647
New Hampshire	1,157,147	994,273	134,032	432,749	25,365	132,050	162,874	4,409	144,942	0	7,131
New Jersey	7,743,380	7,310,360	926,066	4,173,781	388,119	822,349	433,020	245,474	30,000	25,795	18,470
New Mexico	2,187,357	2,132,038	430,914	1,148,494	112,178	296,861	55,319	14,671	0	34,778	0
New York	32,520,574	26,205,929	2,261,215	18,305,653	1,006,845	1,123,347	6,314,645	114,424	4,615,032	1,881	3
North Carolina	8,590,697	8,055,139	1,026,835	4,817,799	302,570	1,099,364	535,588	10,795	484,015	1,450	15,321
North Dakota	1,002,136	973,597	148,496	396,584	23,334	194,239	28,539	24	0	0	19,743
Ohio	10,073,755	9,842,271	1,251,027	6,380,379	476,188	651,561	231,484	31,835	10,516	20,967	30,171

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2000 — 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	3,047,293	2,962,393	592,903	1,668,212	107,533	309,534	84,900	22,759	88	537	11,638
Oregon	4,684,653	4,625,289	647,717	2,814,550	429,235	297,184	59,364	9,987	27,708	0	17,435
Pennsylvania	10,584,182	10,504,497	1,676,058	6,413,528	494,933	860,972	79,685	46,410	0	798	8,604
Rhode Island	1,162,862	1,090,523	152,023	585,750	63,339	131,311	72,339	17	0	0	490
South Carolina	4,379,015	4,054,754	685,494	2,467,740	194,673	343,824	324,261	36,930	243,369	7,533	0
South Dakota	793,121	780,975	106,539	313,508	42,260	171,559	12,146	0	0	8,669	2,261
Tennessee	6,120,698	5,966,135	723,095	3,917,682	183,442	501,106	154,563	21,421	0	3,051	15,314
Texas	17,150,934	16,561,985	3,290,986	8,529,316	883,721	2,008,734	588,949	268,209	319,906	785	6
Utah	1,889,150	1,877,549	455,601	798,911	115,017	223,732	11,601	3,434	0	256	0
Vermont	918,135	876,957	123,015	444,938	58,940	98,404	41,178	368	0	0	40,810
Virginia	4,466,096	4,314,015	867,093	2,050,477	180,493	505,216	152,081	15,788	0	47,303	54,214
Washington	5,190,356	5,094,830	1,037,180	2,504,588	667,402	465,893	95,526	39,911	0	0	26,331
West Virginia	2,406,274	2,365,257	334,315	1,305,621	71,820	354,080	41,017	2,150	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,734,449	4,632,693	789,212	2,500,534	160,725	419,228	101,756	5,974	0	15,917	58,451
Wyoming	855,211	843,478	208,014	200,459	19,949	255,293	11,733	5,592	0	1,316	3,588

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS





Chapter Three

STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



“The year 2002 was the first year in which redistricting and term limits converged to affect legislative elections and drive up turnover.”

— **Tim Storey**

“Term limits undoubtedly are the most significant change to take place in state legislatures in recent history.”

— **Jennifer Drage Bowser**

“Despite a decline, party identification is still extremely important.”

— **Alan Rosenthal**

“Thus, on a few occasions, state legislative plans could be successfully attacked.”

— **Ronald E. Weber**



2002 State Legislative Elections

By Tim Storey

2002 was a major election year for legislatures, with over 85 percent of all seats up for election, resulting in more than 26 percent turnover among legislators in election states. The Republican Party netted more than 175 legislative seats across the country and wound up with more seats than the Democrats for the first time in 50 years. Republicans now hold control of 21 state legislatures, compared to 16 for the Democrats. Twelve legislatures are split between the two parties and Nebraska is nonpartisan.

When the book is closed on the 2002 legislative elections, Democrats will likely want to hide it on a high, out-of-the-way shelf to be forgotten. For Republicans though, the story of last November's elections is a page-turner with a happy ending, destined for a prominent spot on the coffee table. In terms of total statehouse seats held by each party, Republicans nudged past the Democrats last fall for the first time in 50 years. The GOP also emerged holding control of 21 state legislatures — more than it has controlled in five decades. While the GOP enjoyed a good election night, there were some bright spots for Democrats as well, and the final analysis shows that legislatures are still very evenly divided and likely to stay that way for the foreseeable future.

By every measure, this was a big election year for states. In addition to 36 gubernatorial races, elections took place for more than 6,214 total legislative seats, or more than 85 percent of all seats in the 50 states. The total number of legislators to be elected was up slightly from the usual 80 percent because 2002 was the first election following redistricting using the 2000 census data. In a handful of states, such as Texas and Illinois, senators run on a staggered schedule, with half or one-third of the body up for election every two years. Some of those states require that all members stand for election after redistricting, with the result that elections in years ending in "2" are the biggest in each decade. Forty-six states had regular legislative elections in 2002. States without elections included Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia, which conduct legislative elections in odd numbered years. No regular senate elections were held in Kansas, New Mexico and South Carolina, only house races, so the total number of chambers holding elections last November was 89.

Effects of Term Limits

2002 was the first year in which redistricting and term limits converged to affect legislative elections and drive up turnover. In 1992, the most recent post-

redistricting election, 15 states had term-limit laws on the books, but none had taken effect. Term limits are now in effect and forcing retirements in 11 states and are on the books in 17 states.

In this election, term limits ousted a total of 322 legislative incumbents. Arizona, Michigan and Missouri were the states hit hardest by term limits, which for the first time affected members of both chambers in Arizona and Missouri and the Michigan Senate. The Michigan Senate lost a whopping 27 of its 38 members due to term limits, or 71 percent. More than half of the new Michigan senators will be familiar with the process because they are former House members. New members filled 17 of Arizona's 30 Senate seats (57 percent turnover) but as in Michigan, not all of them are strangers to the capitol. Twelve of the new Arizona senators might be called "red shirt freshmen," a term used in college sports for freshmen that sit out to gain experience before starting their formal athletic careers. Those 12 have all served previously in Arizona's House. Almost half of Missouri House members could not run again because of term limits, contributing to an overall turnover there of 90 new members, or 55 percent.

Turnover

Just as turnover peaked in the post-redistricting years of 1982 and 1992, it spiked up again in 2002 to 26.3 percent in states that had regular elections. That comes out to more than 1,750 freshman legislators taking the oath. Turnover in legislatures declined steadily for nearly two decades before leveling off in the 1990s and hovering near 20 percent throughout the decade. In states that held elections in 2000, overall election turnover was just over 17 percent. In 2002, turnover was 26.8 percent for lower chambers and 24.8 percent for senates. This overall turnover data includes 43 legislative seats that were eliminated completely by Rhode Island and North Dakota. Those states reduced the size of their legislatures by 37 and 6 seats respectively. The New York Senate expanded

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by one seat to 62. There are now 7,382 state legislative seats in the 50 states, not including the territories and the District of Columbia.

Going into Election Day 2002, turnover stood at 21 percent based on retirements (voluntary as well as those forced by term limits) and primary defeats. The bulk of all seats that turned — roughly 84 percent — were in the pre-election turnover category. Incumbents who lost in the general election accounted for only 16 percent of total turnover. Another way to look at it is that only 4 percent of all incumbents lost their seat to an opponent of the opposite party. The top five states in lower house turnover were Missouri, Arizona, Michigan, Maine and California; all of them are term-limited states. The top senate turnover states were Michigan, Arizona, New Hampshire, Arkansas and South Dakota.

GOP Gains Result in Parity

When it comes to legislatures, 2002 will go down in history as the year the two major parties wound up dead even. Legislative seats are now split 50-50. Once Nebraska's 49 nonpartisan senators and the 21 seats held by third parties are factored into the equation, neither major political party controls more than 50 percent of the nation's legislative seats. Republicans hold 49.6 percent, and Democrats have 49.4 percent, leaving exactly 1 percent in the "other" column. It simply doesn't get any closer. Although it is always a bit of a moving target because of constant vacancies and special elections, the total number of Republican legislators stood at 3,667 on November

21, 2002, while Democrats held 3,642 seats. Independents and other third party members held 21 seats, a mere 0.3 percent of the total.

The last time the GOP held more seats than the Democrats was following the 1952 election, when Republicans commanded 51 percent of all seats (see Figure A). This election was only the third time in the past 33 election cycles, going back to 1938, when the GOP emerged with more seats than Democrats. The previous Republican majority years were 1946 and 1952.

Even though the total number of seats held by each party is essentially tied, Republicans have a five-state advantage in overall control of legislatures. That is the biggest margin for the GOP since the 1952 election, when Republicans controlled 10 more state legislatures than the Democrats did. Republicans hold both the house and senate in 21 states, up from 17 before the election. That's the most states the GOP has held since the party claimed 26 legislatures in 1952. Democrats went from controlling 18 to 16 legislatures. Partisan control is divided in 12 states, with neither party having a majority in both legislative chambers. In terms of chambers held by each party, Republicans now control 52, Democrats 43, and three are tied. Figure B shows how evenly divided the country's legislatures were heading into 2003 sessions.

The margin of control also is extremely close in many chambers, making for some tenuous majorities. In 22 of the nation's legislative chambers, the majority party held less than 55 percent of the seats after November's elections. As is almost always the

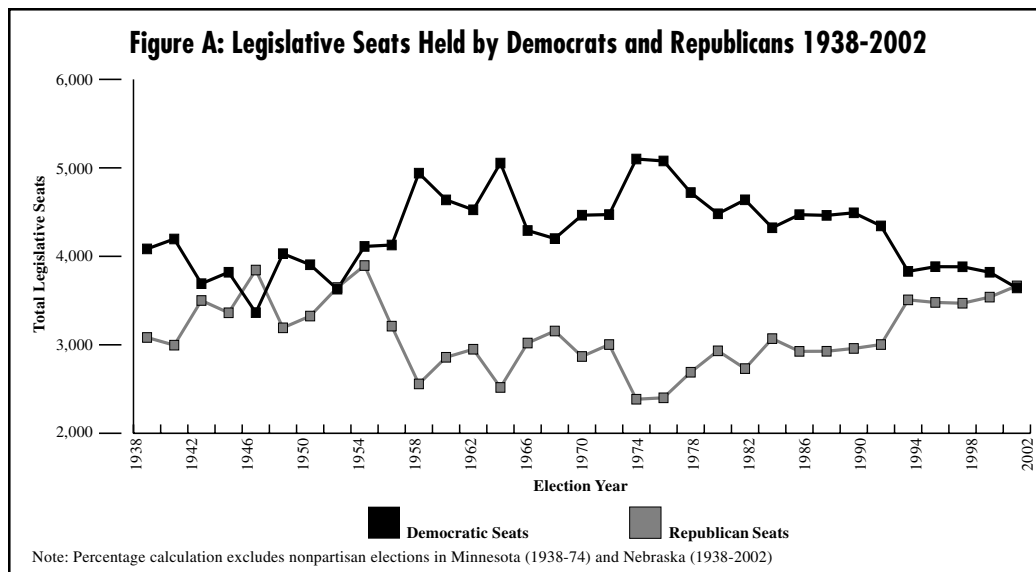


Figure B: 2003 Legislative Party Control

Legend:

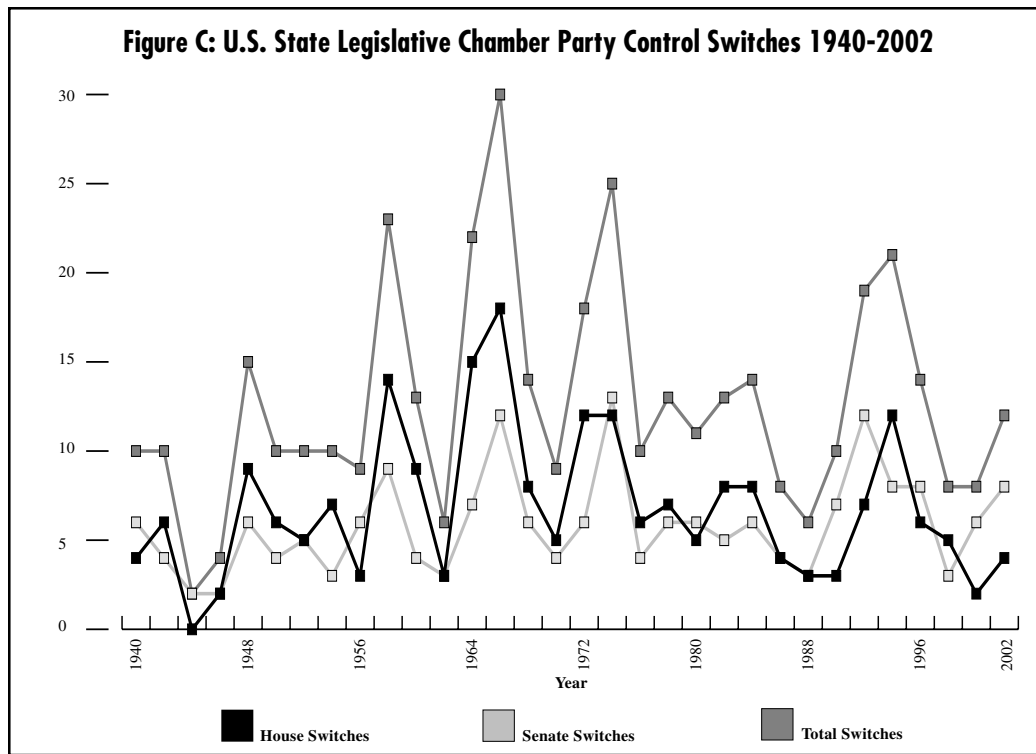
- Democratic (Black)
- Republican (Dark Gray)
- Split (Light Gray)
- Nonpartisan (White)

The Arizona Senate deadlock was broken as the chamber went from being tied 15-15 to a solid 17-13 Republican majority. A bipartisan commission outside the Legislature drew the Arizona redistricting plan.

On average, party control shifts in 12 chambers nationwide in every election cycle (see Figure C), and the 2002 cycle exactly matched the average. Twelve chambers shifted from one column to the other, including shifts in the 2001 off-year elections. Republicans picked up seven chambers overall, and Democrats gained two. Two chambers went from Republican to tied and one from Democrat to tied.

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Under a court-drawn redistricting plan that put Democrats on the defensive, Tarheel voters delivered the North Carolina House to the GOP 61-59 following four years of Democratic majorities. However, a post-election switch by one GOP House member left the chamber knotted at 60-60 going into the 2003 legislative session. Many North Carolina Republicans thought their best chance for a takeover was the state Senate, but Democrats held on to a 28-22 majority. Republicans have not held the state's Senate for more than a century.

Party switchers delivered Georgia Senate control to the GOP for the first time in the state's history. In the days immediately following the election, four Democratic senators switched their affiliation to the Republican Party. Those four were encouraged to join the GOP by Georgia's newly elected Republican governor, Sonny Perdue, himself a former Democrat.

In the chamber that has been the most competitive in recent years, Republicans managed a surprise takeover of the Washington Senate. Washington's Senate has changed hands in five of the last eight elections.

Only the Maine Senate comes close to Washington's level of volatility. Party control of the Senate in Maine has changed in four of the past five election cycles. It was not until after numerous recounts and state Supreme Court action that Maine Democrats

learned that they would continue to control the Senate. Democrat Chris Hall won a hotly contested Senate seat by only nine votes, giving the party a one-vote majority in the chamber. The Senate had been tied following the 2000 election, but a midterm special-election victory gave the Democrats control going into the 2002 election. Democrats also picked up the governor's office in Maine, leaving the state with unified Democratic control of government for the first time since the 1984 election.

In addition to their success in Maine, Democrats took control of Illinois for the first time in a quarter century by winning the state Senate and governorship. The stage was set for a Democratic takeover when a coin flip gave the party control of a commission responsible for drawing new district lines using the 2000 census numbers. Illinois is the only state where control of redistricting is left to chance.

By securing a 15-15 tie in the Oregon Senate, Democrats wrested another chamber out of the GOP column. This was only the third time in the last 64 years that the chamber has changed party control. Prospects for Oregon Senate Democrats are good; Republicans will have to defend 10 of the 15 seats up for election in 2004, while Democrats will only need to hold on to five.



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It should also be noted that the Democrats enjoyed early victories in this election cycle during the 2001 elections in New Jersey and Virginia, the only off-year legislative elections. In Virginia, the Republicans added to their majorities in both chambers, but Democrats seized control of the New Jersey Assembly and gained a tie in the New Jersey Senate.

The President's Influence in Midterm Elections

Before November, history showed the president's party could not gain state legislative seats in a midterm election. Since 1938 (and possibly before, since previous records are not available) the president's party had lost an average of more than 350 seats in every midterm election cycle. That trend nearly ended in 1998, however, when Democrats lost a total of only one seat during Bill Clinton's second midterm election. The conventional wisdom was proven wrong when, comfortably riding the wake of President George W. Bush's 65 percent popularity ratings, Republicans netted more than 175 total seats in this cycle, including 2001 off-year elections in New Jersey and Virginia. The last time Democrats had a net gain in legislative seats was in 1996, when Bill Clinton won his second term.

Pundits emphasized that President Bush's strong approval rating almost certainly helped Republicans in legislative races down the ticket. The GOP also waged a stronger than usual "get out the vote" effort in several key states, including Georgia, Missouri and New Hampshire, helping boost Republicans running for all offices.

Regional Analysis

In 2002, the GOP continued to chip away at the Democrats' traditional power base in the South. Democrats have lost Southern seats in every legislative election cycle since 1982. That year they held 83 percent of all seats in the region. Although it is still the Democrat's strongest region, they only hold 56 percent of Southern legislative seats.

With the North Carolina House going to tied and the Georgia Senate switching to the GOP, Democrats now control only half of the South's 16 state legislatures. Following the last post-redistricting election in 1992, Democrats held every legislative chamber in the South except the Florida Senate, which was tied. For over 100 years, the party dominated every legislative chamber in the region, but since 1992, Republicans have picked up 13.

Republicans are strongest in the Midwest, where

they hold 58 percent of all legislative seats. Midwestern Democrats currently find themselves at their lowest point since 1962. Democrats gained a net of five seats in the West, where the party continues to slowly gain influence. Democrats are also still strong in the East, where they claim 53 percent of all seats. This includes controlling four of New England's six state legislatures. In terms of total seats netted, the two best states for Democrats in 2002 were Vermont in the East, where they gained 10 seats, and Idaho in the West, where they picked up 11 seats.

The strongest state for the Democrats is also in New England: 85 percent of Massachusetts legislators are Democrats. The strongest Republican state is Idaho in the West, where 78 percent of all lawmakers are Republican.

Redistricting

One of the most important factors in the 2002 elections was redistricting. It probably had more to do with the outcome than any traditional issue, including education, roads or health care, and maybe even the economy. The U.S. Constitution mandates redistricting of all state legislative districts after the decennial census. This ensures that all districts are roughly equal in population and comply with the constitutional principle of one-person-one-vote. Before the 2002 elections, all but two states holding elections had completed the redistricting process. Maine and Montana did not have new districts in place last November. Both of those states will redistrict in time for the 2004 elections.

In 11 of the 12 legislative chambers where party control switched in this first post-redistricting election cycle, either a commission or a court drew the new district lines. Redistricting plans drawn outside the legislature leave the majority party in a more vulnerable position than if the legislature draws its own lines. In the 25 states where the legislature adopted its own redistricting plan, there were no party control changes. The only exception was the Georgia Senate, where a Democratic plan helped elect four Democrats who subsequently switched to the GOP, delivering control of the chamber to the Republicans.

Divided Government

Change in governorships actually topped turnover in legislatures and led to an overall tally of 29 states with divided government, up from 28 before the election. In these states, no single party controls the governor's office and both houses of the legislature. The number of states with divided government has



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hovered near 30 for the past 18 years. The tally of divided states jumped from 21 to 28 in the 1984 election. Regionally, the states with unified government are more likely to be in the South and West, where 14 of the 20 unified states are found.

Legislatures in 24 states will have to work with new state executives. This is the largest number of new governors since at least 1960. Before the election, there were 27 Republican governors, 21 Democratic governors and two independents. Now there are 26 Republican and 24 Democratic governors. Democrats picked up key posts in Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania and won surprise victories in Wyoming and Kansas. But Republicans won in the traditionally Democratic strongholds of Hawaii, Maryland and Georgia. Overall, party control of the governor's office switched in 20 states.

Leaders

About a third of 2002's legislative leaders did not return to those roles this year. Some 120 leadership changes were expected when lawmakers convened in January, including at least 46 senate presidents, senate presidents pro tem and house speakers. This comes close to the sweeping leadership changes in 1994 when 138 leadership posts changed.

Speaker Thomas Murphy, who was the nation's longest serving House speaker, lost his re-election bid in Georgia in a newly drawn district that left the legendary speaker more vulnerable than ever. Murphy had pounded the gavel longer than any Georgia speaker in history. He was first elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1961 and was chosen speaker in 1974.

Women in Legislatures

According to preliminary data from the Center for American Women in Politics at Rutgers University, women made slight numerical gains in legislatures this past election. Women will comprise about 22.8 percent of the state legislatures. More than 2,360

women ran for legislative office under a major party label in 2002, and more than 1,445 of them were successful. Just over 62 percent of the female candidates won their races. CAWP data shows that women made dramatic gains in legislatures from 1970 to the early 1990s. In 1971, women held only 4.5 percent of all seats. However, since the mid-1990s, the percentage of female legislators has leveled off at around 22 percent. Washington continues to have the highest percentage of female legislators at 39 percent. Alabama has the lowest percentage of women legislators at 8 percent.

Conclusion

Even though 2002 was a good year for the GOP and Republicans continued to show strength in state legislative elections, state governments remain evenly divided between the two major parties. The most prominent issue facing almost all of the legislators who won in 2002 will be budget shortfalls. An NCSL fiscal survey in November 2002 showed states facing a combined \$18 billion budget shortfall before the end of fiscal year 2003; 2004 looks worse. Simply put, the state fiscal outlook is gloomier than it has been in over a decade, so many of the newly elected legislators may wonder why they sought to enter the field at such a challenging time. And no matter what course states plot through the fiscal straits that lie ahead, it is certain that most of them will have to identify bipartisan solutions, given the even partisan balance that exists across the country.

About the Author

Tim Storey is a program principal in the Legislative Management Program of the National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver, Colorado. He specializes in elections and redistricting, as well as legislative staff organization and management. He received his undergraduate degree from Mars Hill College in western North Carolina and has done graduate study in political science and public administration at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and at the Graduate School of Public Affairs of the University of Colorado.

The Effects of Legislative Term Limits

By Jennifer Drage Bowser

Until recently, literature about the effects of term limits was by necessity speculative in nature. However, a recent multistate study undertaken by three legislative organizations and a team of political scientists has begun to outline the changes taking place in term-limited state legislatures.

Much has been written about term limits over the last decade, both in the popular media and by the academic community. However, until recently, we could only speculate about the effects term limits might have on state legislatures, because term limits have only taken hold and begun to effect change in recent years. Most term-limits laws were passed in the early 1990s, and the first to take effect were California's and Maine's, in 1996. Presently, 11 state legislatures are operating under term limits, and limits will kick in over the next seven years in an additional five legislatures.

Term limits undoubtedly are the most significant change to take place in state legislatures in recent history. They dramatically accelerate the rate of turnover in the legislature in their first year of impact. Often, over half the legislature is ineligible to run for reelection in the year that term limits first take effect. Over time, the turnover rates under term limits will likely level out, but the immediate effect has been

to increase turnover in the term-limited states by an average of 10.7 percent in the decade of 1992-2000 compared to 1982-1990. In the 2002 elections, nine of the 10 highest turnover states had term limits.

Term limits pose a dual problem, however: it is not only high turnover that is problematic; it is turnover in combination with a dearth of long-serving members. Even in states that had relatively high turnover prior to term limits, such as Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, there was generally a handful of experienced members whose leadership and policy expertise were vital to the continuing efficiency of the legislature. Term limits have removed these members, and the effects are proving to be profound.

Because legislatures play such an important role in our democracy, it is critical that citizens and policymakers understand the effects of term limits and make adjustments to ensure that legislatures remain effective institutions of representative democracy.

In view of the issue's importance, a unique coal-

Table A: States with Term Limits

State	Year enacted	House		Senate		Lifetime or consecutive
		Limit	First impact	Limit	First impact	
Arizona	1992	8	2000	8	2000	Consecutive
Arkansas	1992	6	1998	8	2000	Lifetime
California	1990	6	1996	8	1998	Lifetime
Colorado	1990	8	1998	8	1998	Consecutive
Florida	1992	8	2000	8	2000	Consecutive
Louisiana	1995	12	2007	12	2007	Consecutive
Maine	1993	8	1996	8	1996	Consecutive
Michigan	1992	6	1998	8	2002	Lifetime
Missouri (a)	1992	8	2002	8	2002	Lifetime
Montana	1992	8	2000	8	2000	Consecutive
Nebraska	2000	N.A.	N.A.	8	2006	Consecutive
Nevada	1996	12	2010	12	2010	Lifetime
Ohio	1992	8	2000	8	2000	Consecutive
Oklahoma (b)	1990	12	2004	12	2004	Lifetime
South Dakota	1992	8	2000	8	2000	Consecutive
Wyoming	1992	12	2006	12	2006	Consecutive

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Notes:

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Because of special elections in Missouri, eight House members

were termed out in 2000 and one Senator was termed out in 1998.

(b) Oklahoma's limits are not chamber-specific. Members are limited to a total of 12 years in the Legislature, which may be served in either chamber.

TERM LIMITS

**Table B: Turnover in House Chambers in Select Term-Limit States
(percent)**

State	Average		Election years						
	1982-1990	1992-2000	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Arizona	23	35	17	43	32	33	23	45	55
Arkansas	14	31	17	18	29	20	56	31	35
California	15	37	15	34	34	44	33	40	40
Colorado	28	31	22	29	23	31	37	35	28
Florida	21	30	16	39	24	12	23	53	24
Maine	25	37	25	33	47	42	32	30	45
Michigan	20	28	22	25	17	21	58	19	50
Montana	30	35	33	31	39	17	37	49	28
Ohio	16	23	10	20	15	15	21	45	21
South Dakota	26	38	24	41	27	39	30	53	36

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

Note: Year of term limits' first impact is marked in bold.

tion of organizations and academics has formed to study term limits. The National Conference of State Legislatures, The Council of State Governments and the State Legislative Leaders Foundation have joined forces with a group of distinguished political scientists to form the Joint Project on Term Limits. The JPTL is conducting a three-year study that seeks to identify both the positive and negative effects of term limits on state legislatures. It also intends to help legislatures remain effective and vital institutions by identifying the changes limits bring and the actions legislatures can take to deal with those effects.

The project just completed its first year of in-depth case studies in five states with term limits: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Maine and Ohio. During the second year, at least one additional state with term limits — Arizona — will be added to the project, as well as three that do not have term limits: Kansas, Illinois and Indiana. These non-term-limited states will form a control group, enabling researchers to identify which changes in legislatures may be attributable to term limits and which may reflect broader social change.

Initial Results

The first lesson to heed when studying term limits is that it is very difficult to generalize across states about their effects. What happens in Arkansas, a smaller population state with a citizen legislature, does not necessarily happen in California, a large population state with a highly professionalized legislature. Results vary according to the type of limits too — states with shorter limits, such as Michigan's lifetime limit of six years in the House and eight in

the Senate, are likely to see more dramatic effects than states with more generous limits, like Arizona's limit of no more than eight consecutive years per chamber. What follows is a round up of the results of the JPTL to date and other recent research into the effects of term limits.

Who Gets Elected

One trend that seems to be emerging in nearly all term-limits states is a decrease in the number of women in the legislature. The percentage of state house seats held by women in 11 states under term limits decreased from 25.5 percent before the 2000 election to 23.6 percent after.¹ This is in sharp contrast to predictions by term-limits proponents, who cited an increase in the number of women and minorities in office as one of the likely benefits.

Term-limited legislatures are also younger than non-term-limited legislatures. In eight of the 11 states with term limits currently in effect, the average age of legislators is 51.3, three years younger than the national average of 54.2 years. The average age of legislators in all 11 states currently experiencing term limits is 52.5 years. The two youngest state legislatures have term limits — the average age in Florida is 48.7, and it is 48.9 in Ohio.

Proponents claim that term limits bring more ethnic diversity to the legislature. However, much of the increase in minority representation has come in states like California and Florida that have booming minority populations. It has been argued that the increase in minority representation began as a result of the increasing minority population, well before term limits were implemented in these states.



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The Legislative Institution

Scholars and legislators alike often bemoan the loss of “institutional memory” that term limits inflict. Institutional memory provides the history, context and informal behavior cues that are so critical to the legislative process. Losing institutional memory means that there is no longer anyone around to say, “We dealt with that 10 years ago. Here’s what we learned, and why we chose to act in the way that we did.” The current difficult economic times provide a good example of when institutional memory is most valuable — there is no doubt that the legislators currently serving would appreciate the advice of members who have lived through the experience of balancing a budget in the face of declining revenues.

To a certain extent, improved record-keeping and technological advances can help to make up for this loss, and in many states, long-serving staff are filling this role. However, there are indications that the staff turnover rate is higher under term limits too. In states like California and Michigan, where members have personal staff, the staff often leave the legislature when the member they serve leaves. Even states like Colorado, where the staff structure is largely centralized and nonpartisan, are experiencing turnover in senior staff. This may not be due to term limits at all, but instead to the fact that many of these staff were hired in the 1970s and 1980s as legislatures were going through a period of rapid professionalization, and the staff members hired during that period are reaching retirement age. Nonetheless, the fact remains that experienced staff play an important role in the term-limited legislature, and term-limited legislatures appear to be losing their staff at an accelerated rate.

Balance of Power

Term limits have affected the power structure of state government in a number of ways. It is clear that term limits create an imbalance within the legislature. When they reach the time limit in the lower chamber, many members run for the senate, thus concentrating knowledge and experience in the upper chamber.

There is also early evidence that a power imbalance between the legislative and executive branches of government is beginning to develop in the states with term limits. Even in states where the governor is term-limited too, the term-limited legislatures appear to be losing ground to the executive branch. A governor often has a skilled and knowledgeable staff of civil servants and a capable and experienced team of executive branch agency directors who are not subject to term limits. This experience gap between

the executive and legislative branches is causing the shift in power.

Investigators working on the Joint Project on Term Limits report widespread perceptions in their states that governors and executive branch agency heads have gained power at the expense of the legislature, particularly in the budget process, and that legislatures are less interested in oversight activity. Preliminary evidence of such changes is found in declines in the number of audits performed and entities audited. Joint Project investigators in California found that the mean number of audits performed by the Bureau of State Audit Reports at legislative request has dropped 14 percent since 1990. However, in most states, there is at this point little evidence beyond the anecdotal to support this view. Seeking data on legislative-executive power balances will be a major focus of the Joint Project in its second year.

Many opponents feared that term limits would increase the power of lobbyists in the legislature for the simple reason that they hold valuable knowledge on policy issues and past actions, a premium in an inexperienced legislature. Results are mixed, however, when it comes to the question of lobbyists’ power under term limits. In many states, lobbyists report that their job has actually gotten more difficult. They spend more time getting to know legislators and building relationships than they did in the past, and have to battle an initial general mistrust of lobbyists that new legislators often hold. In a recent survey of lobbyists in three term-limits states, 80 percent of those surveyed said they spend more time getting their jobs done. However, a majority also said that the interest groups they represented had gained influence due to lawmakers’ lack of expertise.²

Finally, there is some evidence that legislative staff have gained influence as a result of term limits. Once again, knowledge and experience are the keys. Members no longer have long-serving mentors to turn to for advice, and often turn to long-serving staff instead. It should be noted that while staff interviewed as part of the Joint Project on Term Limits agreed with this proposition, they uniformly reported that they neither sought nor appreciated their increased influence in the legislative process.

Legislative Leaders

Term limits have clearly created new opportunities for legislators to serve as leaders. At the same time, leadership positions in most of the term-limited states have begun to fall into a predictable cycle of change. In most states, leaders serve for no more than a single two-year term. In the California As-



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sembly, the average is even shorter. Short leadership tenure is by no means an entirely new phenomenon in some of these states — Arkansas and Florida have long-standing leadership rotation systems, and Colorado's adaptation to two-year leadership terms is a return to an historical pattern that was interrupted by several long-serving leaders in the immediate pre-term-limits era. In many of the other term-limits states, however, the move to two-year leadership tenure is a dramatic change.

While the tenure of leaders may not have changed in all states, one factor certainly has: the level of legislative experience of incoming leaders. In Colorado, it has declined for House speakers from 8.9 years in 1997 to 3.8 years in 2003. For the Senate president, it declined from 12.13 years in 1997 to 7.78 years in 2003. In Arkansas, the average experience of legislative leaders prior to term limits was 21.3 years. Under term limits, it will never be more than 12 years at the beginning of a leader's term, and that is presuming an individual served the full time permitted under the limits in the other chamber.

In interviews conducted by the Joint Project on Term Limits, the "lame duck" factor comes up often in discussions of legislative leadership. With the evolution of the maximum two-year leadership tenure, leaders become lame ducks the moment they are elected to their position. Members know they can outwait the leaders, and many do. As a result, members are reported to be more critical of the leaders and more willing to challenge them. They show less allegiance to the leaders and are less reliant on them than in the past.

Norms

An unanticipated result of term limits that has come to light through the Joint Project is a change in behavior that is significant enough to impact the legislative process. Observers report declines in civility, respect for the process, and willingness to give colleagues advance notice of coming amendments or arguments. They also cite lack of knowledge of and adherence to unwritten rules and norms and less predictable behavior. In many states, there are reports of heightened partisanship and an inclination to view the other party as the "enemy."

In all of the case study states, investigators report that new members seem more mission-oriented. They come into the legislature with an agenda they hope to accomplish and the knowledge that their time there is limited, and this has effected dramatic changes in how legislative business gets done. For newcomers it is often party first, legislative institution second.

There is some question as to whether this decline

in civility and concurrent increase in partisanship might be true in non-term-limited states as well. Perhaps it is simply a change in the general political climate in statehouses nationwide. This is a question that the Joint Project hopes to address through its addition of three non-term-limited control states in the second year of the study.

The Positive Impacts of Term Limits

While term limits have affected the legislative institution in ways that many observers might consider detrimental, not all of the effects have been negative. The most obvious positive effect of term limits has been to sweep out ineffective, long-serving incumbent legislators, and open the doors for fresh faces and new ideas. Under the circumstances, these new members have to learn faster and work harder than their predecessors did in order to accomplish their legislative agenda in limited time. Freshmen legislators in term-limited legislatures are more involved in the process — introducing bills, serving on or even chairing key committees, and getting involved in the budget process. Some people feel that the legislative process is more open under term limits, and that the cozy relationship between legislators and lobbyists has diminished. And of course, there is the simple fact that the term-limited legislatures have not fallen apart; they have discharged their responsibilities and continued to flourish, even under the institutional constraints imposed by term limits.

Adapting to Term Limits

The institutional impacts of term limits have forced legislatures to make adaptations to mitigate the more negative effects. Indeed, the improved training, clarification of rules, and streamlined processes being developed in many term-limited legislatures may be the most positive result of term limits to date. These adaptations can be of value to all legislatures, term-limited or not.

Legislatures are inherently dynamic and flexible institutions, and have already begun to make the changes called for under term limits in order to remain efficient and effective.

The most common first step legislatures take in their effort to mitigate the negative effects of term limits is to beef up training programs. Particular attention is paid to new member orientation programs. While under term limits an increasing percentage of new members come in with local government experience, many freshmen have no government experience and their learning curve is steep. Learning the process and the rules, mastering dozens of complex issues, and acquiring skills such as debate and coalition-



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building is a daunting task, and new legislators have little time between Election Day and the start of the legislative session during which to learn.

The California Assembly's new member orientation program, the California Assembly Program for Innovative Training and Orientation for the Legislature (CAPITOL) Institute, is a 10-day comprehensive training program for new legislators. It covers current issues, procedural topics, committee processes, technology issues and more. Rather than simply lecturing new members, the institute combines a number of teaching methods, including case studies and mock committee hearings and floor sessions. It relies on current and former legislators as faculty, in addition to university faculty, legislative staff and consultants.³ Legislative staff attend ongoing training at the institute as well.

Training programs in many states are beginning to extend far beyond a new member orientation. For instance, information and training on state programs and departments is critical if the legislature is to continue to perform its oversight role. With many committees chaired by legislators with no committee chair experience, sometimes even chaired by freshmen, leaders have begun training programs on how to be an effective committee chair. Many leaders also hold weekly meetings of committee chairs throughout the legislative session, providing a forum for questions and discussion. And a few term-limited states have experimented with mentoring programs, pairing a new member with a more experienced member in an informal spin on training.

In some states, the staff has assembled handbooks that put together the vast array of written rules, constitutional and statutory provisions, and unwritten customs and norms that guide legislative life. Similar handbooks to assist leaders with procedures, deadlines and other requirements have been created. Others conduct continuing education programs, providing an overview and history of policy issues.

Changing the Limits

When efforts such as these are not enough to stem term limits' negative effects, some legislatures begin to think about changing the limits, or doing away with them entirely. Recently, a number of states with term limits have considered relaxing or repealing them. In most states, this would require a constitutional amendment, which must be approved by a majority of voters. Since 1999, 16 of the term-limited states have seen legislation to alter their term limits, comprising a total of more than 100 bills.⁴ While the vast majority of these bills failed, many have gained significant support, and the debate over

amending term limits continues to grow.

In 2002, the Idaho Legislature repealed their term limits law, and Utah followed suit in 2003. (Idaho and Utah were two of the few states with statutory, rather than constitutional, term limits, so the Legislature was able to do this without a popular vote.) Term limits proponents retaliated. In Idaho, they submitted a popular referendum that attempted to reinstate term limits, but it ultimately failed, as Idaho voters in November 2002 voted in favor of the Legislature's move to repeal term limits.⁵ Proponents in Utah are hoping to place a new term limits initiative on the November 2004 ballot.

California has come close to altering its limits. In March 2002, Proposition 45 appeared on the ballot. This initiative would have allowed legislators who had reached their term limit to gather the signatures of 20 percent of the voters in their district, allowing them to run for up to four additional years. Prop. 45 ultimately failed at the polls, but many believe that its failure was due more to its awkward drafting and a smart campaign by opponents than to Californians' love of their strict term-limits law.⁶

In 2003, legislatures will likely continue to think about repealing or amending their limits, as pressure to mitigate the negative institutional impacts of term limits grows.

Notes

¹ Susan J. Carroll, "The Impact of Term Limits on Women," *Spectrum* (The Council of State Governments) 74, No. 4 (Fall 2001): 19-21.

² Joel Thompson and Gary Moncrief, "Lobbying Under Limits: Interest Group Perspectives on the Effects of Term Limits in State Legislatures," *The Test of Time: Coping with Legislative Term Limits*. (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2003), 211-224.

³ National Conference of State Legislatures, *New Member Orientation*, February 2002, <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/legman/orientation.htm>.

⁴ National Conference of State Legislatures, *Term Limits Legislation*, October 2002, <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/legman/about/legislation.htm>.

⁵ Wayne Hoffman, "Idaho Voters May Repeal the Repeal," *State Legislatures* (National Conference of State Legislatures) 28, No. 7 (July/August 2002): 35.

⁶ Daniel M. Weintraub, "The Trouble with Term Limits," *State Legislatures* (National Conference of State Legislatures) 28, No. 7 (July/August 2002): 40-43.

About the Author

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Trends in State Legislative Parties

By Alan Rosenthal

An assessment of political parties in the legislature shows an imbalance in their performance of the overlapping functions of representation on the one hand and governance on the other. In every respect but mobilizing and educating voters, legislative parties are doing an excellent job representing their constituencies. But the performance of the governance function, and especially the tasks of consensus building and institutional maintenance, is more problematic.

When asked to think about the future, I am reminded of the story told about former U.S. Sen. Theodore Francis Green from Rhode Island. At a crowded reception on Capitol Hill, he took out his appointment book and started leafing through the pages. Noticing the veteran senator's apparent confusion, another guest asked, "Are you trying to figure out where you go from here, Senator?" "No," said Green, "I'm trying to figure out where I am now."

It is tough enough to figure out where we are presently, let alone speculate about the future. In either case, however, it is helpful to start in the past to determine where we have come from. The task here is to explore how political parties in state legislatures have been evolving in recent years, particularly in terms of their performance. Where are they now compared to where they were then?

In considering political parties, a distinction can be drawn among the party-in-the-electorate, the party-as-organization and the party-in-government. It is necessary to recognize also that legislative parties differ in the 50 states and 98 legislative bodies (Nebraska's Legislature is nonpartisan, so the legislative party as such does not exist there). Some legislatures are overwhelmingly Democratic or overwhelmingly Republican. In these states parties in the legislature mean less, but even here parties count. As states become more competitive, the minority party in the legislature gains members, organizes, and takes on an electoral role. Differences exist, not only among the states, but also between chambers. Because they are larger and members' terms are shorter, houses generally tend to be organized more on a partisan basis, while senates are smaller, more individualistic and power is more diffuse.

Assessing Legislative Parties

Americans do not distinguish among national, state and local parties nor do they have much of an idea of congressional or legislative parties, and recent studies show anti-party sentiments have been increasing in recent decades. About 60 percent of those surveyed

in a national sample said political parties have too much power (compared to 5 percent who think they do not have enough). Almost half the sample was dissatisfied with the two-party system as such and would like to have a new national party running candidates for office. One out of five respondents felt there was no hope at all and wanted parties banned from politics entirely.¹

To assess the public's critical view of the political parties, we shall examine how, and how well, the legislative parties in the states have been performing two general functions — representation and governance. Representation is primarily, but by no means exclusively, an external matter, one that connects the legislative parties to the electorate. Governance is primarily, but by no means exclusively, an internal matter, one in which the legislative parties fulfill law-making functions and institutional obligations.

The Parties and Representation

In the systems of representative democracy that exist in the states, people are represented in three principal ways. First, they are represented by individuals they elect to serve in the legislature, who are nearly all Democrats or Republicans. Second, they are represented by one or, more likely, a number of interest groups that are organized to promote their agendas, many of which lean toward one party or the other. Third, they are represented by the political parties, with which most people affiliate. Regardless of the party of the legislators who represent their own districts, people's values and interests are also expressed by the Democratic party on the one hand or the Republican party on the other, or sometimes by both.

Affiliation

If the political parties are to fulfill their representation function, they must have members or a following to represent. They do, perhaps not to the extent they did 40 or 50 years ago, but still to a significant extent. Despite a decline, party identification is still extremely important. Currently one-quarter to one-third of voters consider themselves Independ-

dents, but many of these lean toward either the Democratic or Republican party. The other two-thirds to three-quarters of the voters divide between the two parties in varying proportions, depending on the state. As far as registration goes, according to 1998 data for 28 states, 78 percent of eligible voters registered as either Democrat or Republican, 20 percent registered as Independent or miscellaneous, and fewer than 2 percent as members of third parties.

Identification structures voting decisions for most people.² Those who identify Democratic are apt to vote Democratic, and those who identify Republican are apt to vote Republican. In the 2000 presidential election, for example, nine out of 10 people who identified as Republicans voted for George W. Bush and nearly the same proportion of people who identified as Democrats voted for Al Gore. If party cues are important in high-visibility contests like presidential elections, they are even more important in low-visibility contests like state legislative elections, where people have virtually no other cues to guide them. Whatever the level of election, party ID and voting behavior are closely connected.

Competition

Because their support is about equally divided, the parties are extraordinarily competitive today, both at the national and state levels. In the 2002 elections, for example, although only about 40 of the 435 seats of the U.S. House were closely contested, either party had a chance to win control. The Republicans kept their majority and actually gained a few seats in the House, while winning the Senate narrowly.

At the state level, anywhere from two to four out of every five districts are relatively safe for an incumbent of one party or the other. But races in the remaining districts decide which party will control the senate or house in the states. Of the 98 legislative chambers (excluding nonpartisan Nebraska) in the 50 states, about 55 percent are competitive. That is, each party has won the majority of seats during the past 20 years and/or the margin is close enough that each has a chance to win the majority in the period ahead. About 25 percent of the chambers have been solidly Democratic during this period, including both chambers in Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Rhode Island and West Virginia. About 20 percent of the chambers have been solidly Republican, including both chambers in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Several have been split, such as New York with its solidly Republican Senate and solidly Democratic Assembly. But during the past 20 years, more legislative bodies have become competitive. The data for each chamber for

1984-1992 and 1994-2002 and for the change from the first period to the second are shown in the table titled "Party Competition in the State Legislatures, 1984-2002," which follows this article.

Before 1994, as many as 24 legislatures had been under almost continuous Democratic control, while Republicans continuously controlled only a few legislatures. However, in the 1994 election the GOP won majorities in the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House, and it made huge gains in the states as well. Since then, as Table A shows, control has been almost equally divided between the two parties, with another dozen or so legislatures split. In 2002 Republicans improved their position, but the situation remains highly competitive.

Table A: Party Control of the State Legislatures, 1982-2002

<i>Partisan Control by Number of States</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>Split*</i>
1982	34	10	5
1984	26	11	12
1986	28	9	12
1988	29	8	12
1990	30	6	13
1992	25	8	16
1994	18	19	12
1996	20	18	11
1998	19	17	13
2000	18	17	14
2002	16	21	12

* Ties are counted as split control

Source: Alan Rosenthal, using data from *The Book of the States*.

The Contest

Probably the major organizational change in the state party system in the past 25 years has been the increased role of the legislative party in election campaigns. With the loosening of state and local party organization in most places, the diminution of patronage and the weakening of party-leadership control of the nominating process, a vacuum was created. In about two-thirds of the states, the legislative parties have moved into this vacuum. As the party-in-government took on the new assignment of ensuring that it won power, the line between campaigning and governing blurred.

This happened even though legislative campaigns, like congressional ones, were becoming "candidate-centered" instead of "party-centered." That is, candidates have been running on their own, putting together personal organizations, war chests and cam-



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paign management. "Candidate-centered" campaigns are still the norm, because most races are not really in doubt and, therefore, are not targeted by the legislative parties. In the less competitive races the individual candidates play the major role, but in the relatively few competitive races, the legislative parties play the major role. Too much is at stake for the parties to leave it to individual candidates.

Legislative campaign committees, under the direction of legislative party leaders, are now the principal source of party assistance to legislative candidates in tough races. Legislative leaders and their committees have become full-service organizations, involved in recruitment, training, research, press, polling, strategy and phone banks. Perhaps their major role has been in raising and allocating campaign funds. The money leaders raise goes to the candidates who can put it to best use: incumbents from marginal districts who are targeted by the opposition and challengers running for open seats or against incumbents who are beatable.

Legislative party efforts have had significant pay-offs. Able candidates are recruited, party resources are distributed effectively, money is used strategically and individual members become more insulated from contributors (while party leaders become more exposed). No longer do the legislative parties have to rely on the state parties or, more importantly, on the governor. The legislative party, as a consequence of becoming a campaign organization, has gained greater independence.

Mobilization and Education

In the old days, local parties, in some but by no means all the states, did a good job of mobilizing voters. People were brought into politics and found roles there for themselves, not the least of which were working in campaigns and voting in elections. "Voter mobilization and the extension of the bounds of participation in the political system," according to political scientist William Crotty, "are functions of the individual parties and the party system more generally."³ The appeal of "mobilizing parties" is that they "promote democracy by broadening the political process," according to Gerald Pomper. They register and turn out voters, educate citizens, bring new people into office, and "by extending participation — and thereby enlarging peaceful conflict — these parties change both the focus and outcome of political debate."⁴

There can be little doubt that the legislative parties today do little to mobilize people, encourage participation or educate the mass public. They fail to turn out voters generally, as a gradual but persistent de-

cline in voting indicates. The parties have not broadened, to any great degree, the base of contributors to campaigns, which includes only about 5 percent of the population.⁵ In most legislative districts today, while individual candidates may go door-to-door, legislative parties employ polling, direct mail, radio, newspapers and sometimes television advertising. They do not recruit volunteers. Nor do they have as an objective turning out voters; rather, they want only their voters or their likely voters to go to the polls. Their objective is to win, not to broaden participation. When participation increases, it is usually a byproduct of a competitive election.

Nor are the legislative parties especially interested in education. Their appeals are designed to reinforce, persuade, and/or activate, not educate. Again, the goal is winning. Campaign advertising is criticized for being too negative, and it probably is. Yet, as far as the legislative parties are concerned, it gets the job done. Today mobilization is a job undertaken by political interest groups, rather than by political parties. In the larger states and on key items, economic, professional, and ideological groups engage in grass roots and issue campaigns, as well as in voter mobilization efforts. Interest groups appear to have greater mobilizing appeal than do political parties.

Choice

Democrats and Republicans agree on a number of issues. On some key matters, however, they differ. In view of the fact that they represent the interests of competing social and economic groups and their activists have conflicting views, the legislative parties can be expected to differ on policy.

In the legislature, Democrats tend to support government action, while Republicans emphasize private initiatives and a smaller government role. Democrats are more inclined to tax and regulate than are Republicans. One can see differences at the state legislative level on budgets, taxes, the environment, and even education. There is little doubt, therefore, that the parties do differ on policy matters and offer contrasting approaches in a number of areas. Thus, the electorate is offered a meaningful choice between contending programs. From a public policy standpoint, it matters just about everywhere whether Democrats or Republicans have control.

Accountability

Legislators as individuals can be held accountable for their performance. They have to run every two years, as in the case of most houses, or every four years, as in the case of most senates. Even if they represent districts that are considered statistically safe, they can be challenged from within their own



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party in a primary or can be upset by an opponent in a general election. The legislative parties collectively are probably even more accountable for their actions than are their candidates individually. If the majority party or its members displease enough voters, after the election the old minority will be a new majority.

Legislative party accountability, of course, has less meaning in those states where one party dominates. No matter what, the minority party has no chance of winning. But these are also the states where legislative parties are less substantial organizations.

The Parties and Governance

At one time, several degrees separated the legislative process from election campaigns, but today they are virtually intertwined. “Inside” the legislature constantly reaches out, while “outside” constantly reaches in.

Structure

The way the legislature is structured has changed, in part because of the expanding role of the legislative parties and the more competitive electoral environment. The structural significance of the party is demonstrated by how the legislature is organized for purposes of lawmaking. Normally, the majority party controls the organization of the body. Except in occasional instances of bipartisan coalitions, the majority caucus selects the speaker of the house or the president or president pro tem of the senate. With few exceptions, members of the majority are appointed to chair standing committees on which the majority party has a majority of members.

Although legislative party leaders may appear to have acquired more power as a result of their raising and allocating campaign funds, in fact their positions are less secure than they used to be. Their members now expect them to raise funds diligently, distribute them broadly and win elections continuously. If legislative party leaders lose seats in an election, they risk losing their leadership positions as well. In any case, power is more dispersed in legislative bodies than formerly, especially in the 16 term-limited legislatures. The caucus is a key mechanism in the legislative process in three out of four legislative chambers in the states. When it meets on practically a daily basis during a legislative session — as in Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont and Washington — it tends, along with leadership, to set the agenda and establish policy for the party. The majority party caucus sets the agenda for the chamber as a whole. The legislative party caucus brings greater coherence to the lawmaking process than would otherwise be the case.

Elections influence the process significantly. Unable to control the legislative agenda, the minority party tends to place a lot of its attention on the election and positioning itself vis-à-vis the majority on issues. And electoral considerations help shape the way the majority party organizes and manages the legislature. New and vulnerable members are given assignments on key standing committees and positions that make it easier for them to raise campaign funds from affected interest groups or to bring bacon home to their constituents. They are given bills to carry that will play well in their districts and other opportunities to strengthen themselves as candidates for reelection. Moreover, they are released from voting with their caucus’s position, if such votes potentially can hurt them in the district.

Perhaps one-third of the states now have partisan staff to serve the legislative party and its members. Officially, such staffers will not be involved in campaigning (except on their own, not the legislature’s, time). Unofficially, one of their main jobs is to advance the electoral prospects of their legislative party members. Whatever their involvement in campaigns, members of partisan staffs approach issues from a partisan perspective, tend to emphasize partisan differences and look for opportunities to score partisan points.

Lawmaking

Governing is the goal, but in order to achieve it — and to exercise power and advance policy — the legislative parties have to win control of the senate or the house. So much of what they do, *qua* legislative parties, is influenced by the next election. They try to be responsive to the voters, the independents and leaners as well as their stalwarts, taking into account what positions could net them votes and which could cost them votes. Each party, in the processes of lawmaking, wants to position itself advantageously. None of this is new, but because of competition the weight of electoral considerations is greater than before.

Lawmaking, especially on controversial issues (which nearly always include the budget and taxes), nowadays is characterized by three principal activities, each of which is party-related. The first, having to do with the substance of policy, involves debate and deliberation on the merits of an issue. Frequently, the parties disagree on substance. The second, relating to the enactment of policy, involves discussion and execution of a strategy by which successive majorities can be won at the various stages of the process. Sometimes this is done within the majority (without seeking votes from minority members) through intra-party negotiations, trades, payments



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and compromise. Third, which is electorally related, involves discussion and execution of a strategy whereby substance and process are tailored to take into account voters' reactions. This goes on as measures are shaped and reshaped. The first two activities probably have not changed much in intensity in recent years, but the third activity appears to be more important than it used to be.

Consensus

A major job of the legislature is to resolve conflict and build consensus. That appears to have become more difficult, in part because of the increased strength and expanded role of the legislative parties.

Factional politics threaten the parties internally. The Republicans are divided into more and less conservative groupings, while Democrats are mostly moderates but with a liberal wing as well. Still, the main division is between the parties and not within them. Despite internal tensions, the legislative parties manage to build substantial consensus within the caucus. Members appreciate that retaining or winning control depends on their accomplishing something. And inducements are available to encourage individuals to stay with their party if at all politically possible.

Sharp competition makes consensus-building between the legislative parties even more difficult than it would be otherwise. Not only are fundamental philosophical or policy differences sometimes involved, but so is electoral competition. Thus, the function of many legislative bodies has been shifting toward crystallizing, rather than resolving, divergent partisan views. This trend may render the deliberation and negotiation parts of the process less important, while the exploitation of issues for the purpose of partisan electoral gain becomes more important.

Institutional Maintenance

Legislators of both parties ought to be concerned with the legislature as an institution. The legislative process provides the mechanism for resolving conflict and is of critical importance in a representative democracy. The institution and the process require care. In the best of times not many legislators in any legislative body are institutionally inclined. As a rule, legislative leaders and more senior members are more inclined to take an institutional perspective than are back-benchers and more junior members.

The new role of the legislative parties has made maintaining the institution's well-being an even harder job. Leaders are more preoccupied with campaigns and elections. With campaigns infusing the process, civility is on the decline. Because the environment has changed, socializing across party lines

(or even within party lines) is much diminished. Few members have inclination or time to devote to the legislature as such. If they do, it ranks low on their list of priorities. As far as the legislative parties per se are concerned, winning control and enacting a program are the objectives. The institution is relevant in so far as it serves party purposes.

Conclusion

The two major political party systems may not please citizens and, in the judgment of a number of political scientists, they are deficient, but they have proven to be very resilient. Third parties, for example, have made almost no headway at all. After the election of 2002, out of 7,382 state legislators only the 49 in Nebraska and 21 in the other 49 states (including seven in Vermont) were neither Democrats nor Republicans. Since 1982 only twice did third-party legislators number more than 20. National third-party candidates have had little lasting impact on the system.

Electoral rules make it difficult for third parties to emerge in most places, but the fact is that the two-party system generally has worked well in our representative democracy. If we take as criteria the various aspects of party performance of the functions of representation and governance, then the development of legislative parties during the past 25 years overall has strengthened the system. Legislative parties have done yeoman work in advancing representation, while their record in governance is somewhat more mixed. To summarize the argument presented here, Figure A provides an assessment (based on judgment, not any science) of party performance in recent years.

In taking on responsibility for campaigns, in what have become very competitive environments, the legislative parties have paid great attention to their constituencies. Thus, their job of representation — their connections and their responsiveness — is much improved. The only weaknesses here are mobilization and education, which are neglected except insofar as these activities are part of a campaign strategy or are byproducts of intense competition. If campaign finance laws become more restrictive, limiting the funds that can be raised and spent but still encouraging party-building activities, mobilization and education may become more important in the future. In the meantime, however, interest groups are picking up the slack and are mobilizing their members during and between elections.

The campaign orientation of the legislative parties has affected the way they perform their governance function. They are more responsive than they have ever been to interest groups, constituencies and

Figure A: Legislative Party Performance

Function	Excellent	Good	Poor
Representation			
Affiliation	X		
Competition	X		
Contest	X		
Mobilization/Education			X
Choice	X		
Accountability	X		
Governance			
Structure	X		
Lawmaking		X	
Consensus building		X	
Institutional Maintenance			X

Source: Alan Rosenthal.

electorates. Consensus-building still is one of the major achievements in the process, but on some major issues it is more likely to occur within legislative parties than between them. The real loser, as a result of the transformation of legislative parties into campaign organizations, is the legislature itself. It is not receiving the attention it requires if it is to remain strong. Moreover, it is more of a battlefield as the parties maneuver in committee and on the floor for electoral advantage.

For all its accomplishments, the contemporary legislative party system may be out of balance. It is more democratic than it used to be, mainly because the legislative parties are electorally focused and consequently very sensitive to their various constituencies. But the increased democratization of the system, by emphasizing the political at the expense of other considerations, may have taken a toll on governance. And it surely has sapped the strength of the legislature as

an institution. With some fine-tuning, a better balance could be created. But such engineering seldom occurs, and when it does, it frequently has consequences that are both unintended and unwanted.

As for the future, who knows? Anything is possible, given American politics, state legislatures, and political parties. For the present, however, the legislative parties are very much alive and doing a reasonably good job.

Notes

¹ John R. Hibbing and Elizabeth Theiss-Morse, *Stealth Democracy*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 96, 98, 101-102.

² See especially Larry M. Bartels, "Partisanship and Voting Behavior, 1952-1996," *American Journal of Political Science* 44 (January 2000): 35-50.

³ William Crotty, "Democracy and the Future of Political Parties in America," in Gerald M. Pomper and Marc D. Weiner, eds., *The Future of American Democratic Politics: Principles and Practices*, (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, forthcoming).

⁴ Gerald M. Pomper, "The Fate of Political Parties," paper dated June 2002.

⁵ Crotty, "Democracy and the Future of Political Parties in America."

About the Author

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LEGISLATURES

Table B
PARTY COMPETITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES, 1984-2002

State	Period 1 1984-1992				Period 2 1994-2002				Average 1984-2002				Change from Period 1 to Period 2			
	Democratic control (a)		Margin (b)		Democratic control (a)		Margin (b)		Democratic control (a)		Margin (b)		Democratic control (a)		Margin (b)	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	100%	100%	81%	81%	100%	100%	67%	66%	100%	100%	74%	74%	0%	0%	-14%	-15%
Alaska	0	100	55	57	0	0	66	64	0	50	61	61	0	-100	11	7
Arizona	20	0	59	59	0	0	57	63	10	0	58	61	-20	0	-2	4
Arkansas	100	100	88	90	100	100	79	77	100	100	84	84	0	0	-9	-13
California	100	100	60	58	100	80	60	57	100	90	60	58	0	-20	0	-1
Colorado	0	0	66	61	20	0	54	62	10	0	60	62	20	0	-12	1
Connecticut	80	80	62	58	100	100	55	63	90	90	59	61	20	20	-7	5
Delaware	100	0	66	57	100	0	60	71	100	0	63	64	0	0	-6	14
Florida	80	100	61	62	0	20	60	60	40	60	61	61	-80	-80	-1	-2
Georgia	100	100	79	80	100	100	59	59	90	100	69	70	-20	0	-20	-21
Hawaii	100	100	86	85	100	100	89	74	100	100	88	80	0	0	3	-11
Idaho	0	0	61	74	0	0	82	83	0	0	72	79	0	0	21	9
Illinois	80	100	53	58	20	80	54	54	50	90	54	56	-60	-20	1	-4
Indiana	0	20	56	54	0	60	62	52	0	40	59	53	0	40	6	-2
Iowa	100	100	58	57	20	0	58	57	60	50	58	57	-80	-100	0	0
Kansas	0	40	60	61	0	0	71	63	0	20	66	62	0	-40	11	2
Kentucky	100	100	73	71	40	100	54	64	70	100	64	68	-60	0	-19	-7
Louisiana	100	100	89	83	100	100	67	71	100	100	78	77	0	0	-22	-12
Maine	100	100	60	60	80	80	53	53	90	90	57	57	-20	-20	-7	-7
Maryland	100	100	79	81	100	100	70	72	100	100	75	77	0	0	-9	-9
Massachusetts	100	100	76	78	100	100	80	81	100	100	78	80	0	0	4	3
Michigan	0	80	54	54	0	20	59	53	0	50	57	54	0	-60	5	-1
Minnesota	100	80	67	59	100	40	59	54	100	60	63	57	0	-40	-8	-5
Mississippi	100	100	85	88	100	100	59	70	100	100	72	79	0	0	-26	-18
Missouri	100	100	64	64	60	80	55	53	80	90	60	59	-40	-20	-9	-11
Montana	60	40	56	53	0	0	62	60	30	20	59	57	-60	-40	6	7
Nebraska	20	80	57	63	0	80	58	59	10	80	58	61	-20	0	1	-4
Nevada	0	0	63	68	0	0	63	66	0	0	63	67	0	0	0	-2
New Hampshire	60	20	60	62	0	40	56	59	30	30	58	61	-60	20	-4	-3
New Jersey	60	100	58	67	100	100	60	61	80	100	59	64	40	0	2	-6
New Mexico	0	100	57	63	0	100	59	65	0	100	58	64	0	0	2	2
New York	100	100	76	67	100	60	62	53	100	80	69	60	0	-40	-14	-14
North Carolina	80	20	54	59	0	0	63	70	40	10	59	65	-80	-20	9	11
North Dakota	20	100	58	59	0	0	63	60	10	60	61	60	-20	-100	5	1
Ohio	100	100	71	68	100	100	69	59	100	100	70	64	0	0	-2	-9
Oklahoma	100	60	64	54	0	0	58	56	50	30	61	55	-100	-60	-6	2
Oregon	0	100	53	52	0	0	58	52	0	50	56	52	0	-100	5	0
Pennsylvania	100	100	80	83	100	100	84	85	100	100	82	84	0	0	4	2
Rhode Island	100	100	76	69	60	0	54	56	80	50	65	63	-40	-100	-22	-13
South Carolina	100	100	76	69	60	0	54	56	80	50	65	63	-40	-100	-22	-13

See footnotes at end of table.

PARTY COMPETITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES, 1984-2002

State	Period 1 1984-1992						Period 2 1994-2002						Average 1984-2002						Change from Period 1 to Period 2					
	Democratic control (a)			Margin (b)			Democratic control (a)			Margin (b)			Democratic control (a)			Margin (b)			Democratic control (a)			Margin (b)		
	Senate	House		Senate	House		Senate	House		Senate	House		Senate	House		Senate	House		Senate	House		Senate	House	
South Dakota	20	20		61	68		0	0		64	70		10	10		63	69		-20	-20		3	2	
Tennessee	100	100		65	62		80	100		53	59		90	100		59	61		-20	-20		-12	-3	
Texas	100	100		73	65		20	80		54	55		60	90		64	60		-80	-20		-19	-10	
Utah	20	0		71	66		0	0		68	72		10	0		70	69		-20	0		-3	6	
Vermont	60	20		56	54		80	60		58	54		70	40		57	54		20	40		2	0	
Virginia	100	100		68	60		0	20		53	57		50	60		61	59		-100	-80		-15	-3	
Washington	60	100		53	61		60	40		52	55		60	70		53	58		0	-60		-1	-6	
West Virginia	100	100		89	77		100	100		78	72		100	100		84	75		0	0		-11	-5	
Wisconsin	80	100		57	55		60	0		53	55		70	50		55	55		-20	-100		-4	0	
Wyoming	0	0		65	68		0	0		67	75		0	0		66	72		0	0		2	7	

Source: Data compiled by Chris Monahan from biennial volumes of *The Book of the States*, published by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

(a) The percentage in which democrats had majority control of the chamber. A tie is not considered control.

(b) The average percentage margin of control of either party, or the closeness of the division in the chamber. Percentages range from 50 to 100, with 50 indicating a close margin and 100 indicating a wide margin.

(c) The Nebraska Legislature is a nonpartisan, unicameral body.

Trends and Issues in State Legislative Redistricting

By Ronald E. Weber

This article examines the success of the states in redrawing state legislative-district lines after the 2000 Census of Population. It describes the trends of this decade and highlights state experiences in dealing with both old and new issues in redistricting. Whereas the redistricting round of the 1990s was quite litigious, the 2000 round was less litigious with the states having high levels of success in adopting plans without judicial interference.

Introduction

A line of U.S. Supreme Court cases beginning with *Shaw v. Reno* in the 1990s circumscribed state legislatures' ability to rely predominantly on race or ethnicity in drawing lines, making it clear that state legislatures could not draw districts based predominantly on race or ethnicity but would have to use other factors in drawing revised lines during this decade. These other factors might correlate highly with race or ethnicity and, since political partisanship of voters correlates highly with the racial and ethnic makeup of populations, the 2000 decade was expected to be a round of partisan rather than racial or ethnic gerrymandering.

The U.S. Supreme Court cases of the 1990s ultimately sanctioned the use of partisanship as a predominant factor in redistricting, even though in 1995, the Court argued in *Miller v. Johnson* for the use of a set of race-neutral, objective criteria, such as compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivisions, and respect for communities of interest. The controlling case is *Easley v. Cromartie* (2000), where the Court upheld North Carolina's use of partisanship when it redrew its unconstitutional congressional-districting plan, despite the plaintiffs' contention that the plan relied predominantly on race. This decision sanctioned the renewed use of partisanship as the predominant factor in redistricting during the current decade.

Partisanship Unbridled or Held in Check?

Legislative redistricting is among the most partisan of policy activities undertaken by state legislatures, and has been so since the "one-man, one-vote" decisions of the 1960s forced state legislatures to address legislative-district lines at least once every decade. In essence, the legislature takes the position that political districting is a matter of preserving self-interest: the spoils of politics belong to the strongest and district line-drawing can be manipulated to improve the political position of the party that controls

each chamber. A large number of states operate under the norm that each chamber is the primary arbiter of its own district lines, so that the house defers to the wishes of the senate and vice versa. Furthermore, many state legislators take the position that it is not the governor's job to intrude on the legislature's turf when it comes to drawing districting lines for the state senate or house.

Of course, some districting schemes require a degree of cooperation between the two chambers, such as "nesting" house districts within state senate districts. This cooperation gets sticky when Democrats control one chamber and Republicans control the other, as was the situation in 2001-2002 in states such as Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

How each political party seeks to advance its political interests varies. The issue is to determine the best way to waste the votes of the partisans of the other party. To do so requires a great deal of information about past turnout patterns and levels of political support among party followers. For example, Democratic leaders are well aware that Republican supporters typically turn out at higher levels than Democratic followers. Democrats thus can "waste" Republican votes by using election-history information to identify areas with proven records of Republican voting patterns, along with higher-than-average levels of voter turnout. This has created the cul-de-sac theory of districting, where Democrats concentrate all the neighborhoods with gated communities and cul-de-sac street patterns in Republican districts.

Republicans, on the other hand, find the use of racial and ethnic data most useful in locating potential Democratic voters. Here the approach is to pack as many African-American or Hispanic minority voters as possible into legislative districts, so as to minimize the number of seats the Democratic party can win, while then spreading Republican supporters over the remaining districts. In general, the state Democratic parties of the 1990s were more interested in cooperating with minority office-holders who



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wanted potentially safe electoral districts than in fighting Republican efforts to pack minority populations in Democrat districts. But this all changed in the 2001-2002 round of redistricting.

During the 1990s, a number of political scientists explored the question of what level of minority population is necessary to equalize minority voters' opportunity to elect candidates of choice to congressional and state legislative offices. Invariably, this research determined that a combination of cohesive minority-group support along with white or "Anglo" voters would enable Democratic candidates to win congressional or state legislative office. And with regularity, the researchers determined that the appropriate minority-population percentage was less than 50 percent and usually closer to 40 percent.

This research gave ammunition to Democrats, who argued that anything above those minority-percentage levels constituted "packing" of minority populations and thus would minimize the opportunity of Democratic voters to elect Democrats. My work for plaintiff interests in the *Shaw* type of cases in the 1990s demonstrated that Democratic candidates could count on various levels of white or "Anglo" cross-over votes and that these votes had to be taken into account in determining whether plans were narrowly tailored to advance compelling state interests. Thus, the Democrats learned that they had been mistaken in the 1990s to attempt to maximize minority populations in state legislative districts, as the minority office-holders often argued should be the case. Of course, the Republican sweep in the 1994 elections, particularly in the South, brought home to the Democratic Party the consequences of minority-population maximization, as the Republicans scored big gains in state legislative elections.

I have summarized in the two tables following this article the state conditions, litigation and final outcomes of the state senate and house redistrictings in 2001-2002 (See "State Conditions and Litigation Affecting State Senate Redistricting in the 2000s" and "State Conditions and Litigation Affecting State House Redistricting in the 2000s.") These tables report whether there was any change in the number of seats after redistricting, whether the political condition for redistricting was split or unified partisan control, whether the state adopted a plan that ended up being determined as valid, whether a suit was filed in state and/or federal courts, and if there was litigation, what the litigation's outcome was. The data from these two tables are employed throughout the remainder of this article to exemplify trends and issues in the 2000 state legislative redistrictings.

In this latest round of redistricting, the Democrats reversed their approach because of the lessons learned during the 1990s. This time the lines of the partisan battle were quite clear. Democrats wanted an optimum percentage of minority populations in state legislative districts. Their goal was to not waste too many Democratic votes and to avoid including so few Democratic voters that the districts might not elect Democrats. Thus, this optimum percentage had to be determined in each state before beginning the state legislative districting.

Most instructive on this point is the *Page* federal court case from New Jersey. In this case, the Democratic-inclined chair of the New Jersey Apportionment Commission had drawn a nested set of state Senate and House districts, in which the minority populations were apportioned to permit more minority and Democratic senators to be elected than under the previous districts. New Jersey Republicans and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People both challenged this approach in federal court. The three-judge panel ruled that the New Jersey Apportionment Commission had made the right decision not to pack minority populations (or Democratic voters), as the New Jersey Republicans had wanted. Thus, in the first federal court decision of the 2000 decade, the Democratic Party's approach to state legislative districting was upheld.

Further evidence of how the two major political parties changed their strategies this decade compared to the approaches of the past decade is provided by the Virginia Legislature's redistricting plans and the ensuing state-court litigation over them. Virginia Republicans controlled the legislative process and the governorship during this redistricting round, and they used their control to adopt a plan that maintained the same number of African-American-majority state Senate and House districts as in the 1990s. The Republican members of the Legislature argued there was a need to fill in under-populated African-American districts with added African-American persons, so as to gain U.S. Department of Justice preclearance of the plans. Democratic legislators argued that the Republican majority packed African-American persons into African-American-majority districts so as to waste Democratic votes, and they offered alternatives, with smaller percentages of African-Americans in the Senate and House districts.

After losing in the Legislature, the Democrats sued in state court. In the meantime, DOJ granted preclearance to both the Senate and House plans. After trial in September of 2001, the state court judge allowed the November 6, 2001 elections to proceed



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and took the case under advisement. On March 11, 2002, two days after the Virginia Legislature adjourned, the trial judge invalidated a number of Senate and House districts on Virginia state constitutional grounds. He found a number of the districts violated the compactness provision of the Virginia constitution and a number of the majority-minority Senate and House districts excessively packed African-American voters into those districts. He enjoined the use of the plans to elect Senate and House members, thus effectively shortening the terms of the House members who had been elected in November 2001. However, this lower court decision was reversed by the Virginia Supreme Court on appeal and the state-adopted plans were declared valid.

South Carolina's redistricting experience offers additional evidence of how partisan interests shifted over the past decade. In August 2001, with Republicans in control of both houses, the South Carolina Legislature adopted Senate and House plans that Democrats opposed. Democrats alleged that the plans packed African-American voters in some districts and reduced the number of possible other districts in which African-American voters could influence elections' outcomes. The Democratic governor vetoed these plans, and a federal-court suit was brought asking a three-judge panel to draw the Senate and House districts for the 2002 election. The governor's veto message argued that Republicans consciously employed racial data in drawing the districts, with an aim to minimize the number of Senate and House districts where African-American voters could influence election results. Conversely, the message argued that the remaining districts would have been overwhelmingly white in make-up and the plan would have led to increased racial polarization in the state.

Because of the partisan impasse between the governor and two chambers of the Legislature, the federal court accepted the case and ruled in it on March 20, 2002. The court rejected plans offered by the contending parties and ordered interim plans for Senate and House districts with minimum population deviations across the districts. The court's ruling seemed to make some interpretations that might be judged unsatisfactory to the state legislative defendants and other interpretations that might be deemed objectionable by the governor. This example illustrates that one of the perils of a partisan impasse is a court adoption of plans that neither party would have advocated on their own. And perhaps the political parties in the state Legislature might have seen their interests better served by compromising with the governor rather than letting the court adopt plans that did not maximize legislative interests.

Final evidence of how the articulation of partisan interests has reversed over the past decade is offered by Wisconsin's state legislative-districting actions. The Wisconsin legislative process has a history of being unable to resolve state legislative districting without involving the federal courts. Thus, with the state Senate under Democratic control and the state assembly under Republican control, the political conditions going into the 2001 and 2002 legislative sessions were such that without extensive compromise, no state legislative plan would be adopted by the Legislature. Thus, both Democratic and Republican plaintiffs filed federal lawsuits well in advance of any legislative action, arguing that a partisan impasse was highly likely.

After it became clear in early 2002 that the Legislature could not reach agreement on Senate and Assembly plans, the federal court conducted a trial in which it considered various plans offered by the two parties. In its decision, the federal court panel rejected all plans offered by the parties and fashioned its own interim plan, noting the partisanship revealed in the plans they offered. In the court hearing, both parties followed the general strategies outlined above, with Republicans seeking to pack Democratically inclined minority voters and Democrats trying to spread those same minority voters around more districts. In the end, the court-imposed plan was unsatisfactory to both parties, and again, the perils of a partisan impasse were shown due to the political parties' failure to compromise in the legislative process. In the context of partisan impasses, the state and federal courts did not hesitate to reject plans proposed by the litigants and instead were quite willing to impose their own districting plans.

Is Retrogression a Problem Anymore?

In the 16 states covered wholly or in part under Section 5 of the U.S. Voting Rights Act of 1965 (as amended in 1982), the state legislatures had to keep in mind especially the opportunity of minority voters to elect candidates of choice when redrawing state legislative-district lines. The legal standard under the U.S. Supreme Court *Reno v. Bossier Parish School Board* case is that the minority group must not be deprived of the opportunity to elect candidates of choice when the previous plan permitted the group's voters to do so. This interpretation means that the percentage of the minority-group population in a proposed district can only be reduced if the reduction does not make the group's voters unable to elect their preferred candidate.



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The exact parameters of the Section 5 standard of retrogression are determined by the Voting Section of the Department of Justice, unless the state elects to seek preclearance from the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia. All covered jurisdictions except for Georgia and the Louisiana House sought administrative preclearance of state legislative plans. Thus, there is now evidence on the Department of Justice's interpretation of the retrogression standard.

Of the state legislative plans submitted for administrative preclearance, all were precleared except for the Arizona Senate and House plans, the Florida House plan and the Texas House plan. In Arizona, the plans had been created by an independent redistricting commission. The DOJ voting section objected to the configuration of five proposed districts because it argued that minority voters would be unable to continue to elect candidates of choice within them. This objection was made despite the state redistricting commission's contention that the proposed plan increased the number of districts in which minority voters would be able to elect candidates of choice from eight to 10. The DOJ voting section contended that any net reduction in the number of seats statewide would result in an objection to the proposed plan.

In Florida, the DOJ voting section objected to one House district in Collier County, in the southwest part of the state. The DOJ voting section suggested that in the benchmark plan, Hispanic voters had been able to elect a candidate of choice in the district in question and that Hispanic voters in the proposed new district would be unable to elect a candidate of choice. This objection was remedied by a three-judge panel of the U.S. federal court, which heard a challenge by minority-group interests to the new Florida Senate and House districts drawn by the state Legislature.

In Texas, the DOJ voting section objected to reducing the number of districts in which minority Hispanic voters would have had the opportunity to elect their candidate of choice. The voting section used a rough proxy measure of citizen voting-age population — Spanish Surnamed Voter Registration — to assess the Hispanic voters' opportunity to elect candidates of choice and found a net reduction of three potential Hispanic House districts. It is clear from the Texas rejection letter that the voting section determined whether a plan is retrogressive by simply counting the number of opportunities in the current plan and comparing them against the proposed plan, indicating that any net reduction in opportunities will result in an objection. The problems that led to the voting-section objection were then remedied by a three-judge panel of the U.S. federal court, which

heard a challenge by minority-group interests to the new Texas Senate and House districts drawn by the state Legislative Redistricting Board.

The Georgia Legislature and the Louisiana House decided to bypass the administrative process for preclearance offered by the voting section and instead sought preclearance from the District Court of the District of Columbia. Georgia received judicial preclearance of the state House plan in 2002, but the federal court objected to three state Senate districts. The Georgia Legislature then revised the state Senate plan and received judicial preclearance of the revised plan. Georgia then appealed the original court decision on the Senate plan and that appeal has been accepted for oral argument in the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Louisiana filing challenged the 2001 DOJ Notice of Guidance for preclearance submissions and argued for using a benchmark to measure retrogression that had been employed by the DOJ prior to 1991. The federal court in summary judgment rejected the Louisiana House claim, and set the preclearance matter for a hearing in March 2003. The DOJ position on which benchmark plan to use to measure retrogression was upheld.

Trends in the 2000 Redistricting Round

Whereas the redistricting plans of the 1990s increased the representation of racial and ethnic minority interests within state legislatures, similar gains were not realized in the 2000 redistricting round. There are several reasons for this change. First, in the states covered wholly or in part by Section 5 of the U.S. Voting Rights Act, the concept of retrogression limited further gains in minority representation, in that the state legislatures focused on maintaining the status quo in minority representation rather than expanding such representation. Second, the main plaintiffs in Section 2 litigation against state legislative plans came from Latino interests, not African-American interests. The burden of proof for Latino interests was difficult, because high percentages of noncitizen populations have to be taken into account in assessing Latino plaintiff claims. And in the challenges decided to date, the Latino plaintiffs have been unsuccessful in getting the federal courts to embrace their claims of underrepresentation in state legislatures.

Third, in states with significant numbers of both African-American and Latino populations, the continuing desire for African-American and Latino interests to gain separate places at the table of representation necessarily limited the number of occasions to create combined majority-minority districts. Since these two groups seem to vote together in general



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elections, those who wish to create combined majority-minority districts had to demonstrate that the two groups also support the same candidates in primary elections. Here the evidence is very mixed in the parts of the country where these conditions exist. Thus, there will be few gains in racial and ethnic diversity in the state legislatures during the first decade of this century.

Since this round of redistricting showed less consciousness of race and ethnicity, does this mean that the states ended the practice of constructing non-compact and bizarrely shaped legislative districts? I see no evidence that the plans adopted in 2001-2002 are any less bizarre in shape than the plans being replaced. During this round, however, the bizarrely shaped districts seem to have more to do with partisan considerations than with racial and ethnic considerations. The technology of redistricting now makes it easy to construct districts based on the partisan predispositions of voters, and a number of states have invested in the technology to enable them to do so. Since courts now typically hold that an absence of geographic compactness may be evidence of impermissible race consciousness in districting, states simply have to respond that they followed partisan preferences when drawing bizarrely shaped districts, not racial factors. Despite my expectation that the federal courts would be called upon to determine whether the claim of justiciability of partisanship decided in *Davis v. Bandemer* has any real meaning in the context of this decade's technological advances, the one case filed in Nebraska was abandoned by the plaintiffs and the claims of partisan gerrymandering raised in the Virginia state court case were reversed by that state's Supreme Court.

As noted above, a number of cases were heard by the courts as some states reached partisan impasses in creating their plans. Complicating the dispute-resolution process was the understanding now that the federal courts must first defer to the state courts, if the parties wish to be heard in state court (see *Growe v. Emison*). This need to litigate in state court delayed the final resolution of the disputes, at a time when the states were racing to meet candidate-qualification deadlines for the 2002 primary and general elections. The U.S. Congress granted an exceptional priority to statewide districting controversies, which allows them to be heard by three-judge panels with expedited appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Congress understood the need to resolve these districting cases quickly, so the election process would not be disrupted. The doctrine of the *Growe* decision clearly undermines the need to resolve these

disputes quickly. Overall, I find less litigation over redistricting plans this decade than during the 1990s. And, in most of the challenges to legislatively adopted plans decided by the courts, the plans were upheld. Thus, the state legislatures were able to justify effectively the decisions they made in redrawing district lines.

Finally, there is the decades old problem of meeting the one-person, one-vote equal-protection standard and other state constitutional criteria. During this redistricting round, several state plans were challenged as the adopting bodies attempted to deal with meeting the equal-protection standard and other criteria. Two of the four one-person, one-vote challenges were to legislatively adopted plans (Pennsylvania and West Virginia). The other two challenges were to plans adopted by state redistricting boards (Alaska and Idaho). The legislatively adopted plans were upheld in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, while the Alaska and Idaho plans were invalidated by the state courts and the redistricting boards had to revise the plans to meet the courts' objections.

State legislative plans adopted by state redistricting boards in Colorado and Illinois and by the state Legislature in North Carolina were also challenged on the basis of not meeting other state constitutional criteria. The Illinois state constitution mandates that state legislative plans be geographically compact and in a challenge to the compactness of the apportionment board's plan the state court upheld the plan. Colorado and North Carolina have provisions in their constitutions that provide special protection in the redistricting process for political subdivisions, like counties or cities. In both states, the state courts invalidated the plans based on their violation of the state constitutional provisions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the data reported in the tables following this article indicate that the states were highly successful in winning approval of state legislative districting plans without significant judicial intervention. And in the states where judicial challenges were filed, the courts for the most part upheld the state actions and rejected the alleged complaints of the plaintiff litigants. My analysis continues to show that the political and legal terrain faced by state legislative redistricters is complex and multifaceted. Thus, on a few occasions, state legislative plans could be successfully attacked. However, the overall pattern of activity was for state legislative redistricters to weather the terrain and successfully create plans for the next decade.



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About the Author

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REDISTRICTING

Table A: State Conditions and Litigation Affecting State Senate Redistricting in the 2000s

State	Seat change	Split control	Valid plan	Suit(s) filed	Litigation outcome	Comments
Alabama	0	N	Y	Y	D	After DOJ preclearance, challenge of racial gerrymandering dismissed by federal court.
Alaska	0	Y	Y	N	U	State court automatically approved and upheld plan.
Arizona	0	N	Y	Y	U	Federal court granted interim approval of plan for 2002 elections but will consider challenge to plan in 2003.
Arkansas	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
California	0	N	Y	Y	U	State-adopted plan upheld by Federal Court against Hispanic challenge.
Colorado	0	N	N	N	O	State court disapproved original plan and approved revised plan.
Connecticut	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Delaware	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Florida	0	N	Y	Y	U	State court automatically reviewed and upheld plan.
Georgia	0	N	N	Y	O	Federal court objected to submission and legislature responded by altering three districts. Federal court then granted preclearance.
Hawaii	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Idaho	0	N	N	Y	O	State court twice rejected commission plan, ordered new plan to be drawn up.
Illinois	0	Y	Y	Y	U	State court upheld compactness challenge; federal court upheld state plan from minority challenge.
Indiana	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Iowa	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Kansas	0	N	Y	N	U	State court upheld state plan from minority challenge.
Kentucky	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Louisiana	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Maine	0	N	P	N	N	Outcome pending in 2003.
Maryland	0	N	N	Y	CP	State court declared plan unconstitutional; drew and adopted own plan.
Massachusetts	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Michigan	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Minnesota	0	Y	N	Y	CP	State court imposed plan due to inability of legislature to agree on a plan.
Mississippi	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Missouri	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Montana	0	N	P	N	N	Outcome pending in 2003.
Nebraska	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Nevada	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
New Hampshire	0	Y	N	N	CP	State court imposed own plan because legislature failed to enact plan by deadline.
New Jersey	0	N	Y	Y	U	Minority challenge results in federal court upholding plan.
New Mexico	0	Y	N	Y	CP	State court imposed own plan because of gubernatorial veto of legislative plan.
New York	+1	Y	Y	Y	P	Hispanic challenge to plan pending in Federal court.
North Carolina	0	N	N	Y	CP	State court imposed own plan due to unconstitutionality of state plan.
North Dakota	-2	N	Y	N	N	...
Ohio	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Oklahoma	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Oregon	0	Y	N	Y	CP	State court imposed corrected plan because state plan used incorrect census data.
Pennsylvania	0	N	Y	Y	U	State-adopted plan upheld by state court against one-person, one-vote and compactness challenges.
Rhode Island	-12	Y	Y	N	N	...
South Carolina	0	Y	N	Y	CP	Federal court imposed plan after governor vetoed state plan.
South Dakota	0	N	N	Y	O	Federal court enjoins plan due to Native American challenge and ordered submission of plan to DOJ for preclearance.
Tennessee	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Texas	0	Y	N	Y	U	Minority challenge results in federal court upholding plan.
Utah	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Vermont	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Virginia	0	Y	Y	Y	U	State Supreme Court upheld plan rejected by lower court for racial and partisan gerrymandering.
Washington	0	N	Y	N	N	...
West Virginia	0	N	Y	Y	D	Court dismissed complaint from members of legislature claiming violation of Equal Protection clause of 14th Amendment.
Wisconsin	0	Y	N	Y	CP	Senate challenge results in federal court-drawn plan.
Wyoming	0	N	Y	N	N	...

Source: Ronald E. Weber.

Key:

Y — Yes

N — No

... — No comment

O — Court overturned plan

U — Court upheld plan

D — Court dismissed suit

S — Suit settled

P — Pending

CP — Court imposed its own plan

REDISTRICTING

Table B: State Conditions and Litigation Affecting State House Redistricting in the 2000s

State	Seat change	Split control	Valid plan	Suit(s) filed	Litigation outcome	Comments
Alabama	0	N	Y	Y	D	After DOJ preclearance, challenge of racial gerrymandering dismissed by federal court.
Alaska	0	Y	N	Y	O	Challenge to partisan gerrymandering upheld by state court which ordered revised plan; revised plan upheld by state court.
Arizona	0	N	Y	Y	U	Federal court granted interim approval of plan for 2002 elections but will consider challenge to plan in 2003.
Arkansas	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
California	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Colorado	0	N	Y	N	U	State court automatically approved and upheld plan.
Connecticut	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Delaware	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Florida	0	N	Y	Y	CP	State court automatically reviewed and upheld plan; federal court approved minor adjustments to plan due to U.S. objection.
Georgia	0	N	N	Y	U	...
Hawaii	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Idaho	0	N	N	Y	O	State court twice rejected commission plan, ordered new plan to be drawn up.
Illinois	0	Y	Y	Y	U	State court upheld compactness challenge; federal court upheld state plan from minority challenge.
Indiana	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Iowa	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Kansas	0	N	Y	N	U	State court automatically approved and upheld plan.
Kentucky	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Louisiana	0	Y	Y	Y	P	Preclearance pending in 2003 from federal court.
Maine	0	Y	P	N	N	Outcome pending in 2003.
Maryland	0	N	N	Y	CP	State court declared plan unconstitutional; drew and adopted own plan.
Massachusetts	0	Y	Y	Y	U	State court upheld plan from mayoral challenge.
Michigan	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Minnesota	0	Y	N	Y	CP	State court imposed plan due to inability of legislature to
Mississippi	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Missouri	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Montana	0	N	P	N	N	Outcome pending in 2003.
Nebraska	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nevada	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
New Hampshire	0	Y	N	N	CP	State court imposed own plan because legislature failed to enact plan by deadline.
New Jersey	0	N	Y	Y	U	Minority challenge results in federal court upholding plan.
New Mexico	0	Y	N	Y	CP	State court imposed own plan because of gubernatorial veto of legislative plan.
New York	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
North Carolina	0	N	N	Y	CP	State court imposed own plan due to unconstitutionality
North Dakota	-4	N	Y	N	N	...
Ohio	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Oklahoma	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Oregon	0	Y	N	Y	CP	State court imposed corrected plan because state plan used incorrect census data.
Pennsylvania	0	N	Y	Y	U	State-adopted plan upheld by state court against one-person, one-vote and compactness challenges.
Rhode Island	-25	Y	Y	N	N	...
South Carolina	0	Y	N	Y	CP	Federal court imposed plan after governor vetoed state plan.
South Dakota	0	N	N	Y	O	Federal court enjoins plan due to Native American challenge and ordered submission of plan to DOJ for preclearance.
Tennessee	0	Y	Y	N	N	...
Texas	0	Y	N	Y	O	Minority challenge results in federal court to make minor adjustments to state plan to DOJ objection.
Utah	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Vermont	0	N	Y	N	N	...
Virginia	0	Y	Y	Y	U	State Supreme Court upheld plan rejected by lower court for racial and partisan gerrymandering.
Washington	0	N	Y	N	N	...
West Virginia	0	N	Y	Y	D	Court dismissed complaint from members of legislature claiming violation of Equal Protection clause of 14th Amendment.
Wisconsin	0	Y	N	Y	CP	Senate challenge results in federal court-drawn plan.
Wyoming	0	Y	Y	N	N	...

Source: Ronald E. Weber.

Key:

Y — Yes

N — No

... — No comment

O — Court overturned plan

U — Court upheld plan

D — Court dismissed suit

S — Suit settled

P — Pending

CP — Court imposed its own plan

N.A. — Nebraska has a unicameral Legislature.

LEGISLATURES

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	State 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	State Capitol
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)		Council Chamber
American Samoa	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Maota Fono
Guam	Legislature	(a)		Congress Building
No. Mariana Islands	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Civic Center Building
Puerto Rico	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	The Capitol
U.S. Virgin Islands	Legislature	(a)		Capitol Building

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Directory I - Elective Officials* 2002.

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

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

Table 3.2
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
	Year	Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
Alabama	Annual	Jan. 2nd Tues. (b) Mar. 1st Tues. (c)(d) Feb. 1st Tues. (e)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f)	12 L in 30 C
Alaska	Annual	Jan. 2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. (g)	121 C (h)	By 2/3 vote of members	Yes (i)	30 C
Arizona	Annual	Jan. 2nd Mon.	(j)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Arkansas	Biennial-odd year	Jan. 2nd Mon.	60 C (h)	No	Yes (f)(k)	(k)
California	(l)	Jan. 1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No	None
Colorado	Annual	Jan. No later than 2nd Wed.	120 C	By request, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)	None
Connecticut	Annual (m)	Jan. Wed. after 1st Mon. (n) Feb. Wed. after 1st Mon. (o)	(p)	Yes (q)	(q)	None (r)
Delaware	Annual	Jan. 2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Florida	Annual	Mar. 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (d)	60 C(h)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses or by petition through Dept. of State, 3/5 members, both houses	Yes (f)	20 C (h)
Georgia	Annual	Jan. 2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i)	(s)
Hawaii	Annual	Jan. 3rd Wed.	60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (h)
Idaho	Annual	Jan. Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	No	20 C
Illinois	Annual	Jan. 2nd Wed.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)	None
Indiana	Annual	Jan. 2nd Mon. (d)(t)	odd-61 C or Apr. 29; even-50 C or Mar. 14	No	Yes	30 L or 40 C
Iowa	Annual	Jan. 2nd Mon.	(u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Kansas	Annual	Jan. 2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (h)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Kentucky	Annual	Jan. Tues after 1st Mon. (d)	odd-30 L (v) even-60 L	No	No	None
Louisiana	Annual	Mar. last Mon. (d)(n) Apr. last Mon. (m)(o)	odd-60 L in 85 C; even-30 L in 45 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes (i)	30 C
Maine	(l)(m)	Dec. Jan. 1st Wed. (b) Wed. after 1st Tues. (o)	3rd Wed. of June (b) 3rd Wed. of April (h)	Joint call, presiding officers, with consent of majority of members of each political party, each house	Yes (i)	None
Maryland	Annual	Jan. 2nd Wed.	90 C (h)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C
Massachusetts	Annual	Jan. 1st Wed.	(w)	By petition (x)	Yes	None
Michigan	Annual	Jan. 2nd Wed.	None	No	No	None
Minnesota	(y)	Jan. Tues. after 1st Mon. (n)	120 L or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May (y)	No	Yes	None

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

LEGISLATURES

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
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (h)(z); 90C (h)(z)	No	No
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes
Montana	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon.	90 L	By petition, majority, each house	Yes
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd-90 L (b); even-60 L (h)	By petition, 2/3 members	Yes
Nevada	Biennial-odd year	Feb.	1st Mon.	120 C	No	No
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues. (d)	45 L	By 2/3 vote of members, each house	Yes
New Jersey	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes
New Mexico	Annual (m)	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd-60 C; even-30 C	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (i)
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)
North Carolina	(y)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (n)	None	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes
North Dakota	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	Tues. after Jan. 3, but not later than Jan. 11 (d)	80 L (bb)	Yes (kk)	Yes
Ohio	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon. (mm)	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon. (cc)	160 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (i)
Oregon	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes
Pennsylvania	Annual (ll)	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	By petition, majority each house	No
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	60 L (u)	No	No
South Carolina	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues. (d)	1st Thurs. in June (h)	No	Yes
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd-40 L; even-35 L	No	None
Tennessee	Annual	Jan.	(dd)	90 L (u)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
Texas	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C	No	No
Utah	Annual	Jan.	3rd Mon.	45 C	No	No
Vermont	(y)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (n)	None	No	Yes
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-30 C (h); even-60 C (h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-105 C; even-60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
West Virginia	Annual	Feb. Jan.	2nd Wed. (e)(d) 2nd Wed. (e)	60 C (h)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (ff)
Wisconsin	Annual (gg)	Jan.	1st Mon. (n)	None	By petition, vote, majority members each house, vote by majority, organization committee each house	No

See footnotes at end of table.

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
Wyoming	Annual (m)	Jan.	2nd Tues. (n) 3rd Mon. (o)	odd-40 L; even-20 L	Yes	Yes
Dist. of Columbia		Feb.	Jan.	2nd day	None	None
American Samoa	Annual	(hh)	2nd Mon. 2nd Mon.	45 L 45 L	No	No
Guam	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (ii)	None	No	No
No. Mariana Islands	Annual	(jj)	(d)(jj)	90 L (jj)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (i)
Puerto Rico	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	No	No

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and November 2002 state web sites.
Note: Some legislatures will also reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut-if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must reconvene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first; General Assembly must adjourn sine die not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii-legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment sine die, in special session, without call. Louisiana-legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri-if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10 C sessions. New Jersey-legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after sine die adjournment of the regular session; if the second year expires before the 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. Utah-if 2/3 of the members of each house favor reconvening to consider vetoed bills, a maximum five-day session is set by the presiding officers. Virginia-legislature reconvenes on sixth Wednesday after adjournment for a maximum three-day session (may be extended to seven days upon vote of majority of members elected to each house). Washington-upon petition of 2/3 of the members of each house, legislature meets 45 days after adjournment for a maximum five-day session.

Key:

- C — Calendar day
- L — Legislative day (in some states called a session day or workday; definition may vary slightly, however, generally refers to any day on which either house of legislature is in session)
- (a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.
- (b) General election year (quadrennial election year).
- (c) Year after quadrennial election.
- (d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered general election year, first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. Florida—in general election year, 14th day after election. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. Kentucky—in odd-numbered year, Tuesday after first Monday—in January for 10 L. Louisiana—in year after general election, second Monday in January, not to exceed 3 L. New Hampshire—in even-numbered year, first Wednesday in December. North Dakota—in December. South Carolina—in even-numbered year, Tuesday after certification of election of its members for a maximum three-day session. West Virginia—in year after general election, on second Wednesday in January. No. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

- (e) Other years.
- (f) By 2/3 vote each house.
- (g) Following a gubernatorial election year.
- (h) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Alaska-2/3 vote for 10-day extension. Arkansas-2/3 vote. Florida-3/5 vote, session may be extended by vote of members in each house. Hawaii-petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas-2/3 vote. Maine-2/3 vote for maximum 10 L. Maryland- 3/5 vote for maximum 30 C. Mississippi-2/3 vote for 30 C extension, no limit on number of extensions. Nebraska-4/5 vote. South Carolina-2/3 vote for 30 C extension. West Virginia-2/3 vote (or if budget bill has not been acted upon three days before session ends, governor issues proclamation extending session). Puerto Rico-joint resolution.
- (i) Only if legislature convenes itself. Special sessions called by the legislature are unlimited in scope in Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and New Mexico.
- (j) No constitutional or statutory provision; however, legislative rules require that regular sessions adjourn no later than Saturday of the week during which the 100th day of the session falls.
- (k) After governor's business has been disposed of, members may remain in session up to 15 C by a 2/3 vote of both houses.
- (l) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In California, legislature meets in December for an organizational session, recesses until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year and continues in session until Nov. 30 of next even-numbered year. In Maine, session which begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year.
- (m) Second session limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. Connecticut-individual legislators may only introduce bills of a fiscal nature, emergency legislation and bills raised by committees. Louisiana-fiscal matters. Maine-budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committees for study. New Mexico-budgets, appropriations and revenue bills; bills drawn pursuant to governor's message; vetoed bills. Wyoming-budget bills, other bills require a 2/3 vote for introduction.
- (n) Odd-numbered years.
- (o) Even-numbered years.
- (p) Odd-numbered years—not later than Wednesday after first Monday in June; even-numbered-years not later than Wednesday after first Monday in May.
- (q) Constitution provides for regular session convening dates and allows that sessions may also be held "... at such other times as the General Assembly shall judge necessary." Call by majority of legislators is implied.
- (r) Upon completion of business.
- (s) Limited to 40 L unless extended by 3/5 vote and approved by the governor, except in cases of impeachment

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (t) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.
- (u) Indirect limitation; usually restrictions on legislator's pay, per diem, or daily allowance.
- (v) In even-numbered years, sessions may not extend beyond April 15 and in odd-numbered years may not extend beyond March 30.
- (w) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.
- (x) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.
- (y) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.
- (z) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.
- (aa) 30 C if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.
- (bb) No legislative day is shorter than a natural day.
- (cc) Odd number years will include a regular session commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January and recessing not later than the first Monday in February of that year. Limited constitutional duties can be performed.
- (dd) Commencement of regular session depends on concluding date of organizational session. Legislature meets, in odd-numbered year, on second Tuesday in January for a maximum 15 C organizational session, then returns on the Tuesday following the conclusion of the organizational session.
- (ee) Except in cases of impeachment.
- (ff) According to a 1955 attorney general's opinion, when the legislature has petitioned to the governor to be called into session, it may then act on any matter.
- (gg) The legislature, by joint resolution, establishes the session schedule of activity for the remainder of the biennium at the beginning of the odd-numbered year.
- (hh) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.
- (ii) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January.
- (jj) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31.
- (kk) Legislative Council may reconvene the Legislature assembly. However, a reconvened session may not exceed the number of days available (80) but not used by the last regular session.
- (ll) Sessions are two years and begin on the 1st Tuesday of January of the odd numbered year. Session ends on November 30 of the even numbered year. Each calendar year receives its own legislative number.
- (mm) Unless Monday is a legal holiday; in second year, the General Assembly convenes on the same date.

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.3
THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2003

State or other jurisdiction	Senate						House						Senate and House/Assembly totals
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	
State and territory totals	981	1006	8	7	2,069*	...	2,713	2,731	24	12	5,501*	...	7,570*
State totals	939	974	2	7	1,971*	...	2,694	2,687	21	9	5,411*	...	7,382*
Alabama	25	10	...	...	35	4	64	41	...	...	105	4	140
Alaska	8	12	...	...	20	4	13	27	...	...	40	2	60
Arizona	13	17	...	...	30	2	21	39	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas	27	8	...	...	35	4	72	28	...	...	100	2	135
California	25	15	...	...	40	4	48	32	...	...	80	2	120
Colorado	17	18	...	...	35	4	28	37	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut	21	15	...	...	36	2	94	57	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware	13	8	...	...	21	4	12	29	...	...	41	2	62
Florida	14	25	...	1	40	4	39	81	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia	26	30	...	...	56	2	107	72	1 (a)	...	180	2	236
Hawaii	20	5	...	...	25	4	36	15	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	7	28	...	...	35	2	16	54	...	...	70	2	105
Illinois	26	32	1 (a)	...	59	(b)	66	52	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana	18	32	...	...	50	4	51	49	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa	21	29	...	...	50	4	45	54	...	1	100	2	150
Kansas	10	30	...	...	40	4	45	80	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky	16	22	...	...	38	4	65	35	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana	23	15	...	1	39	4	70	34	1 (a)	...	105	4	144
Maine	18	17	...	...	35	2	80	67	4 (o)	...	151	2	186
Maryland	33	14	...	...	47	4	98	43	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts	34	6	...	...	40	2	135	23	1 (p)	1	160	2	200
Michigan	16	22	...	...	38	4	62	47	...	1	110	2	148
Minnesota	35 (c)	31	1 (a)	...	67	4	53 (c)	80	...	1	134	2	201
Mississippi	31	21	...	...	52	4	81	38	3 (a)	...	122	4	174
Missouri	14	20	...	...	34	4	73	90	...	...	163	2	197
Montana	21	29	...	...	50	4	47	53	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska	-----Nonpartisan election-----				49	4	-----Unicameral-----				49	4	63
Nevada	8	13	...	...	21	4	23	19	...	...	42	2	69
New Hampshire	6	18	...	...	24	2	117	282	...	1	400	2	424
New Jersey	20	20	...	...	40	4 (e)	43	35	1 (d)	1	80	2	120
New Mexico	24	18	...	...	42	4	42	28	...	...	70	2	112
New York (q)	25	37	...	...	62	2	103	47	...	...	150	2	212
North Carolina	28	22	...	...	50	2	60	60	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota (q)	16	31	...	...	47	4	28	66	...	...	94	4	141
Ohio	11	22	...	...	33	4	38	61	...	...	99	2	132
Oklahoma	27	20	...	1	48	4	53	48	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon	15	15	...	...	30	4	25	35	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	21	28	...	1	50	4	94	108	...	1	203	2	253
Rhode Island (q)	32	6	...	...	38	2	63	11	1 (a)	...	75	2	113
South Carolina	21	24	...	1	46	4	50	73	...	1	124	2	170
South Dakota	9	26	...	...	35	2	21	49	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee	18	15	...	...	33	4	54	45	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	12	19	...	...	31	4	62	88	...	...	150	2	181
Utah	7	22	...	...	29	4	19	56	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont	19	11	...	...	30	2	69	74	7(f)	...	150	2	180
Virginia	17	23	...	...	40	4	34	64	2 (a)	...	100	2	140
Washington	24	25	...	...	49	4	52	46	...	...	98	2	147
West Virginia	24	10	...	...	34	4	68	32	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin	13	18	...	2	33	4	40	58	...	1	99	2	132
Wyoming	10	20	...	...	30	4	15	45	...	...	60	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (g)	11	2	...	...	13	4	-----Unicameral-----				13	4	13
American Samoa	-----Nonpartisan election-----				18	4	-----Nonpartisan election-----				21 (l)	2	39
Guam	9	6	...	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----				15	2	15
No. Mariana Islands	2	5	2 (m)	...	9	4	1	16	1 (n)	...	18	2	27
Puerto Rico	8 (h)	19 (i)	1 (j)	...	28	4	18 (h)	28 (i)	2 (j)	3	51	4	79
U.S. Virgin Islands	12	...	3 (k)	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----				15	2	15

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

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

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2003.

** Note:* Senate and combined body (Senate and House) totals include Unicameral legislatures.

Key:

... — Does not apply

(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) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(d) Green Party (1).

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

(f) Independent (3); Progressive (4).

(g) Council of the District of Columbia.

(h) New Progressive Party.

(i) Popular Democratic Party.

(j) Puerto Rico Independent Party.

(k) Independent (1); Independent Citizens Movement (2).

(l) 21 seats; 20 are elected by popular vote and 1 is an appointed, non-voting delegate from Swains Island.

(m) Reform (1); Covenant (1).

(n) Covenant.

(o) Unenrolled (3); Green Independent Party (1).

(p) Unenrolled (1).

(q) For the 2003 session; New York Senate increased from 61 to 62; North Dakota Senate decreased from 49 to 47, House decreased from 98 to 94; Rhode Island Senate decreased from 50 to 38, House decreased from 100 to 75.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.3A
THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS BY REGION: 2003

State or other jurisdiction	Senate						House/Assembly						Senate and House/Assembly totals
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	
State totals	939	974	2	7	1,971*	...	2,694	2,687	21	9	5,411*	...	7382*
Eastern Region													
Connecticut	21	15	...	...	36	2	94	57	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware	13	8	...	...	21	4	12	29	...	...	41	2	62
Maine	18	17	...	...	35	2	80	67	4 (o)	...	151	2	186
Massachusetts	34	6	...	...	40	2	135	23	1 (p)	1	160	2	200
New Hampshire	6	18	...	...	24	2	117	282	...	1	400	2	424
New Jersey	20	20	...	...	40	4 (e)	43	35	1 (d)	1	80	2	120
New York (q)	25	37	...	...	62	2	103	47	...	...	150	2	212
Pennsylvania	21	28	...	1	50	4	94	108	...	1	203	2	253
Rhode Island (q)	32	6	...	...	38	2	63	11	1 (a)	...	75	2	113
Vermont	19	11	...	...	30	2	69	74	7 (f)	...	150	2	180
Regional total	209	166	0	1	376	...	810	733	14	4	1,561	...	1,937
Midwest Region													
Illinois	26	32	1 (a)	...	59	(b)	66	52	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana	18	32	...	...	50	4	51	49	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa	21	29	...	...	50	4	45	54	...	1	100	2	150
Kansas	10	30	...	...	40	4	45	80	...	...	125	2	165
Michigan	16	22	...	...	38	4	62	47	...	1	110	2	148
Minnesota	35 (c)	31	1 (a)	...	67	4	53 (c)	80	...	1	134	2	201
Nebraska	Nonpartisan election				49	4	Unicameral				49		
North Dakota (q)	16	31	...	...	47	4	28	66	...	...	94	4	141
Ohio	11	22	...	...	33	4	38	61	...	...	99	2	13
South Dakota	9	26	...	...	35	2	21	49	...	...	70	2	105
Wisconsin	13	18	...	2	33	4	40	58	...	1	99	2	132
Regional total	175	273	2	2	501	...	449	596	0	4	1,049	...	1,550
Southern Region													
Alabama	25	10	...	...	35	4	64	41	...	...	105	4	140
Arkansas	27	8	...	...	35	4	72	28	...	...	100	2	135
Florida	14	25	...	1	40	4	39	81	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia	26	30	...	...	56	2	107	72	1 (a)	...	180	2	236
Kentucky	16	22	...	...	38	4	65	35	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana	23	15	...	1	39	4	70	34	1 (a)	...	105	4	144
Maryland	33	14	...	...	47	4	98	43	...	...	141	4	188
Mississippi	31	21	...	...	52	4	81	38	3 (a)	...	122	4	174
Missouri	14	20	...	...	34	4	73	90	...	...	163	2	197
North Carolina	28	22	...	...	50	2	60	60	...	...	120	2	170
Oklahoma	27	20	...	1	48	4	53	48	...	...	101	2	149
South Carolina	21	24	...	1	46	4	50	73	...	1	124	2	170
Tennessee	18	15	...	...	33	4	54	45	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	12	19	...	...	31	4	62	88	...	...	150	2	181
Virginia	17	23	...	...	40	4	34	64	2 (a)	...	100	2	140
West Virginia	24	10	...	...	34	4	68	32	...	...	100	2	134
Region total	356	298	0	4	658	...	1,050	872	7	1	1,930	...	2,588
Western Region													
Alaska	8	12	...	...	20	4	13	27	...	...	40	2	60
Arizona	13	17	...	...	30	2	21	39	...	...	60	2	90
California	25	15	...	...	40	4	48	32	...	...	80	2	120
Colorado	17	18	...	...	35	4	28	37	...	...	65	2	100
Hawaii	20	5	...	...	25	4	36	15	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	7	28	...	...	35	2	16	54	...	...	70	2	105
Montana	21	29	...	...	50	4	47	53	...	...	100	2	150
Nevada	8	13	...	...	21	4	23	19	...	...	42	2	63
New Mexico	24	18	...	...	42	4	42	28	...	...	70	2	112
Oregon	15	15	...	...	30	4	25	35	...	...	60	2	90
Utah	7	22	...	...	29	4	19	56	...	...	75	2	104
Washington	24	25	...	...	49	4	52	46	...	...	98	2	147
Wyoming	10	20	...	...	30	4	15	45	...	...	60	2	90
Regional total	199	237	0	0	436	...	385	486	0	0	871	...	1,307

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS BY REGION: 2003 — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2003.

** Note:* Senate and combined body (Senate and House) totals include Unicameral legislatures.

Key:

... — Does not apply

(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) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(d) Green Party (1).

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

(f) Independent (3); Progressive (4).

(g) Council of the District of Columbia.

(h) New Progressive Party.

(i) Popular Democratic Party.

(j) Puerto Rico Independent Party.

(k) Independent (1); Independent Citizens Movement (2).

(l) 21 seats; 20 are elected by popular vote and one is an appointed, non-voting delegate from Swains Island.

(m) Reform (1); Covenant (1).

(n) Covenant.

(o) Unenrolled (3); Green Independent Party (1).

(p) Unenrolled (1).

(q) For the 2003 session; New York Senate increased from 61 to 62; North Dakota Senate decreased from 49 to 47, House decreased from 98 to 94; Rhode Island Senate decreased from 50 to 38, House decreased from 100 to 75.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.4
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 2002

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House/Assembly		
	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	5	14	105	24	23
Alaska	20	7	35	40	15	38
Arizona	30	8	27	60	33	55
Arkansas	35	15	43	100	33	33
California	40	6	15	80	15	19
Colorado	35	7	20	65	19	29
Connecticut	36	5	14	151	28	19
Delaware	21	2	10	41	6	15
Florida	40	16	40	120	30	25
Georgia	56	18	32	180	57	32
Hawaii	25	7	28	51	16	31
Idaho	35	10	29	70	19	27
Illinois	59	19	32	118	34	29
Indiana	50	3	6	100	18	18
Iowa	50	20	40	100	43	43
Kansas	40	2	5	125	29	23
Kentucky	38	3	8	100	11	11
Louisiana	39	1	3	105	5	5
Maine	35	11	31	151	69	46
Maryland	47	12	26	141	42	30
Massachusetts	40	4	10	160	22	14
Michigan	38	29	76	110	55	50
Minnesota	67	21	31	134	42	31
Mississippi	52	1	2	122	0	0
Missouri	34	12	35	163	90	55
Montana	50	19	38	100	30	30
Nebraska	49	7	14	-----Unicameral-----		
Nevada	21	4	19	42	16	38
New Hampshire	24	11	46	400	149	37
New Jersey	40	9	23	80	23	29
New Mexico	42	2	5	70	12	17
New York	62	10	16	150	24	16
North Carolina	50	16	32	120	35	29
North Dakota	47	5	11	94	13	14
Ohio	33	7	21	99	21	21
Oklahoma	48	9	19	101	17	17
Oregon	30	7	23	60	20	33
Pennsylvania	50	4	8	203	23	11
Rhode Island	38	2	5	75	7	9
South Carolina	46	2	4	124	19	15
South Dakota	35	14	40	70	24	34
Tennessee	33	6	18	99	21	21
Texas	31	6	19	150	37	25
Utah	29	5	17	75	16	21
Vermont	30	10	33	150	40	27
Virginia	40	2	5	100	3	3
Washington	49	7	14	98	19	19
West Virginia	34	7	21	100	20	20
Wisconsin	33	8	24	99	16	16
Wyoming	30	6	20	60	21	35
Dist. of Columbia	13	0	0	-----Unicameral-----		
American Samoa	18	1	6	21	7	33
Guam	15	9	60	-----Unicameral-----		
No. Mariana Islands	9	0	0	18	0	0
Puerto Rico	28	0	0	51	4	8
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	5	33	-----Unicameral-----		

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2003.
Note: Turnover calculated after 2002 legislative elections.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.5
THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

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

See footnotes at end of table.

THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	House/Assembly					Senate				
	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years) (a)	State resident (years) (b)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years) (a)	State resident (years) (b)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)
South Dakota	21	★	2	(d)	★	21	★	2	(d)	★
Tennessee	21	★	3 (c)	1	★	30	★	3	1	★
Texas	21	★	2	1	...	26	★	5	1	...
Utah	25	★	3	6 mo.	★	25	★	3	6 mo.	...
Vermont	18	...	2	1	...	18	...	2	1	...
Virginia	21	★	1	★	★	21	★	1	★	★
Washington	18	★	★	(d)	★	18	★	★	(d)	★
West Virginia	18	★	5 (c)	1	★	25	★	5 (c)	1	★
Wisconsin	18	★	1	(d)	★	18	★	1	(d)	★
Wyoming	21	★	(c)	1	★	25	★	(c)	1	★
Dist. of Columbia	U	U	U	U	U	18	...	1	★	★
American Samoa	25	★ (k)	5	1	...	30 (l)	★ (k)	5	1	...
Guam	U	U	U	U	U	25	★	5	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	21	...	3	(d)	★	25	...	5	(d)	★
Puerto Rico (m)	25	★	2	1 (n)	...	30	★	2	1 (n)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	21	★	...	3	★	21	★	...	3	★

Sources: State constitutions and secretaries of state web sites, October 2002.

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

Key:

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

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

(a) In some states you must be a U.S. citizen to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(b) In some states you must be a state resident to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(c) State citizenship requirement.

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

(e) 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.

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

(g) 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.

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

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

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

(k) Or U.S. national.

(l) Must be registered voter.

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

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

(o) 30 days prior to close of filing for declaration of candidacy.

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Table 3.6
SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chair</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chair</i>
Alabama	(a)	ES	AT	...	...	...	...	...	AP	...	...	...	...	EC
Alaska	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arizona	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	EC	...	EC	...
California	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	EC
Colorado	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	AL/2	EC
Connecticut (b)	(a)	ES	AT	AT/5	...	...	AL/2	...	EC	AL/8	...	...	EC	...
Delaware	(a)	EC (c)	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Florida	ES	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC/2	...	EC (d)	EC (e)	...	...	EC/2	...
Georgia	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Hawaii	ES	ES (f)	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Idaho	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	ES	...	AP (g)	AP/6	...	...	...	AP	EC	AL/5	...	...	...	AL
Indiana	(a)	ES	...	EC	AT	...	AT	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Iowa	ES	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas (h)	ES	ES (f)	EC	EC (i)	...	...	EC (j)	(j)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky	ES	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
Louisiana	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	ES	AP (k)	EC (l)	EC (l)	(l)	...	...	...	EC (l)	...	(l)	...	...	...
Maryland (m)	ES	ES	AP (n)	AP, AL (o)	(o)	...	AP, AL	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Massachusetts	EC (p)	...	AP	AP/2	...	...	...	(p)	EC (p)	AL/3	...	...	...	(p)
Michigan (mm)	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Minnesota	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	AL/6	...	EC	EC/6	...	...	EC (q)	...
Mississippi	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	...	...	EC	...	...	EC	...	...	EC
Montana	ES	ES	...	...	ES	...	ES	...	...	...	ES	...	ES	...
Nebraska (U)	(a)	ES (r)	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...
Nevada	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire (s)	ES	...	...	EC/3	...	...	EC	...	...	EC/3	...	...	EC	...
New Jersey (t)	ES	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	(a)	ES	EC (u)	...	EC (u)	...	EC	EC	EC (u)	...	EC (u)	...	EC	EC
New York (v)	(a)	ES (w)	(w)	AT/2	...	...	AT	AT (x)	EC	AL/3	...	...	AL	AL (x)
North Carolina (y)	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
North Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (z)	ES (p)	ES	...	...	...	...	ES	(p)	ES (p)	...	...	...	ES	(p)
Oklahoma	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Oregon	ES	ES	EC	AL/3	...	...	EC/1	(p)	EC (p)	EC/2	...	...	EC/1	(p)
Pennsylvania	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC (aa)	...	EC	...	EC (aa)	EC
Rhode Island (y)	(a)	ES	EC	AL/6 (bb)	...	...	AL	...	...	...	AL/2 (bb)	...	AL	...
South Carolina	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	President	President pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant majority leader	Majority floor leader	Assistant majority floor leader	Majority whip	Majority caucus chair	Minority leader	Assistant minority leader	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chair
South Dakota	(a)	ES	EC/2	EC	...	...	EC/2	...	EC	...	...	...	EC/2	...
Tennessee	ES (s)	AP (cc)	EC (cc)	...	...	...	...	EC (cc)	...	...	...	...	...	EC (cc)
Texas	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Utah (dd)	ES (ee)	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC (ff)	...
Vermont	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC (ff)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC (hh)	EC (hh)	EC (hh)	EC (hh)	EC (hh)
Washington (gg)	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	AL	EC
West Virginia	ES	AP	AP	EC	...	...	AP	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC
Wisconsin	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	ES	ES (f)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC
Dist. of Columbia (U)	(ii)	(ii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)	ES (f)	ES (f)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
No. Mariana Islands	ES (h)	...	(h)	...	ES (kk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	ES (p)	ES (f)	EC	...	EC (ll)	...	...	(p)	EC/2 (p)	...	EC (ll)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (U)	ES	ES (f)	ES	...	(n)	...	...	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	(p)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002, and state web sites.

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 chief deputy president pro tem, two deputy presidents pro tem, a chief assistant president pro tem, three assistant presidents pro tem, three deputy majority leaders (AT); a minority leader pro tem, two chief deputy minority leaders, a deputy minority leader-at-large, and three deputy minority leaders (AL).

(c) Approved by Senate members.

(d) Preferred title is Democratic leader.

(e) Official title is Democratic leader pro tempore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(m) Other positions include deputy majority leader, deputy majority whip and assistant deputy majority whip; these positions are appointed by president and majority leader.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(u) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Minority leader also serves as minority floor leader. (v) Additional positions include vice president pro tem (AT), deputy majority leader (AT), majority program development chair (AT), deputy minority leader (AL), senior assistant majority leader (AT), majority conference vice chair (AT), minority conference vice chair (AL), majority conference secretary (AT), deputy majority whip (AT), majority steering committee chair (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 chair: official title is majority conference chair. Minority caucus chair: official title is minority conference chair.

(y) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Chair of the Council, which is an elected position.

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

(kk) Official title is floor leader.

(ll) Office title is alternate floor leader.

(mm) Additional positions include assistant president, associate president pro tempore, assistant majority caucus chair, assistant minority caucus chair.

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Table 3.7
HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION

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

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chair</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chair</i>
South Dakota (ff)	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC/4	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC/2	EC	EC
Tennessee	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Texas	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Utah (gg)	EH (hh)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Vermont	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Virginia	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Washington (jj)	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
West Virginia	EH	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Wisconsin	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Wyoming	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia	(q)	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
American Samoa	EH	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Guam	(q)	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
No. Mariana Islands	EH (ll)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Puerto Rico	EH (o)	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
U.S. Virgin Islands	(q)	EH (b)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC

See footnotes at end of table.

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HOUSE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS — METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of statutes and web sites, October 2002.

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) Five deputy majority leaders (AL); 14 assistant majority leaders appointed by the speaker in consultation with the majority leader; a majority whip-at-large, a deputy majority whip and three assistant majority whips appointed by the speaker in consultation with the majority leader.

(d) Minority leader-at-large and two deputy minority leaders (AL).

(e) Approved by house members.

(f) Official titles: majority floor leader is deputy majority leader, majority caucus chair is majority conference chair, minority floor leader is deputy minority leader, and minority caucus chair is minority conference chair.

(g) Appointed by minority floor leader.

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

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

(j) 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.

(k) Additional positions include deputy speaker pro tem, parliamentarian, deputy majority leader, 13 deputy majority whips and 3 deputy minority whips.

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

(m) Official title is assistant majority leader.

(n) Official title is assistant minority whip.

(o) Speaker and minority leader are also caucus chair.

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

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

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

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(s) 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).

(t) Official titles: majority caucus chair is majority conference leader and minority caucus chair is conference chair.

(u) 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-chair (AS), minority conference vice-chair (AL), majority conference secretary (AS), minority conference secretary (AL), majority steering committee chair (AS), majority steering committee vice-chair (AS), minority steering committee chair (AL), minority steering committee vice-chair (AL), majority program committee chair (AS) and minority program committee chair (AL).

(v) Official titles: majority caucus chair is majority conference chair; minority caucus chair is minority conference chair.

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

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

(y) Majority leader also serves as majority caucus chair; minority leader also serves as minority caucus chair.

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

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

(bb) Official title is senior speaker pro tem.

(cc) Official title is deputy minority leader.

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

(ee) Official title is chief deputy majority whip.

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

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

(hh) 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.

(ii) Assistant majority leader also serves as majority whip; assistant minority leader also serves as minority whip.

(jj) Additional positions include three assistant minority whips, all positions are established by caucus rule and can change each biennium.

(kk) Additional position is caucus vice chair (EC).

(ll) Speaker also serves as majority leader.

(mm) Official title is floor leader.

(nn) Official title is alternate floor leader.

(oo) Appointed by Minority Leader, but approved by Minority Caucus.

Table 3.8
METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION

<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 .....	...	★	★ (c)	...
Florida .....	...	★	...	Statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees
Georgia .....	...	★	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	★ (d)	...
Idaho .....	...	...	★	...
Illinois .....	...	★	★	Salaries are tied to employment cost index, wages and salaries for state and local government workers.
Indiana .....	...	★	...	...
Iowa .....	...	★	★	...
Kansas .....	...	★	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	★ (e)	...
Louisiana .....	...	★	...	...
Maine	★	★ (f)	★	...
Maryland .....	...	...	★ (g)	...
Massachusetts .....	...	★ (h)	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	★ (i)	...
Minnesota .....	...	★	★ (j)	...
Mississippi .....	...	★	...	...
Missouri	★	★ (k)	...	...
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 .....	...	★ (l)	...	...
Rhode Island .....	★	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	...	...
Tennessee .....	★	★	...	...
Texas	★ (m)	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	★	...
Vermont .....	...	★	...	...
Virginia	★	★ (n)	...	...
Washington	★	★	★	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	★ (o)	...
Wisconsin	★	...	The Commission plan is approved by Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the governor. It is tied to state employer compensation.
Wyoming	★
Dist. of Columbia	★

See footnotes at end of table.



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METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

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) Are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution.

(d) Commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by concurrent resolution or the Governor. Any change in salary that becomes effective does not apply to the legislature to which the recommendation was submitted.

(e) The Kentucky committee has not met since 1995. The most recent pay raise was initiated and passed by the General Assembly.

(f) Presented to the Legislature in the form of legislation, the legislature must enact and the Governor must sign into law.

(g) 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.

(h) In 1998, the voters passed a legislative referendum starting with the 2001 session, members will receive an automatic increase or decrease accord-

ing to the median household income for the commonwealth for the preceding 2 year period.

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

(j) By May 1 in odd numbered years the Council submits salary recommendations to the presiding officers.

(k) Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary.

(l) Each chamber receives a cost of living increase that is tied to the Consumer Price Index.

(m) In 1991 a constitutional amendment was approved by voters to allow the Ethics Commission to recommend the salaries of members. Any recommendations must be approved by voters to be effective. This provision has yet to be used.

(n) In 1998 the Joint Rules Committee created a Legislative Compensation Commission. It was composed of two former governors and citizens that made recommendations regarding salary, per diem and office expenses.

(o) 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.

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Table 3.9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries			Travel allowance (2002)		
	Regular sessions			Cents per mile	Round trips home to capital during session	Per diem living expenses
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days	Annual salary			
Alabama	\$10 C	...	...	10	One	\$2,280/m plus \$50/d for three days each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U).
Alaska	\$24,012	32.5	...	\$161/day (U) tied to federal rate. Legislators who reside in the capitol area receive 75% of federal rate.
Arizona	\$24,000	32.5	...	\$35/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and \$10/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 (V). Set by statute.
Arkansas*	\$12,796	31/House 32.5/Senate 31/Sen. Int.	...	\$95/d (V) plus mileage tied to federal rate.
California	\$99,000	(c)	...	\$121/d (V) by roll call. Maximum allowable per diem is paid regardless of actual expenses.
Colorado	\$30,000	28 32/4wd	...	\$45/d for members living in the Denver metro area. \$99/d for members living outside Denver (V). Per diem is determined by the legislature.
Connecticut	\$28,000	30	...	No per diem is paid.
Delaware	\$33,400	31	...	No per diem is paid.
Florida	\$27,900	29	...	\$99/d (V) tied to the federal rate. Earned based on the number of days in session. Travel vouchers are filed to substantiate.
Georgia	\$16,200	28	...	\$128/d (U) set by the legislature.
Hawaii	\$32,000	...	...	\$80 for members living outside Oahu; \$10/d for members living on Oahu (V) set by the legislature.
Idaho	\$15,646	...	(b)	\$99/d for members establishing second residence in Boise; \$38/day if no second residence is established and up to \$25/d travel (U) set by Compensation Commission.
Illinois	\$55,788	32.5	...	\$85 (U) tied to federal rate.
Indiana	\$11,600	28	...	\$112 (U) tied to federal rate.
Iowa	\$20,758	29	...	\$86/d (U). \$65/d for Polk County legislators (U) set by the legislature. State mileage rates apply.
Kansas	\$78.75 C	...	...	32.5	...	\$85 (U) tied to federal rate.
Kentucky	\$163.56 C	...	...	(V)	...	\$93.50/d (U) tied to federal rate. (110% federal per diem rate).
Louisiana	\$16,800	34.5	...	\$116/d (U) tied to federal rate. Additional \$6,000/yr (U) expense allowance.
Maine	\$10,815 - 1st \$7,725 - 2nd	28	...	\$38/d housing or reimbursement for mileage in lieu of housing at the rate of .28/mile up to \$38/d. \$32/d meals (V) set by the legislature.
Maryland	\$31,509	31 (d)	...	Lodging \$96/d; meals \$30/d (V) tied to federal rate and compensation commission.
Massachusetts	\$50,123	(e)	...	From \$10/d-\$100/d, depending on distance from State House (V) set by the legislature.
Michigan	\$77,400	32.5	...	\$12,000 yearly expense allowance for session and interim (V) set by compensation commission.
Minnesota	\$31,140	(f)	...	Senators receive \$66/d and Representatives receive \$56/L (U) set by the legislature.
Mississippi	\$10,000	34.5	...	\$85/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Missouri	\$31,561	29.5	...	\$72/d tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call.
Montana	\$71.832 L	...	...	(g)	...	\$58/d (U) plus trip mileage reimbursement.
Nebraska	\$12,000	(h)	One	\$85/d outside 50-mile radius from Capitol; \$30/d if member resides within 50 miles of Capitol (V) tied to federal rate.
Nevada	\$130	60	...	(i)	...	Federal rate for Capitol area (V). Legislators who live more than 50 miles from the capitol, if requiring lodging, will be paid Hud single room rate for Carson City area for each month of session.
New Hampshire	2 yr. term	\$200	38 for first 45 miles, 19 thereafter	...	No per diem is paid.

See footnotes at end of table.

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LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Salaries			Travel allowance (2002)		Per diem living expenses
	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Cents per mile	Round trips home to capital during session	
	Per diem salary (a)	Limit on days				
New Jersey	\$49,000	...	...	No per diem is paid.
New Mexico	34.5 (j)	...	\$145/d (V) tied to federal rate and the constitution.
New York	\$79,500	34.5	...	Varies (V) tied to federal rate.
North Carolina	\$13,951	29	Weekly	\$104/d (U) set by statute.
North Dakota	\$125 C	...	...	25	Weekly	Lodging reimbursement up to \$650/m (V). \$250/m additional compensation by statute.
Ohio	\$51,674	30	Weekly (k)	None.
Oklahoma	\$38,400	32.5 (j)	...	\$103/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Oregon*	\$15,396	34.5	...	\$85/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Pennsylvania	\$61,889	34.5 (j)	...	\$124/d (V) tied to federal rate. Can receive actual expenses or per diem.
Rhode Island	\$11,236	32.5	...	No per diem is paid.
South Carolina	\$10,400	34.5	...	\$95/d for meals and housing, for each statewide session day and cmte. meeting (V) tied to federal rate.
South Dakota	2 yr. term	\$12,000	29 (l)	...	\$110/L (U) set by the legislature.
Tennessee	\$16,500	32	...	\$124/L (U). Session attendance is verified by roll calls submitted by the House and Senate Chief Clerks. Committee attendance is verified by roll calls submitted by each standing committee's office.
Texas*	\$7,200	28(m)	...	\$124/d (U) set by Ethics Commission.
Utah	\$120 C	...	...	32.5	...	\$75/d (U) lodging allotment for each calendar day, tied to federal rate. \$42/d (U) per diem for each calendar day.
Vermont	\$536/week	32.5	...	\$50/d for lodging and \$37/d for meals for non-commuters; during session commuters receive \$32/d for meals (U) set by legislature.
Virginia	Senate-\$18,000 House-\$17,640	32.5	...	\$115 (U) tied to federal rate.
Washington	\$32,064	Federal rate	One	\$82/d (U) tied to federal rate (85% Olympia area).
West Virginia	\$15,000	32.5	Weekly	\$85/d ((U) set by compensation commission.
Wisconsin	\$44,333	29	Weekly	\$88/d maximum (U) set by compensation commission (90% of federal rate).
Wyoming	\$125 L	...	...	35	...	\$80/d (V) set by the legislature, includes travel days for those outside of Cheyenne.
Dist. of Columbia	\$92,500	...	...	No per diem is paid.
Guam	N.R.	(n)	...	N.R.
Puerto Rico	\$60,000	...	...	\$93/d within 35 miles of capitol; \$103 if outside 35 miles (U) tied to CPI.
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$65,000	...	...	\$30/d (U) set by the legislature.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

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 entitled "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
N.R. — Not reported

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

(b) One roundtrip per week at state rate.

(c) If legislator uses personal vehicle, mileage is reimbursed.

(d) \$400 allowance for in district travel as taxable income, members may decline the allowance.

(e) Between \$10-100 determined by distance from State House.

(f) House: range of \$75-650 for in district mileage. Senate: a reasonable allowance.

(g) Rate is based on IRS rate. Reimbursement for actual mileage traveled in connection with Legislative Business.

(h) \$0.31 a mile for those who live more than 50 miles from the capitol; one round trip per calendar week; for those who live within 50 miles, a daily mileage is authorized for days in session.

(i) Equal to the federal mileage rate with upper limit of \$6,800 during session.

(j) Tied to the federal rate.

(k) For legislators outside of Franklin Co. only.

(l) \$0.29/mile for one round trip from Pierre to home each weekend. One trip is paid at .05/mile. During the interim, .29/mile for scheduled committee meetings.

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

(n) Reimbursed for fuel purchase receipts.

Table 3.10
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (2002)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (2002)</i>
Alabama	\$2,280/m (U); \$50/d for committee meetings and \$75/d attendance other legislative business. Not restricted to meals and lodging.	None.
Alaska	\$65/d (V)	Senators received \$10,000/y and Representatives receive \$8,000/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.	None.
Arkansas	\$95/d with mileage (V) tied to federal rate.	Legislators are entitled to receive a maximum reimbursement of \$9,600/y for legislative expenses.
California	\$121/d (V) tied to federal rate.	Senators are allowed staff according to the size of their districts. Assemblymen receive \$260,000/y to cover non-specified salary expenses, travel costs, publications, printing, postage, etc.
Colorado	\$99/d per diem plus actual expenses (V).	\$3,355/y
Connecticut	None.	Senators receive \$5,500/y and Representatives receive \$4,500/y (U) expense allowance.
Delaware	None.	\$6,728/y for office expenses.
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.	\$1,650/m for office expenses.
Georgia	\$128/d (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.	\$7,000/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; \$80/d for business on another island (V) set by the legislature.	House \$4,500/m for Jan-April staffing. Senate varies between \$350-500/d for staffing allowance.
Idaho	Members are reimbursed for actual expenses (V).	\$1,700/y for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance.
Illinois	\$112/d (V) tied to federal rate.	Senators receive \$67,000/y and Representatives \$57,000/y for office expenses, including district offices and staffing.
Indiana	\$86/d (U) set by the legislature. In addition, legislators may request reimbursement for meals, hotel/motel and air fare. State mileage rates apply.	\$25/d, 7 days a week during interim only. No staffing allowance.
Iowa	During interim committee meetings, members receive \$85/d tied to federal rate, plus round trip tolls and mileage reimbursement at 33¢. All legislators receive \$270 (U) for 20 pay periods (\$5,400) considered taxable income.	\$200/m to cover district constituency postage, travel, telephone and other expenses. No staffing allowance.
Kansas		\$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	\$163.56 for committee meetings (U). Legislators are reimbursed for actual expenses.	
Louisiana	\$116/d (U) tied to federal rate.	\$1,503.19 for district expenses.
Maine	Actual attendance reimbursed at: \$55 per diem; actual meals and mileage/housing expense. Chair of committee or presiding officer has to review and approve.	\$500/m. Representatives receive an additional \$1,500 supplemental allowance for vouchered office expenses, rent, travel mileage in district. Senators and Representatives staff allowance \$2,000/m starting salary up to \$3,000 with annual increases paid directly to staff person.
Maryland	\$96/d lodging; \$30/d meals related to official business (V) tied to federal rate and compensation commission.	None.
Massachusetts	None.	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 secretary. Delegates receive one benefited employee and a session secretary.
Michigan	None.	\$7,200/y for office expenses.
		\$30,900/y for printing, mailings, travel, furniture and district offices. Senate Majority party receives \$233,918; Senate Minority party receives \$136,536 for staffing.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (2002)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (2002)</i>
Minnesota	Senators receive \$66/d and Representatives receive \$56/d per approval of committee chair or leadership (U) set by the legislature.	None.
Mississippi	\$85/d for committee meetings (U) tied to federal rate. \$1,500 allowance (U).	None.
Missouri	None.	\$1,000/m to cover all reasonable and necessary business expenses.
Montana	In state rate for meals, receipt not required. In state rate for lodging and mileage receipt required (V). Claim form required.	None.
Nebraska	None. Actual expense reimbursed with expense vouchers provided.	No allowance; however, each member is provided with two full-time capitol staff year-round.
Nevada	Statutory amount (V) maximum allowable per diem is paid regardless of actual expenses.	None.
New Hampshire	None.	None.
New Jersey	None.	\$750 for supplies, equipment and furnishings supplied through a district office program. \$100,000/y for district office personnel.
New Mexico	\$145/d (V) tied to federal rate.	None.
New York	Varies (V) tied to federal rate.	Staff allowance set by majority leader for majority members and by minority leader for minority members. Staff allowance covers both district and capitol; geographic location; seniority and leadership responsibilities will cause variations.
North Carolina	\$104/d (V) set by statute.	Non-leaders receive \$6,708/y for any legislative expenses not otherwise provided. Full-time secretarial assistance is provided during session.
North Dakota	During interim committee meetings, members receive \$100/d. \$20/d meals (U); \$45 plus tax/d lodging (V) plus round trip mileage reimbursement at 31¢. All members receive a \$250/m allowance for expenses during their term in office.	None.
Ohio	None.	None.
Oklahoma	\$25/d (U) set by the legislature.	\$350/y for unvouchered office supplies plus seven rolls of stamps.
Oregon	\$85/d committee and task force meetings (U) tied to federal rate.	\$2,635/session; interim allowance is \$400-\$550/m depending on geographic size of district. Staffing allowance of \$3,908/m during session; \$1,846/m during interim.
Pennsylvania	\$124 (V) tied to federal rate. Can receive actual expenses or per diem.	Staffing is determined by the Senate Floor Leader.
Rhode Island	None.	None.
South Carolina	Member attending official meetings is eligible for \$95/d subsistence and \$35/d per diem (V) tied to the federal rate.	Senate \$3,400/y for postage, stationery and telephone. House \$1,800/y for telephone and \$1,100/y for postage. Legislators also receive \$1,000/m for in district expenses that is treated as income.
South Dakota	\$110 per diem for each day of a committee meeting (U). Meals and lodging expenses are paid at state rate.	None.
Tennessee	\$114/d (U) tied to federal rate.	\$525/m for expenses in district and staff intrastate travel (U).
Texas	Senators receive \$124/d for legislative business in Travis County, not to exceed 10 d/m (V). Representatives receive \$124/d in Travis County, not to exceed 12 d/m (V). Per diem amount is determined by the Ethics Commission, number of days determined by Senate Caucus and the Committee on House Administration.	Senate: \$25,000/m for staff salaries. House \$10,750/m for staff salaries, supplies stationery, postage, district office rental, telephone expense, etc.
Utah	\$42/d meals (U); up to \$75/d for lodging (V).	None.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: INTERIM PAYMENTS AND OTHER DIRECT PAYMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Per diem compensation and living expenses for committee or official business during interim (2002)</i>	<i>Other direct payments or services to legislators (2002)</i>
Vermont	Actual cost plus mileage (U) set by the legislature.	None.
Virginia	\$200/d additional compensation for committee meeting attendance. No per diem is paid.	Legislators receive \$1,250/m; leadership receives \$1,750/m office expense allowance. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of \$31,844/y; leadership receives \$47,765/y.
Washington	\$82/d (V) tied to federal rate (85% Olympia area). Maximum allowable per diem is paid regardless of actual expenses.	\$1,350/quarter for legislative expenses, for which the legislator has not been otherwise entitled to reimbursement. No staffing allowance.
West Virginia	\$85/d (U) set by compensation commission.	None.
Wisconsin	Per diem is paid year round up to \$88/d (U) set by compensation commission (90% of federal rate)	Senate receives \$66,000/two-year session plus a mailing for the district each year. Covers district mileage, mileage, copying and special documents; capitol expenses include printing, postage, subscriptions, phone etc. Senators receive \$186,000/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. Up to \$450 per quarter.
Wyoming	\$80/d (V) set by the legislature. Includes travel for those where meetings are not in "hometown."	None.
Dist. of Columbia	None.	None.
Guam	N.R.	None.
Puerto Rico	\$93/d within 35 miles of the capitol; \$103/d beyond the 35 miles limit (U) tied to CPI.	Senate receives \$10,833/m for staffing. House members receive \$17,000/m for staffing.
U.S. Virgin Islands	None.	Senators receive an allowance that covers day-to-day operations. Staffing allowances vary with staffing requests.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

Notes:

- i) For more information on legislative compensation, see the Chapter 3 table entitled "Legislative Compensation: Regular Sessions."
- ii) Although the official 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 separate income from the annual salary.

Key:

(U) — Unvouchered.
(V) — Vouchered.
d — day.
m — month.
w — week.
y — year.
N.R. — not reported.

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Table 3.11
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders</i>
Alabama	\$2/day plus \$1,500/mo. expense allowance	None	None	None
Alaska	\$500	None	None	None
Arizona	None	None	None	None
Arkansas	None	None	None	None
California	Base plus \$14,850	Base plus \$7,425	Base plus \$14,850	Second ranking minority leader; base plus \$7,425.
Colorado	All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership meetings and committee meetings.			
Connecticut	\$10,689	\$8,835	\$8,835	Deputy min. and maj. ldrs., \$6,446/year; asst. maj. and min. ldrs. and maj. and min. whips \$4,241/yr
Delaware	\$16,600	\$9,913	\$9,913	Maj. and min. whips \$6,243
Florida	\$10,800	None	None	None
Georgia	\$6,694.68/mo.	\$200/mo	\$200/mo	President pro tem, \$400/mo; admin. flr. ldr., \$100/mo; asst. admin. flr. ldr., \$100/mo
Hawaii	\$37,000	None	None	None
Idaho	\$3,000	None	None	None
Illinois	\$22,641	None	\$22,641	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$16,979; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$16,979
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	\$11,593	\$11,593	\$11,593	Pres. Pro Tem \$1,243
Kansas	\$12,103.78/yr.	\$10,919.74/yr	\$10,919.74/yr	Asst. maj., min. ldrs., vice pres., \$6,177.86/yr
Kentucky	\$38.90/day	\$31.43/day	\$31.43/day	Maj., min. caucus chairs and whips, \$24.09/day
Louisiana	\$32,000	None	None	Pres. Pro Tem \$24,500
Maine	150% of base salary	125% of base salary	112.5% of base salary	Pres. Pro Tem., 100% of base salary
Maryland	\$10,000/yr.	None	None	None
Massachusetts	\$35,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$15,000
Michigan	\$5,513	\$26,000	\$22,000	Maj. flr. ldr., \$12,000; min. flr. ldr., \$10,000
Minnesota	None	\$43,596 (a)	\$43,596 (a)	Asst. maj. ldr., \$35,291 (a)
Mississippi	None	None	None	Pro tem resolution, \$15,000/yr
Missouri	None	None	None	None
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 (a) and \$16,956 expense allowance	\$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance	\$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance	Dep. pro tem: \$21,739 (a) and \$10,032 expense allowance
North Dakota (b)	None	\$10/day	\$10/day	Asst. ldrs., \$5/day

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders</i>
Ohio	\$80,549 base salary	President pro tem	\$73,493 salary	Asst. pres. pro tem, \$69,227; maj. whip, \$64,967; maj. whip, \$64,967; asst. min. ldr., \$67,099; min. whip, \$60,706; asst. min. whip, \$54,060
Oklahoma	\$17,932	\$12,364	\$12,364	None
Oregon	\$1,283/mo	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	\$34,724.08	\$27,780.58	\$27,780.58	Maj. and min. whip, \$21,083; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$13,145; maj. and min. policy chairs, maj. and min. caucus admin., \$8,681
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 (a) plus \$5,700 home office allowance. Add'l \$750/yr of ex officio duties	None	None	None
Texas	None	None	None	None
Utah	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	Maj. whip, asst. maj. whip, min. whip and asst. min. whip, \$1,500
Vermont	\$593/week during session. No add'l salary	None	None	None
Virginia	None	None	None	None
Washington	Lt. gov. holds this position	\$36,064	\$36,064	None
West Virginia	\$50/day during session	\$25/day during session	\$25/day during session	Up to 4 add'l people named by presiding officer receive \$100 for a maximum of 30 days.
Wisconsin	None	None	None	None
Wyoming	\$3/day	None	None	None
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,000 (council chair)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Guam	None	None	None	None
Puerto Rico	\$90,000/yr	\$69,000/yr	\$69,000/yr	President Pro Tem, \$69,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$10,000	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

(a) Total annual salary for this leadership position.

(b) House and Senate majority and minority leaders each receive additional

compensation of \$250.00 per month during their term of office, pursuant to NDCC Section 54-03-20, in addition to other compensation amounts provided by law during legislative sessions.

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Table 3.12
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders</i>
Alabama	\$2/day plus \$1,500/mo. expense allowance	None	None	None
Alaska	\$500	None	None	None
Arizona	None	None	None	None
Arkansas	None	None	None	\$2,400 Spkr. designate
California	Base plus \$14,850	Base plus \$7,425	Base plus \$14,850	Second ranking minority ldr., \$7,425
Colorado	All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.			
Connecticut	\$10,689	\$8,835	\$8,835	Dep. spkr., dep. maj. and min. ldrs., \$6,446/yr; asst. maj. and min. ldrs.; maj. and min whips, \$4,241/yr
Delaware	\$16,600	\$9,913	\$9,913	Maj. and min. whips, \$6,243
Florida	\$10,800	None	None	None
Georgia	\$6,094.68/mo.	\$200/mo.	\$200/mo.	Governor's flr. ldr., \$200/mo; asst. flr. ldr., \$100/mo.; spkr. pro tem, \$400/mo.
Hawaii	\$37,000	None	None	None
Idaho	\$3,000	None	None	None
Illinois	\$22,641	\$19,101	\$22,641	Dpty. maj. and min., \$16,273; asst. maj. and asst. min., \$14,856; maj. and min. conference chair, \$14,856
Indiana	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	Speaker pro tem, \$5,000; maj. caucus chair, \$5,000; min. caucus chair, \$4,500; asst. min. flr. leader, \$3,500; asst. maj. flr. ldr., \$1,000; maj. whip, \$3,500; min. whip, \$1,500
Iowa	\$11,593	\$11,593	\$11,593	Speaker pro tem, \$1,243
Kansas	\$12,103.78/yr.	\$10,919.74/yr.	\$10,919.74/yr.	Asst. maj. and min. ldrs., spkr. pro tem, \$6,177.68/yr.
Kentucky	\$39.80/day	\$31.43/day	\$31.43/day	Maj. and min. caucus chairs & whips, \$24.09/day
Louisiana	\$32,000 (a)	None	None	Speaker pro tem, \$24,500 (a)
Maine	150% of base salary	125% of base salary	112.5% of base salary	None
Maryland	\$10,000/yr.	None	None	None
Massachusetts	\$35,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$15,000
Michigan	\$27,000	None	\$22,000	Spkr. pro tem, \$5,513; min. flr. ldr., \$10,000; maj. flr. ldr., \$12,000
Minnesota	\$43,596 (a)	\$43,596 (a)	\$43,596 (a)	None
Mississippi	None	None	None	None
Missouri	\$208.33/mo.	\$125/mo.	\$125/mo.	None
Montana	\$5/day during session	None	None	None
Nebraska	None	None	None	None
Nevada	\$900	\$900	\$900	Speaker pro tem, \$900
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 (a) and \$16,956 expense allowance	\$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance	\$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance	Speaker pro tem, \$21,739 and \$10,032 expense allowance
North Dakota (b)	\$10/day	\$10/day	\$10/day	Asst. ldrs., \$5/day
Ohio	\$80,549 base salary	\$69,227 base salary	\$73,493 base salary	Spkr. pro tem, \$73,493; asst. maj. ldr., \$64,967; asst. min. ldr., \$67,099; maj. whip, \$60,706; min. whip, \$60,706; asst. maj. whip, \$56,443; asst. min. whip, \$54,060
Oklahoma	\$17,932	\$12,364	\$12,364	Speaker pro tem, \$12,364
Oregon	\$1,283/mo	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	\$34,724.08	\$27,780.58	\$27,780.59	Maj. and min. whips, \$21,083; maj. and min. caucus chairs, \$13,145; maj. and min. policy chairs, \$8,681; maj. and min. caucus admin., \$8,681; maj. and min. caucus secretaries, \$8,681
Rhode Island	None	None	None	None
South Carolina	\$11,000/yr	None	None	Speaker pro tem, \$3,600/yr

See footnotes at end of table.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders</i>
South Dakota	None	None	None	None
Tennessee	\$49,500 (a) plus \$5,700/yr. home office for allowance. Add \$1,750/yr. for ex-officio duties	None	None	None
Texas	None	None	None	None
Utah	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	Whips and asst. whips, \$1,500
Vermont	\$593/week during session plus an additional \$9,172 in salary	None	None	None
Virginia	\$18,681	None	None	None
Washington	\$40,064 (a)	None	\$36,064(a)	None
West Virginia	\$50/day during session	\$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	None	None	None	None
Wyoming	\$3/day	None	None	None
Dist. of Columbia	\$10,000 (chair of council)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Puerto Rico	\$90,000/yr.	\$69,000/yr.	\$69,000/yr.	Speaker pro tem, \$69,000
Guam	None	None	None	None
U.S. Virgin Islands	None	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

(a) Total annual salary for this leadership position.

(b) House and Senate majority and minority leaders each receive additional

compensation of \$250/mo. during their term of office, pursuant to NDCC Section 54-03-20, in addition to other compensation amounts provided by law during legislative sessions.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.13
STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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.		
Alabama	N.A.	Age 60 with 10 yrs.	Employee 6.75%; employer 8.13%	Vested at 5 yrs.	\$490/mo. within AK	\$850/mo. within AK	2% (first 10 yrs.); or 2.25% (second 10 yrs.); or 2.5% (third 10 yrs.) x average over highest consecutive yrs. x yrs. of service	Yes
Alaska	Optional	Age 65, 5+ yrs. service; or age 62, 10+ yrs. service; or 20 yrs. service	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	4%/yr. of credited service x highest 3 yr. average in the past 10 yrs.	No
Arizona	Optional	Age 65, 10 yrs. service; or age 55, 12 yrs. service; or any age, 30 yrs. service	Non-contributory	Not eligible	\$420 for ldrshp.	\$700	\$35/mo. x yrs. service. If ever served as Speaker or president pro tem receive \$40/mo. x yrs. of service.	No
Arkansas	Optional							
California	N.A.							
Colorado	Mandatory	PERA: age 65, 5 yrs. service; when age + service equals 80 or more (min. age of 55). DCP: no age requirement & vested immediately	PERA: 8% of gross salary	PERA: Not yet vested	PERA: 30% of highest average salary	PERA: 50% of highest average salary	2.5% x HAS x yrs. of service (a)	No
Connecticut	Mandatory	Age 65, 5 yrs. service; age 55, 10 yrs. Service	Members prior to 7/1/97-0 after 1/1/97 -2%	Not yet vested	\$341	\$569	(.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 compensation in excess of \$500	3% of total monthly	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, 10 yrs. service; 30 yrs. at any age	15.19%	None	\$837	\$2,325.05	Yrs. creditable service x percent value x average final compensation = annual average of highest 5 yrs.	No
Georgia	Optional	Vested after 8 yrs.; age 62, with no age penalty taken; age 60, 8 yrs. service	Employee rate 3.75%+.025%+\$.7	None	\$336	\$560	\$28 x yrs. service x yrs. of service x reduction factor = monthly benefit. \$28 per month for each year of service	No
Hawaii	Optional	55 yrs. if less than 10 yrs. of service, no minimum age	7.8%	0	Varies	Varies	3.5 x yrs. of service as legislator x highest average salary plus annuity based on contributions as an elected official	No
Idaho	Mandatory	5 yrs. service minimum; age 65 unreduced; age 55 reduced	6.97%	\$101/mo. at age 65	\$305/mo. at age 65	\$508/mo. at age 65	Avg. monthly salary for highest 42 consecutive months x .02000 x months of credited service	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Illinois	Optional	Age 55, 8 yrs. service; or age 62, 4 yrs. service	8.5% for retirement; 2% for survivors; 1% for automatic increases; 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	No service requirement	Employee 5% , 20% state (of taxable income)	Varies	Varies	Varies	Yrs. of service x 1.1% x highest one-year salary	No
Iowa	Optional	Age 65, less than 30 yrs. service; age 62, 30 yrs. service; age 55, 33 yrs. service	3.7% individual; 5.75% state	\$133/mo.	\$400/mo.	\$667/mo.	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 with 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/mo. for both plans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Yes
Louisiana	N.A.							
Maine	Mandatory (b)	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), 5 yr. Minimum creditable service requirement for eligibility	7.65% legislators; 6.24% legislative retirement system; 21.05% ME State Retirement System	\$68	\$230	\$383	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 service (early reduced retirement)	5% of annual salary	None	\$891	\$1,485	3% of legislative salary for each yr of service up to a max. of 22 yrs. 3 months	No
Massachusetts	Optional	Age 55, 6 yrs. Service	9%	Varies	Varies	N.A.	N.A.	No
Michigan	Optional	Age 55, 5 yrs. or age plus service equals 70	7%-13%	Varies	Varies	Varies	Depends on when service started	No (c)
Minnesota (d)	Mandatory	LRP: Age 62, 6 yrs. service and fully vested. DCP: no age requirement and vested immediately	LRP: 9% DCP: 4%	\$11,210.40 refund legislator's contribution (LRP)	\$840.78/mo. (LRP)	\$1401.29/mo. (LRP)	2.7% x high 5 yr. avg. salary x length of service (yrs.)	No
Mississippi	Mandatory	55 yrs. or 25 yrs. of service	Regular: 7.25% Legislator: 9.75%; State: supplemental 3%/6.33%	Varies	Varies	Varies	N.A.	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Missouri	Mandatory	Age 55 + 4 yrs. or 2 sessions	11.59%	Varies	Varies	Varies	Monthly pay divided by 24 x service	No
Montana	Optional	Age 60, at least 5 yrs. service; age 65 regardless of yrs. of service; or 30 yrs. of service regardless of age	6.9%	Varies	Varies	Varies	1/56 x yrs. service credits x final avg. salary	Yes
Nebraska	N.A.							
Nevada	Mandatory	Age 60, 10 yrs. service	15% of session salary	0	\$300/mo.	\$500/mo.	Minimum service = 10 years; number of yrs. x \$25 = monthly allowance	No
New Hampshire	N.A.							
New Jersey	Mandatory	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 55 (early retirement), 25 yrs.	5% of salary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Effective 1/74 all legislators received 3% per yr. pension allowance; before 1974, members received 1/60th	No
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 for service after 1959	\$83.33/mo.	\$250/mo.	\$416.66/mo.	\$250 x yrs. of service (after 1959)	No
New York	Mandatory	Depends on tier set by date of initial membership; Minimum 10 yrs. service	Based on length of service	Varies	Varies	Varies	Depends on tier set by initial membership	Yes
North Carolina	Mandatory	Age 65, 5 yrs. service	24.58%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	No
North Dakota	N.A.							
Ohio	Optional	Age 60, 5 yrs. service; or age 55, 25 yrs. service; any age, 30 yrs. service	State 13.31% Legislator 8.5% of gross salary	No benefits	Varies	Varies	2.2% of final avg. salary (FAS) x yrs. of service	Yes
Oklahoma	Optional	Age 60, 6 yrs. service	Optional contribution of 4.5%, 6%, 7.5%, 8.5%, 9%, or 10%	\$426.68 at 10%	\$1280.04 at 10%	\$2133.40 at 10%	Avg. participating salary x length of service x computation factor depending on optional contributions ranging from .019 x .040	No
Oregon	Optional	Age 55, 30+ yrs. service	16.317% of subject wages	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.67% x yrs. service and final avg. monthly salary	Yes
Pennsylvania	Optional	Age 50, 3 yrs. service	5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2% x final avg. salary x credited yrs. service x withdrawal factor if under regular retirement age (50 for legislators)	Yes
Rhode Island	No (e)							No
South Carolina	Mandatory	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; 30 yrs. of service regardless of age	10%	\$359.89	\$1,079.68	\$1,799.47	4.82% of annual compensation x yrs. service	No
South Dakota	N.A.							

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Contribution rate	Monthly benefit estimates			Benefit formula	Same as state employee
				4 yrs.	12 yrs.	20 yrs.		
Tennessee	Optional	Age 55, 4 yrs. service	5.43%	\$280/mo.	\$840/mo.	\$1375/mo.	\$70 per month x yrs. service with a \$1,375 monthly cap	No
Texas	Optional	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 50, 12 yrs. service	8%	Not eligible	\$2,288.25	\$3,813.75	2.25% x district judges salary (currently \$8,475) x length of service	No
Utah	Mandatory	Age 62, 10 yrs. service; age 65, 4 yrs. Service	Non-contributory	Varies	Varies	Varies	\$10/mo. x yrs. service; adjusted semi-annually according to consumer price index lid. to max of 2% (current rate is \$22.80)	No
Vermont	N.A.							
Virginia	Mandatory	Age 50, 30 yrs. service (unreduced); age 55, 5 yrs. service; age 50, 10 yrs. service (reduced)	10.22% of credible comp	Varies	Varies	Varies	1.7% of average final compensation x yrs. of service	Yes
Washington	Optional	Age 65, 5 yrs. service credit yrs. age 55, 20 yrs. service credit yrs.	2.43%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2% x service credit yrs. X avg. final compensation	Yes
West Virginia	Optional	Age 55, if yrs. of service +age equal 80	4.5% gross income	Not eligible	\$300/mo.	\$500/mo.	2% of final avg. salary x yrs. Service. Final avg. salary is based on 3 highest yrs. out of last 10 yrs.	Yes
Wisconsin	Mandatory	Age 55, 5 yrs. service	5.5% of salary	\$300/mo.	\$900/mo.	\$1500/mo.	2% x yrs. of service x salary	Yes
Wyoming	N.A.							
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. 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.	Yes
Guam	Optional	Age 60, 30 yrs. service; age 55, 15 yrs. service	5% or 8.5%	Varies	Varies	Varies	An amount equal to 2% of avg. annual salary for each of the first 10 yrs. of credited service and 2.5% of avg. annual salary for each yr. or part thereof of credited service over 10 yrs.	Yes
U.S. Virgin Islands	Optional	Age 60, 10 yrs. service	8%	0	Varies	Varies	At age 60 with at least 10 yrs. of service, at 2.5% for each yr. of service or at any time with at least 30 yrs. service	Yes

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

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) Colorado has two plans — a defined benefit plan (PERA) and a defined contribution plan (DCP). HAS = 1/12 x average three highest annual salaries earned during calendar year periods on which PERA contributions were paid; 15 percent limit applies to annual salary increases during three years before retirement; and partial year salaries can be combined.

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

(c) Prior to 1998, Two plans are offered.

(d) Minnesota has two plans. Prior to 7/1/97 all legislators participated in the Legislators Retirement Plan (LRP). All new members must participate in the Defined Contribution Plan (DCP).

(e) 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.

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Table 3.14
BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER

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

See footnotes at end of table.



LEGISLATURES

BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE, AND CARRYOVER — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites, October 2002.

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 Alabama, Arkansas, 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 and special session.

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

(f) Senate bills by president with concurrence of president pro tem, if no concurrence by rules committee. House bills by president pro tem with concurrence of president, if no concurrence, by rules committee.

(g) Maximum 10 bills per member.

(h) Bills introduced in the first year of the regular session and passed by the house of origin on or before the January 31st constitutional deadline are carryover bills.

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

sessions starts.

(j) House only in even-numbered years.

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

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

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

(n) For the joint standing committee system. Secretary of the Senate and clerk of House, after conferring, suggest an appropriate committee reference for every bill, resolve and petition offered in either house. If they are unable to agree, the question of reference is referred to a conference of the president of the Senate and speaker of the House. If the presiding officers cannot agree, the question is resolved by the Legislative Council.

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

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

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

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

(s) Also serves as majority leader.

(t) Suspension of rule — Majority of elected members.

(u) Under the direction of the speaker

(v) By the membership of the chamber.

(w) Some bills must be referred to Finance Committee.

(x) Carries over until November 30 of even numbered years.

(y) Only in the Senate.

(z) The only exception is redistricting every 10 years.

(aa) In the House only. House rules allow prefilings of bills, resolutions and memorials prepared by an interim committee or at the request of an executive agency; in practice no legislation has been prefiling for more than 10 years.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.15
TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION

<i>State</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
Alabama	Senate: 24th day of regular session (a). House: no limit.	Unanimous vote to suspend rules
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 be set during session.	Approval of Committee on Rules and 2/3 vote of membership.
Colorado	House: 22nd C day of regular session. Senate: 17th C 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 of the 14th day of regular session (a)(c)(e). Senate: noon first day of regular session (c)(f).	Procedural & Redistricting Council 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: 2 p.m. on fourth meeting day in January . Senate: 2 p.m. on fourth meeting day in January .	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	33rd 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	Actual dates established at start of session.	Waiver granted by Senate Majority Floor Leader or Assembly Speaker.
New Hampshire	Actual dates established during session.	2/3 vote of members present.
New Jersey	Assembly: No limit. Senate: no limit.	Majority vote of members.

See footnotes at end of table.

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
New Mexico	30th L day of odd-year session (c)(q); 15th L day of even-year session (c)(q).	
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: Budget bills-June 13, 2002/ Local- June 12, 2002. (n) Senate: Budget bills- June 6, 2002/ Local- June 5, 2002	During the short session, any bill may be introduced if authorized by joint resolution and passed by a 2/3 vote of each chamber's membership present and voting.
North Dakota	House: 10th L day (o). Senate: 15th L day (o); resolutions: 18th L day (p); 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 (q)	2/3 vote of membership.
Oregon	House: 36th C day of session (r). Senate: 36th C day of session.	2/3 vote of membership.
Pennsylvania	No limit (s).	
Rhode Island	House: First Tuesday in February. Senate: February 7.	House: 2/3 vote of members present. Senate: majority present and voting.
South Carolina	House: Prior to April 15 of the 2nd yr. of a two-yr. legislative 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)(x).	2/3 vote of membership.
Tennessee	House: general bills, 10th L day of regular session (t). Senate: general bills, 10th L day or regular session; resolutions, 40th L day (t).	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 (u).	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 (v). Senate, individual and comm: 1st session, 53rd C day; 2nd session, sponsor requests bill drafting 25th C day before session (w).	Approval by Rules Committee.
Virginia	Deadlines may be set during session.	
Washington	(Constitutional limit) No introductions during final 10 days of regular session (y).	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
West Virginia	House: 50th day of regular session (c). Senate: 41st day of regular session (c)(f).	2/3 vote of members present.
Wisconsin	No limit.	
Wyoming	House: 15th L day of session. Senate: 12th L day of session (c).	2/3 vote of elected members of either house.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATURES

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

Key:

C — Calendar

L — Legislative

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

(b) Not applicable to bills sponsored by any standing 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. Florida: Not applicable to local bills (which have no deadline) or claim bills (deadline is August 1).

(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; House Appropriations; Calendar and Printing; Taxation; 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) Only certain measures may be considered in the Short Session—primarily those relating to appropriations, finance, pensions and retirement and localities; certain legislation from the 2001 Session; and legislation proposed by study commissions.

(o) 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.

(p) Not applicable to resolutions proposing amendments to North Dakota Constitution or directing legislative council to carry out a study 31 L day deadline for introducing amendments to North Dakota Constitution and study resolutions).

(q) 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.

(r) 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.

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

(t) Not applicable to certain local bills.

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

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

(w) Not applicable to Appropriations or Finance committees.

(x) Not applicable to governor's bills.

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

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

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

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)
	Amount	Other (b)	During session		After session			
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed			
South Dakota	★	★	5 (h)	15A (h)			2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment (n)
Tennessee	★ (f)	...	10	10A			Majority elected	40 days after enactment
Texas	★	...	10	20A			2/3 present (ee)	90 days after adjournment
Utah	★	...	10	20A (h)			2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment
Vermont .....	...	...	5			3A	2/3 present	July 1
Virginia	★	★	7 (h)			30A (h)	2/3 present (y)	July 1 (z)
Washington	★	★	5	20A			2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
West Virginia	★ (f)	★	5	15A (aa)			Majority elected (g)	90 days after enactment
Wisconsin	★ (f)	★	6P	6P			2/3 present	Day after publication date unless otherwise specified
Wyoming	★	★	3	15A (h)			2/3 elected	Immediately
American Samoa	★	...	10			30A	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment (bb)
Guam	★	★	10			30P	2/3 elected	Immediately (cc)
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	40 (h) (dd)				2/3 elected	Immediately
Puerto Rico	(f)	★	10			30P (h)	2/3 elected	Specified in act
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	10			30P (h)	2/3 elected	Immediately

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state web sites, October 2002.

Note: Some legislatures reconvene after normal session to consider bills vetoed by governor. Connecticut—if governor vetoes any bill, secretary of state must convene General Assembly on second Monday after the last day on which governor is either authorized to transmit or has transmitted every bill with his objections, whichever occurs first. General Assembly must adjourn sine die not later than three days after its reconvening. Hawaii—legislature may reconvene on 45th day after adjournment sine die, in special session, without call. Louisiana—legislature meets in a maximum five-day veto session on the 40th day after final adjournment. Missouri—if governor returns any bill on or after the fifth day before the last day on which legislature may consider bills (in even-numbered years), legislature automatically reconvenes on first Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a maximum 10-calendar day session. New Jersey—legislature meets in special session (without call or petition) to act on bills returned by governor on 45th day after sine die adjournment of the regular session; if the second year expires before the 45th day, the day preceding the end of the legislative year. Utah—if two-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-fourths elected. Illinois—appropriations reductions, majority elected. Oklahoma—emergency bills, three-fourths 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: Jan. 1 next following 90-day period from date of enactment. For legislation enacted in special sessions: 91 days after adjournment. Does not apply to statutes calling elections, statutes providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current state expenses or urgency statutes, all of which take effect immediately.

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

(l) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.

(m) Bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration. Georgia—bills vetoed during last three days of session and not considered for overriding, and all bills vetoed after sine die adjournment may be considered at next session. Maine—returned within three days after the next meeting of the same legislature which enacted the bill or resolution. Maryland—reconsidered at the next meeting of the same General

Assembly. Mississippi—returned within three days after the beginning of the next session. Missouri—bills returned on or after the 5th day before the last day to consider bills legislature automatically reconvenes on the first Wednesday following the second Wednesday in September not to exceed 10 calendar days. South Carolina—within two days after the next meeting.

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

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

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

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

(r) Governor must sign or veto all bills presented to him. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session must be deposited by him in the secretary of state's office within 30 days after adjournment with his approval or objections.

(s) Bills passed over governor's veto are effective in 30 days or on date specified in bill, whichever is later. (t) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota, Montana—July 1. Missouri, New Mexico—immediately.

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

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

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

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

(y) Must include majority of elected members.

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

(aa) Five days for appropriations bills.

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

(cc) U.S. Congress may annul.

(dd) Twenty days for appropriations bills.

(ee) Both chambers agree that vote requirement is 2/3 present in originating house. Senate rule requires 2/3 membership for Senate vote to override on a House bill, based on an anomaly in constitutional language. House precedent is 2/3 present for House to vote on a Senate bill.

(ff) Sundays and Holidays included.

(gg) Governor may veto language in an appropriations bill as long as the careful striking of words, phrases, clauses or sentences does not create legislation inconsistent with that enacted by the legislature.

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Table 3.17
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS

State or other jurisdiction	Budget document submission							Budget bill introduction		
	Legal source of deadline		Submission date relative to convening					Same time as budget document	Another time	Not until committee review of budget document
			Prior to session	Within one week	Within two weeks	Within one month	Over one month			
Alabama	★	★	...	★	★
Alaska	★	Dec. 15	★	...	...	...	...	★ (a)	...
Arizona	★	★	★
Arkansas	★	★	★
California	★	★	★
Colorado	★	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	76th day by rule	★
Connecticut	★	...	(a)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Delaware	★	by Feb. 1	...	★ (c)	...	...
Florida	★	★	45 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)
Georgia	★	★	★
Hawaii	★	30 days	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Idaho	★	...	★	★
Illinois	★	★	...	★	...
Indiana	★	★
Iowa	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	★ (c)
Kansas	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★	...
Kentucky	★	★ (a)(e)	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana	★	(f)	(f)	...	...	...	(g)	...	...
Maine	★	...	★ (a)(e)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★ (h)	...	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...	★ (i)	...	...
Michigan	★	★ (e)	...	★	...	...
Minnesota	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	★ (j)
Mississippi	★	...	1st day	...	...	...	...	...	★
Missouri	★	★	★	...
Montana	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	★	★ (a)(e)	...	★ (c)	...	...
Nevada	★	...	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★ (a)	★	...	...
New Jersey	★	★ (e)	...	...	...	★ (k)
New Mexico	★	★ (l)	...	...	...	(d)
New York	★	★ (e)	...	...	★ (m)	...	...
North Carolina	(k)	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	★	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio	★	★ (e)	...	★	...	...
Oklahoma	★	Oct. 1	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Oregon	★	Dec. 1 (e)	...	...	...	...	...	★ (a)	...
Pennsylvania	★	★ (e)(o)	...	...	★
Rhode Island	★	★
South Carolina	★	(a)(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
South Dakota	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	★ (p)	...
Tennessee	★	★ (a)(e)	★ (a)(e)	...	★	...	...
Texas	★	...	6th day (t)	...	...	...	...	★	...
Utah	★	(q)	★ (r)	...	...	...	...	★ (s)	...
Vermont	★	★	★
Virginia	★	Dec. 20	...	...	...	...	★	(a)	...
Washington	★	Dec. 20 (u)	...	...	...	...	★	(v)	...
West Virginia	★	1st day (e)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	★	★ (w)	...	★	...	...
Wyoming	★	Dec. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands	★	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	(w)	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	May 30	...	...	★ (x)	...	★	...	(y)

See footnotes at end of table.



LEGISLATURES

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state web sites, October 2002.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Specific time limitations: Alaska-4th legislative day; Connecticut-odd numbered years no later than the first session day following the third day in February, in even numbered years on the day the General Assembly convenes; Iowa-no later than February 1; Kentucky-10th legislative day; Maine-by Friday following the first Monday in January; Minnesota-fourth Monday in January during biennial session; Nebraska-by January 15; New Hampshire-by February 15; Oregon-Dec. 15 in even-numbered years; South Carolina-first Tuesday in January; South Dakota-first Tuesday after the first Monday in December; Tennessee-on or before February 1; 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-February 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 legisla-

ture 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) January 1.

(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 34 days before official submission to legislature.

(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) Governor's submission of a bill is due not later than the 30th day, except submission for a new governor is not later than 20th day after inauguration. Date noted refers to submission by the governor of a budget to the legislature. The Legislative Budget Board must also submit a bill not later than the seventh day.

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

(v) Even-numbered years.

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

(x) By enacting annual appropriations legislation.

(y) Prior to September 30.

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Table 3.18
FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION

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

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

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) Fiscal note is posted on the internet and sent electronically to the floor system and available to all members via laptop computers.
- (d) Fiscal notes are attached to the bill before it is reported from the first committee of referral. Governor's bills must have fiscal note before introduction. Once fiscal notes are submitted, they are copied and available to all.
- (e) Assumptions (methodology/explanation of fiscal figures).
- (f) Only retirement, corrections and local government bills require fiscal notes.
- (g) May be included but not required.
- (h) Fiscal notes may also reflect: savings, positions and estimated impact on revenues; assumptions (methodology/explanation of fiscal figures); bill proposing changes in retirement system of state or local government must have an actuarial note; other relevant data; technical or mechanical defects may be noted.
- (i) For the both the Appropriations and the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committees, preliminary notes are prepared for committee meetings.
- (j) Relevant data and prior fiscal year cost information.
- (k) Mechanical defects in bill.
- (l) A summary of the fiscal note is attached to the summary of the relevant bill in the Legislative Synopsis and Digest. Fiscal notes are prepared for the sponsor of the bill and are attached to the bill on file in either the office of the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.
- (m) Or to the committee to which referred.
- (n) 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 commis-

sion 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) Fiscal impact statements prepared by Legislative Finance Committee staff are available to anyone on request and on the legislature's web site.

(w) Notes required only if impact is \$5,000 or more.

(x) A four-year projection.

(y) And to the committee to which referred.

(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 chair 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 chair 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:
2002 REGULAR SESSIONS

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	Jan. 8 - Apr. 17, 2002	1,288	757	269	259	0	30L
Alaska (e)	Jan. 14 - May 16, 2002	399	79	143	42	9 (a)	123C
Arizona (e)	Jan. 14 - May 23, 2002	1,182	91	344	26	9	130C
Arkansas	No regular session in 2002						
California	Dec. 4, 2000 - Aug. 31, 2002	5,162	602	2,118	360	432	N.A.
Colorado	Jan. 9 - May 8, 2002	714	17	395	3	12	120C
Connecticut	Feb. 6 - May 8, 2000	N.A.	N.A.	143	N.A.	3	N.A.
Delaware	Jan. 8 - June 6, 2002	469	136	175	225	2	45L
Florida	Jan. 22 - Mar. 22, 2002	2,247	112	389	110	15	60C
Georgia	Jan. 14 - Apr. 12, 2002	2,014	1,716	611	35	10	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 16 - May 2, 2002	2,249	696	263	216	47	60L
Idaho	Jan. 7 - Mar. 15, 2002	607	72	373	40	4 (a)	68L
Illinois	Jan. 9 - June 2, 2002	8,717	1,955	746	57	47 (a)	94L
Indiana	Nov. 20, 2001 - Mar. 14, 2002	963	295	190	229	14 (a)	(b)
Iowa	Jan. 14 - Apr. 12, 2002	954	12	175	0	7 (c)	89L
Kansas	Jan. 14 - May 31, 2002	737	67	206	9	22 (c)	107C
Kentucky	Jan. 8 - Apr. 15, 2002	1,169	574	314	54	0	60L
Louisiana	Apr. 29 - June 12, 2002	384	292	89	270	0	21L
Maine (e)	Jan. 2 - Apr. 25, 2002	388	0	330	0	5 (a)	(b)
Maryland	Jan. 9 - Apr. 8, 2002	2,365	62	589	27	203	90C
Massachusetts	Jan. 2 - Dec. 31, 2002	7,924	N.A.	525	1,754	9 (a)	384L
Michigan	Jan. 9 - Dec. 30, 2002	1,112	7	767	1	19 (a)	(b)
Minnesota	Jan. 29 - May 20, 2002	2,251	138	183	2	9 (a)	56L
Mississippi	Jan. 8 - Apr. 12, 2002	3,109	414	531	126	10 (a)	90C
Missouri	Jan. 9 - May 30, 2002	1,844	55	214	2	10	(b)
Montana	No regular session in 2002						
Nebraska	Jan. 9 - Apr. 19, 2002	454	7	123	1	2 (a)	60L
Nevada	No regular session in 2002						
New Hampshire (e)	Jan. 2 - Dec. 4, 2002 (f)	770	43	281	17	12	16L
New Jersey	Jan. 8, 2002 - Jan. 14, 2003	5,004	562	134	4	6	(b)
New Mexico	Jan. 15 - Feb. 14, 2002	900	49	128	3	18	30C
New York (e)	Jan. 9 - Dec. 31, 2002	16,892	(j)	693 (j)	4,653	46	358C
North Carolina	May 28 - Oct. 4, 2002	707	186	19	1	0	(b)
North Dakota	No regular session in 2002						
Ohio	Jan. 2 - Dec. 31, 2002 (g) (l)	324	45 (d)	167	22	0 (n)	(b)
Oklahoma	Feb. 4 - May 24, 2002	1,829	200	502	135	14	(b)
Oregon	No regular session in 2002						
Pennsylvania	Jan. 2, 2001 - Nov. 30, 2002	4,356	920	353	300	2	71L
Rhode Island	Jan. 1 - June 12, 2002	2,767	(m)	518	350	26 (a)	59L
South Carolina	Jan. 8 - June 6, 2002	789	805	253	673	21 (a)	66L
South Dakota	Jan. 8 - Mar. 12, 2002	492	59	242	38	5	35L
Tennessee	Jan. 8 - July 4, 2002	2,313	1,366 (k)	815	1,274 (k)	2	(b)
Texas	No regular session in 2002						
Utah	Jan. 21 - Mar. 6, 2002	557	67	338	44	8 (a)	45C
Vermont	Jan. 8 - June 28, 2002	362	249	80	229	1	(b)
Virginia	Jan. 9 - Mar. 9, 2002	2,066	841	897	688	1	60C
Washington	Jan. 14 - Mar. 14, 2002	1,360	47	368	10	5 (i)	60C
West Virginia	Jan. 9 - Apr. 14, 2002 (o)	2,052	42	329	2	6 (a)	(b)
Wisconsin	Jan. 1, 2001 - May 15, 2002	497	67	42	32	2 (c)	62L
Wyoming	No regular session in 2002						
	Feb. 11 - Mar. 13, 2002 (h)	315	22	100	4	1	23L

See footnotes at end of table.

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: REGULAR SESSIONS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments legislative survey, January 2003. 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 5; Hawaii-1; Illinois-3; Indiana-6; Maine-1; Massachusetts-4; Michigan-1 ; override of a line item veto not included in the 19 total; Minnesota-6; Mississippi-4; Nebraska-3; Rhode Island-9; South Carolina-6; Utah-1; West Virginia- 2.

(b) Length of session: Indiana-Senate 32L and House 29L; Maine-Senate 49L and House 50L; Michigan-Senate 76L and House 77L; Missouri-Senate 76L and House 75L; New Jersey-Senate (voting) 24L and Assembly (voting) 19L, Senate (non-voting) 20L and Assembly (non-voting) 25L; North Carolina-Senate 69L and House 77L; Ohio-Senate 131L and House 126L; Oklahoma-Senate 65L and House 64L; Tennessee-Senate 38L and House 35L; Vermont-Senate 89L and House 81L; West Virginia-Senate 68L and House 60L.

(c) Line item or partial vetoes. Iowa-includes one item veto; Kansas-includes 17 line item vetoes; Ohio-No outright vetoes, some bills contain partial vetoes; Wisconsin- in part.

(d) Resolutions introduced include joint and concurrent.

(e) Includes carryovers.

(f) Recessed to call of chair on June 27, 2002; dissolved as of Dec. 4, 2002 under Pt. II, Art. 3 of NH Constitution.

(g) Senate: Dec. 31, 2002 and House: Dec. 30, 2002.

(h) There was no regular session in 2002, however, the regular budget session was held as a special session.

(i) 26 partial vetoes.

(j) There are no official statistics for resolution introductions. As of publication date, 14 bills were still in the Governor's hands as of the official close of session.

(k) Includes joint resolutions.

(l) The second year of the 124th General Assembly.

(m) Resolutions are included in bill introductions, no distinction is made.

(n) No outright vetoes, some bills contain partial vetoes.

(o) Senate session dates for 2002, January 9 through March 17 (includes extended budget session held March 10 through March 17). House session dates for 2002, January 9 through April 14.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
2002 SPECIAL SESSIONS

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
Alabama	No special session in 2002						
Alaska	May 17 - May 21, 2002	20	6	5	1	0	5C
	June 24 - June 27, 2002	4	2	2	2	0	4C
Arizona	Feb. 4 - Mar. 20, 2002	10	4	2	1	2 (a)	44C
	Apr. 2 - May 23, 2002	6	9	0	0	0	52C
	July 30 - Aug. 1, 2002	16	1	4	1	0	3C
	Nov. 25, 2002	11	0	1	0	1 (b)	1C
Arkansas	June 10 - June 12, 2002	13	7	2	3	0	3C
California	Jan. 3, 2001 - May 14, 2001	211	17	13	2	0	N.A.
	May 14, 2001 - May 9, 2002	176	14	19	2	1	N.A.
	Jan. 10 - May 2, 2002	11	4	4	1	0	N.A.
Colorado	July 8 - July 12, 2002	43	15	9	12	0	5C
Connecticut	May 9, 2002	58	0	8	0	0	N.A.
Delaware	Oct. 10, 2002	0	0	2	1	0	1L
Florida	Apr. 2 - Apr. 5, 2002	4	2	0	2	0	4C
	Apr. 29 - May 13, 2002	63	9	19	9	1	15C
Georgia	No special sessions in 2002						
Hawaii	No special session in 2002						
Idaho	No special session in 2002						
Illinois	June 10 - June 11, 2002	0	3	1	3	2 (c)	2L
Indiana	May 14 - June 23, 2002 (d)	3	20	1	19	0	(e)
Iowa	Apr. 22, 2002	0	0	0	0	0	1L
	May 28, 2002	8	0	3	0	2 (b)	1L
Kansas	No special session in 2002						
Kentucky	Apr. 22 - May 1, 2002	3	43	0	0	0	8L
Louisiana	Mar. 25 - Apr. 17, 2002	302	186	168	174	2	14L
Maine	Nov. 13 - Nov. 14, 2002	1	0	0	0	0	1L
Maryland	No special session in 2002						
Massachusetts	No special session in 2002						
Michigan	No special session in 2002						
Minnesota	Sept. 19, 2002	23	4	3	0	0	1L
Mississippi	June 21, 2002	4	6	3	5	0	1C
	July 30, 2002	8	5	3	3	0	1C
	Sept. 5 - Dec. 13, 2002	40	37	5	35	0	90C
Missouri	No special session in 2002						
Montana	Aug. 5 - Aug. 11, 2002	69	5	29	5	0	7C
	Sept. 13, 2002	1	0	1	0	0	1C
Nebraska	July 30 - Aug. 15, 2002	52	1	20	0	0	13L
	Nov. 7 - Nov. 22, 2002	39	1	2	0	0	11L
Nevada	July 29 - Aug 1, 2002	4	8	3	8	0	4C
New Hampshire	No special session in 2002						
New Jersey	No special session in 2002						
New Mexico	May 24, 2002	21	1	6	0	3 (c)	1C
New York (f)	No special session in 2002						
North Carolina	May 14 - Nov. 26, 2002	24	1	4	1	0	(g)
North Dakota	No special session in 2002						
Ohio	No special session in 2002						
Oklahoma	May 21 - Nov. 18, 2002	40	16	8	12	0	(h)
Oregon	Feb. 8 - Feb. 11, 2002	37	6	19	4	8	4C
	Feb. 25 - Mar. 2, 2002	26	6	12	2	7 (a)	6C
	June 12 - June 30, 2002	29	7	17	5	3	19C
	Aug. 16 - Aug. 20, 2002	0	2	0	1	0	5C
	Sept. 1 - Sept. 18, 2002	22	5	5	2	2 (a)	18C
Pennsylvania	Sept. 23 - Nov. 30, 2002	82	1	0	0	0	14L
Rhode Island	No special session in 2002						
South Carolina	Dec. 9 - Dec. 10, 2002	4	14	0	0	0	2L

See footnotes at end of table.

INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: SPECIAL SESSIONS — Continued

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions	Bills	Resolutions		
South Dakota	No special session in 2002						
Tennessee	No special session in 2002						
Texas	No special session in 2002						
Utah	Apr. 25 - Apr. 29, 2002	2	0	0	0	0	5C
	May 22, 2002	3	0	2	0	0	1C
	June 26, 2002	28	2	22	2	0	1C
	Dec. 18, 2002	12	1	9	1	2	1C
Vermont	No special session in 2002						
Virginia	No special session in 2002						
Washington	No special session in 2002						
West Virginia	Mar. 17, 2002	18	8	17	8	1	1L
	June 9 - July 11, 2002	75	19	37	16	0	8L
	Sept. 17, 2002	12	4	12	4	0	1L
Wisconsin	Jan. 22 - July 3, 2002	0	1	0	1	0	58L
	May 5 - May 15, 2002	1	0	1	0	0	3L
Wyoming	Feb. 11 - Mar. 13, 2002 (i)	315	22	100	4	1	23L

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, January 2003.

** 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) One of the measures was line item vetoed by the governor.

(b) Vetoes were line item vetoes.

(c) Number of vetoes overridden: Illinois-1; New Mexico-1

(d) The house recessed on June 22, 2002

(e) Length of session: Indiana - Senate 8L and House 6L;

(f) The Senate convened in extraordinary session on Dec. 17, 2002, this is not considered a special session for statistical purposes, as the regular session was still ongoing.

(g) Senate - 75L and House - 66L.

(h) Senate - 10L and House 9L.

(i) The regular budget session was held as a special session during 2002.

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	SO	SO	...	SO	SO	...
Arizona .....	...	YR/2 (b)	...	...	YR/2 (b)	...
Arkansas .....	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
California	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Colorado	(c)(d)	YR (e)	...	(c)(d)	YR (e)	...
Connecticut	YR	YR (f)	...	...	YR/4 (f)	...
Delaware	SO	YR/2	...	SO	YR/2	...
Florida	YR (g)	...	(g)	YR (g)	(h)	YR (g)
Georgia .....	...	YR/3 (e)	...	...	YR/5 (e)	...
Hawaii	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Idaho .....	...	SO/1.75	...	...	SO/1.5	...
Illinois	YR	YR/1 (h)	YR (i)	YR	YR/2 (h)	YR (i)
Indiana .....	...	YR/2	...	...	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 (x)	YR (a)(c)	...	(u)	YR (a)(c)	SO (x)	(u)
Massachusetts	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Minnesota	YR (o)	IO/2 (o)	...	...	YR/3	...
Mississippi .....	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Missouri	YR	...	YR	YR	IO/1	...
Montana .....	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska	YR	...	...	-----	Unicameral -----	-----
Nevada	SO (e)	YR	...	SO (e)	YR	...
New Hampshire .....	...	SO	...	...	YR	(g)
New Jersey	YR (g)	...	(g)	YR (g)	...	...
New Mexico	SO	SO	...	SO	SO	...
New York	YR	...	YR	YR	YR	...
North Carolina	SO (e)	YR	...	SO (e)	YR	...
North Dakota .....	...	SO/(e)	...	...	SO/(e)	...
Ohio	YR	YR	(p)	YR	YR	...
Oklahoma	YR	...	...	SO (c)(e)	IO/7	...
Oregon	YR	...	...	YR	...	YR
Pennsylvania	YR	YR	YR	YR	YR	...
Rhode Island .....	...	YR/8	...	...	YR/7	...
South Carolina	YR	YR/(r)	...	SO	SO/1	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	YR	...	...	YR	...	YR
Texas	YR (y)	...	YR (y)	YR (y)	...	YR (y)
Utah	(s)	SO (e)	...	(s)	SO (e)	...
Vermont .....	...	YR/15 (e)	...	...	YR/90 (e)	(q)
Virginia	SO (g)	...	(g)	SO (g)	SO/2	(u)
Washington	YR (t)	...	(u)	YR	...	...
West Virginia	SO	...	...	...	SO/17	...
Wisconsin	YR (v)	YR (v)	(v)	YR	YR (v)	(u)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	YR (w)	(w)	...	YR (w)	(w)	(v)
Puerto Rico	YR (w)	...	(v)	YR (w)	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	YR (w)	...	...	-----	Unicameral -----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state web sites, October 2002.

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 four people for 2001 session, no session in 2002.

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

(q) 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.

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

(s) Legislators are provided student interns during session.

(t) 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.

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

(v) 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.

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

(x) 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-benefited 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-benefited employee.

(y) A member may employ, within the limits of the budget, staff as the member considers necessary. Salary limit of \$3500 a month applies in the House.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.22
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

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

See footnotes at end of table.

STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

** — Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizations and 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 Coun-

cil fiscal staff at their hearings.

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

(j) Clerical staff hired during session only.

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

(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, other caucus staff may assist with committee duties.

(n) Bill clerks during session only.

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

(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.

(q) House and Senate Ways and Means Committee staffed by non-partisan central staff and partisan caucus staff for finance committee only.

(r) House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees have Legislative Fiscal Office staff at their hearings.

(s) Professional staff hired during session only.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.23
STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Committee members appointed by:</i>		<i>Committee chairpersons appointed by:</i>		<i>Number of standing committees during regular 2002 session (a)</i>	
	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
Alabama	P (b), PT	S	P (b), PT	S	24	23
Alaska	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	CC (c)	9 (d)	9 (d)
Arizona	P	S	P	S	11 (d)	25 (d)
Arkansas	CC	(e)	CC	S	16	15
California	CR	S	CR	S	26	27
Colorado	MjL, MnL	S, MnL	MjL	S	8	12
Connecticut	PT	S	PT	S	(f)	(f)
Delaware	PT	S (g)	PT	S	25	24
Florida	P	S	P	S	19 (d)	35 (d)(gg)
Georgia	P (b)	S	P (b)	S	23	33
Hawaii	P (h)	(i)	P (h)	(i)	12	16
Idaho	PT (j)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois	P, MnL	S, MnL	P	S	17	42
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	19	18
Iowa	MjL, MnL (k)	S	MjL (k)	S	15	16
Kansas	(l)	S	(l)	S	16 (d)	24 (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	21 (d)	23 (d)
Minnesota	(n)	S	(n)	S	23	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	E	U	14	U
Nevada	MjL (q)	S (q)	MjL (q)	S (q)	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	15 (ii)
New York	PT (t)	S	PT (t)	S	32	37
North Carolina	PT	S	PT	S	17 (hh)	37 (hh)
North Dakota	CC	CC	MjL	MjL	11	11
Ohio	(u)	S	(u)	S	14 (d)	18 (d)
Oklahoma	PT, MnL	S	PT	S	22 (d)	28 (d)
Oregon	P	S	P	S	9 (d)	13 (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	15	11
South Dakota	(x)	S	(x)	S	13	13
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	9	14
Texas	P (b)	S (y)	P (b)	S	12	36
Utah	P	S	P	S	11	14
Vermont	CC	S	CC	S	12	15
Virginia	E	S	(z)	S	11	14
Washington	P (b)(aa)	S (bb)	CC	S (cc)	14	23
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	18 (d)	15 (d)
Wisconsin	(dd)	S	(dd)	S	16 (d)	41 (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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites, October 2002.

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, 15; Maryland, 16, (joint statutory); Michigan, 5; Mississippi, 1; Missouri 11; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 3; Ohio, 9; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 9.

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

(f) Substantive standing committees are joint committees. Connecticut, 25; 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, and members of minority party designating minority party members.

(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, with final decision by leader.

(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) Majority leader as chairperson, Organization Committee.

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

(ff) Chair of the Council.

(gg) Committees fall under the direction of seven Councils.

(hh) Does not include subcommittees.

(ii) Includes 12 substantive committees and three procedural committees.

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	★ (i)	★ (a)	★ (a)	For meetings, by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thurs.; for first hearings on bills, 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: agendas available on 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)	★ (a)	1st Cmte. Reference: 4 days 2nd Cmte. Reference: 2 days	Senate: disposition of bills by roll call vote only. House: committee action on bills recorded by roll call vote.
Colorado	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	Senate: final action on a measure is prohibited unless notice is posted 1 calendar day prior to its consideration (g) 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—3 hours notice for first 50 days, 4 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 or announced during session	Senate: all final votes are recorded. House: all final votes are recorded.
Iowa	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: final action on any bill or resolution is by roll call. House: committee reports include the roll call vote on final disposition.
Kansas	★	★	★	Senate: none House: none	Senate: vote recorded for any action on a bill upon request by a member. House: the total for and against actions are recorded.
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.

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		
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: by rule - adequate notice House: by rule - adequate notice	Senate: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills. House: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills.
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 (h) House: none (h)	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, unless excused by the committee; all votes are recorded.
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 (e)	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.

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		
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: (f)	Senate: bills are 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 ye or nay vote is taken. House: recorded vote taken on motions to report a bill.
Wisconsin	★	★	★	Senate: a list of public hearings is filed Monday of the preceding week House: a list of public hearings is filed Monday of the preceding week	Senate: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported. House: number of ayes and nays recorded.
Wyoming	★	★	★	Senate: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day House: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day	House: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported. House: number of ayes and nays recorded. Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

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."

(e) May go to one hour notice when president and speaker proclaim sine die imminent.

(f) The House requires five calendar days notice before a public hearing at which testimony will be taken, and two hours notice or an announcement from the floor before a formal meeting (testimony cannot be taken at a formal meeting).

(g) The prohibition does not apply if the action receives a majority vote of the committee.

(h) If public hearing, five calendar days.

(i) Sec. 12, Art. II "The houses of each legislature shall adopt uniform rules of procedure."

Table 3.25
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
Alabama	Mbrs. Legislative Council	P	35 days for action by committee.
Alaska	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Arizona	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
Arkansas	Joint bipartisan	P,E	...
California		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 non-binding 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 regulations, 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	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

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
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 introduced in both houses of the legislature simultaneously by the committee chair, the alternate chair, or any member of the committee, 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, acting between legislative sessions, can meet and suspend rules promulgated during the interim between sessions.
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	Standing committee	P	If an agency proposes to repeal, adopt or amend a rule or regulation, it is required to provide the Executive Board Chairperson with the proposal at least 30 days prior to the Public Hearing, as required by law. The Executive Board Chairperson shall provide to the appropriate standing committee of the Legislature, the agency proposal for comment.
Nevada	Joint bipartisan	E	If the committee objects to a rule, it is returned to the agency for revision in accordance with legislative intent and statutory authority.
New Hampshire	Joint bipartisan	P	Preliminary objections must be filed within 45 days of agency filing of final proposal. Otherwise, final proposal is automatically approved. A vote to sponsor joint resolutions must be filed within 50 days of the objection response deadline, but a final objection may be filed at any time after objection response is received.
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. 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 Carolina	Public membership appointed by legislature	P,E	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.
North Dakota	Interim committee	E	Proposed rules are submitted to the committee 65 days prior to adoption. The committee has 30 days to review re-filed rules. The committee has 90 days to review rules submitted without change.
Ohio	Joint bipartisan	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. of both houses
Oklahoma (b)	Standing cmte. or cmte. appointed by leadership	P,E	...
Oregon (h)	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			(a)
South Carolina	Standing committees	P	120 days for action by committee or legislature.
South Dakota	Joint bipartisan	P	A proposed or provisional rule can be suspended until July 1 following the next legislative session if five of the committee's six members agree.
Tennessee	Joint standing committee	P	All permanent rules take effect 75 days after filing with the secretary of state. Rules filed in a calendar year expire on June 30 of the following year unless extended by the General Assembly.
Texas			(a)
Utah	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Each rule in effect on February 28 of each year expires 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 45 days to review them. Within 14 days of receiving an objection the agency must respond in writing. If the committee still objects it may file its objections with the secretary of state.
Virginia (b)	Standing committee	P,E	Legislative review is optional. Within 21 days after the receipt of an objection, the agency shall file a response with the registrar, the objecting legislative committee and the governor. After an objection is filed, the regulation unless withdrawn by the agency shall become effective on a date specified by the agency which shall be after the 21-day extension period.

See footnotes at end of table.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
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. 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.
West Virginia	Joint bipartisan	P	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 proposed 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.
Wisconsin	Joint bipartisan	P,E	Agency must submit rules to legislature for review within 10 days after the day of the agency's final action adopting, amending or repealing rules. Legislature makes its recommendations to the governor who has 10 days following the recommendation to either order the rule to be amended or rescinded or file with the council his written objections to the recommendation.
Wyoming	Joint bipartisan	P,E	

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, October 2002.

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 a uniform format of style. This does not affect the status of rules.

(d) If the committees of both houses fail to find a fee unacceptable, it can be adopted. Committee action on proposed rules must be taken within 5 to 30 days after the agency reports to the committee on its public hearing (if any) and whether it is making changes on proposed rules.

(e) The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) ceased operating on June 30, 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.	(d)
California			(e)	
Colorado .....	...	★	...	Statute (f)
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	Statute (g)
Delaware	(h)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	★	...	(i)	Statute
Georgia .....	...	★	...	Resolution (j)
Hawaii .....	★	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	★	...	Concurrent resolution (k)
Illinois .....	...	...	★	Joint resolution
Indiana	★ (l)	...	N.A.	(m)
Iowa .....	...	★	★	Joint resolution
			proposed rules	
Kansas .....	...	N.A.	...	Statute
Kentucky .....	...	★	...	(oo)
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)	Statute (r)
Minnesota			(s)	
Mississippi			(e)	
Missouri .....	...	★	★	Statute, concurrent resolutions (t)
Montana .....	...	...	★ (b)	Statute
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 supersede 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.	(bb)
Pennsylvania	Standing committees Independent commission	★	N.A.	Concurrent resolution (cc)
Rhode Island			(e)	
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	Joint resolution (dd)
South Dakota .....	...	★	★	Statute
Tennessee .....	...	★	★	Statute (ee)
Texas		(e)		Statute
Utah	(ee)	...	...	Statute (ee)
Vermont	★ (ff)	★	N.A.	Statute

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

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. These powers are granted by statute.

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

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

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

(h) 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 reauthorizes the rule.

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

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

(n) If the committee determines that a proposed rule is unacceptable, it submits a report to the governor who then has 10 days to accept or reject the report. If the governor rejects the report, the rule change may be adopted by the agency. If the governor accepts the report, the agency may not adopt the rule. Emergency rules become effective upon adoption or up to 60 days after adoption as provided in the rule, but a standing committee or governor may void the rule by finding it unacceptable within 2 to 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) JCAR has 21 days to approve a formal notice of objection. The formal notice of objection starts a 21-day time period that stays the rules and causes committee members to introduce legislation in both houses of the legislature for enactment and presentment to the Governor within 21 days. Any member of the legislature can introduce a bill at a session, which in effect amends or rescinds a rule.

(s) The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) ceased 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) The committee reports to the legislature during each regular session on the review of rules by the committee.

(cc) 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.

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

(ee) 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. In Utah, each rule in effect on Feb. 28 of each year expires May 1 of that year unless reauthorized by the legislature in annual legislation.

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

(gg) The agency must respond to a legislative objection within 21 days of receipt. The regulation may become effective on a date specified by the agency, which must be after the expiration of the applicable 21-day extension period.

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

(ii) Objections are published in the Washington State Register.

(jj) 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.

(kk) 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.

(ll) Bills are introduced simultaneously in both houses.

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

(nn) Action must be taken by legislative order adopted by both houses before the end of the next succeeding legislative session to nullify a rule.

(oo) The legislature's veto power was ruled unconstitutional in January, 2002. In mid-January, when this survey was conducted, a bill had been introduced in the Senate to restore legislative veto power, but no final action had been taken.

LEGISLATURES

Table 3.27
SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Preliminary evaluation conducted by</i>	<i>Other legislative review</i>	<i>Other oversight mechanisms in bill</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
Alabama	C	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	Jt. Legis. Audit Cmte. selects agencies for review and assigns responsibilities for hearings to the legis. cmtes. of reference.
Arkansas	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	S	St. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (b)	...	...	...	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	(c)	1/y	up to 10	Advisory cmtes. are reviewed at least once after establishment; all regulatory functions of the state are reviewed.
Connecticut	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	C	Agencies under review submit reports to Del. Sunset Comm. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Comm. staff conducts separate review.	...	Per. audit	Dec. 31 of next succeeding calendar year	4	Yearly sunset review schedules must include at least nine agencies. If the number automatically scheduled for review or added by the General Assembly is less than a full schedule, additional agencies shall be added in order of their appearance in the Del. Code to complete the review schedule.
Florida	R (n)	...	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	...	...	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. (e)
Hawaii	R	Legis. Auditor	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	None	Established by the legislature	Schedules various professional and vocational licensing programs for repeal.
Idaho	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	Proposed new regulatory measures must be referred to the Auditor for sunrise analysis.
Illinois	R	Bur. of the Budget	Standing Cmte.	...	...	10 (max.)	...
Indiana	S	Off. of Fiscal and Management Analysis	...	Perf. audit, Perf. eval.	...	(o)	Automatic repeal if legislature fails to reenact legislation by a specific date.
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	No program	...	...
Kansas	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee	Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	...	...	Executive reorganization orders which are not enacted into law at next regular session expire and previous organization is reinstated.

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in bill	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Louisiana	C	Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	Up to 6	Act provides for termination of a department and all offices in a department. Also permits committees to select particular agencies or offices for more extensive evaluation. Provides for review by Jr. 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/yr., with provisions for selected earlier reviews.	...
Maryland	R	Dept. of Legislative	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	1-2/y	Varies (usually 10)	...
Massachusetts	(f)	...	...	...	No program	...	...
Michigan	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	No program	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	R	Legis. Finance Cmte.	...	Perf. eval., Progress	(j)	6	Legis. Finance Cmte. makes recommendations regarding termination or continuance.
New York	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	No program	...	...
Ohio	S	Standing Cmtes.	...	...	(l)	Up to 4	...
Oklahoma	R, C	Jr. Cmte. on Sunset Review	Appropriations and Budget Cmte.	Prog. review	1/y	6	...
Oregon	(m)	...	(m)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	(p)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	R	...	...	...	...	...	Law Repealed by 1998 Act 419
South Dakota	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	C	Jr. Govt. Operations Cmte.	...	Perf. eval.	Perf. audit	1/y	Jan. 8 Sunrise review provision 2y after creation of entity. The Sunset Advisory Comm. chair and vice-chair rotate.
Texas	S	Sunset Advisory Comm.	...	...	1/y	12	Legis. Audit Cmte. may at its discretion coordinate the audit of state agencies with the Interim Cmte.
Utah	D	Interim Study Cmte.	...	...	...	Up to maximum of 10/y	reappointment.
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.

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in bill	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Virginia	S (f)	...	Standing Cmtes.	...	...	...	General assembly places sunset on selective programs and acts. The duration varies as does the subject of the legislation.
Washington	C	Jr. Legis. Audit and Review Cmte.	Standing Cmtes.	...	1/y	Varies	...
West Virginia	S	Jr. Cmte. on Govt. Operations	Performance Evaluation and Research Division	Perf. audit	1/y	6	Jr. Cmte. on Govt. Operations composed of five House members, five Senate members and five citizens appointed by governor. Agencies may be reviewed more frequently.
Wisconsin	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

Key:

C — Comprehensive

R — Regulatory

S — Selective

D — Discretionary

d — day

m — month

y — year

... — Not applicable

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

(b) Review by the Jr. 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.

(c) Bills need adoption by the legislature.

(d) Sunset legislation suspended in 1983. Next review cycle is scheduled for 2008.

(e) 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.

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

(h) Sunset Act terminated December 31, 1984.

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Comprehensive relating to public records and meetings.

(o) No longer automatic repeal, but retain 10 year cycle.

(p) Sunset activity is currently inactive.

(q) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979.

(r) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.



Chapter Four

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

“The overall institutional powers of the nation’s
governors increased.”

— Thad Beyle







Gubernatorial Elections, Campaign Costs and Powers

By Thad Beyle

This article traces the governorship in recent decades. It examines who the governors are, how they became governors and some of their recent political history. The author discusses the timing and costs of gubernatorial elections and changes in gubernatorial powers.

The governors continue to be in the forefront of activity as we move into the 21st century. With Republican governors across the states serving as his major supporters and guides, Texas Gov. George W. Bush sought and won the presidency in the 2000 election. He became the fourth of the last five presidents who had served as governor just prior to seeking and winning the presidency.¹ When George H. W. Bush, a nongovernor, won the presidential election in 1988, he beat a governor, Michael Dukakis (D-Mass., 1975-1979 and 1983-1991). Clearly, presidential politics in the last quarter century following the Watergate scandal finds governors as major actors.

Additionally, the demands on the governors to propose state budgets and then to keep them in balance during the two recessions of the early 1990s and early 2000s has made that governor's chair a "hot seat" in more ways than one.² Currently, governors have moved from a half-decade of an economic boom, in which they could propose tax cuts and program increases, to a period in which there is more demand for program support and less income to use. Easy times have switched to hard times.³

Gubernatorial Elections

The 2002 elections were a banner year for changes in the governorships across the states. There were 36 gubernatorial elections and only 22 incumbents were eligible to seek another term (61 percent). That is the lowest number and percent of incumbents eligible for reelection between 1970 and 2002.

Six of these eligible incumbents decided not to seek another term. Two governors were moving on to seek another office: Jeanne Shaheen (D-N.H.) ran unsuccessfully for a U.S. Senate seat, while Howard Dean (D-Vt.) began a campaign for the 2004 Democratic nomination for president. Two other governors decided to retire after their first terms — George Ryan (R-Ill.) and Jesse Ventura (Reform-Minn.). Two other "accidental" governors, who succeeded to the governorship when the incumbent governor was appointed to a position in the Bush administration, found little support for their own candidacies and also retired from the governorship — Jane Swift (R-

Mass.) and Mark Schweiker (R-Pa.). So, these six seats added to the 14 other open seats meant that there were 20 open gubernatorial seats in 2002.

The 16 incumbents seeking reelection in 2002 had a 75 percent success rate. The 12 winning incumbents were Mike Huckabee (R-Ark.), Gray Davis (D-Calif.), Bill Owens (R-Colo.), John Rowland (R-Conn.), Jeb Bush (R-Fla.), Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho), Tom Vilsack (D-Iowa), Mike Johanns (R-Neb.), Kenny Guinn (R-Nev.), George Pataki (R-N.Y.), Bob Taft (R-Ohio) and Rick Perry (R-Texas) — 10 Republicans and two Democrats. Their average winning margin was just over 19 points, with margins ranging from 48 points for Guinn to tighter 6-point margins for Huckabee and Davis. The remaining 24 races were won by new governors. They were equally split between the two parties — 12 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Four incumbent governors lost their bids to serve a second term, a 25 percent loss rate. The four losing incumbents were Don Siegelman (D-Ala.), Roy Barnes (D-Ga.), Jim Hodges (D-S.C.) and Scott McCallum (R-Wis.). The three unsuccessful Democrats were from the deep South, which continues its move toward the Republican side of the aisle, and the one unsuccessful Republican was an "accidental" governor who was not able to win the office on his own.

As can be seen in Table A, in the 466 gubernatorial elections held between 1970 and 2002, incumbents were eligible to seek another term in 354 (76 percent) of the contests; 274 eligible incumbents sought re-election (78 percent) and 207 of them succeeded (76 percent). Those who were defeated for re-election were more likely to lose in the general election than in their own party primary by a 3.5-to-1 ratio (See Table A).

Democratic candidates held a winning edge in these elections (55 percent). And in 187 races (40 percent) the results led to a party shift in which a candidate from a party other than the incumbent's party won. Yet these party shifts have evened out over the years so that the Democratic Party's leading margin in these party-shift wins is only two.⁴ But there have been some interesting patterns in these shifts over the past 33 years of gubernatorial elections.

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Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970-2002

Year	Number of races	Democratic Winner		Number of incumbent governors									
		Number	Percent	Eligible to run		Actually ran		Won		Lost			
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	In primary	In general election
1970	35	22	63	29	83	24	83	16	64	8	36	1 (a)	7 (b)
1971	3	3	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	18	11	61	15	83	11	73	7	64	4	36	2 (c)	2 (d)
1973	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	...	...	1	100	1 (e)	...
1974	35	28 (f)	80	29	83	22	76	17	77	5	24	1 (g)	4 (h)
1975	3	3	100	2	66	2	100	2	100	...	...	...	...
1976	14	9	64	12	86	8	67	5	63	3	33	1 (i)	2 (j)
1977	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
1978	36	21	58	29	81	22	76	16	73	6	27	1 (k)	5 (l)
1979	3	2	67	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	13	6	46	12	92	12	100	7	58	5	42	2 (m)	3 (n)
1981	2	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982	36	27	75	33	92	25	76	19	76	6	24	1 (o)	5 (p)
1983	3	3	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	13	5	38	9	69	6	67	4	67	2	33	...	2 (q)
1985	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
1986	36	19	53	24	67	18	75	15	83	3	18	1 (r)	2 (s)
1987	3	3	100	2	67	1	50	...	...	1	100	1 (t)	...
1988	12	5	42	9	75	9	100	8	89	1	11	...	1 (u)
1989	2	2	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1990	36	19 (v)	53	33	92	23	70	17	74	6	26	...	6 (w)
1991	3	2	67	2	67	2	100	...	...	2	100	1 (x)	1 (y)
1992	12	8	67	9	75	4	44	4	100	...	...	...	...
1993	2	0	0	1	50	1	100	0	0	1	100	...	1 (z)
1994	36	11 (aa)	31	30	83	23	77	17	74	6	26	2 (bb)	4 (cc)
1995	3	1	33	2	67	1	50	1	100	...	...	...	...
1996	11	7	36	9	82	7	78	7	100	...	...	...	...
1997	2	0	0	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
1998	36	11 (dd)	27	27	75	25	93	23	92	2	8	...	2 (ee)
1999	3	2	67	2	67	2	100	2	100	...	...	...	...
2000	11	8	73	7	88	6	86	5	83	1	17	...	1 (ff)
2001	2	2	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	36	14	39	22	61	16	73	12	75	4	25	...	4
Totals:													
Number	466	258		353		274		207		67		15	52
Percent	100	55.4		75.8		77.6		75.5		24.5		22.4	77.6

Source: Thad Beyle, using information from *The Book of the States, 1994-1995*, selected issues of *CQ Weekly Report*, 1970-present and *Campaign Insider*, 1999-2001. See <http://www.unc.edu/~beyle>.

- (a) Albert Brewer, D-Alabama.
- (b) Keith Miller, R-Alaska; Winthrop Rockefeller, R-Ark.; Claude Kirk, R-Fla.; Don Samuelson, R-Idaho; Norbert Tieman, R-Neb.; Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla.; Frank Rarrar, R-S.D.
- (c) Walter Peterson, R-N.H.; Preston Smith, D-Texas.
- (d) Russell Peterson, R-N.H.; Richard Ogilvie, R-Ill.
- (e) William Cahill, R-N.J.
- (f) One independent candidate won: James Longley of Maine.
- (g) David Hall, D-Okla.
- (h) John Vanderhoof, R-Colo.; Francis Sargent, R-Mass.; Malcolm Wilson, R-N.Y.; John Gilligan, D-Ohio.
- (i) Dan Walker, D-Ill.
- (j) Sherman Tribbitt, D-Del.; Christopher 'Kit' Bond, R-Mo.
- (k) Michael Dukakis, D-Mass.
- (l) Robert F. Bennett, R-Kan.; Rudolph G. Perpich, D-Minn.; Meldrim Thompson, R-N.H.; Robert Straub, D-Oreg.; Martin J. Schreiber, D-Wis.
- (m) Thomas L. Judge, D-Mont.; Dixy Lee Ray, D-Wash.
- (n) Bill Clinton, D-Ark.; Joseph P. Teasdale, D-Mo.; Arthur A. Link, D-N.D.
- (o) Edward J. King, D-Mass.
- (p) Frank D. White, R-Ark.; Charles Thone, R-Neb.; Robert F. List, R-

- Nev.; Hugh J. Gallen, D-N.H.; William P. Clements, R-Texas.
- (q) Allen I. Olson, R-N.D.; John D. Spellman, R-Wash.
- (r) Bill Sheffield, D-Alaska
- (s) Mark White, D-Texas; Anthony S. Earl, D-Wis.
- (t) Edwin Edwards, D-La.
- (u) Arch A. Moore, R-W. Va.
- (v) Two Independent candidates won: Walter Hickel (Alaska) and Lowell Weiker (Conn.). Both were former statewide Republican office holders.
- (w) Bob Martinez, R-Fla.; Mike Hayden, R-Kan.; James Blanchard, D-Mich.; Rudy Perpich, DFL-Minn.; Kay Orr, R-Neb.; Edward DiPrete, R-R.I.
- (x) Buddy Roemer, R-La.
- (y) Ray Mabus, D-Miss.
- (z) James Florio, D-N.J.
- (aa) One Independent candidate won: Angus King of Maine.
- (bb) Bruce Sundlun, D-R.I.; Walter Dean Miller, R-S.D.
- (cc) James E. Folsom, Jr., D-Ala.; Bruce King, D-N.M.; Mario Cuomo, D-N.Y.; Ann Richards, D-Texas.
- (dd) Two Independent candidates won: Angus King of Maine and Jesse Ventura of Minnesota.
- (ee) Fob James, R-Ala.; David Beasley, R-S.C.
- (ff) Cecil Underwood, R-W. Va.
- (gg) Don Siegelman, D-Ala.; Roy Barnes, D-Ga.; Jim Hodges, D-S.C.; and Scott McCallum, R-Wis.



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Between 1970 and 1992, Democrats won 200 of the 324 races for governor (62 percent). Then starting in 1993, and continuing on between 1994 (when Republicans won races up and down the ballots across the states) and 1998, Republicans won 57 of 90 races (63 percent). Between 1999 and 2001, Democrats moved back into the lead by winning 12 of the 16 races (75 percent). Democratic candidates even won eight of the 11 races in 2000, when Gov. Bush won the presidency in a very close race. In 2002, the Republicans regained the mid-1990s momentum by winning 22 of the 36 races (61 percent). So, over the past 10 years of gubernatorial elections, the Republicans held a 95-to-59 winning advantage (62 percent). Despite this partisan shifting, in 2003 there is only a narrow margin of 26 Republicans to 24 Democrats in the governors' chairs.

Another factor in determining how many governors have served in the states is how many of the newly elected governors are truly new to the office, and how many are returning after complying with constitutional term limits or holding other positions. Looking at the number of actual new governors taking office over a decade, the average number of new governors elected in the states dropped from 2.3 new governors per state in the 1950s to 1.9 in the 1970s and 1.1 in the 1980s. In the 1990s, the rate began to move up a bit to 1.4 new governors per state.

And now as we enter the first decade of the 21st century, we find that new governors were elected in 32 of the 49 elections (65 percent) in 2000, 2001 and 2002, so these states are starting the century with new leadership at the top. Adding in the one new governor elected in 1999, we find that in 2003, 33 states have governors serving in their first term. The years around the turn of the 21st century have certainly proved to be a time of change in the governor's offices across the 50 states.

The New Governors

From 1998-2002, the 46 newly elected governors took several different routes to the governor's chair. Fifteen new governors had previously held statewide office. These included: five lieutenant governors — Don Siegelman (D-Ala.), Gray Davis (D-Calif.), Ruth Ann Minner (D-Del.), Ronnie Musgrove (D-Miss.) and Judy Martz (R-Mont.); five attorneys general — Janet Napolitano (D-Ariz.), Jennifer Granholm (D-Mich.), Mike Easley, (D-N.C.), Bob Taft (R-Ohio) and Jim Doyle (D-Wis.); three state treasurers — Bill Owens (R-Colo.), Bob Holden (D-Mo.) and James Douglass (R-Vt.); one secretary of state — George

Ryan (R-Ill.) and one state insurance commissioner, Kathleen Sebelius (D-Kan.).

Nine of the new governors were members or former members of Congress who returned to work in the state. These included U.S. Senators Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) and Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho) and U.S. Congressmen Bob Riley (R-Ala.), Rod Blagojevich (D-Ill.), John Baldacci (D-Maine), Robert Ehrlich (R-Md.), Mark Sanford (R-S.C.) and Bob Wise (D-W.Va.). Former U.S. Congressman Bill Richardson (D-N.M.) had also served as an administrator in the Clinton administration.

Seven legislators or former legislators moved up from a district to a statewide office. These included Roy Barnes (D-from the Georgia House) followed by Sonny Perdue (R-from the Georgia Senate), Tom Vilsack (D-from the Iowa Senate), Tim Pawlenty (R-from the Minnesota House), Brad Henry (D-from the Oklahoma Senate), Jim Hodges (D-from the South Carolina House) and Mike Rounds (R-from the South Dakota Senate).

Six new governors were from the business sector: Jeb Bush (R-Fla.), Kenny Guinn (R-Nev.), Craig Benson (R-N.H.), John Hoeven (R-N.D.), Don Carcieri (R-R.I.), and Mark Warner (D-Va.).

Another six were mayors or former mayors. These included Linda Lingle (R-Maui, Hawaii), Jesse Ventura (Ref.-Brooklyn Park, Minn.), Mike Johanns, (R-Lincoln, Neb.), Jim McGreevey (D-Woodbridge, N.J.), Ed Rendell (D-Philadelphia, Pa.) and Phil Bredesen (D-Nashville, Tenn.).

Finally, three new governors followed a unique path compared to their counterparts: former 2000 Winter Olympics Chairman Mitt Romney (R-Massachusetts), former State Supreme Court Justice Ted Kulongoski (D-Ore.) and former U.S. Attorney Dave Freudenthal (D-Wyo.).

In the 356 gubernatorial races between 1977 and 2002, among the candidates there were 96 lieutenant governors (26 won), 80 attorneys general (20 won), 24 secretaries of state (five won), 22 state treasurers (six won) and 13 state auditors, auditors general or comptrollers (three won). Looking at these numbers from a bettor's point of view, the odds of a lieutenant governor winning were 3.7-to-1, an attorney general 4-to-1, a secretary of state 4.8-to-1, a state treasurer 3.7-to-1 and a state auditor 4.3-to-1.

Timing of Gubernatorial Elections

The election cycle for governors has settled into a regular pattern. Over the past few decades, many states have moved their elections to the off-presiden-

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Table B: Total Cost of Gubernatorial Elections: 1977-2002
(in thousands of dollars)

Year	Number of races	Total campaign costs		Average cost per state (2002\$)	Percent change in similar elections (b)
		Actual \$	2002\$ (a)		
1977	2	12,312	36,535,261	18,267,630	N.A.
1978	36	99,981	276,190,608	7,671,961	N.A. (c)
1979	3	32,744	81,048,700	27,016,233	N.A.
1980	13	35,623	77,778,451	5,982,958	N.A.
1981	2	24,648	48,808,255	24,404,128	+34
1982	36	181,306	338,257,371	9,396,038	+22 (d)
1983	3	39,966	72,140,362	24,046,787	-11
1984	13	47,156	81,584,382	6,275,722	+5
1985	2	18,859	31,536,030	15,768,015	-35
1986	36	270,383	443,979,389	12,332,761	+31
1987	3	40,212	63,727,095	21,242,365	-12
1988	12 (e)	52,161	79,271,844	6,605,987	-3
1989	2	47,902	69,524,328	34,762,164	+120
1990	36	345,551	475,311,420	13,203,095	+7
1991	3	34,612	45,723,217	15,241,072	-28
1992	12	60,268	77,266,962	6,438,914	-3
1993	2	35,966	44,789,849	22,394,925	-36
1994	36	417,849	507,098,216	14,086,062	+7
1995	3	35,692	42,139,807	14,046,602	-8
1996	11 (f)	68,603	80,050,557	7,277,323	+4
1997	2	44,823	49,969,824	24,984,912	+12
1998	36	539,969	592,721,695	16,464,492	+17
1999	3	16,276	17,576,338	5,858,779	-58
2000	11	97,097	101,460,129	9,223,648	+27
2001	2	70,400	71,544,898	35,772,449	+43
2002	36	833,364,490	833,364,490	23,149,014	+41

Source: Thad Beyle.

(a) Developed from the Table, "Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Each year's actual expenditures are converted to the 2002\$ value of the dollar to control for the effect of inflation over the period.

(b) This represents the percent increase or decrease in 2002\$ over the last bank of similar elections, i.e., 1977 v. 1981, 1978 v. 1982, 1979 v. 1983, etc.

(c) The data for 1978 are a particular problem as the two sources compiling data on this year's elections did so in differing ways that excluded some candidates. The result is that the numbers for 1978 under-represent

the actual costs of these elections by some unknown amount. The sources are: Rhodes Cook and Stacy West, "1978 Advantage," *CQ Weekly Report*, (1979): 1757-1758, and *The Great Louisiana Spendathon* (Baton Rouge: Public Affairs Research Council, March 1980).

(d) This particular comparison with 1978 is not what it would appear to be for the reasons given in note (c).

(e) As of the 1986 election, Arkansas switched to a four-year term for the governor, hence the drop from 13 to 12 for this off-year.

(f) As of the 1995 election, Rhode Island switched to a four-year term for the governor, hence the drop from 12 to 11 for this off-year.

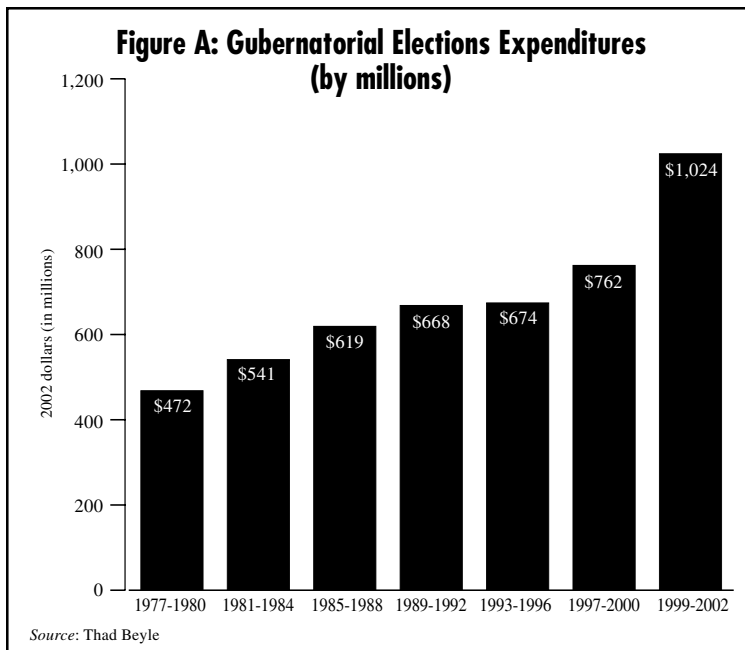
tial years in order to decouple the state and national level campaigns. Now only 11 states hold their gubernatorial elections in the same year as a presidential election. Two of those states – New Hampshire and Vermont – still have two-year terms for their governors so their elections alternate between presidential and non-presidential years.

As can be seen in Table A, the year following a presidential election has only two states with gubernatorial elections.⁵ Then in the even year between presidential elections, 36 states hold their gubernatorial elections, and in the year just before a presidential election, three Southern states hold their gubernatorial elections.⁶

Cost of Gubernatorial Elections

Table C presents data on the costs of the most recent gubernatorial elections. There is a great range in how much these races cost, from the all-time most expensive race recorded in New York in 2002 (\$146.8 million) to the low-cost 1998 race in Wyoming (\$800,000 in 2002 dollars). Both the New York and the Wyoming races saw an incumbent successfully win re-election.

But if we look at how much was spent by all the candidates per general-election vote, a slightly different picture evolves. In 2002, the New Hampshire governor's race was the most expensive at \$42.77



per vote, followed by New York at \$31.28 per vote, South Dakota at \$29.01 per vote, South Carolina at \$26.92 per vote, Hawaii at \$24.76 per vote, Alaska at \$23.56 per vote, Texas at \$23.18 per vote, Rhode Island at \$20.87 per vote and New Mexico at \$20.70 per vote. The New Hampshire, South Dakota, Hawaii, Alaska, Rhode Island and New Mexico races were for open seats. In New York, an incumbent successfully won re-election, while in Texas, an “accidental governor” won the office in his own right. The South Carolina race saw an incumbent defeated in his bid for re-election.

In Figure A, by converting the actual dollars spent each year into the equivalent 2002 dollars, we show how the cost of these elections has increased over time. Since 1981, we have been able to compare the costs of each 4-year cycle of elections with the previous cycle of elections.

In the 54 elections held between 1977 and 1980, the total expenditures were \$471.6 million. In the 52 elections held between 1999 and 2002 — just over two decades later — the total expenditures were over \$1,023.9 million, an increase of 117 percent. The greatest increases in expenditures were between the 1977-1980 and the 1987-1990 cycles, when there was a 45.9 percent increase, and between the 1994-1997 and the 1999-2002 cycles when there was a 50.7 percent increase.

These increases reflect the new style of campaign-

ing for governor — with the candidates developing their own personal party by using outside consultants, opinion polls, media ads and buys, and extensive fundraising efforts to pay for all of this. This style has now reached into most every state. Few states will be surprised by a high-price, high-tech campaign; they are commonplace now. The “air-war” campaigns have replaced the “ground-war” campaigns across the states.

Another factor has been the increasing number of candidates who are either wealthy or who have access to wealth and are willing to spend some of this money to become governor. For some, spending a lot of

money leads to winning the governor’s chair. In 2002, Gov. Gray Davis spent \$64.2 million in his successful bid for reelection in California, while Gov. George Pataki spent \$44.2 million to win his third term.

But spending a lot doesn’t always lead to a win. For example, in the 2002 New York election, Thomas Golisano spent \$76.3 million in his unsuccessful campaign for governor as an Independent candidate. And in Texas, Tony Sanchez also spent \$76.3 million as the unsuccessful Democratic candidate. In California’s 1998 gubernatorial election, three candidates spent more than \$34 million each in 2002 dollars in their campaigns.⁷ Two of these candidates won their party’s nomination and faced off in November, with Gray Davis (D) the winner. The largest spender at \$42.7 million, Al Checchi (D), wasn’t even able to win the Democratic nomination.

Gubernatorial Powers

One way to view the changes that have been occurring in gubernatorial powers is to look at the “Index of Formal Powers of the Governorship” first developed by Joseph Schlesinger in the 1960s,⁸ which this author has continued to update.⁹ The index used here consists of six different indices of gubernatorial power as seen in 1960 and 2003. These indices include the number and importance of separately elected executive branch officials, the tenure potential of governors, the appointment powers of governors

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Table C: Cost of Gubernatorial Campaigns, Most Recent Elections

State	Year	Winner	Point margin	All candidates (2002\$)	Cost per vote (2002\$)	Total campaign expenditures		
						Winner		
						Spent (2002\$)	Percent of all expenditures	Vote percent
Alabama	2002	R★★★	+0.3	\$25,237,092	18.46	\$13,847,976	54.9	49.2
Alaska	2002	R#	+15	5,343,055	23.56	1,729,118	32.4	56.0
Arizona	2002	D#	+1	7,616,103	5.62	2,297,981	30.1	46.0
Arkansas	2002	R★	+6	4,526,103	5.62	2,730,257	60.3	53.0
California	2002	D★	+4.9	109,568,638	14.66	64,215,205	58.6	47.3
Colorado	2002	R★	+29	5,899,050	4.29	6,053,779	81.7	79.6
Connecticut	2002	R★	+12	7,869,235	7.69	6,117,067	77.7	56.0
Delaware	2000	D#	+19	3,229,432	9.98	1,393,763	43.2	59.0
Florida	2002	R#	+13	17,159,567	3.36	7,624,866	44.4	56.0
Georgia	2002	R★★★	+5	24,258,672	11.96	3,655,202	15.1	51.0
Hawaii	2002	R#	+4	9,459,227	24.76	5,408,527	57.2	51.1
Idaho	2002	R★	+14	2,236,502	5.44	1,113,300	49.8	56.0
Illinois	2002	D#	+8	48,765,753	13.78	22,409,565	46.0	53.0
Indiana	2000	D★	+14	18,808,082	8.63	10,060,371	53.5	57.0
Iowa	2002	D★	+8	13,149,081	12.82	6,051,598	46.0	52.7
Kansas	2002	D#	+8	15,261,932	18.26	4,362,442	28.6	52.9
Kentucky	1999	D★	+39	1,466,544	2.54	1,391,158	94.9	61.0
Louisiana	1999	R★	+32	7,288,453	5.63	3,874,621	53.2	62.0
Maine	2002	D#	+5	4,329,124	8.57	1,584,380	36.6	47.0
Maryland	2002	R#	+4	5,136,295	3.01	2,533,835	49.3	51.6
Massachusetts	2002	R#	+5	30,601,910	13.78	9,361,003	30.6	49.8
Michigan	2002	D★★★	+4	14,451,859	4.55	8,888,296	61.5	51.4
Minnesota	2002	R#	+8	5,966,791	2.65	2,525,770	42.3	44.4
Mississippi	1999	D#	+1	8,955,220	11.72	2,994,731	33.4	49.6
Missouri	2000	D#	+1	19,510,708	8.55	10,387,742	53.2	50.5
Montana	2000	R#	+4	4,800,777	11.70	1,004,983	20.9	51.0
Nebraska	2002	R★	+41	1,598,973	3.32	1,213,154	75.9	68.7
Nevada	2002	R★	+46	2,716,694	5.39	2,644,033	97.3	68.0
New Hampshire	2002	R#	+21	18,947,338	42.77	11,164,368	58.9	59.0
New Jersey	2001	D#	+15	37,433,615	16.81	15,574,378	41.6	56.0
New Mexico	2002	D#	+15	10,022,242	20.70	7,326,497	73.1	55.0
New York	2002	R★	+16	146,751,564	31.28	44,189,099	30.1	48.2
North Carolina	2000	D#	+6	29,373,751	9.98	11,479,197	39.1	52.0
North Dakota	2000	R#	+10	2,405,943	8.29	1,170,644	48.7	55.0
Ohio	2002	R★	+20	14,471,842	4.48	12,833,724	88.7	58.0
Oklahoma	2002	D#	+0.7	11,221,349	10.84	3,231,710	28.8	43.3
Oregon	2002	D#	+2.8	15,110,672	11.99	4,167,597	27.6	49.0
Pennsylvania	2002	D#	+9	65,140,807	18.19	39,163,561	60.1	53.0
Rhode Island	2002	R#	+10	6,923,727	20.87	2,441,691	35.3	55.0
South Carolina	2002	R★★★	+6	29,608,998	26.92	7,157,106	24.2	53.0
South Dakota	2002	R#	+15	9,706,378	29.01	1,624,148	16.7	56.8
Tennessee	2002	D#	+3	17,196,285	10.40	9,763,343	56.8	50.6
Texas	2002	R★	+18	105,566,033	23.18	27,899,725	26.4	57.8
Utah	2000	R★	+14	2,269,594	2.98	2,030,557	89.5	56.0
Vermont	2002	R#	+2.5	2,119,564	9.22	1,124,519	53.1	44.9
Virginia	2001	D#	+5	34,623,887	18.35	20,452,302	59.1	52.0
Washington	2000	D★	+19	6,837,941	2.77	3,941,168	57.6	58.0
West Virginia	2000	D★★★	+3	6,797,779	10.49	2,931,945	43.1	50.1
Wisconsin	2002	D★★★	+3.7	17,104,862	9.63	5,526,312	32.3	45.1
Wyoming	2002	D#	+2.1	2,166,087	11.68	748,226	34.5	50.0

Source: Thad Beyle.

Key:

D — Democrat

I — Independent

R — Republican

★ — Incumbent ran and won.

★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in party primary.

★★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in general election.

— Open seat.

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for administrative and board positions in the executive branch, the governor's budgetary power, the governor's veto power and the governor's party control in the legislature. Each of the individual indices is set in a five-point scale, with five being the most power and one being the least. (See Table D for details on how each of these indices and the overall index were developed).

During the four-plus decades between 1960 and 2003, the overall institutional powers of the nation's governors increased by 12.5 percent. The greatest increase among the individual gubernatorial powers was in their veto power (plus 61 percent) as more governors gained an item veto, and in 1996 North Carolina voters were finally able to vote on a constitutional amendment giving their governor veto power. It was approved by a 3-to-1 ratio.

The indices measuring the governor's tenure potential (length of term and ability to seek an additional term or terms) and the number of separately elected executive branch officials showed identical 28 percent increases in favor of the governor. The governors' appointment power over specific functional area executive branch officials increased by only 7 percent. In addition, the states continue to hold to the concept of the multiple executive in terms of how many statewide elected officials there are. In 2000, there were 305 separately elected executive branch officials covering 12 major offices in the states.¹⁰ This compares to 306 elected officials in 1972. Ten states also have multimember boards, commissions or councils with members selected by statewide or district elections.

The gubernatorial budgetary power actually declined over the period (minus 14 percent). However, we must remember that during this same period, state legislatures were also undergoing considerable reform, and gaining more power to work on the governor's proposed budget was one of those reforms sought. Hence, the increased legislative powers more than balanced out those decreases in gubernatorial budgetary power.

There has also been a drop in the gubernatorial party control in the state legislature over the period (minus 17 percent). Much of this can be attributed to the major partisan shifts occurring in the Southern states as the region has been moving from one-party dominance to a very competitive two-party system.¹¹ In 1960, 13 of the 14 governors were Democrats, and all 28 state legislative chambers were under Democratic control. In 2003, each party controls seven governorships, while the Democrats hold a 17-to-11 edge in control of the legislative chambers. Four

Table D: Governors' Institutional Powers, 1960 v. 2003

Specific power	Scores		Percent change
	1960	2003	
Separately elected executive branch officials (SEP)	2.3	2.9	28%
Tenure potential (TP)	3.2	4.1	28
Appointment powers (AP)	2.9	3.1	7
Budget power (BP)	3.6	3.1	-14
Veto power (VP)	2.8	4.5	61
Gubernatorial party control (PC)	3.6	3.0	-17
Totals	18.4	20.7	12.5

Notes:

SEP — Separately elected executive branch officials: 5 = only governor or governor/lieutenant governor team elected; 4.5 = governor or governor/lieutenant governor team, with one other elected official; 4 = governor/lieutenant governor team with some process officials (attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor) elected; 3 = governor/lieutenant governor team with process officials, and some major and minor policy officials elected; 2.5 = governor (no team) with six or fewer officials elected, but none are major policy officials; 2 = governor (no team) with six or fewer officials elected, including one major policy official; 1.5 = governor (no team) with six or fewer officials elected, but two are major policy officials; 1 = governor (no team) with seven or more process and several major policy officials elected. [Source: CSG, *The Book of the States, 1960-1961* (1960): 124-125 and 2002 (2002): 163-168].

TP — Tenure potential of governors: 5 = 4-year term, no restraint on reelection; 4.5 = 4-year term, only three terms permitted; 4 = 4-year term, only two terms permitted; 3 = 4-year term, no consecutive election permitted; 2 = 2-year term, no restraint on reelection; 1 = 2-year term, only two terms permitted. [Source: Joseph A. Schlesinger, "The Politics of the Executive," in *Politics in the American States*, edited by Herbert Jacob and Kenneth N. Vines (Boston: Little, Brown, 1965) and CSG, *The Book of the States, 2002* (2002): 145-146].

AP — Governor's appointment powers in six major functional areas: corrections, K-12 education, health, highways/transportation, public utilities regulation, and welfare. The six individual office scores are totaled and then averaged and rounded to the nearest .5 for the state score. 5 = governor appoints, no other approval needed; 4 = governor appoints, a board, council or legislature approves; 3 = someone else appoints, governor approves or shares appointment; 2 = someone else appoints, governor and others approve; 1 = someone else appoints, no approval or confirmation needed. [Source: Schlesinger (1965), and CSG, *The Book of the States, 2002* (2002): 163-168].

BP — Governor's budget power: 5 = governor has full responsibility, legislature may not increase executive budget; 4 = governor has full responsibility, legislature can increase by special majority vote or subject to item veto; 3 = governor has full responsibility, legislature has unlimited power to change executive budget; 2 = governor shares responsibility, legislature has unlimited power to change executive budget; 1 = governor shares responsibility with other elected official, legislature has unlimited power to change executive budget. [Source: Schlesinger (1965) and CSG, *The Book of the States, 2002* (2002): 150-151 and NCSL, "Limits on Authority of Legislature to Change Budget" (1998)].

VP — Governor's veto power: 5 = has item veto and a special majority vote of the legislature is needed to override a veto (3/5's of legislators elected or 2/3's of legislators present); 4 = has item veto with a majority of the legislators elected needed to override; 3 = has item veto with only a majority of the legislators present needed to override; 2 = no item veto, with a special legislative majority needed to override it; 1 = no item veto, only a simple legislative majority needed to override. (Source: Schlesinger (1965), and CSG, *The Book of the States, 2002* (2002): 160-161).

PC — Gubernatorial party control: 5 = has a substantial majority (75% or more) in both houses of the legislature; 4 = has a simple majority in both houses (less than 75%), or a substantial majority in one house and a simple majority in the other; 3 = split party control in the legislature or a nonpartisan legislature; 2 = has a substantial minority in both houses (25% or more), or a simple minority (25% or less) in one and a substantial minority in the other; 1 = has a simple minority in both houses. (Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, various dates).

Total — sum of the scores on the six individual indices.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Southern governors face a legislature completely controlled by the opposite party, while three others face a legislature with split partisan control.

Notes

¹ The former governors winning the presidency over the past three decades were Ronald Reagan (R-Calif., 1967-1975), Jimmy Carter (D-Ga., 1971-1975), Bill Clinton (D-Ark., 1979-1981 and 1983-1992) and George W. Bush (R-Texas, 1995-2001).

² For an analysis of governors trying to handle the impact of the early 1990s economic downturn, see Thad Beyle, ed., *Governors in Hard Times* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1994).

³ For a tough, critical view on this change see Jonathan Chait, "What Ever Happened to the GOP Governors?" *The New Republic* (January 14, 2002).

⁴ For more detail on this see Beyle, "The 2002 Gubernatorial Elections," *Spectrum* (Winter 2003).

⁵ New Jersey and Virginia.

⁶ Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

⁷ These candidates were Al Checchi (D) (\$42.7 million in 2002 dollars), Gray Davis (D) (\$41.3 million) and Dan Lundgren (R) (\$34.6 million). One other candidate, Jane Harman (D), also spent \$18 million in the race.

⁸ Joseph A. Schlesinger, "The Politics of the Executive,"

Politics in the American States, 1st and 2nd ed., Herbert Jacob and Kenneth N. Vines, eds., (Boston: Little Brown, 1965 and 1971).

⁹ Thad L. Beyle, "The Governors," *Politics in the American States*, 7th ed., Virginia Gray, Russell L. Hanson and Herbert Jacob, eds., (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1999). Earlier versions of this index by the author appeared in the 4th edition (1983), the 5th edition (1990) and the 6th edition (1996).

¹⁰ Kendra Hovey and Harold Hovey, "D-12 - Number of Statewide Elected Officials, 2000," *CQ's State Fact Finder, 2003* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2003): 107.

¹¹ The following states are included in this definition of the South: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

About the Author

Thad Beyle is Pearsall Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. A Syracuse University AB and AM, he received his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois. He spent a year in the North Carolina governor's office in the mid-1960s and has worked with the National Governors Association in several capacities on gubernatorial transitions.

Table 4.1
THE GOVERNORS, 2003

<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	Bob Riley (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	No	LG	10/3/44	AL
Alaska	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	3/28/33	WA
Arizona	Janet Napolitano (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	(j)	SS	11/29/57	NY
Arkansas	Mike Huckabee (R)	4	7/96 (b)	1/07	1 (b)	2 (b)	No	LG	8/24/55	AR
California	Gray Davis (D)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2	No	LG	12/26/42	NY
Colorado	Bill Owens (R)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2	Yes	LG	10/22/50	TX
Connecticut	John G. Rowland (R)	4	1/95	1/07	2	...	Yes	LG	5/24/57	CT
Delaware	Ruth Ann Minner (D)	4	1/01	1/05	...	2 (d)	No	LG	11/7/35	DE
Florida	Jeb Bush (R)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2	Yes	LG	2/11/53	TX
Georgia	Sonny Perdue (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	No	LG	12/20/46	GA
Hawaii	Linda Lingle (R)	4	12/02	12/06	...	2	Yes	LG	6/4/53	MO
Idaho	Dirk Kempthorne (R)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2	No	LG	10/29/51	CA
Illinois	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	...	Yes	LG	12/10/56	IL
Indiana	Frank O'Bannon (D)	4	1/97	1/05	1	2	Yes	LG	1/30/30	KY
Iowa	Tom Vilsack (D)	4	1/99	1/07	1	...	Yes	LG	12/13/50	PA
Kansas	Kathleen Sebelius (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	5/15/48	OH
Kentucky	Paul E. Patton (D)	4	12/95	12/03	...	2	Yes	LG	5/26/37	KY
Louisiana	Mike Foster Jr. (R)	4	1/96	1/04	1	2	No	LG	7/11/30	LA
Maine	John Baldacci (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	(j)	PS	1/30/55	ME
Maryland	Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	11/25/57	MD
Massachusetts	Mitt Romney (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	3/12/47	MI
Michigan	Jennifer Granholm (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	2/5/59	BC
Minnesota	Tim Pawlenty (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	...	Yes	LG	11/27/60	MN
Mississippi	Ronnie Musgrove (D)	4	1/00	1/04	...	2	No	LG	7/29/56	MS
Missouri	Bob Holden (D)	4	1/01	1/05	...	2 (d)	No	LG	8/24/49	MO
Montana	Judy Martz (R)	4	1/01	1/05	...	2 (e)	Yes	LG	7/28/43	MT
Nebraska	Mike Johanns (R)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2 (f)	Yes	LG	6/18/50	NE
Nevada	Kenny Guinn (R)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2	No	LG	8/24/36	AR
New Hampshire	Craig Benson (R)	2	1/03	1/05	...	...	(j)	PS	10/8/54	NY
New Jersey	James E. McGreevey (D)	4	1/02	1/06	...	2	(j)	PS	8/6/57	NJ
New Mexico	Bill Richardson (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	11/15/47	CA
New York	George E. Pataki (R)	4	1/95	1/07	2	...	Yes	LG	6/24/45	NY
North Carolina	Michael F. Easley (D)	4	1/01	1/05	...	2	No	LG	3/23/50	NC
North Dakota	John Hoeven (R)	4	12/00	12/04	...	...	Yes	LG	3/13/57	ND
Ohio	Bob Taft (R)	4	1/99	1/07	1	2	Yes	LG	1/8/42	OH
Oklahoma	Brad Henry (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	No	LG	7/10/63	OK
Oregon	Ted Kulongoski (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2 (i)	(j)	SS	11/5/40	MO
Pennsylvania	Edward G. Rendell (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	1/5/44	NY
Rhode Island	Don Carcieri (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	No	LG	12/16/42	RI
South Carolina	Mark Sanford (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	No	LG	5/28/60	FL

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

THE GOVERNORS, 2003 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
South Dakota	Mike Rounds (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	10/24/54	SD
Tennessee	Phil Bredesen (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	No	SpS (k)	11/21/43	NY
Texas	Rick Perry (R)	4	12/00 (c)	1/07	(c)	...	No	LG	3/4/50	TX
Utah	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	4	1/93	1/05	2	...	Yes	LG	2/11/51	UT
Vermont	Jim Douglas (R)	2	1/03	1/05	...	...	No	LG	6/21/51	MA
Virginia	Mark R. Warner (D)	4	1/02	1/06	...	(h)	No	LG	12/15/54	IN
Washington	Gary Locke (D)	4	1/97	1/05	1	(i)	No	LG	1/21/50	WA
West Virginia	Bob Wise (D)	4	1/01	1/05	...	2	(j)	PS	1/6/48	D.C.
Wisconsin	Jim Doyle (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	...	Yes	LG	11/23/45	WI
Wyoming	Dave Freudenthal (D)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	(j)	SS	10/12/50	WY
American Samoa	Togiola Tulafono (D)	4	4/03 (g)	1/05	...	2	Yes	LG	2/28/47	AS
Guam	Felix P. Camacho (R)	4	1/03	1/07	...	2	Yes	LG	10/30/57	GU
No. Mariana Islands	Juan N. Babauta (R)	4	1/02	1/06	...	2 (d)	Yes	LG	9/7/53	CNMI
Puerto Rico	Silia M. Calderon (PDP)	4	1/01	1/05	...	...	(j)	SS	9/23/42	PR
U.S. Virgin Islands	Charles W. Turnbull (D)	4	1/03	1/07	1	(f)	Yes	LG	2/5/35	VI

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2003 and 2002 National Governors Association.

Key:

D — Democrat

I — Independent

PDP — Popular Democratic Party

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 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.

(c) Lt. Gov. Perry was sworn in on December 21, 2000 to complete President George W. Bush's term as governor of Texas.

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

(e) Absolute limit of eight years of service out of every 16 years.

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

(g) Governor Tulafono, as lieutenant governor, became Governor in April 2003 after Governor Sunia's death.

(h) Governor cannot serve immediate successive terms.

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

(j) No lieutenant governor.

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

GOVERNORS

Table 4.2
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) (a)</i>	<i>State resident (years) (b)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>
Alabama	30	7	10	7	★
Alaska	30	7	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	...	(c)	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	18	30 days	★	30 days	★
South Carolina	30	5	★	5	...
South Dakota	21	...	★	2	...
Tennessee	30	7	★	...	...
Texas	30	...	★	5	...
Utah	30	5	★	5	★
Vermont	18	...	★	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	★

Sources: State constitutions, state statutes and secretaries of state web sites, October 2002.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.
... — No formal provision.

(a) In some states you must be a U.S. citizen to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(b) In some states you must be a state resident to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(c) 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.

GOVERNORS

Table 4.3
THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION

State or other jurisdiction	Salary	Governor's office staff (a)	Access to state transportation			Travel allowance	Official residence
			Automobile	Airplane	Helicopter		
Alabama	\$101,432	22	★	★	★	(b)	★
Alaska	83,280	73	★	★	...	\$55,488	...
Arizona	95,000	39	★	★	...	(b)	...
Arkansas	71,738	60	★	★	★	(b)	★
California	175,000	86	★	...	...	(c)	(d)
Colorado	90,000	39	★	★	...	(e)	★
Connecticut	150,000	30	★	★	★	(e)	★
Delaware	114,000	25	★	...	...	...	★
Florida	120,171	310	★	★	...	(b)	★
Georgia	127,303	43	★	★	★	(e)	★
Hawaii	94,780	N.A.	★	...	...	(b)	★
Idaho	98,500	21	★	★	...	(e)	...
Illinois	150,691	150	★	★	★	(b)	...
Indiana	95,000	34	★	★	★	\$10,500 (b)	★
Iowa	107,482	19	★	★	...	(b)	★
Kansas	95,446	25	★	★	...	(b)	★
Kentucky	103,018	40	★	★	★	(b)	★
Louisiana	95,000	119	★	...	★	(b)	★
Maine	70,000	21	★	...	...	(e)	★
Maryland	120,000	82	★	★	★	(e)	★
Massachusetts	135,000 (j)	70	★	...	★	(b)(e)	...
Michigan	177,000	56	★	★	...	(e)	★
Minnesota	120,303	45	★	★	★	(e)	★
Mississippi	101,800	33	★	★	★	(e)	★
Missouri	120,087	39	★	★	...	(c)	★
Montana	88,190	45	★	★	★	(b)	★
Nebraska	65,000	13	★	★	...	(b)	★
Nevada	117,000	29	★	★	...	(c)	★
New Hampshire	100,690	23	★	...	...	(e)	★ (f)
New Jersey	157,000	156	★	...	★	\$61,000	★
New Mexico	90,000	27	★	★	★	\$79,200 (c)	★
New York	179,000	203	★	★	★	(b)	★
North Carolina	118,430	76	★	★	★	\$11,500	★
North Dakota	83,013	17	★	★	...	(b)	★
Ohio	126,485	66	★	★	★	(f)	★
Oklahoma	101,040	36	★	★	...	(b)	★
Oregon	93,600	29	★	...	...	(f)	★
Pennsylvania	144,410	90	★	★	...	(b)	★
Rhode Island	95,000	49	★	...	...	N.A.	...
South Carolina	106,078	34	★	★	★	(e)	★
South Dakota	95,389	22.5	★	★	...	(b)	★
Tennessee	85,000	39	★	★	★	(e)	★
Texas	115,345	198	★	★	★	(b)	★
Utah	100,600	26	★	★	★	\$26,050 (b)	★
Vermont	88,026	18	★	...	...	(e)	...
Virginia	124,855 (g)	34	★	★	★	(b)	★
Washington	139,087	36	★	★	...	(e)	★
West Virginia	90,000	56	★	★	★	(h)	★
Wisconsin	122,406	47	★	★	...	(e)	★
Wyoming	130,000	16	★	★	...	(c)	★
American Samoa*	50,000	23	★	...	...	\$105,000 (c)	★
Guam	90,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	★
No. Mariana Islands	70,000	16	★	...	...	(e)(i)	★
Puerto Rico	70,000	352	★	...	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	80,000	86	★	...	...	(b)	★

See footnotes at end of table.



GOVERNORS

THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and November 2002, 2001 National Governors Association. Information noted by an * is from *The Book of the States* 2002.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not available.

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

(b) Reimbursed for travel expenses. Alabama—reimbursed up to \$40/day in state; actual expenses out of state. Arizona—receives up to \$38/day for meals based on location; receives per diem for lodging out-of-state; default \$28/day for meals and \$50/day lodging in-state. Florida—reimbursed at same rate as other state officials: in state, choice between \$50 per diem or actual expenses; out of state, actual expenses. Indiana—reimbursed for actual expenses for travel/lodging. Illinois—no set allowance. Iowa—limit set in annual office budget. Kentucky—mileage at same rate as other state employees. Louisiana—reimbursed for actual expenses. Massachusetts—As incurred. Montana—reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses in state up to \$55/day, and actual lodging

plus meal allowance up to \$30/day out of state (no annual limit). Nebraska—reasonable and necessary expenses. New York—reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses. North Dakota—reimbursed at state rate. Oklahoma—reimbursed for actual expenses. Pennsylvania—reimbursed for reasonable expenses. Texas—reimbursed for actual expenses. U.S. Virgin Islands—reimbursed 100 percent.

(c) Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. Missouri amount not available. California—\$145,000 in state; \$36,000 out of state. Nevada—\$30,408 in state; \$21,576 out of state. New Mexico—\$79,200 (in state \$45,600, out of state \$33,600). Wyoming—\$50,804 in state; \$45,531 out of state.

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

(e) Travel allowance included in office budget.

(f) Governor does not occupy residence.

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

(h) Included in general expense account.

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

(j) Governor Romney plans to forfeit his salary for the next four years.

GOVERNORS

Table 4.4
THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

State or other jurisdiction	Budget making power		Item veto power			Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a)
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility	Governor has item veto authority	Item veto - 2/3 legislators present or 3/5 elected to override	Item veto - majority legislators elected to override	
Alabama	★	...	★	...	★	...
Alaska	★	...	★	★	...	★
Arizona	★ (b)	...	★	★	...	...
Arkansas .....	...	★	★	...	★	★
California	★ (b)	...	★	★	...	★
Colorado .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Connecticut .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Delaware	★	...	★	★	...	★
Florida	★	...	★ (d)	★	...	...
Georgia	★	...	★	★	...	★
Hawaii .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Idaho .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Illinois .....	...	★	★	★	...	★
Indiana .....	...	★	...	...	...	★
Iowa .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Kansas	★	...	★	★	...	★
Kentucky	★ (b)	...	★	...	★	★
Louisiana .....	...	★ (c)	★	★	...	...
Maine .....	★	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	★	...	★	★	...	★
Massachusetts	★	...	★	★	...	★
Michigan .....	...	★	★	★	...	★
Minnesota	★ (b)	...	★	★	...	★
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	★	...	★
Missouri	★ (b)	...	★	★	...	★
Montana .....	...	★	★	★	...	★ (e)
Nebraska .....	...	★	★	★	...	...
Nevada .....	★	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
New York .....	...	★	★	★	...	...
North Carolina .....	★	...	...	...	...	★
North Dakota	★	...	★ (f)	★	...	★
Ohio	★ (b)	...	★	★	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	★	★	...	...
Oregon	★ (b)	...	★	★	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	...	...
South Dakota	★	...	★	★	...	★
Tennessee	★	...	★ (g)	...	★	★
Texas .....	...	★	★	★	...	...
Utah .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	...	★
Virginia	★	...	★	★	...	★
Washington	★	...	★ (h)	★	...	...
West Virginia .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin	★	...	★ (i)	★	...	...
Wyoming .....	★	...	★	★	...	...
American Samoa .....	...	★	...	...	...	★
Guam .....	★	...	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	★	(j)	★	...	★
Puerto Rico	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	...	...	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.



GOVERNORS

THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

★ — Yes; provision for.

... — No; not applicable.

(a) For additional information on executive orders, see Table 4.5.

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

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

(e) Executive branch only.

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

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

(h) Governor has veto power of selections for nonappropriations and item veto in appropriations.

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

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

Table 4.5
GOVERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions							Procedures			
		Civil defense emergencies, public disasters, (a)	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	...	★ (a)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	I	★ (a)	...	★ (a)	...	★	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...
Arkansas	C	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
California	S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Colorado	S,I	★	★	★ (f)	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	C	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	C,S	★	★	★ (h)	★	...	...	★ (m)	★ (i)(j)(ll)	★ (c)	...	...
Georgia	S,I	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	S	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...
Illinois	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	C,S, Case Law	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	C,S	★	★	★ (m)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	S (g)	S	S	S	Limited ★	...	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	No (s)
Maine	S	★	★	★ (t)(u)	...	C,S	...	...	...	★ (l)	...	...
Maryland	C,S	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (d)	...	★ (w)
Massachusetts	C	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	C	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	S	★	★ (x)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	S	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	C,S, Common Law	★	I	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (w)	...	★ (w)(bb)
Montana	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	C	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	S,I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	S	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	C,S,I	★	★	★ (cc)	(dd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	C	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	S,I	S	S	S	S,C	I	S	S	S,C	★	...	★ (w)
North Dakota	S,I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)(p)(q)(r)(y)(aa)
Ohio	I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

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 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	C	★	★	...	...	(pp)	★	★	★ (jj)	...	...	...
Oregon	C,S	★	...	★ (l)(v)(ff)	...	★	★	...	★ (ff)	★ (c)	...	...
Pennsylvania	C,S	...	★	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	★ (k)	★ (c)(l)	...	...
Rhode Island	S (a)	★	...	★ (j)(ee)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	I (e)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)(d)(gg)	...	...
South Dakota	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★		
Tennessee	S,I	★	★	...	(hh)	★	★	★	★	★ (c)	★	★		
Texas	S,I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★ (c)	...	...
Utah	S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Vermont	S,I	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★ (ii)	★	★
Virginia	S,I	★	...	★ (g)	★ (kk)	★	★	★	...	...	...	★ (jj)
Washington	S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	C,S	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	S	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★ (o)(aa)(dd)	★ (c)	...	...
Wyoming	S	I	...	...	★	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	C,S	★	★	★	(hh)	★	★	★	★	★ (oo)	★ (oo)	...		
Guam*	C	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	S	I	...
No. Mariana Islands	C	★	I	★	C	S,I	...	...	★	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and November 2002, state constitutions and statutes. Information noted by an * is from *The Book of the States*, 2002.

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) To transfer allocated funds.

(l) Included in state register or code.

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

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

(o) To impose or freeze certain state matching funds.

(p) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.

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

(r) Appointive powers.

(s) Appointments made pursuant to an executive order are subject to Senate confirmation.

(t) For fire emergencies.

(u) For financial institution emergencies.

(v) To control procedures for dealing with public.

(w) Reorganization plans and agency creation.

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

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

(z) To control prison and pardon administration.

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

(bb) For meeting federal program requirements.

(cc) To declare air pollution emergencies.

(dd) Relating to local governments.

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

(ff) To transfer funds in an emergency.

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

(hh) Can reorganize, but not create.

(ii) Filled with legislature.

(jj) Only executive branch reorganization.

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

(ll) 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.

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

(nn) Governor may also declare an office vacant.

(oo) If executive order fits definition of rule.

(pp) Advisory only.

GOVERNORS

Table 4.6
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	Gov.'s discretion	★ (b)
Arizona .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	38	Monthly	...
Arkansas .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	18	Twice monthly	...
California	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	13	Every two weeks	...
Colorado .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	21	Gov.'s discretion	★
Connecticut .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	Gov.'s discretion	...
Delaware .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	19	Gov.'s discretion	...
Florida .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	7	Every two weeks	★
Georgia	(d)									
Hawaii	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	20	Monthly	...
Idaho	(d)									
Illinois .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	40	Twice yearly	...
Indiana	(d)									
Iowa	(e)									
Kansas .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	15	Gov.'s discretion	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	15	Monthly	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	12 (i)	Gov.'s discretion	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★ (c)	17	Weekly	...
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...	23	Weekly	...
Massachusetts .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	11	Bi-weekly	...
Michigan .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	24	Monthly	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Regularly	...
Mississippi	(d)									
Missouri .....	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	14	Gov.'s discretion	★
Nebraska .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	25	Monthly	...
Nevada	(d)									
New Hampshire	(d)									
New Jersey .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	19	Gov.'s discretion	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	17	Weekly	...
New York .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	75	Gov.'s discretion	...
North Carolina (f) .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	10	Monthly	...
North Dakota	(g)							18	Monthly	★
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	25	Weekly	...
Oklahoma .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	15	Bi-weekly during legislative session	...
Oregon	(d)									
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...	19	Weekly	★
Rhode Island	(h)								Gov.'s discretion	Gov.'s discretion
South Carolina .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (c)	13	Gov.'s discretion	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	20	Monthly	★
Tennessee .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	28	Gov.'s discretion	★
Texas	(d)									
Utah	★	...	★	(h)	★	...	...	19	Monthly	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	6	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	12	Weekly	...
Washington .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	28	Bi-weekly, weekly during legislative session	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	10	Weekly	...
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 .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	(j)	Monthly	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	21	Monthly	★

See footnotes at end of table.



GOVERNORS

STATE CABINET SYSTEMS — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and state constitutions and statutes. Information noted by an * is from *The Book of the States*, 2002.

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) 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.

(i) The Constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana determine the maximum number of departments in the executive branch and their powers and duties. Some of those department heads along with other officials compose the Governor's Cabinet.

(j) 81 executive agencies, 11 government support agencies of the executive and 48 public corporations.

GOVERNORS

Table 4.7
THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION

State or other jurisdiction	Provision for:							
	Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition	Appropriation available to gov-elect	Gov-elect's participation in state budget for coming fiscal year	Gov-elect to hire staff to assist during transition	State personnel to be made available to assist gov-elect	Office space in buildings to be made available to gov-elect	Acquainting gov-elect staff with office procedures and routing office functions	Transfer of information (files records, etc.)
Alabama .....	...	...	●	(a)	●	●	●	...
Alaska	★	\$350,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona .....	...	...	★	...	●	●	●	●
Arkansas	●	30,000	...	●	...	●	●	●
California	★	450,000	★	★	★	★	●	●
Colorado	★	10,000	...	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	★	0	...	★	...	★	●	★
Delaware	★	30,000	●	★	●	●	●	●
Florida .....	...	300,000	★	★	●	★	●	●
Georgia	★	★	●	★	★	★	●	★
Hawaii	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	★	15,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	250,000	●	●	●	★	★	●
Indiana	★	40,000	★	...	...	★	★	★
Iowa	★ (d)	10,000	★	★	● (i)	●	●	★ (f)
Kansas	★	100,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	200,000	★	★	★	...	★	★
Louisiana	★	65,000	N.A. (l)	★	...	... (h)	...	... (c)
Maine	★	5,000	★	★	★ (g)	●	★	...
Maryland	★	●	...	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★
Michigan .....	...	1,200,000	...	★	...	...	★	★
Minnesota	★	0	★	★	★	★	●	●
Mississippi	★	60,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	100,000	★	★	●	★	●	● (i)
Montana	★	50,000	...	★	★	★	●	●
Nebraska	●	60,879	...	★	●	●	●	●
Nevada	★	reasonable amount	★	●	●	●	●	★ (d)
New Hampshire	★	75,000	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	●	★
New Mexico	★	(b)	★	★	●	★	●	●
New York .....	...	...	...	...	●	●	●	●
North Carolina	★	80,000 (j)	● (k)	★	★	★	●	●
North Dakota	●	10,000	(m)	(a)	●	...	...	★
Ohio	★	250,000 (e)	...	★	★	★	...	(r)
Oklahoma .....	...	●	★	●	●	●	●	●
Oregon	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	100,000	...	★	●	●	●	...
Rhode Island .....	...	●	★	● (a)	●	●	●	●
South Carolina	★	50,000	...	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas .....	...	...	...	●	●	●	●	●
Utah .....	...	...	...	●	●	...	●	●
Vermont .....	...	...	★ (n)	●	●	●	...	(o)
Virginia .....	...	●	...	●	● (i)	● (i)	●	...
Washington	★	★	●	●	●	...	●	...
West Virginia .....	...	●	...	...	...	...	...	●
Wisconsin	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming .....	...	(b)	...	...	●	●	●	●
American Samoa .....	...	Unspecified	★ (p)	●	●	...	★	●
Guam*	★	(q)	...	...	★	★	★	...
No. Mariana Islands	★	Unspecified	...	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico .....	...	250,000 (j)	...	●	●	●	●	●
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	100,000	...	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and state constitutions and statutes. Information noted by an * is from *The Book of the States*, 2002.

Key:

... — No provisions or procedures.

★ — Formal provisions or procedures.

● — No formal provisions, occurs informally.

N.A. — Not applicable.

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

(b) Legislature required to make appropriation; no dollar amount stated in legislation.

(c) In Louisiana - Statute directs the records and associated historical records of any governor to be transferred to the custody of the state archivist.

(d) Pertains only to funds.

(e) Made available in 1998.

(f) Arrangement for transfer of criminal files.

(g) Budget personnel.

(h) The \$65,000 may be used to rent space.

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

(j) Inaugural expenses are paid from this amount.

(k) New governor can submit supplemental budget.

(l) In Louisiana- the governor elect becomes governor during the preparation of the budget.

(m) Responsible for submitting budget for coming biennium.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8
IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES

State or other jurisdiction	Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment		Legislative body which holds power of impeachment	Vote required for impeachment	Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial	Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)	Vote required for conviction	Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)	Legislature may call special session for impeachment
Alabama	★		H	...	S	★	...	LG	★
Alaska	★		S	2/3 mbrs.	H	(c)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Arizona	★	(d)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★ (e)	2/3 mbrs.	SS	★
Arkansas	★		H	maj. mbrs.	S	★ (e)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
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	★ (f)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Georgia	★		H	...	S	★ (e)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★ (g)
Hawaii	★	(h)	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Idaho	★		H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Illinois	★		H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Indiana	★		H	2/3 mbrs.	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	★ (i)
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 (j)	★	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	...	(k)	(k)	(k)	LG	...
Montana	★		H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Nebraska	★		S (l)	maj. mbrs.	(m)	(m)	2/3 mbrs. of court	LG	★
Nevada	★		H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
New Hampshire	★	(d)	H	...	S	★	...	PS	...
New Jersey	★		H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS	★
New Mexico	★		H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
New York	★		H	maj. mbrs.	(n)	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
North Carolina	★		H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
North Dakota	★	(d)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Ohio	★		H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Oklahoma	★	(o)	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Oregon	★		H	...	(p)	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Pennsylvania	★		H	1/4 mbrs. (q)	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Rhode Island	★		H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
South Carolina	★		H	...	S	...	...	LG	...

See footnotes at end of table.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES — Continued

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

Sources: State constitutions and statutes, October 2002.

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 Chapter 4, "The Governors."

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

(d) 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. In Oklahoma - all judicial officers not serving on the Supreme Court.
(e) Should the Chief Justice be on trial, or other wise disqualified, the Senate shall elect a judge of the Supreme Court to preside.

(f) Except in a trial of the chief justice, in which case the governor shall preside.

(g) Special sessions of the General Assembly shall be limited to a period of 40 days unless extended by 3/5 vote of each house and approved by the Governor or unless at the expiration of such period an impeachment trial of some officer of state government is pending, in which event the House shall adjourn and the Senate shall remain in session until such trial is completed.

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

(i) In Louisiana-not specified; both the governor and the legislature appear to have authority to call a special session for impeachment.

(j) House elects three members to prosecute impeachment.

(k) 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.

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

(m) 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.

(n) 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).

(o) Includes justices of Supreme Court. Other judicial officers not subject to impeachment. seven eminent jurists to be elected by the Senate. A vote of 5/7 of the court of special commission is necessary to convict.

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

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

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

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

(t) Governor, lieutenant governor.

(u) Governor and Supreme Court justices.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Table 4.9
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR
NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS
(All terms last four years unless otherwise noted)

<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>
Alabama	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Alaska	2 (a)	2	(b)	...	(w)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	2 (a)	(e)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	...	...	2 (a)	...	...	...
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	2	(e)	...	...	...	...
California	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Colorado	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
Delaware	2 (f)	2	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
Florida	2	2	...	N	(g)	...	N	N	N	...	(g)
Georgia	2 (a)	2	N	N	...	...	...	N	N	N	N
Hawaii	2	2	(b)	...	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	...
Illinois	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
Indiana	(h)	N	(h)	...	(h)	(h)	(i)	...	...	...	...
Iowa	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	2	2	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	2	2	2	2	2	2	(e)	...	2	2	...
Louisiana	2 (a)	N	N	N	N	...	(j)	N	N	...	N
Maine	2 (a)	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	2 (a)	2	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	2	2	2	2	...	...	(e)	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	N	N	N	N	(l)	N	(e)	...	...	...	(m)
Mississippi	2 (f)	2 (a)	N	N	N	N	(e)	...	...	...	...
Missouri	2 (f)	N	N	N	2 (f)	N	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	2 (n)	2 (n)	2 (n)	2 (n)	...	2 (n)	...	2 (n)	...	...	...
Nebraska	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(o)	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	2 (a)	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	(p)	...	...	...	...
New York	N	N	...	N	...	(c)	N	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	2 (a)	(b)	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
North Dakota	N	N	N (q)	N (q)	N	N	...	N	N (q)(r)	N (q)	N
Ohio	2 (a)	2	2	2	2	2	(p)	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	2 (a)	2 (a)	...	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	...	2 (a)	...	2 (a)	N
Oregon	(h)	(d)	(h)	(h)	(h)	...	(p)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	2	2	...	2 (a)	2 (s)	2 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	2	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	2 (a)	2	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	...	...
South Dakota	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	2 (a)	(i)	2 (a)	...	...	...
Tennessee	2 (a)	(k)	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	N	N	...	N	(c)	...	N	...	...	...	...
Utah	N	N	(b)	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(e)	...	...	...	...
Virginia	(t)	(u)	...	(u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	N	N	N	N	N	N	(p)	N	...	...	...
West Virginia	2	(k)	N	N	N	N	(i)	...	N	...	...
Wisconsin	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	...	...	...
Wyoming	N (n)	(d)	N	...	N	N	(i)	N	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	N (v)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	2	2	(b)	...	...	...	(p)	...	...	...	...
Guam	2 (a)	2	(b)	...	...	...	(x)	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	(h)	N	...	...	...	...	(p)	...	...	...	(m)
Puerto Rico	N	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	2 (a)	N	(c)	...	(e)	...	(e)	...	...	...	(b)

See footnotes at end of table.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

Source: State constitutions and statutes, October 2002.

Note: All terms last four years unless otherwise noted. Footnotes specify if a position's functions are performed by an appointed official under a different title.

Key:

N — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

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

(a) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.

(b) Lieutenant Governor performs this function.

(c) Comptroller performs this function.

(d) Secretary of State is next in line to the governorship.

(e) Finance Administrator performs function.

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

(g) Chief Financial Officer performs this function as of January 2003.

(h) Eligible for eight out of any period of twelve years.

(i) State auditor performs this function.

(j) Head of administration performs this function.

(k) 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".

(l) Office of the State Treasurer was abolished on the first Monday in Janu-

ary 2003.

(m) Commerce administrator performs this function.

(n) Eligible for eight out of sixteen years.

(o) Serves two-year term, no provision specifying the number of terms allowed.

(p) State treasurer performs this function.

(q) The terms of the office of the elected officials are four years, except that in 2004 the agricultural commissioner, attorney general, secretary of state and the tax commissioner are elected to a term of two years.

(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) Cannot serve consecutive terms, but after 4 year respite can seek reelection.

(u) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

(v) Mayor.

(w) Deputy Commissioner of Department of Revenue performs function.

(x) General services administrator performs function.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Table 4.10
SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Banking	Budget
Alabama	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	CE	GS	G
Alaska	CE	CE	CE (a-1)	GB	AG	GB	GB	AG	AG	G
Arizona	CE	CE (a-2)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GD	GS	G
Arkansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	GS	A
California	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS (c)	G	GS	G
Colorado	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CS	G
Connecticut	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GE	GE	GE	CS
Delaware	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Florida	CE	CE	A	CE	CE (dd)	G	G	CE	CE	G
Georgia	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	CE	G	G
Hawaii	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	GS (a-6)	GS	GS (a-9)	GS	AG	GS
Idaho	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS (a-15)
Illinois	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	B	G
Indiana	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	G	G	LG	G	G
Iowa	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS (a-16)	CE	GS	A
Kansas	CE	CE	CE	CE	SE	GS	GS	GS	GS	G
Kentucky	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	CG	CE	G	G
Louisiana	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	GLS	A
Maine	CE	(o)	CL	CL	CL	G	G	G	G	C
Maryland	CE	CE	GS	CE	CL	G	GS (a-16)	GS	AG	GS
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	(mm)	GS	GS	(u)	A	GS (a-15)
Mississippi	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	SE	GS	CS
Missouri	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	AGS	AGS
Montana	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	N.A.	G	A	G
Nebraska	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	A
Nevada	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	BA	A	(a-5)
New Hampshire	CE	(o)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	GC	(x)
New Jersey	CE	(o)	GS	GS	GS	GS	N.A.	BG	A	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	CE	CE	A	G	CE	G	G
North Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	...	CE	GS	G
Ohio	SE	SE	CE	SE	SE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
Oklahoma	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	A
Oregon	CE	CE (a-2)	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
Pennsylvania	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	GS	G
Rhode Island	SE	SE	CE	SE	SE	GB	GB	CS	CS	AG
South Carolina	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	CE	CE (a-4)	A
South Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CG	GS (a-15)
Tennessee	CE	(o) (y)	CL	CT	CL	G	(a-16)	G	G	A
Texas	CE	CE	G	CE	CE (a-9)	G	A	SE	B	G
Utah	CE	CE	CE (a-1)	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	GS	G
Vermont	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CL	G	G	G	G (a-15)
Virginia	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	B
Washington	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
West Virginia	CE	(o)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	GS	CS
Wisconsin	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	A	A
Wyoming	CE	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
Guam	CE	CE	...	GS	CS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
No. Mariana Islands	CE	CE	...	GS	CS	...	G	G	CS	G
U.S. Virgin Islands	SE	SE	SE (a-1)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	SE (a-1)	GS

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 2002 and October 2002.

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*, 2002, published by The Council of State Governments.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.
 ... — No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge of function.
 CE — Constitutional, elected by public.
 CL — Constitutional, elected by legislature.
 SE — Statutory, elected by public.
 SL — Statutory, elected by legislature.
 L — Selected by legislature or one of its organs
 CT — Constitutional, elected by state court of last resort.

Appointed by:

G — Governor
 GS — Governor
 GB — Governor
 GE — Governor
 GC — Governor
 GD — Governor
 GLS — Governor
 GOC — Governor & Council or cabinet
 LG — Lieutenant Governor
 LGS — Lieutenant Governor
 AT — Attorney General
 SS — Secretary of State

Approved by:

Senate (in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
 Both houses
 Either house
 Council
 Departmental board
 Appropriate legislative committee & 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 .....	...	G	G	CS	N.A.	G	G	B	CS	CS
Alaska	GB	GB	GB	AG	N.A.	GB	AG	GB	AG	AG
Arizona	AT	GS	GS (a-7)	A	AT	GS	GS (a-7)	CE	CE (a-2)	G
Arkansas .....	...	GS	GS	G	A	B	GS	BG	(b)	GS
California	GS	N.A.	GS	CE	G	GS	N.A.	CE	CE	GS
Colorado	C	G	CS	C	AG	GS	G	B	SS	C
Connecticut	C	...	A	C	AG	GS	G	B	C	C
Delaware	CG	GS	...	CG	AT	GS	GS	GS	GS	CG
Florida	AB	N.A.	GB	CE (dd)	A	GB	N.A.	A	SS	A
Georgia	G	BG	BG	CE	G	GD	N.A.	CE	A	G
Hawaii	B	GS	G	GS	A	GS	GS	B	B	G
Idaho	GS	GS	A	CE	CE (a-3)	N.A.	A	CE	SS	A
Illinois	GS	GS	GS (a-7)	CE	CE (a-3)	GS	GS (a-7)	B	B	GS
Indiana	G	LG	G	CE	AT	G	LG	CE	(k)	G
Iowa	GS	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS
Kansas	GS	GS	A	C	AT	GS	(m)	B	(n)	CS
Kentucky	B	GC (a-11)	G	CG	CE (a-3)	G	GC	B	B	AG
Louisiana	A	GS	A	GS	AG	GS	GS	BG	CE	A
Maine	BA	G (a-11)	...	C	C	G	G	G	SS	C
Maryland	G	GS	A	CE	A	AGS	GS	B	B	AG
Massachusetts	G	G (a-11)	G	G	G	CG	G	B	SS	B
Michigan	GS	GS	N.A.	CS	N.A.	GS	N.A.	B	(s)	CS
Minnesota	GS	GS	A	GS (a-15)	A	GS	GS	GS	(v)	A
Mississippi .....	...	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS	BS	A	GS
Missouri	AGS	(a-11)	N.A.	A	(a-3)	GS	GS	BG	SS	A
Montana	A	GS	A	G	A	G	G	CE	SS	A
Nebraska	B	GS (a-11)	A	A	A	GS	GS	B	A	A
Nevada	G	G	A	CE	A	G	GD	B	(z)	A
New Hampshire	CS	GC	G	AGC	AGC	GC	AGC	B	CL (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	GS (a-2)	CE	GS	GS	GS	B	B	G
North Carolina	A	G	A	G	(a-3)	G	A	CE	G	G
North Dakota	G	G	CE	A	AT	G	G (a-7)	CE	SS	A
Ohio	(aa)	AG	AG	SE (a-4)	GC	GS	GS	AB	SS	AG
Oklahoma	B	G	G (a-7)	A	B	B	G (a-7)	CE	L	GS
Oregon	A	GS	G	A	(bb)	GS	GS	SE	A	AG
Pennsylvania	B	GS	AG	G	AT	GS	GS	GS	C	G
Rhode Island	B	G (a-11)	CS	CS	SE (a-3)	GB	G	B	F	G
South Carolina	B	GS	N.A.	CE	B	GS	GS (a-7)	CE	B	A
South Dakota	A	GS	GS (a-11)	CE (a-23)	A	GS	GS	GS	SS	CG
Tennessee	BA	(a-11)	(a-11)	A	A	G	G	G	SS	A
Texas	B	G	G	CE	CE (a-3)	B	G (a-7)	B	(cc)	A
Utah	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	B	A	A
Vermont	A	G	G (a-7)	G (a-15)	A	G	G	G	CE (a-2)	A
Virginia	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB
Washington	B	GS	G	CE (a-4)	AT	GS	GS	CE	A	A
West Virginia	GS	GS	B	CE	AT	GS	B (a-8)	(ee)	(a-2)	GS
Wisconsin	A	GS	A	A	A	GS	CS	CE	B	A
Wyoming	A	G	G (a-7)	CE	A	GS	G (a-7)	CE	A	A
American Samoa	N.A.	GB	(a-7)	(a-4)	(a-3)	A	(a-7)	GB	G	G
Guam .....	...	GS	...	CS	CS	GS	B	GS	GS	GS
No. Mariana Islands	A	GS	GS	CS	GS	CS	CS	B	B	G
U.S. Virgin Islands	GS (a-3)	GS	G	GS (a-15)	GS	GS (a-3)	GS	GS	B	GS

Appointed by:

C — Cabinet Secretary
CG — Cabinet Secretary
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

Approved by:

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

Appointed by:

CS — Civil Service
LS — Legislative Committee
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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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	N.A.	GB	AG	GB	N.A.	AG	B	GB	A
Arizona	A	N.A.	GS	A	B	A	GS	B	A	A
Arkansas	G	A	BG/BS	G	(d)	A	BG	BG	BS	GS
California	GS	G	GS	G	G	GS	GS	B	GS	G
Colorado	GS	G	CS	C	C	GS	GS	GS	GS	C
Connecticut	A	A	GE	GB	A (e)	GE	GE	BG	A	G
Delaware	GS (a-18)	A	GS (a-19)	GS	CG	GS	CG	B	GS (a-29)	CG
Florida	A	A	GB	CE (dd)	GB	GB	A	N.A.	GB	SS
Georgia	A	G	B	G (a-4)	A	A	A	B	B (a-29)	A
Hawaii	CS	CS	G	GS (a-6)	CS	GS (a-25)	GS	B	CS	GS (a-19)
Idaho	GS	A	GS	GS	B	N.A.	GS	B	B (a-29)	B
Illinois	GS	GS (a-7)	GS	G (a-6)	GS (a-19)	GS (a-5)	GS	B	GS (a-29)	GS
Indiana	G	LG	G	G (a-6)	A	G (a-5)	G	G	G (a-29)	A
Iowa	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	GS	BGS	A	A
Kansas	GS	B	C	...	CS	GS	C	B	GS	CS
Kentucky	AG	AG	G	G	B	CG (a-5)	CG	B	AG	B
Louisiana	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B	GS	A
Maine	N.A.	G	G	G (a-5)	G	C	G	B	G (a-29)	B
Maryland	A	G	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	G	AG	A
Massachusetts	CG	CG	CG	G (a-5)	CG	G (a-5)	CG	B	G	B
Michigan	GS	...	GS	(a-6)	GS	CS	GS	CS	(a-29)	GS
Minnesota	A	A	A	GS	N.A.	GS (a-5)	GS	A	A	N.A.
Mississippi	BS	A	GS	GS	GS	A	BS	BS	B	BS
Missouri	A	A	A	(a-5)	(w)	A	GS	B	B (a-29)	N.A.
Montana	A	CS	G	G	G	A	G	B	G (a-6)	A
Nebraska	A	G	GS	(ff)	(gg)	A	GS	B	GS	B
Nevada	A	A	A	(a-9)	A	N.A.	AG	B	(a-29)	A
New Hampshire	GC	G	GC	GC (a-5)	BGC	GC	AGC	B	GC (a-29)	AGC
New Jersey	A	GS	GS	(a-6)	B	N.A.	GS	B	A	A
New Mexico	(a-18)	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	B	GS	G
New York	GS (a-18)	B	GS	CE (a-9)	GS	GS	GS	B (a-12)	GS (a-29)	GS (a-20)
North Carolina	G	A	G	G (a-6)	G	(a-5)	G	B	A	A
North Dakota	G	N.A.	A	A	G	G	G	B	G	B
Ohio	GS	AG	GS	GS (a-6)	AG	AG	GS	B	GS (a-29)	N.A.
Oklahoma	B	GS	B	GS	B	GS (a-5)	B	B	B (a-29)	B
Oregon	GS	G	B	CE (a-4)	B	GS (a-5)	AG	B	A	B
Pennsylvania	AG	AG	AG	G	B	GS	GS	AG	AG	B
Rhode Island	G	CS	GB	AG (a-6)	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	B
South Carolina	B	A	B	B	B	A	GS	B	B (a-29)	B
South Dakota	CG	A	GS	GS	CG	GS (a-5)	GS	B	GS	CG
Tennessee	A	A	N.A.	G	B	G	N.A.	B	(a-29)	AG
Texas	B	B	B	CE (a-9)	B	B	BG	B	B (a-29)	B
Utah	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	GS	B	GS	A
Vermont	G	G	...	G	G	G	G	N.A.	G (a-29)	A
Virginia	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington	A	A	GS	GS	B	GS (a-5)	GS	B	B (a-29)	A
West Virginia	GS	GS	GS (a-13)	GS (a-5)	CS	C	GS	B	GS (a-29)	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	GS (a-5)	A	N.A.	A	A
Wyoming	GS	A	GS	CE	GS	GS (a-5)	GS	B	GS (a-29)	GS
American Samoa	A	GB	GB	(a-4)	GB	G	GB	(a-12)	(a-29)	A
Guam	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	B	GS	GS
No. Mariana Islands	CS	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	GS	B	CS	CS
U.S. Virgin Islands	GS (a-18)	GS	GS	GS (a-4)	GS (a-14)	GS (a-5)	GS	GS	GS	GS (a-14)

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

(a-13) Energy

(a-14) Environmental protection

(a-15) Finance

(a-16) General services

(a-17) Highways

(a-18) Labor

(a-19) Natural Resources

(a-20) Parks and recreation

(a-21) Personnel

(a-22) Post-audit

(a-23) Pre-audit

(a-24) Public utility regulation

(a-25) Purchasing

(a-26) Revenue

(a-27) Social services

(a-28) Tourism

(a-29) Transportation

(a-30) Welfare

(b) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Health and Social Services (GB) and Director, Division of Public Assistance (AG), both in Dept. of Health and Social Services.

(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 (A); and Director, Wildlife Division (A).

(f) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Health and Social Services; and Director, Division of Mental Retardation, same department.

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	N.A.	G	G	...	G	G	CS	B	(a-11)	LS
Alaska	AG	AG	GB	AG	AG	GB	AG	AG	N.A.	B
Arizona	A	GS	B	...	A	GS	B	A	G (a-6)	(d)
Arkansas	GS	GS	GS	...	A	A	GS	A	...	L
California	GS	CE	GS	G (a-10)	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	(d)
Colorado	C	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	C	GS	G	L
Connecticut	GE	GE	GE	N.A.	GE	A	A	A	A	N.A.
Delaware	GS	CE	GS	CG	CG (f)	GS	CG	GS	CG	CE
Florida	A	CE	BGC	(h)	A	(a-14)	A	A	G	GOC
Georgia	G	CE	CE	A	A	B	A	GS	G	(i)
Hawaii	CS	AG	GS	GS (a-7)	CS	GS	CS	GS	...	(j)
Idaho	(a-5)	GS	GS	A	A	...	B	GS	GS (a-7)	CE (a-9)
Illinois	GS (a-5)	GS	GS	GS	GS (a-27)	GS	GS (a-19)	GS (a-5)	...	SL
Indiana	A	G	G	(l)	A	G	A	G	...	G
Iowa	GS	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	(a-11)	CE
Kansas	C	SE	GS	B	C	GS	CS	C	BG	L
Kentucky	AG	G	G	AG	CG	G	G	G	G	CE
Louisiana	A	CE	GS	A	GS	GS	LGS	B	A	CL
Maine	C	G	G	C	G	G	C	C	G	CL
Maryland	A	GS	GS	A	A (p)	GS	A	A	GS	N.A.
Massachusetts	C	G	G	G	CG (q)	CG	C	CG	(a-11)	CE
Michigan	CS	GS	GS (a-7)	CS	(t)	GS	CS	CS	...	CL
Minnesota	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	CE
Mississippi	BS	SE	...	...	(ii)	GS (a-14)	GS	B	CS	CE
Missouri	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	G	(a-6)	CE
Montana	A	CE	G	A	A	G	A	A	G (a-6)	L
Nebraska	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	B	A	GS	CE
Nevada	G	A	G	...	GD	G	...	G	(a-5)	ALS
New Hampshire	GC (a-5)	GC	GC	...	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	G	AGC(a-9)
New Jersey	A	GS	GS	A	A	A	A	GS	A	A
New Mexico	G	G	GS	G	G	GS	G	G	...	CE
New York	GS (a-16)	GS	GS	(jj)	(kk)	GS (a-14)	GS	GS	GS (a-11)	CE (a-9)
North Carolina	G	CE	CE	...	A	G	A	G	G	CE
North Dakota	G	CE	G	CE (a-2)	A	A	G	A	...	(ll)
Ohio	A	G	A	AG	GS	GS	AG	AG	GS (a-6)	SE
Oklahoma	A	CE	CE	...	B	B (a-28)	B (a-28)	GS	...	CE
Oregon	A	GS	SE	GS	AG	GOC	B	A	B	A
Pennsylvania	G	GS	GS	G	AG	GS	A	G	G	CE
Rhode Island	CS	CS	AGS	CS	GB	GB (a-14)	CS	CS	CS	CS
South Carolina	A	GS	GS	GS (a-18)	B	B	GS	A	AB	B
South Dakota	GS	GS	GS	CG	GS	GS	CG	GS	(a-15)	L
Tennessee	A	G	G	A	A	G	A	G	N.A.	CL
Texas	B	G	B	B	A	B	B	A	G (a-6)	L
Utah	A	GS	A	AG	AB	GS	AG	GS	G	CE
Vermont	G	G	G	A	A	G	G	G	...	CE
Virginia	GB	SL	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	(a-6)	SL
Washington	GS	CE	GS	GS	A	CE	B	GS	GS (a-15)	CE
West Virginia	C	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	GS	C	GS (a-5)	LS
Wisconsin	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	(a-6)	LS
Wyoming	A	G	A	GS	A	G	A	A	G	CE
American Samoa	(a-29)	G	N.A.	N.A.	(a-27)	AG	GB	A	(a-7)	G
Guam	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CE
No. Mariana Islands	CS	CS	CS	B	CS	GS	CS	BS	G	GS
U.S. Virgin Islands	G	SE (a-1)	GS	GS (a-10)	GS	GS (a-14)	GS	GS	G	G

(g) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Health and Social Services (GS); and Secretary, Department of Services for Children, Youth and their families (GS).

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

(i) The State Auditor is appointed by the House and approved by the Senate.

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

(k) Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors in Election Commission (G); appointed by the Governor, subject to approval by the Chairs of the State Republican/Democratic parties.

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

(m) 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).

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

(o) 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.

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

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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library development	Public utility regulation	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste management	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Alabama	(a-9)	B	SE	CS	G	B	CS	CS	G	(a-17)	B
Alaska	N.A.	AG	GB	(a-16)	GB	GB	CS	AG	AG	GB	AG (b)
Arizona	A (a-9)	B	B	A	GS	A	A	GS	GS	GS	A
Arkansas	A	B	A	A	A	GS	A	G	GS	BS	GS
California	CE (a-9)	GS	GS	GS	BS	GS	G	GS	G	GS	GS
Colorado	C	A	C	C	GS	GS	CS	C	...	GS	GS
Connecticut	CE (a-9)	A	GB	CS	GE	GE	CS	GE	A	GE	GE
Delaware	CE (a-22)	CG	CG	CG	CG	GS (g)	B	CG	CG	GS	CG
Florida	(a-26)	SS	L	A	GOC	N.A.	A	A	A	A	A
Georgia	(i)	AB	CE	A	G	GD	A	B	A	B	A
Hawaii	CS	B	G	GS	GS	GS	CS	...	GS (a-11)	GS	CS
Idaho	CE (a-9)	A	GS	A	GS	CE	...	GS	A	B	A
Illinois	CE (a-9)	SS	GS	(a-5)	GS	GS	GS (a-14)	GS	GS (a-7)	GS	GS
Indiana	CE	G	G	A	G	N.A.	A	G	LG	G	A
Iowa	GS (a-26)	A	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	A	GS	A
Kansas	CS	GS	GS	C	GS	GS	C	GS	A	GS	C
Kentucky	G (a-15)	G	G	CG (a-5)	G	CG	A	CG	G	G	CG
Louisiana	A	BGS	BS	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	LG	GS	GS
Maine	C	B	G	CS	C	G	CS	G	C	G	C
Maryland	A	A	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS (a-27)
Massachusetts	G (a-9)	B	(r)	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	G	CG
Michigan	CL	CL	GS	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	N.A.	GS	GS (a-27)
Minnesota	A	A	G	A	GS	A	GS	A	A	GS	GS (a-27)
Mississippi	CE (a-22)	B	GS	GS	GS	N.A.	CS	GS	A	B (a-17)	GS
Missouri	A	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	B	A
Montana .....	...	B	CE	A	G	G	A	A	A	G	A
Nebraska	A	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS (a-17)	GS
Nevada	(a-5)	G	G	A	G	G	(a-14)	A	GD	BG	AG
New Hampshire	AGC (a-9)	AGC	GC	CS	GC	GC	AGC	AGC	AGC	GC	AGC
New Jersey	(a-22)	N.A.	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
New Mexico	G	G	CE	G	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	(a-17)	GS
New York	CE (a-9)	B (a-12)	GS	(a-16)	GS	GS	GS (a-14)	GS	GS (a-11)	GS	GS (a-27)
North Carolina	(a-22)	A	G	A	G	A	A	G	A	G	A
North Dakota	A	A	CE	A	CE	G	A	G	G	G	G
Ohio	SE (a-22)	B	GS	AG	GS	G	CS	GS	AG	GS	GS
Oklahoma	(a-9)	B	(hh)	A	GS	GS	A	GS	B	B	(a-30)
Oregon	A (a-6)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	B	GS	A	GS	GS
Pennsylvania	CE	A	GS	A	GS	AG	A	GS	A	GS	GS
Rhode Island	CS (a-9)	G	G	CS	CS	G	CS	GB	A	GB	CS
South Carolina	CE (a-9)	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	B	GS
South Dakota	CE	CG	CE	CG	GS	G	CG	CG	GS	GS	GS (a-27)
Tennessee	(a-9)	SS	SE	A	G	A	A	G	G	G	G
Texas	CE (a-9)	A	B	B	CE (a-9)	G	A	B	A	B	BG
Utah	A	A	A	A	BS	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS
Vermont	G (a-15)	G	G	A	G (a-15)	G	A	A	G	G	G
Virginia	(a-9)	GB	SL	(a-16)	GB	GB	(a-14)	GB	CS	GB	(a-27)
Washington	CE (a-4)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	B	GS (a-27)
West Virginia	GS (a-5)	B	GS	CS	GS	C	B	GS	GS	GS	GS
Wisconsin	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS	A
Wyoming	CE	A	G	A	GS	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS
American Samoa	(a-4)	(a-12)	N.A.	A	(a-4)	GB	GB	GB	(a-7)	GB	N.A.
Guam	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B	...	GS
No. Mariana Islands	G	B	B	CS	CS	CS	A	GS	GB	CS	CS
U.S. Virgin Islands	GS (a-4)	GS	G	GS (a-5)	GS	G	GS	GS	GS (a-7)	GS (a-5)	GS

(r) Responsibilities shared between Chair, Director of Telecommunications and Energy (G); Commissioner, Electricity and Energy.

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

(t) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Community Health (CS); and Deputy Director, Mental Health and Substance Abuse, same department.

(u) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Agriculture (GS); and Director, Dairy and Food Inspection Division, same department (A).

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

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

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

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

(z) 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).

(aa) Responsibilities shared between Chair, Ohio Civil Rights Commission (GS) and Acting Executive Director, same commission.

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Manager, Insurance Division, Consumer Protection (A); and Consumer Information Officer, Civil Enforcement Division, Department of Justice (A).

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Director

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).

(dd) Effective Jan. 1, 2003 the positions of Commissioner & Treasurer and Comptroller will merge into one Chief Financial Officer.

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

(ff) Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of Revenue (GS); Administrator, Budget Division.

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

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

(ii) Responsibilities shared between Bureau Chief, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (A), Department of Mental Health; and Director, Department of Mental Health (B).

(jj) Commissioner, State Education Department (B); and Secretary of State (GS).

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Mental Health, and Commissioner, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, both (GS).

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

(mm) Effective January 6, 2003 the office of State Treasurer will be abolished and the duties of treasurer will be transferred to the Commissioner of Finance, (GS), in the Department of Finance.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Table 4.11
SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Banking	Budget
Eastern Region										
Connecticut	\$150,000	\$77,756	\$50,000	\$81,562	\$76,125	\$140,272	\$84,000	\$110,913	\$110,913	\$130,118
Delaware	114,000	60,000	103,900	114,400	92,200	86,800	96,900	96,900	93,800	111,200
Maine	70,000	(s)	N.A.	78,062	71,032	91,208	91,208	87,692	85,758	80,267
Massachusetts	135,000 (jj)	120,000 (jj)	120,000	122,500	120,000	...	117,500	89,001	101,499	110,496
New Hampshire	100,690	(s)	65,540	85,753	76,603	81,191	85,753	64,036	81,191	85,753
New Jersey	157,000	(s)	137,165	137,165	137,165	137,165	N.A.	137,165	121,000	120,000
New York	179,000	151,500	120,800	151,500	108,510	120,800	N.A.	120,800	127,000	161,949
Pennsylvania	144,416	119,399	102,343	118,262	118,262	102,343	115,000	102,343	102,343	122,500
Rhode Island	95,000	80,000	80,000	85,000	80,000	81,404	105,570	46,379 (b)	64,172 (b)	95,188 (b)
Vermont	88,026	50,253	75,317	90,272	75,317	71,136	90,210	74,859	79,747	(a-15)
Regional average	123,086	65,891	85,507	106,448	95,521	101,369	78,614	93,009	96,742	109,176
Midwest Region										
Illinois	150,691	115,235	123,700	132,963	115,235	98,135	120,861	113,114	115,601	120,500
Indiana	95,000	76,000	66,000	79,400	66,000	98,046	89,962	74,431	87,126	93,561
Iowa	107,482	76,698	82,940	105,430	87,990	90,123	105,772	87,990	71,768	93,376
Kansas	95,446	26,967	74,148	85,267	74,148	88,555	93,884	88,640	78,028	83,989
Michigan	177,000	123,000	124,900	124,900	161,000	112,717	120,000	120,000	110,000	125,000
Minnesota	120,303	62,980	66,169	93,000	71,129	108,400	108,400	108,400	96,676	(a-15)
Nebraska	65,000	60,000	65,000	64,500	60,000	73,588	78,663	80,693	77,292	91,693
North Dakota	83,013	64,452	68,000	71,076	62,976	117,936	N.A.	66,509	66,996	96,228
Ohio	126,485	73,715 (b)	90,725	93,434	93,434	101,670	73,715 (b)	66,851 (b)	54,974 (b)	73,715 (b)
South Dakota	95,389	12,635 (ee)	64,812	80,995	64,813	92,248	89,918	89,918	84,302	(a-15)
Wisconsin	122,406	69,579	62,549	127,868	62,549	92,000	122,000	100,000	123,451	91,417
Regional average	112,565	69,206	80,813	96,258	83,570	97,583	100,318	90,668	87,838	96,862
Southern Region										
Alabama	101,432	48,620	66,722	124,951	66,722	74,113	81,600 (b)	66,258	132,600	74,113
Arkansas	71,738	34,673	43,000	59,781	44,836	86,751	115,960	86,587	103,341	95,224
Florida	120,171	115,112	116,056	118,957	118,957	112,594	113,877	119,415	118,957	119,982
Georgia	127,303	83,148	112,776	125,871	116,093	112,594	116,093	110,247	116,093	126,283
Kentucky	103,018	87,580	82,521	87,580	87,580	104,445	84,580	87,580	96,238	185,000
Louisiana	95,000	85,008	85,000	85,000	85,000	129,130	153,920	85,000	85,400	104,811
Maryland	120,000	100,000	70,000	100,000	100,000	85,594 (b)	99,379 (b)	99,379 (b)	63,020 (b)	115,456 (b)
Mississippi	101,800	60,000	75,000	90,800	75,000	80,000	85,000	75,000	85,000	58,876
Missouri	120,087	77,184	90,471	104,332	96,455	80,472	111,156	95,846	78,626	N.A.
North Carolina	118,430	104,523	94,552	104,523	87,944	102,119	104,523	104,523	104,523	(a-15)
Oklahoma	101,040	75,530	90,000	94,349	82,000	112,593	75,000	80,000	110,000	80,000
South Carolina	106,078	44,737	92,007	92,007	92,007	92,007	148,000	92,007	(a-4)	105,168
Tennessee	85,000	49,500 (s)	127,308	118,416	127,308	89,688	127,308	89,688	89,688	88,008
Texas	115,345	99,122	117,546	92,217	(a-9)	98,625	81,120	92,217	118,427	115,648
Virginia	124,855 (kk)	36,321	128,479	110,667	112,653	98,327	128,479	90,327	103,136	116,977
West Virginia	90,000	(s)	65,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	70,000	60,000	72,396
Regional average	105,908	68,816	91,027	99,028	89,603	95,436	104,752	90,292	97,825	106,526
Western Region										
Alaska	83,280	77,712	(a-1)	88,548	91,668	88,548	88,548	71,604	79,368	99,732
Arizona	95,000	(a-2)	70,000	90,000	70,000	100,000	129,224	100,000	100,000	100,000
California	175,000	131,250	123,750	148,750	140,000	146,785	123,255	131,412	123,255	131,412
Colorado	90,000	68,500	68,500	80,000	68,500	121,200	121,200	121,200	95,796	121,200
Hawaii	94,780	90,041	(a-1)	85,302	(a-6)	143,879	(a-9)	85,302	74,655	85,302
Idaho	98,500	26,000	80,000	88,500	80,000	102,440	82,098	85,072	84,178	(a-15)
Montana	88,190	62,471	67,512	75,550	80,704	77,563	(a-4)	80,703	65,112	80,704
Nevada	117,000	50,000	80,000	110,000	80,000	87,792	103,301	82,451	77,403	(a-5)
New Mexico	90,000	65,000	65,000	72,500	65,000	86,400	(a-16)	70,512	72,471	76,877
Oregon	93,600	(a-2)	72,000	77,200	72,000	99,396	120,876	99,396	84,264	109,620
Utah	100,600	78,200	(a-1)	84,600	80,700	80,576	76,000 (b)	64,600 (b)	64,600 (b)	76,000 (b)
Washington	139,087	72,705	89,004	126,443	97,446	112,594	106,130	106,130	106,130	81,723
Wyoming	130,000	(a-2)	110,000	89,067	110,000	87,719	84,067	73,568	64,800	71,294
Regional Average	107,311	74,914	82,440	93,574	86,225	102,684	99,012	90,150	84,002	93,667
Regional Average without California	101,670	70,219	78,997	88,976	81,777	99,009	96,991	86,712	80,731	90,490
Guam	90,000	85,000	...	95,703	58,199	68,152	74,096	60,850	74,096	88,915
No. Mariana Islands	70,000	65,000	...	70,000	40,800 (b)	...	54,000	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	54,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	80,000	75,000	(a-1)	85,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	(a-1)	65,000

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 2002 and December 2002.

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*, 2002, 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.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education administration	Election	Emergency management
Eastern Region										
Connecticut	\$110,913	...	\$178,001	\$70,687	N.A.	\$140,272	\$123,961	\$140,272	\$85,117	\$96,904
Delaware	61,900	(a-2)	...	90,100	90,878	111,200	103,900	131,000	67,700	65,100
Maine	61,672	(a-11)	N.A.	80,267	75,171	91,208	91,208	91,208	67,330	64,667
Massachusetts	80,488	(a-11)	86,400	116,016	108,000	116,016	116,016	157,221	(a-2)	77,893
New Hampshire	54,932	85,753	69,322	67,473	67,473	83,477	64,036	85,753	(a-2)	66,837
New Jersey	105,488	137,165	137,165	(a-6)	110,758	137,165	99,800	137,165	90,168	98,799
New York	109,800	120,800	(a-2)	151,500	101,600	136,000	120,800	170,165	109,800	117,549
Pennsylvania	107,541	108,028	84,401	123,032	87,668	113,714	108,028	113,714	77,262	102,944
Rhode Island	50,040 (b)	(a-11)	38,304 (b)	81,404 (b)	(a-3)	113,793	57,635 (b)	130,933	86,024	57,635 (b)
Vermont	69,534	82,160	82,160	(a-15)	69,534	89,694	69,867	97,074	(a-2)	65,229
Regional average	81,231	100,296	99,569	98,220	88,544	113,254	95,525	125,451	81,919	81,356
Midwest Region										
Illinois	98,135	120,861	(a-7)	115,235	(a-3)	127,576	(a-7)	190,000	49,641	98,135
Indiana	69,147	79,950	77,083	(a-23)	70,000	96,193	73,125	79,400	(m)	90,480
Iowa	72,100	71,768	86,590	110,739	93,371	105,772	108,125	126,141	61,797	70,246
Kansas	39,354	108,246	63,181	77,254	70,034	96,385	(o)	132,600	(p)	56,243
Michigan	120,000	120,000	N.A.	100,246	N.A.	125,000	N.A.	165,000	(a-2)	91,175
Minnesota	108,400	108,400	98,650	(a-15)	61,992	108,400	108,400	108,400	66,523	61,972 (b)
Nebraska	81,199	(a-11)	54,099	86,351	75,381	91,166	83,210	120,000	53,946	62,992
North Dakota	(a-18)	115,008	66,509	96,228	60,000	72,720	(a-7)	69,648	25,824	59,184
Ohio	60,611 (b)	73,715 (b)	82,326	(a-4)	124,779	73,715 (b)	73,715 (b)	190,008	45,198 (b)	54,974 (b)
South Dakota	N.A.	84,760	(a-11)	(a-23)	44,643	81,619	77,250	92,248	51,188	59,987
Wisconsin	83,000	101,899	N.A.	96,025	97,992	107,664	73,441	107,432	99,777	82,294
Regional average	72,050	97,074	66,050	92,248	75,560	98,746	74,808	126,534	63,096	71,726
Southern Region										
Alabama .....	...	100,000	110,000 (b)	115,458	N.A.	83,699	110,000 (b)	165,780	42,884	73,882
Arkansas .....	...	(a-11)	(a-27)	(a-15)	78,719	110,897	103,761	114,305	(a-2)	66,741
Florida	104,553	...	112,797	118,957	80,000	110,639	(a-28)	118,957	88,000	90,000
Georgia	94,772	141,755	119,755	110,234	103,978	119,576	(a-7)	112,777	88,506	119,156
Kentucky	92,221	(a-11)	89,908	87,664	(a-3)	85,000	162,750	185,000	...	48,935 (b)
Louisiana	53,000	(a-11)	...	(a-5)	75,000	86,520	114,400	156,525	85,020	69,384
Maryland	79,458 (b)	115,456 (b)	79,458 (b)	100,000	71,952 (b)	85,594 (b)	115,456 (b)	135,000	73,777 (b)	55,219 (b)
Mississippi .....	...	152,700	75,000	85,000	68,000	85,000	152,700	144,000	72,835	65,000
Missouri	67,068	(a-11)	86,988	85,164	(a-3)	95,844	95,832	147,924	60,330	72,672
North Carolina	58,501	92,378	80,916	130,078	(a-3)	102,119	86,285	104,523	90,626	78,603
Oklahoma	59,220	105,660	73,000	77,000	56,316	110,000	N.A.	88,511	73,957	70,000
South Carolina	85,000	(c)	N.A.	92,007	90,473	128,598	(a-7) (c)	92,007	72,594	76,886
Tennessee	71,868	(a-11)	(a-11)	127,308	56,220	89,688	95,448	95,448	76,020	78,144
Texas	56,958	112,352	112,352	92,217	(a-3)	150,000	(a-7)	164,748	(ff)	75,504
Virginia	79,200	128,479	99,573	104,891	90,327	123,879	116,113	143,311	82,600	87,611
West Virginia	45,000	70,000	175,000	70,000	75,756	75,000	(a-8)	(gg)	(a-2)	45,000
Regional average	72,302	113,641	102,164	104,116	82,360	119,809	119,809	129,957	74,488	73,296
Western Region										
Alaska	91,824	88,548	88,548	85,296	N.A.	88,548	85,296	88,548	85,296	76,536
Arizona	14,820	115,000	(a-7)	53,179	104,820	129,500	(a-7)	85,000	(a-2)	82,500
California	108,753	N.A.	108,753	140,000	123,255	131,412	N.A.	148,750	131,250	108,753
Colorado	94,800	121,200	95,796	115,776	93,996	121,200	121,200	144,996	N.A.	92,028
Hawaii	78,792	85,302	77,966	85,302	67,752	85,302	85,302	150,000	77,966	77,966
Idaho	64,438	88,858	56,971	80,000	(a-3)	N.A.	63,918	80,000	N.A.	69,992
Montana	50,328	70,420	57,470	80,704	38,000	77,600	95,000	71,692	43,040	65,042
Nevada	68,005	103,301	67,985	80,000	68,449	103,301	92,243	103,301	80,000	69,992
New Mexico	57,448	(a-11)	69,364	(a-4)	72,001	86,447	86,466	94,546	57,628	86,447
Oregon	77,880	109,620	99,396	94,692	109,620	115,101	109,620	72,000	94,692	81,852
Utah	53,540 (b)	64,600 (b)	69,900 (b)	(a-15)	50,710 (b)	76,000 (b)	85,425	138,361	27,600 (b)	63,000 (b)
Washington	82,512	106,130	106,128	(a-4)	119,700	106,130	106,130	99,462	84,972	89,352
Wyoming	54,746	130,000	130,000	77,000	60,267	81,567	130,000	110,000	51,920	62,443
Regional average	70,262	97,452	87,944	86,365	83,089	100,176	97,967	106,666	73,124	78,916
Regional average without California	65,761	97,452	86,210	81,895	79,438	97,336	97,967	103,159	67,311	77,701
Guam .....	...	75,208	...	68,152	46,596	67,150	82,025	82,025	61,939	68,152
No. Mariana Islands	49,000	70,000	48,000	40,800 (b)	70,000	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	80,000	53,000	45,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-3)	65,000	(hh)	(a-4)	65,000	(a-3)	85,000	65,000	55,000	60,000

(a-12) Education (chief state school officer).
(a-13) Energy.
(a-14) Environmental protection.
(a-15) Finance.
(a-16) General services
(a-17) Highways.
(a-18) Labor.
(a-19) Natural resources.
(a-20) Parks and recreation.
(a-21) Personnel.
(a-22) Post audit.

(a-23) Pre-audit.
(a-24) Public utility regulation.
(a-25) Purchasing.
(a-26) Revenue.
(a-27) Social services
(a-28) Tourism.
(a-29) Transportation.
(a-30) Welfare.
(b) Salary ranges and top figure in ranges follow:
Alabama: Salary normally at a statutory maximum of \$74,113.
Arkansas: Salary ranges for, Natural Resources: \$33,850 - 66,461; Pre-

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Employment services	Energy	Environmental protection	Finance	Fish & wildlife	General services	Health	Higher education	Highway	Historic preservation
Eastern Region										
Connecticut	\$110,917	\$97,501	\$123,961	\$178,001	(d)	\$140,272	\$140,272	\$135,000	\$140,735	\$75,128
Delaware (h)	(a-18)	46,931	(a-19)	111,200	82,600	(a-5)	138,000	70,500	(a-29)	77,800
Maine	N.A.	80,267	91,208	(a-5)	91,208	80,267	91,208	N.A.	(a-29)	77,438
Massachusetts	91,137	87,991	99,396	(a-5)	93,232	(a-5)	116,016	180,000	96,783	80,000
New Hampshire	76,603	58,483	83,477	(a-5)	64,036	85,753	76,603	54,886	(a-29)	50,320
New Jersey	92,220	N.A.	137,165	106,742	92,092	N.A.	137,165	121,900	113,000	73,665
New York	(a-18)	120,800	136,000	(a-9)	136,000	136,000	136,000	(a-12)	(a-29)	(a-20)
Pennsylvania	106,915	96,353	102,690	122,500	105,213	108,028	113,714	87,355	125,927	107,541
Rhode Island	96,890	64,172 (b)	103,789	(a-6)	61,024	105,570	126,292	130,086	(a-29)	59,275 (b)
Vermont	78,062	77,522	N.A.	81,723	75,029	81,682	99,091	N.A.	(a-29)	66,477
Regional average	97,116	73,002	107,921	114,314	90,276	105,775	119,474	118,737	107,117	79,464
Midwest Region										
Illinois	120,861	(a-7)	113,114	(a-6)	(a-19)	(a-5)	127,576	183,000	(a-29)	98,380
Indiana	84,766	51,831	90,090	(a-6)	74,919	(a-5)	111,286	136,000	(a-29)	49,042
Iowa	111,353	93,350	91,790	(a-9)	93,350	(a-5)	126,141	126,141	119,288	N.A.
Kansas	(q)	46,387	83,986	...	45,136	(a-5)	126,875	136,814	(a-29)	74,724
Michigan	100,000	...	125,000	(a-6)	(w)	100,767	125,000	91,175	(a-29)	120,000
Minnesota	88,719	91,558	76,921	108,400	61,972 (b)	(a-5)	108,400	197,000	102,207	N.A.
Nebraska	64,222	64,292	89,188	(z)	(aa)	59,000	83,640	119,990	90,538	88,032
North Dakota	71,076	N.A.	81,600	96,228	71,184	96,228	83,820	156,860	(a-29)	67,740
Ohio	73,715 (b)	49,941 (b)	73,715 (b)	(a-6)	54,974 (b)	54,974 (b)	73,715 (b)	190,445	(a-29)	N.A.
South Dakota	68,390	38,396	(a-19)	96,445	68,390	(a-5)	89,918	157,869	97,240	55,494
Wisconsin	90,000	82,000	101,435	98,000	78,198	105,834	101,778	N.A.	87,000	77,248
Regional average	86,758	68,850	94,076	99,948	75,793	93,237	105,286	149,529	99,865	78,833
Southern Region										
Alabama	75,725	68,628	117,420	74,113	92,407	72,101	177,076	151,372	107,188 (b)	96,500
Arkansas	109,493	88,536	96,513	115,960	N.A.	102,863	165,287	117,513	126,865	74,655
Florida	112,148	55,123	112,797	(a-9)	113,522	113,877	152,000	N.A.	118,589	79,643
Georgia	88,947	108,870	112,865	(a-4)	103,692	88,864	160,490	265,000	(a-29)	88,506
Kentucky	53,830 (b)	48,935(b)	89,535	104,445	103,041	(a-5)	101,568 (b)	233,000	59,294 (b)	98,398
Louisiana	40,331 (b)	79,824	87,402	(a-5)	87,735	(a-5)	103,416	174,241	(a-29)	30,768 (b)
Maryland	58,988 (b)	67,335 (b)	107,106 (b)	115,456 (b)	58,988 (b)	(a-5)	115,456 (b)	107,106 (b)	99,379 (b)	73,777 (b)
Mississippi	70,000	83,900	85,000	85,000	80,000	N.A.	157,000	160,000	85,000	70,000
Missouri	88,392	75,672	83,676	93,211	(y)	80,196	122,436	154,330	125,004	51,252
North Carolina	96,260	78,603	87,472	121,435	97,667	(a-5)	125,966	299,860	125,966	91,515
Oklahoma	83,000	72,000	82,000	90,000	87,000	(a-5)	110,000	215,000	(a-29)	72,000
South Carolina	113,000	85,205	132,000	148,000	114,197	102,944	116,199	133,709	(a-29)	67,666
Tennessee	106,104	53,396	N.A.	127,308	89,688	89,688	132,444	151,212	89,688	54,420
Texas	120,000	81,120	132,000	(a-9)	115,000	95,000	112,352	115,000	(a-29)	85,000
Virginia	104,891	117,297	127,500	112,653	106,217	116,003	147,778	144,804	130,000	88,451
West Virginia	70,000	85,000	(a-13)	(a-5)	65,760	59,756	90,000	252,500	(a-29)	44,052
Regional average	86,944	78,090	102,552	108,986	93,495	130,592	126,527	178,310	114,453	72,913
Western Region										
Alaska	88,032	N.A.	88,548	76,536	88,548	N.A.	85,296	104,112	88,548	72,192
Arizona	100,940	N.A.	123,500	100,748	119,600	97,690	125,000	76,350	107,369	58,285
California	123,255	117,818	131,412	131,412	123,255	123,255	123,255	152,060	131,412	96,672
Colorado	121,200	96,204	102,504	(a-9)	121,200	121,200	121,200	121,200	121,200	92,040
Hawaii	62,520 (b)	68,328 (b)	77,966	(a-6)	59,544 (b)	(a-25)	85,302	442,008	62,520 (b)	(a-19)
Idaho	86,278	70,054	86,528	80,122	102,003	N.A.	99,029	104,998	(a-29)	75,546
Montana	80,704	58,477	80,705	(a-6)	80,667	58,275	80,704	133,501	80,705	47,642
Nevada	85,054	64,979	100,977	(a-9)	85,969	N.A.	85,053	202,800	(a-29)	74,521
New Mexico	(a-18)	86,447	83,502	86,447	80,000	86,447	86,447	86,447	86,447	63,240
Oregon	109,620	90,168	99,396	(a-4)	99,396	(a-5)	129,942	149,000	119,486	95,000
Utah	82,800 (b)	44,000 (b)	76,000 (b)	68,350 (b)	63,000 (b)	64,750 (b)	82,800 (b)	58,000 (b)	(a-29)	53,540 (b)
Wyoming	79,565	75,229	86,570	77,000	86,195	(a-5)	79,567	85,646	(a-29)	71,567
Regional average	91,819	76,496	95,672	91,203	93,501	93,257	99,678	141,928	103,252	72,860
Regional average without California	89,199	72,364	92,694	87,853	91,021	89,924	97,713	141,084	100,905	70,876
Guam	73,020	55,303	60,850	88,915	60,850	47,918	74,096	82,025	74,096	60,850
No. Mariana Islands	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	54,000	40,800 (b)	54,000	60,000	80,000	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-18)	65,000	65,000	(a-4)	(a-14)	(a-5)	79,500	65,000	65,000	(a-14)

audit, \$36,030-70,767; Public utility regulation, \$38,368-75,396; Solid waste management, \$36,030-70,767.

Florida: Salary range for Information Systems: \$48,539 - 98,912.

Hawaii: Minimum figure in range: top of range follows: Employment services, \$85,512; Energy, \$93,444; Fish & wildlife, \$81,444; Highways, \$85,512; Information systems, \$85,512; Mental health & retardation, \$73,872; Parks & recreation, \$85,512; Pre-Audit, \$85,512; Solid waste management, \$81,444; Welfare, \$85,512.

Idaho: Salary range for Licensing: \$47,377-74,026.

Kentucky: Minimum figure in range: top of range follows: Emergency management, \$80,728; Employment services, \$88,805; Energy, \$80,728; Health, \$162,504; Highways, \$97,683; Licensing, \$80,729; Solid waste man-

agement, \$60,655.

Louisiana: Minimum figure in range: top of range follows: Employment services, \$66,581; Historic preservation, \$50,794; Licensing, \$83,413; Personnel, \$99,920; Planning, \$76,228; Pre-audit, \$81,564; Welfare, \$87,274.

Maryland: Minimum figure in range: top of range follows: Adjutant general, \$115,014; Administration, \$133,538; Agriculture, \$133,538; Banking, \$98,396; Budget, \$155,141; Civil rights, \$106,769; Commerce, \$155,141; Community affairs, \$106,769; Consumer affairs, \$112,454; Corrections, \$115,014; Economic development, \$155,141; Election administration, \$99,136; Emergency management, \$86,118; Employment services, \$92,049; Energy, \$105,183; Environmental protection, \$143,922; Finance, \$155,141; Fish and Wildlife, \$92,049; Health, \$155,141; Higher education, \$143,922;

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
Eastern Region										
Connecticut	\$123,961	\$110,913	\$123,961	N.A.	\$140,272	\$115,673	\$115,673	\$123,961	\$105,000	N.A.
Delaware (h)	112,200 (e)	88,100	93,600	69,400	(f)	N.A.	83,300	103,900	80,000	88,100
Maine	82,451	91,208	91,208	75,171	91,208	91,208	40,134	80,267	80,267	82,659
Massachusetts	107,591	95,749	108,000	90,367	(u)	99,396	103,254	116,016	(a-11)	120,000
New Hampshire	85,753	85,753	64,036	...	81,191	85,753	64,036	76,603	69,322	(a-9)
New Jersey	112,079	121,500	137,165	110,758	N.A.	110,000	101,093	137,165	N.A.	112,800
New York	(a-16)	127,000	127,000	(bb)	136,000 (ii)	(a-14)	127,000	120,800	(a-11)	(a-9)
Pennsylvania	125,399	102,343	113,714	N.A.	112,998	108,028	102,944	119,042	85,000	118,262
Rhode Island	67,624 (b)	64,172 (b)	96,980	51,943 (b)	116,472	103,789	57,635 (b)	81,404 (b)	98,515	51,943 (b)
Vermont	82,222	79,747	70,533	70,013	77,106	76,877	76,752	81,682	...	75,317
Regional average	103,528	96,649	102,620	87,591	108,479	102,696	87,182	104,084	94,365	96,450
Midwest Region										
Illinois	(a-5)	113,114	105,366	105,366	(a-27)	113,114	(a-19)	(a-5)	...	112,533
Indiana	81,971	79,852	88,505	(n)	83,187	90,090	74,802	84,142	...	83,070
Iowa	114,400	103,618	89,958	67,267	97,843	105,781	81,120	105,772	...	87,990
Kansas	92,604	74,148	90,725	63,665	65,714	92,225	49,774	68,074	98,186	95,373
Michigan	107,480	110,000	(a-7)	97,224	(x)	120,000	97,223	127,508	...	127,400
Minnesota	109,452	108,400	108,400	97,676	102,207	108,400	91,809	108,400	32,213 (b)	72,187
Nebraska	99,746	75,446	72,521	77,469	90,422	105,398	87,880	77,267	78,663	49,500
North Dakota	108,000	64,742	60,600	(a-2)	59,052	66,840	66,158	59,712	...	...
Ohio	60,611 (b)	66,851 (b)	101,442	54,974 (b)	73,715 (b)	73,715 (b)	54,974 (b)	73,715 (b)	(a-6)	93,434
South Dakota	107,682	84,760	79,602	43,493	80,000	89,918	65,124	82,451	(a-15)	76,889
Wisconsin	143,955	92,000	107,146	90,000	94,000	108,000	79,774	90,000	(a-6)	105,229
Regional average	103,913	88,433	93,099	74,519	89,776	97,575	78,329	90,724	77,028	90,342
Southern Region										
Alabama	N.A.	77,652 (b)	74,113	...	122,446	74,113	87,997	133,494	(a-11) (b)	139,499
Arkansas	104,898	96,952	95,442	...	89,347	52,399 (b)	90,333	81,714	...	118,104
Florida	48,539 (b)	(a-4)	111,718	96,411	(i)	(a-14)	(j)	85,000	119,982	123,000
Georgia	165,000	110,234	110,260	84,616	N.A.	111,753	92,996	116,119	(a-6)	125,000
Kentucky	92,342	90,956	104,445	48,935 (b)	85,933	88,648	89,341	104,445	121,018	87,530
Louisiana	97,944	101,000	102,752	48,931 (b)	84,048	96,063	78,840	60,925 (b)	46,175 (b)	N.A.
Maryland	92,220 (b)	99,379 (b)	99,379 (b)	79,458 (b)	(t)	107,106 (b)	63,020 (b)	85,594 (b)	99,379 (b)	N.A.
Mississippi	85,000	75,000	...	...	85,000	(a-14)	80,000	75,000	58,876	75,000
Missouri	108,144	95,904	92,952	74,256	92,928	95,808	83,676	85,164	(a-6)	96,455
North Carolina	130,000	104,523	104,523	...	104,243	102,119	77,722	102,119	75,474	104,523
Oklahoma	160,000	94,000	69,000	...	125,000	(a-28)	(a-28)	65,661	...	82,004
South Carolina	135,000	100,074	104,423	(a-18)	(dd)	114,197	103,000	112,041	85,214	88,496
Tennessee	225,000	89,688	106,104	79,956	95,448	89,688	76,380	89,688	N.A.	(a-9)
Texas	120,000	163,800	115,000	76,000	135,000	109,200	115,000	93,929	(a-6)	96,200
Virginia	117,000	103,136	105,748	89,411	147,778	128,479	107,635	116,003	(a-6)	134,462
West Virginia	68,556	60,000	60,000	...	90,000	70,000	70,000	55,000	(a-5)	76,000
Regional average	116,643	98,828	97,057	78,240	104,432	94,461	87,718	91,369	95,836	105,256
Western Region										
Alaska	88,548	82,344	88,548	85,296	75,036	88,548	85,296	91,824	N.A.	85,296
Arizona	95,000	108,200	109,615	...	99,900	107,000	109,948	88,500	(a-6)	N.A.
California	123,255	140,000	131,412	(a-10)	123,255	131,412	123,255	123,255	106,440	N.A.
Colorado	N.A.	N.A.	121,200	121,200	95,796	121,200	121,200	121,200	121,200	121,200
Hawaii	62,520 (b)	74,655	85,302	(a-7)	54,102 (b)	85,302	62,520 (b)	85,302	...	(k)
Idaho	(l)	78,250	86,278	47,377 (b)	65,166	...	75,005	82,098	(a-7)	(a-9)
Montana	98,000	68,485	80,704	N.A.	78,033	70,420	63,268	64,154	(a-6)	96,178
Nevada	103,301	89,326	103,301	...	100,774	103,301	...	86,776	(a-5)	99,050
New Mexico	86,449	73,079	86,447	86,447	77,203	86,447	75,352	83,000	...	65,000
Oregon	126,912	109,620	72,000	70,692	109,620	85,944	99,396	99,396	84,264	N.A.
Utah	64,750 (b)	64,600 (b)	64,600 (b)	55,016 (b)	63,000 (b)	76,000 (b)	63,000 (b)	76,000 (b)	(a-6)	80,700
Washington	106,811	90,617	110,015	106,130	98,556	99,462	104,515	100,589	(a-15)	92,500
Wyoming	73,126	69,567	64,637	84,067	111,467	71,567	64,000	72,477	71,567	110,000
Regional average	92,218	87,395	92,620	86,478	88,608	93,884	87,230	90,352	96,358	90,384
Regional average without California	89,374	82,613	89,387	82,392	85,721	90,472	83,955	87,610	95,238	90,384
Guam	74,096	74,096	73,020	74,096	67,150	60,850	60,850	74,096	75,208	82,025
No. Mariana Islands	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	45,360	40,800 (b)	80,000	40,800 (b)	55,000	45,000	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	60,000	(a-1)	65,000	(a-10)	79,500	(a-14)	65,000	65,000	55,000	60,000

Highway, \$133,538; Historic preservation, \$99,136; Information systems, \$123,919; Insurance, \$133,538; Labor, \$133,538; Licensing, \$106,769; Natural resources, \$143,922; Parks and recreation, \$98,396; Personnel, \$115,014; Planning, \$133,538; Pre-audit, \$106,769; Public library development, \$106,769; Purchasing, \$99,136; Revenue, \$106,769; Social services, \$143,922; Solid waste management, \$92,069; Police, \$143,922; Tourism, \$106,769; Transportation, \$155,141.

Minnesota: Minimum figure in range: top of range follows: Emergency management, \$88,719; Fish & wildlife, \$88,719; Planning, \$46,834.

Ohio: Minimum figure in range: top of range follows: Lieutenant Governor, \$132,350; Administration, \$132,350; Agriculture, \$122,574; Banking,

\$102,918; Budget, \$132,350; Civil Rights, \$112,320; Commerce, \$132,350; Corrections, \$132,350; Economic development, \$132,350; Elections administration, \$86,258; Emergency Management, \$102,918; Employment services, \$132,350; Energy, \$94,182; Environmental protection, \$132,350; Fish and Wildlife, \$102,918; General services, \$102,918; Health, \$132,350; Information systems, \$112,320; Insurance, \$122,574; Licensing, \$102,918; Mental health and retardation, \$132,350; Natural resources, \$132,350; Parks and recreation, \$102,918; Personnel, \$102,918; Public library development, \$112,320; Public utility regulation, \$132,350; Purchasing, \$102,918; Revenue, \$132,350; Solid waste management, \$81,598; State police, \$132,350; Transportation, \$132,350; Welfare, \$132,350.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library development	Public utility regulation	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste management	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Eastern Region											
Connecticut	(a-9)	\$88,647	\$136,635	\$103,873	\$123,962	N.A.	\$115,673	\$140,272	\$106,950	\$140,272	\$140,272
Delaware (h)	(a-22)	68,200	76,400	74,100	104,800	(g)	128,900	113,100	65,000	103,900	96,400
Maine	(a-9)	77,438	101,420	69,326	85,758	91,208	58,573	80,267	69,326	91,208	73,590
Massachusetts	(a-9)	82,099	94,049 (v)	106,323	116,016	104,485	99,396	121,311	75,332	112,500	113,740
New Hampshire	(a-9)	64,036	85,753	50,291	85,753	85,753	76,603	76,603	64,036	85,753	83,477
New Jersey	(a-22)	N.A.	137,165	110,000	103,000	137,165	93,974	104,736	79,000	137,165	110,365
New York	(a-9)	(a-12)	127,000	(a-16)	127,000	136,000	(a-14)	127,000	(a-11)	136,000	(a-27)
Pennsylvania	(a-4)	88,196	110,528	70,729	108,028	104,763	102,944	108,028	70,729	113,714	113,714
Rhode Island	(a-9)	95,188 (b)	79,211	84,850 (b)	95,188 (b)	113,901	71,069 (b)	118,769	57,635 (b)	112,284	64,172 (b)
Vermont	(a-15)	72,654	97,406	66,144	81,723	91,645	70,429	99,467	65,000	86,466	91,686
Regional average	96,253	89,625	104,557	87,164	103,123	107,436	95,356	108,955	77,351	111,926	102,342
Midwestern Region											
Illinois	(a-9)	93,636	113,836	(a-5)	120,861	127,576	(a-14)	112,597	(a-7)	127,576	121,861
Indiana	66,000	74,802	88,120	55,246	88,120	82,000	74,724	111,118	74,802	90,636	78,448
Iowa	(a-9)	97,843	105,772	89,107	(a-9)	85,571	81,120	93,371	84,386	115,211	82,742
Kansas	(r)	75,282	81,149	72,950	95,854	92,073	73,570	79,682	62,100	97,617	62,069
Michigan	N.A.	N.A.	105,000	N.A.	100,803	125,000	97,224	120,000	N.A.	120,000	(a-27)
Minnesota	N.A.	82,600	88,447	102,207	108,400	108,400	108,400	94,628	98,323	108,400	108,400
Nebraska	86,351	72,876	85,864	59,000	83,636	99,111	52,165	75,110	50,597	(a-17)	93,116
North Dakota	76,476	51,999	66,509	47,088	68,277	104,472	56,232	69,012	60,696	92,700	104,472
Ohio	(a-22)	60,611 (b)	73,715 (b)	54,974	73,715 (b)	106,683	58,968 (b)	73,715 (b)	69,805	73,715 (b)	73,715 (b)
South Dakota	64,813	53,518	75,587	49,587	79,602	89,585	58,444	75,026	84,760	97,240	95,035
Wisconsin	96,025	75,763	114,303	105,834	100,291	106,400	81,092	88,000	94,000	102,000	85,150
Regional average	70,125	67,175	90,755	68,805	93,663	102,443	77,732	90,205	72,757	101,421	93,637
Southern Region											
Alabama	(a-9)	N.A.	82,620	72,828	90,186 (b)	135,252	72,101	43,969	74,113	(a-17) (b)	135,252
Arkansas	59,596 (b)	80,850	75,396 (b)	81,714	87,588	120,107	49,857 (b)	83,870	90,333	126,865	(a-27)
Florida	(a-26)	98,911	119,743	88,699	114,800	N.A.	90,079	107,000	95,479	118,589	92,109
Georgia	(a-22)	N.A.	106,130	89,932	116,093	148,235	85,493	135,921	112,362	158,000	104,473
Kentucky	(a-15)	87,241	98,700	(a-5)	104,445	100,379	36,767 (b)	89,250	104,445	104,446	100,379
Louisiana	49,407 (b)	99,252	75,000	72,072	96,200	77,875	83,015	87,739	75,920	121,501	52,865 (b)
Maryland	79,458 (b)	79,458 (b)	114,400	73,777 (b)	79,458 (b)	107,106 (b)	68,518 (b)	107,106 (b)	79,458 (b)	115,456 (b)	(a-27)
Mississippi	(a-22)	70,000	85,000	55,536	91,000	N.A.	61,900	80,000	85,000	(a-17)	85,000
Missouri	(a-9)	90,828	94,029	80,196	102,024	95,086	61,104	80,052	77,496	(a-17)	98,004
North Carolina	(a-22)	86,285	116,405	90,299	102,119	99,428	70,195	97,692	71,819	92,378	106,819
Oklahoma	(a-9)	72,000	(cc)	71,200	85,000	125,000	65,000	85,000	74,000	110,000	N.A.
South Carolina	(a-9)	79,403	88,306	82,281	123,874	116,199	132,000	122,765	103,000	129,780	129,484
Tennessee	87,144	112,356	89,688	78,456	89,688	89,688	70,848	89,688	89,688	89,688	89,688
Texas	(a-9)	85,000	92,000	95,000	(a-9)	95,500	99,952	102,000	112,352	155,000	105,000
Virginia	(a-9)	111,744	103,136	(a-16)	118,718	94,778	(a-14)	122,580	116,113	128,479	132,000
West Virginia	(a-5)	63,252	70,000	75,348	75,000	70,644	66,624	75,000	70,000	90,000	90,000
Regional average	90,069	86,899	92,785	81,745	98,026	105,377	76,841	94,352	89,474	116,086	103,219
Western Region											
Alaska	N.A.	95,268	79,368	74,028	88,548	88,548	77,376	88,500	75,036	88,548	88,548
Arizona	(a-9)	110,575	96,000	78,000	118,000	99,960	85,000	125,000	99,000	125,500	98,298
California	(a-9)	108,744	117,818	123,255	123,255	123,255	117,818	131,412	106,440	123,255	123,255
Colorado	(a-9)	N.A.	N.A.	92,868	121,200	N.A.	N.A.	115,872	...	121,200	92,148
Hawaii	(b)	108,483	77,964	72,886	85,302	85,302	59,344 (b)	...	(a-11)	85,302	62,520 (b)
Idaho	(a-9)	56,742	81,120	67,434	70,304	15,646	N.A.	83,075	63,898	121,451	81,182
Montana .....	...	62,911	68,226	40,874	80,704	80,704	56,396	65,506	48,456	80,705	(a-27)
Nevada	(a-5)	86,776	95,709	78,049	103,301	103,742	(a-14)	98,574	91,243	103,301	97,338
New Mexico	78,363	62,533	72,500	69,231	86,447	83,502	...	86,447	83,502	(a-17)	67,737
Oregon	(a-6)	90,168	104,366	85,944	109,620	120,876	99,396	115,101	81,840	120,582	120,876
Utah	(a-15)	53,540 (b)	69,900 (b)	64,750 (b)	69,900 (b)	82,800 (b)	82,640 (b)	63,000 (b)	73,632	82,800 (b)	82,800 (b)
Washington	(a-4)	98,553	106,130	80,892	112,216	131,246	85,296	111,000	66,060	153,472	(a-27)
Wyoming	(a-9)	68,389	75,067	62,221	79,567	79,567	78,062	68,760	81,775	83,563	(a-27)
Regional average	89,596	83,557	87,014	76,107	96,028	92,236	84,231	96,021	79,682	105,856	92,786
Regional average without California	84,556	81,267	84,214	72,265	93,759	89,223	44,191	92,803	77,249	104,406	90,247
Guam	74,096	55,303	1,200	74,096	74,096	74,096	60,850	74,096	74,000	...	74,096
No. Mariana Islands ..	54,000	45,000	80,000	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)	65,000	54,000	70,000	40,800 (b)	40,800 (b)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a-4)	65,000	54,500	(a-5)	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	(a-7)	(a-5)	65,000

Rhode Island: Minimum figure in range; top of range follows: Agriculture, \$52,501; Banking, \$74,514; Budget, \$105,529; Civil rights, \$56,726; Commerce, \$65,369; Community affairs, \$43,149; Comptroller, \$91,745; Economic development, \$65,369; Emergency management, \$65,369; Energy, \$74,514; Finance, \$105,529; Historic preservation, \$67,624; Information systems, \$77,958; Insurance, \$74,514; Licensing, \$58,828; Parks & recreation, \$65,369; Personnel, \$91,745; Post audit, \$58,828; Public library development, \$105,529; Purchasing, \$95,188; Revenue, \$105,529; Solid waste management, \$81,404; Tourism, \$65,369; Welfare, \$74,514.

Utah: Minimum figure in range; top of range follows: Administration, \$102,600; Agriculture, \$87,500; Banking, \$87,500; Budget, \$102,600; Civil rights, \$80,433; Commerce, \$87,500; Community affairs, \$94,300; Consumer affairs, \$76,190; Corrections, \$102,600; Elections administration, \$41,433; Emergency management, \$94,723; Employment services, \$111,800; Energy, \$64,750; Environmental protection, \$102,600; Finance, \$102,670; Fish & wildlife, \$94,723; General services, \$97,260; Health, \$111,800; Higher education, \$160,000; Highways, \$111,800; Historic preservation, \$80,433; Information systems, \$105,500; Insurance, \$87,500; Labor, \$87,500; Licensing, \$82,640; Mental health & retardation, \$94,723; Natural resources, \$102,600; Parks & recreation, \$94,723; Personnel, \$102,600; Planning,

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SELECTED OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES — Continued

\$102,600; Pre-audit, \$102,670; Public library development, \$80,433; Public utility regulation, \$94,300; Purchasing, \$97,260; Revenue, \$94,300; Social services, \$111,800; Solid waste management, \$124,155; State police, \$94,723; Transportation, \$111,800; Welfare, \$111,800.

Northern Mariana Islands: \$49,266 top of range applies to the following positions: Treasurer, Banking, Comptroller, Corrections, Economic Development, Employment Services, Energy, Environmental Protection, Fish and Wildlife, Highways, Historic Preservation, Information Systems, Insurance, Labor, Mental Health and Retardation, Parks and Recreation, Purchasing, Revenue, Social/Human Services, Transportation and Welfare.

(c) The present Secretary of Commerce forgoes regular salary and receives \$1 in compensation.

(d) Responsibilities shared between Director, Fisheries Division, \$105,085; and Director, Wildlife Division, \$99,557.

(e) If recommended by Budget Director and approved by Controller General and co-chairs of State's Joint Finance Committee may be adjusted for the CIO of proposed Dept. of Information and Technology.

(f) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Health and Social Services, \$119,400; and Director, Division of Mental Retardation, same department, \$103,900.

(g) Function split between two cabinet positions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services : \$102,000 : if incumbent holds a medical license, amount is increased by \$12,000; if a Board-certified physician , a supplement of \$3,000 is added.

(h) Salaries represent those reflected for the position in section 10a of FY2002 Budget Act effective 7/21/2001.

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

(j) Department of Fish And Wildlife, \$113,522.

(k) Responsibilities shared between State Auditor, Office of the Auditor, \$85,302; and Division Head, Division of Audit, Department of Accounting & General Services, \$62,520.

(l) Responsibilities shared between Director of Dept. of Administration; \$82,098 and Administrator of Information Technology and Communication; \$73,299.

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

(n) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Health Professions Bureau, \$54,274; and Executive Director, Professional Licensing Agency, \$61,915.

(o) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Commerce and Housing, \$108,246; Director, Business Development Division, same department, \$73,328; and President, Kansas Inc., \$98,186.

(p) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$74,148 and Deputy Secretary of State, \$55,102.

(q) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Department of Human Resources: \$90,724 and Director of Employment and Training: \$71,750.

(r) Responsibilities shared between Central Account Service Manager, Di-

vision of Accounts & Reports, Department of Administration, \$68,370; and Team Leader, Audit Services, same division and department, \$56,243.

(s) 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.

(t) Responsibilities shared between Director, Mental Hygiene Administration, \$85,594-\$115,014; and Director, Developmental Disabilities Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, \$85,594 - \$115,014.

(u) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation, \$108,328; and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services, \$110,496.

(v) Responsibilities shared between Chair, Dept. of Telecommunications and Energy, \$102,359 and Commissioner , Electricity /Energy \$ 94,506.

(w) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Natural Resources, \$120,000 and Chief, Fish, \$97,223 and Chief, Wildlife, \$86,660.

(x) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Community Health, \$125,000 and Deputy Director , Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, \$107,438.

(y) Responsibilities shared between Chief, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, \$87,540; Chief, Division of Protection, same department, \$84,552; and Chief, Division of Wildlife, same department, \$90,432.

(z) Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of Revenue, \$83,636; Administrator, Budget Division, Department of Administrative Services, \$91,693; and Auditor of Public Accounts, \$49,500.

(aa) Responsibilities shared between Director, Game & Parks Commission, \$87,880; Administrator, Wildlife Division, same commission, \$60,369; and Assistant Director, Fish & Wildlife, same commission, \$65,322.

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$170,165; Secretary of State, Department of State, \$120,800.

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Commissioners, Corporations Commission, varying salary levels for four commissioners, \$68,000; \$72,000; \$76,000; and \$82,004.

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Director for Mental Retardation , \$138,396 and Director of Mental Health, \$140,000.

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

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$117,546; and Division Director, \$86,811.

(gg) Responsibilities shared between Secretary, Department of Education and the Arts, \$75,000; and Superintendent, Department of Education, \$146,000.

(hh) Responsibilities for St. Thomas, \$60,000; St. Croix, \$65,000; St. John, \$60,000.

(ii) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Mental Health, \$136,000 and Commissioner of Mental Retardation, \$136,000.

(jj) Governor Romney and Lieutenant Governor Healey plan to forfeit their salaries for the next four years.

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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Table 4.12
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2003

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Method of selection	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama	Lucy Baxley (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Alaska	Loren Leman (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Arizona	(a)						
Arkansas	Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	CE	4	1/97 (b)	1/07	1 (b)	2 (b)
California	Cruz Bustamante (D)	CE	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Colorado	Jane Norton (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Connecticut	M. Jodi Rell (R)	CE	4	1/95	1/07	2	...
Delaware	John Carney (D)	CE	4	1/01	1/05	...	2
Florida	Frank Brogan (R)	CE	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Georgia	Mark Taylor (D)	CE	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Hawaii	James Aiona (R)	CE	4	12/02	12/06	...	2
Idaho	Jim Risch (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
Illinois	Pat Quinn (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
Indiana	Joe Kernan (D)	CE	4	1/97	1/05	1	...
Iowa	Sally Pederson (D)	CE	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Kansas	John Moore (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Kentucky	Stephen Henry (D)	CE	4	12/95	12/03	1	2
Louisiana	Kathleen Blanco (D)	CE	4	1/96	1/04	1	...
Maine	(a)						
Maryland	Michael Steele (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Massachusetts	Kerry Healey (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Michigan	John Cherry (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Minnesota	Carol Molnau (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
Mississippi	Amy Tuck (R)	CE	4	1/00	1/04	...	2
Missouri	Joe Maxwell (D)	CE	4	1/01	1/05	...	...
Montana	Karl Ohs (R)	CE	4	1/01	1/05	...	2 (c)
Nebraska	Dave Heineman (R)	CE	4	10/01 (e)	1/07	(e)	2
Nevada	Lorraine Hunt (R)	CE	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
New Hampshire	(a)						
New Jersey	(a)						
New Mexico	Diane Denish (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
New York	Mary Donohue (R)	CE	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
North Carolina	Beverly Purdue (D)	CE	4	1/01	1/05	...	2
North Dakota	Jack Dalrymple (R)	CE	4	12/00	12/04	...	...
Ohio	Jennette Bradley (R)	SE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Oklahoma	Mary Fallin (R)	CE	4	1/95	1/07	2	...
Oregon	(a)						
Pennsylvania	Catherine Baker Knoll (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Rhode Island	Charles Fogarty (D)	SE	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
South Carolina	Andre Bauer (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
South Dakota	Dennis Daugaard (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Tennessee	(a)						
Texas	David Dewhurst (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
Utah	Olene Walker (R)	CE	4	1/93	1/05	2	...
Vermont	Brian Dubie (R)	CE	2	1/03	1/05	...	...
Virginia	Tim Kaine (D)	CE	4	1/02	1/06	...	...
Washington	Brad Owen (D)	CE	4	1/97	1/05	1	...
West Virginia (d)	Earl Ray Tomblin (D)	(d)	2	1/95	12/04	4	...
Wisconsin	Barbara Lawton (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
Wyoming	(a)						
American Samoa	Aitofele T.F. Sunia (D)	CE	4	4/03 (f)	1/05	...	...
Guam	Kaleo Moylan (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
No. Mariana Islands ...	Diego T. Benavente (R)	CE	4	1/02	1/06	...	...
Puerto Rico	(a)						
U.S. Virgin Islands	Vargrave Richards (D)	SE	4	1/03	1/07	...	2

Source: The Council of State Governments and the National Lieutenant Governors Association, January 2003.

Key:

CE — Constitutional, elected by public.

SE — Statutory, elected by public.

... — Not applicable.

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

(b) Elected in November 1996 in a special election when Mike Huckabee assumed the office of governor after Governor Jim Guy Tucker's resignation on July 15, 1996.

(c) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(d) In West Virginia, the President of the Senate and the Lieutenant Governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of Lieutenant Governor upon the Senate President. The Senate President serves 2 year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

(e) Lt. Governor Heineman was appointed to the position of Lieutenant Governor in October 1999 by Governor Mike Johanns.

(f) Lt. Governor Sunia was appointed to the position of Lieutenant Governor in April 2003 by Governor Togiola Tulafono.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Table 4.13
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) (b)</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	2
Arizona .....	.....(c).....						
Arkansas	30	...	★	7	★	4	2
California	18	...	5	5	★	4	2
Colorado	30	...	★	2	...	4	2
Connecticut	30	...	★	«	★	4	...
Delaware	30	...	12	6	...	4	2
Florida	30	...	★	7	★	4	2
Georgia	30	...	15	6	...	4	2
Hawaii	30	...	★	5	★	4	2
Idaho	30	...	★	2	...	4	...
Illinois	25	...	★	3	...	4	...
Indiana	30	...	5	5	★	4	...
Iowa	30	...	2	2	...	4	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Kentucky	30	6	...	6	...	4	2
Louisiana	25	5	5	★	★	4	...
Maine .....	.....(c).....						
Maryland	30	...	(d)	5	5	4	2
Massachusetts	18	...	★	7	★	4	2
Michigan	30	...	★	★	4	4	2
Minnesota	25	...	★	1	★	4	...
Mississippi	30	...	20	5	★	4	2
Missouri	30	...	15	10	...	4	...
Montana	25	...	★	2	...	4	2 (e)
Nebraska	30	5	5	5	...	4	2
Nevada	25	2	★	2	★	4	2
New Hampshire .....	.....(c).....						
New Jersey .....	.....(c).....						
New Mexico	30	...	★	5	★	4	2
New York	30	...	★	5	...	4	...
North Carolina	30	...	5	2	★	4	2
North Dakota	30	...	★	5	★	4	...
Ohio	18	...	★	★	★	4	2
Oklahoma	31	...	★	★	10	4	...
Oregon .....	.....(c).....						
Pennsylvania	30	...	★	7	...	4	2
Rhode Island	18	30 days	★	30 days	★	4	2
South Carolina	30	5	5	5	...	4	2
South Dakota	21	...	★	2	★	4	2
Tennessee .....	.....(c).....						
Texas	30	...	★	5	...	4	...
Utah	30	5	★	5	★	4	...
Vermont	18	...	★	4	★	2	...
Virginia	30	...	★	5	5	4	...
Washington	18	...	★	★	★	4	...
West Virginia (f)	25	5	★	5	1	2	...
Wisconsin	18	...	★	★	★	4	...
Wyoming .....	.....(c).....						
American Samoa	35	...	★	5	...	4	...
Guam	30	...	5	5	★	4	2
No. Mariana Islands	35	...	★	10	★	4	...
Puerto Rico .....	.....(c).....						
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	...	5	5	5	4	2

Sources: State constitutions, statutes and secretaries of state web sites, October 2002.

Note: This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

(a) In some states you must be a U.S. citizen to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(b) In some states you must be a state resident to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(c) No lieutenant governor. In Tennessee, the speaker of the Senate, elected

from Senate membership, has statutory title of “lieutenant governor.”

(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) In West Virginia, the President of the Senate and the Lieutenant Governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of Lieutenant Governor upon the Senate President. The Senate President serves 2 year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Table 4.14
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 .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...
Arkansas .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★
California	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Connecticut	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Delaware .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Georgia .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Idaho	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Indiana .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...
Iowa .....	...	(a)	...	...	★	(g)	(f)
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	«
Missouri .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	«
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Nebraska	★ (d)	...	...	...	...	★	★
Nevada .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...
New Mexico	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
North Carolina .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	«
North Dakota	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Oklahoma .....	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	...	★ (e)	★	★	★	...
Rhode Island .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	...
South Dakota	★	(h)	★	★	★	★	(i)
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...
Texas .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Vermont	★	★ (a)	★	★	...	...	★
Virginia	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Washington .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★
West Virginia (l) .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	(j)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Guam	(d)	...	...	...	★	★	★
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	...	...	★	(k)	★
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	★ (g)	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

(a) Appoints all standing committees. Iowa - appoints some special committees; Vermont—appoints all committees as a member of the Committee on Committees.

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

(c) 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."

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

(e) Except on final enactments.

(f) Only in emergency situations.

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

(h) Conference committees.

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

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

(k) The Lieutenant Governor is an automatic member of the Governor's cabinet.

(l) In West Virginia, the President of the Senate and the Lieutenant Governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of Lieutenant Governor upon the Senate President. The Senate President serves 2 year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 4.15
THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2003

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Method of selection	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama	Nancy Worley (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Jan Brewer (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Arkansas	Charlie Daniels (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
California	Kevin Shelley (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Colorado	Donetta Davidson (R)	E	4	7/99 (b)	1/07	1 (b)	2 (b)
Connecticut	Susan Bysiewicz (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Delaware	Harriet Smith Windsor (D)	A	...	1/01	...	...	...
Florida	Glenda Hood (R)	A	...	2/03	...	...	...
Georgia	Cathy Cox (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Ben Ysursa (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
Illinois	Jesse White (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Indiana	Todd Rokita (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Iowa	Chet Culver (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Kansas	Ron Thornburgh (R)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	...
Kentucky	John Y. Brown III (D)	E	4	12/95	12/03	1	2
Louisiana	W. Fox McKeithen (R)	E	4	1/88	1/04	3	...
Maine	Dan Gwadosky (D)	L	2	1/97	12/04	3	...
Maryland	R. Karl Aumann (R)	A	...	1/03	...	...	...
Massachusetts	William Francis Galvin (D)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	...
Michigan	Terri Land (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Minnesota	Mary Kiffmeyer (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Mississippi	Eric Clark (D)	E	4	1/96	1/04	1	...
Missouri	Matt Blunt (R)	E	4	1/01	1/05	...	...
Montana	Bob Brown (R)	E	4	1/01	1/05	...	(c)
Nebraska	John Gale (R)	E	4	12/00 (d)	1/07	(d)	2 (d)
Nevada	Dean Heller (R)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	2 (f)
New Hampshire	William Gardner (D)	L	2	1/76	...	...	...
New Jersey	Regena Thomas (D)	A	...	1/02	...	...	...
New Mexico	Rebecca Vigil-Giron (D)	E	4	1/87 (g)	1/07	2	2
New York	Randy Daniels (D)	A	...	4/01	...	...	...
North Carolina	Elaine Marshall (D)	E	4	1/97	1/05	1	...
North Dakota	Alvin Jaeger (R)	E	4	1/93	1/05	2	...
Ohio	J. Kenneth Blackwell (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Oklahoma	M. Susan Savage (D)	A	...	1/03	...	...	...
Oregon	Bill Bradbury (D)	E	4	1/99 (e)	1/05	(e)	2
Pennsylvania	Benjamin Ramos (D) (h)	A	...	1/03	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Matthew Brown (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
South Carolina	Mark Hammond (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	...
South Dakota	Chris Nelson (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	...	2
Tennessee	Riley Darnell (D)	L	4	1/93	1/05	2	...
Texas	Gwyn Shea (R)	A	...	1/02	...	...	...
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Deb Markowitz (D)	E	2	1/99	1/05	2	...
Virginia	Anita Rimpler (D)	A	...	1/02	...	...	...
Washington	Sam Reed (R)	E	4	1/01	1/05	...	...
West Virginia	Joe Manchin (D)	E	4	1/01	1/05	...	...
Wisconsin	Douglas LaFollette (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Wyoming	Joe Meyer (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
American Samoa .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Guam .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
No. Mariana Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	Ferdinand M. Ramos (PDP)	A	...	1/01	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2003 and The National Association of Secretaries of State, February 2003.

Key:

- E — Elected by voters.
- A — Appointed by governor.
- L — Elected by legislature.
- ... — No provision for.
- (a) No secretary of state.

(b) Secretary Davidson was appointed by Gov. Bill Owens in July 1999 upon the death of Secretary Vikki Buckley. She was elected to finish out the remaining two-year term in November 2000, and then was re-elected to a full four-year term in November 2002.

(c) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(d) Secretary Gale was appointed by Gov. Mike Johanns in December 2000 upon the resignation of Scott Moore. He was elected to a full four-year term in November 2002.

(e) Secretary Bradbury was appointed Secretary of State in November 1999 and was elected to a four-year term in November 2000.

(f) Term limits were not effective until Secretary Heller's second term in office. His second term counts as his first.

(g) Secretary Vigil-Giron served from 1987-1991. She was elected again in 1998 and in 2002.

(h) Benjamin Ramos was appointed acting Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. Edward Rendell on January 21, 2003

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 4.16
SECRETARIES OF STATE: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

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

Sources: State constitutions, statutes and secretaries of state web sites, October, 2002.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

A — Appointed by governor.

E — Elected by voters.

(a) In some states you must be a U.S. citizen to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(b) In some states you must be a state resident to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(c) No secretary of state.

(d) State citizenship requirement.

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

(f) Minnesota statutes use the term "eligible voter."

(g) As of January 1, 2003, the office of Secretary of State shall be an appointed position (appointed by the governor). It will no longer be a cabinet position, but an agency head and the Department of State shall be an agency under the governor's office.

Table 4.17
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	★	★	★	(j)	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	★
Illinois .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
Indiana .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Iowa .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Kansas .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Louisiana .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Maine .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Maryland .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	(d)	★	...	★	★	★	★
Michigan .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Minnesota .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Mississippi	(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
Nevada	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Oklahoma .....	...	...	★	★ (g)	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(e)	★	★	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island .....	★	...	...	★	★	(d)	(d)	★	...	★	★	...	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Tennessee	(h)	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
Texas .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Utah (b) .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	★
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
American Samoa (b) .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands* (b) ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★ (i)	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and state constitutions and statutes. Information noted by an * is from *The Book of the States*, 2002.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

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

(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor. 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) State Election Commission composed of governor, secretary of state and attorney general.

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

(h) Secretary appoints state coordinator of elections.

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

(j) Office issues document, but does not receive it.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 4.18
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 .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★ (e)	...
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Minnesota .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	H	...	★	...
Mississippi	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	...
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
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 (d)	...	★	...
Utah (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	H (d)	...	★	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	...	★
American Samoa (b) ....	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico* .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands* (b) ...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002, November 2002 and state constitutions and statutes. Information noted by an * is from *The Book of the States*, 2002.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

(a) In this column only: ★—Both houses; H—House; S—Senate.

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

(c) The secretary of state is keeper of public records, but the state archives is a department of the state library.

(d) Until speaker is elected.

(e) 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.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 4.19
THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2003

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</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>
Alabama	Bill Pryor (R)	E	4	1/97 (i)	12/06	1 (i)	2
Alaska	Gregg Renkes (R)	A	4	2002	2006	0	...
Arizona	Terry Goddard (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (a)
Arkansas	Mike Beebe (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
California	Bill Lockyer (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Colorado	Ken Salazar (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Connecticut	Richard Blumenthal (D)	E	4	1/91	1/07	3	★
Delaware	M. Jane Brady (R)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	★
Florida	Charlie Crist (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
Georgia	Thurbert E. Baker (D)	E	4	(j)	1/07	1 (j)	★
Hawaii	Mark J. Bennett (R)	A	4	12/02	1/07	0	...
Idaho	Lawrence Wasden (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
Illinois	Lisa Madigan (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
Indiana	Steve Carter (R)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	...
Iowa	Tom Miller (D)	E	4	1/79	1/07	4	★
Kansas	Phill Kline (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
Kentucky	Albert B. Chandler III (D)	E	4	12/95	12/03	1	2
Louisiana	Richard P. Ieyoub (D)	E	4	1/92	1/04	2	★
Maine	G. Steven Rowe (D)	(b)	4	1/01	1/05	0	...
Maryland	J. Joseph Curran Jr. (D)	E	4	1/87	1/07	4	★
Massachusetts	Tom Reilly (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Michigan	Mike Cox (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
Minnesota	Mike Hatch (D)	E	4	1/97	1/07	1	★
Mississippi	Mike Moore (D)	E	4	1/88	1/04	3	★
Missouri	Jeremiah W. Nixon (D)	E	4	1/93	1/05	2	★
Montana	Mike McGrath (D)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	2 (c)
Nebraska	Jon Bruning (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (a)
Nevada	Brian Sandoval (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
New Hampshire	Peter W. Heed (R)	A	2	2/03	2/05	0	...
New Jersey (k)	Peter C. Harvey	A	4	3/03	...	...	...
New Mexico	Patricia A. Madrid (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2 (a)
New York	Eliot Spitzer (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	★
North Carolina	Roy Cooper (D)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	★
North Dakota	Wayne Stenehjem (R)	E	4	12/00	12/04	0	★ (d)
Ohio	Jim Petro (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
Oklahoma	W. A. Drew Edmondson (D)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	2 (a)
Oregon	Hardy Myers (D)	E	4	1/97	1/05	1	(e)
Pennsylvania	Mike Fisher (R)	E	4	1/97	1/05	1	2 (a)
Rhode Island	Patrick Lynch (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (a)
South Carolina	Henry McMaster (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
South Dakota	Larry Long (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (a)
Tennessee	Paul G. Summers (D)	(f)	4	1/99	1/07	1	...
Texas	Greg Abbott (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
Utah	Mark Shurtleff (R)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	★
Vermont	William H. Sorrell (D)	E	2	1/99	1/07	1	★
Virginia	Jerry Kilgore (R)	E	4	1/02	1/06	0	(g)
Washington	Christine O. Gregoire (D)	E	4	1/93	1/05	2	★
West Virginia	Darrell Vivian McGraw Jr. (D)	E	4	1/93	1/07	3	★
Wisconsin	Peg Lautenschlager (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	★
Wyoming	Pat Crank	A (h)	4	1/03	1/07	0	...
American Samoa	Fiti Sunia	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...
Guam	Douglas Moylan	A	4	1/03	1/07	0	...
No. Mariana Islands	Ramona V. Manglona	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...
Puerto Rico	Anabelle Rodriguez (D)	A	4	1/01	1/05	0	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Iver A. Stridiron (D)	A	4	7/99	N.A.	N.A.	...

Sources: National Association of Attorneys General and state web sites, December 2002.

Key:

- ★ — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.
- ... — No formal provision, position is appointed or elected by government entity (not chosen by the electorate).
- A — Appointed by the governor.
- E — Elected by the voters.
- L — Elected by the legislature.
- (a) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.
- (b) Chosen biennially by joint ballot of state senators and representatives.

- (c) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.
- (d) The term of the office of the elected official is four years, except that in 2004 the attorney general will be elected for a term of two years.
- (e) Eligible for eight out of any period of 12 years.
- (f) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.
- (g) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.
- (h) Must be confirmed by the Senate.
- (i) Appointed on Jan. 2, 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.
- (j) Appointed on June 1, 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.
- (k) Acting Attorney General.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 4.20
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

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

Sources: State constitutions, statutes and secretaries of state web sites, October 2002.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

A — Appointed by governor.

E — Elected by voters.

(a) In some states you must be a U.S. citizen to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

(b) In some states you must be a state resident to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

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

preted as making this a qualification.

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

(e) Implied.

(f) State citizenship requirement.

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

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

(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.

(l) Must be confirmed by the Senate

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 4.21
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 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,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	★	★	★	...	...	...
Colorado	F	B,D	D	B	★	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	★	(c)	...	★	★	★
Delaware	A (j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	★	★	...	★	...	★ (o)
Florida	F (b)(d)	D (b)(d)	D	...	★	★	★	...	★	★
Georgia	B,D,E,F	B,D,G	B,D	...	★	★	...	★	...	...
Hawaii	A	...	A	A	★	★	★	★	★	★
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	...	A,D,E	G	★	★	★	★	...	...
Iowa	D,F	D,F	D,F	D,E,F	★	★	★	...	(p)	(p)
Kansas	A,B,C,D,F	A,D	D	A,F	★	★	★	★	...	(g)
Kentucky	D,F,G	B,D,G	D	B	★	★	★	★	...	...
Louisiana	G	G	D	G	★	★	★	...	(g)	(g)
Maine	A	A	A	A	★	★	...	★	★	★
Maryland	B,C,F	B,C,D	B,C,D	B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	A	A	A,D	A	★	★ (h)	★	★	(g)	(g)
Michigan	A	A	D	A	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	B,F	B,D,G	A,B,D,G	B	★	★ (h)	★	...	...	(g)
Mississippi	A,B,D,E,F	D	A,D,E	D,F	★	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri	F,G	...	B,F	G	★	★	★	...	(g)	(g)
Montana	D,F	A,B,D	A,B,D	A	★	★ (i)	★	...	...	...
Nebraska	A	A	A,C	A	★	★	★	★	...	...
Nevada	A,B,D,E,F	A,B,D,E,F	A,B,D,E	A,B,D,E	★	...	★	★	★	(r)
New Hampshire	A	A	A	A	★	...	★	...	(q)	(q)
New Jersey	A,B,D,E,F,G	A,B,D,E,F,G	A,B,D,E,F,G	A,B,D,E,F,G	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	D,F	D,E,F,G	D,E,F	D,F	★	★	★	★	★	...
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	D	B,C	★	(i)	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma	F	B,D	B,D	F	...	...	...	...	(s)	...
Oregon	B,D	B,D	B,D	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Pennsylvania	D	...	D	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	A	A	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
South Carolina	A,D,E,F (b)	A,B,C,D,E,F	A,D	A,E	★	(l)	A,D	B,C	★ (m)	★ (g)
South Dakota	A,D,E	A,D,E	A,D,E	A,D,E	★	★	★	...	...	...
Tennessee	D,F,G (b)	D,G (b)	D	...	★	★	★	★	★ (g)	★ (g)
Texas	F	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	(n)	(n)
Utah	A,B,D,E,F,G	E,G	D,E	E	★	★ (l)	★	★	★ (g)	★ (g)
Vermont	A	A	A	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	B,F	B,D,F	B,D,F	B	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	B,D	D	D	...	★	★	★	...	(t)	(t)
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★	(c)	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	B,C,F	B,C,D	D	B	★	★	★	★ (k)	(e)	(e)
Wyoming	B,D,F (d)	B,D	B,D	...	★	★	★	★ (k)	★	★
American Samoa	A (j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	★	...	(j)	(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 (j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	★	★	...	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.



ATTORNEYS GENERAL

ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and the National Association of Attorneys General, January 2003.

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) The attorney general functions as the local prosecutor.
- (k) Bills, not ordinances.
- (l) Only when requested by legislature.
- (m) Has concurrent jurisdiction with states' attorneys.
- (n) When requested.
- (o) Also at the request of agency or legislature.
- (p) No requirements for review.
- (q) Tracks and reviews selected legislation.
- (r) On behalf of affected executive branch agencies.
- (s) May help in drafting.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 4.22
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Arizona .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	A,B,D
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	★	★	B
California	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,C
Colorado	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,D
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Florida	★	★ (f)	★	★ (e)	★	★	A,B,C,D
Georgia .....	★	★	★	...	...	●	B,C
Hawaii .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	A,B,C,D
Idaho	★	...	★	...	★	★	D
Illinois .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Indiana	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	B,C
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Kentucky	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
Louisiana .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	★	B,C,D
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Michigan	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Minnesota	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	A,B,C,D
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Montana (h) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	A,B
Nebraska .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	A,B,C,D
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,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	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C
Oregon	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	★	★	●	A,B
Rhode Island	★	★	...	★	★	●	B,C
South Carolina	★ (a)	★ (c)	★	...	★	●	A,B,C,D
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Tennessee	★	(e)(f)	(e)	...	...	★	B,C,D
Texas	★	★	...	★	...	●	A,B,D
Utah	★ (d)	★	★ (d)	...	★ (g)	●	A (i),B,C,D (i)
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B
Virginia	★	(e)	★	★ (g)	★ (g)	●	A,B,C,D
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
Wisconsin	★	(e)	★	...	...	●	B,C
Wyoming	★	(e)	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
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	★	★ (j)	★	...	...	●	B (k),C

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and the National Association of Attorneys General, 2003.

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) Exercise consumer protection authority only in cooperation with the state department of commerce.

(i) Opinion only, since there are no controlling precedents

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

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

Table 4.23
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties to administrative agencies										
State or other jurisdiction	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	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	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Arkansas	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	(b)	★	★	★	...
California	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Colorado	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Connecticut	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Delaware	A,B,C	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	★	...
Georgia	B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Hawaii	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	A,B,C	(b)(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Indiana	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Iowa	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana	A,B,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	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Nebraska	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Nevada	A,B	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
New Jersey	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
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)	★	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	(b)	...
Oklahoma	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Oregon	A,B	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Pennsylvania	A	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Rhode Island	A,B	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
South Carolina	A,B,C	★ (d)	(a)	★	★	(b)	★	...	★	★
South Dakota	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Tennessee	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	(e)	(c)	★
Texas	A,B,C	★ (g)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Utah	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★
Vermont	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	A,B	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
West Virginia	A,B	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Wyoming	A,B,C	★ (a)	★ (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 (f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2002 and the National Association of Attorneys General, 2003.

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) Consumer Advocate Division represents the public in utility rate making hearings and rule making proceedings.
 (f) Except in cases in which the U.S. Attorney is representing the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands.
 (g) Federal habeas corpus appeals only.

TREASURERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS

Table 4.24
THE TREASURERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS, 2003

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</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>
Alabama	Kay Ivey (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
Alaska (a)	Tom Butin	A	4				...
Arizona	David Petersen (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (b)
Arkansas	Gus Wingfield (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
California	Philip Angelides (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Colorado	Mike Coffman (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Connecticut	Denise L. Nappier (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	★
Delaware	Jack A. Markell (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	★
Florida (c)	Tom Gallagher (R)	E	4	1/88	1/03	1.5	...
Georgia	W. Daniel Ebersole	A	Pleasure of the Board	11/97	N.A.	0	...
Hawaii (d)	Georgina K. Kawamura	A	4	12/02	12/06	0	...
Idaho	Ron G. Crane (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Illinois	Judy Baar Topinka (R)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	★
Indiana	Tim Berry (R)	E	4	2/99	1/07	1	(e)
Iowa	Michael L. Fitzgerald (D)	E	4	1/83	1/07	4	★
Kansas	Lynn Jenkins (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	...
Kentucky	Jonathan Miller (D)	E	4	1/00	12/03	0	2
Louisiana	John Kennedy (D)	E	4	1/00	1/04	0	★
Maine	Dale McCormick (D)	L	2	1/97	1/05	1	...
Maryland	Nancy K. Kopp (D)	L	4	2/02	1/07	1	...
Massachusetts	Tim Cahill (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2
Michigan	Jay Rising	A	Governor's discretion	1/03	...	0	...
Minnesota (f)	Dan McElroy	A	...	1/03	...	0	...
Mississippi	Marshall G. Bennett (D)	E	4	1/88	1/04	3	★
Missouri	Nancy Farmer (D)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	(g)
Montana	Scott Darkenwald	A	4	12/01	N.A.	0	...
Nebraska	Loralee Byrd (R)	E	4	10/01	1/07	0	2 (b)
Nevada	Brian K. Krolicki (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
New Hampshire	Michael Ablowich	L	2	3/02	1/04	1	...
New Jersey	John E. McCormac	A	Governor's discretion	1/02	N.A.	0	...
New Mexico	Robert Vigil (D)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (b)
New York	Aida Brewer	A	Governor's discretion	4/02	N.A.	0	★
North Carolina	Richard H. Moore (D)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	★
North Dakota	Kathi Gilmore (D)	E	4	1/93	1/05	2	2
Ohio	Joseph T. Deters (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2
Oklahoma	Robert Butkin (D)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	2 (b)
Oregon	Randall Edwards (D)	E	4	1/01	1/05	0	(e)
Pennsylvania	Barbara Hafer (R)	E	4	1/97	1/05	1	2 (h)
Rhode Island	Paul J. Tavares (D)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2 (b)
South Carolina	Grady L. Patterson Jr. (D)	E	4	1/66	1/07	7	★
South Dakota	Vern Larson (R)	E	4	1/03	1/07	0	2 (b)
Tennessee	Stephen D. Adams (D)	L	2	1/87	1/05	8	...
Texas (i)	Carole Keeton Strayhorn (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	2 (b)
Utah	Edward T. Alter (R)	E	4	1/81	1/05	5	★
Vermont	Jeb Spaulding (D)	E	2	1/03	1/05	0	★
Virginia	Jody M. Wagner	A	Governor's discretion	1/02	N.A.	0	...
Washington	Michael J. Murphy (D)	E	4	1/97	1/05	1	★
West Virginia	John D. Perdue (D)	E	4	1/97	1/05	1	★
Wisconsin	Jack C. Voight (R)	E	4	1/95	1/07	2	★
Wyoming	Cynthia Lummis (R)	E	4	1/99	1/07	1	★
American Samoa	Aitofele M. Sunia	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...
District of Columbia	N. Anthony Calhoun	A	Pleasure of CFO	1/01	N.A.	N.A.	...
Guam	Yasela Pereira	N.A.	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...
No. Mariana Islands	Antoinette S. Calvo	CS	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...
Puerto Rico	Juan Flores Galarza	N.A.	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Bernice A. Turnbull	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	...

Sources: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2003.

Key:

★ — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

... — No formal provision, position is appointed or elected by government entity (not chosen by the electorate).

N.A. — Not available.

A — Appointed by the governor. (In the District of Columbia, the Treasurer is appointed by the Chief Financial Officer.)

E — Elected by the voters.

L — Elected by the legislature.

CS — Civil Service

(a) The Deputy Commissioner of Department of Revenue performs this function.

(b) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.

(c) Effective January 2003, the official title of the office of state treasurer is Chief Financial Officer.

(d) The Director of Finance performs this function.

(e) Eligible for eight out of any period of twelve years.

(f) The Commissioner of Finance performs this function.

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

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

(i) The Comptroller of Public Accounts performs this function.

TREASURERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS

Table 4.25
TREASURERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

<i>State</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	21	★	★	★	E
California	18	★	★	★	E
Colorado	25	★	2	...	E
Connecticut	18	★	★	★	E
Delaware	18	★	★	★	E
Florida	30	★	7	★	E
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	A
Hawaii .....	...	★	★	...	A
Idaho	25	★	2	★	E
Illinois	25	★	3	...	E
Indiana	18	★	★	★	E
Iowa	18	★	★	★	E
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky	30	★	2	...	E
Louisiana	25	5	5	★	E
Maine .....	...	★	★	...	L
Maryland	18	...	...	...	L
Massachusetts .....	...	...	5	...	E
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	A
Minnesota	21	★	★	★	E
Mississippi	25	★	5	★	E
Missouri .....	...	★	1	...	E
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	A
Nebraska	19	★	★	★	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	★	5	★	E
Ohio	18	★	★	★	E
Oklahoma	31	★	10	★	E
Oregon	18	...	★	...	E
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	E
Rhode Island	18	★	30 days	★	E
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★	E
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	L
Texas	18	★	★	...	E
Utah	25	★	5	★	E
Vermont	18	★	2	★	E
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	A
Washington	18	★	★	★	E
West Virginia	18	★	5	★	E
Wisconsin	18	★	★	★	E
Wyoming	25	★	★	★	E

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2003.

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.

TREASURERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS

Table 4.26
TREASURERS AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS: DUTIES OF OFFICE

State	Cash management	Investment of general funds	Investment of retirement and/or trust funds	Oversight of retirement funds	Oversight / management of debt issuance	Unclaimed property	Link deposit program	College Savings / Prepaid Tuition Programs
Alabama	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska	★	★	★	★		★
Arizona	★	★	★	★	N.A.	...	...	...
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	★	★
California	★	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Delaware	★	★	...	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	★		★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Minnesota	★	★	...	★	★	★
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Montana	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	N.A.	★	...	★
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
North Dakota	★	...	★	★
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	...	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Texas	★	★	★	★	★		★	★
Utah	★	★	★	★	★	★		★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Virginia	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2003.

Note: For additional information on functions of the treasurers' offices, see Tables in Chapter 7 entitled Allowable Investments, Cash Management Programs and Services, and Demand Deposits.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

N.A. — Not applicable. State does not issue debt.



Chapter Five

STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH

“But contrary to long-standing tradition and law,
judicial elections are becoming more like other elections.”

— Roy A. Schotland





2002 Judicial Elections and State Court Reforms

By Roy A. Schotland

Judicial elections in 2000 and 2002 were far “nastier, noisier and costlier” than ever. Of the five states with hotly contested judicial elections in 2000 (Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi and Ohio), only Ohio and Mississippi were lively again in 2002. But contrary to long-standing tradition and law, judicial elections are becoming more like other elections.

In 1913, ex-President William Howard Taft, speaking to the Cincinnati Bar Association, described judicial elections as “disgraceful” and “so shocking ... that they ought to be ‘condemned.’”¹ In 2000 and 2002, judicial elections were “nastier, noisier and costlier” than ever.² Ohio’s 2000 race had been the “poster” example of sleazy, but 2002’s race surpassed even that, leading state Chief Justice Thomas Moyer to say two days after the election, “Candidates were outraged. Citizens were outraged. I am outraged. Anybody who places their trust and confidence in a constitutional democracy should be outraged. ... This is the dark side of democracy.”³

In 2002, judicial elections were not as dramatically active and disturbing as in 2000 — except for in Ohio and Mississippi — but the problems were worse. To understand recent events, some context is needed.

Context of Current Reform Efforts

A century-long reform effort to end judicial elections began in 1906, with Roscoe Pound’s landmark speech to the American Bar Association.⁴ At that time, as now, only a small number of states, 11, had no judicial elections.⁵ The reform effort produced the “merit” selection system known as the Missouri Plan since its adoption there in 1940: nominations to the bench are initially screened by a panel (often including non-lawyers); then, some years later, the appointees face “retention” elections in which the voters decide whether or not the judge stays on the bench. Today, seven states use that system for all their judges, and another 12 use it for some judges.⁶ Thirteen states use more than one selection system; 32 states have contestable elections for some or all judges — 15 with partisan elections, 20 with non-partisan and some with both.⁷

With life tenure and the other Article III provisions of the U.S. Constitution, our federal judges have more independence than any other judges anywhere in the world. But the 87 percent of U.S. state judges who face some type of election, including 53 percent of appellate judges and 77 percent of general-jurisdiction trial judges, are the only elected judges.⁸

While state judges’ terms are longer than those of any other elected officials in America, the keystone in balancing electoral accountability and judicial independence is the length of their terms. Facing elections is obviously a very different matter for Supreme Court justices who have terms of 10 to 15 years (39 percent of them) than it is for those who have six-year terms (45 percent). Similarly, 19 percent of trial judges serve terms of 10 to 15 years, 18 percent have terms of only three to four years, while 56 percent serve six-year terms.⁹

Until 1978, judicial elections were “generally about as exciting as a game of checkers ... [p]layed by mail.”¹⁰ That year, Los Angeles County deputy district attorneys literally advertised to find candidates to oppose unchallenged incumbent trial judges, and they defeated an unprecedented number of incumbents. In the 1980s, Texas Supreme Court races — hotly contested between tort plaintiffs’ and defense lawyers — involved unprecedented levels of campaign spending. “Hot” and expensive races spread. In 2000, when 20 states had Supreme Court races, candidates’ funds rose to \$45,495,420, a 61 percent rise over the prior peak, setting records in 10 states. In addition, independent interest groups (not political parties) spent about \$16 million in the five most hotly contested states: Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi and Ohio. As far as we know, never before had such spending amounted to even \$1 million.¹¹

History of Judicial Elections

When did judicial elections begin? Vermont held the first in 1793, and then Georgia followed in 1812. Between 1846 and 1860, 19 of 21 state constitutional conventions chose to select judges through elections, with only Massachusetts and New Hampshire holding out. It is a myth that the choice of elections was “an unthinking ‘emotional response’ rooted in ... Jacksonian Democracy,” which somehow “assumed that popular election of judges constituted a radical measure intended to break judicial power through an infusion of popular will and majority control.”¹² The conventions’ records show:



JUDICIAL BRANCH

Moderate reformers built consensus among delegates by adopting constitutional devices designed to limit the potentially disruptive consequences of popular election. For example, provisions rendering judges ineligible to run for other offices while serving on the bench were intended to prevent the political use of judicial office to win other offices. Staggered terms for appellate judges were aimed at averting sweeping changes in the composition of the courts resulting from increased “party feeling” in a particular election. These measures and others, such as longer terms ... served the goal of restricting the “impact of party and majority rule.”¹³

The states chose elections not to make the judiciary like other elected officials, but rather because they thought elections were more desirable than existing selection systems. This is clear from the other constitutional measures adopted at the same time, making the judiciary unique and accommodating the choice of popular selection with the constitutional value of judicial independence. In all 39 states that elect judges, their terms are longer than those of any other elected officials.¹⁴ In 37 of these states, only judges are subject to both impeachment and special disciplinary processes. In 33 states, judges are the only elected state officials subject to training and/or experience requirements, except that in 10 of those states, the attorney general is subject to similar requirements. Judges are the only elected officials subject to mandatory age retirement in 23 states. In 21 states, only judicial nominations go through nominating commissions; in six, this applies even to interim appointments. Lastly, in 18 states, only judges cannot run for another elected (nonjudicial) office without first resigning.¹⁵

Recent Campaigns and Elections

In the 2002 elections, nationally, less was spent on judicial races than in 2000, but there was more TV advertising by interest groups.¹⁶ Only two of the five “hot” states in 2000 were hotly contested in 2002. In Mississippi, Supreme Court Justice Charles McRae, who was strongly supported by trial lawyers, was defeated by a well-funded opponent plus heavy TV advertising by the Law Enforcement Alliance of America (which spent about \$190,000 for TV time, compared to McRae’s \$52,000 and his winning opponent’s \$88,000).¹⁷ All we know about LEAA is that in 2001, the alliance was similarly active in Pennsylvania judicial elections, supporting several Republicans.

In 2000, Ohio had that extraordinary year’s most notorious judicial race because of a TV ad by a Chamber of Commerce affiliate attacking the Democratic incumbent. However, that ad backfired: the incumbent won. GOP incumbents also won in both 2000 and 2002, and in 2002 an open seat went Republican. In 2000, total spending in Ohio was over \$11 million, of which candidates raised \$3,378,700. In 2002, candidates raised at least \$5.5 million, and five interest-group committees spent at least another \$5 million just on TV time. Most of those groups did not disclose their contributors, but the funds split almost equally between business groups and coalitions of unions and trial lawyers.¹⁸ A constructive new development was the active participation of an Ohio State Bar campaign oversight committee that tried to stop and publicly condemned several ads from interest groups on both sides; the trial lawyers’ group was particularly criticized for ads that attacked two specific decisions by the GOP incumbent.¹⁹

In the three other states with lively races in 2000, quiet prevailed in 2002, with each state’s total spending at roughly \$2 million or less. This contrasts sharply with 2000, when Alabama had the highest level of fundraising by candidates, over \$13 million; spending in Illinois was more than \$8 million; and a total of \$13 million to \$15 million was spent in Michigan by candidates, the two parties and outside interest groups. In those states, fewer seats were up in 2002 and the battle for court control (between defense and plaintiffs’ groups) had been settled in 2000.²⁰

Five states had TV ads in 2000 (Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi and Ohio), and four more had them in 2002 (Idaho, Nevada, Texas and Washington); but in these new states, even in Texas, less than \$250,000 was spent on TV ads.²¹ As for retention elections, no Supreme Court justice was even opposed, although active efforts were threatened in Florida after the state Supreme Court’s decision in *Bush v. Gore*.

U.S. Supreme Court Ruling on Judicial Elections

In June 2002, the justices divided 5-4 to hold that the First Amendment did not allow Minnesota to bar a judicial candidate from “announcing his or her views on disputed legal or political issues.”²² The ABA president said, “This is a bad decision. It will open a Pandora’s Box.” But at least in 2002, few if any campaigns reflected any new permissiveness, and the official response from state Supreme Courts and judicial commissions adhered to all limits except the “announce clause,” with Missouri’s Supreme Court

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adding a reminder that campaign statements might lead to recusal.

However, despite the closeness of the decision, *Republican Party of Minnesota v. White* is likely to lead to more litigation against limits on judicial campaigns, fueled by an October 2002 decision from the 11th Circuit that the First Amendment does not allow Georgia to bar judicial candidates from personally soliciting campaign contributions, instead requiring them to use a campaign committee. That provision is law in 35 states. In both that case and in *White* before it, the Conference of Chief Justices submitted amicus briefs arguing that judicial elections are different, because of how different the judge's job is from those of other elected officials. The judiciary "represents no man, no majority, no people. It represents the written law of the land ... it holds the balance, and weighs the right between man and man, between the rich and the poor, between the weak and the powerful."²³

Prospects for the Future

In 2001, the chief justices from the 17 most populous states with judicial elections held a summit, followed in 2002 by a Symposium on Judicial Campaign Conduct and the First Amendment.²⁴ Subsequently, four states started judicial campaign oversight committees, composed of diverse groups of lawyers and others, which a few localities had had for years. The National Center for State Courts, which staffed the

chief justices' meetings, started advisory committees of experts on judicial-election law and conduct, and the ABA continued its major efforts.²⁵

One obvious solution to the problems inherent in judicial elections would be to replace contestable judicial elections with some appointive system. However, the move to the "merit" system has been stalled for almost 25 years. The system is currently in place for some or all judges in 19 states, including 43 percent of state appellate judges and 25 percent of trial judges' subsequent terms.²⁶ In 2000, Florida voters overwhelmingly rejected changing their trial judges to the same merit system already in place for their appellate judges.²⁷ It is too early to say whether the new, more "ugly" judicial elections will fuel a new move for change. For example, when Ohio's chief justice proposed an array of reforms in spring 2002, his top priority was lengthening terms from six years. But in November, with concurrence from Gov. Taft and Sen. Voinovich, he announced a major effort to change to appointive selection for the state Supreme Court. A similar drive is under way in Mississippi and one has been underway for several years in Pennsylvania.²⁸

Whether or not such drives succeed, as long as we have judicial elections, we will see more emphasis on campaign-conduct oversight committees and on educating candidates.²⁹ But the greatest need is to educate the public about what judges do. Public awareness of how the judiciary differs from the other branches can only improve.³⁰ Until it does, judicial

Table A: States and the Types of Judicial Elections They Hold for Some or All of Their Judges

Partisan (a)	Retention (b)	Nonpartisan	No Judicial Elections (c)
Alabama	Alaska	Arkansas	Connecticut
Idaho*	Arizona*	Arizona*	Delaware
Illinois*	California*	California*	Hawaii
Indiana*	Colorado	Florida*	Massachusetts
Kansas*	Florida*	Georgia	Maine
Louisiana	Illinois*	Idaho*	New Hampshire
Michigan	Indiana*	Indiana*	New Jersey
Missouri*	Iowa	Kentucky	Rhode Island
New Mexico*	Kansas*	Maryland*	South Carolina
New York*	Maryland*	Minnesota	Vermont
North Carolina*	Missouri*	Mississippi	Virginia
Ohio	Nebraska	Montana	
Pennsylvania*	New Mexico*	Nevada	
Tennessee*	Oklahoma*	North Carolina*	
Texas	Pennsylvania*	North Dakota	
West Virginia	South Dakota	Oklahoma*	
	Tennessee*	Oregon	
	Utah	South Dakota	
	Wyoming	Washington	
		Wisconsin	

Source: Compiled by Roy Schotland.

Key:

* State has different judges facing different types of elections.

(a) In Michigan and Ohio (and recently in Idaho) judicial candidates appear on the general election ballot without party labels, but their selection and campaigns are otherwise partisan.

(b) In Illinois and Pennsylvania judges are initially elected in partisan elections, but their continuance is determined in retention elections; New Mexico has a uniquely hybrid process.

(c) Included here are Connecticut, Maine, South Carolina and Vermont, which elect probate judges. Except for this note, this table includes only appellate and general-jurisdiction trial judges.

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**Table B: Length of Terms in Office for State Courts:
Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction**

Length of term	Appellate Courts		Trial Courts (a)	
	Initial term	Subsequent term	Initial term	Subsequent term
2 or fewer years (b)	12	0	10	0
3-4 years	4	0	11	8
5-6 years	10	15	18	26
7-8 years	9	13	8	8
9-10 years	7	12	2	2
11-15 years	6	7	3	4
Life term or until age 70	3	1	3	1

Source: Compiled by Roy Schotland (Data as of 1998).

Key:

(a) Some states appear twice in these totals, because some have two separate trial courts with differing terms of office (e.g. Arkansas); or different methods of selection for different regions of the state (e.g. Arizona), each with a different initial term of office.

(b) This includes New Mexico, Kansas and Tennessee in which judges, once appointed, serve until the next general or biennial general election. For all other states in this range, the initial term is fixed at one year (Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and Wyoming) or two years (Arizona, Colorado and Indiana).

elections will continue to become more like other elections. But destructive campaigning will backfire, as it has several times, when the public realizes that judges must decide cases on proven facts and applicable law, and that the public's only safeguard before a judge is impartiality unimpaired by any campaign or expectations from any campaign. "Judges possess remarkable power to decide the fates and fortunes of others. [T]hey possess this power ... because they have been selected to receive it, sometimes by the very persons whose fates and fortunes they will decide."³¹

The Broader Landscape of Judicial Reform in 2002

Recent key developments have involved more proactive leadership by the chief justices and other state judicial leaders, in organized collaboration with leaders of the other branches and the public. The Conference of Chief Justices, founded in 1949, represents the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories. The Conference meets semi-annually and operates continuously through committees supported by the National Center for State Courts. Those jurisdictions' senior court administrators form the Conference of State Court Administrators, founded in 1953.³² These organizations employ committees and task forces to define innovative solutions to common problems, issue resolutions endorsing and promoting lines of action to implement those solutions, and provide a forum through which judicial leaders can interact directly with their counterparts in the state and federal executive and legislative branches.

The increased leadership is evident in a series of team-based national meetings to devise solutions to

chronic problems, such as low public confidence in the courts. Teams include judges, legislators, executive branch officials, and civic leaders chosen by the chief justice of participating states. The most dramatic state-level expression of this inclusive, collaborative approach is California's Court and Community Collaboration Initiative, which includes all trial courts. Members of the public are involved in state-level planning bodies that define overall objectives and strategies; they also guide individually tailored "Court/Community Outreach" efforts, planned and implemented at the local level. State officials provide resources for local efforts, central assistance and oversight.³³

The new proactive approach is evident in statements "affirming the obligation of state courts to ensure that all litigants, regardless of the nature of their representation, have meaningful access to the courts."³⁴ The judiciary's ability to meet that obligation was boosted by the launch in 2002 of the Internet-based Access to Justice (A2J) System, through which courts can provide persons without legal training a mechanism to make informed choices on their own behalf. Step by step, users create a personalized guide — a roadmap that unfolds based on their answers to questions — without recourse to an attorney.³⁵ Previously, the problems of *pro se* litigants were viewed as a nuisance, forcing clerks and judges to walk a thin line separating practical assistance from legal advice; the problems were viewed as the responsibility of the legal profession and the litigants themselves.³⁶

Courts also are more active in charting their own destinies through more effective participation in the budget-making process. "The judiciary must be able to speak with one voice."³⁷ In turn, being persuasive

Table C: Length of Terms in Office for State Courts: State by State

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate Courts				Trial Courts			
	Length of initial term	Length of subsequent terms			Length of initial term	Length of subsequent terms		
		6 yrs.	8 yrs.	> 8 yrs.		4 yrs.	6 yrs.	> 6 yrs.
Alabama	6	★			6		★	
Alaska	3			10 yrs. (a)	3		★ (a)	
Arizona (b)	2	★ (a)			2 or 4	★ (a)		
Arkansas (c)	8		★		4 or 6	★	★	
California	12			12 yrs. (a)	6		★	
Colorado	2			10 yrs. (a)	2		★ (a)	
Connecticut	8		★		8			8 yrs.
Delaware	12			12 yrs.	12			12 yrs.
Florida	1	★ (a)			6		★ (a)	
Georgia	6	★			4	★		
Hawaii	10			10 yrs.	10			10 yrs.
Idaho	6	★			4	★		
Illinois	10			10 yrs. (a)	6		★ (a)	
Indiana (d)	2			10 yrs. (a)	2 or 6		★(a)	
Iowa	1		★ (a)		1		★(a)	
Kansas (e)	1	★ (a)			>1 or 4	★ (a)		
Kentucky	8		★		8			8 yrs.
Louisiana	10			10 yrs.	6		★	
Maine	7		7 yrs.		7			7 yrs.
Maryland (f)	1			10 yrs. (a)	1			15 yrs.
Massachusetts	to age 70				to age 70			
Michigan	8		★		6		★	
Minnesota	6	★			6		★	
Mississippi	8		★		4	★		
Missouri (g)	1			12 yrs. (a)	1 or 6		★ (a)	
Montana	8		★		6		★	
Nebraska	3	★ (a)			3		★ (a)	
Nevada	6	★			6		★	
New Hampshire	to age 70				to age 70			
New Jersey	7			to age 70	7			to age 70
New Mexico (h)	>1		★		>1		★	
New York	14			14 yrs.	14			14 yrs.
North Carolina	8		★		8			8 yrs.
North Dakota	10			10 yrs.	6		★	
Ohio	6	★			6		★	
Oklahoma	1	★ (a)			4	★		
Oregon	6	★			6		★	
Pennsylvania	10			10 yrs. (a)	10			10 yrs. (a)
Rhode Island	Life				Life			
South Carolina	10			10 yrs.	6		★	
South Dakota	3		★		8			8 yrs.
Tennessee (i)	>2		★ (a)		>2			8 yrs.
Texas	6	★			4	★		
Utah	3			10 yrs. (a)	3		★ (a)	
Vermont	6	★			6		★	
Virginia	12			12 yrs.	8			8 yrs.
Washington	6	★			4	★		
West Virginia	12			12 yrs.	8			8 yrs.
Wisconsin	10			10 yrs.	6		★	
Wyoming	1		★ (a)		1		★ (a)	
Dist. of Columbia	15			15 yrs.	15			15 yrs.

Source: American Judicature Society's, *Judicial Selection in the States*, 1998.

Key:

(a) Judges in this state stand for retention election for subsequent terms.
 (b) Trial court judges in counties with populations greater than 250,000 serve 2-year initial terms, then stand for retention for subsequent 4-year terms. All other trial court judges are elected to 4-year terms in nonpartisan elections.

(c) There are two trial courts of general jurisdiction, each with its own term length. Circuit Court judges serve 4-year terms, while Chancery Court judges serve 6-year terms.

(d) Trial court judges in two counties serve 2-year initial terms, then stand for retention for subsequent 6-year terms. Judges in all other counties are elected to 6-year terms in partisan elections.

(e) District Court Judges in 7 districts are elected to 4-year terms in partisan elections. In all other districts, judges serve 1-year initial terms, then stand for retention for subsequent 4-year terms.

(f) Judges' initial terms last until the expiration of one year from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.

(g) Circuit Court judges in four counties serve 1-year initial terms, then stand for retention for subsequent 6-year terms. Judges in all other counties are elected to 6-year terms in partisan elections.

(h) The initial term is until the next election (for appellate and trial courts). The judge then runs for a full term in a partisan election, with the winner running for retention for subsequent terms.

(i) Supreme Court justices initially serve until the next biennial general election, at which time they stand for retention.

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requires objective, performance-based measurement systems that measure the quality of what courts do.³⁸ Indeed, in 2002, the courts in California and Minnesota began to incorporate measures of the quality of case disposition into formulas for determining judicial and staff workload requirements.³⁹

The Future of Court Reform

A shift in focus from timely to quality case dispositions attests to state courts' new capacity and practitioners' confidence in overcoming old challenges. Solid strides have been taken to reform judicial elections and improve access to justice. But the reduced flow of funds to state courts sharply limits what courts can do now. In addition to necessary new costs to increase security, state courts face steep federal, state and local government funding cuts that threaten even the viability of drug courts, the major court innovation of the 1990s. But a solid foundation for significant court reform now exists. As Chief Justice Vanderbilt of New Jersey, a pioneer in improving judicial administration in the mid-20th century, observed, "Court reform is not for the short winded."⁴⁰

Notes

¹ William Howard Taft, "The Selection and Tenure of Judges," *American Bar Association Report* 38 (1913): 418. Taft had been a federal judge in Ohio. Perhaps his view of judicial elections was affected by the fact that he so disliked his 1908 presidential campaign, he called it "one of the most uncomfortable four months of my life." A biography of Taft is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/wh27.html>.

² The phrase is from The American Bar Association's *Report and Recommendations of the Task Force on Lawyers' Political Contributions: Part 2*. (Chicago: American Bar Association, 1998), 25.

³ For the media sources of "sleazy" and "rotten to the core," see Ulf Nilsson, "Ohio's Judicial Election in 2000: Will it Prompt Change?" *For the Record* (Ohio Judicial Conference) (Second Quarter 2001): 2-3. Moyer's speech was to the Retail Merchants Association.

⁴ Roscoe Pound, "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction With the Administration of Justice," *American Bar Association Report* 29 (1906): 395.

⁵ See "Table A: States and the Types of Judicial Elections They Hold for Some or All of Their Judges."

⁶ See Table A. Only one court, New York's high court, changed from electing judges to having no elections.

⁷ See Table A. Two important qualifications: 1) Whatever the selection system, most judges initially go to the bench by appointment to fill a vacancy (unpublished American Judicature Society data on 13 states); 2) Even where there are contestable elections, in fact most are not contested (see Roy A. Schotland, "Financing Judicial Elections, 2000: Change and Challenge," *The Law Review of Michigan State University-Detroit College of Law* (2001): 849, 853-54).

⁸ The percentages are from Task Force Report, note 2 above, at 69, 73.

Some Swiss cantons and a few French municipalities elect judges, as did the Soviet Union; justices of the peace are elected in Peru and Venezuela. See Note, "For Whom the Bell Tolls ... Judicial Selection by Election in Latin America," *Southwestern Journal of Law and Trade in the Americas* 4 (1997): 261.

⁹ See "Table B: Length of Terms in Office for State Courts: Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction." Consider what term length may mean for trial judges when it comes to sentencing or bail rulings in high-visibility cases. Data source: The Constitution Project, *Uncertain Justice: Politics and America's Courts: The Reports of the Task Forces of Citizens for Independent Courts* (New York: The Century Foundation Press, 2000), 90-92, 115-17.

One of the most notable events in 2000 was that 63 percent of Mississippi voters rejected a ballot proposition to lengthen trial-court judges' terms from four to six years.

¹⁰ Hon. Peter D. Webster, "Selection and Retention of Judges: Is There One 'Best' Method?" *Florida State University Law Review* 23 (1995): 1, 19. Some jurisdictions were not that quiet: e.g., for the Ohio Supreme Court between 1942-78, when seats were up 55 times, 50 were contested, and 27 percent of trial-court seats were contested; but the highest spending in Supreme Court races (1974-1980) was \$72,000, and the mean was less than \$25,000. Lawrence Baum and Mark Kemper, "The Ohio Judiciary," in Alexander P. Lamis, ed., *Ohio Politics* (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1994), 283, 288, 290.

¹¹ Any such spending by political action committees is disclosed; but most spending is not by PACs or parties and though the figures for 2000 are firm (see Schotland, note 7 above), we can only guess about other years. The most ever spent in a judicial election was in 1986, when California's Chief Justice Rose Bird and two of her colleagues were denied retention. The total spent was \$11.5 million (about \$18 million inflation-adjusted), with massive grass-roots fundraising against the justices, and almost-as-well-funded independent committees supporting the justices.

On trial-court campaign spending, we have almost no data. We believe Florida is atypical: in 2002, with 277 seats up and 43 contested, candidates raised over \$14 million; and in 2000, with 182 seats up and 17 contested, they raised over \$8 million. See <http://elections.dos.state.fl.us/cgi-bin/CanList.exe>.

Because judicial races rarely get any media attention, candidates must raise campaign funds to build even the slightest public awareness. In fact, like many down-ballot offices, voters depend heavily on party "cue," if available, and/or on candidates' names. For examples of "the special role of name familiarity," see The American Bar Association's *Report and Recommendations of the Task Force on Lawyers' Political Contributions: Part 2*, 11-12. Ohio's Supreme Court candidates from 1962 through the 1990s included nine with the last name Brown (eight won), four with the last name Herbert (three won), and most recently, Justice Herbert Brown.

¹² Kermit L. Hall, "The Judiciary on Trial: State Constitutional Reform and the Rise of an Elected Judiciary, 1846-1860," *Historian* 44 (1983): 337, 338-39. See also Caleb

Nelson, "A Re-evaluation of Scholarly Explanation for the Rise of the Elective Judiciary in Antebellum America," *American Journal of Legal History* 37 (1993): 191.

¹³ From amicus brief for the Conference of Chief Justices in *Republican Party of Minnesota v. White*, 122 S.Ct. 2528 (2002), at 6, quoting Hall, note 12 above, at 352.

¹⁴ Except for Nebraska's Board of Regents, whose terms are as long as judicial terms. The source for the above paragraph is Amicus Brief, note 13 above, at 6-7.

¹⁵ In 2002, the Ohio State Bar said the following about such provisions, in the preamble to its announcement of a judicial campaign conduct monitoring committee: "Such provisions in our constitution, similar provisions in the constitutions of other states that elect judges, and numerous other statutes and rules in many states, all reflect that a judge's job differs in fundamental ways from the work of other elected officials. Such fundamental differences are the reason that so many states have sought to regulate judicial elections in ways that would be inconceivable for any other elections."

¹⁶ Complete spending figures were not available at the time this article was written.

¹⁷ Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law, "More State Supreme Court Races Include Advertising; More Advertising by Interest Groups," Nov. 6, 2002 (preliminary figures), http://www.brennancenter.org/presscenter/pressrelease_2002_1106.html.

¹⁸ Jack Torrey, "Ohioans Endured the Most TV Ads," *The Columbus Dispatch*, Nov. 21, 2002 (reporting "roughly \$8 million," detailed in an e-mail to the author from John Craig of *The Columbus Dispatch*).

¹⁹ Chief Justice Moyer noted that "Lawyers have a greater responsibility, indeed an ethical obligation," quoting from the ABA Task Force Report: "Never is there more potential for judicial accountability being distorted and judicial independence being jeopardized than when a judge is campaigned against because of a stand on a single issue or even in a single case." Speech to Retail Merchants Association, November 7, 2002, 2.

²⁰ The data on 2000 are from Schotland, note 7 above. For 2002, the only early data available are from correspondence to the author (available upon request), and from the Brennan Center's study of major media markets, note 17 above. The Brennan Center data, covering the 100 top media markets, are notably too low: e.g., for 2000 they omitted Mississippi's \$958,000 and for Ohio in 2002, they found \$1,688,975 spent by interest groups, but *The Columbus Dispatch* has firm bases for estimating \$5.2 to \$5.5 million.

²¹ Data from Brennan Center, note 17 above.

²² *Republican Party of Minnesota v. White*, 122 S.Ct. 2528, is presented more fully in Roy A. Schotland, "Should Judges Be More Like Politicians?" *Judges' Journal* 41, no. 7 (2002), upon which the above treatment draws.

Although only nine states had such limits, all but one elective state bars "pledges or promises of conduct in office other than the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office" — a provision that was not challenged. Most states also bar "statements that commit or appear to commit the candidate with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court."

²³ Edward Ryan, later Chief Justice of Wisconsin, at Wisconsin's 1846 constitutional convention; quoted in

David B. Rottman and Roy A. Schotland, "What Makes Judicial Elections Unique?" *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* 34 (2001): 1369.

²⁴ See the recommendations of all 17 participating chief justices, "Call To Action," *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* 34 (2001): 1353 and see the recommendations of all eight participating chief justices, "The Way Forward," *Indiana Law Review* 35 (2002): 649.

²⁵ The ABA's recent action on judicial elections started on campaign finance, with the 1998 Task Force, then 1999 amendments to the Model Code of Judicial Conduct.

²⁶ American Bar Association Standing Committee on Judicial Independence, *Report on Standards on State Judicial Selection* (Chicago: American Bar Association, July 2000), 1-2: "[T]here has been little change over the last decade ... [T]here has been little to no movement to an appointive system." In fact, the last state to make the move (and only in part) was New Mexico in 1988; the only others in the 1980s were Utah in 1984 and South Dakota in 1980. In addition, various counties have made the move, and some states have moved to "merit" for interim appointments.

At the last 96 years' pace of movement away from contestable elections (starting from 1906, see note 4 above), it would take another 160 years to end them for appellate judges and 770 for trial judges (general jurisdiction).

²⁷ For details on the Florida ballot proposition and the 1987 rejection by Ohio voters, see Schotland, note 7 above, 886.

²⁸ A potentially major reform was enacted in North Carolina in October 2002: public funding for appellate candidates. Support for the legislation was widespread, and funding will come from taxpayer checkoffs and voluntary payments by attorneys. Of 23 states with some public financing, only Wisconsin has funded judicial elections (for their Supreme Court). That program worked well for six cycles after enactment in 1979, but since 1995 declining checkoffs have reduced the public funds to an average of only 3.4 percent of the totals raised by the candidates.

²⁹ Since 1995, Ohio has had a mandatory course for judicial candidates. See Richard A. Dove, "Judicial Campaign Conduct: Rules, Education and Enforcement," *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* 34 (2001): 1447, 1456-57.

³⁰ On public unawareness, see Julian Roberts and Loretta Stalans, "Crime, Criminal Justice, and Public Opinion," in M. Tonry, ed., *The Handbook of Crime and Punishment* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998).

³¹ Lynn A. Stout, "Judges as Altruistic Hierarchs," *William & Mary Law Review* 43 (2002): 1605.

³² New national leadership organizations continue to emerge. The importance attached to public confidence was given formal expression in late 2000 with the creation of the National Conference of Court Public Information Officers. Public relations professionals employed by the courts "are responsible for activities involving public education, community outreach, legislative/government relations, communications, etc., in addition to media relations," (see "Who We are and What we Do" at <http://www.flcourts.org/courtpio/>).

³³ See David Rottman, Hillery Efkenman, Randall Hansen and Shelley Stump, *A Leadership Guide to Statewide Court and Community Collaboration* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 2002).



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³⁴ The Conference of Chief Justices' Resolution 31.

³⁵ The A2J System is a collaborative venture by the Illinois Institute of Technology and National Center for State Courts. To take the A2J System journey, visit <http://www.judgelink.org/A2J/development/Prototypes/final/>.

³⁶ For a more radical approach, see Richard Zorza, *The Self-Help Friendly Court: Designed from the Ground Up to Work for People Without Lawyers* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 2002).

³⁷ Conference of State Court Administrators, "Position Paper on Effective Judicial Governance and Accountability," (Arlington, VA: Conference of State Court Administrators, December 2001), available at <http://cosca.ncsc.dni.us/PositionPapers/judgovwhiteapr.pdf>.

³⁸ See, for example, The Supreme Court of Louisiana, *Justice at Work: The State of Judicial Performance in Louisiana FY 2000-2001* (New Orleans, LA: Judicial Administrator's Office, 2002), available at <http://>

www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2000_01_jp.pdf.

³⁹ For an example of such efforts, see http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/descriptions.html#caworkload.

⁴⁰ Arthur T. Vanderbilt, ed., *Minimum Standards of Judicial Administration* (New York: New York University Law School, for the National Conference of Judicial Councils, 1949), xix.

About the Author

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Table 5.1
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

State or other jurisdiction	Justices chosen (a)			Chief justice		Term of office for chief justice
	Name of court	At large	By district	No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	
Alabama	S.C.	★		9	6	Popular election
Alaska	S.C.	★		5	10	By court
Arizona	S.C.	★		5	6	By court
Arkansas	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election
California	S.C.	★		7	12	Appointed by governor
Colorado	S.C.	★		7	10	By court
Connecticut	S.C.	★		7	8	Legislative appointment (e)
Delaware	S.C.	★		5	12	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate
Florida	S.C. (f)	★		7	6	By court
Georgia	S.C.	★		7	6	By court
Hawaii	S.C.	★		5	10	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate (g)
Idaho	S.C.	★		5	6	By court
Illinois	S.C.	★	★	7	10	By court
Indiana	S.C.	★		5	10 (h)	Judicial nominating commission appointment
Iowa	S.C.	★		7	8	By court
Kansas	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation by seniority
Kentucky	S.C.	★	★	7	8	By court
Louisiana	S.C.	★	★	7 (i)	10	By seniority of service
Maine	S.J.C.	★		7	7	Appointed by governor
Maryland	C.A.	★	★	7	10	Appointed by governor
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	★		7	To age 70	Appointed by governor (j)
Michigan	S.C.	★		7	8	By court
Minnesota	S.C.	★		7	6	Popular election
Mississippi	S.C.	★	★	9	8	By seniority of service
Missouri	S.C.	★		7	12	By court (k)
Montana	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election
Nebraska	S.C.	★	★ (l)	7	6 (m)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission
Nevada	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation
New Hampshire	S.C.	★		5	To age 70	Appointed by governor with approval of elected executive council
New Jersey	S.C.	★		7	7 (n)	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate
New Mexico	S.C.	★		5	8	By court
New York	C.A.	★		7	14	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission
North Carolina	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election
North Dakota	S.C.	★		5 (o)	10	By Supreme and district court judges
Ohio	S.C.	★		7	6	Popular election
Oklahoma	S.C.	★	★	9	6	By court
Oregon	S.C.	★		7	6	By court
Pennsylvania	S.C.	★		7	10	Rotation by seniority
Rhode Island	S.C.	★		5	Life	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission (t)
South Carolina	S.C.	★		5	10	Legislative election

See footnotes at end of table.

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STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Justices chosen (a)			Chief justice			
	Name of court	At large	By district	No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	Method of selection	Term of office for chief justice
South Dakota	S.C.	★	★ (q)	5	8	By court	4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	4 years
Texas	S.C.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years
Utah	C.C.A.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years (r)
Vermont	S.C.	★		5	10 (s)	By court	4 years
	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	4 years
Dist. of Columbia	C.A.	★		9	15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment	4 years
Puerto Rico	S.C.	★		7	To age 70	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	To age 70

Sources: Number of judges from Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics*, 2001 (National Center for State Courts 2001). All other information from *State Court Organization* 1998 (National Center for State Courts); state constitutions, statutes and court administrative 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 Chapter 5 table entitled, "Selection and Retention of Judges," for details.
- (b) Number includes chief justice.
- (c) The initial term may be shorter. See Chapter 5 table entitled, "Selection and Retention of Judges," for details.
- (d) A justice may serve more than one term as chief justice, but may not serve consecutive terms in that position.
- (e) Governor nominates from candidates submitted by Judicial Selection Commission.
- (f) Regional (5), Statewide(2), Regional based on District of Appeal
- (g) Judicial Selection Commission nominates.
- (h) Initial two years; retention 10 years.
- (i) Includes one assigned from courts of appeal.
- (j) Chief Justices are appointed, until age 70, by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive (Governor's) Council.
- (k) Selection is typically rotated among the judges.
- (l) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.
- (m) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.
- (n) Followed by tenure.
- (o) A temporary court of appeals was established July 1, 1987 to exercise appellate and original jurisdiction was delegated by the supreme court. This court does not sit, has no assigned judges, has heard no appeals and is currently unfunded.
- (p) Or expiration of term, whichever is first.
- (q) Initially chosen by district; retention determined statewide.
- (r) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.
- (s) Initial three years; retention 10 years.
- (t) With House and Senate confirmation.

Table 5.2
STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS:
NUMBER OF JUDGES AND TERMS

State or other jurisdiction	Intermediate appellate court			General trial court		
	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)
Alabama	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit Court	142	6
Alaska	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6	Superior Court	32 (a)	6
Arizona	Court of Appeals	3	10	Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court	135 (ii)	4
Arkansas	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	111	(b)
California	Court of Appeals	105	12	District Court	1,499 (c)	6
Colorado	Court of Appeals	16	10	Superior Court	118 (d)	6
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	175	8
Delaware .....	...	...	...	Court of Chancery	19	12
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	62	6	Circuit Court	493	6
Georgia	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior Court	183	4
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit Court	27 (f)	10
Idaho	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	39 (g)	4
Illinois	Appellate Court	40 (h)	10	Circuit Court	497 (i)	6 (j)
Indiana	Court of Appeals	15 (k)	10 (l)	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	289	6
Iowa	Court of Appeals	9	6	District Court	178 (m)	6
Kansas	Court of Appeals	10	4	District Court	233 (n)	4
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	108	8
Louisiana	Court of Appeals	55	10	District Court	224 (o)	6
Maine .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit Court	143	15
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	25	(p)	Superior Court	80	(p)
Michigan	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit Court	210	6
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	16	6	District Court	256	6
Mississippi	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	49	4
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	314 (q)	6
Montana .....	...	...	...	District Court	48 (r)	6
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6 (s)	District Court	54	6 (t)
Nevada .....	...	...	...	District Court	51	6
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	29 (u)	(p)
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 (v)	Superior Court	395 (w)	7 (x)
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	72	6
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	55	5 (y)	Supreme Court and County Court	524	(z)
North Carolina	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 (y)	Superior Court	105 (aa)	8
North Dakota	Court of Appeals	12	8	District Court	42	6
Ohio	Court of Appeals	68	...	Court of Common Pleas	376	6

See footnotes at end of table.

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STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

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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	150 (bb)	4
Oregon	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	163	6
Pennsylvania	Superior Court	15	10	Tax Court	1 (jj)	6
Rhode Island	Commonwealth Court	9	10	Court of Common Pleas	394	10
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	9	Life	Superior Court	22 (kk)	Life
South Dakota .....	...	...	6	Circuit Court	46 (cc)	6
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	12	...	Circuit Court	37 (dd)	8
...	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	33	8
...	...	...	...	Circuit Court	85	8
...	...	...	...	Criminal Court	31	8
...	...	...	...	Probate Court	2	(ee)
Texas	Court of Appeals	80	6	District Court	414	4
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	10 (ff)	District Court	70 (gg)	6
Vermont .....	...	...	...	Superior Court and District Court	29 (hh)	6
Virginia	Court of Appeals	11	8	Circuit Court	150	8
Washington	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	174	4
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	62	8
Wisconsin	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit Court	241	6
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	District Court	17	6
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	59	15
Puerto Rico	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	315	12

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Caseload Statistics, 2001 and State Court Organization, 1998*.

Key:

- ... — Court does not exist in jurisdiction or not applicable.
 (a) Plus nine masters.
 (b) Circuit court judges serve four-year terms. Chancery probate court judges serve six-year terms. (Some judges serve both circuit and chancery courts).
 (c) Plus 437 commissioners and referees.
 (d) Plus 32 magistrates and 7 part-time water referees.
 (e) One chancellor and four vice-chancellors.
 (f) Plus 16 family judges.
 (g) Plus 83 full-time magistrate/judges.
 (h) Plus 12 supplemental judges.
 (i) Plus 367 associate judges.
 (j) Associate judges 4 years.
 (k) Plus one tax court judge.
 (l) Two years initial; 10 years retention.
 (m) Plus 135 part-time magistrates, 12 associate juvenile judges, 1 associate probate judge, and 7 part-time alternate district associate judges.
 (n) Includes 74 district magistrates.
 (o) Plus eleven commissioners.
 (p) To age 70.
 (q) Plus 32 commissioners.
 (r) Plus six water masters.
 (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 years.
 (u) Plus 11 full-time marital masters.
 (v) Followed by tenure.
 (w) Plus 21 surrogates.
 (x) On reapportionment until age 70.
 (y) Or duration.
 (z) Fourteen years for Supreme Court; 10 years for county court.
 (aa) Plus 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate.
 (bb) Plus 78 special judges.
 (cc) Plus 21 masters-in-equity.
 (dd) Plus 8 full-time and 7 part-time magistrate judges, 2 part-time lay magistrates, 15 magistrate judges, 93 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.
 (ee) Locally determined.
 (ff) Three years initial; six years retention.
 (gg) Plus 7 domestic court commissioners.
 (hh) Plus 5 child support magistrates.
 (ii) Plus one part-time judge.
 (j) Plus 6 magistrates (4 full-time, 2 part-time).
 (kk) Plus 2 general magistrates and 1 special magistrate.

Table 5.3
QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Legal credentials	
	In state		In district					
	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	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.

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QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES — Continued

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization*, 1998 and state web sites, January 2003.

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.
- N.A. — Not applicable
- (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 427 authorized judgeships (including thirty-two 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.

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Table 5.4
SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES

State or other jurisdiction	Court	Methods of initial selection				Initial term of office (years)	Method of retention (c)
		Appointive systems		Elective systems			
		Merit (a)	Gubernatorial or Legislative (b)	Non-partisan	Partisan		
Alabama	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Civil App.	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Crim. App.	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election (6 yr. term)
	Circuit Court	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election (6 yr. term)
Alaska	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	Superior Court	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Arizona	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Superior Court — county pop. greater than 250,000	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (4 yr. term)
	Superior Court — county pop. less than 250,000	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election (4 yr. term)
Arkansas (d)	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
California	Supreme Court	...	G	...	...	12	Retention election (12 yr. term)
	Courts of Appeal	...	G	...	...	12	Retention election (12 yr. term)
	Superior Court (e)	...	...	★	...	6	Nonpartisan election (6 yr. term) (f)
Colorado	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	District Court	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Connecticut	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	8	(g)
	Appellate Court	★	...	...	...	8	(g)
	Superior Court	★	...	...	...	8	(g)
Delaware (h)	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	12	(i)
	Court of Chancery	★	...	...	...	12	(i)
	Superior Court	★	...	...	...	12	(i)
Florida	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	District Court of Appeal	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
Georgia	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Superior Court	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election for additional terms
Hawaii	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	10	Reappointed to subsequent term by Judicial Selection Comm. (10 yr. term)
	Intermediate Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	10	Reappointed to subsequent term by Judicial Selection Comm. (10 yr. term)
	Circuit and Family Courts	★	...	...	...	10	Reappointed to subsequent term by Judicial Selection Comm. (10 yr. term)
Idaho	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election for additional terms
Illinois	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★	10	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	...	...	...	★	10	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	District Court	...	...	...	★	6	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Indiana	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Circuit Court	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court (Vanderburg Co.)	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Superior Court	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Superior Court (Allen Co.)	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Superior Court (Lake Co.)	★ (j)	...	...	...	2	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Superior Court (St. Joseph Co.)	★	...	...	...	2	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Superior Court (Vanderburg Co.)	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms

See footnotes at end of table.

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SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

Methods of initial selection							
State or other jurisdiction	Court	Appointive systems		Elective systems		Initial term of office (years)	Method of retention (c)
		Merit (a)	Gubernatorial or Legislative (b)	Non-partisan	Partisan		
Iowa	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	District Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Kansas	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (4 yr. term)
	District Court (17 districts)	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (4 yr. term)
	District Court (14 districts)	...	...	...	★	4	Re-election for additional terms
Kentucky	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
Louisiana	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★ (k)	10	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	...	★ (k)	10	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	...	★ (k)	6	Re-election for additional terms
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	...	G	...	...	7	Reappointment by governor subject to legislative confirmation
	Superior Court	...	G	...	...	7	Reappointment by governor subject to legislative confirmation
Maryland (h)	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	(l)	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Special Appeals	★	...	...	...	(l)	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Circuit Court	★	...	...	...	(l)	Nonpartisan election (15 yr. term) (m)
Massachusetts (h)	Supreme Judicial Court	★	...	...	...	to age 70	...
	Appeals Court	★	...	...	...	to age 70	...
	Trial Court of Massachusetts	★	...	...	...	to age 70	...
Michigan	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★ (n)	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
Minnesota	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
Mississippi	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Chancery Court	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election for additional terms
Missouri	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (12 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (12 yr. term)
	Circuit Court	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court (Jackson, Clay, Platte, & Saint Louis Counties)	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Montana	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election; unopposed judges
	District Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election; unopposed judges run for retention
Nebraska	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	District Court	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Nevada	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
New Hampshire (h)	Supreme Court	★ (o)	...	...	...	to age 70	...
	Superior Court	★ (o)	...	...	...	to age 70	...
New Jersey	Supreme Court	...	G	...	...	7	Reappointed by governor (to age 70) with advice & consent of the Senate
	Appellate Div. of Superior Court	...	G	...	...	7	Reappointed by governor (to age 70) with advice & consent of the Senate
	Superior Court	...	G	...	...	7	Reappointed by governor (to age 70) with advice & consent of the Senate
New Mexico	Supreme Court	★	(p)	(q)
	Court of Appeals	★	(p)	(q)
	District Court	★	(p)	(q)

See footnotes at end of table.

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SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

		Methods of initial selection					
		Appointive systems		Elective systems			
State or other jurisdiction	Court	Merit (a)	Gubernatorial or Legislative (b)	Non-partisan	Partisan	Initial term of office (years)	Method of retention (c)
New York	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	14	(i)
	Appellate Div. of Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	5	(r)
	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★	14	Re-election for additional terms
	County Court	...	...	...	★	10	Re-election for additional terms
North Carolina	Supreme Court	...	...	★ (s)	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★ (s)	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Superior Court	...	...	★ (s)	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
North Dakota	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	10	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
Ohio	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★ (t)	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	...	★ (t)	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Common Pleas	...	...	...	★ (t)	6	Re-election for additional terms
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Criminal Appeals	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	District Court	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election for additional terms
Oregon	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Tax Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★	10	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Superior Court	...	...	...	★	10	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Commonwealth Court	...	...	...	★	10	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Common Pleas	...	...	...	★	10	Retention election (10 yr. term)
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	Life	...
	Superior Court	★	...	...	...	Life	...
	Worker's Compensation Court	★	...	...	...	Life	...
South Carolina	Supreme Court	...	L (u)	...	...	10	Reappointment by legislature
	Court of Appeals	...	L (u)	...	...	6	Reappointment by legislature
	Circuit Court	...	L (u)	...	...	6	Reappointment by legislature
South Dakota	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	3	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	8	Re-election for additional terms
Tennessee	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	(v)	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	(v)	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	Court of Criminal Appeals	★	...	...	...	(v)	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	Chancery Court	...	...	...	★	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Criminal Court	...	...	...	★	8	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	...	★	8	Re-election for additional terms
Texas	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Criminal Appeals	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	...	★	6	Re-election for additional terms
	District Court	...	...	...	★	4	Re-election for additional terms
Utah	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	(w)	Retention election (10 yr. term)
	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	(w)	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	District Court	★	...	...	...	(w)	Retention election (6 yr. term)
	Juvenile Court	★	...	...	...	(w)	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Vermont	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	6	Retained by vote of General Assembly (6 yr. term)
	Superior Court	★	...	...	...	6	Retained by vote of General Assembly (6 yr. term)
	District Court	★	...	...	...	6	Retained by vote of General Assembly (6 yr. term)
Virginia	Supreme Court	...	L	...	...	12	Reappointment by the legislature
	Court of Appeals	...	L	...	...	8	Reappointment by the legislature
	Circuit Court	...	L	8	Reappointment by the legislature

See footnotes at end of table.

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SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

		Methods of initial selection					
State or other jurisdiction	Court	Appointive systems		Elective systems		Initial term of office (years)	Method of retention (c)
		Merit (a)	Gubernatorial or Legislative (b)	Non-partisan	Partisan		
Washington	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Superior Court	...	...	★	...	4	Re-election for additional terms
West Virginia	Supreme Court	...	...	...	★	12	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	...	★	8	Re-election for additional terms
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	...	...	★	...	10	Re-election for additional terms
	Court of Appeals	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
	Circuit Court	...	...	★	...	6	Re-election for additional terms
Wyoming	Supreme Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (8 yr. term)
	District Court	★	...	...	...	1	Retention election (6 yr. term)
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	★	...	...	...	15	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission (x)
	Superior Court	★	...	...	...	15	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission (x)

Source: American Judicature Society's, *Judicial Selection in the States: Appellate and General Jurisdiction Courts*, October 2002 and state web sites, January 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Merit selection through nominating commission.

(b) Gubernatorial (G) or legislative (L) appointment without nominating commission.

(c) In a retention election, judges run unopposed on the basis of their record.

(d) In November 2000, Arkansas voters passed an amendment to the Arkansas constitution shifting judicial elections to a nonpartisan system.

(e) The California constitution provides that local electors may choose gubernatorial appointments instead of nonpartisan election to select superior court judges. As of July 1999, no counties have chosen gubernatorial appointments.

(f) If the election is uncontested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

(g) Commission reviews incumbent's performance on noncompetitive basis; governor re-nominates and legislature confirms.

(h) Merit selection established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In all other jurisdictions, merit selection established by constitutional or statutory provision.

(i) Incumbent reapplies to nominating commission and competes with other applicants for nomination to the governor. The governor may reappoint the incumbent or another nominee. The senate confirms the appointment.

(j) Three of the judges run in partisan elections for 6 years terms then have to be re-elected for additional terms.

(k) Louisiana judicial elections are partisan in as much as the candidates' party affiliations appear on the ballot. However, two factors lead a somewhat nonpartisan character to these elections: (1) primaries are open to all candidates; and (2) judicial candidates generally do not solicit party support for their campaigns.

(l) Until the first general election following the expiration of one year from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.

(m) May be challenged by other candidates.

(n) Although party affiliations for Supreme Court candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, candidates are nominated at party conventions.

(o) The Governor's nomination is subject to the approval of a five-member executive council.

(p) Until next general election.

(q) Partisan election at next general election after appointment for eight-year term for appellate judges, six-year term for district. The winner thereafter runs in a retention election for subsequent terms.

(r) Commission reviews and recommends for or against reappointment by governor.

(s) Beginning in 2004, these elections will be nonpartisan.

(t) Although party affiliations for judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, candidates are nominated in partisan party election.

(u) South Carolina has a 10 member Judicial Merit Selection Commission that screens judicial candidates and reports the findings to the state's General Assembly. Since 1997, the Assembly is restricted to voting only on those candidates found qualified by the Judicial Merit Selection Commission. However, the nominating commission itself is not far removed from the ultimate appointing body, and cannot be considered to be nonpartisan as control over member nominations is vested in majority party leadership. Although most nominating commissions contain members appointed by the governor or legislature, no other commission actually contain the governor or current legislators who have final approval over the candidate as voting members of the commission. In contrast, the Judicial Merit Selection Commission in South Carolina contains 6 current members of the General Assembly appointed by the Speaker or the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. State legislators also choose the remaining four members of the Commission who are selected from the general public.

(v) Until next biennial general election.

(w) First general election three years after appointment.

(x) Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and is confirmed by the Senate. Six months prior to the expiration of the term of office, the judge's performance is reviewed by the tenure commission. Those found "Well Qualified" are automatically reappointed. If a judge is found to be "Qualified", the President may nominate the judge for an additional term (subject to Senate confirmation). If the President does not wish to re-appoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nominating Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

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Table 5.5
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General trial courts	
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary		Salary
Alabama	Supreme Court	\$148,302	Court of Criminal Appeals	\$147,302	Circuit courts	\$108,248 (e)
Alaska	Supreme Court	114,468	Court of Civil Appeals	139,580	Superior courts	105,852
Arizona	Supreme Court	126,525	Court of Appeals	108,144	Superior courts	120,750
Arkansas	Supreme Court	120,346	Court of Appeals	123,900	Chancery courts	112,728
California	Supreme Court	162,409	Circuit courts	116,539		
Colorado	Supreme Court	107,808	Court of Appeals	112,728	Superior court	133,052
Connecticut	Supreme Court	129,404 (a)	Court of Appeals	152,260	District courts	98,808
Delaware	Supreme Court	144,100	Appellate Court	103,308	Superior courts	116,000 (a)
Florida	Supreme Court	150,000	...	120,988 (a)	Superior courts	137,400
Georgia	Supreme Court	153,086	District Court of Appeals	...	Circuit courts	130,000
Hawaii	Supreme Court	115,547	Court of Appeals	138,500	Superior courts	121,938 (b)
Idaho	Supreme Court	102,125	Court of Appeals	152,139	Circuit courts	106,922
Illinois	Supreme Court	158,103	Intermediate Court	110,618	District courts	95,718
Indiana	Supreme Court	115,000 (c)	Court of Appeals	101,125	Circuit courts	127,427
Iowa	Supreme Court	116,600	Court of Appeals	148,803	Circuit courts	90,000
Kansas	Supreme Court	111,402	Court of Appeals	110,000 (c)		
Kentucky	Supreme Court	120,092	Superior courts	90,000	District courts	106,610
Louisiana	Supreme Court	108,503	Court of Appeals	112,170	District courts	97,285
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	103,584	Court of Appeals	107,544	Circuit courts	110,288
Maryland	Court of Appeals	126,500	Court of Appeals	115,190	District courts	97,146
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	126,943	Court of Appeals	102,824	Superior courts	97,110
Michigan	Supreme Court	159,960	Court of Special Appeals	...	Circuit courts	115,000
Minnesota	Supreme Court	118,213	Appellate Court	117,467	Superior courts	112,777
Mississippi	Supreme Court	102,300	Court of Appeals	147,163	Circuit courts	135,966
Missouri	Supreme Court	123,000	Court of Appeals	111,387	District courts	104,562
Montana	Supreme Court	89,381	Court of Appeals	95,500	Chancery courts	94,700
Nebraska	Supreme Court	114,358	Circuit courts	94,700		
Nevada	Supreme Court	131,272	Court of Appeals	115,000	Circuit courts	108,000
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	113,266	Municipal division of circuit courts	96,000		
New Jersey	Supreme Court	152,191	...	...	District courts	82,600
New Mexico	Supreme Court	96,283	Appellate division of Superior Court	145,588	District courts	105,781
New York	Court of Appeals	151,200	Court of Appeals	144,000	District courts	111,000 (b)
North Carolina	Supreme Court	115,336 (a)	Appellate divisions of Superior Court	...	Superior courts	106,187
North Dakota	Supreme Court	92,289	Court of Appeals	110,530 (a)	Superior courts	137,165
Ohio	Supreme Court	120,750	Court of Appeals	112,550	District courts	84,765
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	106,706	Court of Appeals	101,714	Courts of common pleas	103,500
Oregon	Supreme Court	99,200	Court of Appeals	107,714	District courts	95,898
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	133,643	Tax court	88,000	Circuit courts	90,400
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	127,098 (a)	Superior Court	129,458	Courts of common pleas	116,065
South Carolina	Supreme Court	119,510	Commonwealth Court	129,456		
South Dakota	Supreme Court	97,739	...	...	Superior courts	114,430 (a)
Tennessee	Supreme Court	118,428	Court of Appeals	116,521	Circuit courts	113,535
Texas	Supreme Court	113,000	Court of Appeals	112,908	Circuit courts	91,291
Utah	Supreme Court	114,050	Circuit courts	108,036	Chancery courts	108,036
Vermont	Supreme Court	102,499	Criminal courts	108,036		
Virginia	Supreme Court	132,523 (d)	Court of Appeals	107,350 (e)	District courts	101,700 (e)
Washington	Supreme Court	131,558	Court of Appeals	108,900	District courts	103,700
West Virginia	Supreme Court	95,000	...	...	Superior courts	97,416
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	120,017	District courts	97,416		
Wyoming	Supreme Court	93,000		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General trial courts	
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary		Salary
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	153,900	...	...	Superior courts	145,100
American Samoa	High Court	74,303	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	...	126,000	...	...	Superior courts	100,000
No. Mariana Islands	Commonwealth	126,000	...	...	Superior courts	120,000
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	100,000	Appellate Court	90,000	Superior courts	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	Territorial courts	125,000

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Winter 2002).

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 mini-

mum 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 range is \$3,000 to \$5,500.

(d) Plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

(e) Based on local supplements.

Table 5.6
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	1971	CJ (b)	\$99,535
Alaska	Administrative Director	1959	CJ (b)	112,468
Arizona	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	129,789
Arkansas	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	88,332
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	160,000
Colorado	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	105,808
Connecticut	Chief Court Administrator (d)	1965	CJ	134,738 (e)
Delaware	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	105,800
Florida	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	115,163
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	116,600
Hawaii	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	90,040
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	97,218
Illinois	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	148,803
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	96,000
Iowa	Court Administrator	1971	SC	79,000 to 126,175
Kansas	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	97,285
Kentucky	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	110,288
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	102,824
Maine	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	90,714
Maryland	State Court Administrator	1955	CJ (b)	114,400
Massachusetts	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	122,050
Michigan	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	125,823
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	104,562
Mississippi	Court Administrator	1974	SC	82,567
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	108,000
Montana	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	87,500
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	92,628
Nevada	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	96,186
New Hampshire	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	89,583
New Jersey	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	148,588
New Mexico	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	90,172
New York	Chief Administrator of the Courts (f)	1978	CJ (g)	147,600
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	107,527
North Dakota	Court Administrator (h)	1971	CJ	82,140
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	108,000
Oklahoma	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	101,714
Oregon	Court Administrator	1971	SC	99,200
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	1968	SC	122,223
Rhode Island	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	102,085 (n)
South Carolina	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	96,960
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	86,528
Tennessee	Director	1963	SC	112,908
Texas	Administrative Director of the Courts (i)	1977	SC	98,000
Utah	Court Administrator	1973	SC	103,700
Vermont	Court Administrator (j)	1967	SC	97,416
Virginia	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	123,027
Washington	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (k)	113,268
West Virginia	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	85,000
Wisconsin	Director of State Courts	1978	SC	113,222
Wyoming	Court Coordinator	1974	SC	70,000 to 85,000
Dist. of Columbia	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(l)	145,100
American Samoa	Court Administrator	1977	CJ	27,092
Guam	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ (m)	73,000
No. Mariana Islands				70,000
Puerto Rico	Administrative Director of the Courts	1952	CJ	96,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Court/Administrative Clerk	N.A.	N.A.	85,000

Source: Salary information was taken from National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Winter 2002). Other information from State Court Administrator web sites.

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) Administrator is an associate judge of the Supreme Court.

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

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

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

(h) Serves as executive secretary to Judicial Council.

(i) Serves as executive director of Judicial Council.

(j) Also clerk of the Supreme Court.

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

(l) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

(m) Presiding judge of Superior Court (general trial court).

(n) Salaries may include longevity pay.





Chapter Six

STATE LOBBYING, CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS

“Interest politics is still local.”

— Virginia Gray and David Lowery

“So despite the so-called ‘advocacy explosion’ of the last 30 years, it has not been paralleled by a broad range of groups being viewed as effective in most states.”

— Ronald J. Hrebenar and Clive S. Thomas

“The Internet – including the use of Web sites for campaigning and political fundraising and the electronic filing of campaign disclosure reports – has become an area of emphasis in state legislatures.”

— Ronald D. Michaelson

“Overall, as with every election cycle in which ballot measures are voted on, the impact on the citizens and the government will be substantial and long-lasting.”

— M. Dane Waters



Trends in Lobbying in the States

By Virginia Gray and David Lowery

This article synthesizes research findings on organizations registered to lobby state legislatures in the last 20 years. According to data collected and analyzed by the authors, the rapid growth in numbers of registered interests in the 1980s slowed by the end of the 1990s, and institutions became more dominant as a form of organizational representation.

Introduction

Among the many ways in which the states are ahead of the national government is in lobby disclosure laws. Not until 1996 after passage of the Lobbying Disclosure Act did Congress maintain comprehensive lobbying registration lists. In contrast, by 1980, 44 states required lobbyists to register, and by 1990 all states did. While there are variations in states' statutory definitions of lobbying, for scholarly purposes one can make obvious adjustments to the registration lists (e.g., remove state agencies and individual lobbyists); then the stringency of the statutes has little statistical impact on interstate variation in number of registered organizations.¹ Thus scholars of state politics have been able to use state lobby registration data for over 20 years to study trends in interest groups and lobbying, while scholars of national politics have had comparable data for only a few years.

This article reports on trends uncovered in analysis of state lobby registration data for 1980, 1990 and 1997-1999 conducted by Virginia Gray and David Lowery and reported in numerous scholarly publications. Our research is supplemented by similar information collected in 2000 by the Center for Public Integrity; this is the most recent information available.

The Universe of Organized Interests: Rapid Growth, Then Moderation

In the 1980s, there was widespread concern about the "explosion" of interest groups, and indeed this "explosion" was reflected in our data. (Note that we count the interest organization/business, not the individual lobbyist.) In 1980, there were 15,064 organizations registered to lobby in the states; by 1990, there were 29,352 entities registered, an increase of 95 percent in a decade.

In the 1990s, the cries of "advocacy explosion" continued, but this time they were misplaced, as the "explosion" moderated a great deal. By 1999, the total number of registered groups was 36,961, an increase of 26 percent in 10 years. Thus, the "advocacy explosion," as measured by numbers of interest

organizations, seems to have ended; moderate growth was the norm in the 1990s.

State Population Size

Beneath the surface, however, there was considerable variation in the size and growth rates of state interest communities. As would be expected, larger states typically report more lobbying registrations than smaller states. For example, in 1999, California, Florida and Texas, three of the most populous states, had more than 2,000 interests registered to lobby. New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, New York and Ohio — all among the 10 largest states — had more than 1,000 registered lobby organizations. But five less populated states — Massachusetts (13th), Missouri (17th) Arizona (19th), Minnesota (21st) and Louisiana (24th) — also had more than 1,000 registered groups. So the relationship between a state's population and number of interest organizations is not a direct one. Many states with similar populations have quite dissimilar numbers of interest organizations, leading political scientists to speculate that forces other than population size are spawning interest organizations.

The Economy

Our own research focuses on other factors, but particularly on the economy: as it becomes more complex there are more interests to be represented. Moreover, the economy furnishes the financial resources to support interest organizations. States with large GSPs (Gross State Product) are likely to have more manufacturing firms, consulting firms, environmentalists and every other type of interest organization than smaller states. For example, a large, complex economy such as California's is likely to foster both a large number of social groups and a complicated mix of organized interests that represents its multifaceted economy.

Our data show that California's lobbying community responded to changes in patterns of economic growth. For example, its communications lobbying sector grew by 264 percent between 1990 and 1997, compared to the 50-state average growth of 79 percent.² But the number of communications interest



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organizations that can be supported even by California's communications industry is limited. At some point, our research shows, there are simply no more resources available in the political environment to support more communications lobbying groups. We call this point the political system's "carrying capacity" for interest organizations.

It is worth elaborating on this process because the "carrying capacity" sets the number of interest organizations each state can support. To continue our example, at first, if a state has a communications industry it will be relatively easy for an industry-wide lobbying organization to mobilize to represent the industry's interests before the state legislature. As the industry matures, the interests of big firms and start-up firms will start to diverge so that individual companies will begin to employ their own lobbyists. Soon similar-sized firms will band together, or perhaps firms in the same geographic area or market niche will coalesce. As the organizational space becomes crowded with communications lobbying organizations, the growth rate of new groups will slow; some older groups will be crowded out of existence as the "carrying capacity" is reached. Eventually, the communications sector's resources for interest group mobilization will be exhausted, and the growth of new organizations will cease. Perhaps a shakeout in the industry will occur, reducing firms' resources for lobbying; this development further lowers the communications sector's "carrying capacity." We have only to multiply this example across all economic sectors to see how economic resources define the political system's "carrying capacity" for interest organizations and how they set theoretical limits on each state's number of registered interests.

A Fluid Community

Concerns over the "advocacy explosion" focused on the numbers of newly created groups; unnoticed were the many advocacy groups that vanished from the lobbying scene. Some organizations ceased to exist entirely; others temporarily withdrew from lobbying because they had no issues on the legislative agenda. In any case, they were not represented in the state capitol by a registered lobbyist.

An accurate demographic profile of lobbying organizations over time must be based on a net count that includes "births," "deaths" and "survivors." We found that of the 29,352 lobbying entities registered at the beginning of the decade, 17,546 of them, or about 60 percent, had ceased to lobby by 1997.³ They had been replaced on the lobby rolls by 22,874 new organizations. Those organizations joined 11,806 continuing organizations for a net total of 34,680, an

18 percent increase in registered interests.

These figures show that the state lobbying community is highly fluid, rapidly changing in composition as organizations become politically active or retire from the political influence process. Interest organizations move in and out depending on what issues are on the agenda. Demobilization is as important to understand as is the process of mobilization; both contribute to the total number of registered interests facing the state legislature.

Policy Uncertainty

Another force driving interest group mobilization is policy uncertainty. Threatened changes in government policy bearing on a business's interests often provide the impetus to hire a lobbyist or initiate a lobbying campaign. As new issues arise or old issues are aggravated, there may be a need for more or a different type of representation. However, no matter how salient the issue is to the company, if there is no chance that state government will address it, then few companies will be persuaded to spend more than a token amount of money on lobbying. If, on the other hand, a political party with a different agenda stands a good chance of being elected at the next opportunity, then new and potentially more threatening policies may be anticipated.

Thus, states with competitive two-party systems should have larger numbers of registered interests. Indeed, this is what we found in 1990: anxiety over the outcome of the next election provoked higher levels of interest mobilization in two-party competitive states than in noncompetitive states.⁴ Change in party control is a major source of policy uncertainty that activates interest group mobilization.

Government Activity

Other scholars theorize that the scope of governmental activity helps to determine the number of interest groups. As government expands in scope, either in its regulatory purview or in its spending largesse, new interests seek representation before government. Leech *et al* demonstrate that, at the national level, groups multiply and lobby in those areas where lawmakers have long been most active.⁵ Government creates a demand for groups, they argue.

We expect that the same principle operates at the state level and that variation in state governmental scope is one reason for variation in numbers of registered interest groups. For example, Minnesota's unusually large number of registered interests might be due to its activist government. Despite the plausibility of this hypothesis, we do not find that the size of state governments per se is strongly related to the size of their interest group communities. Rather, it is



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government activity — which may only be weakly or indirectly related to government size — that matters.

Some of this increased activity is surely the result of policy devolution from the national government. Overall, as the national government has transferred policy responsibilities to the state level, more interests have been mobilized across the states.

The Substantive Composition of State Interest Communities: Relative Stability

Many critics of the interest representation system assert that traditional business interests are heavily over-represented at both the national and state levels compared to organizations claiming to represent the public interest.⁶ To such critics, the dominance of business interests constitutes strong evidence that American interest systems are heavily biased.

However, in the last 30 years, many new citizens' organizations have sprung up and are now lobbying at the national and state levels. The question is whether citizens' organizations and other nonprofit organizations have grown at a faster or slower pace than for-profit organizations, thereby altering the balance of representation.

The information we have collected over the years for our research project allows us to address this question. We identified organizations registered to lobby state legislatures in 1980, 1990 and 1997-1999 as belonging to one of 26 economic or issue sectors; we then loosely aggregated these sectors into organizations representing the for-profit sector and those representing the not-for-profit sector. Our analysis showed that the nonprofit share of the interest organization universe was 25 percent in 1980 and slipped to 23 percent in 1999; the for-profit share began at 75 percent and moved to 77 percent over the time period.⁷ So despite new growth in various kinds of not-for-profit organizations, apparently the death or exit of nonprofits was sufficiently high that their share of the lobbying universe remained relatively unchanged for almost two decades. Business dominance remains a fact of life in state capitals.

New Jersey has the distinction of being the most dominated by business, and New Mexico the least, according to our data. We theorize that the variation across states in business domination has to do with governmental activity. What is on the political agenda influences the composition of the registered interest population: the agenda attracts some interest groups intermittently and entices other entities, such as business, more consistently.

Different sectors also differ in their economies of scale of organization and the homogeneity of their

members' interests. For organizations like the NAACP, for example, where members have relatively homogeneous interests, membership can grow quite large without the organization fragmenting into smaller daughter organizations representing narrower issue agendas. In contrast, business firms often have complex or heterogeneous interests, with some firms opposing the policy goals of others. As the number of potential members of a business interest organization grows, it will be more likely to fragment into daughter organizations better representing the specific, narrower concerns of its members.

This intuition, in turn, suggests that the composition of state interest systems will differ markedly as economies increase in size and support more narrow interest organizations. In a state with a large health care industry, the Hospital Association will fragment into the For-Profit Hospital Association, the Non-profit Hospital Association, the Teaching Hospitals Association, the Rural Hospitals Association, and so on. Similar fragmentation may take place among insurers, providers, and every other component of the health care industry if their interests are no longer homogeneous.

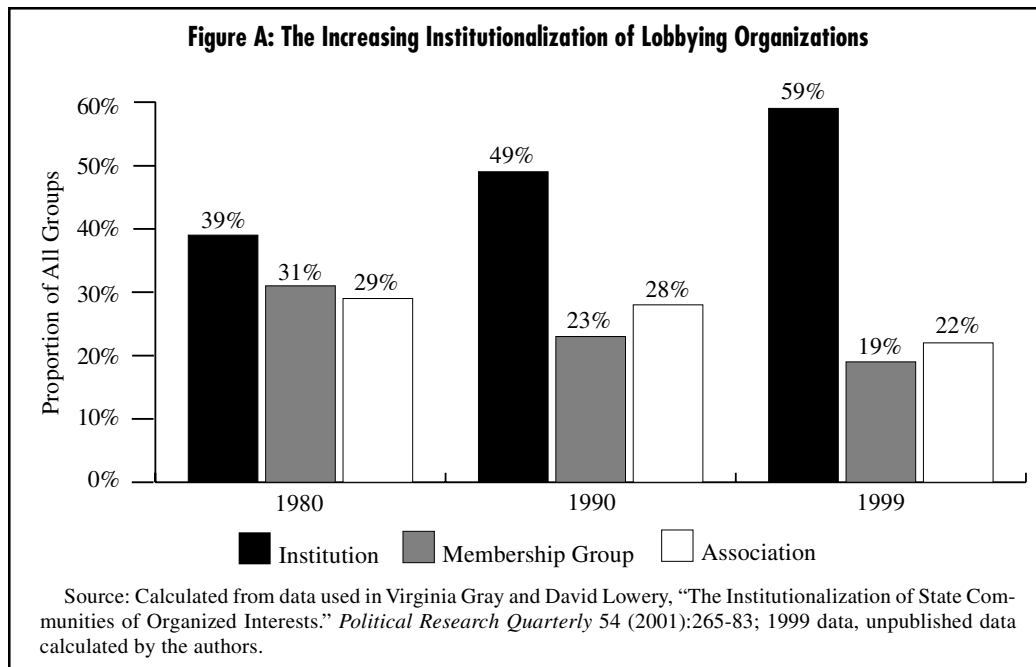
Our research then suggests some theoretical and practical reasons for the continued dominance of business interests at the state level, despite the creation of many new nonprofit and citizens' organizations. Our research does not address the normative question of bias in the interest group system, however. That is, we can identify which interests are represented by a few or by many organizations. But we cannot determine whether these patterns over- or under-represent these interests in any absolute sense.

The Increasing Institutionalization of State Interest Group Communities

Too often, interest group scholarship focuses on membership groups (ones that individuals join, such as the Sierra Club) and ignores lobbying on behalf of institutions such as businesses, hospitals, churches, local governments, universities and corporations. To overcome this deficiency, we divided organizations into three types: membership groups, institutions (organizations without members), and associations (of other organizations, e.g., the Chamber of Commerce or the League of Cities).

As Figure A shows, the institutional proportion of registered interests has increased over time: from 40 percent in 1980 to 59 percent in 1999. Institutions, not associations and membership organizations, dominate state lobbying communities. Associations dropped from 29 percent to 22 percent, but member-

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ship groups suffered the greatest decline — from 31 percent to 19 percent. The lobbying that goes on in state capitals today represents the interests of institutions, not individual citizens banding together.

But it is important to note that the institutional form of interest representation was the most preferred mode in both the for-profit and nonprofit sectors in 1997. According to our rough categorization of the 26 sectors into for-profit and not-for-profit domains, 61 percent of the for-profit organizations were institutional in form, but so were 46 percent of the nonprofit organizations. This trend continues today as leaders of foundations, charitable organizations and other nonprofits realize that 501(c)(3) organizations can legally engage in lobbying and advocacy (though not electioneering).

Thus, advocacy on behalf of the poor and the disadvantaged has become more institutionalized and more likely to be conducted by professionals.⁸ This development may help to redress the imbalance between the larger number of for-profit registered interests compared to the smaller number of nonprofit interests registered to lobby.

Much of Interest Group Politics Is Still Local

Many observers, noting the rise of multistate lobbying firms, the diffusion of lobbying techniques across states, and the integration of policy agendas

at the national and state levels, conclude that there has been a "nationalization" of interest group politics. However, our research shows that actually state interest communities remain highly local in composition.

Of the roughly 35,000 registered interests in 1997, over half (53 percent) were unique or limited to a single state.⁹ We found very localized interests such as the Tennessee Task Force Against Domestic Violence, Operation Clean Government in Rhode Island, Golden Age Fisheries in Alaska, and Vermont's Village of Johnson Water and Light Department. Many local interests are independent business corporations, like Boston Bank of Commerce, Talley Industries, and Randolph Jewelry and Loan. Generally, these seem to be entities with narrow geographic interests, not organizations that are fronts for larger national organizations or companies.

As a contrast, we can look at the organizations registered to lobby in more than one state. Most of these operate in only a few states, with the mean being registration in only six states; this does not indicate that much nationalization is going on.

Nonetheless, a few organizations lobby almost everywhere. Table A displays the 20 organizations active in the most states in 2000. They tend to have geographically broad interests that take them into nearly every state. For example, Anheuser-Busch, which surely sells beer in every state, in fact shows

Table A: Most Active Lobbying Organizations, 2000

Rank	Organization	No. of states registered in
1	Anheuser-Bush Companies Inc.	50
2	American Insurance Association	48
3	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation	47
4	Lorillard Tobacco Company	46
5	AT&T Corporation	45
6	UST Public Affairs Inc.	43
7	MCI WorldCom Inc.	43
8	Pfizer Inc.	43
9	National Federation of Independent Businesses	42
10	RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company	41
11	Motion Picture Association of America	41
12	Health Insurance Association of America	40
13	Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company	40
14	Pharmacia & Upjohn Company	40
15	American Cancer Society	40
16	State Farm Insurance Companies	38
17	Glaxo Wellcome Inc.	38
18	Alliance of American Insurers	37
19	Merck & Co. Inc.	37
20	Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories	37

Source: The Center for Public Integrity, The Fourth Branch State Project (<http://www.publicintegrity.org>).
 Note: Data are from state lobby registration forms filed by organizations registered to lobby in 2000.

up on the lobby registration list of every state. The major insurers, the tobacco companies, the pharmaceutical manufacturers, and telecommunications companies do business in nearly every state. Policy and regulatory issues on the agendas of most state legislatures affect them, including regulation of insurance rates, anti-smoking legislation, deregulation of phone companies, and regulation of prescription drug prices. Overall, our research found that the sectors of manufacturing, insurance, communications and media were the ones whose organizations were most likely to be registered in multiple states. They also tend to have customers in many states.

Otherwise, the old adage "all politics is local" seems to apply. Most interests lobbying at the state level are indigenous to the state. Constituents are exercising their right to petition their representatives, even if through an institutional lobbyist. And, our research shows, as the number of registered interests increases, there are relatively more local interests represented. Lobbying techniques may be diffusing across state lines and multistate firms may be expanding, but an extensive multistate lobbying presence is rare. Most of the registered interest organizations in a state are unique to that state. Interest politics is still local.

growth and death rates of registered interests. We especially look at the impact of the economy, policy uncertainty, and governmental activity in producing different interest group communities in different states. These appear to be likely factors influencing the size and composition of states' interest group communities.

Conclusions

Using state lobby registration lists as data, four major trends are apparent:

- The dramatic increase in interest groups in the 1980s moderated during the 1990s. The lobby registration lists grew only 26 percent, compared to 95 percent in the 1980s.
- Business dominance continued: the for-profit share of the interest group universe was 77 percent in 1999, slightly more than in 1980.
- The institutionalization of interest organizations increased: from 40 percent in 1980 to 59 percent in 1999.
- Interest organizations remain rooted in their states: over half of registered interests are unique to one state.

Our research focuses on ecological explanations for variations across the states in the size,

Notes

¹ David Lowery and Virginia Gray, "How Some Rules Just Don't Matter: The Regulation of Lobbyists," *Public Choice* 91 (1997): 139-147.

² Jennifer Wolak, David Lowery and Virginia Gray, "California Dreaming: Outliers, Leverage and Influence in Comparative State Political Analysis," *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 1 (2001): 265.

³ Virginia Gray and David Lowery, "The Expression of Density Dependence in State Communities of Organized Interests," *American Politics Research* 29 (2001): 378.

⁴ Virginia Gray and David Lowery, *The Population Ecology of Interest Representation: Lobbying Communities in the American States* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1996), 146.

⁵ Beth L. Leech, Frank R. Baumgartner, Timothy La Pira and Nicholas A. Semanko, "Drawing Lobbyists to Washington: Government Activity and the Demand for Advocacy," Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest

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Political Science Association, April 2002, Chicago.

⁶ For example, see Kay Lehman Schlozman and John T. Tierney, *Organized Interests and American Democracy* (New York: Harper and Row, 1986).

⁷ Virginia Gray and David Lowery, "The Institutionalization of State Communities of Organized Interests," *Political Research Quarterly* 54 (2001): 271.

⁸ See, for example, Marcia Keller Avner, *The Lobbying and Advocacy Handbook for Nonprofit Organizations* (St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Council on Nonprofits/Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, 2002).

⁹ Jennifer Wolak, Adam J. Newmark, Todd McNoldy, David Lowery and Virginia Gray, "Much of Politics Is Still Local: Multi-State Lobbying in State Interest Communities," *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, XXVII (2002): 537.

About the Authors

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Trends in Interest Group Politics in the States

By Ronald J. Hrebenar and Clive S. Thomas

The roles and activities of interest groups and lobbyists in the states have received increased attention with the shift of additional responsibilities to the states in recent years and continuing state revenue problems. The authors have been studying this issue since the early 1980s and report a number of important trends regarding the changing nature of the lobbying game in the state capitals: greater representation; more sophisticated lobbyists and multifaceted lobbying campaigns.

One of the consequences of the shifts in political responsibilities and finances between the federal government and the states in the last decade has been an increased interest in state-level interest groups and lobbying. As state legislatures, governors and state bureaucracies became bigger players in the policy-making game, it was logical to seek out more information on the groups seeking to enact and affect existing and a whole new range of policies. Academic studies have examined many different aspects of interest group politics in the states, including numbers of groups and lobbyists as well as the relative power rankings of these groups. This article presents findings on the changing patterns of interest group activities and power in the states.

There has been a burst of interest group representation in virtually all state capitals during the past decade. The Hrebenar-Thomas Interest Group Study has been studying the new mix of state-level interest groups since the 1980s. Over this period, a list of the 40 most effective interest groups in the states has been compiled on five occasions, including 2002. For decades, state politics had been dominated by the so-called “traditional interests” — business, labor, agriculture, local government and education. In a significant shift starting in the 1960s, “new interests” have come to the state capitals to make their voices and demands heard. The “new interests” have ranged from environmentalists, women’s groups and gay rights groups to hunting and fishing organizations, welfare groups and senior citizen lobbies. There has also been a diversification within the ranks of the “traditional lobbies” as interests once represented by a single organization are now fragmented into several or even many voices as the ease of organizational creation has facilitated such specialization. This has especially been the case in the proliferation of groups and lobbyists representing business and state and local governments.

Trends in Interest Group Strategies and Tactics in the States

Interest groups usually seek to gain access to

governmental decision-makers; build long-term relationships with them; and then use that access and relationship to influence public policy. However, much of a group’s strategy and tactics does not involve directly contacting public officials. Other activities include planning and organizing campaigns, monitoring what government is doing that might affect the group, and, in many cases, working to get people sympathetic to its cause elected or appointed to office.

Academic writings about interest group strategy and tactics commonly divide them into direct and indirect tactics and insider and outsider lobbying. Although the distinction between these terms is not as clear as it may seem and it is almost never made by lobbyists and group leaders, they are useful for understanding group lobbying activities. Direct tactics involve direct contact with public officials to influence their decisions, such as lobbying the legislature and executive branch and using the courts. In states where there are initiatives and referenda, groups often get involved in these campaigns. Indirect lobbying includes activities aimed at getting access to and influencing the environment in which officials make decisions. These include group members working on election campaigns and contributing money to them — and not only for legislative and executive branch candidates, but also for judges; mobilizing grassroots support through networking (sophisticated member-contact systems); building coalitions with other groups; intergovernmental lobbying; trying to influence public opinion through public relations campaigns; and even mounting demonstrations, boycotts and sit-ins.

Insider lobbying is the use of a narrow range of direct tactics based on a lobbyist exploiting personal relationships with public officials by contacting them directly. Until the early 1970s this was the dominant, and often the only form of lobbying, used by most groups and it is associated with the “good old boy” days of state politics. Outsider lobbying involves the use of indirect tactics to gain the attention of policy-



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makers. Although it is increasingly used by many establishment groups such as business and the professions, it is most associated with “outsider” groups — those that do not have insider access to public officials, including many social issue groups like gay-rights and poverty-action groups.

Today an increasing number of interest groups employ a much wider range of strategies and tactics, indirect and outsider as well as direct and insider, than they did in the 1970s or even the 1980s. However, although modern technologies such as computers and television have expanded their options, group strategy and tactics are still very much an art rather than a science. The essence of this art is interpersonal communications from an advocacy perspective between group members and leaders on one side and policy-makers on the other. Effective personal contacts are the key to lobbying success and form an enduring element of any group’s involvement in politics. In fact, the new techniques and indirect tactics are simply more sophisticated ways for increasing the effectiveness of group contacts in the policy arena. The success of a lobbying campaign ultimately depends on some form of direct (if not insider) tactics, and this is likely to always be the case in the lobbying game.

The selection of a particular strategy depends on a group’s resources. Exactly how these resources should be used and managed varies according to the group’s nature, the way it is perceived by policy-makers and the general public, the issue it is pursuing, and the political circumstances at the time. As a consequence, no strategy or tactic is a guarantee of success for all groups or for any one group at all times. This is what makes lobbying an art, not a science, and provides a continual challenge to lobbyists and group leaders, giving interest group politics its variety and fascination.

Additionally, specific strategies are largely determined by whether the group is currently involved in a defensive, offensive or good-will campaign. A group trying to stop the passage of a law needs only to halt it at one point in its tortuous journey to enactment. Therefore, it is likely that the group will concentrate on a particular point in the system — such as a sympathetic committee chair. In contrast, to secure new policies or budget expenditures, a group must clear all the hurdles in the process, and thus a more broadly based strategy is required. Between these two situations are those groups that are simply working to maintain good relations with policy-makers for the time when they will need to fight for their interests. Good-will lobbying requires yet an-

other strategy, which varies from group to group. Paralleling the increased activism of state government, one major change in state capital lobbying since 1960 has been the increase in the number of groups pursuing promotional strategies. Before 1960 most lobbying was defensive. More resources and greater sophistication in lobbying strategy and tactics are invariably required to promote something than to kill it.

Most lobbying campaigns now require a multifaceted approach. Few lobbyists today deal solely with the legislature. This is because a successful lobbying campaign usually requires the cooperation and often the active support of one or more executive agencies. Without this support the chances of even partial success are considerably reduced. Moreover, passing legislation is only the first step in effective law-making. Implementation of a law is the job of the bureaucracy, and in many cases, such as with health care and environmental legislation, this involves writing regulations before the law can be implemented. Lobbyists and group leaders must closely monitor this implementation process, as it can make or break a law’s effectiveness.

Despite all the attention given to traditional and modern lobbying, the major activity in which interest groups engage is not directly contacting public officials but monitoring — keeping tabs on the activities of policy proposals and the activities of public officials and other groups that may affect their interests. This is accomplished by using one or more lobbyists and group staff or volunteers. Since the 1960s, with increased competition among groups, lobbyists have had to add other direct and indirect lobbying tactics: money, judicial lobbying and forming lobbying coalitions.

Over the past 20 years or so there has been a significant increase in spending by certain interest groups both in their lobbying efforts in the state capital and in contributions of group members, lobbyists and political action committees (PACs) to state-level candidates. PACs, in particular, have become major campaign-fund providers in the states. Although scholarly evidence is mixed regarding the effect of PAC contributions on elected officials’ voting behavior and actions, evidence from the Hrebenar-Thomas study strongly suggests that those organizations that make the biggest contributions to campaign chests also wield most of the influence. There also appears to be a strong relationship between the overall amount of money spent by a group on lobbying and its success in the political process in the states. Money is not the only reason why groups are successful, but it does appear to be an important factor — probably



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the most significant one. Regardless of party strength in a state, the money triangle of elected official, lobbyist, and PAC is becoming increasingly significant. Furthermore, although about 20 percent of ballot proposition elections (initiatives and referenda) are won by “underdog” groups that spend considerably less than the typical well-funded interests, in general, money is a major determining factor in these elections.

Interest groups have increasingly turned to the courts to achieve their goals. The business community often challenges the constitutionality of regulations and groups that cannot get the legislature to act or the administration to enforce mandated functions, such as certain mental health provisions, also often use the courts. One of the most publicized uses of the courts in recent years was the overthrow of a state-wide initiative passed in Colorado in 1992 to limit the rights of gays and lesbians. More and more, groups — business groups, attorneys and liberal cause groups — are getting involved in the selection and election of judges. A particularly rancorous campaign occurred in Ohio in 2000, when a number of business and conservative groups unsuccessfully tried to defeat an Ohio Supreme Court justice.

Coalitions of groups and particularly ad hoc issue coalitions are increasingly important. Natural allies, such as business and professional groups, have always worked together to achieve their common goals. But today certain issues — such as tort reform, economic development, health care costs and education quality — affect a wide range of groups, sometimes cutting across philosophical boundaries and dividing traditional allies. These issues have produced a new type of coalition: the ad hoc coalition. This usually consists of a number of groups and may last for no more than the life of a legislative session or for the life of an initiative or referendum campaign. The campaign to deal with increasing health care costs is a good example. In many states, it has brought together business groups (particularly small business), farm groups, universities, local governments, and social issue and poverty groups.

Types of Lobbyists

The fundamental changes in American government and politics since the 1970s have had a significant effect on the types of people who make up the lobbying community, the skills required of them, and their styles and methods of doing business — as well as increasing the number of women in the field. Overall, developments in the state capital lobbying community have been even more dramatic than those in Washington, D.C.

Today’s state capital lobbying community is composed of five categories of lobbyists: contract, in-house, government, volunteer, and private individual or self-appointed lobbyists. Although they only constitute about a quarter of the state capital lobbying community, it is the *contract lobbyist*, sometimes referred to derisively as a “hired gun,” about whom the public hears most through the press. This is partly because some of them earn six- or seven-figure incomes (although by our estimates these sorts of salaries make up less than 15 percent of the total) and partly because most of them represent the interests that spend the most money and have the most political clout — mainly business and professional associations. *In-house lobbyists* are the executive directors, presidents and employees of a host of organizations and businesses — from environmental groups, state AFL-CIO affiliates, school board associations and trade groups to telecommunications companies and large corporations such as General Motors and Boeing. These were the first type of lobbyists to appear on the political scene beginning in the mid-19th century, when big business and especially the railroads became a significant part of the American economy. As a group, they have probably always constituted the largest segment of the state capital lobbying community. Probably because of the negative connotations raised in the public’s mind by the word “lobbyist,” organizations often give in-house lobbyists a euphemistic title, such as representative, agent, advocate, government relations specialist, or, more often, legislative liaison. Possibly for the same reason that lobbyists have a negative image, in addition to the fact that governments attempt to maintain at least a facade of unity, no state officially refers to those lobbying for government agencies as lobbyists. Instead they most often use the designation legislative liaison as well. Citizen, cause or *volunteer lobbyists* tend to represent small nonprofit organizations, social welfare groups or community organizations.

Virtually all lobbyists offer one or more of the following services: 1) connect an interest group with government; 2) communicate information; 3) attempt to persuade; and 4) monitor government activity. Technical knowledge is often not the greatest asset of contract lobbyists, who, as political insiders, are hired primarily for their knowledge of the system and their close contacts with public officials. What they usually possess is special knowledge of certain parts of the governmental process. Often, they have a management role regarding the disbursement of campaign funds on behalf of their clients. Many contract lobbyists also organize fund-raisers for candidates and

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work to help them get elected or reelected.

The major political asset of many in-house lobbyists is their unequalled knowledge of their particular interest. Government lobbyists, in contrast, have only one important tool — information — although they can, and often do, use their constituent groups to their advantage. For example, state departments of education often work unofficially with state parent-teacher associations and other client groups, such as those for handicapped or gifted children, to secure increased funding or to promote legislation. As voters and members of the public, these constituent groups can add political clout to the department's attempt to achieve its policy agenda. Volunteer lobbyists usually rely on moral persuasion to sell their causes to public officials. They may also provide information not available elsewhere, but they usually lack the status of political insiders or access to big campaign contributions and sophisticated organizations. Self-appointed lobbyists have the fewest political assets of all, unless they have been major campaign contributors and are major economic forces in their state. These differing assets and liabilities very much shape the way that public officials view these lobbyists, and that view in turn partly determines their power base.

Overall, the state capital lobbying community has become much more pluralistic and has advanced greatly in its level of professionalism since the early 1960s. Although the level of professionalism varies from state to state, its general increase among contract lobbyists is evidenced by several developments. These include an increase in the number of full-time contract lobbyists, the emergence of lobbying firms that provide a variety of services and represent as many as 25 clients, and an increase in the number of specialists among contract lobbyists in response to the increasing complexity of government. One California contract lobbyist, for example, specializes in representing California high tech interests. Other contract lobbyists specialize in representing interests such as agriculture, health care, education and local governments.

As mentioned earlier, lobbying is no longer a male-dominated occupation in state capitals. Women now make up about 20 percent of state capital lobbyists compared with less than 5 percent 20 years ago. Differences still exist, however, in the roles males and females perform as lobbyists. Women tend to have less experience than men at the job and are more likely to represent religious, charitable or citizen groups, and less likely to represent business and unions. Nevertheless, women use the same methods

as men in trying to affect public policy. Furthermore, in many cases women are consulted more often by public officials on some policy issues, mainly social issues, because they offer a contrasting perspective.

The old style “wheeler-dealers” of the mid-1950s have largely disappeared. They lacked technical expertise and were more adept at killing than promoting legislation. Still, under a more sophisticated guise, wheeler-dealers do exist today and are very successful lobbyists. Like the old wheeler-dealers, they realize the need for a multifaceted approach to establishing and maintaining good relations with public officials. This includes everything from helping in election campaigns to aiding officials with their personal needs. In addition, the modern-day wheeler-dealer is aware of the greater importance of technical information. The result is a low-key, highly skilled, effective professional who is a far cry from the old public image of a lobbyist.

Assessing Interest Group Power in the States

One of the most difficult tasks in the study of state politics is to assess interest groups' power in the policy-making process. The media tends to portray the powerful interest groups as invincible and so self-focused as to render any consideration of the “public interest” moot. The reality is that there are many factors involved in the evaluation of interest groups and their roles in the policy-making process, and these factors tend to change with changes in the social, political and economic environments.

In particular, the task of defining interest group power is far more complex than it might seem at first sight. There are many ways such power could be defined. We have taken three of these definitions as central to the understanding of interest group power. First, we can term a group's ability to achieve its goals as that group and its leaders define them *single group power*. Second, group power can be seen in terms of the most powerful groups in a venue or policy-making site, which we can call *overall interest power*. Just to compare these first two definitions, one should realize that while some groups may be very successful in terms of their own goals, the group may not be a major player in the broader system or even in that site. An example of such a successful group in terms of its own agenda, but without broader political power, is Mothers Against Drunk Drivers — a group that has a great success record in many states on the issue of alcohol and automobile driving, but is irrelevant on other important issues. Our third definition is *group system power* — the overall influence of

interest groups in relation to political parties or other political institutions. Here we focus on the first two perspectives and deal with the third in the final section of this article dealing with likely future trends.

Single group power is an evaluation of a specific interest group's ability to achieve its own policy objectives. Some of the "most successful" groups are so low-profile that neither the media nor state politicians would ever name them as powerful. They participate in normal politics only occasionally and often their issue concerns are so narrow as to exist "below the radar" of many state legislators or state bureaucracies. Some of these groups are "ad hoc" groups that form and disband after "success." Many groups involved in the regulatory process are very successful because they have captured their regulators and thus pursue their policy agenda far behind the scene and have little desire to be visible in the political process.

Overall group power is the aspect of group power that regularly gets media attention in most states under headlines such as "Who Runs the State Legislature?" Given the inherent problems of such evaluations, researchers have tended to use three methodologies to probe this question: questionnaires to public officials; evaluations from political scientists; and academic and mass media case studies. We use the data collected by the five Hrebener-Thomas quantitative-qualitative studies of all 50 states conducted from 1985 to 2002. We present our most recent findings in Table A. These findings list the interests policy-makers and political scientists view as the most effective in the states over the previous five-year period. An interest's location in the ranking indicates its level of importance as a player in state politics during the last 20 years.

We are impressed with the rankings' relative continuity over the past several decades. When changes in ranking do occur or new groups appear on the list, the changes appear to be very much influenced by the prominence of issues at the time, along with partisan control and the ideological persuasion of state government. Gaming, health and insurance interests, for example, have steadily increased in perceived influence as lotteries and casinos, health care and tort reform became issues in the states. Environmental and other liberal causes, as well as senior citizens' groups, wax and wane in strength according to who is in power in government. This is also true (though to a lesser extent) of business and development interests, which have seen a boost in their rankings since the GOP successes in state elections in 1994.

Today, as over the past 25 years, two interests far outstrip any others in terms of their perceived influ-

Table A: The Overall Most Effective Interests in the States Since the Early 1980s

(Grouped by category and more or less in rank order)

	2002 Ranking
<i>Group 1: Consistently Ranked the Two Most Effective Interests</i>	
1. Schoolteachers' organizations (predominantly NEA)	2
2. General business organizations	1
<i>Group 2: Consistently Ranked Among the 10 Most Effective Interests</i>	
3. Utility companies and associations (telecommunications, cable TV)	3
4. Lawyers (predominantly trial lawyers and state bar associations)	6
5. Hospital associations/health care organizations	5
6. Insurance: general and medical (companies and associations)	4
7. General local government organizations (municipal leagues, county associations, etc.)	8
8. Manufacturers (companies and associations)	7
9. General farm organizations (mainly state Farm Bureaus)	10
10. Physicians/state medical associations	9
<i>Group 3: Consistently Ranked Among the 10-20 Most Effective Interests</i>	
11. State and local government employees (other than teachers)	14
12. Traditional labor associations (predominantly the AFL-CIO)	12
13. Bankers' associations (including savings and loan associations)	11
14. Contractors/builders/developers	15
15. Realtors' associations	16
16. K-12 education interests (other than teachers)	17
17. Gaming interests (race tracks, casinos, lotteries)	21
18. Individual banks and financial institutions	25
19. Environmentalists	22
20. Universities and colleges (institutions and personnel)	13
<i>Group 4: Consistently Ranked Among the 20-30 Most Effective Interests</i>	
21. Truckers and private transportation interests (excluding railroads)	19
22. Individual cities and towns	31
23. State agencies	26
24. Agricultural commodity organizations (stockgrowers, grain growers, etc.)	23
25. Taxpayers' interest groups	28
26. Retailers (companies and trade associations)	24
27. Individual traditional labor unions (Teamsters, UAW, etc.)	18
28. Sportsmen/hunting and fishing (includes anti-gun-control groups)	20
29. Liquor, wine and beer interests	29
30. Religious interests (church and Religious Right)	27
<i>Group 5: Usually Ranked Among the 30-40 Most Effective Interests</i>	
31. Mining companies and associations	33
32. Forest product companies and associations	35
33. Tourism and hospitality interests	30
34. Oil and gas (companies and associations)	36
35. Senior citizens	37
36. Public interest/good government groups	32
37. Tobacco interests	34
38. Pro-Life/Pro-Choice groups	40
39. Criminal justice lobby	39
40. Women and minorities	*
41. Miscellaneous social issue groups (anti-drunk-driving, anti-smoking, anti-poverty groups, etc.)	38

Source: Compiled by Ronald J. Hrebener and Clive S. Thomas from the original and updates of the Hrebener-Thomas study, 1985-2002.
Note: * Not ranked in the top 40 most influential interests in 2002.

ence and continue to vie for the top ranking. These are general business organizations (mainly state chambers of commerce) and schoolteachers (mainly state affiliates of the National Education Association).



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Utility interests have also firmly established themselves in third place on a consistent basis. The top 12 interests listed in 2002 are essentially those that were listed as most effective in the early 1980s. Another interesting fact is that these top 12 interests are the only ones mentioned as effective (both of the first and second rank) in more than half the states. So despite the so-called “advocacy explosion” of the last 30 years, it has not been paralleled by a broad range of groups being viewed as effective in most states. It is also worth noting that (again, despite the advocacy explosion) there is no public interest or citizen group ranked in the top 20 interests. Environmentalists come the closest at 22. This top 20 (and the entire listing) has always been dominated by economic interests, especially business and labor (including the professions). Local governments, universities and school boards are the only interests approaching what might be considered a broad public interest. In short, the five surveys confirm what we have known since the 1950s: business and the professions remain the most effective interests in the states, as they do in Washington, D.C.

The ranking of groups from 10 to 40 has also remained fairly stable, with universities having made the major gain from 19 to 13. The top 20 now also includes sportsmen, hunting and fishing interests (including the National Rifle Association) which together with gaming (ranked 21) have made the major gains of 15 places each over the 20 years of our survey. The three interests that have lost the most places in the rankings since 1985 have been individual banks and financial institutions (dropping from 7 to 25), though banking associations have held their ranking in the top 12; oil and gas (from 20 to 36), and railroads, which were ranked at 32 in the early 1980s but dropped off the list in 2002. Only one interest, criminal justice groups, was not on the list in 1985, while two besides railroads dropped off (newspapers and the media and women and minorities). This attests to the stability of this ranking over the years.

Future Trends of Interest Group Politics in the States

What are likely to be the future trends of state interest group politics in the foreseeable future? Based on recent patterns, particularly since the early 1980s, we suggest that there is likely to be an increased pluralization, especially in those states with less developed group systems, such as Wyoming, and also in those transitional states like South Carolina that are moving from being dominated by one or few interests to a more pluralistic group system. In particular,

there will likely be more out-of-state interests represented in state capitals and an increase in inter-governmental lobbying. Virginia Gray and David Lowery’s research has indicated that future growth in these state interest group systems is unlikely to be at the rates recorded during the past two decades. The more crowded (or “dense”) an interest group system is, the slower will be its pattern of growth.¹

State interest groups will also add more strategies and tactics to their arsenal of weapons as they are forced to compete with more able and powerful opponents. Lobbyists will probably continue to be the most popular tool for communicating with governmental officials, but there will also be a growing reliance on PACs, grassroots lobbying and coalitions. Greater use of existing technology such as e-mail and the Internet will also facilitate political communication with members and governmental officials.

By and large, we expect a great deal of continuity in terms of the rankings of powerful interest groups in the states. As state interest group systems become more fragmented with the entry of many new interests, the large and powerful groups will continue to protect their agendas. Probable reforms, such as greater emphasis on disclosure and registration, will not change the power relationships. From the various studies we have conducted since the mid-1980s, as indicated above, we have found relatively little shift in power among the various groups, despite the great increases in the number of groups.

We also expect to see some mixed results in terms of the future of state-level interest group systems. We have defined systemic power relationships between groups and parties as dominant, complementary and subordinate, depending on the interest groups’ strength in the policy-making process. Dominant systems have strong interest group influence in the policy-making process; while subordinate systems have weak interest group influence, and parties and groups share power in complementary systems.

We have determined that the number of states with dominant, complementary and complementary/subordinate systems will continue to decline as they have for the past two decades. There has been a general movement toward dominant/complementary group systems, particularly since the Republican victories of the mid-1990s, and this trend is likely to continue. In more and more states, interest groups and political parties have worked together to enhance the political power of both institutions. This has been particularly true in the South, as the emerging interest groups and Republican Party have hammered out alliances in recent years.

In general, recent patterns of interest group politics in the states have resulted in greater representation and citizen input into state politics. Today, citizens have more information than ever before about state politics and the interests seeking to influence public policy. On the other hand, effective lobbying can often be quite expensive, especially if extensive mass media is needed in campaigns such as initiatives and referenda. Such expensive campaigns require great resources and will reduce many groups' access to such tactics. The Golden Rule of Politics seems to continue to describe much of American interest group politics: "He who has the gold makes the rules." Money continues to be the "Mother's milk of politics," and the richer groups are more likely to be successful. This is why business groups continue to dominate and even increase their political power in most state capitals and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Even in a world of much greater pluralism in state politics, traditional patterns of power are likely to continue in the future.

Notes

¹ Virginia Gray and David Lowery, "The Institutionalization of State Communities of Organized Interests," *Political Research Quarterly* 54 (2001): 265-284, especially Figure 4.

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Trends in State Campaign Financing

By Ronald D. Michaelson

The regulation of political money continues to rank high on most states' list of priorities. Experimentation continues in many areas as reform measures have been adopted both by state legislatures and statewide initiatives. Some discernable trends are clear, including more emphasis on public-funding programs (the "clean elections" movement); regulating the scope, nature and use of contributions; disclosure of political advertisements; stronger enforcement of existing laws and concern regarding independent expenditures.

Several decades have passed since the issue of political money reared its ugly head in the scandal known as Watergate. The scandal resulted in new federal regulatory laws in the 1970s, which, although modified by court decisions, remained basically in place for about 30 years. Congress finally broke the logjam of reform at the federal level with passage of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002.

During this period of stagnation at the federal level, however, state legislatures actively attempted to pass innovations to rein in a system that, in many ways, seemed out of control. But states quickly learned that efforts to regulate political money were circumvented by those looking to retain the status quo. However, states have kept up the offensive by plugging leak after leak in the system, only to find new ones opening up.

This article outlines the major recent legislative trends in campaign financing in the 50 states. Only the successful legislative initiatives are mentioned, but readers should recall that for every measure that became law, dozens more were debated but not passed. (See the table in this chapter on "Campaign Financing Legislation Passed in 2001-2002.") In addition, many more topics cannot be included here due to space constraints. However, what follows provides a glimpse into what states are doing to generate what they hope is meaningful reform in financing campaigns.

Public Financing/Clean Elections

Public financing of political campaigns remains one of the most popular means to attempt to control runaway campaign spending at the state level. About half of all states currently operate some type of full or partial public-funding program. Some programs have been adopted through statewide referenda, while others have been approved by state legislatures.

Those receiving the greatest amount of attention recently carry the mantle of the "Clean Elections" movement. Arizona, Maine and Massachusetts pro-

vide an interesting cross section regarding the acceptance and results of clean elections programs in each state.

Arizona

Arizona voters passed Proposition 200 in November 1998 by a slim 51 to 49 percent margin. The measure authorized a voluntary public-financing plan with spending limits and lower contribution limits. The Citizens Clean Elections Commission administers the program. The most controversial issue is the method of distributing matching funds. If a nonparticipating opponent spends more than a participating candidate, the commission can authorize a match up to three times the amount. Therefore, reporting obligations are very important. The program requires use of the accrual method, but many candidates want to report using the cash method, which delays the reporting of expenditures, and, as a result, delays the amount of funds the participating candidate is awarded. Under the accrual method, participating candidates receive matching funds based upon when the debt is incurred, not when the actual payment is made.

Seventy percent of eligible candidates participate in the program, a figure that encourages supporters. Gov. Janet Napolitano, elected in November 2002, is the first U.S. governor elected with full public financing of her campaign. And just over one-third of Arizona state lawmakers were elected with public money, with participation cutting across party lines. About 50 percent of Arizona candidates ran with public money in the 2002 general election — twice as many as in 2000.¹

The commission won a recent Arizona Supreme Court decision, *May v. Bayless*,² which had a major impact on funding of the Clean Elections Act. The Supreme Court's October 11, 2002 ruling overturned a state appeals court decision that held that a 10 percent surcharge on criminal and civil penalties to finance the program was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court held that the surcharge funding provision of



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the Citizens Clean Elections Act, A.R.S. sections 16-940(C), was constitutional. This was an extremely important decision because this surcharge constituted about 70 percent of the program's funding. Thus, at this early stage it appears that the clean elections movement is off to a solid start in Arizona.

Maine

Reform advocates in Maine used a statewide initiative in 1996 to pass the state's Clean Elections Act. Sponsored by the Maine Voters for Clean Elections and supported by 56 percent of voters, it was one of the most comprehensive ballot measures passed in years. It provides for a public-funding system covering all statewide and legislative candidates. To qualify for funding, candidates must demonstrate popular support by collecting "qualifying contributions" from registered voters. Candidates must also agree not to spend any of their own money or to raise money from private sources. Once qualified, candidates are eligible for a predetermined amount of funding for both the primary and general elections. Of course, spending limits complement the receipt of public funds.

Although candidates can choose whether or not to participate in the program, there are powerful incentives to be a player. For example, when a nonparticipating opponent spends more than a participating candidate has received in public funds, the participating candidate may receive additional public funds up to the reported excess, but only up to double the amount they originally received. Nonparticipating candidates also are subject to accelerated reporting requirements and lower contribution limits.

Since originally approved, there have been few legislative changes to the program. However, one such change was authorization of a 40 percent payment to unopposed clean elections candidates, who were previously ineligible for any payment.³ Unopposed clean election candidates will receive 40 percent of the payment they would have received had they been opposed. This will be the second time the new law has impacted legislative candidates, but the first time it has applied to gubernatorial candidates. The Legislature now appears hesitant to make any major changes to the program until a complete election cycle can be completed and analyzed.

Approximately 60 percent of candidates in Maine ran with public money in the 2002 general election. This is almost double the rate in 2000, with participation again cutting across party lines.⁴ The Maine law was challenged in *Daggett v. Webster*,⁵ but the 1999 appeals court decision upheld the act in full. No further legal action is anticipated in the near future.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts experience has not been as positive. Its program was approved by voters in a 1998 initiative by a 2-to-1 margin, although neither Republican Gov. Paul Celluci nor leaders of the Democratic Legislature supported it. The law provides funding for candidates, but only for those who agree to spending limits and who raise a qualifying amount of small donations. In 1999, the Legislature attempted to gut the law by making it effective only for the last six months of the election cycle. However, the governor vetoed this provision, and efforts to override his veto in November 1999 were unsuccessful.

The Legislature was left with a program to take full effect for the 2002 election cycle, but there was no legislative enthusiasm to supply funding. Intervention by the court in *Bates v. Director of Office of Campaign and Political Finance*⁶ mandated that the Legislature fund the program. The Legislature appropriated \$3.9 million in the summer of 2002, but along with the appropriation, a question was placed on the fall ballot. This nonbinding referendum asked whether voters supported taxpayer money being used to fund political campaigns for public office. To the surprise of a very few, 76 percent voted against the public-financing system. The budget amendment authorizing this ballot question stated that the Legislature's intent would be to repeal the law if voters rejected public financing.⁷

A competing nonbinding question asked voters if they favored "fully implementing and funding the state's voter-approved Clean Election Law." This question was approved in the 11 state House districts where it was on the ballot. Supporters hope newly elected Gov. Mitt Romney will veto any repeal of public financing and, if not, they hope for a referendum on repeal or a new initiative.⁸

Twelve candidates had been certified to receive public money in 2002, with a total of \$4.1 million disbursed. The bulk of the funds, \$3.9 million, went to a gubernatorial candidate who finished last in a four-way race in the primary.⁹

Other States

Arizona, Maine and Massachusetts were not the only states in which public-financing programs generated interest. In 2001, Florida mandated that contributions from individuals who are not state residents may not be used as qualifying contributions.¹⁰ Minnesota moved payment of the General Account portion of the public-subsidy payments from after the general election to after the primary election, so candidates may get the money earlier in the process.¹¹ And New Jersey now requires disclosures by a guber-



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natorial candidate's issue-advocacy or other tax-exempt organization as a condition of public financing.¹² At the local level, county commissioners in Miami-Dade County, Fla. voted 11-1 for an ordinance requiring public financing of campaigns.¹³

In 2002, Minnesota and Wisconsin both made major changes in existing public-financing programs. New Wisconsin law reduces contribution limits by 50 percent for any legislative candidate who does not participate in the public-financing program. This law also imposes separate and distinct restrictions and reporting requirements on nonparticipating candidates.¹⁴

In sum, public financing is seen as a means of reducing runaway spending and eliminating the influence of private money and has remained a major area of interest in the states for the last decade. It is debatable, however, whether public funding has been successful, but that has not deterred voters and legislators from proposing or implementing new public financing programs.

The Internet and Electronic Filing

It is no surprise that the Internet — including the use of Web sites for campaigning and political fundraising and the electronic filing of campaign disclosure reports — has become an area of emphasis in state legislatures. How does one regulate the Internet, and should and can it be done without violating First Amendment rights? Although the Federal Election Commission has promulgated rules governing political use of the Internet, this all-important question has been addressed by only a handful of states.

For example, Nebraska passed legislation in 2001 providing that expenditures for messages disseminated on a Web site or by e-mail relating to candidates or ballot questions must include the name of the responsible party.¹⁵ Michigan requires (as do many other states) that the name and address of the person paying for or sponsoring an advertisement must be included on printed materials and in radio and television ads that refer to an election, candidate or ballot question.¹⁶ In 2001, an attempt to apply similar requirements to material posted on the Internet by a committee failed. As candidates find new and different ways to use and misuse the Internet, this issue will undoubtedly need to be addressed in the future.

What *has* generated a great deal of activity is the electronic filing of campaign disclosure reports and the development of agency Web sites to provide easy access to this data. All state elections agencies are online and few states do not provide some type of electronic filing capability. This trend does not end at the federal and state levels; it continues at the local

level as well. Medium sized cities now have Web sites, and major cities such as New York, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles provide for the electronic filing of disclosure reports.

In 2001, almost half of the states had one or more legislative proposals addressing the Internet and electronic filing. Legislative changes included a Nebraska law requiring the posting of independent expenditure reports,¹⁷ the establishment of mandatory electronic filing timetables in Rhode Island,¹⁸ and a Virginia requirement that the State Board file notices of late filing violations on the Internet.¹⁹

Substantial legislative activity continued in 2002, but fewer changes were actually approved. One successful California provision mandated the secretary of state's office to include independent expenditure information on its Web site as part of the campaign finance activity that is publicly disclosed, and that this information be linked to the part of the Web site concerning the candidate or ballot measure that is the subject of the independent expenditure.²⁰

The next step in moving campaign finance data online does not necessarily involve legislative action. The next step is to provide a measure of uniformity so that data from one state may easily, logically and meaningfully be compared to data from other states. This task will not be simple. Each state has its own campaign financing act, each has its own electronic filing format, and each has its own method of presenting its data. However, efforts to move forward in this area will most certainly occur.

Contribution Limits and Prohibitions

Limiting the amount and timing of contributions and restricting contributions from certain sources remain perennial favorites of state lawmakers. In addition, recent courts cases have concentrated on the issue of campaign contributions. Regulating campaign contributions has been in the past, and continues to be, a popular attempt to rein in runaway campaign spending. But are we seeing an overall trend toward more or less regulation in an attempt to achieve this end?

Recent legislative changes in many states do not indicate a clear trend in the regulation of campaign contributions. In some cases, contribution limits were relaxed. In 2001, Arkansas raised contribution limits to \$1,000 for all types of candidates.²¹ California passed legislation stating that if a candidate for elective state office or a candidate-controlled committee had net debts resulting from an election held prior to January 1, 2001, contributions to that candidate or committee for that election shall not be subject to



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the contribution limits established by Proposition 34.²² Louisiana raised aggregate PAC limits to \$80,000 for major offices, \$60,000 for district offices, and \$20,000 for any other offices.²³ In 2002, a new Colorado law provided that expenditures for political messages by the candidate committee of a political party's nominee for governor or lieutenant governor shall not be construed as contributions or in-kind contributions to the candidate committee of the other nominee in a joint election.²⁴ Therefore, expenditures for political advertisements made by one nominee that may have the effect of supporting the other nominee will not be charged against the contribution limits of the second nominee.

In contrast, other legislation provided more stringent regulation of contribution limits. In 2001, West Virginia added state party legislative caucus committees to state party executive committees in regards to contribution limitations.²⁵ Alaska's governor vetoed legislation that would have opened loopholes exempting a large category of campaign activity from contribution limits and from reporting by allowing professionals to contribute unlimited personal labor to campaigns.²⁶

In 2002, Minnesota passed a law providing that contributions from a terminating principal campaign committee to a different candidate apply to the aggregate political party limit.²⁷ Tennessee now prohibits a candidate for the General Assembly from accepting from multicandidate political campaign committees a total of more than \$1.50 times the ideal population for the legislative district.²⁸ In Wisconsin, the contribution limits for individuals and political action committees will be reduced by 50 percent for any legislative candidate who does not participate in the public-financing program. Moreover, participating candidates may have contribution limits increased upon certain activity by nonparticipating candidates and independent political organizations.²⁹ The Alaska Legislature overrode a gubernatorial veto to enact legislation that allows a candidate to register more than one group to support his or her candidacy, but these multiple groups must be treated as a single group for the purposes of contribution limits.³⁰ And in 2002, Missouri officials happily reported that they were enforcing contribution limits for parties and individuals for the first time, ending years of litigation on this issue.

Attempts to restrict contributions have also come via the ballot process. Voters in Colorado approved a constitutional amendment on the November 2002 general election ballot that will restrict individual and political committee contributions to campaigns for

statewide offices to no more than \$500, one-tenth the current state limit. Amendment 27 also includes voluntary spending limits.³¹

States are also sending mixed signals in their handling of the timing of contributions. Arkansas legislators deleted the section of the state law barring contributions during the legislative session.³² Washington will allow contributions to a candidate for a primary election for 30 days after the primary if the candidate lost the election, the candidate's committee has insufficient funds to pay outstanding debts from the primary, and the contributions are raised and spent only to satisfy the debt.³³ In Tennessee, a General Assembly member who is a candidate for local public office may raise money for the office during otherwise prohibited periods under certain limited circumstances.³⁴

During the last two years, states also restricted when contributions may be made. Minnesota passed legislation in 2002 that prohibits a lobbyist, political committee, political fund, dissolving principal campaign committee or a legislative caucus from making contributions during the Legislature's regular sessions.³⁵ Wisconsin now prohibits campaign contributions from any person or PAC to legislators or other incumbent partisan state elective officials from the first Monday of January in an odd-numbered year until the enactment of the biennial budget.³⁶

The issue of prohibited contributions also received mixed treatment at the hands of state legislators. Montana removed criminal penalties for unlawful contributions.³⁷ Florida modified its prohibition against candidates making contributions to charitable organizations, prohibiting these contributions only if made in exchange for political support.³⁸ In 2002, sweeping changes enacted by Connecticut's Public Act 00-43 were scaled back when the ban on contributions from investment service providers was returned to its former status, applying only to candidates for the office of state treasurer.

But while the contribution ban was narrowed, the solicitation ban was expanded.³⁹ During the same time period, other state legislatures prohibited additional categories of contributions. Florida reenacted its blanket prohibition against indirect campaign contributions.⁴⁰ Illinois now prohibits certain state and local government employees from knowingly soliciting or receiving contributions from a person engaged in a business or activity over which the employee has regulatory authority.⁴¹ Wisconsin expanded its current "pay to play" restrictions to expressly include campaign contributions,⁴² and Louisiana's Supreme Court upheld campaign contribution restrictions on

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riverboat and land-based casino gaming industries.⁴³

Thus, states apparently still feel that legislation dealing with campaign contributions may provide the answer to runaway campaign spending. At the same time, there is apparently little consensus regarding which way to proceed.

Political Advertisements and Disclaimers

In the wake of *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Commission*, 514 U.S. 334 (1995), one would hardly anticipate that strengthening disclosure laws on political advertisements would generate such interest in state legislatures. However, states have remained most interested in this issue.

In 2001, almost half of the state legislatures proposed such bills, and nine states passed legislation creating additional disclosure requirements. Arizona passed a law requiring political committees for candidates to include on their literature and advertisements the words “paid for by,” followed by the name of the political committee that appears on its statement of organization or \$500 exemption statement.⁴⁴ Arizona also requires the four largest contributors (not including individuals) to a ballot proposition political committee to be disclosed on advertisements under certain circumstances.⁴⁵ A new Louisiana law prohibits a public relations firm, advertising agency, media buyer or agent from accepting payment for an advertisement purporting to be paid for by a candidate or political committee from a source other than the candidate or political committee.⁴⁶ Minnesota’s Legislature amended state law to require that the disclaimer in print advertising be in a legible size and font.⁴⁷

As further examples, Nebraska law mandates that any person who makes an expenditure reportable under the Nebraska Political Accountability and Disclosure Act, and who has disseminated by any means of telecommunications a prerecorded message or a recorded message relating to a candidate or ballot question, shall include in the message the name of the person, including committees, making the expenditure.⁴⁸ Virginia passed legislation requiring any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or radio or television station that accepts an advertisement submitted by an individual advocating the election or defeat of any candidate to obtain proof of identify or a telephone number for the individual responsible for the ad.⁴⁹ And Wyoming, which previously only required a candidate, PAC, candidate’s campaign committee, or political party central committee to be identified when paying for political literature, now requires organizations to be identified as well.⁵⁰

Less legislative activity occurred in 2002, but again

the trend toward strengthening laws regarding political advertisements continued. Idaho law, which required disclosure of the identity of a person or entity paying for a persuasive poll, extended this requirement to all elections for mayor and councilman in cities with populations of sixteen thousand or more.⁵¹ A new section of New Mexico law requires disclosure of the sponsor in certain telephone communications paid for by political or campaign committees.⁵² And Virginia passed a bill requiring that print, television and radio advertisements supporting or opposing the nomination or election of clearly identified candidates contain specific information regarding the advertisement’s sponsor.⁵³

Some states did pass legislation narrowing the scope of previous laws. For example, Oregon repealed the statute requiring disclosure on campaign materials of the person responsible for the publication, saying it had not been enforced since *McIntyre*. In addition, a 1999 Oregon attorney general opinion had declared the statute unconstitutional. But, without question, the trend is toward increased disclosure on political advertisements.

Enforcement

Without the threat of punishment, most individuals would still abide by the law. But, for some, punishment is a strong motivator. This applies to campaign financing regulations as well. Although punishment is unnecessary for most, it is essential for some. That is why enforcement agencies must have the tools necessary to penalize those who break the law. And it is also advantageous to have a certain amount of discretion when applying penalties, as not all violators deserve the maximum penalties for their indiscretions. State legislatures are increasingly giving agencies the tools they need to enforce the law, and some are recognizing that one penalty does not fit all.

In 2001, Colorado increased the penalty for late filing from \$10 to \$50 dollars per day with a \$1,000 cap, established procedures for penalty notifications and established an appeal process.⁵⁴ Louisiana now prohibits candidates from expending campaign contributions until all campaign finance penalties are satisfied. It also gives the Board of Ethics and Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure the power to prohibit the use of campaign funds to pay a penalty if the violation was deemed intentional or egregious.⁵⁵ The existence of mitigating circumstances may now be considered when assessing a penalty under Maine law.⁵⁶ Rhode Island established a late filing fee of \$25 and provided the State Board of Elections the authority to waive late filing fees



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while mandating that penalties may not be paid from campaign funds.⁵⁷ Virginia increased the maximum amount that may be assessed for late filings and requires the State Board of Elections to give public notice on the Internet of the penalty and violator.⁵⁸ And the penalty for knowingly and willfully making or accepting cash contributions of more than \$5,000 was increased in Florida from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony.⁵⁹

In 2002, Florida passed legislation requiring any person who conspires or knowingly gives aid to a person who has violated the law to be treated as though he had committed the violation.⁶⁰ Michigan increased the penalty for violating the prohibition on public bodies using public funds for campaign purposes.⁶¹ Finally, Minnesota made a number of changes in the area of enforcement, including raising the penalty for accepting or giving contributions during the legislative session to \$1,000.⁶²

In summary, states are engaged in a type of learning process by using many different tactics to accomplish the goal of fair enforcement. But states' commitment to stronger and more effective enforcement measures is unquestioned.

Uses of Campaign Contributions

The Internet now provides extraordinarily easy access to campaign financing information. However, with easy access comes increased scrutiny. And with increased scrutiny come questions such as, "how are candidates spending their campaign funds?"

States are beginning to address how campaign funds are used. The most common approach is a general prohibition against personal use of campaign funds. Some states had already banned personal use of campaign funds, but have added language to clarify exactly what is meant by "personal use." For example, Arkansas promulgated new language stating that a candidate who uses campaign funds to fulfill any commitment, obligation or expense that would exist regardless of the candidate's campaign shall be deemed to have taken campaign funds as personal income.⁶³ In other states, such as Rhode Island and Illinois, specific lists of expenditures that would be considered personal use are now law.⁶⁴

Various states are using other innovative means of controlling campaign expenditures. A Louisiana law passed in 2001 prohibits candidates from expending campaign contributions until all campaign finance penalties are satisfied. It also provides that the Board of Ethics and Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure may prohibit a candidate or elected official from using campaign funds to pay a fine,

fee or penalty assessed for an intentional or egregious violation of the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act.⁶⁵

Independent Expenditures

The reporting of and attempts to regulate independent expenditures pose a difficult dilemma for state legislatures. Arkansas deleted the section of its law that prohibited an independent expenditure committee from accepting contributions valued at more than \$500 from any person in any calendar year. It also deleted the provision requiring in all communications with the public the identification of the person responsible for making an independent expenditure.⁶⁶ Arizona removed its requirement that independent expenditure committees report individuals who are major funding sources on the committees' literature or advertisements.⁶⁷ Other legislative initiatives also appeared to weaken existing regulations in this area.

However, some states tightened regulations regarding independent expenditures. Washington requires special reports by sponsors of certain independent expenditures to be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission, and sponsors of independent expenditures for or against a candidate must file an affidavit that the expenditure was not made in concert with the candidate.⁶⁸ In 2002, Wisconsin passed legislation requiring "prior reporting" of independent expenditures. PACs that make independent expenditures during the 30-day period prior to an election, and organizations that engage in certain issue advocacy communications during this same time must report, prior to the 30-day period, total disbursements "to be made." In other words, PACs and organizations engaged in independent expenditures and issue advocacy are required to disclose not just their actual spending, but their plans for activity that may or may not occur.⁶⁹

Conclusion

It is clear that states have been activists in the area of campaign finance regulation. And while some common approaches and trends can be identified, it is also apparent that the varying political cultures in each state give rise to different solutions. What is deemed a problem in one state is often disregarded in another. Despite the fact that each state is its own laboratory for reform, there are some common lessons to be learned.

For example, the Internet is a great tool to educate the voting public on how much money a candidate has, where it came from, and where it is being spent. While the Internet has greatly enhanced disclosure, increased disclosure by itself is not likely to dramati-

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cally alter patterns of political finance. In the same way, limiting contributions will not, in and of itself, necessarily lessen the amount of money available in campaigns. Those who want to be major players will simply seek out alternative means to stay in the game until more creative solutions are found to limit campaign spending.

Even though Congress passed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act in March 2002, the first major reform at the federal level in almost 30 years, activity in 2001-2002 indicates the states will continue to serve as the forerunners of reform. Some will be more aggressive than others, and some will devise conflicting programs, but they will all remain cognizant of what the famous (or infamous) fundraiser Mark Hanna said almost a century ago: "There are two things that are important in politics. The first is money, and I can't remember what the second one is."

Notes

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³ LD 2183, Chapter 109 (2002).

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¹⁶ HB 4316 (2001).

¹⁷ LB 242 (2001).

¹⁸ S 1027, Chapter 176 (2001).

¹⁹ SB 1275, Chapter 0648 (2001).

²⁰ SB 2095 (2002).

²¹ SB 50, Act 1389 (2001).

²² SB 34, Chapter 241 (2001).

²³ HB 268, Act 800 (2001).

²⁴ HB 1450, Chapter 344 (2002).

²⁵ HB 3175, Chapter 119 (2001).

²⁶ HB 177 (RLS) am S (2001).

²⁷ SF 3384, Chapter 363 (2002).

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³⁴ SB 199, Public Chapter 470 (2002).

³⁵ SF 3384, Chapter 363 (2002).

³⁶ Assembly Bill 1, 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 (2002).

³⁷ SB 185, Chapter 401 (2001).

³⁸ CS/SB 618, Chapter No. 2002-17 (2002).

³⁹ SB 190, Public Act 02-130 (2002).

⁴⁰ CS/SB 618, Chapter No. 2002-17 (2002).

⁴¹ HB 4680, Public Act 92-0853 (2002).

⁴² Assembly Bill 1, 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 (2002).

⁴³ *Casino Assoc. of LA v. State ex rel. Foster*, 820 So.2d 494 (La. 2002).

⁴⁴ HB 2389, Chapter 305 (2002).

⁴⁵ HB 2389, Chapter 305 (2002).

⁴⁶ HB 1834, Act 1194 (2001).

⁴⁷ HB 486, CH143 (2001).

⁴⁸ LB 242 (2001).

⁴⁹ SB 1244, CHAP0747 (2001).

⁵⁰ SF 154, Chapter 116, section 1 (2001).

⁵¹ HB 648, Chapter 142 (2002).

⁵² HB 268, Chapter 89 (2002).

⁵³ HB 558, Chapter 0487 (2002).

⁵⁴ HB 01-1390, Chapter 295 (2001).

⁵⁵ HB 2056, Act 1208 (2001).

⁵⁶ LD 1809, Chapter 470 (2001).

⁵⁷ S 1027, Chapter 176 (2001).

⁵⁸ HB 656, CHAP 0620 (2001).

⁵⁹ CS/SB 1350, Chapter No. 2002-281 (2002).

⁶⁰ SB 172, Chapter No. 2002-214 (2002).

⁶¹ SB 759, Public Act 250 of 2001 (2002).

⁶² SF 3384, Chapter 363 (2002).

⁶³ SB 50, Act 1389 (2001).

⁶⁴ S 1027, Chapter 176 (Rhode Island, 2001). HB 627, Public Act 90-737 (Illinois, 1998).

⁶⁵ HB 2056, Act 1208 (2001).

⁶⁶ SB 50, Act 1389 (2001).

⁶⁷ HB 2389, Chapter 305 (2001).

⁶⁸ HB 6109, Chapter 54 (2001).

⁶⁹ Assembly Bill 1, 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 (2002).

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Table A
CAMPAIGN FINANCING LEGISLATION PASSED IN 2001-2002

State or other jurisdiction	Committee transfers	Contributions	Surplus funds	Public funds	Issue advocacy	Reports & deadlines	Independent expenses	Political advertising	Public financing	Expenditures	Committee registration	Campaign fund uses
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

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

CAMPAIGN FINANCING LEGISLATION PASSED IN 2001-2002 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Committee transfers</i>	<i>Contributions</i>	<i>Surplus funds</i>	<i>Public funds</i>	<i>Issue advocacy</i>	<i>Reports & deadlines</i>	<i>Independent expenses</i>	<i>Political advertising</i>	<i>Public financing</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Committee registration</i>	<i>Campaign fund uses</i>
South Dakota
Tennessee	★	★
Texas	★	★
Utah
Vermont
Virginia	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Washington	★	★
West Virginia	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★
Wyoming
Dist. of Columbia

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING LEGISLATION PASSED IN 2001-2002 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Study commissions	Internet/electronic filing	Initiatives/ referendums	Agencies	Enforcement	Payroll deductions	Bundling	Inaugural committees	Soft money	Report information	Political parties	Last minute reports
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

See footnotes at end of table.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

CAMPAIGN FINANCING LEGISLATION PASSED IN 2001-2002 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Study commissions	Internet/ electronic filing	Initiatives/ referendums	Agencies	Enforcement	Payroll deductions	Bundling	Inaugural committees	Soft money	Report information	Political parties	Last minute reports
South Dakota	★
Tennessee	★	★	...
Texas
Utah	★
Vermont
Virginia	★	...	★	★
Washington
West Virginia	★	...
Wisconsin	★
Wyoming
Dist. of Columbia

Source: Ronald Michaelson, 2002.

Key:
★ — Yes
... — No

2002 Initiatives and Referenda

By M. Dane Waters

When it comes to voters' reactions to initiatives and referenda on the ballot in 2002, "cautious" was the word of the day. Amidst concerns about war, terrorism and the economy, the voters once again defied party labeling and voted their conscience when it came to ballot measures. In a time of great uncertainty, voters picked through the list of statewide ballot measures and systematically made their feelings known, while at the same time not revealing whether their underlying principles lean more liberal or conservative. The great race to categorize the voters' political beliefs will once again have to wait for another election day.

On Election Day 2002, voters cast their ballots on 202 statewide ballot measures in 40 states and approved approximately 62 percent of them. Fifty-three were placed on the ballot by the people and 149 were placed on the ballot by state legislatures.¹ Of the measures placed on the ballot by citizens, 47 percent were approved. This number is a little higher than the 100-year average of 41 percent. Voters continued the trend of passing measures placed on the ballot by state legislatures at a higher percentage than citizen measures, adopting almost 66 percent of them. Arizona and New Mexico hold the top honor of having the most prolific ballot on Election Day — both with 14 ballot measures. Oregon had the most issues from the people (commonly referred to as initiatives), with seven — though this was a 60 percent decrease from 2000. Three of the top five most prolific ballots — New Mexico, Louisiana and Georgia — were comprised of issues from lawmakers and not the people. There was an average of 2.04 initiatives per state and an average of 2.94 legislative referenda per state on the ballot this election.²

This election was noteworthy for many reasons, but one that stands out is the fact that there were 30 percent fewer initiatives on the ballot than in 2000 and the lowest number since 1986. The decrease in the number of initiatives making the ballot can be attributed to five distinct factors. First, increased regulation of the initiative process has made it more difficult to use. Second, increased judicial action striking down initiatives on technical grounds has caused concern among potential users of the initiative process and has made them reluctant to use it. Third, many potential users of the process were waiting to see what the new makeup of the state legislatures and Congress would be after redistricting and the midterm elections, hoping the new legislators would be more receptive to their reforms and they would not have to turn to the initiative process. Fourth, some potential initiative supporters chose not to place ini-

tiatives on the ballot after the September 11 terrorist attacks, feeling that this was not the time to challenge the government. Finally, due to the weak economy, potential initiative proponents did not have the funds necessary to use the initiative process.

However, even though the citizens placed fewer issues on the ballot, state legislators placed 10 percent more issues on the ballot than they did in 2000. The reason for this is hard to say, but one could argue that the increase was due to state lawmakers' desire to increase state revenues through new bonds or the expansion of lottery and gaming.

Top Initiatives in 2002: How Did They Fare?

Drug Policy Reform

Coming into this election cycle, drug policy reformers had enjoyed a tremendous winning record, but this year they suffered a clean sweep of defeats on their statewide initiatives (although they did win local measures in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco). Ohio voters rejected Issue One, which would have allowed for treatment instead of incarceration for nonviolent drug offenders, while Nevadans voted down Question 9, which would have legalized marijuana for recreational purposes. In one of the more surprising outcomes, Arizona voters rejected Proposition 203, which would have legalized medical marijuana.

In South Dakota, two other closely watched drug-related initiatives were defeated: Amendment A, which would have allowed a criminal defendant to argue the merits of the law and be found innocent because the jury found the law itself to be bad public policy, and Measure 1, which would have legalized industrial hemp.

Many people have argued that the reason this election cycle proved more difficult for the drug policy reform movement than previous elections was due to the extraordinary step by John Walter, President Bush's drug policy advisor, and Asa Hutchison, then-



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director of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in actively campaigning against these measures — a move that many believe will lead to litigation against the federal government's involvement in political campaigns.

According to Bill Zimmerman, executive director of the Campaign for New Drug Policies, "Of the four drug reform initiatives we were directly involved with in the last election, one won and three lost. While this represents a lower level of success than we realized in the three previous election cycles, we see it as a bump in the road, not a change of direction. Over the past six years, our initiatives have moved drug policy reform from the political netherworld to the political mainstream. Drug policy reforms are being debated by elected officials and legislatures across the country. We entered this cycle with a 17-2 record on drug policy reform initiatives. We come out of it with an 18-5 record." There is little doubt that the drug policy reform movement will continue to use the initiative process in its quest to raise awareness of the reforms its members are seeking.

Animal Rights

Animal rights advocates fared well on Election Day. The animal protection movement emerged in the 1990s as a dominant issue at the ballot box, and this election cycle was no exception. Voters in Oklahoma approved an initiative outlawing cockfighting, while voters in Florida voted to ban the use of gestation crates for pregnant pigs. On the losing side was an Arkansas initiative that would have made cruelty to animals a Class D felony instead of the current Class A misdemeanor. The Florida win will help energize the movement to ban gestation crates across the country, potentially leading to more ballot measures on this issue in the near future. "Voters again have demonstrated that they care about the protection of animals, whether the abuse involves intensive confinement on factory farms or staged animal fights," said Wayne Pacelle, senior vice president of the Humane Society of the United States.

Education

Another favorite at the ballot box has been education reform, and this election cycle continued the trend. According to Kristina Wilfore of the progressive Ballot Initiative Strategy Center, "Ballot measure results from this election clearly demonstrated voters' strong support for public education."

Five initiatives are especially noteworthy. In California, Arnold Schwarzenegger's Proposition 49 won handily. The initiative will "increase state grant funds available for before- and after-school programs." This impressive victory will no doubt give "the Termina-

tor" the political prestige he wanted to launch his rumored gubernatorial campaign. In Colorado and Massachusetts, voters decided on initiatives that would require children to be taught by using English in the classroom. These two initiatives followed wins on this issue in California and Arizona. The surprising thing about these two initiatives is where they won and lost. This issue, which is usually characterized as a conservative issue, won handily in the liberal state of Massachusetts (Question 2) but lost in conservative Colorado (Amendment 31). This just goes to show that voters can't be expected to vote straight party ideology when voting on ballot measures.

Floridians dealt with two high-profile education initiatives. Measure 8, which will require that "every four-year-old child in Florida be offered a high-quality pre-kindergarten learning opportunity" won by a narrow margin, as did Measure 9. That measure, which will "provide funding for sufficient classrooms so that there be a maximum number of students in public school classes," had become a big issue in the governor's race, with challenger Bill McBride throwing his strong support behind it and incumbent Jeb Bush opposed.

Election Reform

One of the biggest losers on Election Day was election reform. In California and Colorado, voters rejected initiatives that would have established what is commonly referred to as "same-day voter registration." Three other Colorado initiatives are also worth noting. Amendment 29, which would have changed the way candidates are placed on the primary ballot by requiring nominating petitions instead of relying on nominating conventions, was defeated. So was Amendment 28, which would have allowed for mail ballot elections. Amendment 27, designed to "reduce the amount of money that individuals and political committees can contribute," passed. According to Pete Maysmith, executive director of Colorado Common Cause, "Voters in Colorado for the second time in six years overwhelmingly supported a strong, comprehensive campaign finance reform measure championed by the League of Women Voters and Colorado Common Cause. Although many politicians are reluctant to admit it, there can be no doubt — Coloradoans believe their campaign finance system is corrupted by big money and they want to see it fixed."

One of the more telling signs of the political feelings of the electorate was exemplified in Idaho, with voters giving a controversial endorsement to a measure that would abolish term limits. However, this victory for state lawmakers is being overshadowed



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by persistent stories of voter confusion over which way to vote on the ballot measure. According to Stacie Rumenap, executive director of U.S. Term Limits, "The narrow defeat in Idaho showed that the popularity of state legislative term limits is not always enough to sustain support for term limits on hundreds of state and local offices, from sheriff to school board members, as was the case in the Idaho term limits law. Additionally, there was a great deal of confusion over how to vote to keep term limits in place. However, it's clear that when voters are asked only about legislative limits, support remains strong. After being outspent by political elites 11 to one earlier this year, voters in California soundly defeated a measure intended to extend legislative limits. Across the country, the numbers are clear: The majority of voters continue to back legislative term limits every chance they get."

Gaming

Several ballot measures dealing with expanding gaming or creating a lottery were put before the voters. As usual, the results were a mixed bag. Measures from the state legislatures will be discussed below, but as far as initiatives were concerned, Arizona was the hotbed, with three initiatives that dealt with gaming. Propositions 200 and 202, which dealt with expanding Indian gaming and dictating where and how the proceeds should be divided, had mixed results: Proposition 200 was soundly defeated, while Proposition 202 passed. Proposition 201, which would have allowed for "non-tribal gaming" in the state, was defeated overwhelmingly. In Idaho, voters decided to allow video gaming on Indian land and North Dakota voters decided to "direct the legislative assembly to authorize the state to join a multistate lottery."

Taxes

Since California's Proposition 13 cut property taxes in 1978, tax reformers have used the initiative process religiously. This election cycle was no different. However, it wasn't exactly a banner year for tax-cut advocates at the statewide level. Massachusetts voters defeated Question 1, which would have abolished their state income tax, while voters in Arkansas defeated an initiative that would have abolished certain taxes on food and medicine.

But tax cutters weren't without a few victories at the local level. According to John Berthoud, president of the National Taxpayers Union, "Taxpayers were heartened by a number of strong victories at the local level in 2002. One of the most important was a resounding defeat of a proposed half-cent sales tax hike in Northern Virginia and Hampton Roads, Virginia for more transportation spending. Propo-

nents of higher taxes pulled out all the stops. Developers poured in money and outspent taxpayer groups by at least 10 to one. Politicians of both parties (well-funded by the same developers) lobbied hard for the measure. Still, taxpayers told them all that enough is enough."

Regardless of these outcomes at the statewide level, tax cutters will be back in future elections to carry on the legacy of Howard Jarvis and California's Proposition 13.

Top 2002 Legislative Referenda: How Did They Fare?

Revenue Enhancers

Over the last couple of election cycles, and especially since the fiscal impact of September 11, state legislators have been looking at ways to increase state revenues. At least 40 states faced budget deficits for fiscal year 2003, and in this election cycle lawmakers were hoping the voters would ease their pain and give them more money to spend.

In short, the verdict is mixed. In Tennessee, where lawmakers were hoping to establish a lottery (to escape having to implement an income tax), voters helped lawmakers by passing Amendment A-1. In Montana, South Carolina and Louisiana, where voters were asked to give lawmakers greater latitude in investing in the stock market, the voters for the most part said no. With the exception of one measure in South Carolina, the voters told lawmakers that it was too risky to invest public funds in the stock market.

As for bonds, California voters adopted the largest bond measure in the state's history. Proposition 47 will raise \$13 billion for an across-the-board overhaul of the state's public school facilities. Other bond measures across the country also seemed to fare well. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, 21 of the 24 statewide bond issues passed, providing \$22 billion dollars in funding for "everything from mortgage assistance for veterans, to transportation, education and environmental projects."

Initiative and Referendum Reform

As the Initiative & Referendum Institute has highlighted over the last few years, state legislators have become more and more hostile to the initiative process. This election only emphasized the point, with votes on amendments to make the process more difficult in Oklahoma and Montana. In Oklahoma, voters defeated a measure placed on the ballot by lawmakers that would have increased by almost 100 percent the number of signatures needed to propose a constitutional initiative pertaining to hunting, fishing or trapping. In Montana, voters adopted ballot



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measures that will increase the distribution requirement for both constitutional and statutory initiatives.

Honorable Mentions

Voters also showed their resolve to maintain the status quo with the defeat of two high-profile measures in Oregon — Measure 23, which called for universal health care, and Measure 27, which called for the labeling of genetically modified foods. These defeats do not necessarily mean that voters don't support these reforms — it's just that given the uncertainty of the times, they feel these items can be addressed in the future.

Voters also spoke out on smoking. In Florida, voters adopted Amendment 6, which will ban smoking in all public places. In Missouri, voters chose not to increase cigarette taxes, while in Arizona the voters decided to make the cigarette tax \$1.18 a pack — more than double the current rate.

As for social policy, not much was on the ballot this election cycle, except for banning same-sex marriage in Nevada. Nevadans voted once again to adopt the ban (amendments must be voted on twice before becoming law).

What Do the Results Mean?

Primarily, faced with uncertain economic times and the possibility of war, voters chose to be cautious and maintain the status quo — though with one obvious exception: education reform. The reason for this, many argue, is that during these tough fiscal times voters feel that big-ticket road projects and other costly items not related to education can wait until economic times are better and they are more comfortable approving them. They also feel that items that would cause significant changes in their daily lives — like drug reform, labeling genetically modified food and establishing universal health care — can wait as well. However, they made it clear that what can't wait is the education of their kids.

Ignoring the humdrum factual analysis of Election Day 2002, what did we really learn about the voter? Simply that the line between conservatives and liberals is blurring. There will always be the 10 percent hard-core conservatives and liberals at both ends of the political spectrum who not only vote the party line on candidates but also vote strict political conviction on ballot measures. But the other 80 percent of the electorate are clearly thumbing their noses at those who want to label them. These voters may feel some loyalty to a specific party, but when it comes to ballot measures, they know that their vote will have an almost instantaneous impact on their daily lives and so are far less likely to vote strictly on party con-

viction. Though the repercussions of their vote for a specific candidate may be unknown for a long period of time, they can see clearly the impact of their vote on ballot measures almost immediately. Maybe this is why voters love ballot measures so much: They know their vote will have an immediate impact — good or bad.

But what impact will these ballot measures have on government? Some, like those that gave governments more latitude in spending money, will help them deal with the tough fiscal crisis they face. Others that dedicated revenue for specific reforms, like education, will force governments to take a closer look at their budgets and make some tough choices in order to fund the citizens' mandate. However, there is no doubt that some governments will choose to ignore the people's mandates for various reasons — in most cases because they will argue that implementing the ballot measure will cause undue fiscal problems for the state. It will be interesting to see how the voters respond when this happens.

Overall, as with every election cycle in which ballot measures are voted on, the impact on citizens and government will be substantial and long-lasting.

How Does this Election Compare to Others?

Since the first statewide initiative appeared on Oregon's ballot in 1904, citizens in the 24 states with the initiative process have placed approximately 2,051 statewide initiatives on the ballot and have only adopted 841 (41 percent). Even though 24 states have the statewide initiative process, over 60 percent of all initiative activity has taken place in just six states: Arizona, California, Colorado, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington.³

Additionally, it is important to note that very few initiatives actually make it to the ballot. In California, according to political scientist Dave McCuan, only 26 percent of all initiatives filed have made it to the ballot and only 8 percent of those filed actually were adopted by the voters. During the 2000 election cycle, over 350 initiatives were filed in the 24 initiative states and 76 made the ballot — about 22 percent.⁴

The initiative process has been through periods of tremendous use, as well as periods in which it was rarely used. Initiative usage steadily declined from its peak of 293 from 1911-1920 to its low of 87 in 1961-1970. Many factors contributed to this, but the distraction of two World Wars, the Great Depression and the Korean War are largely responsible.

However, in 1978, with the passage of California's Proposition 13, people began to realize the power of

Table A: Decades With the Lowest Number of Statewide Initiatives on the Ballot

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Number proposed</i>	<i>Number adopted</i>	<i>Passage rate (percent)</i>
1901-1910	56	25	45
1961-1970	87	37	41
1951-1960	114	45	39

Table B: Decades With the Highest Number of Statewide Initiatives on the Ballot

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Number proposed</i>	<i>Number adopted</i>	<i>Passage rate (percent)</i>
1991-2000	389	188	48
1911-1920	293	116	40
1981-1990	271	115	42

Table C: States With the Highest Number of Statewide Initiatives on the Ballot (1904-2002)

<i>State</i>	<i>Number proposed</i>	<i>Number adopted</i>	<i>Passage rate (percent)</i>
Oregon	325	115	36
California	279	98	35
Colorado	183	65	36
North Dakota	168	76	45
Arizona	154	64	42

the initiative process once again and its use began to climb. Two of the three most prolific decades of initiative use have occurred since 1978 — 1981-1990 (271 initiatives) and 1991- 2000 (389 initiatives).⁵

In 1996, considered by scholars to be the “high water mark” for the use of the initiative process, citizens placed 93 initiatives on statewide ballots and adopted 44 (47 percent). In contrast, that year, state legislators in those same 24 states adopted over 14,000 laws and resolutions.⁶

Since 1996, the number of initiatives actually making the ballot has remained relatively constant, if not fallen. In 1998, only 61 statewide initiatives actually made the ballot — the lowest number in a decade. In 2000 a total of 76 initiatives found their way to statewide ballots. Although more than in 1998, this is 17 less than appeared on the 1996 ballot and is consistent with the decade average of 73 initiatives per election cycle. These numbers do not support the accusation that there has been a “drastic” increase in initiative usage over the last decade.

In 2001, there were only four initiatives on statewide ballots. This number is actually two fewer than the number of initiatives that appeared on the 1991 general election ballot. The reason for the low number in odd-numbered election years is that the constitutions of only five states allow initiatives in the

odd years: Colorado, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio and Washington.

The 2002 election cycle continues to show that the use of the initiative process is declining — perhaps showing the success that legislatures have had in restricting the public’s use of the initiative process. On Election Day 2002, voters decided the outcome of 202 statewide ballot measures in 40 states. Of those, 49 were initiatives — a 30 percent decrease from the 2000 general election and the lowest number since 1986.

Whether or not this trend will continue is hard to predict. The history of the initiative process has shown that there are high-use periods as well as low-use periods. However, one thing is certain: If state lawmakers continue to put more restrictions on the people’s ability to use the initiative process, there is no doubt that fewer initiatives will make the ballot.

Notes

¹ This analysis was prepared by M. Dane Waters, president of the nonprofit and nonpartisan Initiative & Referendum Institute. Nothing in this analysis should be construed as an endorsement of any of the ballot measures mentioned; it is intended for educational purposes only.

² Only 24 states have the statewide initiative process and 50 states have the legislative referendum process.

³ Based on independent research conducted by the Initiative & Referendum Institute. A complete listing of all the initiatives that appeared on the ballot can be found in the Institute’s historical database at <http://www.iandrinstitute.org>.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Numbers are approximate due to the fact that a comprehensive list of laws passed by state legislatures is unavailable. The numbers in this section were arrived at using information provided by the National Conference of State Legislatures.

About the Author

M. Dane Waters is the founder, president and co-chairman of the Initiative & Referendum Institute, a nonprofit educational and research organization dedicated to the study of the initiative and referendum process. He has lectured widely in the United States and abroad and has written and edited numerous articles and books on the history of the initiative and referendum process.

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Table D: Statewide Ballot Measures 2002

The top five most prolific ballots in November 2002 by total number of ballot measures

<i>State</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Popular Referenda</i>	<i>Legislative Referenda</i>	<i>Total Number of Statewide Ballot Measures</i>
Arizona	4	0	10	14
New Mexico	0	0	14	14
Louisiana	0	0	12	12
Oregon	7	0	5	12
Georgia	0	0	11	11

The rest of the country

Florida	5	0	5	10
Colorado	5	0	5	10
Nevada	2	0	7	9
Oklahoma	1	0	8	9
California	4	0	3	7
Montana	2	1	4	7
Utah	1	0	6	7
Alaska	2	0	4	6
Missouri	2	0	4	6
Rhode Island	0	0	5	5
Washington	2	1	2	5
Arkansas	2	0	2	4
Michigan	2	1	1	4
South Dakota	2	0	2	4
Virginia	0	0	4	4
Wyoming	0	0	4	4
Alabama	0	0	3	3
Hawaii	0	0	3	3
Maine	0	0	3	3
Maryland	0	0	3	3
Massachusetts	2	0	1	3
North Dakota	2	0	1	3
Idaho	1	1	0	2
Kentucky	0	0	2	2
Nebraska	0	0	2	2
New Hampshire	0	0	2	2
South Carolina	0	0	2	2
Tennessee	0	0	2	2
West Virginia	0	0	2	2
Mississippi	0	0	1	1
North Carolina	0	0	1	1
Ohio	1	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	1
Texas	0	0	1	1
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0

The top five most prolific ballots November 2002 by total number of initiatives

Oregon	7	0	5	12
Colorado	5	0	5	10
Florida	5	0	6	11
Arizona	4	0	10	14
California	4	0	3	7

The top five most prolific ballots November 2002 by total number of legislative referendum

New Mexico	0	0	14	14
Louisiana	0	0	12	12
Georgia	0	0	11	11
Arizona	4	0	10	14
Oklahoma	1	0	8	9

Source: The Initiative and Referendum Institute.

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Table 6.1
STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDA, 2002

State	Measure	Type	Topics addressed by measure			Pass	Fail
Alabama (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Government admin.	Constitution		★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Government admin.	Rainy Day Fund	Constitution		★
	Amendment 3	LR	Labor	Agriculture		★	
Alaska	Measure 1	LR	Constitutional convention			★	
	Measure 2	I	Government admin.	Legislative sessions			★
	Measure 3	I	Labor	Revenue	Natural resources	★	
	Proposition A	LR	Bonds	Veterans		★	
	Proposition B	LR	Bonds	Transportation		★	
	Proposition C	LR	Bonds	Education		★	
Arizona	Proposition 100	LR	Government admin.	Municipal debt			★
	Proposition 101	LR	Land				★
	Proposition 102	LR	Taxes	Property		★	
	Proposition 103	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Bailable offenses		★	
	Proposition 104	LR	Education	Expenditures		★	
	Proposition 200	I	Gaming	Tribal affairs	Education		★
	Proposition 201	I	Gaming	Education			★
	Proposition 202	I	Gaming	Tribal affairs	Education	★	
	Proposition 203	I	Health	Illegal drugs	Criminal & civil justice		★
	Proposition 300	LR	Education	Land	Revenue	★	
	Proposition 301	LR	Lottery			★	
	Proposition 302	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Probation		★	
	Proposition 303	LR	Taxes	Tobacco		★	
	Proposition 304	LR	Government admin.	Legislative salaries			★
Arkansas	Amendment 1	LR	Elections	Voting		★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Government admin.	Constitution	Executive branch		★
	Amendment 3	I	Taxes	Food & drugs			★
	Initiated Act 1	I	Animal welfare				★
California	Proposition 46	LR	Housing	Social services		★	
	Proposition 47	LR	Bonds	Education		★	
	Proposition 48	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts		★	
	Proposition 49	I	Education	Grants		★	
	Proposition 50	I	Bonds	Water		★	
	Proposition 51	I	Transportation	Revenue			★
	Proposition 52	I	Elections	Voting			★
Colorado	Amendment 27	I	Elections	Campaign finance		★	
	Amendment 28	I	Elections	Voting	Ballots		★
	Amendment 29	I	Elections	Ballots			★
	Amendment 30	I	Elections	Voting			★
	Amendment 31	I	Education	Language			★
	Referendum A	LR	Term limits				★
	Referendum B	LR	Health	Facilities			★
	Referendum C	LR	Government admin.			★	
	Referendum D	LR	Constitution			★	
	Referendum E	LR	Government admin.	Labor			★
Connecticut (a)	(b).....						
Delaware (a)	(b).....						
Florida	Amendment 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Death penalty		★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Elections	Initiatives	Economics	★	
	Amendment 3	LR	Government admin.	Home rule	Charters		★
	Amendment 4	LR	Government admin.	Public records		★	
	Amendment 5	(c).....					
	Amendment 6	I	Tobacco	Health		★	
	Amendment 7	LR	Taxes	Counties	Housing	★	
	Amendment 8	I	Education	Early childhood development			★
	Amendment 9	I	Education	Funding		★	
	Amendment 10	I	Animal welfare			★	
	Amendment 11	I	Higher education	Universities		★	
Georgia (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Taxes			★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Housing				★
	Amendment 3	LR	Taxes	Property		★	
	Amendment 4	LR	Taxes	Hazardous waste		★	
	Amendment 5	LR	Taxes	Ports			★
	Amendment 6	LR	Animal welfare			★	
	Referendum A	LR	Taxes	Aging	Education	★	
	Referendum B	LR	Taxes	Veterans		★	
	Referendum C	LR	Taxes	Property			★
	Referendum D	LR	Taxes	Property			★
	Referendum E	LR	Taxes	Property		★	

See footnotes at end of table.

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA

STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDA, 2002 — Continued

State	Measure	Type	Topics addressed by measure			Pass	Fail
Hawaii (a)	Question 1	LR	Elections	Candidates		★	
	Question 2	LR	Bonds	Education		★	
	Question 3	LR	Criminal & civil justice			★	
Idaho	Proposition 1	I	Gaming	Tribal affairs	Education	★	
	Proposition 2	PR	Term limits				★
Illinois (d)				(b)			
Indiana (a)				(b)			
Iowa (a)				(b)			
Kansas (a)				(b)			
Kentucky (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts		★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Labor	Business		★	
Louisiana (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Government admin.	Legislative sessions		★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Taxes			★	
	Amendment 3	LR	Government admin.	Budget		★	
	Amendment 4	LR	Government admin.	Criminal & civil justice	Labor	★	
	Amendment 5	LR	Taxes	Housing			★
	Amendment 6	LR	Government admin.	Budget		★	
	Amendment 7	LR	Housing			★	
	Amendment 8	LR	Higher education				★
	Amendment 9	LR	Social services	Aging			★
	Amendment 10	LR	Agriculture	Water			★
	Amendment 11	LR	Taxes				★
	Amendment 12	LR	Government admin.				★
Maine	Question 1	LR	Bonds	Corrections			★
	Question 2	LR	Bonds	Environment	Water	★	
	Question 3	LR	Government admin.	Transportation	Loans	★	
Maryland (a)	Question 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts		★	
	Question 2	LR	Government admin.	Legislature		★	
	Question 3	LR	Government admin.	Property	Real estate	★	
Massachusetts	Question 1	I	Taxes	Income			★
	Question 2	I	Education	Language		★	
	Question 3	LR	Elections	Campaign finance			★
Michigan	Proposal 02-1	PR	Elections	Voting		★	
	Proposal 02-2	LR	Bonds	Environment		★	
	Proposal 02-3	I	Labor				★
	Proposal 02-4	I	Tobacco	Health	Social services		★
Minnesota (a)				(b)			
Mississippi	Amendment 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts	Term of office		★
Missouri	Amendment 1	LR	Charters			★	
	Amendment 2	I	Labor				★
	Amendment 3	LR	Term limits	Legislature		★	
	Amendment 4	LR	Bonds			★	
	Question 1 (e)	LR	Constitutional convention				★
Montana	Proposition A	I	Taxes	Tobacco			★
	Amendment 36	LR	Government admin.	Insurance			★
	Amendment 37	LR	Elections	Initiatives		★	
	Amendment 38	LR	Elections	Initiatives		★	
	Amendment 39	LR	Government admin.	Investments	Public funds		★
	Referendum 117	PR	Energy			★	
Nebraska	Initiative 145	I	Energy				★
	Initiative 146	I	Tobacco	Social services		★	
	Amendment 1	LR	Education	Language			★
Nevada	Amendment 2	LR	Bonds	Property			★
	Question 1	LR	Bonds	Environment		★	
Nevada	Question 2	I	Social policy	Marriage		★	
	Question 3	LR	Taxes	Agriculture	Property		★
	Question 4	LR	Taxes	Motor vehicles			★
	Question 5	LR	Taxes				★
	Question 6	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts	Term of office		★
	Question 7	LR	Education	Funding			★
	Question 8	LR	Taxes	Property		★	
	Question 9	I	Criminal & civil justice	Illegal drugs			★
	Question 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts			★
New Hampshire (a)	Question 2	LR	Constitutional convention				★

See footnotes at end of table.

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA

STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDA, 2002 — Continued

State	Measure	Type	Topics addressed by measure			Pass	Fail	
New Jersey (a)	(b)							
New Mexico (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Taxes	Property	Veterans	★		
	Amendment 2	LR	Voting	Social policy		★	★	
	Amendment 3	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Districting		★		
	Amendment 4	LR	Land	Aliens			★	
	Amendment 5	LR	Taxes	Property	Veterans	★		
	Amendment 6	LR	Housing	Land		★		
	Amendment 7	LR	Government admin.	Labor			★	
	Amendment 8	LR	Social policy	Veterans	★			
	Amendment 9	LR	Government admin.	Transportation	★			
	Bond A	LR	Bonds	Aging	Facilities	★		
	Bond B	LR	Bonds	Education		★		
	Bond C	LR	Bonds	Libraries		★		
	Bond D	LR	Bonds	Facilities			★	
	Bond E	LR	Bonds	Water		★		
New York (a)	(b)							
North Carolina (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Government admin.			★		
North Dakota	Measure 1	LR	Taxes	Land	Environment	★		
	Measure 2	I	Lottery			★		
	Measure 3	I	Higher education	Loans				★
Ohio	Issue 1	I	Criminal & civil justice	Illegal drugs			★	
Oklahoma	Question 687	I	Animal welfare			★		
	Question 693	LR	Bonds	Economic development		★		
	Question 696	LR	Taxes	Natural disasters		★		
	Question 697	LR	Taxes	Counties		★		
	Question 698	LR	Initiatives	Fish & wildlife			★	
	Question 701	LR	Tobacco	Expenditures			★	
	Question 702	LR	Taxes			★		
	Question 703	LR	Labor	Technology			★	
	Question 704	LR	Property	Funding			★	
Oregon	Measure 14	LR	Social policy			★		
	Measure 15	LR	Bonds	Education	Natural disasters	★		
	Measure 16	LR	Bonds	Natural disasters		★		
	Measure 17	LR	Candidates	Legislature			★	
	Measure 18	LR	Taxes	Property			★	
	Measure 21	I	Elections	Courts	Voting		★	
	Measure 22	I	Elections	Courts		★		
	Measure 23	I	Health	Funding			★	
	Measure 24	I	Health	Labor			★	
	Measure 25	I	Labor	Wages			★	
	Measure 26	I	Initiatives				★	
	Measure 27	I	Food & drug					★
	Pennsylvania (a)	Question 1	LR	Government admin.	Funding		★	
Rhode Island (a)	Question 1	LR	Bonds	Facilities		★		
	Question 2	LR	Bonds	Preservation		★		
	Question 3	LR	Bonds	Transportation		★		
	Question 4	LR	Bonds	Transportation	Facilities		★	
	Question 5	LR	Government admin.			★		
South Carolina (a)	Question 1	LR	Labor	Retirement			★	
	Question 2	LR	Labor	Retirement		★		
South Dakota	Amendment A	I	Criminal & civil justice				★	
	Amendment B	LR	Districting	Legislature			★	
	Amendment C	LR	Government admin.			★		
	Measure 1	I	Agriculture	Illegal drugs			★	
Tennessee (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Lottery	Education		★		
	Amendment 2	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Fines		★		
Texas (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Elections	Government admin.		★		
Utah	Amendment 1	LR	Education	Funding		★		
	Amendment 2	LR	Government admin.	Counties		★		
	Amendment 3	LR	Taxes	Revenue		★		
	Amendment 4	LR	Legislative sessions			★		
	Amendment 5	LR	Government admin.	Funding		★		
	Amendment 6	LR	Taxes	Property				
	Initiative 1	I	Taxes	Hazardous waste	Education		★	

See footnotes at end of table.

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDA

STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDA, 2002 — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Topics addressed by measure</i>			<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Vermont (a)	Question 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice	Courts	Retirement	★	
Virginia (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Criminal & civil justice			★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Taxes	Property		★	
	Question 1	LR	Bonds	Education	Facilities	★	
	Question 2	LR	Bonds	Facilities		★	
Washington	Measure 53	PR	Taxes	Class structure		★	
	Measure 776	I	Motor vehicles	Fees		★	
	Measure 790	I	Government admin.	Labor	Retirement	★	
	Bill 51	LR	Motor vehicles	Fees	Taxes		★
	HJR 4220	LR	Taxes	Property		★	
West Virginia (a)	Amendment 1	LR	Labor	Economic development		★	
	Amendment 2	LR	Taxes			★	
Wisconsin (a)	(b).....						
Wyoming	Amendment A	LR	Legislative sessions			★	
	Amendment B	LR	Legislative sessions			★	
	Amendment C	LR	Government admin.	Executive branch			★
	Amendment D	LR	Government admin.	Legislature	Ballots		★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of election web sites, January 2003 and the Initiative and Referendum Institute: <http://www.iandrinstitute.org>.

Key:

LR — Legislative referendum

I — Initiative

PR — Popular referendum

(a) State does not have an initiative process.

(b) State had no ballot measures in November 2002.

(c) Removed from ballot by courts.

(d) The state has an initiative process, but it is unusable.

(e) Actual term is constitutional convention question.

Table 6.2
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2003-2007

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,T	...
Alaska (a)	G.L.G.	...
Arizona	G.AG,SS,SP,T (b)	...
Arkansas	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T (g)	...
California	G.L.G.,AG.,C.,SS,SP,T (c)(h)	...
Colorado	(d)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,SS,T (d)	...
Connecticut	G.L.G.	...	G.L.G.,AG.,C.,SS,T	...
Delaware	AG,C,T	...
Florida (cc)	G.L.G.,AG.,AR,CFO	...
Georgia	G.L.G.,AG.,AR,SS,SP (e)(f)	...
Hawaii	G.L.G.	...
Idaho	G.L.G.,AG.,SS,SP,T (h)	...
Illinois	G.L.G.,AG.,C.,SS,T	...
Indiana	G.L.G.,AG,SP	...	ASS,T	...
Iowa	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,T	...
Kansas	G.L.G.,AG.,SS,T (i)	...
Kentucky	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,T	...	...	...	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,T
Louisiana	G.L.G.,AG.,AR,SS,T (j)	(j)	...	(j)	G.L.G.,AG.,AR,SS,T (j)
Maine (k)	G	...
Maryland	G.L.G.,AG,C	...
Massachusetts	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T	...
Michigan	(l)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,SS (l)	...
Minnesota (y)	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS	...
Mississippi	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,T (m)	...	...	A	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,T (m)
Missouri	G.L.G.,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
Montana	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,SP	...	...	...
Nebraska	(n)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T (n)	...
Nevada	G.L.G.,AG.,C.,SS,T	...
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...
New Jersey	G	...	...
New Mexico	(p)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T (p)	...
New York	G.L.G.,AG,C	...
North Carolina	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,SP,T (q)	...	...	...
North Dakota	G.L.G.,AG.,AR.,A.,SS,SP,T, (r)(o)(bb)	...	AG,AR,SS (o)	...
Ohio	(s)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T (s)	...
Oklahoma	(t)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SPT(q)(t)	...
Oregon	AG,SS,T	...	G,SP (u)	...
Pennsylvania	AG,A,T (v)	...	G.L.G.	...
Rhode Island	G.L.G.,AG,SS,T	...
South Carolina	G.L.G.,AG.,AR,C,SS,SP,T (w)	...
South Dakota	(x)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T (x)	...
Tennessee	G	...
Texas	(z)	...	G.L.G.,AG.,AR,C (z)	...
Utah	G.L.G.,AG,A,T (dd)	...	...	(dd)	...
Vermont	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T	...	G.L.G.,AG.,A.,SS,T	...

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Virginia .....	...	...	G.L.G., AG	...	...
Washington .....	...	G.L.G., AG, A.S.S., S.P.T. (f)	...	...	...
West Virginia .....	...	G.A.G., A.R.A., S.S., T	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	SP	G.L.G., AG, S.S., T	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	G.A.S.S., S.P.T.	...
American Samoa .....	...	G, LG	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	G.L.G.	...
Totals for year	3	12	2	37	3
Governor	3	10	1	31	3
Lieutenant Governor ..	3	11	1	30	3
Attorney General	3	3	0	7	3
Agriculture	2	8	0	14	2
Auditor	0	0	0	1	0
Chief Financial Officer ..	0	0	0	9	0
Comptroller	3	8	0	26	3
Secretary of State	0	5	1	8	0
Supt. of Public	3	9	0	24	3
Inst. (bb)					
Treasurer					

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state election administration offices and web sites, December 2002.

Note: This table shows the executive branch officials up for election in a 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
- C — Comptroller
- G — Governor
- LG — Lieutenant Governor
- AG — Attorney General
- AR — Agriculture
- A — Auditor
- (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, 2002–3; 2004–2, 2006–2; University of Colorado regents (9)—6 year terms, 2002–3, 2004–3, 2006–3.
- (e) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms, 2002–2, 2004–1, 2006–2. Commissioner of labor—4 year term, 2006.
- (f) Insurance commissioner, commissioner of public lands.
- (g) Land commissioner.
- (h) Controller.
- (i) Commissioner of insurance 1998; 2002; 2010. Board of education members (10)—4 year terms, 2002–5, 2004–5, 2006–5, 2008–5.
- (j) Commissioner of elections—4 year term, 2003. 2007; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 2003; 2007; board of elementary and secondary education (8)—4 year terms; public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms, 2002–2, 2004–2, 2006–1.
- (k) In Maine the legislature elects constitutional officers (AG, SS, T) in even-numbered years for 2 year terms; the auditor was elected in 2000 and will serve a 4 year term.
- (l) Michigan State University trustees (8)—8 year terms, 2004–2, 2006–2, 2008–2, 2010–2; University of

- (m) Michigan regents (8)—8 year terms, 2002–2, 2004–2, 2006–2, 2008–2; Wayne State University governors (8)—8 year terms, 2002–2, 2004–2, 2006–2, 2008–2; State Board of Education (8)—8 year terms, 2002–2, 2004–2, 2006–2.
- (n) Commissioner of insurance, transportation commissioners (3), public service commissioners (3).
- (o) Public service commissioners (5)—6 year terms, 2002–1, 2004–2, 2006–2; state board of education (8)—4 year terms, 2004–4, 2006–4; state university regents (8)—6 year terms, 2002–2, 2004–3, 2006–3.
- (p) Tax Commissioner.
- (q) Commissioner of public lands—4 year term, 2006; board of education (10)—6 year terms, 2004–5, 2008–5; corporation commissioners (3)—6 year terms, 2004.
- (r) Commissioner of labor; commissioner of insurance.
- (s) Public Service Commissioner — 6 year term.
- (t) State board of education (19)—6 year terms, 2002–6; 2004–7; 2006–6.
- (u) Corporation commissioner (3)—6 year terms, 2002, 2004, 2006; commissioner of insurance—4 year term, 2006; commissioner of labor—4 year term, 2006.
- (v) Commissioner of labor and industries—4 year term.
- (w) In Pennsylvania, auditor general.
- (x) Commissioner of school and public lands, 2006; public utility commissioners (3) 6 year terms, 2004–1, 2008–2.
- (y) In Minnesota the office of Treasurer is abolished, effective January 2003.
- (z) Commissioner of general land office—4 year term, 2006; railroad commissioners (3) 6 year terms, 2004–1, 2006–1, 2008–1; board of education (15)—4 year terms, 2004–8, 2006–7, 2008–8, 2010–7.
- (aa) Superintendent of public instruction or commissioner of education.
- (bb) The positions for SS, AG, AR, and Tax Commissioner will only be elected to terms of two years. They will again appear on the ballot in 2006 and be elected to terms of four years and every four years after.
- (cc) An amendment adopted by voters in 1998 merges the cabinet offices of treasurer and comptroller into one chief financial officer; reduces cabinet membership to chief financial officer, attorney general, agriculture commissioner, secretary of state and education commissioner are eliminated from the elected cabinet, effective January 2003.
- (dd) Members of the State Board of Education serve staggered 4 year terms, 2002–7, 2004–8, 2006–7, 2008–8.

Table 6.3
STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 2003-2007

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...
Alaska	20	40	...	10	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	...	30	...	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	35	100	...	17	...	100	...	...	18	100	...	...
California	40	80	...	20	...	80	...	...	20	80	...	...
Colorado	35	65	...	18	...	65	...	...	17	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	...	36	...	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware	21	41	...	10	...	41	...	...	11	41	...	...
Florida	40 (a)	120	...	20	...	120	...	...	20	120	...	...
Georgia	56	180	...	56	...	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii	25	51	...	12	...	51	...	...	13	51	...	...
Idaho	35	70	...	35	...	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois	59 (b)	118	...	...	...	118	...	...	(c)	118	...	...
Indiana	50	100	...	25	...	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Iowa	50	100	...	25 (d)	...	100	...	...	25 (e)	100	...	...
Kansas	40	125	...	40	...	125	...	...	...	125	...	...
Kentucky	38	100	...	19	...	100	...	...	19	100	...	...
Louisiana	39	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105
Maine	35	151	...	35	...	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	141	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	...	40	...	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	38	110	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	52	122
Missouri	34	163	...	17	...	163	...	...	17	163	...	...
Montana	50	100	...	25	...	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	49	U	...	25	...	U	...	...	24	U	...	...
Nevada	21	42	...	10	...	42	...	...	11	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	...	24	...	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey	40	80	...	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	40	80
New Mexico	42	70	...	42	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	...
New York	62	150	...	62	...	150	...	...	62	150	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	...	50	...	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	47	94	...	23	...	46	...	...	24	48	...	...
Ohio	33	99	...	16	...	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Oklahoma	48	101	...	24	...	101	...	...	24	101	...	...
Oregon	30	60	...	15	...	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania	50	203	...	25	...	203	...	...	25	203	...	...
Rhode Island	38	75	...	38	...	75	...	...	38	75	...	...
South Carolina	46	124	...	46	...	124	...	...	...	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

STATE LEGISLATURES: MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED, 2003-2007 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Total Legislators		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	House
South Dakota	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	33	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Texas	31	150	...	...	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah	29	75	...	...	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...
Vermont	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	49	98	...	...	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...
West Virginia	34	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	33	99	...	...	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...
Wyoming	30	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
American Samoa	18	20	...	...	(f)	20	...	...	(f)	20	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
Totals	2,004	5,431	171	407	1,088	4,730	0	180	1,144	4,978	171	407

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state election administration offices and web sites, December 2002.

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 the Chapter 3 table entitled, "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 following a reapportionment, some senators shall be elected for

terms of two years when necessary to maintain staggered terms; 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.

(f) In American Samoa, Senators are not elected by popular vote. They are selected by county councils of chiefs.

Table 6.4
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. Political parties hold state assemblies to nominate candidates for the primary ballot. A candidate is placed on the ballot if he/she receives 30 percent of the vote or, after two ballots, is one of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. Candidates (including those from major political parties) can also petition their name on the ballot. Each party's gubernatorial candidate selects a lieutenant governor candidate after the primary election.
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. Independent candidates may also be nominated for the general election by submission of a nominating petition.
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. Non-party candidates may petition for general election ballot.
Nevada	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general 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	Convention/primary election. The person who receives the majority vote at the state party committee meeting becomes the designated candidate for nomination; however, all other persons who received at least 25 percent of the convention vote may demand that their names appear on the primary ballot as candidates for nomination. Other candidates receiving less than 25 percent of the vote may use a designating petition to put their names 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.
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.

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Method(s) of nominating candidates</i>
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. Lt. governor, 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/Convention. 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; minor parties hold convention for nomination and qualify at 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. Independent and minor party candidates file by nominating petition.
American Samoa	Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily-mandated number of qualified voters.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Primary election.

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and state election administration offices, December 2002.

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 6.5
ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS
(Formulas and dates of state elections)

State or other jurisdiction	National (a)			State (b)			Local		
	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
Alabama	June, 1st T June 1, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	June, 1st T June 1, 2004	June, Last T June 29, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2000	V	V	V
Alaska	Aug., 4th T Aug. 24, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Aug. 24, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	V
Arizona	8th T Prior Sept. 7, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 7, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	March 2nd T	May 3rd T	8 T prior to Nat. or Nat.
Arkansas	3 wks. Prior to Runoff May 18, 2004	June 2nd T (c) June 8, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 18, 2004	Nat. June 8, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
California	March, ★ Mar. 2, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	March, ★ Mar. 2, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	Nat.
Colorado	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 10, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Aug. 10, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	V	...	V
Connecticut	1st T in March Mar. 2, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	56th day Prior Sept. 7, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	State	...	Nat. or May, 1st M (d)
Delaware	Sept., 1st S After 1st M Sept. 11, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 11, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	(e)
Florida	8th T Prior Sept. 7, 2004	5th T Prior Sept. 28, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 7, 2004	Nat. Sept. 28, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Georgia	July, 3rd T July 20, 2004	21 days AP Aug. 10, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	July, 3rd T July 20, 2004	21 days AP Aug. 10, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	July, 3rd T	21 days AP	Nat.
Hawaii	Sept., 2nd Last S Sept. 25, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 25, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Idaho	May, 4th T May 25, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 25, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Illinois	March, 3rd T March 16, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. March 16, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Feb. Last T	...	April, 1st T (d)
Indiana	May, ★ May 4, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 4, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Iowa	June, ★ June 8, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. June 8, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Kansas	Aug. 1st T Aug. 3, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. (e) Aug. 3, 2004	...	Nat. (e) Nov. 2, 2004	5 wks. Prior	...	April 1st T
Kentucky	May, 1st T after 4th M May 25, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 27, 2003	35 days after P July 1, 2003	Nat. Nov. 4, 2003	Nat.	...	Nat.
Louisiana (g)	Oct., 1st S Oct. 2, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Oct., 2nd to last S Oct. 18, 2003	...	4th S AP Nov. 8, 2003	V	...	V
Maine	June, 2nd T June 8, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	June, 2nd T June 13, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	...	...	V

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

ELECTIONS

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
Maryland	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Massachusetts	7th T Prior Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 19, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	V	...	V
Michigan	Aug., ★ (h) Aug. 3, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. (h) Aug. 8, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	V	...	V
Minnesota	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 12, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	Nat. (e)	...	Nat. (e)
Mississippi	June, 1st T (i) June 1, 2004	3rd T AP June 22, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Aug., ★ (e) Aug. 5, 2003	3rd T AP August 26, 2003	Nat. (e) Nov. 4, 2003	May, 1st T (e)	2nd T AP	June, « (e)
Missouri	Aug., ★ Aug. 3, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Aug. 3, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Montana	June, ★ June 8, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. June 8, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M (e)	...	Nat.
Nebraska	May, 1st T After 2nd M May 11, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 9, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	Nat.	...	Nat.
Nevada	Sept., 1st T Sept. 7, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 7, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
New Hampshire	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	Mar., 2nd T or May, 2nd T
New Jersey	June, ★ June 8, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	June, ★ June 7, 2005	...	Nat. Nov. 8, 2005	June, «	...	Nat.
New Mexico	June, 1st T June 1, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. June 6, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	Nat.	...	Nat.
New York	March, 1st T Mar. 2, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Sept., ★ Sept. 7, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	State AP (e)	Sept., 2 wks	Nat.
North Carolina	May, ★ May 4, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 4, 2004	4 wks. AP June 1, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	V	V	V
North Dakota	June, 2nd T June 8, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	June, 2nd T June 8, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	June, 2nd T (f)
Ohio	March, ★ T Mar. 2, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Mar. 2, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. (e)	...	Nat. (e)
Oklahoma	Aug., 4th T (j) Aug. 24, 2004	Sept., 3rd T Sept. 21, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Aug. 24, 2004	Nat. Sept. 21, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Oregon	May, 3rd T May 18, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	May, 3rd T May 18, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	May, 3rd T	...	Nat.
Pennsylvania	April, 4th T Apr. 27, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Apr. 27, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.

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
Rhode Island	Sept., 2nd T After 1st M Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 12, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	Nat.	...	Nat.
South Carolina	June, 2nd T June 8, 2004	2nd T AP June 22, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. June 8, 2004	Nat. June 22, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. (e)	Nat.	Nat. (e)
South Dakota	June, 1st T June 1, 2004	2nd T AP June 15, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	June, 1st T June 1, 2004	2nd T AP June 15, 2004	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	State (k)	...	Nat. (k)
Tennessee	March, 2nd T Mar. 9, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Mar. 14, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2006	May, 1st T (l) March, 2nd T	...	Aug 1st TH
Texas	March, 2nd T Mar. 9, 2004	Apr., 2nd T Apr. 13, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Mar. 14, 2006	Nat. Apr. 9, 2006	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	Nat.	Nat.	Nat.
Utah	June, 4th T June 22, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. June 22, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Vermont (m)	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	March, 1st T
Virginia	June, 2nd T June 8, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. June 14, 2005	...	Nat. Nov. 8, 2005	Nat. or Feb., last T	...	Nat. or May, 1st T
Washington	Sept., 3rd T Sept. 21, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 21, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
West Virginia	May, 2nd T May 11, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. May 11, 2004	...	Nat. Nov. 2, 2004	Nat.	...	Nat.
Wisconsin	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Sept. 14, 2004	...	Nat. (n) Nov. 2, 2004	Feb., 3rd T	...	April 1st T
Wyoming	Aug., 1st T After 3rd M Aug. 17, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	Nat. Aug. 22, 2006	...	Nat. Nov. 7, 2006	Nat.	...	Nat.
Dist. of Columbia	May, 1st T May 4, 2004	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	...	...	...	Sept, 1st T after 2nd M	...	Nov., ★
American Samoa	(o)	14 days after general Nov. 16, 2004	Nov. ★ Nov. 2, 2004	(o)	14 days after general Nov. 16, 2004	Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2004	(o)	...	(o)
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	Sept., 2nd S Sept. 9, 2006	14 day AP Sept. 23, 2006	Nov., 1st T Nov. 7, 2006	Sept., 2nd S	14 days AP	Nov., 1st T

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election web sites, December 2002.

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. All dates provided are based on the state election formula.

Key:

★ — First Tuesday after first Monday.

... — No provision.

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.

AP — After primary.

V — Varies.

(a) National refers to presidential elections.

(b) State refers to election in which a state executive official or U.S. senator is to be elected. See Table 6.2, State Officials to be Elected.

(c) 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.

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

(e) 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.

(f) Cities only.

(g) Louisiana has an open primary which requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. If a candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary, 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.

(h) 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.

(i) Except in presidential election year when congressional races correspond to Super Tuesday.

(j) 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.

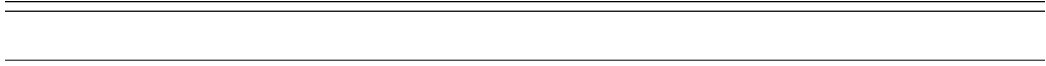
(k) County officials.

(l) County party has the option of having a county primary in conjunction with the presidential primary in March or the regular May date.

(m) 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 seven 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.

(n) Superintendent of public instruction, Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court justices are elected with local officials.

(o) American Samoa does not conduct primary elections (In addition, elections are conducted for territory-wide offices. There are no local elections.



ELECTIONS

Table 6.7
VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

State or other jurisdiction	Closing date for registration before general election (days)	Persons eligible for absentee registration (a)	Cut-off for receiving absentee ballots	Absentee votes signed by witness or notary	Residency requirements	Registration in other places	Criminal status	Mental competency
Alabama	10	M/O	Close of polls	N or 2W	S, C (m)	...	★	★
Alaska	30	A	10 days after election	N or 2W	...	★	★	★
Arizona	29	A	7 pm Election Day	...	S, C, 29	...	★	★
Arkansas	30	A	7:30 pm Election Day	...	(n)	★	★	...
California	15	A	8 pm Election Day	...	S	...	★	★
Colorado	29	A	7 pm Election Day	...	S, 30	...	★	...
Connecticut	14	A	8 pm Election Day	...	S, T	...	★	...
Delaware	20	A	12 pm day before election	N or W	S (o)	...	★	★
Florida	29	A	7 pm Election Day	W	S, C	...	...	★
Georgia	(b)	A	Close of polls	W (x)	S, C	...	★	★
Hawaii	30	A	Close of polls	W (x)	S	...	★	★
Idaho	25	A	8 pm Election Day	...	S, C, 30	...	★	...
Illinois	28	M/O	Close of polls	...	S, P, 30	★	★	...
Indiana	29	C, D, E, M/O, O, P, T	Close of polls	...	S, P, 30	...	★	...
Iowa	10 (c)	A	Close of polls	...	S	★	★	★
Kansas	15	A	Close of polls	...	S	★	★	★
Kentucky	29	A	Close of polls	...	S, C, 28	★	★	★
Louisiana	30	A	12 am day before election	N or W	S	...	★	★
Maine	Election day	A	10 days after election	N or 2W	S, M	...	...	★
Maryland	21	A	Friday after election	...	S, C	...	★	★
Massachusetts	20	A	10 days after election	...	S	...	★	★
Michigan	30	A	8 pm Election Day	W (x)	S, T, 30 (p)	...	★	...
Minnesota	Election day (d)	A	Election Day	N or W	S, 20	...	★	★
Mississippi	30	A	5 pm day before election	W	S, C, 30	...	★	★
Missouri	28	A	Close of polls	N	S	...	★	★
Montana	30	A	Close of polls	...	S, C, 30	...	★	★
Nebraska	(f)	A	10 am 2 days after election	W	S	...	★	★
Nevada	(k)	M/O	Close of polls	...	S, C, 30; P, 10 (t)	...	★	★
New Hampshire	Election day (d)	B, D, E, R, S, T	5 pm day before election	...	S (w)	...	★	...
New Jersey	29	A	8 pm Election Day	W or N	S, C, 30 (q)	...	★	...
New Mexico	28	T	7 pm Election Day	...	S	...	★	★
New York	25	A	Postmarked before election	W (x)	S, C, 30 (r)	★	★	★
North Carolina	25	A	5 pm day before election	2W	S, C, 30	★	★	...
North Dakota	(e)	(e)	2 days after election	W (x)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Ohio	30	A	Close of polls	...	S, 30	...	★	★
Oklahoma	25	A	7 pm Election Day	N or W	S	...	★	★
Oregon	21	A	8 pm Election Day	...	S	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	30	B, D, M/O, O, P, R, S, T	5 pm Friday before election	W (x)	S, P, 30	...	★	...
Rhode Island	30	D	9 pm Election Day	N or 2W	S, 30	...	★	★
South Carolina	30	B, C, D, S (i)	Close of polls	W	S (v)	...	★	★
South Dakota	15	A	Close of polls	...	S	...	★	★
Tennessee	30	A	Close of polls	W (x)	S	...	★	★
Texas	30	A	Close of polls	(y)	S, C	...	★	★
Utah	20	(g)	12 pm 1 day after election	W (x)	S, 30	...	★	★
Vermont	(l)	(h)	Close of polls	...	S	...	...	...
Virginia	29	(j)	Close of polls	W	S, P	...	★	★
Washington	15 (c)	M/O	10 days after election	...	S, C, P, 30	...	★	★
West Virginia	20	A	Close of polls	...	S	...	★	★
Wisconsin	Election day (c) (u)	A	Close of polls	W	S, 10	...	★	★
Wyoming	Election day (d)	A	7 pm Election Day	...	S (s)	...	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	30	A	10 days after election	...	D, 30	★	★	★
American Samoa	30	M/O	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Guam	10	A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Puerto Rico	50	A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	M/O	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: Federal Election Commission, <http://www.fec.gov>; December 2002.

Key:

★ — Column 6: State provision prohibiting registration or claiming the right to vote in another state or jurisdiction. Columns 7 and 8: State provision regarding criminal status or mental competency.

... — No state provision.

N.A. — Information not available.

Column 4: N — Notary, W — Witness. Numbers indicated the number of signatures required.

Column 5: S — State, C — County, D — District, M — Municipality, P — Precinct, T — Town. Numbers represent the number of days before an election for which one must be a resident.

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. In addition, all states and territories except Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands allow mail-in registration.

(a) In this column: A — All of these; B — Absent on business; C — Senior citizen; D — Disabled persons; E — Not absent, but prevented by employment from registering; M/O — No absentee registration, except military and overseas citizens as required by federal law; O — Out of state; P — Out of precinct (or municipality in PA); R — Absent for religious reasons; S — Students; T — Temporarily out of jurisdiction.

(b) The 5th Monday before a general primary, general election, or presidential preference primary; the 5th day after the date of the call for all other special primaries and special elections.

(c) By mail: Iowa 15 days; Washington 30 days; Wisconsin, 2nd Wednesday preceding election.

(d) Minnesota—delivered 21 days before an election or election-day registration at polling precincts;

New Hampshire—Received by city or town clerk 10 days before election or election-day registration at precincts; Wyoming—delivered 30 days before or election-day registration at polling precincts.

(e) No voter registration.

(f) Received by the 2nd Friday before election or postmarked by the 3rd Friday before the election.

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

(h) Anyone unable to register in person.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) By 9 p.m. on the 5th Saturday preceding any primary or general election.

(l) Postmarked, submitted or accepted by noon on the 2nd Saturday before an election

(m) At the time of registration.

(n) Must live in Arkansas at the address in Box 2 of your voter application.

(o) Must be a permanent state resident.

(p) Must be a resident of the town or city at least 30 days before election day.

(q) Must be a resident of the state and county at your address for 30 days before election.

(r) Must be a resident of the county or the City of New York at least 30 days before election.

(s) Must be "an actual and physically bona fide resident."

(t) Must have continuously resided in the state and county at least 30 days and in precinct at least 10 days before election. Must claim no other place as legal residence.

(u) Registration may be completed in the local voter registration office 1 day before the election.

(v) Must claim the address on the application as your only legal place of residence.

(w) Must have a permanent established domicile in the state.

(x) Only if assisted by another party

(y) If unable to sign.

Table 6.8
VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION

State	Date of last election	Primary election				Total votes	General election								
		Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other		Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Independent	Percent	Other	Percent	Total votes
U.S. Total															
		22,534,943	27,618,162	40,160	255,095	53,574,208	66,132,663	48.7	62,734,522	46.2	2,096,667	1.5	4,760,464	3.5	135,724,244
Eastern Region															
Connecticut	2002	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	573,958	56.0	448,984	44.0	0	0.0	0	0	1,022,942
Delaware	2000	13,893	13,847	0	0	27,740	191,695	59.2	128,603	39.7	0	0.0	3,271	1.1	323,569
Maine	2002	78,783	71,735(d)	0	1,613	152,131	209,496	41.5	238,179	47.1	10,612	2.1	46,903	9.3	505,190
Massachusetts	2002	227,960(d)	746,190	0	2,752	976,902	1,091,988	49.8	985,981	44.9	15,335	0.7	100,875	4.6	2,194,179
New Hampshire	2002	153,779	62,879	0	0	216,658	259,663	58.8	169,277	38.3	0	0.0	13,028	2.9	441,968
New Jersey	2001	336,948	262,086	0	0	599,034	928,174	41.7	1,256,853	56.4	0	0.0	42,138	1.9	2,227,165
New York (c)	2002	20,936	633,078	18,598	0	672,612	2,262,255	49.4	1,534,064	33.5	654,016	14.3	128,743	2.8	4,579,078
Pennsylvania	2002	538,757(d)	1,242,236	0	0	1,780,993	1,566,567	44.2	1,899,518	53.6	0	0.0	79,346	2.2	3,545,431
Rhode Island	2002	25,745	119,524	0	0	145,269	181,687	54.8	150,147	43.2	0	0.0	0	0	331,834
Vermont	2002	27,462	31,146	0	2,171	60,779	103,436	45.8	97,565	43.2	22,922	10.2	1709	0.8	225,632
Regional total		1,424,263	3,182,721	18,598	6,536	4,632,118	7,368,919	47.9	6,909,171	44.9	702,885	4.6	416,013	2.7	15,396,988
Midwest Region															
Illinois	2002	917,828	1,252,516	0	0	2,172,346	1,594,960	45.1	1,847,040	52.2	23,089	0.7	73,802	2.1	3,538,891
Indiana	2000	394,500	272,213	0	0	668,713	908,285	41.7	1,232,525	56.5	0	0.0	38,458	1.8	2,179,268
Iowa	2002	199,234	80,443(d)	0	399	282,078	536,541	52.7	454,272	44.6	0	0.0	27,459	2.7	1,018,272
Kansas	2002	294,504	87,499(d)	0	0	384,005	376,830	45.1	441,858	52.9	0	0.0	17,004	2.0	835,692
Michigan	2002	583,385	1,046,673	0	13	1,632,073	1,506,104	47.4	1,633,796	51.4	0	0.0	37,665	1.2	3,177,565
Minnesota	2002	195,099	224,238	0	39,987	461,326	999,473	44.4	821,268	36.5	9,698	0.4	422,034	18.7	2,252,473
Nebraska	2002	147,718	61,312	0	36	211,068	330,349	68.7	132,348	27.5	0	0.0	18,294	3.8	480,991
North Dakota	2000	40,308	34,851	0	274	77,433	159,255	55.0	130,144	45.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	289,412
Ohio	2002	552,491(d)	467,572(d)	0	0	1,022,065	1,831,110	57.0	1,212,392	38.3	0	0.0	125,379	4.0	3,168,881
South Dakota	2002	111,264	68,037	0	0	181,303	189,920	56.8	140,263	41.9	2,393	0.7	1,983	0.6	334,559
Wisconsin	2002	803,439	230,232	741	18,831	1,055,245	734,779	41.4	800,515	45.2	8,123	0.5	229,566	12.9	1,772,983
Regional total		4,239,770	3,825,586	741	59,540	8,147,655	9,167,606	48.1	8,846,421	46.4	43,303	0.2	991,657	5.2	19,048,987
Southern Region															
Alabama	2002	357,497	435,310	0	0	792,807	672,225	49.2	669,105	48.9	0	0.0	25,723	1.9	1,367,053
Arkansas	2002	92,237	279,097	0	0	371,334	427,189	53.0	378,303	46.9	0	0.0	364	0.0	805,856
Florida	2002	(d)	1,357,381	0	0	1,357,381	2,856,845	56.0	2,201,427	43.2	0	0.0	42,309	0.8	5,100,581
Georgia	2002	511,463	434,892(d)	0	0	946,355	1,042,221	51.4	937,335	46.2	0	0.0	47,968	2.4	2,027,524
Kentucky	1999	41,537	(d)	0	0	41,537	128,788	22.3	352,099	61.0	88,930	15.4	6,934	1.2	576,751
Louisiana (a)	1999	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	840,637	64.9	438,975	33.9	6,615	0.5	8,978	0.7	1,295,205
Maryland	2002	247,566	543,607	0	0	791,173	879,592	51.6	813,422	47.7	0	0.0	11,546	0.7	1,704,560
Mississippi	1999	153,149	545,555	0	0	698,704	370,691	48.5	379,034	49.6	8,208	1.1	6,005	0.8	763,938
Missouri	2000	350,514	362,457	741	2,009	715,721	1,131,307	48.2	1,152,752	49.1	4,916	0.2	57,855	2.5	2,346,830
North Carolina	2000	197,940	561,940	0	1,154	761,034	1,360,960	46.3	1,530,324	52.0	8,104	0.3	42,674	1.5	2,942,026
Oklahoma	2002	205,876	350,389	0	0	556,265	441,277	42.6	448,143	43.3	146,200	14.1	0	0.0	1,035,620
South Carolina	2002	316,255	(d)	0	0	316,255	580,459	52.8	518,288	47.1	0	0.0	1,163	0.1	1,099,910
Tennessee	2002	534,213	539,438	0	0	1,073,651	786,863	48.4	837,280	51.5	0	0.0	375	0.0	1,624,518
Texas	2002	1,003,388	620,463(d)	0	0	1,623,851	2,617,106	57.8	1,809,191	40.0	0	0.0	100,047	2.2	4,527,068
Virginia	2001	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	887,234	47.0	984,177	52.2	0	0.0	15,310	0.8	1,886,721
West Virginia	2000	108,519	275,976	0	265	384,760	305,926	47.2	324,822	50.1	0	0.0	17,299	2.7	648,047
Regional total		4,120,154	6,306,505	741	3,428	10,430,828	15,329,320	51.5	13,775,401	46.3	262,973	0.9	384,550	1.3	29,752,208

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION

State	Date of last election	Primary election					General election								Total votes
		Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Independent	Percent	Other	Percent	
Western Region															
Alaska	2002	72,248	32,547	0	2,723	107,518	129,279	55.8	94,216	40.7	0	0.0	7,989	3.5	231,484
Arizona	2002	310,885	224,874	0	2,772	538,531	554,465	39.3	566,284	40.2	84,947	6.0	204,115	14.5	1,409,811
California	2002	2,285,452	2,169,555	0	85,749	4,540,756	3,169,801	42.4	3,533,490	47.3	0	0.0	773,020	10.3	7,476,311
Colorado	2002	104,272	(d)	0	0	104,272	884,583	62.6	475,372	33.7	0	0.0	52,646	3.7	1,412,601
Hawaii	2002	79,851	188,726	0	1,551	270,128	197,009	51.6	179,647	47.0	0	0.0	5,454	1.4	382,110
Idaho	2002	145,549	38,083	0	1,106	184,738	231,566	56.3	171,711	41.7	13	0.0	8,187	2.0	411,477
Montana	2000	113,016	96,356	0	0	209,372	209,135	51.0	193,131	47.1	0	0.0	7,926	1.9	410,192
Nevada	2002	117,474	88,974	0	0	206,448	344,001	68.9	110,935	22.2	0	0.0	44,368	8.9	499,304
New Mexico	2002	94,161	147,818	0	0	241,979	189,090	39.0	268,674	55.5	0	0.0	26,465	5.5	484,229
Oregon	2002	332,575	354,284	0	0	686,859	581,785	46.2	618,004	49.0	0	0.0	60,708	4.8	1,260,497
Utah	2000	.....	.....	(b)	0	.....	424,837	55.8	321,979	42.3	0	0.0	14,990	2.0	761,806
Washington	2000	539,609	730,507	0	22,186	1,292,302	980,060	39.7	1,441,973	58.4	0	0.0	47,819	1.9	2,469,852
Wyoming	2002	90,685	36,799	0	0	127,484	88,873	47.9	92,662	50.0	0	0.0	3,924	2.1	185,459
Regional total		4,285,777	4,108,523	0	116,087	8,510,387	7,984,484	45.9	8,068,078	46.4	84,960	0.5	1,257,611	7.2	17,395,133
Regional total without California		2,000,325	1,938,968	0	30,338	3,969,631	4,814,683	48.5	4,534,588	45.7	84,960	0.9	484,591	4.9	9,918,822

Source: State election administration offices, December 2002.

Key:

(a) 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.
(b) Candidate nominated by convention.
(c) Total includes the Conservative Party. Governor Pataki was the candidate for both parties.
(d) Candidate ran unopposed.

ELECTIONS

ELECTIONS

Table 6.9
VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION: 1992, 1996 AND 2000
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	2000			1996			1992		
	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)
U.S. Total	205,815	156,420	105,587	195,193	132,796	97,050	186,995	133,321	105,344
Eastern Region									
Connecticut	2,499	1,874	1,460	2,300	1,900	750	2,535	1,962	1,616
Delaware	582	505	328	547	(c)	271	525	340	290
Maine	968	882	652	934	1,001	606	930	975	679
Massachusetts	4,749	4,009	2,734	4,623	(c)	2,556	4,607	3,346	2,774
New Hampshire	911	857	569	860	755	514	830	661	545
New Jersey	6,245	4,711	3,187	6,124	(c)	3,076	5,948	4,060	3,344
New York	13,805	11,263	6,960	13,564	9,161	6,439	13,609	9,196	7,069
Pennsylvania	9,155	7,782	4,912	9,197	6,806	4,506	9,129	5,993	4,961
Rhode Island	753	655	409	751	603	390	776	554	425
Vermont	460	427	294	430	385	261	420	383	293
Regional total	40,127	32,965	21,505	39,330	20,611	19,369	39,309	27,470	21,996
Midwest Region									
Illinois	8,983	7,129	4,742	11,431	6,663	4,418	8,568	6,600	5,164
Indiana	4,448	4,001	2,180	4,146	3,500	2,135	4,108	3,180	2,347
Iowa	2,165	1,841	1,314	2,138	1,776	1,252	2,075	1,704	1,355
Kansas	1,983	1,624	1,072	1,823	1,257	1,129	1,881	1,366	1,162
Michigan	7,358	6,861	4,233	7,072	6,677	3,849	6,947	6,147	4,275
Minnesota	3,547	3,265	2,439	3,412	2,730	2,211	3,278	2,711	2,356
Nebraska	1,234	1,085	697	1,208	1,015	677	1,167	951	744
North Dakota	477	(c)	288	437	(c)	272	463	(c)	315
Ohio	8,433	7,538	4,702	8,300	6,638	4,534	8,146	6,538	4,940
South Dakota	543	471	316	530	456	324	500	448	336
Wisconsin	3,930	(d)	2,599	3,786	(d)	2,196	3,677	(d)	2,531
Regional total	43,101	33,815	24,582	44,283	30,712	22,997	40,810	29,645	25,525
Southern Region									
Alabama	3,333	2,529	1,666	3,220	2,471	1,534	3,056	2,367	1,688
Arkansas	1,929	1,556	922	1,873	1,369	884	1,774	1,318	951
Florida	11,774	8,753	5,963	11,043	8,078	5,444	10,586	6,542	5,439
Georgia	5,893	3,860	2,583	5,396	3,811	2,299	4,750	3,177	2,321
Kentucky	2,993	2,557	1,544	2,928	2,391	1,388	2,779	2,076	1,493
Louisiana	3,255	2,730	1,766	3,137	(c)	1,784	2,992	2,247	1,790
Maryland	3,925	2,715	2,024	3,811	2,577	1,794	3,719	2,463	1,999
Mississippi	2,047	1,740	994	1,961	1,826	894	1,826	1,640	1,008
Missouri	4,105	3,861	2,360	3,902	3,343	2,158	3,858	3,067	2,391
North Carolina	5,797	5,122	2,915	5,800	4,300	2,515	5,217	3,817	2,612
Oklahoma	2,531	2,234	1,234	2,419	1,823	1,206	2,328	2,302	1,390
South Carolina	2,977	2,157	1,386	2,872	1,814	1,203	2,646	1,537	1,237
Tennessee	4,221	3,181	2,076	3,660	3,056	1,894	3,861	2,726	1,982
Texas	14,850	10,268	6,407	13,698	10,541	5,612	12,524	8,440	6,154
Virginia	5,263	3,770	2,790	5,089	3,323	2,417	4,842	3,055	2,559
West Virginia	1,416	1,068	648	1,414	(c)	636	1,350	956	684
Regional total	76,309	58,101	37,278	72,223	50,723	33,662	68,108	47,730	35,698
Western Region									
Alaska	430	474	286	410	415	245	404	315	261
Arizona	3,625	2,173	1,532	3,233	2,245	1,404	2,749	1,965	1,516
California	24,873	15,707	10,966	19,527	15,662	10,263	20,863	15,101	11,374
Colorado	3,067	2,274	1,741	2,843	2,285	1,551	2,501	2,003	1,597
Hawaii	909	637	368	882	545	370	856	464	383
Idaho	921	728	502	858	700	492	740	611	482
Montana	668	698	411	647	590	417	570	530	418
Nevada	1,390	898	609	1,180	778	464	1,013	650	506
New Mexico	1,263	973	599	1,224	838	580	1,104	707	591
Oregon	2,530	1,944	1,534	2,344	1,962	1,399	2,210	1,775	1,499
Utah	1,465	1,123	771	1,322	1,050	691	1,159	965	780
Washington	4,368	3,336	2,487	4,122	3,078	2,294	3,818	2,814	2,287
Wyoming	358	220	214	343	241	216	322	235	203
Regional total	45,867	31,185	22,020	38,935	30,389	20,836	38,309	28,135	21,897
without California	20,994	15,478	11,054	19,408	14,727	10,573	17,446	13,034	10,523
Dist. of Columbia	411	354	202	422	361	186	459	341	228

Sources: 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 2002. 2000 data provided by the Federal Election Commission.

(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.

LOBBYING

Table 6.10
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)	★	(ii)(jj)(kk)
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	★	...	★	★	★	(d)	★	★	(x)
New Hampshire	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	★	\$75	...	★	...
North Carolina	★	(y)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
North Dakota	★
Ohio	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(y)(z)(aa)
Oklahoma	★	(mm)	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	(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.

LOBBYING

LOBBYISTS: DEFINITIONS AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002, The Council on Governmental Ethics Law and state statutes and rule books, January 2003.

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, \$47 per month per official (as of 2002); Nevada, \$100 for gifts per year; 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 \$20. 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 lobbyist information 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 judgment, or that would serve as a reward for a professional decision.

(w) If over \$50 per month.

(x) Instigating the introduction of legislation for the purpose of obtaining employment to lobby in opposition thereto. Making false statements or misrepresentation to legislators or in a registration report concerning lobbying activities. Except during specified periods, acting as a lobbyist without being registered.

(y) State government agency liaisons lobbying on issues concerning their agency (no fee).

(z) Lobbying without registering.

(aa) A legislator is prohibited from accepting the following from a legislative agent: travel or lodging, over \$75 aggregated/year for meals, and \$75 aggregated year for gifts.

(bb) May not knowingly make a false statement or representation of fact to legislative, judicial or executive branches; nor knowingly provide, to same, a copy of a document which contains a false statement without written notification of such; nor appear, during session, on the floor of the House or Senate in the absence of an express invitation.

(cc) During regular or special session.

(dd) Lobbyists' 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; represent opposing parties on the same matter without making full disclosure to the Ethics Commission and obtaining the clients' written consent.

(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) The office of the Governor and the Corporation Commission are the only two executive branch agencies/offices included in the definition of lobbying.

LOBBYING

Table 6.11
LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

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	Number of registered lobbyists
Alabama	Ethics Comm.	Quarterly	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
Alaska	Public Offices Comm.	Monthly (b)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	(c)	165
Arizona	Secretary of State	Annually	...	★	...	...	(ll)	★	...	...	3,391
Arkansas	Ethics Comm. (d)	Monthly and quarterly	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	(c)	309
California	Fair Political Practices Comm. Secretary of State	Quarterly	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	(e)	1,095
Colorado	Secretary of State	Monthly	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	550
Connecticut	State Ethics Comm.	Monthly (a)(f)	★	(g)	★	★	★	...	...	...	4,000
Delaware	Public Integrity Comm.	Quarterly	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(rr)	260
Florida	Jt. Legislative Mgt. Cmte.	Quarterly	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	3,221
Georgia	Ethics Comm.	Monthly (b)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Hawaii	State Ethics Comm.	Jan., March, May	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	220
Idaho	Secretary of State	Monthly (a) and annually	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	323
Illinois	Secretary of State	Semi-annually and annually	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	(c,h,i,j)	2,737
Indiana	Lobby Registration Comm.	Semi-annually	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(k)	1,400
Iowa	Secretary of Senate, Clerk of House	Monthly (l)	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	678
Kansas	Ethics Comm.	(m)	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	540
Kentucky	Legislative Ethics Comm.	(n)	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	600
Louisiana	Board of Ethics	Semi-annually-registration Semi-annual reporting	★	★ (o)	...	...	...	★	...	(p)	495
Maine	Comm. on Gov't l. Ethics	Monthly (a) and after session	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	300
Maryland	Ethics Comm.	Semi-annually	★	★	★	★	★	...	(q)	...	609
Massachusetts	Secretary of State	Semi-annually	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	650
Michigan	Secretary of State	Semi-annually	★	★ (r)	...	...	★	★	...	(s)	1,093
Minnesota	Campaign Finance & Public Disclosure Board	Three times a year	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(t)	13,300
Mississippi (u)	Secretary of State	Annually and 2 times per session	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri	Ethics Comm.	Semi-annually and annually (a)	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(q)(v)	1,000
Montana	Commr. of Political Practices	Bi-annual registration; monthly reporting during session & then annually	★	★	★	★	★	★	(w)	...	600
Nebraska	Accountability & Disclosure Comm.	Quarterly	★	★	...	★	★	★	(x)	(i)	305
Nevada	Legislative Counsel Bureau	Monthly (a) and after session	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	805
New Hampshire	Secretary of State	April, Aug., Dec.	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	551
New Jersey	Election Law Enforcement Comm.	Annually and quarterly	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	517
New Mexico	Secretary of State	Before, during & after session	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	1,000
New York	Temporary State Comm. on Lobbying	Bi-monthly and semi- annually	★ (nn)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	2,930
North Carolina	Secretary of State	After session and year end	...	...	(y)	...	★	...	...	...	614
North Dakota	Secretary of State	(z)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(aa)	242
Ohio	Office of the Legislative Inspector General	Every four months	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	1,259
Oklahoma	Ethics Comm.	Biennially	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	(bb)	426
Oregon	Gov't standards & Practices Comm.	(cc)	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	600
Pennsylvania	State Ethics Comm.	Quarterly and upon termination	★	★	★ (rr)	★ (rr)	★ (ss)	★	...	★ (ee)	74
Rhode Island	Secretary of State	(dd)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	300
South Carolina	Ethics Comm.	Apr.10, Oct. 10 and year end	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★ (ee)	875

See footnotes at end of table.

LOBBYING

LOBBYISTS: REGISTRATION AND REPORTING — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Agency which administers registration and reports requirements for lobbyists	Frequency	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	Number of registered lobbyists
South Dakota	Secretary of State	After session	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	488
Tennessee	Registry of Election Finance	Semi-annually	...	★ (nn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Texas	Ethics Comm.	Monthly and annually	★	★ (ff)	★	★	★	★	...	...	1,269
Utah	Lieutenant Governor	(gg)	★	★	...	...	(oo)	★	...	...	490
Vermont	Secretary of State	March 25, July 25 and year end (hh)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	(ii)	350
Virginia	Secretary of State	Yearly	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	750
Washington	Public Disclosure Comm.	Monthly	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	1,000
West Virginia	Ethics Comm.	After session, annually, and mid-session	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	441
Wisconsin	Ethics Board	Biennially	★	(jj)	★	★	★	★	...	(kk)	714
Wyoming	Secretary of State	Yearly	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	450
Dist. of Columbia	Office of Campaign Finance	Biennially	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	214

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002; The Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, *Lobbying: 2002 Update* and state statutes and rules books, February 2003.

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) Entertainment expense.
- (i) Disclosure of honoraria or other money loaned, promised or paid to official or staff of legislative or executive branches of state government.
- (j) Categories of expenditures exceeding thresholds.
- (k) 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.
- (l) In the Senate, reports are required only if \$15 or more is provided to senators or their staff on any one day.
- (m) February, March, April, May, September, and January.
- (n) 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.
- (o) Reporting applies to expenditures made with respect to legislators only.
- (p) 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.
- (q) To a limited extent.
- (r) 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 \$625 provided to a public official must be disclosed.
- (s) Financial transactions of \$950 or more are disclosed. Gifts in excess of \$47 to a single public official are prohibited.
- (t) Metropolitan governmental unit action seeking to influence.
- (u) 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.
- (v) Business relationships with public officials, if over \$50.
- (w) If over \$250.
- (x) Must report names and addresses of persons giving more than \$100.
- (y) 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.

half 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.

(z) 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.

(aa) Any expenditure over \$25 per occasion.

(bb) By whom the lobbyist is reimbursed, retained or employed to lobby, and on whose behalf the lobbying is done.

(cc) Even-numbered years: January 31, July 31; odd-numbered years: January 31, April 30, July 31.

(dd) At specified times during legislative session and at end of legislative session.

(ee) Reports required from lobbyist's principal.

(ff) In detail, if over \$50 per person.

(gg) After the session, annually, seven days before a general election, and seven days after the end of a special session or veto override session. All lobbyists must file a year-end report on Jan. 10, even if the lobbyist has not made expenditures.

(hh) January 20 for preceding year; March 10 for January and February.

(ii) 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.

(jj) Prohibited.

(kk) Daily record of time spent on lobbying on each reported bill, budget topic and administrative rule. Reports filed by lobbyist's employer.

(ll) Food and beverage expenditures for public officials are disclosed. Expenditures for persons who are not public officials are not disclosed.

(mm) 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.

(nn) Lobbyist only have to disclose campaign contributions exceeding \$100 made to benefit legislative and executive branch officials or candidates for state public office.

(oo) 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).

(pp) Lobbyist must break down expenditures into six categories: food and refreshments; entertainment; lodging expenses; travel of more than 100 miles; recreation; and gifts. If expenditures exceed \$50 per diem, lobbyist must report name of official who benefited.

(qq) Compensation is reportable but it is not broken out. It is included in total of all expenditures for lobbying.

(rr) Must report all contributions to a principal in excess of 10% of principals total resources.

Table 6.12
ETHICS AGENCIES: JURISDICTION

Subject area		Jurisdiction over																		
		Conflict of interest	Elections administration	Ethics	Financial disclosure	Freedom of information	Lobbying	Public records	Executive branch employees	Judges	Judicial employees	Legislative employees	Legislators	Local appointed officials	Local elected officials	Local employees	State appointed officials	State elected officials	State employees	State colleges & universities
State	Agency																			
Alabama	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alaska	Public Ofcs. Comm.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Arizona	Citizens Clean Elections Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Arkansas	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
California	Fair Political Practices Comm.; L.A. City Ethics Comm.; Oakland Public Ethics Comm.; San Diego Ethics Comm.; L.A. Co. Metro. Transit Authority; San Francisco Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Colorado	Denver Bd. of Ethics	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Connecticut	Freedom of Info. Comm.; State Ethics Comm.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Delaware	Public Integrity Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Florida	City of Jacksonville; Comm. on Ethics; Elections Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Georgia	State Ethics Comm.	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hawaii	Campaign Spending Comm.; State Ethics Comm.; Honolulu Ethics Comm.	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Idaho	Secretary of State	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Illinois	Chicago Bd. of Ethics; City of Champaign	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Indiana	Public Access Counselor's Ofc.; State Ethics Comm.	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Iowa	Ethics & Camp. Discl. Bd.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Govtl. Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kentucky	Exec. Branch Ethics Comm.; Legisltv. Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Louisiana	Ethics Admn. Program	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Maine	Comm. on Govtl. Ethics & Election Practices House of Rep.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Maryland	Anne Arundel Co. Ethics Comm.; Montgomery Co. Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.

ETHICS

ETHICS AGENCIES: JURISDICTION — Continued

State	Agency	Subject area										Jurisdiction over									
		Conflict of interest	Elections	administration	Ethics	Financial disclosure	Freedom of information	Lobbying	Public records	Executive branch employees	Judges	Judicial employees	Legislative employees	Legislators	Local appointed officials	Local elected officials	Local employees	State appointed officials	State elected officials	State employees	State colleges & universities
Massachusetts	State Ethics Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Michigan	Dept. of State	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Minnesota	Camp. Finance & Public Discl. Bd.; Dept. of Employees; House Research Dept.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mississippi	House Research Dept.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Missouri	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana	Commr. of Public Practices	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Nebraska	Accountability & Discl. Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nevada .....	.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
New Hampshire .....	.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
New Jersey .....	.....	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
New Mexico	Exec. Comm. on Ethical Stds.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
New York .....	.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
North Carolina	Buffalo Bd. of Ethics;	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
North Dakota	NYC Conflicts of Interest Bd.;	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ohio	Dept. of State Cmte. on Open Govt.;	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma	State Ethics Comm.;	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oregon	Temp. State Comm. on Lobbying;	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pennsylvania	Suffolk Co. Camp. Finance Bd.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rhode Island	Bd. of Ethics	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
South Carolina .....	.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
South Dakota	Ethics Comm.;	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tennessee	Legislvt. Insp. Gen. Ofc.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Texas	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah	Govt. Standards & Practices Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vermont	Ethics Comm.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.....	House Legislatv. Ethics Cmte.	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.....	.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
.....	State Elections Ofc.	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
.....	Ofc. of the Treasurer	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.

ETHICS AGENCIES: JURISDICTION — Continued

Subject area		Jurisdiction over													
State	Agency	Conflict of interest	Elections administration	Ethics	Financial disclosure	Freedom of information	Lobbying	Public records	Executive branch employees	Judges	Judicial employees	Legislative employees	Legislators	Local appointed officials	Local elected officials
Virginia	State Bd. of Elections	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Seattle Ethics & Elections Comm.;	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	King Co. Bd. of Ethics;	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	King Co. Ofc. of Citizen Complaints;	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
	State Comm. on Judicial Conduct;	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	State Exec. Ethics Bd.;	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	State Legislatv. Ethics Bd.;	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
West Virginia	State Public Discl. Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wisconsin	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wyoming	Ethics Bd.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	.....						N.A.								

Source: The Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, 2002 Ethics Update.

Key:
Y — Yes
N — No
N.A. — Not available.

ETHICS

ETHICS

Table 6.13

ETHICS AGENCIES: ADVISORY OPINIONS, INVESTIGATIONS & TRAINING

State	Agency	Advisory opinions		Investigations			Training	
		Authority to issue	Binding on inquirer	Authority to investigate	Respond to complaint	Estimated number per year	Agency trains	Optional or required
Alabama	State Ethics Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	329	Y	O
Alaska	Public Ofcs. Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-10	Y	O
Arizona	Citizens Clean Elections Comm.	N	N	Y	Y	20	Y	O
Arkansas	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	112	Y	O
California	Fair Political Practices Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	N.A.	Y	B
	L.A. City Ethics Comm.;	Y	N	Y	Y	35	Y	B
	Oakland Public Ethics Comm.;	Y	N	Y	Y	30-40	N	B
	San Diego Ethics Comm.;	Y	N	N	Y	38	Y	R
	San Francisco Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	38	Y	O
Colorado	Denver Bd. of Ethics	Y	N	N	Y	9	Y	R
Connecticut	Freedom of Info. Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	N.A.	Y	O
	State Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	75	Y	B
Delaware	Public Integrity Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	3-7	Y	O
Florida	City of Jacksonville;	Y	N	N	N	N.A.	Y	R
	Comm. on Ethics;	Y	Y	N	Y	117 (a)	Y	O
	Elections Comm.	N	N	N	Y	200	N	N.A.
Georgia	State Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	20	Y	O
Hawaii	Camp. Spending Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	20	Y	N.A.
	State Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	10-20	Y	O
	Honolulu Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-30	Y	B
Idaho	Secretary of State	(c)		Y	Y	5 (b)	N	N.A.
Illinois	Chicago Bd. of Ethics;	Y	N	Y	Y	25	Y	B
	City of Champaign	Y	N	N	N	N.A.	N	O
Indiana	Public Access Counselor's Ofc.;	Y	N	N	Y	N.A.	Y	O
	State Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	50	Y	O
Iowa	Ethics & Camp. Discl. Bd.	Y	N	Y	N	5	N	N.A.
Kansas	Govtl. Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	3-5	Y	O
Kentucky	Exec. Branch Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	20	Y	O
	Legislvt. Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	(f)	Y	4	Y	R
Louisiana	Ethics Admn.	Y	N	Y	Y	113	Y	N.A.
Maine	Comm. on Govtl. Ethics &	Y	Y	Y	Y	<10	Y	R
	Election Practices;							
Maryland	House of Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	<10	N	R
	Anne Arundel Co. Ethics Comm.;	Y	N	Y	Y	5-10	Y	O
	Montgomery Co. Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	N	O
Massachusetts	State Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	114 (d)	Y	
Michigan	Dept. of State	N	N	N	N	N.A.	Y	O
Minnesota	Camp. Finance & Public Discl. Bd.;	N	Y	Y	Y	2	N	N.A.
	Dept. of Employees	Y	Y	N	N	N.A.	Y	N.A.
Mississippi				N.A.				
Missouri	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	180	Y	N.A.
Montana	Commr. of Political Practices	Y	N	N	Y	15-20	N	O
Nebraska	Accountability & Discl. Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	40	Y	O
Nevada				N.A.				
New Hampshire				N.A.				
New Jersey	Exec. Comm. on Ethical Stds.	Y	N	Y	Y	35	Y	O
New Mexico				N.A.				
New York	Buffalo Bd. of Ethics;	Y	N	Y	Y	1-2	N	N.A.
	NYC Conflicts of Interest Bd.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	44 (e)	Y	O
	Dept. of State Cmte. on Open Govt.;	Y	N	N	Y	N.A.	Y	N.A.
	State Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	40	N	O
	Temp. State Comm. on Lobbying;	Y	Y	Y	Y	10	Y	N.A.
	Suffolk Co. Camp. Finance Bd.	Y	N	Y	Y	0	N	N.A.
	Bd. of Ethics	Y	N	Y	Y	5-10	Y	O
North Carolina				N.A.				
North Dakota				N.A.				
Ohio	Ethics Comm.;	Y	N	Y	Y	56	Y	O
	Legislvt. Insp. Gen. Ofc.	Y	N	Y	Y	3	Y	N.A.
Oklahoma	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	N	over 10	Y	O
Oregon	Govt. Standards & Practices Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	100-150	Y	O
Pennsylvania	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	Y	Y	100	Y	O
Rhode Island				N.A.				
South Carolina	House Legislatv. Ethics Cmte.	Y	Y	N	Y	3	Y	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

ETHICS AGENCIES: ADVISORY OPINIONS, INVESTIGATIONS & TRAINING — Continued

State	Agency	Advisory opinions		Investigations			Training	
		Authority to issue	Binding on inquirer	Authority to investigate	Respond to complaint	Estimated number per year	Agency trains	Optional or required
South Dakota .....	.....	N.A.						
Tennessee .....	.....	N.A.						
Texas	Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	76	Y	B
Utah	State Elections Ofc.	Y	N	Y	N	3	N	N.A.
Vermont .....	.....	N.A.						
Virginia	State Bd. of Elections	N	N	N	N	N.A.	Y	O
Washington	Seattle Ethics & Elections Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	75	Y	O
	King Co. Bd. of Ethics;	Y	N	Y	Y	various	Y	B
	King Co. Ofc. Of Citizen Complaints;	N	N	Y	Y	10-20	Y	N.A.
	State Comm. on Judicial Conduct;	N	N	Y	Y	360	N	O
	State Exe. Ethics Bd.;	Y	N	Y	Y	100	Y	O
	State Legislatv. Ethics Bd.;	Y	N	Y	Y	5	Y	B
	State Public Discl. Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	75-90	Y	O
West Virginia	Ethics Comm.	Y	N	N	Y	12-15	Y	O
Wisconsin	State Ethics Bd.	Y	N	Y	Y	N.A.	Y	R
Wyoming .....	.....	N.A.						

Source: The Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, *Ethics Update* 2002.

Key:

Y — Yes

N — No

B — Both

O — Optional

R — Required

N.A. — Not available

(a) Three year average.

(b) In elections years.

(c) Informal written guidance only.

(d) In Fiscal Year 2002.

(e) In 2001.

(f) The Commission may file its own complaint if the facts in a matter warrant it.

ETHICS

Table 6.14
ETHICS AGENCIES: PERSONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

State	Agency	Who must file with agency					Number filed per year	Reviews or audits conducted	Reviews or audits available electronically
		Statewide elected official	Candidates for statewide office	Legislators	Candidates for legislature	Agency heads	Judges	Board or commission members	Other
Alabama	State Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30,000	Y	N
Alaska	Public Ofcs. Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2,000	Y	N
Arizona	Citizens Clean Elections Comm.	N	Y	N	Y	N	N.A.	Y	N
Arkansas	Ethics Comm						240 (f)	Y	N
California	Fair Political Practices Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20,000	Y	N
	L.A. City Ethics Comm.;	N	N	N	N	Y	6,000	Y	N
	Oakland Public Ethics Comm.;	N	N	N	N	Y	750	N	N
	San Diego Ethics Comm.;	N	N	N	N	Y	350	N	N
Colorado					N.A.				
Connecticut	State Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1,500	Y	N
Delaware	Public Integrity Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	300+	Y	N
Florida	City of Jacksonville Comm. on Ethics	N	N	N	N	Y	N.A.	N	N
Georgia	State Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7,000	Y	N
Hawaii	State Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2,000	Y	N
	Honolulu Ethics Comm.	N	N	N	N	Y	550	Y	N
Idaho	Secretary of State	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3,000	Y	N
Illinois	Chicago Bd. of Ethics;	N	N	N	N	Y	8,000	Y	N
Indiana	State Ethics Comm.	N	Y	N	N	Y	400+	Y	Y
Iowa	Ethics & Camp. Discl. Bd.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	600	Y	N
Kansas	Govtl. Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6,000	Y	N
Kentucky	Exec. Branch Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1,300	Y	N
	Legislative Ethics Comm.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	150	Y	N
Louisiana	Ethics Admn. Program	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5,622	Y	N
Maine	Comm. on Govtl. Ethics & Election Practices	N	N	Y	Y	N	<450	N	N
Maryland	Anne Arundel Co. Ethics Comm.;	N	N	Y	Y	Y	200+	Y	N
	Montgomery Co. Ethics Comm.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1,300	Y	Y
Massachusetts	State Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N.A.	Y	N
Michigan	Dept. of State;	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10,000	Y	N
	State Bd. of Ethics	N	N	N	N	N	N.A.	N	N
Minnesota	Camp. Finance & Public Discl. Bd.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1,300	N	N
Mississippi					N.A.				
Missouri	Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9,000	N	N
Montana	Commr. of Political Practices	Y	N	Y	N	Y	190	N	N
Nebraska	Accountability & Discl. Comm.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2,500	N	N
Nevada					N.A.				
New Hampshire					N.A.				
New Jersey	Exec. Comm. on Ethical Stds.	N	N	N	N	Y	2,000	Y	N

See footnotes at end of table.

ETHICS AGENCIES: PERSONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS — Continued

State	Agency	Statewide elected official	Candidates for statewide office	Legislators	Who must file with agency				Number filed per year	Reviews or audits conducted	Reviews or audits available electronically
					Agency	Candidates for legislature	Agency heads	Judges	Board or commission members		
New Mexico	Buffalo Bd. of Ethics;	N	N	N	N.A.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
New York	NYC Conflicts of Interest Bd.;	N	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	State Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	N		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	Temp. State Comm. on Lobbying;	N	N	N		Y	N	N	N	apx. 20,000	N
	Suffolk Co. Camp. Finance Bd.;	N	N	Y		Y	N	N	N	46+	N
	Bd. of Ethics	N	N	N		N	Y	N	Y	2000+	N
North Carolina											
North Dakota	Ethics Comm.;	Y	Y	N	N.A.	N	Y	N	Y	10,500	N
Ohio	Legislvt. Insp. Gen. Ofc.	N	N	Y		Y	Y	N	N	343	N
Oklahoma	Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	6,000	N
Oregon	Govt. Standards & Practices Comm.	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	4,200	N
Pennsylvania	Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	150,000	N
Rhode Island											
South Carolina	House Legislat. Ethics Cmte.	N	N	Y	N.A.	Y	N	N	N	800	N
South Dakota											
Tennessee											
Texas	Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y	N.A.	Y	Y	N	Y	2,500	N
Utah	State Elections Ofc.	Y	Y	Y		Y	N	N	N	3,500	N
Vermont											
Virginia											
Washington	Seattle Ethics & Elections Comm.;	N	N	N	N.A.	N	Y	N	Y	N.A.	N
	King Co. Bd. of Ethics;	N	N	N		N	Y	N	Y	apx. 2,400	N
	State Legislat. Ethics Bd.;	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N.A.	N
	State Public Discl. Bd.	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	6,500-8,500	N
West Virginia	Ethics Comm.	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	Y	2,600	N
Wisconsin	Ethics Bd.	Y	Y	Y	N.A.	Y	Y	N	Y	N.A.	N
Wyoming											

See footnotes at end of table.

ETHICS

ETHICS AGENCIES: PERSONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS — Continued

Source: The Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, *Ethics Update 2002*.

Key:

Y — Yes

N — No

N.A. — Not available

(a) City and county elected officials and candidates.

(b) County elected officials and candidates.

(c) City elected officials.

(d) City and county office candidates.

(e) Disclosures are filed with Secretary of State. Ballot and legislative question committees make their filings with the commission.

(f) Financial statements to be filed with Public Disclosure Commission, not ethics board.

(g) Senior employees; Quasi-Public Agency members and senior employees.

(h) Division directors and their equivalents.

(i) Local officers and employees file with the supervisor of elections of the county in which they reside. Candidates file with the officer before whom they qualify.

(j) Aldermen must file with the city clerk. All city employees whose annual compensation rate is at or above an amount specified by the Board each year must file with the Board.

(k) Some political subdivisions have established their own method of disclosing conflicts of interest and therefore their candidates for office are not required to file the disclosure statement.

(l) City elected officials and candidates for same file if city falls within a certain population category. Members of certain boards file if duties fall within statutory criteria.

(m) Executive branch employees from assistant division director up: casino and gaming employees.

(n) Certain political party chairs, candidates for statewide elected office.

(q) Gubernatorial and select Council of State appointees to non-advisory boards/commissions.

(r) School board treasurers, superintendents and business managers. High-ranking state employees.

(s) High ranking legislative employees are also required to file. Also accept filings by other legislative employees as "voluntary filers."

(t) Local officials, candidates.

(u) State Board and Authority members, not Commission members.

(v) City and county appointed officers and employees.

(w) County employees.

(y) Designated state and county employees in policy-making positions.

(z) Persons making independent expenditures exceeding \$530.

(aa) Other employees designated in the agency Conflict of Interest Code.

(bb) Filings made with the city clerk.

(cc) Any state employee designated by an agency head who is in a major policy making position, responsible for contracting, purchasing or procurement, responsible for writing or drafting specifications for contracts, responsible for awarding grants, benefits or subsidies, or responsible for inspecting, licensing or regulating any person or entity.

(dd) Deputy and assistant agency heads, managers, annual salary over \$83,500; employees involved in negotiating, authorizing or approving contracts, leases, franchises, revocable consents or land use applications; compensated board and commission members.

(ee) Lobbyists and clients.

(ff) Employees of state educational institutions who make policy or spending decisions.

(gg) City and county elected officials.

(hh) Disclosure requirements also apply to many local and state employees.

(ii) State political chairs.

(jj) Political action committees, political issues committees, political parties, corporations.



Chapter Seven

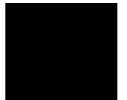
STATE FINANCE

“Even after the economy recovers, state finances are likely
to be tight for the next several years.”

— **Donald J. Boyd**

“State budget shortfalls are expected to balloon to \$82 billion by 2004.”

— **Katherine G. Willoughby**







State Fiscal Conditions: 2003 and Beyond

By Donald J. Boyd

The state fiscal boom of the late 1990s was driven by exceptional forces unlikely to be repeated in the years ahead. The bursting of this fiscal bubble has made the current budget crisis far worse than the relatively mild current economic weakness might suggest. Even after the economy recovers, state finances are likely to be tight for the next several years.

The state fiscal boom of the late 1990s turned into the current bust when manufacturing declined, stock markets fell and the economy slipped into a recession worsened by the attacks of September 11. The recession has been relatively shallow, although more persistent than most economists expected. After the recession, will state finances boom again?

The State Fiscal Boom of the 1990s¹

The 1990s opened with a recession that was mild for the nation as a whole, but quite severe in some parts of the country — particularly the Northeast and California. States raised taxes by \$36 billion in fiscal years 1990 through 1994, they drew down fund balances from 4.8 percent of expenditures in 1989 to 1.1 percent in 1991, and they cut spending significantly.²

An extraordinary boom in state finances followed this period of crisis. State tax revenue repeatedly came in substantially above projections and states adopted policies that seemed impossible to achieve in combination: cutting taxes year after year, increasing fund balances to nearly a 20-year high and increasing spending significantly — all while keeping budgets balanced or in surplus.

States Increased Spending Dramatically

State spending increases were substantial and widespread, as shown in Figure A, which plots each state's growth in spending from 1990 to 2000 against the level of spending at the start of the decade, in real per-capita terms. I make three observations:

First, states as a whole increased spending quite significantly — by 32 percent, after adjusting for inflation and population growth. Put differently, state government per person increased by more than a quarter.

Second, almost every state chose to increase spending, usually by a substantial amount — 38 states increased spending by 25 percent or more. The only state that did not increase real per-capita spending was Alaska, which is excluded from the graph to avoid obscuring the pattern in other states.³ Several other states experienced fiscal difficulty during some part of the boom, but they still managed to increase

state government spending for the decade as a whole.

Third, most low-spending states increased spending far more rapidly than high-spending states (the state markers in the figure slope downward and to the right). New Hampshire, which spent 26 percent less than the U.S. average in 1990, led the way, increasing real per-capita spending by 63 percent. By contrast, states that began the decade with high spending generally increased spending less rapidly than the U.S. average.

The 32 percent growth in real per-capita state government spending in the 1990s followed growth of 28 percent in the 1980s, and was part of a much longer trend of rising state and local government influence in the federal-state-local fiscal system.⁴

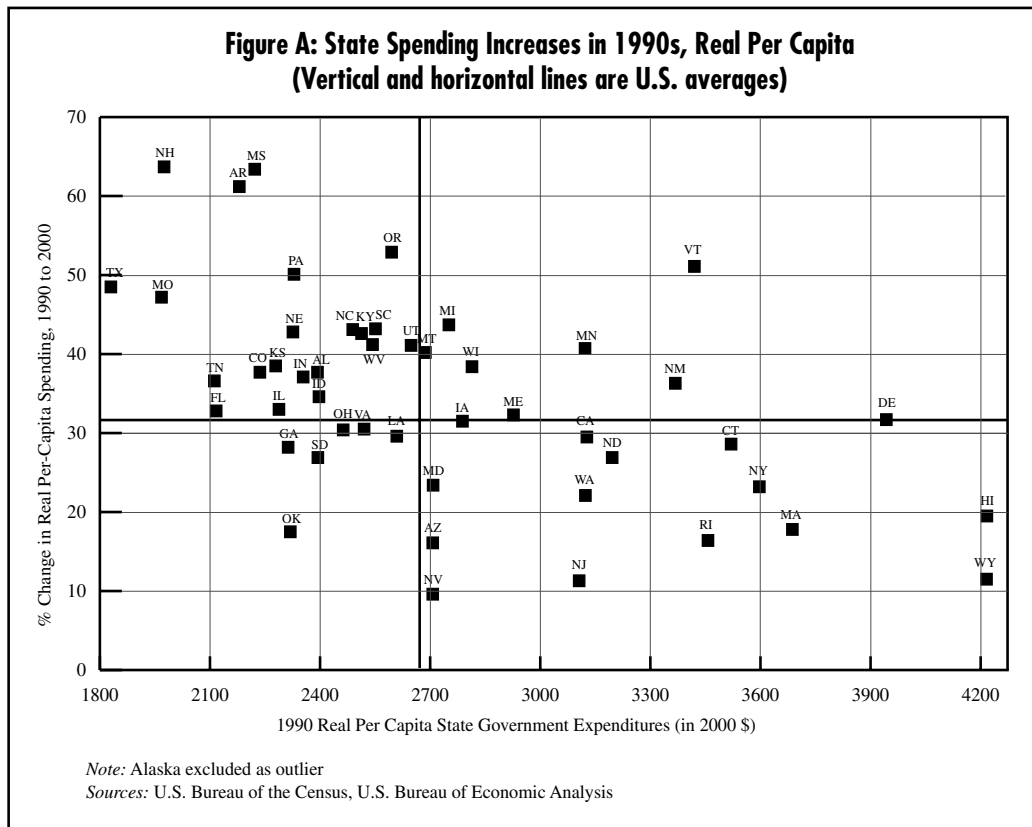
Medicaid and K-12 education spending took turns dominating state finances in the 1990s, as Table A shows. Spending on “medical vendor payments” (a Census Bureau measure that is close in concept to Medicaid) and on K-12 education together accounted for 32 percent of state government spending in 1990, and accounted for an even larger share of growth — 53 percent of real per-capita growth between 1990 and 2000. Higher education, the third largest area of state spending behind K-12 education and Medicaid, grew 23 percent in real per-capita terms.

In aggregate, all other spending increased by more than one-fifth, but with great variation. Judicial, health (mostly non Medicaid), and corrections spending grew rapidly — 54 percent, 46 percent and 42 percent respectively. General interest expense declined concomitantly with the fall in interest rates. Cash-assistance spending — small from a budget perspective but of great policy interest — fell a dramatic 34 percent in real per-capita terms due to widespread and steep caseload declines. Aside from these latter two categories, all major areas of state spending activity grew in real per-capita terms.

Despite Tax-Cutting, State Revenue Grew Even Faster Than Spending

The spending increases of the 1990s would be remarkable by themselves, but states also enacted tax cuts for every fiscal year from 1995 through 2001

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(seven straight years), cumulatively reducing revenue by more than \$30 billion from what otherwise would have been collected.⁵

How could states cut taxes while increasing spending and still maintain balanced budgets? One of the fiscal wonders of the 1990s was that despite continued tax cutting, state tax revenue rose as a share of

personal income throughout almost the entire period. Figure B shows the income tax, the sales tax, and excise taxes as a percentage of personal income for states taken as a whole.

State income taxes generally are progressive, claiming a larger share of income as income rises. Over time they tend to increase as a percentage of income due to economic and inflationary growth, unless states cut them. It is not surprising, therefore, that state income taxes were rising as a share of income during the early 1990s as states raised taxes at the end of the recession. What is surprising, though, is the extremely sharp rise in income taxes as a share of income in the late 1990s — at exactly the time that states were cutting income taxes. Why this happened is a subject of the next section, but it was a major factor behind the fiscal boom of the late 1990s.

The sales tax also performed well in the 1990s, rising early in the decade as

Table A: Growth in State Government Spending in the 1990s
(Percent change in real per-capita expenditures)

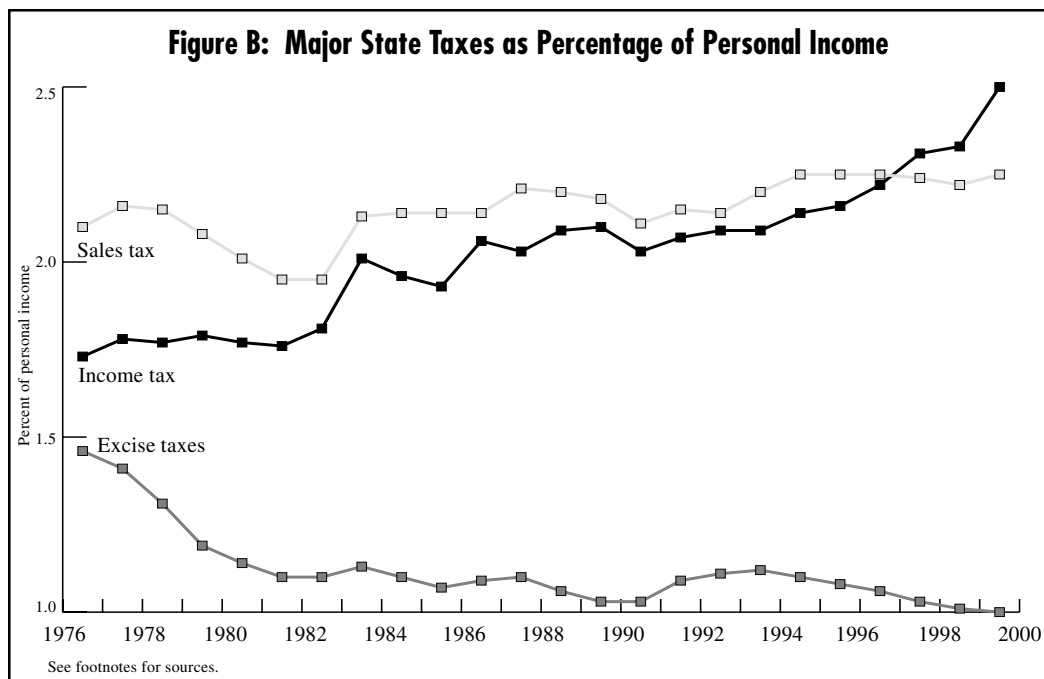
	Percent change		
	1990-1995	1995-2000	1990-2000
Total general expenditure	20.5%	9.6%	32.1%
Elementary and secondary education	13.2	18.5	34.2
Medical vendor payments	77.6	5.9	88.1
Higher education	11.0	10.8	22.9
All other	14.0	7.0	22.0

Sources: Rockefeller Institute analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Notes:

(a) Includes spending from own-source and federal funds.

(b) Growth from 1990 to 2000 reflects compounding of 1990 to 1995, and 1995 to 2000 growth, and so exceeds the sum of growth rates in the two periods.



states raised sales taxes and as consumer spending rebounded after the recession. The sales tax held its own in the latter half of the decade, remaining relatively constant as a share of income. This is a little surprising, because the longer-term outlook for the sales tax is not good: people have been shifting increasing shares of consumption to services from goods, a trend many economists expect to continue. Many kinds of services are especially difficult to include in sales tax bases — administratively, legally and politically. In addition, unless the question of how to collect taxes on sales conducted via the Internet or mail order is resolved in a fiscally benign manner, states will find it increasingly difficult to collect taxes that are part of the tax base.

Excise and selective sales taxes, which often are based on the quantity sold of a good such as motor fuel or cigarettes, tend not to keep up with income growth, and thus fall as a percentage of income except when states raise rates. These taxes continued their long-term decline in the 1990s, save for an increase early in the decade when states were raising taxes in response to the recession.⁶

What Caused the Boom in State Finances?

The extraordinary boom in state finances in the second half of the 1990s resulted from many different forces working in states' favor at the same time.

Economy and Stock Markets Caused State Revenue to Soar

The national economy consistently grew faster than most economic forecasters expected, in large part because worker productivity grew rapidly. Productivity, which had grown at an annual average rate of 1.6 percent between 1991 and 1995, accelerated to an annual rate of 2.6 percent between 1995 and 2000.⁷

Not only was economic growth stronger than expected, but the nature of that growth was especially good for state finances. State income taxes benefited in many ways; taxable income consistently grew faster than broader measures of the economy such as gross domestic product or personal income. This was in large part the result of very rapid growth in capital gains, driven by strong economic growth, rising stock markets, widespread participation in the stock market, growing use of stock options as a means of compensating workers, and lower tax rates on capital gains.⁸ Between 1994 and 2000, capital gains grew at an annual average rate of 27 percent, quadrupling in the span of six years.

State sales taxes also benefited. Despite several longer-term trends that are negative for sales tax revenue, positive trends in the 1990s masked this weakness. Immediately after 1992, the savings rate plummeted to levels outside the experience of the previous 43 years, falling steadily and rapidly to a

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low of just over 2 percent at the end of the decade. When the savings rate falls, spending as a percentage of income rises, and this is good for state sales taxes. The fall in the savings rate was enough to boost consumption by 8 percent by 2000, compared with what spending would have been if the savings rates of the 1980s had prevailed. Partly as a result, consumption included in a "typical" sales tax base grew faster than personal income in six out of the eight years from 1993 through 2000.⁹

Spending Pressures Were Benign

It was not just state revenue that benefited from the roaring 1990s. As noted, Medicaid, the second-largest state spending program, came to a standstill in mid-decade after growing dramatically at the start. Among other things, the slowdown reflected drops in Medicaid enrollment in 1996, 1997 and 1998 and the impact of managed care.¹⁰ The slowdown provided a significant fiscal benefit to states, making it easier to finance rapid growth in education spending late in the decade.

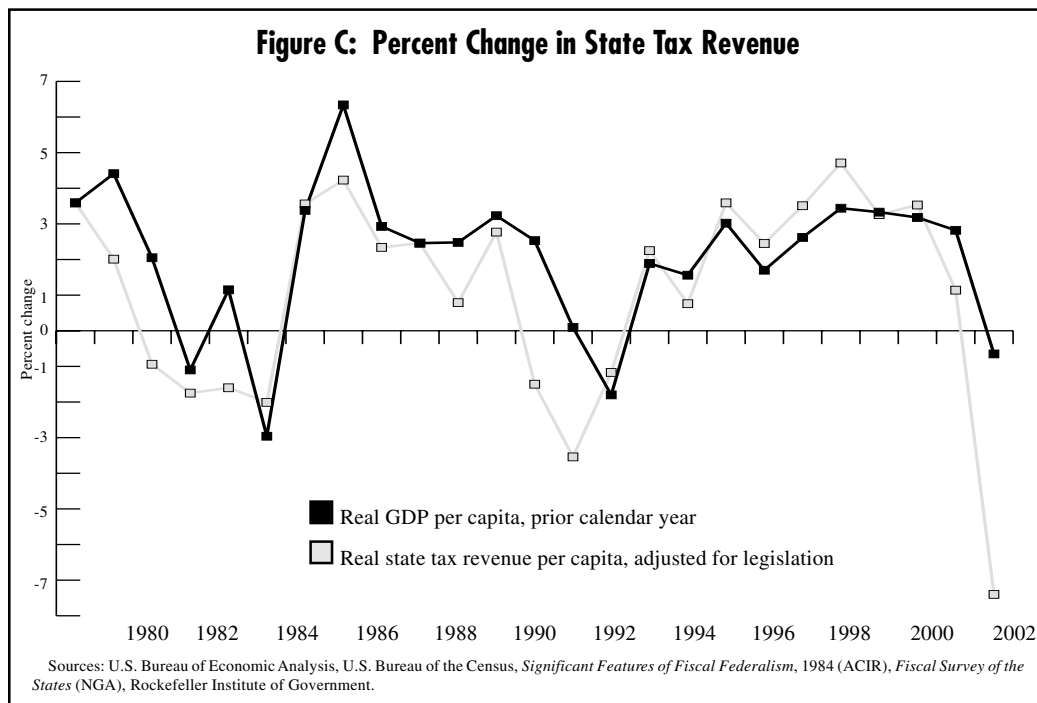
States received a welfare windfall when the federal government converted welfare funding from an entitlement to a block grant. Caseloads plummeted due to the strong economy and state policy changes, but state revenue from the federal government, which would have fallen with caseloads under the prior

AFDC program, remained relatively fixed. To top it off, states began receiving funds under the \$246 billion tobacco settlement. These forces taken together meant that the typical state ran unanticipated surpluses in the late 1990s and had the wherewithal to cut taxes, raise spending and increase reserve funds.

The Current Fiscal Crisis

The state fiscal boom has come to a crashing end with the recent reversal of most forces described above:

- Manufacturing employment began declining sharply in early 2001, partly in response to interest rate increases.
- Stock markets began to fall precipitously and nearly continuously beginning in March 2000. The broad stock market, as measured by the Wilshire 5000 index, fell by 11 percent in 2000, another 11 percent in 2001, and an additional 21 percent in 2002.
- The attacks of September 11, 2001 damaged an already weakened economy. The National Bureau of Economic Research, the official arbiter of recessions, subsequently concluded that national economic activity peaked in March 2001 and the economy then entered a recession.
- The long-term decline in the savings rate reversed,





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rising from 2.3 percent in 2001 to 3.9 percent in 2002.

Although the economy has since experienced episodic growth, the NBER has not declared the recession over as of this writing. Data revisions have made clear that the recession has been deeper than originally thought, although it still does not appear terribly deep by historical standards.

The impact on state government finances has been devastating — far worse than economic data might suggest. Figure C graphs the percentage change in real state tax revenue per capita, adjusted for legislative changes, against the percentage change in real per-capita gross domestic product, for a period that covers the current recession plus the two prior recessions. Although the decline in GDP has been smaller than in either of the last two recessions, the 7.4 percent tax revenue decline in fiscal year 2002 has been far worse than 1991's 3.5 percent decline or 1983's 2 percent decline.

Much but by no means all of this appears to be related to a sharp decline in capital gains and related income. Many states initially budgeted on the assumption that capital gains declined by 10-15 percent in 2001 (most of the taxes on 2001 gains would be collected in fiscal year 2002), but the decline now appears far worse. According to recent data from the Investment Company Institute, mutual fund capital gain distributions declined by 80 percent in 2001.¹¹ The decline in overall capital gains probably was not as severe because only about half of capital gains are related to the stock market, with the other half coming from real estate and other assets that performed better than stocks.¹² In California, the Legislative Analyst's Office now estimates that capital gains and nonqualified stock option income of Californians declined by an astounding 62 percent, falling from \$200 billion in 2000 to \$77 billion in 2001.¹³ Other states also have estimated large declines in income related to the stock market.

The sharp revenue decline and increased spending pressures opened widespread and large gaps in state budgets. In April 2002, 43 states reported budget gaps for FY 2002 that totaled \$27 billion, rising to \$36 billion by June 2002. Twelve states reported gaps exceeding 10 percent of their general fund budgets.¹⁴ The few states that did not report budget gaps tended to rely heavily on severance taxes on oil and minerals for their tax revenue, and were not hit as hard by sharp declines in income and sales taxes as other states.

Gaps of this magnitude would be difficult for states to grapple with at any time, but these were especially

troublesome because of their timing. Most states negotiate their budgets in the January to June period, in the final six months of the fiscal year (which ends on June 30 in 46 states). If a large budget gap opens in this period, it can wreak havoc on negotiations, and that is exactly what happened. The tax revenue falloff accelerated dramatically at the end of FY 2002, as governors and legislators were debating budgets for FY 2003. Real per-capita tax revenue declined by about 4 percent in the first quarter of the fiscal year, 6 percent in the second, and 8 percent in the third — and deteriorated even further in the final and most important quarter (April to June 2002), declining by 11 percent. This sharp falloff, so late in the fiscal year and so late in the budget process, strained political decision-making in the states, making it very difficult for elected officials to determine the magnitude of the problem, much less craft solutions. Other forces also made it difficult for states to close budget gaps, and to close them with recurring spending cuts or tax increases: many states would have elections in the fall of 2002, plus the newness of the crisis meant states had not yet exhausted relatively "easy" actions such as drawing down reserve funds and other one-time actions.

The result in many states was a patchwork of solutions. While states did take some extremely difficult actions in closing their budget gaps, many relied heavily on fund balances and rainy day funds, tobacco settlement funds, gimmicks to accelerate revenue or postpone spending, across the board cuts, and taxes on out-of-favor activities such as smoking. For example, states drew down reserves by 60 percent, from \$44 billion at the end of FY 2001 to \$17 billion at the end of 2002. At least 23 states tapped special funds, such as capital funds, highway funds and other funds ostensibly reserved for specific purposes; and at least 16 states used tobacco settlement money to support general operations.¹⁵ In addition, 26 states are reported to have cut spending and at least 16 states raised taxes by 1 percent or more of tax revenue. Cigarette taxes were most popular in frequency and magnitude, accounting for just over 40 percent of the tax increases. A handful of states enacted large tax increases — Indiana, Kansas, New Jersey and Tennessee — but these were the exceptions rather than the rule.¹⁶

Many gap-closing actions were only temporary solutions or actually worsened the budget situation for future years. In addition, the economy, the stock market and tax collections continued to be weaker than forecasters expected. The result was that new gaps opened up in most states' budgets — totaling at

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least \$17.5 billion for FY 2003. In addition, according to an analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, as of January 2003, states were projecting budget gaps of \$70 billion to \$85 billion for FY 2004 — about 14.5 to 18 percent of state expenditures, more than twice the size of gaps in FY 1992.¹⁷ The primary reason these gaps are so much larger than those in the last recession is, as discussed earlier, the bursting of the extraordinary fiscal bubble of the late 1990s that in large part was related to the stock market.

With gaps of this magnitude, and many of the easiest policy actions already taken, states are likely to make significant spending cuts in their 2004 budgets, and enact significant tax increases. In addition, they are likely to find and use additional gimmicks and one-shot revenue devices to push some of the difficult decisions into future years.

Can the Boom Resume?

Revenue Growth Will Be Slower Than Before

As the economy recovers, stock market-related income could grow rapidly from newly depressed lows, but it is important to keep this rapid growth in perspective: it will take many years of rapid growth from a newly lowered tax base before revenue attains its former peak. For example, California's Legislative Analyst's Office projected that stock market-related income will grow by 18 percent in each of the next two years. It would take an additional four years of growth at 20 percent annually — more than twice the growth in the broader economy — before capital gains and stock option income would exceed the 2000 peak.¹⁸ Under these seemingly cheery assumptions, this element of California's revenue structure would re-attain its 2000 level in 2007. Fortunately for other states, the California situation is far worse than average — California's tax structure relies more on this type of income than other states, and its high-tech economy benefited more from growth in this income than other states. But the same issues will arise elsewhere to a lesser degree.

The assumption of rapid growth is not the only possible assumption. Capital gains could retrench further, returning to longer-run relationships between gains and the economy, and in fact that is the working assumption of the Congressional Budget Office's long-run projections. Under this scenario, capital gains and similar income might experience a spurt of growth after the recession ends, followed by sluggish growth for several years.

All is not gloom in the income tax. It probably will benefit from a near-term burst in growth from

the now-lower base as the economy recovers; over the longer term taxable retirement income will continue to grow more rapidly than the economy as a whole; and of course progressive income tax structures mean that income tax elasticity generally will exceed one. Income tax revenue will grow faster than the economy as a whole, but probably not at rates approaching those of the late 1990s.

The sales tax held up quite nicely during the 1990s and, unlike the last recession, it has performed better than the income tax in the current recession. But the longer-term outlook for the sales tax remains unattractive for three reasons. First, it is hard to imagine that people will consume an ever-rising share of their income. If the savings rate simply stops falling and consumption stays at its current high level relative to income, states will lose the annual boost to consumption growth they benefited from throughout the 1990s. Second, people have been shifting consumption from heavily taxed goods to lightly taxed services and this shift is likely to continue. Third, the Internet tax moratorium makes it difficult for states to collect taxes on Internet-related transactions even when the tax is legally owed. All three issues suggest that the sales tax will be under considerable pressure throughout this decade.

Selective sales and excise taxes will continue to be a weak third leg of state revenue structures. States will raise rates in the current fiscal crisis, but after this short-term boost in tax revenue they will continue their long-term decline because they generally are imposed on bases that do not keep up with economic growth.

Finally, the federal government seems unlikely to assist the states. The federal budget benefited from many of the same forces as state budgets, and it is being buffeted now by the recession-induced undoing of those trends. The Congressional Budget Office lowered its 10-year forecast by \$1.4 trillion in its August 2002 forecast, and the outlook worsened in its January 2003 forecast, with deficits now forecasted through federal fiscal year 2006. Even this appears optimistic: it relies on assumptions that discretionary spending will grow more slowly than recent experience and that tax cuts scheduled to expire will not be extended. Finally, the January 2003 projections predate the war in Iraq and do not reflect the budgetary costs of either the war or subsequent rebuilding.

While the federal government appears likely to enact an economic stimulus package, the president's proposal contains no significant aid for states, and in



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fact would reduce state revenue due to a proposed cut in taxes on dividends, which would flow through to most state income taxes. Serious alternatives to the president's package also are unlikely to provide fiscal assistance to the states.

Spending Pressures Have Picked Up

The three largest spending areas in the typical state budget are Medicaid, elementary and secondary education, and higher education. Each of these areas will present states with special challenges in the next five years.

Medicaid was tamed only temporarily. In FY 2001, Medicaid exceeded budgeted amounts in 37 states and required supplemental funding.¹⁹ States now estimate that Medicaid grew an additional 13 percent in FY 2002. According to a survey of state Medicaid officials, the recent growth surge has been driven by increases in the costs of prescription drugs (now approximately 20 percent annually), increasing costs of long-term care, provider payment increases and enrollment increases.²⁰

The Congressional Budget Office and other forecasters project that national Medicaid spending will grow about 9 percent annually for the remainder of this decade, driven by health technology improvements, demographic changes, and a general absence of incentives to hold down costs in the health care sector. Medicaid is likely to grow much faster than the typical state revenue structure.

States will also face pressures in elementary and secondary education. In the 1990s most states adopted policies that will raise the costs of K-12 education in ways that are hard to measure, but still real. Policies to reduce class sizes, support higher graduation standards, and accommodate higher standards for teachers all could be expensive. In addition, if states wish to continue the long-term trend toward greater state and less local financing of education, they will have to find additional funds for the task.

The baby-boom echo is exiting high school, and college enrollment rates of high school graduates are rising. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, 43 percent of net new jobs in the 10-year period ending in 2008 will be in occupations that commonly require at least some higher education, even though these jobs constituted only 29 percent of the existing employment base.²¹ This suggests continuing upward pressure on college enrollments and state financing of higher education.

The upshot is that states face a major challenge in financing Medicaid spending, and appear unlikely to receive relief in the two other major areas, K-12 and higher education.

No Fiscal Boom Ahead

Most trends described above will contribute to fiscal tightness. But three trends will cause states the most difficulty: 1) Medicaid costs are growing far more quickly than the economy as a whole; 2) the income tax is unlikely to repeat its extremely rapid growth of the late 1990s; and 3) the sales tax is under pressure due to slowing growth in the tax base and legal, political and administrative difficulties collecting taxes that are actually owed. In addition, for the next two or three years states will struggle with the aftermath of the current severe budget crisis. They will push problems from fiscal year 2003 into fiscal year 2004 and beyond, and from fiscal year 2004 into fiscal year 2005 and beyond – effectively converting the crisis into several years of lesser but sustained fiscal difficulty.

While this is not a scenario for doom and gloom, it does suggest that state finances will be constrained quite tightly over the next several years, even if the economy recovers nicely from the recession.²²

Notes

¹ Most of the analysis in this section is based on detailed government finance data obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. With regard to this analysis, 1) when I refer to total spending or total revenue, I am referring to the Census concepts of “general expenditures” and “general revenue”; 2) in calculating expenditures per capita or revenue as a percentage of personal income, I follow the convention others often use and divide spending or revenue for a given fiscal year by population or personal income for the calendar year in which the fiscal year began; and 3) in calculating real expenditures per capita I use the state and local government chain-weighted price index prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, for the calendar year in which a state fiscal year began. At the time this article was prepared, the latest state fiscal year for which Census Bureau finance data are available was 2000.

² National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers, *Fiscal Survey of the States: November 2002* (Washington, D.C.: National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers, 2002).

³ Alaska's 1990 per-capita spending in 2000 dollars, at \$10,191, was more than twice that of the second-highest state, Hawaii. Alaska's spending declined by 5.4 percent from 1990 to 2000.

⁴ See Rudolph Penner, *A Brief History of State and Local Fiscal Policy*, Publication A-27 (Washington D.C.: Urban Institute, Dec. 1998), for a good discussion of these trends.

⁵ National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers, *Fiscal Survey of the States: November 2002*.

⁶ Nicholas Johnson and Daniel Tenny of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities have pointed out in *The Rising*

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Regressivity of State Taxes (Washington D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Jan. 15, 2002) that states' policy changes have tended to make state taxes more regressive, in part because states have been relatively unafraid to raise excise tax rates in recessions (and even in good times) and because they have focused their tax-cutting on the income tax. Despite these policies, the net result of the strong economic forces at work may have been a more progressive state tax system, as states have become increasingly reliant on the income tax (and as the income tax has become more reliant on the incomes of high-income individuals), while states have become less reliant on excise taxes. More-detailed empirical analysis would be needed to disentangle the impacts of policy and economic changes on the distribution of state taxes.

⁷ See Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2003-2012* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Budget Office, Jan. 2002), Chapter Two.

⁸ See Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2003-2012*, 50-51.

⁹ I constructed a "typical" sales tax base from Table 2.4 of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' consumption accounts, treating as nontaxable the following items: food purchased for off-premises consumption, housing consumption, medical care, personal business services (e.g., legal services), education and research, religious and welfare services, certain purchased transportation, and selected other items. Statutory sales tax bases may not have grown as fast as "taxable" consumption due to growing difficulties in imposing and collecting sales tax.

¹⁰ See Vernon K. Smith, March 6, 2002 Testimony For the Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate.

¹¹ United States Office of Management and Budget, *Fiscal Year 2003 Mid-Session Review*, (Washington, D.C.: United States Office of Management and Budget, July 15, 2002), 5.

¹² United States Congressional Budget Office, *Where Did the Revenues Go?* Revenue and Tax Policy Brief, (Washington, D.C.: United States Congressional Budget Office, August 13, 2002).

¹³ California Legislative Analyst's Office, *2002-03 Budget Bill: Perspectives and Issues* (Sacramento, CA: Legislative Analyst's Office, February 2002).

¹⁴ See "State Budget and Tax Actions 2002," *NCSL News*, National Conference of State Legislatures (August 28, 2002).

¹⁵ NCSL August 28, 2002, and National Governors Association/National Association of State Budget Officers, *Fiscal Survey of the States*, November 2002.

¹⁶ NCSL August 28, 2002, 8-10.

¹⁷ Iris J. Lav and Nicholas Johnson, *State Budget Deficits for Fiscal Year 2003 are Huge and Growing*, (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, January 23, 2003).

¹⁸ \$77 billion plus 2 years of growth at 18 percent and 4 more years of 20 percent growth yields \$222 billion, after compounding.

¹⁹ See Vernon K. Smith and Eileen Ellis, *Medicaid Budgets Under Stress, Survey Findings for State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002* (Washington, D.C.: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, Oct. 2001).

²⁰ Smith and Ellis, *Medicaid Budgets Under Stress*. See also, Katharine Levit *et al.*, "Inflation Spurs Health Spending in 2000," *Health Affairs* (Jan./Feb. 2002).

²¹ Douglas Braddock, "Occupational employment projections to 2008," *Monthly Labor Review* (November 1999).

²² One parting caution: In the early and mid-1990s several analysts predicted a constrained fiscal environment for states, right before finances boomed. No one foresaw the remarkable confluence of forces that would be so beneficial to states for so long. It could happen again. But of course unforeseen events need not be beneficial and it is best not to plan on that.

About the Author

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State Revenue Choices: 2003 and Beyond

By Katherine G. Willoughby

State budget shortfalls are expected to balloon to \$82 billion by 2004. What avenues are available for governors to bring about fiscal solvency in the states? This article assesses their plans to navigate this continuing fiscal storm. The author then reviews the state government revenue situation and draws conclusions based on the content of governors' 2003 state of the state addresses.

Introduction

In 2003, state balances plunged by 70 percent from 2000, when these balances reached their greatest heights.¹ In 2002, government shortfalls totaled almost \$40 billion, encompassing 7.8 percent of estimated general fund revenues. Chief executives used many familiar budget-balancing strategies to manage the fiscal crisis. On the revenue side, they did the following: increased taxes, especially those on tobacco and/or alcohol (close to 40 percent of states increased these taxes); instituted and/or increased fees and charges; and used up "rainy day" funds or borrowed from other reserves — in the words of Louisiana's Gov. "Mike" Foster Jr., "blowing through their tobacco settlement monies."² About half of the revenue options noted by governors in their 2002 state of the state addresses sought increases to current revenue sources or creation of new revenues.³ Toward that end, 24 states passed tax and fee initiatives for 2003 that realized \$8.3 billion.⁴

On the spending side, governors cut and delayed expenditures; shored up vacancies; initiated hiring freezes, layoffs and early retirements; and continued efficiency efforts via reorganizations and downsizing. Presently, over half of the states have initiated cuts to Medicaid, health and human services, education, transportation services, and local government support to close budget gaps expected through June 2003.⁵

Budget shortfalls are expected to balloon to \$82 billion by 2004.⁶ What avenues are available for governors to bring about fiscal solvency in the states? The following assesses their plans to navigate this continuing storm. The state government revenue situation is then reviewed and conclusions drawn based on the content of governors' state of the state addresses for 2003.

Gubernatorial Cheerleading: Pulling Together as a Family

In no less than 200,000 words, governors laid out their plans for the upcoming budget year. Chief executives used distinctive metaphors when describing their state's budget crisis. According to

Minnesota's governor, "It's huge. It's mean. It's ugly. It's the Incredible Hulk of budget deficits."⁷ The storm analogy was popular, with Maine's governor referring to the current situation as an ice storm, Michigan's as a rain storm, and Florida's as "storm clouds on the horizon." "If last year's budget gap felt like a gale force wind, this year's budget crisis will feel like the 'Perfect Storm,'" waxed the chief executive of Ohio.

Georgia's Gov. Sonny Perdue, the state's first Republican chief executive since Reconstruction, likened administration of the state to flying an airplane — and in this case, one short on fuel. He concluded that, "We've got to fly smart, efficiently and effectively to reach our destination. The weather is uncertain. The skies are still full of dark economic clouds. We'll have a bumpy ride for a while. Flying is in many ways an exercise in trust. And so is governing."

Other governors also emphasized a reestablishment of trust in government that would be reflected in their administrations. Alabama's governor claimed, "We are going to demand that years of waste and inefficiencies come to an end, and establish a government that is accountable to the people it serves. We will restore the people's trust in their state government." Governors suggested that their impending choices mirrored the hard decisions of maintaining a family budget. Gov. Craig Benson described his state's "kitchen table budget," noting, "Just like families have to sit around their kitchen tables and make tough decisions about spending, New Hampshire's state government has to sit around its collective kitchen table to figure out how to live within its means." Tennessee's chief executive concurred that the state's budget is "our family budget" and "just like many Tennessee families, we face painful choices."

Governors recognize the present state of government finances as "a crisis of historic proportions," "the worst fiscal crisis since the Second World War."⁸ Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius equated her state's situation to its struggles of long ago, explaining that "The combined forces of the economy and nature plunged our state into the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. Families, in the cities and on the farm,



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struggled to endure. Unemployment soared to levels never seen before or since. Kansans from all walks of life wondered how we would get out of this, how we would survive as individuals, and as a People.”

In an effort to alert citizens, agency personnel and legislators to the challenging decisions at hand, a few chief executives alluded to governing as both an art and a science. South Carolina’s governor suggested that citizens think of him “as a carpenter. Just as a carpenter couldn’t possibly repair a home without the right tools, raising income levels in our state will require government to use new tools and new approaches.” Judy Martz, governor of Montana, considered managing the state as gardening, relaying a funny story to lighten the mood:

In early December, I was in Butte and met a 5-year-old boy by the name of Dyllan Lane. As he was walking away with his mother, I heard him say, “Mom — I just met the Gardener.” I laughed ... and then I thought — you know, he’s right. I am a gardener — truly, we are all gardeners. It is our job to nurture and grow our economy. It is our job to prepare the soil and plant the seeds for future generations, and it is our job to care for all Montanans.

Others quoted Winston Churchill, President John Kennedy or referred to Ronald Reagan’s tax initiatives when he was governor of California. More so than last year, governors acknowledged their states’ dire fiscal conditions, and they recognized that painful and burdensome fallout from budgetary choices is looming.

Pointing Fingers

These chief executives, however, are quick to note that they are not to blame for the current mess. Collectively they emphasize that, “[E]vidence shows that state policy was generally quite responsible. Overall, states managed their budgets quite well during this period. They held spending growth down, built historically high rainy day funds and cut taxes. No one foresaw the revenue plunge in 2002, nor the explosion in health care costs.”⁹ The 2003 addresses provide a litany of reasons for continued budget gaps, including federal, state and other influences.

Federal Influences

Generally, governors placed heavy weight on the influences of the national economy and current federal budget and policy foci on homeland security and the war on terrorism on their state’s budgetary situation. And, many pointed to the requirements of President Bush’s “No Child Left Behind” initiative to improve education as a potential budget buster. Other

federal influences cited included health care and Medicaid requirements and costs, along with cut-backs in federal aid to states.

State Influences and Other Factors

Governors mentioned a myriad of homegrown reasons for budget problems that spanned political, legal, economic and management factors. For example, they pointed to political and legal problems such as:

- Past partisanship across branches;
- State constitutional amendments and codes holding states to certain program requirements; and
- Structurally unsound state tax systems and tax bases eroded by past tax concessions.

They also mentioned economic problems, such as an unwelcoming and inequitable business climate in the state; burgeoning employee benefit costs; and exploding health care costs.

In addition, the governors cited various management problems, such as:

- Reliance on overly optimistic revenue projections;
- Past overspending;
- Use of one-time revenues to shore up continuation budgets;
- Increased dependence on debt, poor use of debt, and faulty transfers across funds; and
- Poor management of agencies in the past.

Finally, several chief executives mentioned the added costs associated with clean-up and citizen support subsequent to natural disasters, such as ice and snow storms, floods and droughts. For example, North Carolina’s Gov. Michael Easley pointed out that his state was the only one “paying for a flood while we are in a drought and recovering from three ice storms.”

Hard Choices

Nevada’s Gov. Kenny Guinn spoke for most governors when he said, “If I had to build this budget on only our existing revenues, I could not live with myself. The time has come to say, ‘enough.’”

Just how did governors claim that they would solve their state’s fiscal crisis? Not surprisingly, they presented a multitude of ideas for forging ahead, many which sound familiar. Governors mentioned one or more of the following remedies in their individual addresses.

Federal Government

In their addresses, governors pressed the federal government for more funding — particularly related to health care, Medicaid and homeland security — but also including prescription drugs, education, economic development, unemployment insurance and transportation.



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State Government

The governors suggested political and legal remedies such as:

- Reducing partisanship across branches;
- Reducing earmarked revenues;
- Tax reform;
- Developing multistate compacts or alliances regarding prescription drugs for seniors;
- Providing local control of schools and education services;
- Initiating tort reform related to medical malpractice and workers compensation.

They also offered remedies to bolster state economies, including:

- Generating a tax-friendly, competitive business environment;
- Advancing biotechnology and other technology centers and corridors within the state;
- Advancing in-state industries (like oil production and export in Alaska and wind power in South Dakota);
- Advancing tourism in the state;
- Advancing workforce and economic development via infrastructure initiatives (employment), job training programs, and support for university research and development.

Governors' budget strategies related to state management included:

- Advancing more realistic, rather than overly optimistic, revenue projections;
- Layoffs, hiring and pay freezes;
- Across-the-board cuts to services;
- Cuts to travel budgets;
- Cuts to grants and local government shared funding;
- Adding personnel in auditing and performance analyst positions;
- Using rainy day funds;
- Creating new (contingency) funds to allow flexible response to future fiscal crises;
- Issuing debt, including securitization of and access to tobacco settlement funds;
- Revisiting and reforming employee pensions and benefits plans;
- Privatization initiatives;
- Performance advancements, including improving revenue collection and enforcement, and advancing e-governance.

Most governors advocated going to the federal government for support in addition to one or more of the economically related choices listed under "State Government" above. For example, Mississippi's governor described the Mississippi Rural Economic Impact

Authority, which will oversee \$20 million in bonds to provide assistance to new and existing businesses, and train those who have lost their jobs in rural parts of the state. Oregon's governor specifically mentioned building initiatives and putting people to work. In South Dakota, the governor called for an internship program "in conjunction with the Board of Regents" to draw students to work and remain in the state. "I want \$3 million in tax incentives for investment and job creation — including a tax credit of \$1,000 and up for rural businesses that create jobs paying at least 110 percent of local prevailing wages," claimed New Mexico's Gov. Bill Richardson. In Wyoming, the governor proposed allocating "\$15 million a year over the next 10 years as a grant program to assist communities and counties in building Wyoming's economic development infrastructure."

Regarding tax reform, many governors claimed dedication to a more equitable state tax system. "In Alabama we start taxing income at \$4,600," said Gov. Bob Riley. "This is not just wrong — it is immoral. We are working to devise a tax reform policy that will be comprehensive and fair, but we will not allow haste to replace thoughtful deliberation." Louisiana Gov. Foster discussed renewing existing revenue streams as well as reforming the state income tax. "The Stelly Plan would be a net tax cut to 83 percent of the state's taxpayers — and would result in modest increases on those with incomes above \$60,000 — an estimated \$9 increase for those making between \$60,000 and \$80,000. [It] is an overall tax cut for taxpayers — \$14 million less for the state in the first year and \$50 million less in the second year." Likewise in Ohio, Gov. Bob Taft called for "sweeping reform of the personal income tax. Most taxpayers will pay less, and we'll eliminate all liability for more than half a million low-income Ohioans." Taft also called for broadening the base, yet reducing the rate of the corporate franchise tax, as well as broadening the base of the state sales tax to include "a wider array of services, conforming to the contours of our modern economy."

Rather than dismiss tax increases out of hand, governors illustrated discernment in mentioning revenue-raising strategies. Pennsylvania's governor said, "I'm not ready to succumb to this national tidal wave [seeking tax increases across the board]. While we may have to pursue a similar course, there are other avenues to exhaust first." Nevada's governor asked for a flurry of tax and fee increases — mostly business, amusement and gaming related — and requested the Legislature "to implement these changes by April 1st, so that revenue can be realized this fiscal year."

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Table A: Tax Shares for 2001 and 2002

Type of Tax	Percent of total tax receipts	
	2001	2002
Individual income tax	37.6	34.6
General sales and gross receipts	32.5	33.5
Motor fuel sales tax	5.5	5.7
Corporate income tax	5.1	5.7
Motor vehicle and operator license taxes	2.9	3.3
Property tax	1.7	1.6
Tobacco products sales tax	1.5	1.6
Alcoholic beverage sales tax	0.8	0.8
All other taxes	12.4	14.7

Source: Quarterly Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue, U.S. Census Bureau.

All figures from "Table 3: Tax Collections by State and Type of Tax" for the first three quarters of 2002 and all four quarters of 2001. Available at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www.qtax.html>.

Governors continued to promote efficiency measures and performance initiatives as well. For example, Maine's Gov. John Baldacci proposed to "get our state out of the liquor business. This budget privatizes wholesale and retail liquor operations. The private sector has proven that it can run Maine's liquor business with the same scrutiny and greater efficiency." In Montana, the governor lauded the state's newly redesigned business Web site that provides "critical information to the business community" and the ability of citizens to conduct business with the state online. In Alabama, Gov. Riley "instructed [his revenue commissioner] to add additional auditors to uncover any unpaid taxes from corporations who are not paying the taxes they owe."

Current Tax Shares and Revenue Possibilities

State tax shares have changed little over the last year. Individual income and general sales receipts still comprise the major portion of state tax revenues. The elasticity of the income tax contributes to the dip in share in 2002 noted below. Motor fuels taxes and corporate income taxes vie for the third largest single category of tax revenue for states. Motor fuel sales-tax revenues increased as a share of the total, as did corporate income tax revenues. States that closed tax loopholes related to corporate income taxes account for some of this increase. Tobacco product sales tax receipts crept

up just slightly as a share of total taxes, indicative of the increases to this tax enacted by 19 states last year.¹⁰ The "all other taxes" category includes receipts from sales, licensure and other charges related to utilities, insurance, business, paramutuals, amusement services, hunting and fishing, as well as death and gift, severance and stock transactions. The increase in share from 2001 to 2002 in this category is directly attributable to many of the increases to and additions of such taxes and fees made by states since 2001.¹¹

Table B illustrates the dramatic plunge in tax dollars suffered by states this past year. In the decade from 1992 to 2002, total quarterly state tax receipts increased annually (in adjusted dollars) until the second quarter of 2001, when receipts dipped from the second quarter of 2000 by 1.4 percent. When compared to the previous year's quarterly receipts, those in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2001 dropped by 4.2 percent and 6 percent, respectively. The first two quarters of tax receipts in 2002 continued to sink when compared to the previous year by 7.1 percent and 9 percent, respectively. By the third quarter of 2002, state tax receipts had flattened when compared to those in the third quarter of 2001.

Clearly, crawling out of this recession will be very slow. Robert Tannenwald discusses the problems of state revenue systems, including the shift to a service economy, the increasing importance of intangible

**Table B: State Tax Revenue Totals (in millions)
(Annual 12-month ending June 11)**

Fiscal year	Nominal \$	Percent change from		Adjusted \$	Percent change from	
		previous year	Price index		previous year	
2002	\$533,517	-3.8%	116.33	\$458,624	-4.9%	
2001	\$554,681	0.5	115.01	\$482,289	-2.1	
2000	\$551,912	8.8	111.98	\$492,867	4.3	
1999	\$507,135	5.2	107.33	\$472,501	2.3	
1998	\$481,911	7.5	104.35	\$461,822	5.7	
1997	\$448,107	5.4	102.58	\$436,837	2.8	
1996	\$424,991	8.1	100.00	\$424,991	5.7	
1995	\$393,168	4.4	97.77	\$402,136	1.5	
1994	\$376,710	5.0	95.04	\$396,370	2.3	
1993	\$358,813	5.4	92.59	\$387,529	2.8	
1992	\$340,301	N.A.	90.28	\$376,940	N.A.	

Source: Quarterly Summary of State Tax Revenue, U.S. Census Bureau. Available at <http://www.census.gov/govs/qtax/table2.pdf>.

Notes: Nominal dollars are from Table 2, "National Totals of State Tax Revenues, by Type of Tax." Figures are sum of four quarters for each fiscal year. Price index for state and local government consumption is taken from line 67, generated annually for years 1992 through 2002, using table 7.11, "Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type [1996=100]. Available at <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/dn/nipaweb/TableViewFixed.asp#Mid>.

assets and their valuation, continued fiscal competition among governments, and perhaps most importantly for states, the rapid advancement of e-commerce.¹² Each of these factors, a severely sagging economy, and the fact that past tax initiatives have sought to soften the burden felt by taxpayers, all contribute mightily to the perfect storm in the states and undoubtedly will make the future painful for governors and citizens alike.

Governors' Parting Comments

In the end, these chief executives recognized the urgency of their budget problems and stated this urgency in their addresses. Given the revenue picture above, and the fact that recent tax increases have sought to spare taxpayers increased liability (by way of tax amnesty initiatives, fund transfers, and advancing collections), it is hard to believe that as this storm continues, more taxpayers will not get wet.

Not surprisingly, most addresses ended optimistically — referring to the state as “a family, one people,” who with the governor are committed to overcoming the day’s crisis and joining to create a “brighter future” for the state. Nonetheless, the governors are realists and many pointed to discernment of the “core missions” of state government. They called on citizens to consider the basic duties and responsibilities of states and to think about ways to make sure that these programs, activities and services are continued in the future. For each recognizes the enduring nature of government service, their responsibility, and that of legislators and ultimately the public. In the words of Kentucky’s governor “I’ll do what I can, but ultimately the responsibility lies with you. In 11 months, I’ll be gone. You’ll still be here.”

Notes

¹ National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers, *Fiscal Survey of the States, November 2002* (Washington, D.C.: NGA and NASBO, 2002) ix. Accessible at <http://www.nasbo.org/publications.php>.

² Governor M.J. “Mike” Foster Jr. “2002 Regular Session Accomplishments,” Accessed on March 10, 2003 at <http://www.gov.state.la.us>.

³ Katherine G. Willoughby “State Revenue Choices in Slow Times,” *Spectrum: The Journal of State Government* 75, no. 2 (2002): 9-11.

⁴ National Governors Association/National Association of State Budget Officers, 9.

⁵ National Governors Association/National Association of State Budget Officers, 1-6.

⁶ National Governors’ Association, “Governors to Meet with President, Cabinet Officials and Congressional Leaders During NGA Winter Meeting,” Press Release February 22, 2003 Accessed on March 11 at http://www.nga.org/nga/newsRoom/1,1169,C_PRESS_RELEASE%5ED_5079,00.html.

⁷ State government chief executives report annually or biennially to their legislatures regarding the fiscal condition of their state, commonwealth or territory. Governors often use their address to lay out their policy and budget agendas for their upcoming or continuing administration. The 2003 state of the state addresses were accessed from January through March 2003 at the National Governors Association Web site at http://www.nga.org/nga/LegislativeUpdate/1,1169,C_ISSUE_BRIEF^D_4796,00.html.

All quotes and data presented here are from these addresses, unless otherwise noted. Data for states for which addresses were unavailable at this Web site by March 10, 2003 (Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee) are culled from press release material and gubernatorial reports available via these states’ homepages or Web portals.

⁸ Alabama State of the State Address, March 4, 2003, Accessed on March 10, 2003 at <http://www.stateline.org/story.do?storyId=292328>; and Tennessee State of the State Address, “Address to the General Assembly — The Family Budget,” March 10, 2003, Accessed on March 11, 2003 at <http://www.state.tn.us/governor/newsroom/speeches/03-10-03%20budget%20address.htm>.

⁹ National Governors Association “The State Fiscal Crisis,” February 22, 2003 Contact Christine LaPaille, Office of Public Affairs. Accessed on February 25 at http://www.nga.org/nga/legislativeUpdate/1,1169,C_ISSUE_BRIEF^D_5080,00.html.

¹⁰ National Governors Association/National Association of State Budget Officers, 10.

¹¹ National Governors Association/National Association of State Budget Officers, Figure 2, “Enacted State Revenue Changes Fiscal Years 1991 to 2003,” page 2 of Tables and Figures Section.

¹² Robert Tannenwald, “Are State and Local Revenue Systems Becoming Obsolete?” *Government Finance Review* 19, no. 1 (February 2003): 21-24.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 7.1
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 2000
(In millions of dollars)

State	Revenue				Expenditure				Total debt outstanding at end of fiscal year	Total 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	\$1,259,979	\$984,007	\$8,407	\$267,564	\$1,083,000	\$963,736	\$13,895	\$105,368	\$547,925	\$2,519,801
Alabama	16,857	14,117	152	2,588	15,873	14,400	151	1,322	5,292	25,954
Alaska	8,584	7,330	25	1,229	6,611	5,972	65	574	4,150	47,024
Arizona	16,721	14,664	22	2,035	16,574	15,284	26	1,264	3,101	35,190
Arkansas	10,789	9,118	0	1,671	9,589	8,967	0	623	2,746	17,720
California	172,481	135,782	223	36,476	149,770	134,204	114	15,452	57,170	336,866
Colorado	17,060	12,925	0	4,135	13,930	12,485	10	1,434	4,431	30,811
Connecticut	17,857	16,082	23	1,752	16,723	14,856	205	1,661	18,456	29,080
Delaware	5,162	4,333	9	820	4,211	3,913	51	247	3,261	10,747
Florida	51,630	41,674	7	9,949	45,208	42,486	55	2,667	18,181	89,554
Georgia	29,567	23,395	0	6,171	24,739	23,092	0	1,647	7,086	50,046
Hawaii	6,941	5,729	0	1,212	6,605	5,975	0	629	5,592	12,773
Idaho	5,547	4,173	53	1,321	4,493	4,039	42	412	2,279	11,782
Illinois	48,524	38,759	0	9,766	41,182	36,895	0	4,287	28,828	86,684
Indiana	20,456	18,857	0	1,600	20,289	19,188	0	1,102	7,894	34,108
Iowa	11,340	9,892	107	1,340	11,453	10,520	74	858	2,362	24,551
Kansas	10,326	8,493	0	1,833	9,165	8,417	0	748	1,912	12,029
Kentucky	19,451	14,648	0	4,802	15,682	14,197	0	1,486	7,753	32,029
Louisiana	18,404	14,489	4	3,912	16,537	14,766	3	1,768	7,770	35,791
Maine	6,294	5,274	77	943	5,448	4,850	53	545	4,058	12,344
Maryland	21,367	17,957	101	3,308	19,432	17,343	384	1,705	11,365	47,984
Massachusetts	32,011	27,418	95	4,497	29,478	26,821	306	2,351	38,961	59,248
Michigan	49,512	39,491	567	9,454	42,748	39,004	465	3,280	19,445	77,922
Minnesota	26,889	20,972	0	5,917	22,026	19,675	0	2,351	5,602	53,967
Mississippi	12,181	9,636	165	2,381	10,972	10,049	133	790	3,222	21,915
Missouri	20,327	16,503	0	3,824	17,293	15,837	0	1,456	9,820	47,592
Montana	4,204	3,496	43	666	3,718	3,325	33	360	2,548	10,175
Nebraska	6,136	5,657	0	479	5,772	5,537	0	236	1,680	10,987
Nevada	7,235	5,424	32	1,780	6,047	5,369	45	633	2,990	18,562
New Hampshire	4,993	3,876	291	826	4,366	3,884	249	233	5,499	9,407
New Jersey	42,341	32,237	499	9,605	34,779	28,160	1,886	4,733	28,942	82,745
New Mexico	10,570	7,888	0	2,683	8,700	7,985	0	714	3,627	32,209
New York	111,492	84,860	2,360	24,271	97,654	81,371	6,355	9,928	78,616	211,314
North Carolina	34,361	27,762	0	6,599	29,615	27,242	0	2,373	9,336	73,229
North Dakota	3,295	2,798	0	498	2,856	2,569	0	287	1,520	6,842
Ohio	55,273	36,166	480	18,628	44,631	36,144	305	8,181	18,143	147,265
Oklahoma	13,116	10,783	287	2,046	10,271	8,788	278	1,205	5,663	24,404
Oregon	21,228	14,313	228	6,687	15,776	13,155	140	2,481	6,235	33,586
Pennsylvania	54,518	41,701	865	11,952	47,682	41,937	801	4,944	18,595	110,454
Rhode Island	5,530	4,047	11	1,472	4,648	3,987	59	602	5,681	11,458
South Carolina	15,870	13,221	814	1,834	16,237	14,195	797	1,245	7,057	24,872
South Dakota	2,873	2,253	0	619	2,403	2,228	0	175	2,305	8,539
Tennessee	18,970	15,928	0	3,041	16,853	15,822	4	1,027	3,292	29,018
Texas	72,323	55,312	0	17,010	59,805	53,832	0	5,973	19,228	188,148
Utah	10,191	7,661	117	2,414	8,592	7,956	87	548	3,885	17,492
Vermont	3,280	2,931	29	320	3,219	3,068	32	120	2,165	4,534
Virginia	28,902	22,208	299	6,395	24,314	22,609	269	1,436	12,011	58,387
Washington	30,616	21,254	327	9,035	25,902	21,951	307	3,644	11,734	66,541
West Virginia	8,526	6,982	50	1,494	7,552	6,491	52	1,010	3,730	9,636
Wisconsin	32,119	21,183	0	10,936	23,026	20,645	0	2,381	11,454	77,051
Wyoming	5,740	2,357	45	3,339	2,553	2,254	57	242	1,250	9,239

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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 7.2
NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1998-2000

Item	2000	1999	1998	Per capita 2000	Per capita 1999	Percent change 1999 to 2000	Percent change 1998 to 1999
Population (in thousands)	280,850	272,172	269,727				
Revenue total	\$1,259,978,992	\$1,152,869,754	\$1,103,239,093	\$4,486	\$4,236	9.3	4.5
General revenue	984,007,363	906,076,110	863,522,535	3,504	3,329	8.6	4.9
Taxes	539,144,831	499,943,213	473,051,441	1,920	1,837	7.8	5.7
Intergovernmental revenue	274,418,620	253,691,979	240,788,817	977	932	8.2	5.4
From Federal Government	259,066,206	238,940,986	224,443,723	922	878	8.4	6.5
Public welfare	147,429,937	135,274,188	127,355,715	525	497	9.0	6.2
Education	42,179,429	38,737,952	36,137,911	150	142	8.9	7.2
Highways	23,376,043	20,874,468	19,659,220	83	77	12.0	6.2
Employment security administration	4,020,724	3,941,741	3,675,514	14	14	2.0	7.2
Other	42,060,073	40,112,637	37,615,363	150	147	4.9	6.6
From local government	15,352,414	14,750,993	16,345,094	55	54	4.1	-9.8
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	170,443,912	152,440,918	149,682,277	607	560	11.8	1.8
Liquor stores revenue	3,894,548	3,599,377	3,482,573	14	13	8.2	3.4
Utility revenue	4,512,606	4,356,364	4,204,677	16	16	3.6	3.6
Insurance trust revenue	267,564,365	238,837,903	232,029,308	953	878	12.0	2.9
Employee retirement	230,165,517	201,499,887	195,602,881	820	740	14.2	3.0
Unemployment compensation	23,248,806	22,131,040	23,050,898	83	81	5.1	-4.0
Worker compensation	11,845,416	12,915,229	11,361,720	42	47	-8.3	13.7
Other	2,304,626	2,291,747	2,013,809	8	8	0.6	13.8
Expenditure and debt redemption	1,131,329,529	1,046,234,436	979,302,843	4,028	3,844	8.1	6.8
Debt redemption	48,329,778	47,869,319	49,351,255	172	176	1.0	-3.0
Expenditure total	1,082,999,751	998,365,117	929,951,588	3,856	3,668	8.5	7.4
General expenditure	963,736,423	889,475,225	827,653,545	3,432	3,268	8.3	7.5
Education	347,617,653	318,601,796	294,813,967	1,238	1,171	9.1	8.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	208,434,157	192,416,987	176,250,998	742	707	8.3	9.2
State institutions of higher education	121,426,602	109,813,926	103,044,247	432	403	10.6	6.6
Other education	226,191,051	208,787,870	191,769,720	805	767	8.3	8.9
Public welfare	238,604,746	221,166,721	207,926,206	850	813	7.9	6.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	40,314,579	38,928,752	35,807,218	144	143	3.6	8.7
Cash assistance, categorical program	9,968,026	10,838,375	10,827,280	35	40	-8.0	0.1
Cash assistance, other	1,398,588	1,306,482	1,276,989	5	5	7.0	2.3
Other public welfare	227,238,132	209,021,864	195,821,937	809	768	8.7	6.7
Highways	74,173,506	68,317,477	63,619,723	264	251	8.6	7.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	12,487,344	12,075,195	11,648,853	44	44	3.4	3.7
Regular state highway facilities	68,916,436	63,880,316	60,196,987	245	235	7.9	6.1
State toll highways/facilities	5,257,070	4,437,161	3,422,736	19	16	18.5	29.6
Health and hospitals	74,568,132	68,002,623	63,994,987	266	250	9.7	6.3
State hospitals and institutions for handicapped	32,082,611	29,446,155	28,410,203	114	108	9.0	3.6
Other	494,026	548,267	517,900	2	2	-9.9	5.9
Natural resources	15,994,307	14,481,572	13,540,517	57	53	10.4	6.9
Corrections	35,169,836	32,842,987	30,600,550	125	121	7.1	7.3
Financial administration	16,272,705	15,525,628	14,532,331	58	57	4.8	6.8
Employment security administration	4,164,709	4,124,893	4,120,610	15	15	1.0	0.1
Police protection	9,799,726	8,793,684	8,038,265	35	32	11.4	9.4
Interest on general debt	29,220,405	27,785,488	26,775,657	104	102	5.2	3.8
Veterans' services	357,075	283,242	288,331	1	1	26.1	-1.8
Utility expenditure	10,700,016	8,778,912	8,365,190	38	32	21.9	4.9
Insurance trust expenditure	105,368,058	97,143,800	91,113,068	375	357	8.5	6.6
Employee retirement	75,970,645	67,353,132	63,002,337	271	247	12.8	6.9
Unemployment compensation	18,569,341	19,159,588	17,711,847	66	70	-3.1	8.2
Other	8,317,018	10,631,080	10,398,884	30	39	-21.8	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1998-2000 — Continued

<i>Item</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>Per capita 2000</i>	<i>Per capita 1999</i>	<i>Percent change 1999 to 2000</i>	<i>Percent change 1998 to 1999</i>
Total expenditure by character and							
object	\$1,082,999,751	\$998,365,117	\$929,951,588	\$3,856	\$3,668	8.5	7.4
Direct expenditure	755,389,590	693,431,867	651,098,179	2,690	2,548	8.9	6.5
Current operation	521,835,310	476,968,246	446,439,710	1,858	1,752	9.4	6.8
Capital outlay	75,905,170	68,508,917	64,441,178	270	252	10.8	6.3
Construction	59,958,616	53,856,968	50,541,874	213	198	11.3	6.6
Other capital outlay							
structures	15,946,554	14,651,949	13,899,304	57	54	8.8	5.4
Assistance and subsidies	22,181,720	22,228,734	21,514,628	79	82	-0.2	3.3
Interest on debt	30,099,332	28,582,170	27,589,595	107	105	5.3	3.6
Insurance benefits and							
repayments	105,368,058	97,143,800	91,113,068	375	357	8.5	6.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	327,610,161	304,933,250	278,853,409	1,167	1,120	7.4	9.4
Cash and security holdings at end							
of fiscal year	2,519,800,638	2,265,944,792	2,058,592,849	8,972	8,325	11.2	10.1
Insurance trust	1,864,329,514	1,656,956,317	1,496,152,634	6,638	6,088	12.5	10.7
Unemployment fund balance	54,664,461	48,287,202	45,655,321	195	177	13.2	5.8
Debt offsets	275,127,517	258,330,164	243,840,960	980	949	6.5	5.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2002.

Table 7.3
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2000
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Taxes			Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
		Total	Total (b)		Motor fuels		Motor vehicle	Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	
			Total (b)	General	General	Motor vehicle					
United States	\$984,007,363	\$539,144,831	\$252,135,117	\$174,461,420	\$29,968,587	\$32,606,315	\$15,104,457	\$194,066,118	\$32,522,017	\$274,418,620	\$170,443,912
Alabama	14,116,821	6,438,438	3,228,445	1,701,885	505,360	541,645	191,195	2,071,433	243,099	4,781,099	2,897,284
Alaska	7,330,352	1,423,287	137,735	0	42,137	91,661	35,568	0	438,438	1,201,549	4,705,516
Arizona	14,663,675	8,100,737	4,643,540	3,632,686	592,518	260,188	152,555	2,291,883	523,182	4,440,758	2,122,180
Arkansas	9,118,341	4,870,561	2,362,883	1,706,645	388,625	259,381	117,647	1,470,012	236,969	2,734,557	1,513,222
California	135,781,559	83,807,959	29,620,197	23,457,385	3,041,370	3,690,638	1,763,623	39,574,649	6,638,762	36,124,644	15,848,956
Colorado	12,925,010	7,075,047	2,708,987	1,849,305	544,134	300,109	174,589	3,636,920	334,980	3,301,003	2,548,960
Connecticut	16,082,427	10,171,242	5,054,024	3,419,939	543,022	365,202	232,599	3,973,621	426,617	3,394,606	2,516,579
Delaware	4,332,601	2,132,131	289,338	0	104,200	777,077	32,744	733,399	240,319	826,747	1,373,723
Florida	41,673,899	24,825,753	19,131,856	15,010,888	1,608,739	1,512,797	932,112	0	1,182,796	10,271,245	6,576,901
Georgia	23,395,202	13,511,275	5,746,072	4,630,179	632,103	466,985	235,488	6,364,586	712,421	6,459,138	3,424,789
Hawaii	5,728,976	3,334,743	2,051,912	1,536,276	74,456	110,917	76,661	1,064,317	75,271	1,128,102	1,266,131
Idaho	4,172,662	2,377,251	1,054,964	747,134	208,968	216,547	108,365	965,428	125,860	1,073,935	721,476
Illinois	38,758,562	22,788,799	10,859,328	6,393,080	1,356,283	1,570,708	1,020,338	7,637,115	2,261,293	10,213,600	5,756,163
Indiana	18,856,533	10,104,353	5,036,689	3,579,416	700,420	245,323	159,782	3,753,339	924,623	4,951,602	3,800,578
Iowa	9,891,815	5,185,394	2,478,583	1,722,836	346,461	492,575	335,732	1,890,427	214,605	2,730,827	1,975,594
Kansas	8,493,190	4,848,235	2,303,867	1,741,217	356,236	236,789	143,620	1,861,610	272,432	2,401,468	1,243,487
Kentucky	14,648,458	7,694,610	3,512,227	2,171,609	440,258	537,289	191,534	2,701,616	306,450	4,340,617	2,613,231
Louisiana	14,488,505	6,512,392	3,718,736	2,060,822	549,421	490,138	110,023	1,582,260	222,008	4,401,227	3,574,886
Maine	5,273,506	2,661,080	1,190,998	847,358	181,263	134,377	68,389	1,076,913	150,046	1,555,233	1,057,193
Maryland	17,957,412	10,354,447	4,361,581	2,498,184	652,052	379,190	179,014	4,613,203	431,109	4,165,695	3,437,270
Massachusetts	27,418,165	16,152,874	5,059,849	3,565,267	652,596	450,703	227,704	9,041,936	1,306,353	5,786,537	5,478,754
Michigan	39,490,569	22,756,403	9,784,723	7,666,399	1,074,816	1,208,337	816,160	7,190,407	2,382,496	9,370,103	7,364,063
Minnesota	20,971,555	13,338,732	5,775,426	3,723,838	607,588	977,007	642,467	5,547,326	803,357	4,450,677	3,182,146
Mississippi	9,635,757	4,711,594	3,146,936	2,333,384	418,855	278,803	112,602	1,006,662	227,716	3,469,583	1,454,580
Missouri	16,503,398	8,571,548	4,031,605	2,787,531	695,591	575,609	240,552	3,550,284	265,467	5,256,129	2,675,721
Montana	3,496,185	1,410,760	343,911	0	188,345	123,158	55,065	516,261	99,772	1,205,898	879,527
Nebraska	5,657,024	2,981,047	1,445,168	1,027,940	279,426	189,715	84,390	1,173,918	140,022	1,568,402	1,107,575
Nevada	5,423,575	3,717,315	3,154,026	1,941,734	261,995	362,478	113,713	0	0	1,057,120	649,140
New Hampshire	3,875,933	1,696,085	555,501	0	116,884	142,566	64,702	65,975	312,176	1,157,147	1,022,701
New Jersey	32,237,376	18,147,604	8,199,639	5,508,046	506,432	789,947	352,992	7,205,260	1,347,336	7,743,380	6,346,392
New Mexico	7,887,550	3,743,178	2,006,930	1,502,319	233,176	205,760	142,405	880,859	159,338	2,187,357	1,957,015
New York	84,860,265	41,735,841	13,307,079	8,563,323	1,066,670	970,237	632,632	23,194,281	2,771,556	32,619,618	10,504,806
North Carolina	27,762,320	15,315,386	5,941,139	3,374,566	1,066,670	742,650	392,182	7,209,670	1,197,162	8,590,697	3,856,237
North Dakota	2,797,649	1,172,373	655,048	330,269	110,546	87,180	43,626	198,621	78,221	1,002,136	623,140
Ohio	36,165,655	19,676,365	9,058,711	6,263,251	1,404,946	1,558,794	607,600	8,241,227	630,607	10,073,755	6,415,535

See footnotes at end of table.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2000 — Continued

State	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts					Taxes			Licenses		Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
		Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Motor vehicle	Total (b)	Individual income	Corporation net income				
Oklahoma	10,783,449	5,840,022	2,180,507	1,441,670	402,380	829,403	2,134,506	194,145	3,047,293	1,896,134			
Oregon	14,313,196	5,945,675	727,674	0	473,947	605,026	4,097,427	407,084	4,684,653	3,682,868			
Pennsylvania	41,700,748	22,466,906	10,460,396	7,057,309	764,065	2,273,339	6,770,513	1,696,845	10,584,182	8,649,660			
Rhode Island	4,046,918	2,034,909	1,002,948	621,066	130,974	90,768	828,983	74,825	1,162,862	849,147			
South Carolina	13,220,880	6,381,391	3,240,855	2,458,308	369,976	375,162	2,445,559	227,161	4,379,015	2,460,474			
South Dakota	2,253,418	927,245	732,389	487,897	124,735	118,448	0	45,123	793,121	533,052			
Tennessee	15,928,464	7,739,590	5,805,324	4,446,160	788,174	898,509	180,278	613,924	6,120,698	2,068,176			
Texas	55,312,368	27,424,142	22,213,368	14,012,165	2,688,818	3,812,821	0	0	17,150,934	10,737,292			
Utah	7,660,537	3,978,697	1,924,091	1,423,234	330,499	138,111	1,651,448	173,799	1,889,150	1,792,690			
Vermont	2,931,084	1,470,828	471,300	215,423	60,575	68,323	432,002	44,430	918,135	542,121			
Virginia	22,207,832	12,141,096	4,352,087	2,471,938	814,999	513,765	6,321,962	565,909	4,466,096	5,600,640			
Washington	21,254,208	12,567,383	9,684,271	7,739,014	775,245	607,954	295,288	0	5,190,356	3,496,469			
West Virginia	6,982,179	3,343,266	1,800,105	917,050	239,580	174,260	965,721	217,793	2,406,274	1,232,639			
Wisconsin	21,183,017	12,575,192	5,105,553	3,506,696	915,694	668,760	5,952,301	578,120	4,734,449	3,873,376			
Wyoming	2,356,583	963,650	476,596	368,779	81,364	89,186	0	0	855,211	537,722			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2002.

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 7.4
STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2000
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Direct expenditures				Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages		
	Capital outlay			Other						
	Total	Current operation	Total						Construction	
United States	\$327,610,161	\$755,389,590	\$521,835,310	\$75,905,170	\$59,958,616	\$15,946,554	\$22,181,720	\$30,099,332	\$105,368,058	\$154,551,171
Alabama	3,908,350	11,964,159	8,503,158	1,136,551	949,603	186,948	726,205	275,930	1,322,315	2,487,819
Alaska	1,026,962	5,583,843	3,990,109	591,147	483,969	107,178	170,655	258,123	573,809	883,451
Arizona	6,391,146	10,182,792	7,184,208	991,811	683,338	308,473	568,224	174,099	1,264,450	2,623,719
Arkansas	2,725,242	6,863,908	5,182,055	770,870	619,186	151,684	167,742	120,631	622,610	1,709,970
California	65,389,054	84,381,389	60,952,862	4,235,517	3,267,543	967,974	1,119,913	2,620,635	15,452,462	16,677,516
Colorado	3,702,849	10,226,930	7,177,865	1,252,199	1,030,339	221,860	106,117	256,577	1,434,172	2,542,977
Connecticut	3,362,551	13,360,186	9,188,363	931,635	733,286	198,349	489,619	1,089,071	1,661,498	2,822,922
Delaware	856,008	3,354,630	2,387,521	434,058	318,844	115,214	67,654	218,280	247,117	957,682
Florida	14,073,445	31,134,273	22,629,549	3,945,071	2,655,736	1,289,315	817,114	1,075,902	2,666,637	8,048,281
Georgia	7,179,698	17,559,022	12,388,271	2,371,445	1,773,586	598,059	765,736	386,561	1,647,009	3,731,108
Hawaii	157,902	6,446,704	4,513,498	646,886	551,862	95,024	174,259	482,948	629,113	1,663,198
Idaho	1,277,688	3,214,834	2,195,529	405,489	301,695	103,794	77,458	124,835	411,523	646,800
Illinois	12,050,100	29,132,311	19,652,519	2,103,787	1,625,530	478,257	1,263,638	1,825,289	4,287,078	4,872,119
Indiana	6,735,704	13,553,658	10,155,704	1,640,750	1,388,273	252,477	283,105	372,548	1,101,551	2,665,019
Iowa	3,211,878	8,241,059	5,895,862	1,107,104	919,884	187,220	248,323	131,285	858,485	2,352,906
Kansas	2,853,333	6,311,729	4,483,058	870,778	704,745	166,033	163,659	46,643	747,591	1,466,879
Kentucky	3,280,144	12,402,165	8,744,652	1,514,660	1,190,317	324,343	297,048	360,284	1,485,521	2,760,213
Louisiana	3,721,576	12,814,961	8,988,392	1,234,988	1,020,485	214,503	412,537	411,003	1,768,041	3,208,173
Maine	912,376	4,535,627	3,330,816	264,505	220,491	44,014	169,162	226,418	544,726	678,275
Maryland	4,355,724	15,076,023	10,479,615	1,392,651	1,061,214	331,437	697,977	801,111	1,704,669	3,384,741
Massachusetts	6,240,692	23,237,201	14,691,706	3,425,209	3,196,377	228,832	597,580	2,171,984	2,350,722	3,887,429
Michigan	17,201,031	25,547,376	18,647,172	1,982,355	1,433,806	548,549	717,924	919,841	3,280,084	5,656,845
Minnesota	7,610,072	14,415,809	9,964,739	1,182,732	918,747	263,985	567,684	349,315	2,351,339	3,485,203
Mississippi	3,248,019	7,724,111	5,615,302	980,128	806,632	173,496	156,596	182,474	789,611	1,563,960
Missouri	4,528,746	12,764,060	8,816,971	1,457,676	1,143,431	314,245	490,406	543,457	1,455,550	2,927,113
Montana	60,511	2,957,649	1,985,315	407,119	356,431	50,688	62,883	142,526	359,806	564,144
Nebraska	1,585,847	4,186,551	3,092,899	657,047	569,034	88,013	94,489	106,340	235,776	1,552,198
Nevada	2,250,330	3,796,937	2,400,480	593,471	515,384	78,087	46,071	123,661	633,254	962,349
New Hampshire	1,053,267	3,312,805	2,396,938	286,172	200,802	85,370	87,317	309,874	232,504	640,311
New Jersey	8,639,491	26,139,632	17,544,969	2,367,710	1,801,835	565,875	334,031	1,160,135	4,732,787	5,816,026
New Mexico	2,447,354	6,252,482	4,507,411	634,403	515,721	118,682	217,593	178,646	714,429	1,323,085
New York	31,273,000	66,380,973	43,000,438	8,260,447	6,089,878	2,170,569	873,273	4,258,648	9,928,167	11,107,251
North Carolina	9,301,095	20,313,929	14,676,631	1,569,595	1,369,595	604,369	504,487	585,449	2,373,266	4,676,569
North Dakota	589,807	2,265,852	1,568,794	303,186	279,093	24,093	29,789	77,092	286,991	475,647
Ohio	13,021,918	31,608,760	17,805,469	3,288,366	2,661,916	626,450	1,335,474	998,095	8,181,356	5,186,771

See footnotes at end of table.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2000 (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

State	Intergovernmental expenditure	Direct expenditures							Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
		Current operation				Capital outlay				
		Total	Construction	Other	Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt				
Oklahoma	3,089,257	7,182,064	4,420,104	1,085,811	774,850	310,961	163,472	308,004	1,204,673	1,962,975
Oregon	3,919,771	11,856,011	7,965,231	624,289	502,449	121,840	324,117	461,164	2,481,210	2,415,118
Pennsylvania	11,369,795	36,311,913	26,082,099	2,847,894	2,386,602	461,292	1,170,094	1,267,636	4,944,190	5,334,843
Rhode Island	677,552	3,970,358	2,593,859	310,253	260,642	49,611	187,532	277,164	601,550	819,491
South Carolina	3,806,116	12,430,612	9,084,164	1,390,196	1,051,465	338,731	299,792	411,532	1,244,928	2,827,164
South Dakota	448,131	1,954,405	1,275,099	342,185	294,265	47,920	42,553	119,776	174,792	401,127
Tennessee	4,364,404	12,488,923	9,392,164	1,480,523	1,270,206	210,317	398,458	190,470	1,027,308	2,464,411
Texas	16,231,378	43,573,843	30,059,539	4,923,996	3,918,603	1,005,393	1,584,970	1,032,280	5,973,058	7,598,588
Utah	1,977,703	6,614,031	4,643,694	909,509	756,846	152,663	327,531	185,078	548,219	1,375,035
Vermont	931,604	2,287,766	1,782,863	155,960	123,769	32,191	105,119	124,137	119,687	507,804
Virginia	7,132,350	17,181,533	12,377,267	1,762,135	1,459,142	302,993	814,427	791,644	1,436,060	4,188,858
Washington	6,370,710	19,531,080	12,287,873	1,800,323	1,564,642	235,681	1,191,680	606,891	3,644,313	4,301,470
West Virginia	1,359,668	6,192,712	4,203,075	681,916	559,592	122,324	91,640	206,501	1,009,580	1,265,119
Wisconsin	8,170,504	14,855,727	9,834,005	1,402,318	1,166,319	235,999	551,630	687,019	2,380,755	2,714,572
Wyoming	838,308	1,714,282	1,035,302	345,975	310,796	35,179	26,963	64,326	241,716	365,927

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2002.

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

Table 7.5
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2000
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general expenditure (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
United States	\$963,736,423	\$347,617,653	\$238,604,746	\$74,173,506	\$32,576,637	\$15,994,307	\$41,991,495	\$35,169,836	\$16,272,705	\$4,164,709	\$9,799,726
Alabama	14,399,604	6,224,938	3,484,564	1,076,311	1,021,054	194,417	598,894	278,856	135,593	68,047	117,831
Alaska	5,972,185	1,319,094	914,855	639,941	17,571	250,331	173,624	150,313	142,144	33,361	63,311
Arizona	15,283,545	5,551,829	3,168,970	1,584,079	79,823	170,631	954,431	760,323	214,126	85,673	161,140
Arkansas	8,966,540	3,976,336	1,986,866	745,972	383,938	204,582	290,306	275,158	182,328	43,700	73,341
California	134,203,791	49,908,590	36,467,804	5,848,053	3,335,190	2,292,366	7,546,878	4,244,680	2,389,494	379,615	1,267,990
Colorado	12,485,324	4,959,104	2,925,313	1,243,410	149,055	189,613	308,387	689,090	144,583	38,260	79,148
Connecticut	14,855,976	3,862,063	3,235,262	785,908	1,126,066	101,526	500,735	555,449	416,116	94,585	140,110
Delaware	3,912,687	1,409,475	548,363	332,300	62,968	63,834	215,020	228,076	76,634	12,289	65,602
Florida	42,485,698	14,360,657	9,161,608	3,811,104	610,607	1,438,116	2,678,698	2,218,703	764,887	5,660	369,837
Georgia	23,091,711	10,458,952	5,469,166	1,586,703	668,219	505,131	843,258	1,007,576	307,401	148,513	194,726
Hawaii	5,975,493	1,853,805	1,033,386	226,137	192,039	79,575	398,125	154,622	57,867	43,207	4,953
Idaho	4,038,683	1,663,989	761,531	470,498	42,689	135,412	98,510	149,835	123,472	32,760	38,770
Illinois	36,895,333	12,060,860	9,775,188	2,467,057	847,109	403,419	2,078,089	1,343,545	722,100	230,584	372,218
Indiana	19,187,811	7,733,431	4,046,412	2,006,791	239,184	223,098	491,217	554,995	287,817	123,328	202,245
Iowa	10,520,387	4,180,513	2,195,661	1,423,903	655,221	255,742	221,934	279,196	169,908	87,606	81,034
Kansas	8,417,471	3,812,579	1,257,894	1,354,907	101,323	171,527	348,655	317,890	303,912	14,368	53,008
Kentucky	14,196,788	5,179,916	3,080,749	1,525,672	451,087	270,399	419,625	412,032	160,661	49,501	184,803
Louisiana	14,765,628	5,399,754	3,097,181	1,100,612	1,376,198	374,078	478,003	530,955	191,868	69,713	253,386
Maine	4,850,079	1,285,190	1,366,338	414,961	42,630	141,373	279,190	91,882	80,500	28,401	46,185
Maryland	17,342,654	5,587,021	3,921,774	1,296,717	360,644	438,653	1,059,486	903,548	356,853	39,714	318,146
Massachusetts	26,821,422	5,649,637	6,541,200	2,788,211	465,869	214,474	1,486,938	765,464	368,411	72,932	444,636
Michigan	39,003,752	17,460,528	8,023,945	2,625,159	1,112,902	408,078	2,699,196	1,537,371	359,693	193,445	310,014
Minnesota	19,674,542	7,765,396	5,360,619	1,478,430	222,650	506,907	455,586	364,821	295,779	114,995	142,487
Mississippi	10,049,045	3,475,688	2,532,682	964,873	598,815	232,460	291,496	256,750	64,272	51,905	68,782
Missouri	15,837,256	5,949,860	4,006,324	1,491,193	592,624	284,332	591,534	529,451	217,159	53,599	158,817
Montana	3,324,887	1,148,326	548,277	434,321	43,787	154,952	215,078	104,223	143,715	9,307	37,726
Nebraska	5,536,622	1,999,065	1,392,953	554,013	158,457	156,317	261,953	172,628	74,986	30,366	61,331
Nevada	5,369,012	2,137,608	822,097	583,135	90,643	82,779	112,244	220,695	65,720	35,015	57,918
New Hampshire	3,884,463	1,337,352	1,072,978	351,812	43,492	44,698	132,710	85,522	72,910	21,630	39,204
New Jersey	28,160,194	9,608,981	5,730,105	1,540,914	1,160,401	322,011	763,044	1,161,043	512,921	36,920	405,584
New Mexico	7,985,407	3,165,507	1,462,832	870,164	357,037	136,490	302,504	216,722	126,457	49,275	77,574
New York	81,370,941	21,449,689	30,718,080	3,265,592	3,197,781	369,000	3,568,286	2,440,336	1,607,904	300,983	474,771
North Carolina	27,241,758	11,274,133	5,826,871	2,314,238	1,247,695	568,173	886,520	907,378	228,002	105,756	363,882
North Dakota	2,568,668	878,845	546,550	356,849	42,472	84,205	43,080	41,228	7,370	7,370	12,179
Ohio	36,143,917	13,248,475	9,060,175	3,013,176	1,231,527	380,274	1,615,440	1,627,946	754,889	221,641	246,839
Oklahoma	8,788,311	4,516,745	553,764	1,225,109	149,035	223,609	380,071	467,617	188,968	63,064	75,488
Oregon	13,154,826	4,538,178	3,040,414	951,252	924,106	317,095	498,252	552,483	461,203	79,566	167,814
Pennsylvania	41,936,697	12,733,777	13,225,522	3,513,899	1,681,893	626,845	1,571,394	1,469,375	676,874	247,726	786,628
Rhode Island	3,987,382	1,175,428	1,162,823	220,434	121,570	41,252	152,274	139,225	100,358	42,694	36,659
South Carolina	14,194,639	5,011,288	3,458,383	1,178,207	772,952	250,110	645,473	437,104	190,048	67,674	217,311

See footnotes at end of table.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2000 — Continued

State	Total general expenditure (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
South Dakota	2,227,744	689,679	476,781	369,648	43,836	75,449	65,917	62,831	48,049	17,671	17,749
Tennessee	15,821,917	5,512,784	5,211,056	1,501,301	366,739	228,869	633,691	449,107	152,166	83,049	118,178
Texas	53,832,163	22,913,913	11,865,880	4,861,214	2,947,605	718,567	1,608,023	2,766,911	701,345	226,732	343,991
Utah	7,956,320	3,590,583	1,464,221	902,063	413,947	140,972	208,731	245,401	159,714	10,853	74,401
Vermont	3,067,606	1,333,972	709,546	236,489	2,895	93,523	72,551	66,127	60,515	3,518	38,002
Virginia	22,608,544	8,718,796	4,022,306	2,354,282	1,433,577	182,870	642,384	1,123,734	548,478	101,481	511,285
Washington	21,950,637	8,991,631	5,070,468	1,560,320	681,277	587,544	1,273,277	731,277	307,263	128,583	245,886
West Virginia	6,490,829	2,295,556	1,761,509	837,624	88,518	151,074	152,559	156,190	192,902	36,553	52,445
Wisconsin	20,645,476	7,468,687	3,550,938	1,523,406	594,044	375,112	615,676	837,496	282,809	96,363	105,041
Wyoming	2,254,058	789,460	286,562	365,142	25,876	130,443	85,859	73,469	39,703	25,158	19,320

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2002.

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 7.6
STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 2000
(In thousands of dollars. Per capita in dollars.)

State			Long-term			Short-term	Net long-term (a)	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Full faith and credit	Nonguaranteed		Total	Full faith and credit
United States	\$547,924,684	\$1,951.0	\$541,545,931	\$138,526,459	\$403,019,472	\$6,378,753	\$266,418,414	\$128,391,915
Alabama	5,291,796	1,189.9	5,291,796	1,607,010	3,684,786	0	2,962,465	1,607,010
Alaska	4,150,498	6,620.3	4,150,498	593,933	3,556,565	0	1,024,143	593,933
Arizona	3,101,233	604.5	3,101,233	211,439	2,889,794	0	2,457,872	211,439
Arkansas	2,745,559	1,027.0	2,745,440	550,472	2,194,968	119	1,125,626	550,472
California	57,170,067	1,687.8	57,170,067	18,824,450	38,345,617	0	33,308,672	18,798,624
Colorado	4,430,790	1,030.1	4,430,790	2,356	4,428,434	0	887,438	2,356
Connecticut	18,456,275	5,419.4	18,456,275	11,084,875	7,371,400	0	9,265,922	9,567,073
Delaware	3,261,043	4,161.6	3,245,629	738,865	2,506,764	15,414	1,438,286	636,667
Florida	18,181,456	1,137.6	18,090,837	685,290	17,405,547	90,619	13,706,029	530,985
Georgia	7,085,890	865.6	7,085,890	5,221,975	1,863,915	0	4,932,119	5,204,150
Hawaii	5,592,207	4,615.8	5,592,207	3,299,863	2,292,344	0	4,358,988	3,297,689
Idaho	2,279,273	1,761.5	2,279,273	0	2,279,273	0	289,897	0
Illinois	28,827,990	2,321.2	28,827,907	7,683,924	21,143,983	83	8,782,373	6,753,972
Indiana	7,894,464	1,298.3	7,839,530	0	7,839,530	54,934	2,408,391	0
Iowa	2,361,924	807.1	2,322,869	0	2,322,869	39,055	773,463	0
Kansas	1,911,825	711.1	1,891,092	0	1,891,092	20,733	1,868,570	0
Kentucky	7,752,521	1,918.1	7,752,521	0	7,752,521	0	4,619,969	-3,011
Louisiana	7,770,198	1,738.7	7,765,584	2,014,137	5,751,447	4,614	2,693,852	1,644,867
Maine	4,057,928	3,182.9	4,057,917	452,975	3,604,942	11	749,601	452,975
Maryland	11,365,163	2,145.8	11,365,163	3,353,669	8,011,494	0	5,035,309	3,341,384
Massachusetts	38,961,069	6,136.5	38,777,722	16,466,501	22,311,221	183,347	18,805,009	16,081,186
Michigan	19,444,881	1,956.5	19,430,257	1,934,100	17,496,157	14,624	5,013,542	1,934,100
Minnesota	5,602,052	1,138.7	5,602,052	2,490,340	3,111,712	0	2,769,716	2,121,214
Mississippi	3,222,129	1,132.7	3,202,334	2,085,213	1,117,121	19,795	2,380,767	2,052,980
Missouri	9,819,715	1,755.0	9,816,092	1,025,896	8,790,196	3,623	1,677,744	905,957
Montana	2,547,772	2,824.0	2,533,280	232,840	2,300,440	14,492	531,752	228,269
Nebraska	1,680,323	981.9	1,680,167	2,938	1,677,229	156	219,879	2,938
Nevada	2,990,150	1,496.4	2,990,150	2,020,616	969,534	0	1,989,404	1,980,092
New Hampshire	5,498,568	4,449.4	5,498,568	651,701	4,846,867	0	956,162	522,352
New Jersey	28,942,429	3,439.7	28,933,107	3,852,370	25,080,737	9,322	16,768,119	3,852,370
New Mexico	3,626,598	1,993.7	3,625,347	936,028	2,689,319	1,251	1,674,552	936,028
New York	78,615,990	4,142.8	78,307,854	9,892,406	68,415,448	308,136	41,749,764	7,955,208
North Carolina	9,336,374	1,159.9	9,317,209	3,205,384	6,111,825	19,165	3,861,066	3,205,384
North Dakota	1,519,729	2,366.4	1,519,729	0	1,519,729	0	26,181	0
Ohio	18,142,840	1,598.0	17,964,376	4,845,208	13,119,168	178,464	10,195,178	4,747,951
Oklahoma	5,663,182	1,641.2	5,663,182	300,100	5,363,082	0	3,157,244	300,100
Oregon	6,234,861	1,822.3	6,234,861	2,430,441	3,804,420	0	3,191,740	1,587,686
Pennsylvania	18,594,981	1,514.1	17,728,656	5,343,461	12,385,195	866,325	8,145,664	4,960,136
Rhode Island	5,681,091	5,419.2	5,676,004	922,717	4,753,287	5,087	2,158,907	922,717
South Carolina	7,057,310	1,759.0	6,687,251	2,559,997	4,127,254	370,059	4,975,315	2,559,997
South Dakota	2,304,895	3,053.5	2,304,454	0	2,304,454	441	289,965	0
Tennessee	3,292,314	578.7	3,184,749	966,543	2,218,206	107,565	1,153,641	965,729
Texas	19,228,150	922.1	15,211,859	6,705,920	8,505,939	4,016,291	11,258,608	4,215,364
Utah	3,885,417	1,739.9	3,860,367	1,212,325	2,648,042	25,050	1,863,516	1,178,302
Vermont	2,165,158	3,556.3	2,165,158	553,475	1,611,683	0	998,457	553,475
Virginia	12,010,623	1,696.8	12,010,623	460,001	11,550,622	0	3,653,892	460,001
Washington	11,734,299	1,990.8	11,734,161	7,278,158	4,456,003	138	7,359,137	7,146,247
West Virginia	3,730,325	2,062.8	3,720,485	373,690	3,346,795	9,840	2,041,858	372,690
Wisconsin	11,453,844	2,135.4	11,453,844	3,452,857	8,000,987	0	4,710,419	3,452,857
Wyoming	1,249,515	2,530.5	1,249,515	0	1,249,515	0	152,231	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2002.

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

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

TAXES

Table 7.7
AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES
(As of January 2003)

<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	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	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	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	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 Motor Vehicles	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	Dept. of Tax	Dept. of Tax	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	Office of Tax & Rev.	Office of Tax & Rev.	Office of Tax & Rev.	Office of Tax & Rev.

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	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	Tax Comm.	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	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	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	Dept. of Tax	Dept. of Tax	Dept. of Tax	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	Office of Tax & Rev.	Office of Tax & Rev.	Office of Tax & Rev.	1

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, February 2003.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Joint state and local administration. State level functions are performed by the Department of Revenue in Kansas.

TAXES

Table 7.8
STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS
1982 - 2003

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Amnesty period</i>	<i>Legislative authorization</i>	<i>Major taxes covered</i>	<i>Accounts receivable included</i>	<i>Collections (\$ millions) (a)</i>	<i>Installment arrangements permitted (b)</i>
Alabama	01/20/84 - 04/01/84	No (c)	All	No	3.2	No
Arizona	11/22/82 - 01/20/83	No (c)	All	No	6.0	Yes
	01/01/02 - 02/28/02	Yes	Individual income	N.A.	N.A.	No
Arkansas	09/01/87 - 11/30/87	Yes	All	No	1.7	Yes
California	12/10/84 - 03/15/85	Yes	Individual income	Yes	154.0	Yes
		Yes	Sales	No	43.0	Yes
Colorado	09/16/85 - 11/15/85	Yes	All	No	6.4	Yes
Connecticut	09/01/90 - 11/30/90	Yes	All	Yes	54.0	Yes
	09/01/95 - 11/30/95	Yes	All	Yes	46.2	Yes
	09/01/02 - 12/02/02	N.A.	All	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	01/01/87 - 06/30/87	Yes	Intangibles	No	13.0	No
	01/01/88 - 06/30/88	Yes (d)	All	No	8.4 (d)	No
Georgia	10/01/92 - 12/05/92	Yes	All	Yes	51.3	No
Idaho	05/20/83 - 08/30/83	No (c)	Individual income	No	0.3	No
Illinois	10/01/84 - 11/30/84	Yes	All	Yes	160.5	No
Iowa	09/02/86 - 10/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	35.1	N.A.
Kansas	07/01/84 - 09/30/84	Yes	All	No	0.6	No
Kentucky	09/15/88 - 09/30/88	Yes (e)	All	No	61.1	No
	08/01/02 - 09/30/02	Yes (c)	All	No	79.9	No
Louisiana	10/01/85 - 12/31/85	Yes	All	No	1.2	Yes (f)
	10/01/87 - 12/15/87	Yes	All	No	0.3	Yes (f)
	10/01/98 - 12/31/98	Yes	All	No (q)	1.3	No
	09/01/01 - 10/30/01	Yes	All	Yes	173.1	No
Maine	11/01/90 - 12/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	29.0	Yes
Maryland	09/01/87 - 11/02/87	Yes	All	Yes	34.6 (g)	No
	09/01/01 - 10/31/01	Yes	All	Yes	39.2	No
Massachusetts	10/17/83 - 01/17/84	Yes	All	Yes	86.5	Yes (h)
	10/01/02 - 11/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	91.6	Yes
	01/01/03 - 02/28/03	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Michigan	05/12/86 - 06/30/86	Yes	All	Yes	109.8	No
	05/15/02 - 06/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Minnesota	08/01/84 - 10/31/84	Yes	All	Yes	12.1	No
Mississippi	09/01/86 - 11/30/86	Yes	All	No	1.0	No
Missouri	09/01/83 - 10/31/83	No (c)	All	No	0.9	No
	08/01/02 - 10/31/02	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Nevada	02/01/02 - 06/30/02	N.A.	All	N.A.	7.3	N.A.
New Hampshire	12/01/97 - 02/17/98	Yes	All	Yes	13.5	No
	12/01/01 - 02/15/02	Yes	All	Yes	13.5	N.A.
New Jersey	09/10/87 - 12/08/87	Yes	All	Yes	186.5	Yes
	03/15/96 - 06/01/96	Yes	All	Yes	359.0	No
	04/15/02 - 06/10/02	Yes	All	Yes	276.9	N.A.
New Mexico	08/15/85 - 11/13/85	Yes	All (i)	No	13.6	Yes
	08/16/99 - 11/12/99	Yes	All	Yes	45.0	Yes
New York	11/01/85 - 01/31/86	Yes	All (j)	Yes	401.3	Yes
	11/01/96 - 01/31/97	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes (o)
	11/18/02 - 01/31/03	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes (s)
North Carolina	09/01/89 - 12/01/89	Yes	All (k)	Yes	37.6	No
North Dakota	09/01/83 - 11/30/83	No (c)	All	No	0.2	Yes
Ohio	10/15/01 - 01/15/02	Yes	All	No	48.5	No
Oklahoma	07/01/84 - 12/31/84	Yes	Income, Sales	Yes	13.9	No (l)
	08/15/02 - 11/15/02	N.A.	All (r)	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Pennsylvania	10/13/95 - 01/10/96	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
Rhode Island	10/15/86 - 01/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
	04/15/96 - 06/28/96	Yes	All	Yes	7.9	Yes
South Carolina	09/01/85 - 11/30/85	Yes	All	Yes	7.1	Yes
	10/15/02 - 11/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS — Continued

<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>
South Dakota	04/01/99 - 05/15/99	Yes	All	Yes	0.5	N.A.
Texas	02/01/84 - 02/29/84	No (c)	All (m)	No	0.5	No
Vermont	05/15/90 - 06/25/90	Yes	All	Yes	1.0 (e)	No
Virginia	02/1/90 - 03/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	32.2	No
West Virginia	10/01/86 - 12/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	15.9	Yes
Wisconsin	09/15/85 - 11/22/85	Yes	All	Yes (n)	27.3	Yes
	06/15/98 - 08/14/98	Yes	All	Yes	30.9	N.A.
Dist. of Columbia	07/01/87 - 09/30/87	Yes	All	Yes	24.3	Yes
	07/10/95 - 08/31/95	Yes	All (p)	Yes	19.5	Yes (p)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, February 2003.

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.

(q) Exception for individuals who owed \$500 or less.

(r) Except for property and motor fuel taxes.

(s) Multiple payments can be made so long as the required balance is paid in full no later than March 15, 2003.

TAXES

Table 7.9
STATE EXCISE TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 2003)

State or other jurisdiction	General sales and gross receipts tax (percent)	Cigarettes (cents per pack of 20)	Distilled spirits (\$ per gallon)	Motor fuel (cents per gallon)		
				Gasoline	Diesel	Gasohol
Alabama	4.0	16.5 (d)	(g)	18.0 (j)	19.0 (j)	18.0 (j)
Alaska	N.A.	100	\$5.60 (i)	8.0	8.0	...
Arizona	5.6	118	3.00	18.0 (l)	18.0 (l)	18.0 (l)
Arkansas	5.125	34 (e)	2.50 (i)	21.5	22.5	21.5
California	7.25 (r)	87	3.30 (i)	18.0 (u)	18.0 (u)	18.0 (u)
Colorado	2.9	20	2.28	22.0	20.5	22.0
Connecticut	6.0	111	4.50 (i)	25.0	26.0	24.0
Delaware	N.A.	24	3.75 (i)	23.0 (t)	22.0 (t)	23.0 (t)
Florida	6.0	33.9	6.50 (i)	13.9 (k)(u)	26.4 (k)(u)	13.9 (k)(u)
Georgia	4.0	12	3.79 (i)	7.5 (u)	7.5 (u)	7.5 (u)
Hawaii	4.0	120	5.92	16.0 (j)(u)	16.0 (j)(u)	16.0 (j)(u)
Idaho	5.0	28	(g)	26.0 (p)(u)	26.0 (p)(u)	23.5 (p)(u)
Illinois	6.25	98 (d)	4.50(i)	19.8 (j)(l)(u)	22.3 (l)(u)	19.8 (l)(u)
Indiana	5.0 (a)	55.5	2.68 (i)	15.0 (l)(u)	16.0 (l)(u)	15.0 (l)(u)
Iowa	5.0	36	(g)	20.0	22.5	19.0
Kansas	5.3 (b)	70 (s)	2.50 (i)	23.0 (q)	25.0 (q)	23.0 (q)
Kentucky	6.0	3 (e)	1.92 (h)(i)	16.4 (l)(m)(u)	13.4 (l)(m)(u)	16.4 (l)(m)(u)
Louisiana	4.0	24	2.50 (i)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Maine	5.0	100	(g)	22.0 (n)	23.0 (n)	22.0 (n)
Maryland	5.0	100	1.50	23.5	24.25	23.5
Massachusetts	5.0	151	4.05 (h)(i)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Michigan	6.0	125	(g)	19.0 (u)	15.0 (u)	19.0 (u)
Minnesota	6.5	48	5.03 (i)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Mississippi	7.0	18	(g)	18.4 (u)	18.4 (u)	18.4 (u)
Missouri	4.225	17 (d)	2.00	17.03 (u)	17.03 (u)	15.03 (u)
Montana .....	...	18	(g)	27.0	27.75	27.0
Nebraska	5.0 (c)	64	3.0	25.5 (n)	25.5 (n)	25.5 (n)
Nevada	6.5	35	2.05 (i)	24.0 (j)	27.0 (j)	24.0 (j)
New Hampshire .....	...	52	(g)	19.5 (u)	19.5 (u)	19.5 (u)
New Jersey	6.0	150	4.40	14.5 (u)	17.5 (u)	14.5 (u)
New Mexico	5.0	21	6.06	18.9 (q)	19.9 (q)	18.9 (q)
New York	4.0	150 (d)	6.44 (i)	22.6 (u)	20.85 (u)	22.6 (u)
North Carolina	4.5	5	(g)(h)	23.65 (m)(u)	23.65 (m)(u)	23.65 (m)(u)
North Dakota	5.0	44	2.50 (i)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Ohio	5.0	55	(g)	22.0 (u)	22.0 (u)	22.0 (u)
Oklahoma	4.5	23	5.56 (i)	17.0	14.0	17.0
Oregon .....	...	68	(g)	24.0 (j)	24.0 (j)	24.0 (j)
Pennsylvania	6.0	100	(g)	25.9	30.8	25.9
Rhode Island	7.0	132	3.75	31.0	31.0	31.0
South Carolina	5.0	7	2.72 (i)	16.0	16.0	16.0
South Dakota	4.0	33	3.93 (i)	22.0 (j)	22.0 (j)	20.0 (j)
Tennessee	7.0	20 (d)(e)	4.40 (i)	21.4 (j)	18.4 (j)	21.4 (j)
Texas	6.25	41	2.40 (i)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Utah	4.75	69.5	(g)	24.5	24.5	24.5
Vermont	5.0	93	(f)(g)	20.0	26.0	20.0
Virginia	4.5 (r)	2.5 (d)	(g)	17.5 (j)(o)	16.0 (j)(o)	17.5 (j)(o)
Washington	6.5	142.5	(g)(h)	23.0	23.0	23.0
West Virginia	6.0	17	(g)	25.35	25.35	25.35
Wisconsin	5.0	77	3.25	28.1 (n)	28.1 (n)	28.1 (n)
Wyoming	4.0	12	(g)	14.0 (u)	14.0 (u)	14.0 (u)
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	65	1.50 (i)	20.0	20.0	20.0

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXCISE TAX RATES — Continued

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2003.

Key:

- . . . — Tax is not applicable.
- (a) Utilities are not permitted to take discount.
- (b) Tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5.2 percent on July 1, 2004.
- (c) Tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5 percent on October 1, 2003.
- (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; New York City, \$1.50; 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 cigarette fee is imposed.
- (f) 10 percent on-premise sales tax.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.
- (i) 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 10 percent 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 9 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 - \$1.21/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.
- (j) Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In Alabama, 1-3 cents and inspection fee; 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, 1-3 cents; South Dakota, 1 cent; Tennessee, 1 cent; and Virginia, 2 percent.
- (k) Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 5.5 cents to 17 cents (average is 13.4 cents). Plus a 2.07 cents/gallon pollution tax.
- (l) 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).
- (m) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rates are: Kentucky, 9 percent; and North Carolina, 17.5 cents plus 7 percent.
- (n) A portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, or cost of fuel to state government.
- (o) Large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents.
- (p) Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the maximum 10 percent ethanol).
- (q) Effective July 1, 2003, rate increase in Kansas, 24 cents (gasoline/gasohol), 26 cents (diesel); New Mexico decreases to 16 cents (gasoline/gasohol).
- (r) Includes statewide local tax of 1.25 percent in California and 1.0 percent in Virginia.
- (s) Tax rate is scheduled to increase to 79 cents on July 1, 2003.
- (t) Plus 0.5 percent GRT/5.
- (u) Other taxes and fees: California-sales tax applicable; Florida- sales tax added to excise; Georgia- 3 percent sales tax applicable; Idaho- clean water tax; Illinois- sales tax applicable and environmental fee; Indiana- sales tax applicable; Kentucky- environmental fee; Michigan- sales tax applicable; Mississippi- environmental fee; Missouri- inspection fee; Nebraska- petroleum fee; New Hampshire- oil discharge cleanup fee; New Jersey- petroleum fee; New Mexico- Petroleum loading fee; New York- sales tax applicable; North Carolina- Inspection tax; Ohio- plus 3 cents commercial; Oklahoma- environmental fee; Pennsylvania- oil franchise tax; Rhode Island- leaking underground storage tank tax (LUST); Tennessee- petroleum tax and environmental fee; Vermont- petroleum cleanup fee; Washington- \$0.5 percent privilege tax; West Virginia- sales tax added to excise; Wyoming- license tax.

TAXES

Table 7.10
FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
(As of January 1, 2003)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percentage)	Exemptions		
		Food (a)	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs
Alabama	4	...	★	...
Alaska	none	...	...	...
Arizona	5.6	★	★	...
Arkansas	5.125	...	★	...
California (b)(c)	7.25	★	★	...
Colorado	2.9	★	★	...
Connecticut	6	★	★	★
Delaware	none	...	...	...
Florida	6	★	★	★
Georgia	4	★	★	...
Hawaii	4	...	★	...
Idaho	5	...	★	...
Illinois (b)	6.25	1 percent	1 percent	1 percent
Indiana	6	★	★	...
Iowa	5	★	★	...
Kansas (f)	5.3	...	★	...
Kentucky	6	...	★	...
Louisiana	4	2 percent (d)	★	...
Maine	5	★	★	...
Maryland	5	★	★	★
Massachusetts	5	★	★	...
Michigan	6	★	★	...
Minnesota	6.5	★	★	★
Mississippi	7	...	★	...
Missouri	4.225	1.225	★	...
Montana	none	...	...	...
Nebraska (g)	5.5	★	★	...
Nevada	6.5	★	★	...
New Hampshire	none	...	...	...
New Jersey	6	★	★	★
New Mexico	5	...	★	...
New York	4	★	★	★
North Carolina	4.5	★ (d)	★	...
North Dakota	5	★	★	...
Ohio	5	★	★	...
Oklahoma	4.5	...	★	...
Oregon	none	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	6	★	★	★
Rhode Island	7	★	★	★
South Carolina	5	...	★	...
South Dakota	4	...	★	...
Tennessee	7	6 percent	★	...
Texas	6.25	★	★	★
Utah	4.75	...	★	...
Vermont	5	★	★	★
Virginia (b)	4.5	4 percent (e)	★	★
Washington	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia	6	...	★	...
Wisconsin	5	★	★	...
Wyoming (c)	4	...	★	...
Dist. of Columbia	5.75	★	★	★

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, January 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Some states tax food, but allow an (income) tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: Idaho, Kansas, South Dakota and Wyoming.

(b) Includes statewide local tax of 1.25 percent in California and 1 percent in Virginia.

(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) Food sales are subject to local sales tax. In Louisiana, food sales are scheduled to be exempt on 7/1/03.

(e) Tax rate on food is scheduled to decrease to 3.5 percent on 4/1/03. State-wide local tax is included.

(f) Tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5.2 percent on 7/1/03.

(g) Tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5 percent on 10/1/03.

Table 7.11
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
(Tax rates for the tax year 2003 - as of January 1, 2003)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate range (in percents)		Number of brackets	Income brackets		Personal exemptions			Federal income tax deductible
	Low	High		Low	High	Single	Married	Dependents	
Alabama	2.0	- 5.0	3	500 (b)	- 3,000 (b)	1,500	3,000	300	★
Alaska				-(x)-					...
Arizona	2.87	- 5.04	5	10,000 (b)	- 150,000 (b)	2,100	4,200	2,300	...
Arkansas (a)	1.0	- 6.5 (e)	6	2,999	- 25,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	...
California (a)	1.0	- 9.3	6	5,834 (b)	- 38,291 (b)	80 (c)	160 (c)	251 (c)	...
Colorado	4.63		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				-(x)-					...
Georgia	1.0	- 6.0	6	750 (g)	- 7,000 (g)	2,700	5,400	2,700	...
Hawaii	1.4	- 8.25	8	2,000 (b)	- 40,000 (b)	1,040	2,080	1,040	...
Idaho	1.6	- 7.8	8	1,087 (h)	- 21,730 (h)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (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	1,211	- 54,495	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 (i)	9,000 (i)	1,000 (i)	★
Maine (a)	2.0	- 8.5	4	4,200 (b)	- 16,700 (b)	4,700	7,850	1,000	...
Maryland	2.0	- 4.75	4	1,000	- 3,000	2,400	4,800	2,400	...
Massachusetts	5		1	-----Flat rate-----		4,400	8,800	1,000	...
Michigan (e)	4.0 (j)		1	-----Flat rate-----		3,000	6,000	3,000	...
Minnesota (a)	5.35	- 7.85	3	18,710 (k)	- 61,461 (k)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	...
Mississippi	3.0	- 5.0	3	5,000	- 10,000	6,000	12,000	1,500	...
Missouri	1.5	- 6.0	10	1,000	- 9,000	2,100	4,200	2,100	★ (s)
Montana (a)	2.0	- 11.0	10	2,200	- 75,400	1,720	3,440	1,720	★
Nebraska (a)	2.56	- 6.84	4	2,400 (l)	- 26,500 (l)	94 (c)	188 (c)	94 (c)	...
Nevada				-(x)-					...
New Hampshire				-(y)-					...
New Jersey	1.4	- 6.37	6	20,000 (m)	- 75,000 (m)	1,000	2,000	1,500	...
New Mexico	1.7	- 8.2	7	5,500 (n)	- 65,000 (n)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	...
New York	4.0	- 6.85	5	8,000 (b)	- 20,000 (b)	0	0	1,000	...
North Carolina (o)	6.0	- 8.25	4	12,750 (o)	- 120,000 (o)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	...
North Dakota	2.1	- 5.54 (p)	5	27,050 (p)	- 297,350 (p)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	(p)
Ohio (a)	0.743-	7.5 (q)	9	5,000	- 200,000	1,200 (q)	2,400 (q)	1,200 (q)	...
Oklahoma	0.5	- 7.0 (r)	8	1,000	- 10,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	★ (r)
Oregon (a)	5.0	- 9.0	3	2,500 (b)	- 6,250 (b)	145 (c)	290 (c)	145 (c)	★ (s)
Pennsylvania	2.8		1	-----Flat rate-----		-----None-----			...
Rhode Island				-(t)-					...
South Carolina (e)	2.5	- 7.0	6	2,400	- 12,000	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	...
South Dakota				-(x)-					...
Tennessee				-(y)-					...
Texas				-(x)-					...
Utah (a)	2.3	- 7.0	6	863 (b)	- 4,313 (b)	2,250 (d)	4,500 (d)	2,250 (d)	★ (u)
Vermont	3.6	- 9.5	5	27,950 (v)	- 307,050 (v)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	...
Virginia	2.0	- 5.75	4	3,000	- 17,000	800	1,600	800	...
Washington				-(x)-					...
West Virginia	3.0	- 6.5	5	10,000	- 60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	...
Wisconsin	4.6	- 6.75 (w)	4	8,280	- 124,200	700	1,400	400	...
Wyoming				-(x)-					...
Dist. of Columbia	4.5	- 8.7 (z)	3	10,000	- 40,000	1,370	2,740	1,370	...

See footnotes at end of table.



TAXES

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2003.

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Eight states have statutory provision for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemption or standard deductions to the rate of inflation. Arkansas, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio 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 \$54,500.

(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 joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half of the income. A \$10 filing tax is charged for each return and a \$15 credit is allowed for each exemption.

(i) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.

(j) Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 3.9 percent for tax years after 2003.

(k) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$27,350 to over \$108,661.

(l) 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.

(m) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married individuals filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$20,000 to over \$150,000.

(n) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$8,000 to over \$100,000. Married households filing separately pay the tax imposed on half the income.

(o) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$21,250 to \$200,000. Lower exemption amounts allowed for high income taxpayers. Tax rates scheduled to decrease after year 2003.

(p) Rates reported are for short form filers. Long form filers rates range from 2.67 percent for income under \$3,000 to 12 percent over \$50,000. Long for filers only can deduct federal income taxes. An additional \$300 personal exemption is allowed for joint returns or unmarried head of households.

(q) Plus an additional \$20 per exemption tax credit. Rates are for tax year 2002, the 2003 rates will not be determined until July, 2003.

(r) 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.

(s) Deduction is limited to \$10,000 for joint returns and \$5,000 for individuals in Missouri and to \$5,000 in Oregon.

(t) Federal income tax liability prior to the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001.

(u) One half of the federal income taxes are deductible.

(v) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$46,700 to over \$307,050.

(w) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$11,040 to \$165,600. An additional \$250 exemption is provided for each taxpayer or spouse age 65 or over.

(x) No state income tax.

(y) State income tax is limited to dividends and interest income only.

(z) Tax rate decreases are scheduled for tax years 2004.

Table 7.12
STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES: FEDERAL STARTING POINTS
(As of January 1, 2003)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Relation to Internal Revenue Code</i>	<i>Tax base</i>
Alabama .....	...	...
Alaska	(a)	(a)
Arizona	3/20/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Arkansas .....	...	...
California	1/2/02	Federal adjusted gross income
Colorado	Current	Federal taxable income
Connecticut	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Delaware	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Florida	(a)	(a)
Georgia	1/2/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Hawaii	1/1/06	Federal taxable income
Idaho	1/2/06	Federal taxable income
Illinois	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Indiana	1/2/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Iowa	2/1/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Kansas	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Kentucky	1/1/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Louisiana	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Maine	3/16/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Maryland	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Massachusetts	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Michigan	Current (b)	Federal adjusted gross income
Minnesota	3/16/06	Federal taxable income
Mississippi .....	...	...
Missouri	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Montana	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Nebraska	4/20/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Nevada	(a)	(a)
New Hampshire	(c)	(c)
New Jersey .....	...	...
New Mexico	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
New York	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
North Carolina	1/2/05	Federal taxable income
North Dakota	Current	Federal taxable income
Ohio	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Oklahoma	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Oregon	Current	Federal taxable income
Pennsylvania .....	...	...
Rhode Island	6/4/05	Federal liability
South Carolina	1/1/06	Federal taxable income
South Dakota	(a)	(a)
Tennessee	(c)	(c)
Texas	(a)	(a)
Utah	Current	Federal taxable income
Vermont	Current	Federal taxable income
Virginia	1/1/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Washington	(a)	(a)
West Virginia	3/15/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Wisconsin	1/1/04	Federal adjusted gross income
Wyoming	(a)	(a)
Dist. of Columbia	Current	Federal adjusted gross income

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2003.

Key:

... — State does not employ a Federal starting point.

Current — Indicates state has adopted the Internal Revenue Code as cur-

rently in effect. Dates indicate state has adopted the IRC as amended to that date.

(a) No state income tax.

(b) Or 1/1/99, taxpayer's option.

(c) On interest and dividends only.

TAXES

Table 7.13
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
(For tax year 2003 - as of January 1, 2003)

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	6.5	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.5	★
Alaska	1.0 - 9.4	10,000	90,000	10	1.0 - 9.4	...
Arizona	6.968 (b)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.968 (b)	...
Arkansas	1.0 - 6.5	3,000	100,000	6	1.0 - 6.5	...
California	8.84 (c)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	10.84 (c)	...
Colorado	4.63	-----Flat Rate-----		1	4.63	...
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	7.6 (h)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.6 (h)	...
Illinois	7.3 (i)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.3 (i)	...
Indiana	8.5	-----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	7.0	★ (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	8.5 (q)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	8.5 (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	7.5 (s)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	7.5 (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	9.0 (b)	-----Flat Rate-----		1	9.0 (v)	...
South Carolina	5.0	-----Flat Rate-----		1	4.5 (w)	...
South Dakota .....	...	...		...	6.0 - 0.25% (b)	...
Tennessee	6.5	-----Flat Rate-----		1	6.5	...
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, January 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

Note: Michigan imposes a single business tax (sometimes described as a business activities tax or value added tax) of 2.0 percent 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 percent 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 Arizona, \$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 percent (3.5 percent 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 percent.

(f) Or 3.3 percent Alternative Minimum Tax. An exemption of \$5,000 is allowed.

(g) Capital gains are taxed at 4 percent. There is also an alternative tax of 0.5 percent of gross annual sales.

(h) Minimum tax is \$20. An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(i) Includes a 2.5 percent personal property replacement tax.

(j) Consists of 3.4 percent on income from sources within the state plus a 4.5 percent supplemental income tax.

(k) Fifty percent of the federal income tax is deductible.

(l) Plus a surtax of 3.35 percent (2.125 percent for banks) taxable income in excess of \$50,000 (\$25,000).

(m) Or a 27 percent tax on Federal Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.

(n) Rate includes a 14 percent surtax, as does the following: an additional

tax of \$7.00 per \$1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to state, for intangible property corporations); minimum tax of \$456.

(o) Plus a 5.8 percent tax on any Alternative Minimum Taxable Income over the base tax.

(p) A 7 percent 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 percent 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 percent. Corporations with net income under \$100,000 are taxed at 7.5 percent. For S-Corporation having \$100,000 or less in net income for a 12-month privilege period, the rates are 1.33 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. Regulated investment companies are subject to a flat tax of \$250.

(s) Or 1.78 (0.1 for banks) mills per dollar of capital (up to \$350,000; or 3.0 percent of the minimum taxable income); or a minimum of \$100 to \$1,500 depending on payroll size (\$250 plus 2.5 percent surtax for banks); if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income. An 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 percent 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 percent on the first \$50,000 of taxable income, 0.22 percent 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 percent 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. Effective 1/1/2003, tax rate decreases to 9.45 percent.

TAXES

Table 7.14
STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2002-2003

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Alabama	Iron Ore Mining Tax	\$.03/ton
	Forest Products Severance Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use.
	Oil and Gas Conservation & Regulation of Production Tax	2% of gross value at point of production, of all oil and gas produced.
		1% of the gross value (for a 5-year period from the date production begins) for well, for which the initial permit issued by the Oil and Gas Board is dated on or after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 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	\$.135/ton
	Coal and Lignite Severance Tax	\$.20/ton in addition to coal severance tax.
Alaska	Fisheries Business Tax	1% to 5% of fish value based on type of fish and processing.
	Fishery Resource Landing Tax	3% of the value of the fishery resource at the place of landing for a established commercial fish species; 1% of the value of the fishery resource at the place of landing for a developing commercial fish species.
	Seafood Marketing Assessment	.03% on all commercial fish species.
	Oil and Gas Properties Production Tax	(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. (\$2.13 for ponderosa pine) for timbering.
Arkansas	Natural Resources Severance Tax	Separate rate for each substance.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 25 mills/bbl. of oil and 5 mills/1,000 cu. ft. of gas. (c)
California	Oil and Gas Production Tax	Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation. (d)
Colorado	Severance Tax (e)	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.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Levy	Maximum 1.5 mills/\$1 of market value at wellhead. (f)
Florida	Oil, Gas and Sulfur Production Tax	5% of gross value for small well oil, and 8% of gross value for all other, and an additional 12.5% for escaped oil; the gas base rate times the gas base adjustment rate each fiscal year for gas; and the sulfur base rate times the sulfur base rate adjustment each fiscal year for sulfur.
	Solid Minerals Tax (g)	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	1% of net value
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	Maximum of 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 5 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas. (c)
	Additional Oil and Gas Production Tax	2% of market value at site of production.
Illinois	Timber Fee	4% of purchase price (h)
Indiana	Petroleum Production Tax (i)	1% of value or \$.24 per barrel for oil or \$.03 per 1000 cu. Ft. of gas, whichever is greater.
Kansas	Severance Tax (j)	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 expense
	Natural Resource Severance Tax (k)	4.5% of gross value, less transportation expenses

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Louisiana	Natural Resources Severance Tax Oil Field Site Restoration Fee Freshwater Mussel Tax	Rate varies according to substance. Rate varies according to type of well and production. 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 Direct Reduced Iron (I)	\$2.173 per ton of concentrates or pellets \$2.173 per ton of concentrates plus an additional \$.03 per ton for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 72%
Mississippi	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Timber Severance Tax Salt Severance Tax	6% of value at point of gas production; 3.5% of gross value of occluded natural gas from coal seams at point of production for well's first five years; also, maximum 35 mills/bbl. oil or 4 mills/1,000 cu. ft. gas (Oil and Gas Board maintenance tax). 6% of value at point of oil production; 3% of value at production when enhanced oil recovery method used. Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use. 3% of value of entire production in state.
Missouri	Assessment on Surface Coal Mining Permittees	\$.45/ton for first 50,000 tons sold, shipped or otherwise disposed of in calendar year, and \$.30/ton for next 50,000 tons. Whenever Coal Mine Land Reclamation Fund balance is less than \$7 million, \$.25/ton for first 50,000 tons and \$.15/ton for second 50,000 tons. Whenever Fund is less than \$2 million, \$.30/ton for first 50,000 tons and \$.20 for the second 50,000 tons.
Montana	Coal Severance Tax Metalliferous Mines License Tax (m) Oil or Gas Conservation Tax Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax Micaceous Minerals License Tax Cement License Tax (o) Mineral Mining Tax	Varies by quality of coal and type of mine. Progressive rate, taxed on amounts in excess of \$250,000. For concentrate shipped to smelter, mill or reduction work, 1.81%. Gold, silver or any platinum group metal shipped to refinery, 1.6%. Maximum 0.3% on the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum oil or 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas produced, saved and marketed or stored within or exported from the state. (n) Varies according to the type of well and type of production. \$.05/ton \$.22/ton of cement, \$.05/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products. \$.25 plus 0.5% of gross value greater than \$5,000. For talc, \$.25 plus 4% of gross value greater than \$.625. For coal, \$.25 plus 0.40% of gross value greater than \$.6,250. For vermiculite, \$.25 plus 2% of gross value greater than \$1,250. For limestone, \$.25 plus 10% of gross value greater than \$250. For industrial garnets, \$.25 plus 1% of gross value greater than \$2,500.00
Nebraska	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Uranium Tax	3% of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; 2% of value of stripper oil. Maximum 15 mills/\$1 of value at wellhead, as of January 1, 2000 (c) 2% of gross value over \$5 million.
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.
New Hampshire	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Refined Petroleum Products Tax Excavation Tax Excavation Activity Tax	\$.50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas. 0.1% of fair market value \$.02 per cubic yard of earth excavated. 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. (x)
New Mexico	Timber Tax Resources Excise Tax (p) Severance Tax (p) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Natural Gas Processor's Tax Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (q)	10% of stumpage value Varies according to substance. Varies according to substance. 3.75% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons, natural gas and carbon dioxide. 3.15% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide. 4% of value of natural gas. 0.45% of value of products. Varies, based on property tax in district of production. 0.19% of value.
North Carolina	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Primary Forest Product Assessment Tax	Maximum 5 mills/barrel of oil and 0.5 mill/1,000 cu. ft. of gas. Varies according to species.

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>
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	\$.375/ton plus \$.02/ton. (r)
	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	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax and Petroleum Excise Tax (s)	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: 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	\$2.87/1000 board ft. harvested from public and private land. (rate is for 2002 harvests)
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	6% of gross value at well
	Privilege Tax on Eastern Oregon Timber	0.8% of immediate harvest value from privately owned land. (>=5,000 acre forestland ownership) 1.8% of immediate harvest value from privately owned land. (<5,000 acre forestland ownership)
	Privilege Tax on Western Oregon Timber	1.4% of immediate harvest value from privately owned land. (>=5,000 acre forestland ownership) 3.2% of immediate harvest value from privately owned land (<5,000 acre forestland ownership)
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 (t)	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 (u)	\$.20/to
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	5/8 of \$.01/barrel; 1/15 of \$.01/1000 cubic feet of gas. (v)
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.
Virginia	Forest Products Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use.
	Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Tax (w)	Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund.
Washington	Uranium and Thorium Milling Tax	\$0.02/per kilogram.
	Enhanced Food Fish Tax	0.09% to 5.62% of value (depending on species) at point of landing.
	Timber Excise Tax	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	Progressive net proceeds tax ranging from 3% to 15% is imposed on the net proceeds from mining metalliferous minerals. The tax brackets are annually adjusted for inflation based on the change in the GNP deflator.
	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	7% of market value of oil or gas at the mouth of the well. There are no wells in the state

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE SEVERANCE TAXES — Continued

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Wyoming	Severance Tax	<p>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 provided in W.S. 39-14-211 and is imposed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. One and one-half percent (1.5%); plus ii. One-half percent (.5%); plus iii. Two percent (2%); plus iv. Two percent (2%). <p>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% to 4%.</p> <p><i>Sources:</i> The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002, and state web sites, January 2003.</p> <p><i>Key:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. Current conservation rate is 5 mills (.005). (d) For 2001, \$.0373354/bbl of oil or 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas. (e) Metallic minerals, molybdenum ore, coal, oil shale, oil, gas, CO₂, and coalbed methane. (f) As of January 31, 2000, set at 1.2 mills/\$1. (g) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths. (h) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Conservation. (i) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons. (j) Coal, oil and gas. (k) Coal and oil excepted. (l) 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. (m) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems. (n) Currently, the tax is levied at the rate of 0.3%. (o) Cement and gypsum or allied products. (p) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide. (q) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium. (r) 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. (s) 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. (t) Any mineral fuel used in the production of energy, including coal, lignite, petroleum, oil, natural gas, uranium and thorium. (u) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone and a privilege tax on nuclear materials. (v) Fees will not be collected when Oil-Field Cleanup Fund reaches \$10 million, but will again be collected when fund falls below \$6 million. (w) 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. (x) On November 26, 2001, the New Hampshire Supreme Court issued a ruling in the case of Nash Family Investments v. Town of Hudson and Ballinger Properties, et. al. v. Town of Londonderry. The Court ruled that the method of valuing property subject to the Excavation Activity Tax as set forth in RSA 72-B: 12, III was unconstitutional.

TAXES

Table 7.15
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE,
BY TYPE OF TAX: 1999 to 2001
(In thousands of dollars. Per capita in dollars)

Tax source	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Percent distribution, 2001	Per capita, 2001 (in dollars)
	2001	2000	1999	2000 to 2001	1999 to 2000		
Population	284,225	280,850	272,172				
Personal income	\$8,291,853	\$7,762,466	\$7,364,022				
Total tax collections	\$559,765,398	\$539,640,411	\$499,943,213	3.73	7.94	100.0	\$1,969.4
Property taxes	10,430,799	10,996,021	11,654,233	-5.14	-5.65	1.9	36.7
Sales & gross receipts tax	258,525,641	252,275,925	239,367,273	2.48	5.39	46.2	909.6
General	179,443,250	174,450,401	164,378,016	2.86	6.13	32.1	631.3
Selective	79,082,391	77,825,524	74,989,257	1.61	3.78	14.1	278.2
Motor fuels sales	30,325,246	30,117,182	29,168,939	0.69	3.25	5.4	106.7
Insurance premiums	10,283,640	9,744,565	9,595,036	5.53	1.56	1.8	36.2
Public utilities	8,994,853	9,269,579	8,888,953	-2.96	4.28	1.6	31.7
Tobacco products	8,651,459	8,380,080	8,170,192	3.24	2.57	1.5	30.4
Alcoholic beverage sales	4,181,160	4,104,405	3,899,541	1.87	5.25	0.7	14.7
Amusements	3,816,294	3,626,260	3,291,504	5.24	10.17	0.7	13.4
Pari-mutuels	304,459	337,688	382,174	-9.84	-11.64	0.1	1.1
Other selective sales	12,525,280	12,245,765	11,592,918	2.28	5.63	2.2	44.1
Licenses	32,880,077	32,799,291	30,440,191	0.25	7.75	5.9	115.7
Motor vehicle	15,159,880	15,150,160	14,083,281	0.06	7.58	2.7	53.3
Occupation and business, NEC ...	7,447,984	7,241,066	6,233,083	2.86	16.17	1.3	26.2
Corporation in general	6,422,047	6,524,826	6,359,150	-1.58	2.61	1.1	22.6
Motor vehicle operators	1,320,539	1,366,979	1,288,597	-3.40	6.08	0.2	4.7
Hunting and fishing	1,126,046	1,110,788	1,075,961	1.37	3.24	0.2	4.0
Public utility	378,349	378,962	366,864	-0.16	3.30	0.1	1.3
Alcoholic beverage	298,476	295,793	304,692	0.91	-2.92	0.1	1.1
Amusement	202,633	230,918	281,532	-12.25	-17.98	0.0	0.7
Other	524,123	499,799	447,031	4.87	11.80	0.1	1.8
Other	257,928,881	243,569,174	218,481,516	5.90	11.48	46.1	907.5
Individual income	207,610,570	194,460,937	172,764,266	6.76	12.56	37.1	730.4
Corporation net income	31,729,682	32,323,748	30,765,625	-1.84	5.06	5.7	111.6
Death and gift	7,497,177	7,997,879	7,493,136	-6.26	6.74	1.3	26.4
Severance	6,402,236	4,367,987	3,135,150	46.57	39.32	1.1	22.5
Documentary and stock transfer ..	4,465,521	4,206,630	4,089,093	6.15	2.87	0.8	15.7
Other	223,696	211,993	234,246	5.52	-9.50	0.0	0.8

Population Source: Table ST-2001EST-01 - Time Series of State Population Estimates, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, released December 2001.

Personal Income Source: Survey of Current Business (Oct. 2001), BEA, released September 2001.

TAXES

Table 7.16
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY STATE: 1999 to 2001

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percent change year-to-year		Per capita, 2001 (in dollars)
	2001	2000	1999	2000 to 2001	1999 to 2000	
United States	\$559,765,398	\$539,640,411	\$499,943,213	3.73	7.9	\$1,969.44
Alabama	6,368,026	6,438,438	6,032,234	-1.09	6.7	1,426.42
Alaska	1,428,698	1,423,287	905,135	0.38	57.2	2,250.30
Arizona	8,456,739	8,100,737	7,542,735	4.39	7.4	1,593.41
Arkansas	4,911,035	4,870,561	4,608,936	0.83	5.7	1,824.25
California	90,453,746	83,807,959	72,387,698	7.93	15.8	2,621.76
Colorado	7,566,919	7,075,047	6,568,185	6.95	7.7	1,712.86
Connecticut	10,590,296	10,171,242	9,623,591	4.12	5.7	3,091.99
Delaware	2,174,440	2,132,131	2,030,789	1.98	5.0	2,731.14
Florida	24,938,748	24,817,263	23,798,564	0.49	4.3	1,520.98
Georgia	14,368,505	13,511,275	12,461,790	6.34	8.4	1,713.82
Hawaii	3,507,770	3,334,743	3,166,663	5.19	5.3	2,864.89
Idaho	2,558,098	2,377,251	2,171,127	7.61	9.5	1,936.48
Illinois	23,150,229	22,788,799	21,211,263	1.59	7.4	1,854.64
Indiana	10,204,197	10,104,353	9,736,077	0.99	3.8	1,668.79
Iowa	5,158,780	5,185,394	4,868,494	-0.51	6.5	1,764.78
Kansas	4,993,526	4,865,305	4,589,475	2.64	6.0	1,853.13
Kentucky	7,850,908	7,694,610	7,356,834	2.03	4.6	1,931.08
Louisiana	7,193,998	6,512,382	6,491,235	10.47	0.3	1,611.04
Maine	2,668,938	2,661,080	2,540,581	0.30	4.7	2,074.30
Maryland	10,785,695	10,354,447	9,501,164	4.16	9.0	2,006.58
Massachusetts	17,225,270	16,152,874	14,731,769	6.64	9.6	2,700.18
Michigan	22,263,874	22,756,403	21,856,552	-2.16	4.1	2,228.43
Minnesota	13,534,585	13,338,532	12,481,688	1.47	6.9	2,722.00
Mississippi	4,749,481	4,711,594	4,573,823	0.80	3.0	1,661.80
Missouri	8,837,196	8,571,548	8,563,594	3.10	0.1	1,569.74
Montana	1,495,805	1,410,760	1,345,730	6.03	4.8	1,653.86
Nebraska	3,028,204	2,981,047	2,662,103	1.58	12.0	1,767.54
Nevada	3,832,227	3,717,255	3,430,007	3.09	8.4	1,819.61
New Hampshire	1,775,810	1,696,085	1,070,803	4.70	58.4	1,410.29
New Jersey	19,253,297	18,147,604	16,926,417	6.09	7.2	2,269.25
New Mexico	4,002,246	3,743,178	3,454,440	6.92	8.4	2,188.04
New York	44,855,582	41,735,841	38,700,774	7.47	7.8	2,359.41
North Carolina	15,625,133	15,216,066	14,436,294	2.69	5.4	1,908.70
North Dakota	1,231,049	1,172,373	1,106,499	5.00	6.0	1,940.35
Ohio	19,617,950	19,676,365	18,178,726	-0.30	8.2	1,724.88
Oklahoma	6,341,714	5,851,814	5,417,232	8.37	8.0	1,832.81
Oregon	5,892,963	5,945,675	5,341,403	-0.89	11.3	1,696.86
Pennsylvania	22,562,195	22,466,906	21,588,754	0.42	4.1	1,836.24
Rhode Island	2,243,295	2,034,909	1,895,196	10.24	7.4	2,118.47
South Carolina	6,147,594	6,381,391	6,161,205	-3.66	3.6	1,513.06
South Dakota	977,469	927,245	870,663	5.42	6.5	1,291.92
Tennessee	7,821,984	7,739,590	7,197,491	1.06	7.5	1,362.71
Texas	29,422,936	27,424,142	25,675,587	7.29	6.8	1,379.74
Utah	4,065,364	3,978,697	3,653,782	2.18	8.9	1,791.08
Vermont	1,552,739	1,470,828	1,388,345	5.57	5.9	2,532.64
Virginia	13,085,329	12,648,071	11,562,735	3.46	9.4	1,820.51
Washington	12,679,410	12,567,383	12,337,555	0.89	1.9	2,117.48
West Virginia	3,422,875	3,343,266	3,302,046	2.38	1.2	1,899.58
Wisconsin	11,768,235	12,643,015	11,627,782	-6.92	8.7	2,178.53
Wyoming	1,124,296	963,650	811,648	16.67	18.7	2,273.96

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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Table 7.17
STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Sales and gross receipts	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation net income	Severance	Property	Death and gift	Documentary and stock transfer	Other
United States	\$559,765,398	\$258,525,641	\$32,880,077	\$207,610,570	\$31,729,682	\$6,402,236	\$10,430,799	\$7,497,177	\$4,465,521	\$223,696
Alabama	6,368,026	3,283,309	432,671	2,103,985	174,069	115,999	183,163	45,447	29,383	0
Alaska	1,428,698	134,637	73,417	0	400,442	772,403	45,116	2,683	0	0
Arizona	8,456,739	4,964,601	257,881	2,303,888	541,174	0	312,273	76,922	0	0
Arkansas	4,911,035	2,438,744	223,128	1,564,621	186,277	15,931	434,194	26,101	17,365	4,674
California	90,453,746	30,750,064	3,908,895	44,614,297	6,899,302	24,636	3,321,844	934,708	0	0
Colorado	7,566,919	2,887,150	301,374	3,893,395	340,039	61,917	0	82,798	0	246
Connecticut	10,590,296	4,989,404	353,639	4,464,376	413,109	0	0	257,801	111,967	0
Delaware	2,174,440	294,878	850,684	720,034	207,320	0	0	41,792	59,210	522
Florida	24,938,748	19,003,812	1,548,989	0	1,591,473	49,315	498,924	707,565	1,538,670	0
Georgia	14,368,505	6,038,815	506,485	6,926,035	691,473	0	50,948	126,114	338	28,297
Hawaii	3,507,770	2,197,840	116,464	1,105,058	60,499	0	0	17,541	10,368	0
Idaho	2,558,098	1,092,480	247,740	1,030,528	141,986	2,556	0	42,808	0	0
Illinois	23,150,229	10,955,170	1,831,669	7,668,717	2,216,842	294	58,711	361,039	57,787	0
Indiana	10,204,197	5,119,476	311,077	3,779,805	825,017	565	4,583	163,674	0	0
Iowa	5,158,780	2,509,725	496,498	1,888,847	166,745	0	0	87,670	9,295	0
Kansas	4,993,526	2,333,700	227,332	1,988,460	236,723	113,968	52,148	41,195	0	0
Kentucky	7,850,908	3,612,047	551,794	2,649,818	361,390	174,995	412,535	85,160	3,169	0
Louisiana	7,193,998	4,104,331	474,393	1,750,261	293,056	464,420	24,607	82,930	0	0
Maine	2,668,938	1,176,807	138,015	1,161,738	96,283	0	47,508	30,616	17,971	0
Maryland	10,785,695	4,591,593	398,673	4,724,074	501,365	0	262,028	168,751	104,605	34,606
Massachusetts	17,225,270	5,260,248	496,082	9,902,677	1,211,584	0	105	203,381	151,193	0
Michigan	22,263,874	9,882,486	1,228,719	6,990,384	2,102,093	61,804	1,790,053	155,469	252,894	-28
Minnesota	13,534,585	5,862,910	810,126	5,906,184	732,004	1,147	9,509	53,377	159,328	0
Mississippi	4,749,481	3,137,294	304,063	1,033,367	210,786	35,103	1,293	27,575	0	0
Missouri	8,837,196	4,025,127	587,063	3,815,194	236,261	63	19,418	153,689	0	381
Montana	1,495,805	352,364	124,531	556,015	103,670	131,900	204,240	20,286	0	2,799
Nebraska	3,028,204	1,438,175	183,294	1,227,092	138,040	2,041	5,439	27,411	6,712	0
Nevada	3,832,227	3,286,945	372,889	0	0	29,675	99,108	39,918	3,692	0
New Hampshire	1,775,810	594,343	145,372	76,651	350,363	0	458,170	59,266	91,645	0
New Jersey	19,253,297	8,506,482	853,324	7,989,222	1,300,785	0	3,146	478,061	122,277	0
New Mexico	4,002,246	2,083,196	159,678	830,006	190,673	675,212	40,220	23,261	0	0
New York	44,855,582	13,092,106	864,282	26,442,534	3,199,483	0	0	758,523	498,654	0
North Carolina	15,625,133	6,240,128	955,966	7,526,282	723,635	2,047	4	143,419	33,652	0
North Dakota	1,231,049	687,566	94,352	213,485	63,390	164,624	2,576	0	0	0
Ohio	19,617,950	8,966,182	1,483,448	8,305,725	663,376	8,302	24,913	166,004	0	0
Oklahoma	6,341,714	2,272,496	805,825	2,279,364	167,222	711,072	0	84,806	9,132	11,797
Oregon	5,892,963	667,738	415,603	4,384,324	34,923	34,923	0	42,077	25,647	0
Pennsylvania	22,562,195	10,657,591	2,170,862	7,154,138	1,401,299	0	58,280	775,666	317,222	27,137
Rhode Island	2,243,295	1,119,198	87,551	928,203	77,998	0	959	27,320	2,018	48
South Carolina	6,147,594	3,336,739	387,496	2,128,740	192,070	0	13,976	49,488	39,085	0

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 2001 — Continued

State	Total	Sales and gross receipts	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation net income	Severance	Property	Death and gift	Documentary and stock transfer	Other
South Dakota	977,469	756,936	139,899	0	43,387	2,187	0	34,925	135	0
Tennessee	7,821,984	5,840,321	878,108	198,071	673,465	1,131	0	84,140	117,780	28,968
Texas	29,422,936	23,304,300	3,751,486	0	0	2,044,795	0	322,355	0	0
Utah	4,065,364	1,972,193	143,276	1,705,271	162,754	51,853	0	30,017	0	0
Vermont	1,552,739	529,435	77,812	483,592	44,606	0	367,459	12,714	21,266	15,855
Virginia	13,085,329	4,575,894	535,503	7,226,402	363,757	1,727	30,587	126,839	166,911	57,709
Washington	12,679,410	10,055,771	627,364	0	0	55,162	1,399,497	106,311	435,305	0
West Virginia	3,422,875	1,839,457	152,833	1,020,690	214,297	167,823	3,613	17,541	6,621	0
Wisconsin	11,768,235	5,209,238	701,555	5,149,020	495,449	1,340	79,640	77,084	44,224	10,685
Wyoming	1,124,296	494,199	90,897	0	0	421,305	110,012	7,883	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

TAXES

TAXES

Table 7.18
STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales taxes								
			Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other
United States	\$258,525,641	\$179,443,250	\$79,082,391	\$30,325,246	\$10,283,640	\$8,994,853	\$8,651,459	\$4,181,160	\$3,816,294	\$304,459	\$12,525,280
Alabama	3,283,309	1,700,284	1,583,025	501,468	202,703	519,960	65,583	128,848	94	3,528	160,841
Alaska	134,637		134,637	37,738	32,175	3,329	47,012	12,003	2,380	0	0
Arizona	4,964,601	3,925,863	1,038,738	603,697	187,832	32,678	160,694	51,406	634	1,797	0
Arkansas	2,438,744	1,771,557	667,187	405,649	81,590	0	96,661	29,121	0	6,732	47,434
California	30,750,064	24,298,292	6,451,772	3,142,142	1,496,556	262,527	1,150,856	288,451	0	44,541	66,699
Colorado	2,887,150	1,970,206	916,944	570,625	144,643	9,252	67,904	30,439	87,981	6,098	2
Connecticut	4,989,404	3,474,566	1,514,838	442,712	180,265	215,169	126,878	47,328	327,003	11,195	164,288
Delaware	294,878	0	294,878	99,399	57,908	31,893	27,386	11,611	0	207	66,474
Florida	19,003,812	14,716,286	4,287,526	1,731,688	387,855	651,142	442,711	545,488	0	29,247	499,395
Georgia	6,038,815	4,906,559	1,132,256	664,837	245,229	0	81,823	140,367	0	0	0
Hawaii	2,197,840	1,640,038	557,802	77,451	73,914	134,582	55,073	37,782	0	0	179,000
Idaho	1,092,480	782,064	310,416	207,576	61,341	1,796	28,568	6,057	0	0	5,078
Illinois	10,955,170	6,319,746	4,635,424	1,366,563	256,566	1,527,009	472,615	140,643	541,079	12,827	318,122
Indiana	5,119,476	3,606,008	1,513,468	753,567	147,895	4,247	85,338	33,078	470,422	3,553	15,368
Iowa	2,509,725	1,756,167	753,558	354,091	126,611	0	95,693	12,209	162,175	2,779	0
Kansas	2,333,700	1,745,023	588,677	368,862	77,211	887	52,876	77,896	778	3,973	6,194
Kentucky	3,612,047	2,259,124	1,352,923	449,110	243,875	0	16,862	69,876	217	19,693	553,290
Louisiana	4,104,331	2,400,038	1,704,293	538,812	247,319	9,067	96,621	52,392	457,975	5,020	297,087
Maine	1,176,807	817,880	358,927	189,172	45,780	4,022	74,358	40,900	0	4,695	0
Maryland	4,591,593	2,646,642	1,944,951	686,942	191,427	144,049	205,766	24,522	11,416	1,867	678,962
Massachusetts	5,260,248	3,755,838	1,504,410	659,873	332,899	0	270,512	64,793	5,939	7,542	162,852
Michigan	9,882,486	7,722,911	2,159,575	1,074,763	200,756	28,756	596,238	136,591	75,415	12,520	34,536
Minnesota	5,862,910	3,770,897	2,092,013	608,069	185,557	50	183,009	60,610	56,497	1,132	997,089
Mississippi	3,137,294	2,325,630	811,664	405,171	121,316	1,332	55,507	39,256	182,190	0	6,892
Missouri	4,025,127	2,804,891	1,220,236	675,994	192,681	420	108,152	25,912	191,301	0	25,776
Montana	352,364	0	352,364	183,277	45,952	31,990	13,726	17,541	41,502	126	18,250
Nebraska	1,438,175	1,022,977	415,198	290,834	33,748	2,599	45,016	17,290	6,215	931	18,565
Nevada	3,286,945	2,048,752	1,238,193	248,764	146,925	8,089	66,213	16,468	729,399	0	22,335
New Hampshire	594,343	0	594,343	139,623	61,342	57,756	86,786	11,462	1,659	4,022	231,693
New Jersey	8,506,482	5,758,670	2,747,812	516,413	323,188	851,195	397,514	79,889	342,254	0	237,359
New Mexico	2,083,196	1,620,362	462,834	200,052	44,530	12,421	18,024	34,738	27,458	1,146	124,465
New York	13,092,106	8,778,982	4,313,124	513,231	610,625	927,222	1,020,302	179,157	701	35,523	1,026,363
North Carolina	6,240,128	3,456,078	2,784,050	1,207,885	311,986	421,683	42,026	199,844	11,846	0	588,780
North Dakota	687,566	340,126	347,440	111,623	22,412	39,134	21,810	4,892	14,261	0	133,308
Ohio	8,966,182	6,287,758	2,678,424	1,307,275	350,279	640,548	281,972	81,029	0	17,321	0
Oklahoma	2,272,496	1,535,830	736,666	401,317	154,309	19,954	73,659	61,994	7,173	3,703	14,557
Oregon	667,738	0	667,738	406,079	61,779	8,063	177,603	12,616	38	1,560	0
Pennsylvania	10,657,591	7,237,600	3,419,991	785,693	471,553	680,551	321,089	187,662	505	29,278	943,680
Rhode Island	1,119,198	695,966	423,232	130,069	37,287	81,305	9,430	81,305	0	5,437	100,039
South Carolina	3,336,739	2,490,524	846,215	407,004	108,323	43,940	29,497	137,429	37,662	0	82,360

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2001 — Continued

State	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Selective sales taxes								
			Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other
South Dakota	756,936	514,712	242,224	121,624	42,641	2,430	19,350	11,070	20	1,895	43,194
Tennessee	5,840,321	4,482,795	1,357,526	774,689	296,496	3,998	81,671	78,471	0	0	122,201
Texas	23,304,300	14,707,624	8,596,676	2,766,028	767,433	672,566	584,461	541,305	21,629	11,516	3,231,738
Utah	1,972,193	1,480,122	492,071	325,749	74,012	0	47,839	25,020	0	0	19,451
Vermont	529,435	214,128	315,307	65,895	21,445	9,605	26,721	15,386	0	0	176,255
Virginia	4,575,894	2,642,751	1,933,143	847,416	268,060	96,603	15,174	127,638	54	0	578,198
Washington	10,055,771	8,066,999	1,988,772	736,146	279,726	332,367	264,885	168,777	43	1,829	204,999
West Virginia	1,839,457	928,143	911,314	236,742	115,053	192,526	31,838	8,197	0	8,451	318,507
Wisconsin	5,209,238	3,609,895	1,599,343	919,700	99,339	274,020	254,868	44,907	379	2,526	3,604
Wyoming	494,199	405,946	88,253	66,147	13,313	2,121	5,074	1,349	0	249	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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Table 7.19
STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Motor vehicle	Occupations and businesses, NEC	Corporation	Motor vehicle operators	Hunting and fishing	Public utilities	Alcoholic beverages	Amusement	Other
United States	\$32,880,077	\$15,159,880	\$7,447,984	\$6,422,047	\$1,320,539	\$1,126,046	\$378,349	\$298,476	\$202,633	\$524,123
Alabama	432,671	193,872	117,483	81,912	12,627	14,824	9,678	2,207	0	6
Alaska	73,417	34,124	11,881	1,278	0	24,585	325	1,117	1	106
Arizona	257,881	145,214	60,660	10,623	14,077	18,104	0	1,127	56	8,020
Arkansas	223,128	102,631	77,322	7,970	12,787	13,474	2,320	1,552	534	4,538
California	3,908,895	1,787,789	1,726,659	45,192	155,460	76,222	76,921	33,333	3,786	3,533
Colorado	301,374	175,932	46,074	5,812	14,048	53,199	0	4,835	975	499
Connecticut	353,639	218,327	78,870	12,710	29,292	2,734	901	5,822	153	4,830
Delaware	850,684	33,817	188,389	600,593	1,077	949	4,525	790	356	20,188
Florida	1,548,989	959,619	255,025	123,905	123,781	12,602	29,599	29,821	4,808	9,829
Georgia	506,485	238,195	79,939	32,708	43,218	22,354	0	2,336	0	87,735
Hawaii	116,464	82,054	20,635	2,667	429	343	9,260	0	0	1,076
Idaho	247,740	130,661	43,426	1,273	7,377	28,789	31,358	1,156	285	3,415
Illinois	1,831,669	1,297,171	282,824	151,605	65,544	24,295	0	4,041	2,074	4,115
Indiana	311,077	213,105	63,543	5,715	0	13,793	0	7,992	5,602	1,327
Iowa	496,498	339,759	71,416	28,719	11,188	19,067	7,460	9,223	5,690	3,976
Kansas	227,332	141,334	21,582	27,782	12,166	15,875	3,707	2,325	221	2,340
Kentucky	551,794	184,620	117,368	204,474	11,399	20,152	6,100	1,152	3,083	3,446
Louisiana	474,393	106,281	71,745	252,710	7,783	33,234	2,640	0	0	0
Maine	138,015	70,473	36,142	3,313	10,328	11,312	0	4,290	749	1,408
Maryland	398,673	190,380	164,577	14,204	15,065	11,730	0	541	23	2,153
Massachusetts	496,082	265,454	94,386	23,129	47,231	5,374	0	1,369	493	58,646
Michigan	1,228,719	837,630	212,942	12,459	45,892	48,009	16,309	12,065	0	43,413
Minnesota	810,126	495,656	208,688	4,375	30,789	47,529	0	891	307	21,891
Mississippi	304,063	122,846	65,011	66,100	24,158	11,240	10,451	2,242	1,368	647
Missouri	587,063	263,913	159,619	77,158	20,320	28,373	20,573	3,683	928	12,496
Montana	124,531	52,862	29,013	1,277	3,206	31,068	0	1,722	3,927	1,456
Nebraska	183,294	79,541	57,915	6,190	8,187	11,931	0	266	0	19,264
Nevada	372,889	112,642	121,861	23,058	12,141	6,316	0	0	92,971	3,900
New Hampshire	145,372	66,367	50,498	4,347	8,977	6,371	4,682	2,752	396	982
New Jersey	853,324	409,917	184,229	145,753	35,542	13,340	400	6,455	56,846	842
New Mexico	159,678	108,740	29,766	2,402	5,258	12,256	54	817	306	79
New York	864,282	571,733	105,223	65,505	31,239	21,562	32,572	31,353	171	4,924
North Carolina	955,966	394,504	72,322	398,278	66,923	13,503	0	7,081	0	3,355
North Dakota	94,352	47,795	33,657	0	8,818	8,818	4	256	245	0
Ohio	1,483,448	586,660	500,065	296,642	40,962	27,430	1,809	24,335	0	5,545
Oklahoma	805,825	577,552	150,943	42,700	10,917	13,933	3	5,984	3,326	467
Oregon	415,603	219,949	119,626	5,007	16,917	36,232	11,230	1,313	1,867	3,462
Pennsylvania	2,170,862	779,811	312,271	895,161	53,570	55,922	46,654	14,451	112	12,910
Rhode Island	87,551	50,402	22,760	11,470	374	1,675	0	7	348	515
South Carolina	387,496	109,603	101,863	64,432	16,008	14,478	0	6,826	2,509	71,777

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2001 — Continued

State	Total	Motor vehicle	Occupations and businesses, NEC	Corporation	Motor vehicle operators	Hunting and fishing	Public utilities	Alcoholic beverages	Amusement	Other
South Dakota	139,899	47,337	58,326	2,130	2,237	21,140	0	285	127	8,317
Tennessee	878,108	225,933	96,792	480,242	37,268	24,782	6,236	2,275	0	4,580
Texas	3,751,486	939,080	509,673	2,030,756	123,557	64,993	16,676	32,490	7,216	27,045
Utah	143,276	83,094	23,702	2,573	8,311	21,932	0	852	0	2,812
Vermont	77,812	36,555	27,530	1,267	4,311	6,175	0	427	109	1,438
Virginia	535,503	312,919	134,949	28,990	31,413	19,231	0	7,167	43	4,791
Washington	627,364	300,231	180,647	14,685	41,463	34,882	14,166	8,211	114	32,965
West Virginia	152,833	77,701	29,273	5,649	3,735	15,736	11,736	8,744	15	244
Wisconsin	701,555	288,132	217,633	87,857	35,638	59,412	0	488	493	11,902
Wyoming	90,897	49,963	5,241	7,290	2,772	24,766	0	9	0	856

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

TAXES

TAXES

Table 7.20
FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 2001	Total population (excluding armed forces overseas) (in thousands)			Personal income, calendar year 2000	
		July 1, 2001	April 1, 2000	July 1, 1999	Amount (in millions)	Per capita (in dollars)
United States .....	...	284,225	280,850	272,172	\$8,291,853	\$29,770
Alabama	September 30	4,464	4,447	4,370	104,704	23,766
Alaska	June 30	635	627	620	18,603	29,913
Arizona	June 30	5,307	5,131	4,778	129,069	25,358
Arkansas	June 30	2,692	2,673	2,551	58,904	22,108
California	June 30	34,501	33,872	33,145	1,093,065	32,334
Colorado	June 30	4,418	4,301	4,056	140,224	33,018
Connecticut	June 30	3,425	3,406	3,282	138,796	41,392
Delaware	June 30	796	784	754	24,383	31,500
Florida	June 30	16,397	15,982	15,111	445,740	28,286
Georgia	June 30	8,384	8,186	7,788	228,738	28,212
Hawaii	June 30	1,224	1,212	1,185	33,763	28,301
Idaho	June 30	1,321	1,294	1,252	30,827	24,101
Illinois	June 30	12,482	12,419	12,128	396,155	32,248
Indiana	June 30	6,115	6,080	5,943	164,020	27,228
Iowa	June 30	2,923	2,926	2,869	77,378	26,572
Kansas	June 30	2,695	2,688	2,654	73,685	27,537
Kentucky	June 30	4,066	4,042	3,961	97,482	24,244
Louisiana	June 30	4,465	4,469	4,372	103,213	23,227
Maine	June 30	1,287	1,275	1,253	32,409	25,681
Maryland	June 30	5,375	5,296	5,172	177,818	33,959
Massachusetts	June 30	6,379	6,349	6,175	239,688	37,960
Michigan	September 30	9,991	9,938	9,864	289,869	29,516
Minnesota	June 30	4,972	4,919	4,776	157,477	32,207
Mississippi	June 30	2,858	2,845	2,769	59,545	21,017
Missouri	June 30	5,630	5,595	5,468	152,448	27,452
Montana	June 30	904	902	883	20,337	22,895
Nebraska	June 30	1,713	1,711	1,666	47,319	27,756
Nevada	June 30	2,106	1,998	1,809	59,565	29,696
New Hampshire	June 30	1,259	1,236	1,201	41,126	33,576
New Jersey	June 30	8,484	8,414	8,143	312,868	37,649
New Mexico	June 30	1,829	1,819	1,740	39,943	21,837
New York	March 31	19,011	18,976	18,197	658,720	35,016
North Carolina	June 30	8,186	8,049	7,651	217,137	27,055
North Dakota	June 30	634	642	634	15,836	25,007
Ohio	June 30	11,374	11,353	11,257	317,818	28,202
Oklahoma	June 30	3,460	3,451	3,358	81,668	24,046
Oregon	June 30	3,473	3,421	3,316	94,854	27,821
Pennsylvania	June 30	12,287	12,281	11,994	362,391	29,713
Rhode Island	June 30	1,059	1,048	991	30,576	29,258
South Carolina	June 30	4,063	4,012	3,886	96,561	24,273
South Dakota	June 30	757	755	733	19,611	25,823
Tennessee	June 30	5,740	5,689	5,484	147,944	26,367
Texas	August 31	21,325	20,852	20,044	581,312	28,035
Utah	June 30	2,270	2,233	2,130	52,532	23,476
Vermont	June 30	613	609	594	16,369	27,376
Virginia	June 30	7,188	7,079	6,873	221,078	31,320
Washington	June 30	5,988	5,894	5,756	184,518	31,627
West Virginia	June 30	1,802	1,808	1,807	39,283	21,861
Wisconsin	June 30	5,402	5,364	5,250	150,963	28,471
Wyoming	June 30	494	494	480	13,522	27,767

Source: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Internet release date: December 28, 2000. Personal Income from Survey of Current Business (Oct 2000), BEA, revisions released September 12, 2000 for 1997-1999.

Contact: Statistical Information Staff, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, (301) 457-2422.

Key:

... — Not applicable

Note: Consistent with the January 1999 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (*Department of Commerce v. House of Representatives*, 525 U.S. 316, 119 S. Ct. 765 (1999)), the resident population counts used in the apportionment population counts do not reflect the use of statistical sampling to correct for overcounting or undercounting.

Table 7.21
MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
LAST MONTH OF FISCAL YEAR: 2000-2001

State	Total membership	Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments				Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)			
		Total (a)	Retired by service	Retired on disability	Survivors	Total (a)	Retired by service	Retired on disability	Survivors
United States	14,925,733	4,930,914	4,266,176	276,576	388,162	\$6,474,014,722	\$5,783,469,604	\$354,901,501	\$335,643,617
Alabama	236,453	78,660	67,670	5,502	5,488	103,063,493	94,753,396	4,547,097	3,763,000
Alaska	61,325	24,388	22,161	557	1,670	30,227,728	28,344,877	708,043	1,174,808
Arizona	332,552	67,569	61,494	4,937	1,138	86,592,262	79,727,888	5,375,043	1,489,331
Arkansas	120,867	38,076	32,783	2,928	2,365	42,079,950	38,032,201	2,458,742	1,589,007
California	1,550,538	570,482	435,745	61,882	72,855	880,158,966	707,549,459	92,669,733	79,939,774
Colorado	254,424	59,429	49,533	7,803	2,093	104,262,430	82,030,076	12,941,081	9,291,273
Connecticut	128,362	56,885	49,432	3,356	4,097	106,417,784	97,489,096	5,017,911	3,910,777
Delaware	38,737	17,449	12,674	1,993	2,782	16,494,771	13,497,919	1,513,983	1,482,869
Florida	665,722	190,114	171,922	11,075	7,117	233,675,395	218,626,699	9,206,811	5,841,885
Georgia	492,907	90,586	74,808	6,525	9,253	137,692,844	121,775,420	7,850,135	8,067,289
Hawaii	59,992	33,074	30,257	1,253	1,564	41,939,791	40,824,192	952,033	163,566
Idaho	68,463	23,300	21,270	380	1,650	30,061,655	27,970,544	392,219	1,698,892
Illinois	687,099	209,856	172,341	3,584	33,931	276,379,650	254,817,376	4,350,752	17,211,522
Indiana	250,370	81,530	66,701	3,674	11,155	75,466,341	61,092,403	1,067,408	13,306,530
Iowa	255,593	72,485	70,354	1,046	1,085	58,259,986	55,415,483	1,995,682	848,821
Kansas	180,485	54,302	49,741	0	4,561	46,575,129	42,616,243	0	3,958,886
Kentucky	254,164	86,865	84,213	1,715	937	104,736,667	100,678,995	2,757,264	1,300,408
Louisiana	268,996	104,419	85,060	6,514	1,2845	129,678,712	113,451,457	5,855,204	10,372,051
Maine	54,199	29,566	23,570	1,779	4,217	30,734,698	24,501,701	1,850,228	4,382,769
Maryland	230,832	85,278	85,278	0	0	106,185,397	106,185,397	0	0
Massachusetts	207,134	89,142	80,930	2,757	5,455	127,836,027	113,418,258	7,963,174	6,454,595
Michigan	427,341	187,342	158,320	10,826	18,196	217,886,016	185,616,352	11,241,978	21,027,686
Minnesota	442,652	112,309	101,662	3,846	6,801	164,867,588	151,757,494	4,889,203	8,220,891
Mississippi	260,002	54,322	43,576	3,552	7,194	49,112,025	42,312,021	2,938,000	3,862,004
Missouri	270,227	83,349	74,128	1,905	9,316	108,207,197	100,299,676	1,528,227	6,379,294
Montana	78,531	27,115	23,628	2,692	795	21,047,641	20,054,432	476,031	517,178
Nebraska	70,545	19,911	19,054	324	533	15,520,498	14,283,781	355,153	881,564
Nevada	89,250	24,136	21,561	1,332	1,243	39,803,589	37,110,244	1,666,649	1,026,696
New Hampshire	48,342	15,416	13,099	1,346	971	16,572,755	14,081,870	1,446,801	1,044,084
New Jersey	479,947	184,342	166,695	0	17,647	289,560,002	262,895,927	0	26,664,075
New Mexico	136,921	40,542	34,939	885	4,718	54,540,501	50,751,877	1,353,967	2,434,657
New York	900,056	428,218	396,918	1,854	29,446	621,838,493	603,611,257	2,465,592	15,761,644
North Carolina	506,931	148,440	123,116	11,859	13,465	172,272,783	148,141,653	1,961,754	10,169,376
North Dakota	31,585	9,718	8,470	346	902	8,093,817	7,323,256	207,499	563,062
Ohio	891,582	314,620	254,893	31,499	28,228	430,088,249	363,669,118	47,764,930	18,654,201

See footnotes at end of table.

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2000-2001 — Continued

RETIREMENT

State	Total membership	Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments				Periodic benefit payment for the month (in thousands of dollars)			
		Total (a)	Retired by service	Retired on disability	Survivors	Total (a)	Retired by service	Retired on disability	Survivors
Oklahoma	153,185	66,897	57,933	3,722	5,242	79,402,782	70,430,358	4,637,430	4,334,994
Oregon	210,383	84,498	79,680	4,818	0	120,566,294	114,320,932	6,045,342	0
Pennsylvania	417,994	225,130	198,928	11,425	14,777	237,333,467	223,066,990	9,636,643	4,629,834
Rhode Island	33,300	19,422	18,281	0	1,141	27,419,804	26,735,204	0	684,600
South Carolina	363,406	82,141	65,838	9,477	6,826	87,318,000	75,111,798	7,661,161	4,545,041
South Dakota	45,409	15,510	12,749	406	2,355	13,194,524	11,686,787	334,367	1,173,370
Tennessee	94,725	77,742	67,200	3,891	6,651	66,120,699	60,041,163	1,938,044	4,141,492
Texas	1,245,186	258,211	235,152	12,337	10,722	386,632,605	350,708,900	26,737,730	9,185,975
Utah	113,915	29,557	29,557	0	0	34,589,577	34,589,577	0	0
Vermont	28,541	8,231	7,067	570	594	6,894,559	6,198,763	377,186	318,610
Virginia	390,786	99,497	83,711	14,402	1,384	111,933,578	94,196,000	14,290,000	3,447,578
Washington	317,311	102,677	84,649	7,951	10,077	123,093,386	102,241,580	12,756,670	8,115,136
West Virginia	78,755	28,416	28,416	0	0	34,053,083	34,053,083	0	0
Wisconsin	360,330	102,817	95,747	5,811	1,259	154,861,417	143,541,047	10,499,604	820,766
Wyoming	39,381	14,933	13,272	240	1,421	12,670,117	11,639,364	238,997	791,756

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

(a) Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.22
FINANCES OF STATE – ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS,
BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Receipts during fiscal year									Payments during fiscal year			
	Total	Employee contributions	Government contributions			Earnings on investments	Total	Benefits	Withdrawals	Other			
			From states	From local governments									
United States	\$106,023,718	\$22,100,169	\$16,806,868	\$15,375,116	\$51,741,565	\$88,708,288	\$79,671,054	\$3,479,630	\$5,557,604				
Alabama	2,118,658	362,897	343,694	62,648	1,349,419	1,280,170	1,214,441	49,370	16,359				
Alaska	26,168	107,629	46,918	75,888	-204,267	515,665	475,562	12,397	27,706				
Arizona	-13,344	254,005	58,360	173,191	-498,900	1,263,441	1,104,578	119,331	39,532				
Arkansas	433,495	77,869	123,240	190,816	41,570	664,833	510,193	4,713	149,927				
California	18,221,765	4,106,666	1,211,724	2,042,953	10,860,422	12,585,711	10,541,812	510,243	1,533,656				
Colorado	5,366,348	411,139	225,705	359,974	4,369,530	1,720,408	1,284,006	157,996	278,406				
Connecticut	1,610,978	258,264	602,100	16,928	733,686	1,382,157	1,366,349	14,330	1,478				
Delaware	646,818	35,387	78,493	0	532,938	226,420	203,639	2,820	19,961				
Florida	2,108,972	27,580	560,671	1,490,062	30,659	2,868,528	2,804,105	2,530	61,893				
Georgia	421,935	430,114	912,962	245,373	-1,166,514	1,783,371	1,652,288	66,696	64,387				
Hawaii	404,238	54,490	2,658	5,474	341,616	596,761	503,277	45,522	47,962				
Idaho	475,138	121,611	40,347	80,151	233,029	320,534	288,740	0	31,794				
Illinois	7,280,684	1,273,050	1,365,845	453,795	4,187,994	3,840,031	3,356,789	135,304	347,938				
Indiana	1,522,072	260,243	808,125	330,119	123,585	984,505	918,375	39,272	26,858				
Iowa	-368,186	197,777	74,445	239,418	-879,826	830,909	697,636	43,074	90,199				
Kansas	-382,071	204,143	138,676	54,708	-779,598	667,940	558,902	43,968	65,070				
Kentucky	3,400,473	497,628	411,383	69,598	2,421,864	1,372,775	1,233,387	29,345	110,043				
Louisiana	1,492,060	491,661	720,778	86,765	192,856	1,899,220	1,636,138	109,726	153,356				
Maine	-184,610	123,248	272,598	0	-580,456	405,091	368,816	17,468	18,807				
Maryland	1,846,818	199,735	650,084	43,903	953,096	1,403,420	1,285,492	26,997	90,931				
Massachusetts	-130,655	900,980	986,599	68,624	-2,086,858	1,833,017	1,545,136	173,804	114,077				
Michigan	1,259,464	509,326	334,738	462,573	-47,173	2,811,927	2,614,639	28,922	168,366				
Minnesota	4,043,107	460,158	140,356	369,375	3,073,218	2,137,935	2,030,768	48,462	58,705				
Mississippi	1,210,574	311,896	170,149	254,349	474,180	871,714	774,809	65,448	31,457				
Missouri	2,706,358	380,913	390,766	479,302	1,455,377	1,426,139	1,315,944	46,567	63,628				
Montana	453,309	110,685	42,951	84,888	214,785	276,945	248,994	18,133	9,818				
Nebraska	50,264	103,304	44,793	84,380	-182,213	229,018	186,246	13,600	29,172				
Nevada	621,574	49,482	157,625	498,599	-84,132	605,183	477,643	10,031	117,509				
New Hampshire	244,489	93,999	33,778	40,878	75,834	265,094	213,186	16,979	34,292				
New Jersey	6,051,500	888,936	277,464	529	4,884,571	3,607,451	3,474,720	105,474	27,257				
New Mexico	397,118	298,657	169,512	181,306	-252,357	713,460	636,496	64,006	12,958				
New York	14,917,309	448,271	134,239	356,410	13,978,389	7,810,513	7,540,414	91,490	178,609				
North Carolina	3,076,742	802,289	654,202	179,520	1,440,731	2,134,295	1,985,713	138,924	9,658				
North Dakota	367,800	33,128	12,781	41,970	279,921	124,293	96,078	7,189	21,026				
Ohio	7,086,070	2,007,799	865,638	1,668,672	2,543,961	6,059,550	5,666,669	204,974	187,907				
Oklahoma	435,625	297,912	444,134	143,820	-450,241	1,178,014	964,724	114,367	98,923				
Oregon	2,845,886	415,658	174,112	508,371	1,747,745	1,968,142	1,578,497	46,244	343,401				
Pennsylvania	-4,190,535	823,705	171,925	177,449	-5,363,614	3,515,521	3,279,804	39,410	196,307				
Rhode Island	1,235,081	118,787	77,431	52,608	986,255	361,457	329,037	7,574	24,846				
South Carolina	2,060,505	493,719	235,838	359,960	970,988	1,154,047	1,048,000	80,430	25,617				
South Dakota	590,625	62,528	23,116	35,070	469,911	190,858	154,245	24,227	12,386				
Tennessee	181,598	180,587	232,149	103,681	-334,819	802,532	756,384	28,518	17,630				
Texas	5,408,253	2,014,597	1,275,030	688,955	1,429,671	5,516,085	5,027,906	417,846	70,333				
Utah	715,817	33,739	128,640	293,713	259,725	477,593	402,686	11,616	63,291				
Vermont	-16,963	31,202	43,265	0	-91,430	125,267	82,735	2,834	39,698				
Virginia	-1,585,544	66,016	407,499	796,234	-2,855,293	1,507,992	1,298,627	80,622	128,743				
Washington	-1,597,206	467,367	188,758	402,802	-2,656,133	1,803,130	1,528,360	95,512	179,258				
West Virginia	496,486	123,127	78,834	302,377	-7,852	436,308	408,637	16,589	11,082				
Wisconsin	10,600,670	22,361	250,515	674,608	9,653,186	1,986,372	1,858,337	35,609	92,426				
Wyoming	59,988	53,905	11,225	42,329	-47,471	166,546	141,095	13,127	12,324				

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.23
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
FISCAL YEAR 2000-2001

State	Percent of receipts paid by			Annual benefit payments as a percentage of		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				
							Cash and deposits	Federal	State and local		
			Nongovernmental securities and other investments								
United States	20.8	15.9	14.5	75.1	4.5	1,313	2.9	5.2	11.0	0.0	83.7
Alabama	17.1	16.2	3.0	57.3	5.5	1,310	6.1	6.6	2.8	0.0	90.7
Alaska	411.3	179.3	290.0	1,817.3	5.3	1,239	-2.3	2.0	3.4	0.0	94.6
Arizona	-1,903.5	-437.4	-1,297.9	-8,277.7	3.9	1,282	-1.8	7.8	13.4	0.0	78.8
Arkansas	18.0	28.4	44.0	117.7	3.7	1,105	0.3	3.9	5.8	0.2	90.1
California	22.5	6.6	11.2	57.9	4.2	1,543	4.3	2.7	11.2	0.0	86.1
Colorado	7.7	4.2	6.7	23.9	5.0	1,754	17.2	4.3	3.2	0.3	92.2
Connecticut	16.0	37.4	1.1	84.8	8.2	1,871	4.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	97.6
Delaware	5.5	12.1	0.0	31.5	3.9	945	10.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	97.8
Florida	1.3	26.6	70.7	133.0	3.2	1,229	0.0	3.7	6.6	0.0	89.7
Georgia	101.9	216.4	58.2	391.6	3.3	1,520	-2.3	1.5	23.2	0.0	75.3
Hawaii	13.5	0.7	1.4	124.5	5.4	1,268	3.7	3.2	18.2	0.0	78.6
Idaho	25.6	8.5	16.9	60.8	4.3	1,290	3.5	3.1	10.0	0.0	86.9
Illinois	17.5	18.8	6.2	46.1	5.8	1,317	7.3	2.8	11.0	0.0	86.2
Indiana	17.1	53.1	21.7	60.3	5.1	926	0.7	13.8	12.8	0.0	73.3
Iowa	-53.7	-20.2	-65.0	-189.5	3.8	804	-4.8	1.5	9.8	0.0	88.7
Kansas	-53.4	-36.3	-14.3	-146.3	5.7	858	-7.9	3.2	16.0	0.0	80.8
Kentucky	14.6	12.1	2.0	36.3	5.1	1,206	10.1	12.0	6.4	0.1	81.5
Louisiana	33.0	48.3	5.8	109.7	6.6	1,242	0.8	4.9	7.7	0.0	87.4
Maine	-66.8	-147.7	0.0	-199.8	5.3	1,040	-8.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6
Maryland	10.8	35.2	2.4	69.6	4.7	1,245	3.5	3.1	8.7	0.5	87.8
Massachusetts	-689.6	-755.1	-52.5	-1,182.6	4.8		-6.5	2.9	0.5	0.0	96.6
Michigan	40.4	26.6	36.7	207.6	5.3	1,163	-0.1	7.4	9.1	0.0	83.5
Minnesota	11.4	3.5	9.1	50.2	5.0	1,468	7.6	0.6	2.7	0.0	96.7
Mississippi	25.8	14.1	21.0	64.0	4.3	904	2.6	7.1	18.4	0.8	73.7
Missouri	14.1	14.4	17.7	48.6	4.3	1,268	4.7	4.2	11.7	0.0	84.1
Montana	24.4	9.5	18.7	54.9	5.1	776	4.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	96.3
Nebraska	205.5	89.1	167.9	370.5	3.4	779	-3.4	0.1	14.2	0.0	85.6
Nevada	8.0	25.4	80.2	76.8	3.5	1,649	-0.6	4.2	18.5	0.0	77.3
New Hampshire	38.4	13.8	16.7	87.2	5.1	1,075	1.8	4.5	2.7	0.0	92.7
New Jersey	14.7	4.6	0.0	57.4	6.1	1,571	8.5	0.4	5.0	0.0	94.5
New Mexico	75.2	42.7	45.7	160.3	4.2	1,345	-1.7	4.2	19.3	0.0	76.5
New York	3.0	0.9	2.4	50.5	4.7	1,452	8.7	2.7	20.5	0.0	76.8
North Carolina	26.1	21.3	5.8	64.5	3.4	1,161	2.5	54.7	0.0	0.0	45.3
North Dakota	9.0	3.5	11.4	26.1	3.9	833	11.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	98.6
Ohio	28.3	12.2	23.5	80.0	4.7	1,367	2.1	2.0	10.5	0.0	87.4

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS: FISCAL YEAR 2000-2001 — Continued

State	Percent of receipts paid by				Annual benefit payments as a percentage of			Percentage distribution of cash and investment holdings			
	Employee contribution	State government	Local government	Annual receipts	Cash and investments	Average benefit payments (a)	Investments earnings as a percentage of cash and security holdings	Cash and deposits	Governmental securities		Nongovernmental securities and other investments
									Federal	State and local	
Oklahoma	68.4	102.0	33.0	221.5	6.5	1,187	-3.0	3.5	15.1	0.3	81.1
Oregon	14.6	6.1	17.9	55.5	6.8	1,427	7.5	7.0	1.6	0.0	91.4
Pennsylvania	-19.7	-4.1	-4.2	-78.3	4.2	1,054	-6.8	1.7	3.3	0.0	95.0
Rhode Island	9.6	6.3	4.3	26.6	5.0	1,412	15.1	6.8	17.5	0.0	75.7
South Carolina	24.0	11.4	17.5	50.9	5.0	1,063	4.7	12.6	20.5	0.0	67.0
South Dakota	10.6	3.9	5.9	26.1	3.0	851	9.2	13.6	13.2	0.0	73.3
Tennessee	99.4	127.8	57.1	416.5	3.2	851	-1.4	5.4	35.3	0.0	59.3
Texas	37.3	23.6	12.7	93.0	4.3	1,497	1.2	4.2	18.1	0.0	77.7
Utah	4.7	18.0	41.0	56.3	3.0	1,170	1.9	4.4	10.7	0.0	84.9
Vermont	-183.9	-255.1	0.0	-487.7	3.6	838	-4.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	97.9
Virginia	-4.2	-25.7	-50.2	-81.9	3.5	1,125	-7.7	2.5	6.3	0.0	91.2
Washington	-29.3	-11.8	-25.2	-95.7	3.3	1,199	-5.8	5.7	1.1	0.1	93.1
West Virginia	24.8	15.9	60.9	82.3	10.0	1,198	-0.2	5.9	11.4	2.6	80.1
Wisconsin	0.2	2.4	6.4	17.5	2.9	1,506	15.1	1.5	15.7	0.0	82.8
Wyoming	89.9	18.7	70.6	235.2	4.0	848	-1.4	4.3	22.5	0.0	73.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

... — Not available.

(a) Average benefit payment for the last month of fiscal year.

RETIREMENT

RETIREMENT

Table 7.24
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND MONTHLY BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF STATE-ADMINISTERED
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: 1998-2001

<i>Item</i>	<i>2000-2001</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>1998-99</i>
Number of systems	220	218	N.A.
Membership, last month of fiscal year:			
Total membership	14,925,733	15,077,009	14,335,604
Active members	12,180,667	12,281,004	11,757,108
Inactive members	2,745,066	2,796,005	2,578,486
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Active members	81.61	81.50	82.00
Others	18.39	18.50	18.00
Beneficiaries receiving periodic benefits:			
Total number of retired/survivors	4,930,914	4,786,433	4,451,947
Former active members, retired service	4,266,176	4,086,451	3,812,412
Former active members, retired disability	276,576	271,902	259,532
Survivors of former active members	388,162	428,080	380,003
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent former active members, retired service	86.52	85.40	85.60
Percent former active members, retired disability	5.61	5.70	5.80
Percent survivors of former active members	7.87	8.90	8.50
Recurrent benefit payments for last month of fiscal year:			
Total amount of benefit for retired/survivors	\$6,474,014,722	\$5,739,832,168	\$5,045,290,653
Amount former active members, retired service	\$5,783,469,604	\$5,099,631,979	\$4,489,512,980
Amount former active members, retired disability	\$354,901,501	\$316,997,005	\$277,113,382
Amount survivors of former active members	\$335,643,617	\$323,203,184	\$278,664,291
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
For former active members, retired service	89.33	88.80	89.00
For former active members, retired disability	5.48	5.50	5.50
For survivors of former active members	5.18	5.60	5.50
Average monthly payment for beneficiaries:			
Average for all beneficiaries (in dollars)	\$1,313	\$1,199	\$1,133
For former active members, retired service	\$1,356	\$1,248	\$1,178
For former active members, retired disability	\$1,283	\$1,166	\$1,068
For survivors of former active members	\$865	\$755	\$733

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2003.

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, 1998-2001

	Amount (in millions of dollars)			Percentage distribution		
	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99
Total Receipts	\$106,023,718	\$297,049,657	\$263,164,871	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions	22,100,169	24,994,468	23,565,910	20.8	8.4	9.0
Government contributions	32,181,984	40,155,114	41,733,650	30.4	13.5	15.9
From State Government	16,806,868	17,546,723	17,147,617	15.9	5.9	6.5
From Local Government	15,375,116	22,608,391	24,586,033	14.5	7.6	9.3
Earnings on investments	51,741,565	231,900,075	197,865,311	48.8	78.1	75.2
Total Payments	88,708,288	100,457,883	90,051,146	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits paid	79,671,054	91,274,292	81,667,031	89.8	90.9	90.7
Withdrawals	3,479,630	4,431,876	3,906,682	3.9	4.4	4.3
Other payments	5,557,604	4,751,715	4,477,433	6.3	4.7	5.0
Total cash and investment holdings at end of fiscal year	1,789,565,105	2,168,643,033	1,906,049,268	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and short-term investments	93,836,486	121,142,060	101,640,672	5.2	5.6	5.3
Total Securities	1,546,748,279	1,873,843,223	1,686,357,400	86.4	86.4	88.5
Government securities	197,270,659	271,551,952	273,137,988	11.0	12.5	14.3
Federal government	196,550,168	267,480,783	270,564,502	11.0	12.3	14.2
United States Treasury	136,506,409	189,459,820	194,892,430	7.6	8.7	10.2
Federal agency	60,043,759	78,020,963	75,672,072	3.4	3.6	4.0
State and local government	720,491	4,071,169	2,573,486	0.0	0.2	0.1
Nongovernment securities	1,349,477,620	1,602,291,271	1,413,219,412	75.4	73.9	74.1
Corporate bonds	312,819,028	342,679,425	295,803,472	17.5	15.8	15.5
Corporate stocks	632,627,096	787,748,623	708,797,750	35.4	36.3	37.2
Mortgages	21,557,692	21,288,457	19,966,067	1.2	1.0	1.1
Foreign and international	228,590,532	286,278,390	226,614,914	12.8	13.2	11.9
Other nongovernmental	153,883,272	164,296,376	162,037,209	8.6	7.6	8.5
Other investments	148,980,340	173,657,750	118,051,196	8.3	8.0	6.2
Real property	35,995,896	47,189,167	34,473,812	2.0	2.2	1.8
Miscellaneous investments	112,984,444	126,468,583	83,577,384	6.3	5.8	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2003.

Table 7.26
GOVERNMENT UNITS BY STATE: CENSUS YEARS 1942 TO 2002

State or other jurisdiction	Federal, state and local government units											
	2002	1997	1992	1987	1982	1977	1972	1967	1962	1957 (a)	1952 (a)	1942 (a)
United States (b)	87,576	87,504	85,006	83,237	81,831	79,913	78,269	81,299	91,236	102,392	116,807	155,116
Alabama	1,172	1,132	1,122	1,054	1,019	950	876	797	733	617	548	511
Alaska	176	176	175	173	157	151	121	62	57	42	49	...
Arizona	639	638	591	577	453	421	407	395	379	367	367	499
Arkansas	1,589	1,517	1,447	1,397	1,425	1,347	1,284	1,253	1,209	1,127	1,089	3,705
California	4,410	4,608	4,393	4,332	4,103	3,807	3,820	3,864	4,023	3,879	3,764	4,149
Colorado	1,929	1,870	1,761	1,594	1,545	1,460	1,320	1,253	1,194	1,666	1,953	2,358
Connecticut	581	584	564	478	480	435	429	414	399	384	363	349
Delaware	340	337	276	282	218	211	159	171	208	132	108	70
Florida	1,192	1,082	1,014	966	970	912	866	828	765	672	617	503
Georgia	1,449	1,345	1,298	1,287	1,269	1,264	1,244	1,204	1,249	1,121	976	946
Hawaii	20	20	21	19	19	20	20	20	21	22	15	...
Idaho	1,159	1,148	1,087	1,066	1,019	973	902	872	835	843	938	1,666
Illinois	6,904	6,836	3,723	6,628	6,468	6,621	6,386	6,454	6,453	6,510	7,723	15,854
Indiana	3,086	3,199	2,899	2,807	2,866	2,855	2,793	2,670	3,092	2,989	3,050	3,043
Iowa	1,976	1,877	1,881	1,878	1,872	1,853	1,819	1,803	2,643	4,906	5,857	7,519
Kansas	3,888	3,951	3,892	3,804	3,796	3,726	3,716	3,669	54,111	6,214	6,933	11,115
Kentucky	1,440	1,367	1,321	1,304	1,242	1,184	1,136	953	873	822	796	771
Louisiana	474	468	459	453	469	459	835	734	629	584	489	523
Maine	827	833	797	801	807	780	715	699	659	645	664	584
Maryland	266	421	402	402	440	427	404	362	352	328	328	207
Massachusetts	842	862	844	837	799	767	682	655	587	573	584	409
Michigan	2,805	2,776	2,722	2,700	2,644	2,634	2,650	2,904	3,817	5,160	6,766	8,106
Minnesota	3,483	3,502	3,580	3,556	3,530	3,438	3,396	4,185	5,213	6,298	9,026	10,398
Mississippi	1,001	937	870	854	859	836	797	784	773	672	693	1,792
Missouri	3,423	3,417	3,310	3,148	3,118	2,938	2,808	2,918	3,727	5,307	7,002	10,740
Montana	1,128	1,145	1,276	1,244	1,030	959	993	1,104	1,388	1,503	1,598	2,175
Nebraska	2,792	2,895	2,924	3,153	3,325	3,486	3,562	4,392	5,125	6,658	7,981	8,307
Nevada	211	206	208	198	185	183	185	147	137	110	243	163
New Hampshire	560	576	528	525	518	507	500	516	551	545	551	546
New Jersey	1,413	1,422	1,513	1,626	1,592	1,518	1,457	1,422	1,396	1,217	1,151	1,143
New Mexico	859	882	342	332	320	314	310	308	306	317	289	225
New York	3,421	3,414	3,299	3,303	3,250	3,310	3,307	3,486	3,803	4,189	5,483	8,339
North Carolina	961	953	938	917	906	875	803	753	676	624	608	603
North Dakota	2,736	2,759	2,765	2,788	2,796	2,708	2,727	2,758	3,029	3,968	3,968	4,066
Ohio	3,637	3,598	3,524	3,378	3,394	3,286	3,260	3,284	3,359	3,667	3,936	4,021
Oklahoma	1,799	1,800	1,795	1,803	1,703	1,676	1,684	1,774	1,960	2,332	2,771	5,100
Oregon	1,440	1,494	1,451	1,503	1,455	1,448	1,447	1,457	1,470	1,526	1,723	2,332
Pennsylvania	5,032	5,071	5,159	4,957	5,199	5,247	4,936	4,999	6,202	5,073	5,156	5,263
Rhode Island	119	120	126	126	123	121	116	110	98	91	89	54
South Carolina	702	717	698	708	646	586	584	562	553	503	413	2,057

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNMENT UNITS BY STATE: CENSUS YEARS 1942 TO 2002 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Federal, state and local government units											
	2002	1997	1992	1987	1982	1977	1972	1967	1962	1957 (a)	1952 (a)	1942 (a)
South Dakota	1,867	1,811	1,786	1,763	1,758	1,728	1,771	2,511	4,464	4,808	4,917	4,919
Tennessee	931	941	924	905	914	906	882	792	658	560	435	328
Texas	4,785	4,701	4,792	4,416	4,181	3,884	3,625	3,447	3,328	3,485	3,963	7,360
Utah	606	684	627	531	505	493	460	445	424	398	385	303
Vermont	734	692	682	674	665	648	659	657	425	409	414	398
Virginia	522	484	455	431	408	390	386	374	381	367	366	323
Washington	1,788	1,813	1,761	1,780	1,735	1,667	1,683	1,653	1,647	1,577	1,539	1,906
West Virginia	687	705	692	631	634	596	509	456	390	362	350	326
Wisconsin	3,049	3,060	2,739	2,720	2,593	2,519	2,449	2,491	3,727	5,731	7,258	8,508
Wyoming	723	655	550	425	396	286	284	473	465	489	519	531
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *2002 Census of Governments Volume 1, Number 1, Government Organization* (December 2002).

Key: . . . — Represents zero.

(a) Counts for Alaska and Hawaii territories are included in 1957 and 1952, but are not available for 1942.

(b) Total includes the federal government and the 50 state governments. For counts of local governments by state, see table entitled, "Summary of County-Type Areas by Number of Governments and State, 2002."

Table 7.27
SUMMARY OF COUNTY-TYPE AREAS BY NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTS AND STATE: 2002

State or other jurisdiction	Local governments	Number of local governments in county-type areas							Average number of local governments per county area
		Total	100 or more	50 to 99	25 to 49	10 to 24	5 to 9	Less than 5	
United States	87,525	3,136	85	383	801	1,119	553	195	27.9
Alabama	1,171	67	...	1	10	53	3	...	17.5
Alaska	175	27	...	...	...	5	9	13	6.5
Arizona	638	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	42.5
Arkansas	1,588	75	1	2	14	52	6	...	21.2
California	4,409	58	13	23	17	3	2	...	76.0
Colorado	1,928	64	3	6	19	29	5	2	30.1
Connecticut	580	8	1	6	1	...	...	...	72.5
Delaware	339	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	113.0
Florida	1,191	67	...	3	12	27	21	4	17.8
Georgia	1,448	159	...	...	1	56	91	11	9.1
Hawaii	19	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	4.8
Idaho	1,158	44	...	2	16	24	2	...	26.3
Illinois	6,903	102	19	38	33	11	1	...	67.7
Indiana	3,085	92	...	12	60	19	1	...	33.5
Iowa	1,975	99	...	1	22	72	4	...	19.9
Kansas	3,887	105	...	22	51	27	5	...	37.0
Kentucky	1,439	120	1	...	4	67	47	1	12.0
Louisiana	473	64	...	...	...	15	36	13	7.4
Maine	826	16	1	8	6	1	...	...	51.6
Maryland	265	24	...	...	2	10	9	3	11.0
Massachusetts	841	14	2	6	3	2	...	1	60.1
Michigan	2,804	83	...	14	44	23	2	...	33.8
Minnesota	3,482	87	2	16	56	11	2	...	40.0
Mississippi	1,000	82	...	1	2	48	28	3	12.2
Missouri	3,422	115	1	14	48	47	5	...	29.8
Montana	1,127	56	...	2	13	31	9	1	20.1
Nebraska	2,791	93	2	11	33	35	11	1	30.0
Nevada	210	17	...	...	2	6	7	2	12.4
New Hampshire	559	10	...	5	5	...	...	...	55.9
New Jersey	1,412	21	5	8	7	1	...	...	67.2
New Mexico	858	33	1	4	5	15	7	1	26.0
New York	3,420	58	6	22	23	6	...	1	59.0
North Carolina	960	100	...	...	2	41	44	13	9.6
North Dakota	2,735	53	2	25	20	4	2	...	51.6
Ohio	3,636	88	1	17	65	5	...	...	...
Oklahoma	1,798	77	...	...	27	48	2	...	23.4
Oregon	1,439	36	...	9	17	9	1	...	40.0
Pennsylvania	5,031	67	16	32	12	7	...	...	75.1
Rhode Island	118	5	...	1	1	2	1	...	23.6
South Carolina	701	46	...	1	5	27	13	...	15.2

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY-TYPE AREAS BY NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTS AND STATE: 2002 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Local governments	Number of local governments in county-type areas							Average number of local governments per county area
		Total	100 or more	50 to 99	25 to 49	10 to 24	5 to 9	Less than 5	
South Dakota	1,866	66	...	9	28	17	8	4	28.3
Tennessee	930	95	...	...	...	49	37	9	9.8
Texas	4,784	254	3	12	23	130	77	9	18.8
Utah	605	29	...	2	5	18	4	...	20.9
Vermont	733	14	...	8	5	1	...	...	52.4
Virginia	521	134	...	...	...	7	30	97	3.9
Washington	1,787	39	1	12	19	6	1	...	45.8
West Virginia	686	55	...	...	4	31	17	3	12.5
Wisconsin	3,048	72	1	20	43	7	...	1	42.3
Wyoming	722	23	...	4	10	9	...	...	31.4
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2002 Census of Governments Volume 1, Number 1, Government Organization (December 2002).

Note: County, municipal and township governments are readily recognized and generally present no serious problem of classification. However, legislative provisions for school district and special district governments are diverse. Numerous single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards and other entities, which have varying degrees of autonomy, exist in the United States. The basic pattern of these entities varies widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local governments within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Key:

... — Represents zero.

CENSUS

BUDGETS

Table 7.28
FISCAL 2002 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Beginning balance</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Resources</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Ending balance</i>	<i>Budget stabilization fund</i>
Eastern Region								
Connecticut (h)	\$0	\$10,845	\$0	\$10,845	\$11,664	-\$595	-\$224	\$0
Delaware (a)	510	2,246	0	2,936	2,454	0	482	128
Maine (n)	39	2,332	197	2,567	2,584	-16	0	34
Massachusetts (a)	3,011	21,028	0	24,039	22,822	0	1,217	877
New Hampshire (t)	0	1,144	0	1,144	1,167	0	-24	55
New Jersey (a)	1,290	19,931	0	21,221	21,101	20	100	0
New York (v)	1,110	41,144	0	42,254	41,222	0	1,032	710
Pennsylvania (z)	335	19,093	1,144	20,572	20,782	-353	143	0
Rhode Island (aa)	131	2,424	135	2,690	2,650	8	32	82
Vermont (cc)	4	838	20	862	872	-10	0	14
Regional average	643	12,103	150	12,913	12,732	-95	276	190
Midwest Region								
Illinois	1,126	23,379	0	24,505	24,248	0	256	226
Indiana (j)	19	9,769	0	9,788	9,643	145	0	269
Iowa (k)	0	4,463	204	4,667	4,600	0	67	165
Kansas	366	4,109	4	4,478	4,466	0	12	0
Michigan (o)	28	8,702	554	9,284	9,170	0	115	262
Minnesota (a)(p)	1,574	12,358	0	13,932	13,059	0	873	158
Nebraska (s)	236	2,363	56	2,655	2,599	0	56	110
North Dakota (w)	62	793	0	855	812	0	43	25
Ohio (x)	207	21,463	0	21,669	21,627	-67	108	428
South Dakota	0	849	7	856	850	6	0	109
Wisconsin (ee)	208	10,266	877	11,351	11,259	39	53	0
Regional average	348	8,956	155	9,458	9,303	11	144	159
Southern Region								
Alabama (b)	67	5,139	141	5,347	5,362	-40	25	261
Arkansas (d)	0	3,182	0	3,182	3,182	0	0	0
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia (a)	2,602	13,861	249	16,711	15,486	0	1,226	698
Kentucky (l)	0	6,693	519	7,212	7,082	107	24	0
Louisiana (m)	0	6,481	56	6,537	6,538	0	0	260
Maryland	538	9,504	808	10,850	10,947	-406	309	548
Mississippi (q)	16	3,370	18	3,403	3,538	-151	15	92
Missouri	109	7,699	0	7,808	7,643	0	165	150
North Carolina	0	13,116	745	13,861	13,741	95	25	0
Oklahoma	290	4,791	10	5,090	5,016	0	75	72
South Carolina (a)	134	4,930	149	5,212	5,162	0	50	0
Tennessee (bb)	31	6,888	670	7,589	7,547	42	0	85
Texas	3,994	28,516	0	32,510	30,572	517	1,421	916
Virginia	0	12,176	0	12,176	12,043	0	133	467
West Virginia (a)	161	2,824	44	3,030	2,817	16	197	56
Regional average	492	7,553	204	8,249	8,008	14	228	209
Western Region								
Alaska (c)	0	1,623	750	2,373	2,373	0	0	2,483
Arizona (e)	13	5,734	566	6,313	6,337	0	-24	72
California (a)(f)	3,037	73,898	0	76,935	76,863	0	72	-1,401
Colorado (a)(g)	469	5,873	617	6,859	6,694	0	165	0
Hawaii	349	3,441	0	3,790	3,656	0	134	50
Idaho (i)	185	1,700	96	1,981	1,980	0	1	53
Montana (a)(r)	173	1,263	4	1,440	1,356	2	82	0
Nevada (u)	126	1,752	32	1,910	1,890	-70	90	136
New Mexico (a)	449	3,964	6	4,419	4,049	27	343	0
Oregon (y)	363	4,326	0	4,689	4,665	0	24	0
Utah	12	3,419	300	3,731	3,731	0	0	10
Washington (dd)	599	10,449	561	11,609	11,226	0	382	113
Wyoming	5	608	46	659	630	19	10	130
Regional average	445	9,081	229	9,747	9,650	-2	98	127
Regional average without California	245	4,095	247	4,578	4,480	-2	100	244

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL 2002 STATE GENERAL FUND — Continued

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers', *Fiscal Survey of States, November 2002*.

Note: For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.

Key:

- (a) In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.
- (b) Revenue measures and tax increases were passed in the fiscal 2001 fourth legislative special session that adjusted the revenue for fiscal 2002 and subsequent fiscal years.
- (c) Adjustments reflect a constitutional budget reserve draw.
- (d) The Rainy Day Fund balance is shown as zero, reflecting passage of Act 2 of the first extraordinary session of 2002 of the Arkansas General Assembly, which established a Rainy Day Fund for the first time. To date, funding provisions have not been implemented.
- (e) The state used \$173.0 million from the Rainy Day Fund and made \$318.0 million in fund transfers to the general fund to help balance the fiscal 2002 budget.
- (f) For fiscal 2002, California had an estimated ending balance of \$72.2 million. The ending balance is made up of a Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances of \$1,473.2 million and the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (California's "rainy day" fund balance) of \$-1,401 million.
- (g) Revenue adjustments reflect a \$536.3 million transfer from various cash funds to the General Fund, a \$254.3 million transfer from the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund to the General Fund, and a transfer of \$273 million from the General Fund to the State Education Fund. Expenditures include the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) refund, a constitutionally required refund when revenue growth exceeds the sum of population plus inflation.
- (h) Figures include federal reimbursement such as Medicaid. The ending shortfall was reduced by an automatic transfer of \$594.7 million from the Budget Reserve Fund.
- (i) Revenue adjustments include the following transfers: \$10 million to the State Refund Fund, \$3.9 million to the Fire Suppression Fund, \$2.8 million to the Pest Control Fund, \$68.1 million from the Permanent Building Fund, \$22 million from the Capitol Endowment Fund, \$19.3 million from the Millennium Fund, and \$2.1 million from three other funds.
- (j) Indiana Expenditure adjustments reflect one-time expenditures for property tax cuts and some capital projects.
- (k) Revenue adjustments reflect special transfers from the Economic Emergency Fund and Cash Reserve Fund, and one-time transfers from other funds to the General Fund. During fiscal 2002, the Revenue Estimating Conference reduced the General Fund revenue estimate from a net \$4.9 billion to \$4.3 billion.
- (l) Revenue includes \$132.8 million in tobacco settlement funds. Revenue adjustments include \$393 million in appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$125.5 million of transfers into the General Fund from other funds. Expenditure adjustments represent appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.
- (m) Revenue adjustments represent carry-forwards from fiscal 2001; the utilization of surplus revenues from fiscal 2001 and one-time revenues generated during fiscal 2002. Expenditure adjustments represent executive order hiring restriction.
- (n) Revenue adjustments reflect \$116.4 million in legislative and statutory authorized transfers, \$14.1 million in budgeted unappropriated surplus and an additional \$66.4 million transferred from the Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments reflect \$14.1 million in lapsed balances and \$2.2 million in year-end accounting adjustments.
- (o) Revenue adjustments include tax law changes for fiscal 2000 and prior years of \$-295.8 million, a Rainy Day Fund withdrawal of \$336.9 million, deposits from state restricted funds of \$492.5 million, and lapses from prior year work project expenditures of \$20.5 million.
- (p) The ending balance includes a tax relief account of \$158.1 million.
- (q) Revenue adjustments reflect a \$50 million transfer from the rainy day fund to the General Fund less a \$32.2 million transfer from the General Fund to the Budget Contingency Fund. Expenditure adjustments reflect \$150.6 million in general fund budget cuts.
- (r) Adjustments primarily reflect prior year revenues and expenditures.
- (s) Revenue adjustments reflect transfers between the General Fund and other funds.
- (t) Figures are unaudited.
- (u) Revenue adjustments include \$30 million in bond refinancing adjustments. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and adjustments to the fund balance, including \$31.2 million in budget reductions.
- (v) The ending balance includes \$710 million in the tax stabilization reserve fund (rainy day fund), and \$157 million in reserve funds for litigation risks. In addition to general fund reserves, \$1.1 billion was reserved to guard against economic uncertainties.
- (w) Contingency funds of \$25 million were available from the Bank of North Dakota.
- (x) Federal reimbursements for Medicaid and other human services programs are included in the general revenue fund. Beginning balances are undesignated, unreserved fund balances. The actual cash balances would be higher by the amount reserved for encumbrances and designated transfers from the general revenue fund, including transfers to the budget stabilization fund. Expenditures for fiscal 2002 do not include encumbrances outstanding at the end of the year. Ohio reports expenditures based on disbursements for the general revenue fund. Expenditure adjustments reflect miscellaneous transfers-out of \$20.0 million. These transfers-out are adjusted for a net change in encumbrances from fiscal 2001 levels of \$-86.7 million.
- (y) Expenditures include the payment of a 1999-2001 mandated "kicker" payment to taxpayers. Oregon budgets biennially; expenditures are for the first year and represent 48 percent of the biennium.
- (z) Revenue adjustments include \$1,038.4 million from the budget stabilization (rainy day) fund, lapses of \$104.6 million from prior-year appropriations and a \$1 million increase to the beginning balance. Total expenditures reflect the total amount appropriated and expenditure adjustments reflect current-year lapses.
- (aa) The state securitized its 2004-2043 tobacco Master Settlement Agreement payments and used \$135 million in fiscal 2002 for operating expenses.
- (bb) Revenue adjustments reflect transfers of reserve from June 30, 2001 for 2001-2002 appropriations (\$243.8 million), debt service fund unexpended appropriations (\$45 million), Rainy Day Fund (\$93 million), and other revenue and reserves required to balance budget (\$287.9 million). Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the Transportation Equity Fund (\$20 million), capital outlay projects fund (\$16.1 million), and dedicated revenue appropriations (\$6.2 million). The Rainy Day Fund Balance for fiscal 2002 is the budgeted estimate as enacted by the General Assembly.
- (cc) Revenue adjustments reflect \$20.4 million in direct appropriations and transfers-in. Expenditure adjustments reflect \$13.8 million to the Transportation Fund, \$5.6 million to the Education Fund, and \$29.5 million from the Budget Stabilization Reserve.
- (dd) Revenue adjustments of \$560.7 million represent transfers from other accounts to the General Fund.
- (ee) Revenue adjustments include the Tobacco Settlement (\$155.5 million), securitization of future tobacco settlement amounts (\$681 million), a residual equity transfer (\$31 million), and designated balances carried forward (\$9.9 million). Expenditure adjustments included a transfer to the Tobacco Control Fund (\$6 million) and a designation for continuing balances carried forward (\$33 million).

BUDGETS

Table 7.29
FISCAL 2003 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION
(In millions)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Beginning balance</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Resources</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Ending balance</i>	<i>Budget stabilization fund</i>
U.S. total	\$9,466	\$492,265	N.A.	\$505,491	\$498,091	N.A.	\$7,640	\$10,234
Eastern Region								
Connecticut (a)	0	12,092	0	12,092	12,092	0	0	0
Delaware (b)	482	2,365	0	2,847	2,512	0	335	129
Maine (c)	0	2,402	65	2,467	2,710	-14	-229	0
Massachusetts (b)	1,217	22,007	0	23,224	22,756	0	468	347
New Hampshire	-24	1,163	0	1,140	1,200	0	-61	55
New Jersey (b)	100	22,985	0	23,085	22,974	0	110	0
New York (b)(d)	1,032	39,898	9	40,930	40,214	0	716	710
Pennsylvania (e)	143	20,863	0	21,005	20,696	302	7	311
Rhode Island (f)	32	2,575	85	2,692	2,672	0	20	82
Vermont (g)	0	852	12	864	880	-16	0	18
Regional average	298	12,720	17	13,035	12,871	27	137	165
Midwest Region								
Illinois	256	24,385	0	24,641	24,366	0	275	226
Indiana (h)	0	10,523	0	10,523	10,397	51	76	279
Iowa (i)	0	4,400	57	4,457	4,456	0	0	141
Kansas (j)	12	4,516	0	4,528	4,445	0	83	0
Michigan (k)	115	9,132	-24	9,222	9,185	0	37	31
Minnesota (b)(l)	873	13,304	0	14,178	13,859	0	318	318
Nebraska (m)	56	2,594	83	2,732	2,621	80	31	62
North Dakota (n)	43	848	25	916	934	-18	0	0
Ohio (o)	108	22,577	0	22,685	22,824	-206	67	71
South Dakota	0	878	0	878	878	0	0	79
Wisconsin (b)(p)	53	10,964	158	11,175	10,935	95	145	0
Regional average	138	9,466	27	9,630	9,536	0	94	110
Southern Region								
Alabama (q)	25	5,262	160	5,447	5,447	0	0	261
Arkansas	0	3,318	0	3,318	3,318	0	0	0
Florida	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Georgia (b)	1,226	16,165	249	17,639	16,178	0	1,462	698
Kentucky (r)	24	7,110	302	7,435	7,270	107	58	0
Louisiana (s)	0	6,503	132	6,635	6,634	0	1	260
Maryland	309	9,817	334	10,460	10,564	0	-104	494
Mississippi (t)	14	3,575	0	3,588	3,514	0	74	129
Missouri	165	7,765	0	7,930	7,854	0	76	155
North Carolina	25	14,307	20	14,352	14,352	0	0	0
Oklahoma	75	4,689	0	4,763	4,736	0	27	36
South Carolina (b)	50	5,529	0	5,579	5,432	0	147	39
Tennessee (u)	0	6,986	933	7,919	7,850	69	0	99
Texas	1,421	29,519	-25	30,916	30,916	-8	8	1,000
Virginia	133	12,131	0	12,264	12,234	0	31	467
West Virginia (b)	197	2,930	8	3,136	3,122	10	4	58
Regional average	244	9,040	141	9,425	9,295	12	119	246
Western Region								
Alaska (v)	0	1,539	512	2,051	2,051	0	0	1,940
Arizona (w)	1	6,249	-75	6,175	6,169	0	6	520
California	72	79,158	0	79,230	76,722	0	2,509	1,036
Colorado (b)(cc)	165	6,027	62	6,130	6,515	504	116	0
Hawaii	134	3,722	0	3,856	3,836	0	20	53
Idaho (x)	1	1,767	179	1,948	1,947	0	1	1
Montana (b)(y)	82	1,228	9	1,310	1,279	0	30	0
Nevada (z)	90	1,822	100	2,012	2,021	-105	96	36
New Mexico (b)	343	3,925	0	4,267	3,878	62	328	0
Oregon (aa)	24	5,030	0	5,054	5,054	0	0	0
Utah	0	3,516	52	3,569	3,569	0	0	10
Washington (bb)	382	10,691	494	11,568	11,222	0	346	55
Wyoming	10	733	8	751	746	0	5	28
Regional average	100	9,647	103	9,840	9,616	35	266	283
Regional average without California	103	3,854	112	4,058	4,024	38	79	220
Puerto Rico	0	7,839	0	7,839	7,839	0	0	189

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL 2003 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION — Continued

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (November 2002).

Notes: Budget stabilization funds reflect the funds states may use to respond to unforeseen circumstances after budget obligations have been met. Budget stabilization funds may be budget reserve funds, revenue-shortfall accounts or cash flow accounts. For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.

Key:

N.A. — Data are not available.

(a) Figures include federal reimbursement such as Medicaid.

(b) In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.

(c) Revenue adjustments reflect \$145.8 million in legislative and statutory authorized transfers reduced by \$14.1 million of budgeted unappropriated surplus and \$66.4 million of Rainy Day Fund used to balance fiscal 2002. Expenditure adjustments reflect the use of \$14.1 million in lapsed balances from fiscal 2002.

(d) The ending balance includes \$710 million in the tax stabilization reserve fund (rainy day fund), and \$6 million in reserve funds for litigation risks.

(e) Expenditure adjustments reflect a \$300 million transfer to re-establish the budget stabilization (rainy day) fund and the projected year-end transfer (25 percent of ending balance) to the budget stabilization (rainy day) fund.

(f) The state securitized its 2004-2043 tobacco Master Settlement Agreement payments and budgeted \$77.4 million in fiscal 2003 for operating expenses.

(g) Revenue adjustments reflect \$9.1 million in direct applications and transfers in, a \$2.5 million increase in estimated property transfer tax revenue and \$0.3 million from the Campaign Finance Fund to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments reflect \$6.4 million from the Transportation Fund and \$9.2 million from the Tobacco Litigation Settlement Fund.

(h) Expenditure adjustments reflect one-time expenditures for capital projects.

(i) Revenue adjustments reflect one-time fund transfers from other funds to the General Fund.

(j) Kansas does not have a separate Rainy Day Fund. However, state statute requires that the Governor's recommended budget and the final approved budget maintain an ending balance of at least five percent of expenditures for fiscal 2003.

(k) Revenue adjustments include tax law changes for fiscal 2000 and prior years of \$-727.6 million, a Rainy Day Fund withdrawal of \$207 million, deposits from state restricted funds of \$269.0 million, increased cigarette tax revenue of \$140.3 million, and pausing the single business tax rate reduction effective January 1, 2003, at \$87.3 million.

(l) The ending balance includes a budget reserve of \$318.4 million.

(m) Revenue adjustments reflect transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Expenditure adjustments reflect carryovers from prior years and a small estimate of supplemental appropriations.

(n) The \$25 million rainy day fund will be transferred to the general fund from the Bank of North Dakota. The Governor reduced general fund budgets by \$18 million in 2003.

(o) Federal reimbursements for Medicaid and other human services programs are included in the general revenue fund. Beginning balances are undesignated, unreserved fund balances. The actual cash balances would be higher by the amount reserved for encumbrances and designated transfers from the general revenue fund. Expenditures for fiscal 2003 do not include encumbrances outstanding at the end of the year. Ohio reports expenditures based on disbursements for the general revenue fund. Expenditure adjust-

ments reflect miscellaneous transfers-out of \$15.8 million. These transfers-out are adjusted for an anticipated net change in encumbrances from fiscal 2002 levels of \$-222.2 million.

(p) Revenues reflect the recent Department of Revenue fiscal 2003 general fund tax receipts estimate of \$10,707.1 million, an increase of \$191.6 million over the previous estimate of \$10,515.5 million. Revenue adjustments include the Tobacco Settlement (\$157.6 million). Expenditure adjustments included a transfer to the Tobacco Control Fund (\$15.3 million) and Compensation Reserves (\$79.8 million).

(q) Expenditure adjustments reflect end of year general fund reversions; a decrease in the teacher retirement rate; and a reduction in public school and college authority appropriation.

(r) Revenue includes \$125.6 million in tobacco settlement funds. Revenue adjustments include \$107.2 million in appropriation balance carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$194.8 million of transfers into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustments represent appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(s) Revenue adjustments represent the utilization of one-time revenues generated during fiscal 2002.

(t) Rainy Day Fund balance is estimated.

(u) Revenue adjustments reflect new tax revenue required to fund the budget (\$933.2 million). Expenditure adjustments reflect transfers to the Transportation Equity Fund (\$21 million), capital outlay projects fund (\$27.9 million), dedicated revenue appropriations (\$6.2 million), and transfer to Rainy Day Fund (\$14.2 million). The Rainy Day Fund Balance for fiscal 2003 is the budgeted estimate as enacted by the General Assembly.

(v) Adjustments reflect a constitutional budget reserve draw.

(w) The state is currently facing a significant liability associated with a class action lawsuit commonly referred to as the Ladewig case. To account for the budget impacts stemming from the case in fiscal 2003, \$75 million was contained as an offset to revenues.

(x) Revenue adjustments include the following transfers: \$13.4 million to the State Refund Fund, \$3.8 million to the Fire Suppression Fund, \$0.8 million to four other funds, \$51.7 million from the Budget Stabilization Fund, \$75.0 million from the Millennium Fund, \$55.0 million from the Permanent Building Fund, \$6.4 million from the Capitol Endowment Fund, \$5.0 million from the Risk Management Fund, \$3.0 million from the Water Pollution Control Fund, and \$1.1 million from the Consumer Protection Fund.

(y) State lands income and expenditures of \$49 million for public school support were moved out of the general fund to an earmarked fund with no net effect on ending general fund balance.

(z) Revenue adjustments reflect a \$100 million transfer from the Rainy Day Fund. Total expenditures include estimated supplemental appropriations for K-12 basic support of \$54.4 million and \$26 million for Medicaid. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and adjustments to fund balance, including \$65.6 million in budget reductions.

(aa) Oregon budgets biennially; expenditures are for the second year and represent 52 percent of the biennium.

(bb) Revenue adjustments of \$493.9 million represent transfers from other accounts to the General Fund.

(cc) Revenue adjustments reflect \$219 million of additional cash fund transfers to the General Fund and a \$292.6 million transfer from the General Fund to the State Education Fund. Expenditure adjustments include the 4 percent restriction on executive departments, a delay in provider rate increases, and a freeze in capital construction spending for projects in the early stages. The ending balance is required to be 2 percent of appropriations, or \$119 million. Thus, \$330 million still needs to be cut to balance the budget.

BUDGETS

Table 7.30
FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET GAPS

State	Initial FY 2003 budget gap		Recent FY 2003 budget gap	
	Amount (millions)	Percent of general fund budget	Amount (millions)	Percent of general fund budget
Alabama				
General Fund	\$5.0	0.4%	\$5.0	0.4%
Education Trust Fund	45.0	1.0	45.0	1.0
Alaska	842.7	35.0	490.0	20.6 (a)
Arizona	931.3	14.7	500.0	8.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	15,100.0	19.7	6,100.0	7.8
Colorado	437.6	7.0	558.0	9.2
Connecticut	944.8	7.8	495.5	4.1
Delaware	41.8	1.7	44.2	1.8
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	80.0	0.5	450.0 (b)	3.1
Hawaii	162.0	4.6	N.R.	N.R.
Idaho	75.0	3.5	160.0	8.1
Illinois	1,000.0	4.0	200.0	0.9
Indiana	N.R.	N.R.	300.0	3.0
Iowa	492.9	10.7	50.0	1.0
Kansas	704.4	15.8	254.3	5.8 (c)
Kentucky	N.R.	N.R.	220.0	5.0
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	86.0	1.3
Maine	243.0	9.0	148.2 (d)	5.8
Maryland	572.6	5.5	590.0	5.5 (e)
Massachusetts	2,300.0	15.0	547.0	2.6
Michigan	380.0	4.1	600.0	6.5 (f)
Minnesota	1,690.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	96.8	2.8 (g)
Missouri	848.3	10.7	0.0	0.0
Montana	118.0	8.4	58.0 (h)	4.6
Nebraska	250.0	9.3	160.5 (i)	5.9
Nevada	199.0	9.7	206.0	10.5
New Hampshire	54.6	4.4	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	6,000.0	25.6	0.0 (j)	0.0
New Mexico	30.0	0.8	0.0 (k)	0.0
New York	5,100.0	13.0	2,500.0	6.3 (l)
North Carolina	1,700.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1,941.6	8.4	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	290.0	5.7	291.7	6.5
Oregon (m)	1,322.0	12.2	500.0	4.6
Pennsylvania	1,800.0	8.8	500.0 (n)	2.4
Rhode Island	300.0	11.2	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	331.0	6.1
South Dakota	36.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	800.0	8.2	0.0	0.0
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	173.1	4.6	173.0 (o)	4.7
Vermont	38.0	4.2	0.0 (o)	0.0
Virginia	1,200.0	10.0	950.0	7.7
Washington	920.0	8.0	120.0	1.1
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	1,117.3 (p)	5.0 (p)	N.R.	N.R.
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	49,074.1	10.1 (q)	17,519.2	3.6 (q)

See footnotes at end of table.



BUDGETS

FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET GAPS — Continued

Source: Reprinted with permission from *State Budget Update: November 2002*, © National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

Key:

N.R. — No response

(a) The \$842.7 million gap for FY 2003 has dropped to about \$490 million (\$350 million revenue shortfall plus \$140 million in expected supplementals).

(b) The estimated budget gap ranges from \$400 million to \$500 million. For the purposes of reaching a national total, \$450 million was used.

(c) Based on the November 5, 2002 consensus revenue estimates and the current authorized budget (after the governor's \$41.1 million reduction), the projected state general fund ending balance on June 30, 2003, is a negative \$254.3 million or 5.8 percent of expenditures. This amount does not take into account estimated supplementals of \$56.7 (\$21.7 million for welfare and aging caseloads and \$35 million for school finance).

(d) The pending revenue forecast will be revised downward again by \$40 million to \$60 million in FY 2003 (less than 2.5 percent below the revised estimate of general revenue fund).

(e) This consists of the net shortfall from the FY 2002 closeout (\$104.4 million), estimated deficiencies (\$100.1 million), and the department of legislative services estimated revenue shortfall for FY 2003 (\$385.1 million).

(f) The general fund has a \$600 million gap. The school aid fund is close to being balanced.

(g) The state general fund revenue shortfall is currently estimated to be \$96.8 million. This does not include funding for budget deficits to Medicaid,

corrections or human services.

(h) Actions already have been taken to close the budget gap. Additionally, an initiative will affect FY 2003 revenues, requiring several million dollars currently deposited to the general fund to be used for tobacco use prevention activities.

(i) In the first year of the biennium.

(j) Too early to tell. Much depends on the decisions made by federal government about cost sharing and on how much is raised by enacted revisions to business tax laws. Most of this won't be known until January at the earliest.

(k) The current (planned) excess of revenues over expenditures is estimated to be \$18.4 million.

(l) Per announcement by Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno on November 13, 2002.

(m) All numbers reflect the biennial amount. To arrive at the FY 2003 total estimated budget gap, the calculation includes half of the biennial shortfall reported.

(n) We reported one-time funding sources for the FY 2003 budget at \$1.8 billion. In addition to that, we anticipate a revenue shortfall, but no official numbers have yet been released. We may know a little more when the outgoing governor presents his mid-year budget briefing in mid-December.

(o) Actions already have been taken to close the budget gap.

(p) Biennial amount.

(q) Budget gap as a percentage of original FY 2003 appropriations.

BUDGETS

Table 7.31
BUDGET OVERRUNS: FISCAL YEAR 2003

State	Budget Overruns		Programs
	No	Yes	
Alabama	★	★	Medicaid, roughly \$100 million; fire suppression, roughly \$20 million; other programs, \$20 million.
Alaska			
Arizona	★		
Arkansas	★		Corrections, Medi-Cal and state operations costs. (a)
California		★	
Colorado	★		
Connecticut		★	Of \$93.4 million in total net deficiencies currently projected, \$68.5 million is attributable to Medicaid.
Delaware	★		
Florida		★ (b)	
Georgia		★	Medicaid has a \$417 million shortfall.
Hawaii		★	Expenditures for Medicaid may run up to \$20 million over budget for FY 2003.
Idaho	★		Health care and human resources.
Illinois		★	
Indiana	★		
Iowa		★	Medicaid (\$50 million).
Kansas		★	Caseload costs for the state welfare agency and the state aging agency were revised upward by \$21.7 million (4.1%). The school finance estimates were revised upward by \$35 million.
Kentucky		★	Medicaid and the education equalization funding formula.
Louisiana	★		Legislative Services estimates \$100 million in deficiencies: mental health services (\$36 million), foster care (\$16 million), overestimated reversions (\$25 million), human resources under attainment of federal funds (\$13 million) and other (\$10 million).
Maine	★ (c)		
Maryland		★	
Massachusetts		★	Despite having restricted Medicaid eligibility, which will include cutting 50, 000 recipients (effective April 1, 2003), the state is facing a gross Medicaid deficit of at least \$300 million. Other anticipated deficiencies are expected to range from \$100 million to \$150 million.
Michigan	★		Medicaid, corrections and human services.
Minnesota	★ (d)		
Mississippi		★	
Missouri		★	Medicaid.
Montana		★	Medicaid overruns primarily hit the budget FY 2002, although there will be effects in FY 2003 and a supplemental appropriation is anticipated. The state does not budget for fire costs, which are traditionally funded through supplementals. A concern in corrections was addressed through early release.
Nebraska		★ (e)	Corrections medical costs, Medicaid, public assistance.
Nevada		★	Lower than budgeted sales tax revenues (which supported K-12 education) mean that an additional estimated \$40.1 million will be required from the general fund. Medicaid and welfare-related cost overruns are currently estimated to require additional \$14.7 million from the general fund. Medicaid provider payments.
New Hampshire		★	Medicaid is currently \$28 million over budget. Corrections inmate growth is running at 8%. Medicaid and pension costs.
New Jersey	★ (f)		
New Mexico		★	
New York		★	Medicaid.
North Carolina	★		
North Dakota		★	
Ohio	★		Corrections and Medicaid.
Oklahoma		★	
Oregon	★ (g)		
Pennsylvania	★		Higher education scholarships and the property tax relief fund (both open ended accounts).
Rhode Island	★		
South Carolina		★	
South Dakota	★		Medicaid and CHIP.
Tennessee	★		
Texas		★	
Utah	★ (h)		Corrections appears to be the most pressing area and could be 2% to 3% over budget. Child welfare caseloads are reported up, but no cost figures have been released yet. Medicaid appears on track for FY 2003 due to changes made in the August reduction plan.
Vermont		★	
Virginia		★	
Washington		★	Personal property tax relief, Medicaid, CSA (services for at-risk youth), state employee health care and loss of revenue from out-of-state prisoners.
West Virginia		★	Human services, primarily health care.
Wisconsin	★ (i)		Medicaid (supplemental appropriation of \$40 million made in September).
Wyoming		★	Medicaid is likely to exceed original appropriated levels. This past session the state encumbered \$25 million for a supplemental appropriation if necessary. At this point, the agency is asking for the \$25 million (mostly because of a match rate difference between what it based its original request on and what it actually turned out to be), but it is too early to tell yet whether the \$25 million will suffice.

See footnotes at end of table.



BUDGETS

BUDGET OVERRUNS: FISCAL YEAR 2003 — Continued

Source: Reprinted with permission from *State Budget Update: November 2002*, © National Conference of State Legislatures, 2002.

Key:

(a) The Department of Corrections had a deficiency because of (1) higher compensation costs of correctional officers, (2) higher health care costs for inmates, and (3) lower than expected reimbursements from the federal government for the incarceration of undocumented felons. Medi-Cal is up because of lack of federal funds assumed in the budget and lower than expected savings from fraud detection. State operations costs will be higher than budgeted because of reduced savings from unspecified cuts that were authorized by the Legislature, plus no savings from a retirement incentive program that had been expected to save \$285 million. Caseloads in most major programs (Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, SSI/SSP, etc) are not exceeding estimates at this time.

(b) \$1.1 billion of recurring program costs in the 2003 budget are financed with nonrecurring general revenue.

(c) Medicaid spending appears a little tight.

(d) Unknown until new budget forecast on Dec. 4, 2002.

(e) Based on preliminary estimates and early deficit requests, overruns are occurring in corrections (medical costs), Medicaid and public assistance.

(f) Not yet, but New Jersey usually has \$200 million to \$300 million of supplemental appropriations in any given year. In addition, there is a potential to incur large unbudgeted expenses for Medicaid nursing home reimbursements (up to \$330 million) and prescription drug assistance program for seniors and disabled (up to \$148 million) if pending appeals and waiver applications to the federal government are not approved.

(g) All areas of the state budget have experienced spending reductions of some magnitude; human service costs continue to rise, primarily due to Oregon health plan expenditures; latest rebalance plan for the department of human services required management actions and program reductions of \$24 million.

(h) There are concerns with Medicaid.

(i) There is pressure on the medical assistance budget.

BUDGETS

Table 7.32
STATE BUDGETARY CALENDARS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</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	Sept/Nov	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 1	Aug/Sept	November 1	May	July	Annual/Annual
Connecticut	July	September	January	February	June/ May	July	Annual/Biennial
Delaware	August	Oct/Nov	Oct/Nov	January	June 30	July	Annual/Annual
Florida	June	September	September	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Georgia	June	September	Nov/Dec	January	March	July	Annual/Annual
Hawaii	July/Aug	September	November	December	April/May	July	Annual/Biennial (a)
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	July	October 1	Nov/Dec	January	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Kansas	June	September	November	January	May	July	Annual/Biennial (b)
Kentucky	July	October	Nov/Dec	January	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Louisiana	September	November	Jan/Feb	Feb/Mar (c)	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/Oct	Jan (e)	May	July	Annual/Biennial
Mississippi (f)	June	August	Sept/Oct	Nov/Jan	March/April	July	Annual/Annual
Missouri	July	October	...	January	April/May	July	Annual/Biennial (g)
Montana (h)	Jan 31/Aug 1	May/Sept 1	May-June	January	April	July	Biennial/Biennial
Nebraska	July	September	Jan/Feb	January	April	July	Annual/Biennial
Nevada	January	August	Sept/Dec	January	May/June	July	Biennial/Biennial
New Hampshire	August	October 1	November	February 15	May	July	Annual/Biennial
New Jersey	July/August	October	Nov/Dec	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	September	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	February 1 (n)	April/May	July	Annual/Annual
Texas	March	July/Sept	July/Sept	January	May	September	Biennial/Biennial
Utah	July	September	Oct/Nov	December	Feb./March	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	Jan/Feb (p)	March/April	July	Annual/Annual
Wisconsin	June	September	...	January	June/July	July	Biennial/Biennial
Wyoming	May 15	September	(q)	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.



BUDGETS

STATE BUDGETARY CALENDARS — Continued

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2002. For additional information see <http://www.nasbo.org>

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) The state Constitution and statutes prescribe a biennium budget; in practice, a budget is submitted every year.

(b) Twenty agencies are on a biennial budget cycle. The rest are on an annual cycle.

(c) The governor is required to submit a copy of the executive budget to the joint legislative committee on the budget 45 days, except that during the first year of each term it shall be submitted 30 days, prior to the beginning of the regular session of the legislature. The governor shall transmit a copy to each member of the legislature on the first day of the regular session. The governor shall transmit to the legislature, no later than the eighth day of the regular session, a proposed five-year outlay program.

(d) The governor must present the budget to the legislature within 30 days after the legislature convenes in regular session, except in a year in which a newly elected governor is inaugurated into office, when 60 days are allowed.

(e) Fourth Tuesday.

(f) The executive budget is submitted in January during the first year of a governor's term. Governor does not hold separate agency hearings.

(g) There is a constitutional authority to do annual and biennial budgeting. Beginning in FY 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) The state constitution prescribes a biennial legislature; in practice, legislature meets annually, in regular and adjourned sessions.

(p) The constitution of West Virginia requires the Governor to submit a proposed budget to the Legislature on the second Wednesday of January each year, except the year following a gubernatorial election, at which time the proposed budget is submitted on the second Wednesday in February. The Legislature has a 60 day session that starts with the budget submission.

(q) By November 20.

BUDGETS

Table 7.33
OFFICIALS OR AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR BUDGET PREPARATION, REVIEW AND CONTROLS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official/agency(ies) responsible for preparing budget document</i>	<i>Special budget review agency in legislative branch</i>	<i>Official/agency(ies) responsible for budgetary and related accounting controls</i>
Alabama	State Finance Director	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	State Finance Director
Alaska	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget	Div. of Legislative Audit	Director, Div. of Finance, Dept. of Administration
Arizona	Director, Ofc. of Strategic Planning & Budgeting	Jt. Legislative Budget Cmte.	Assistant Director, Financial Sacs., 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, Dept. of Personnel
Connecticut	Executive Budget Officer, Budget & Finance Div., Ofc. of Policy & Mgmt.	Ofc. of Fiscal Analysis	Secretary, 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.	State Comptroller
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. Economic & Fiscal Comm.	Administrator, Div. of Financial Mgmt., Ofc. of the Governor
Illinois	Director, Bur. of the Budget, Ofc. of the Governor	Fiscal & Mgmt. Analysis Ofc., Legislative Services Agency	Director, Bur. of the Budget, Ofc. of the Governor
Indiana	Director, Budget Agcy.	Legislative Fiscal Bur.	Director, Budget Agency
Iowa	Director, Dept. of Mgmt., Ofc. of the Governor	Legislative Research Dept.	Director, Dept. of Revenue & Finance; Director, Dept. of Mgmt.
Kansas	Director, Div. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn.	Ofc. of Budget Review, Legislative Research Comm.	Secretary, Finance & Administration Cabinet
Kentucky	State Budget Director, Governor's Ofc.	State Fiscal Services; Legislative Fiscal Ofc.; Fiscal Div., House Legislative Services	Commissioner, Div. of Administration
Louisiana	Budget Director, Div. of Admn., Ofc. of the Governor	Ofc. Of Fiscal & Program Review, Legislative Council	Commissioner, Dept. of Adm. & Financial Services
Maine	State Budget Officer, Bur. of the Budget, Dept. of Admn. & Financial Services	Ofc. of Policy Analysis, Dept. of Legislative Services	Secretary, Ofc. of the Secretary, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt.
Maryland	Secretary, Ofc. of the Secretary, Dept. of Budget & Mgmt.	Senate, House Ways & Means Cmtes.	Secretary, Executive Ofc. for Administration & Finance
Massachusetts	Budget Director, Executive Ofc. for Admn. & Finance	Senate, House Fiscal Agencies	State Budget Director, Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget
Michigan	State Budget Director, Dept. of Mgmt. & Budget	Senate, House Chief Fiscal Analysts	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance
Minnesota	Commissioner, Dept. of Finance	Jt. Legislative Budget Ofc.	Director, Dept. of Finance & Administration
Mississippi	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Fund Mgmt., Dept. of Finance & Admn.	Senate, House Appropriations Cmtes.; Budget Cmte.; Jt. Legislative Research Cmte., Oversight Div.	Commissioner, Administration, Ofc. Of Administration
Missouri	Director, Div. of Budget & Planning, Ofc. of Admn.	Legislative Fiscal Div.	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Program Planning
Montana	Director, Ofc. of Budget & Program Planning	Legislative Fiscal Ofc.	State Tax Commissioner, Dept. of Revenue; Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Adm. Services; Auditor of Public Accounts
Nebraska	Administrator, Budget Div., Dept. of Adm. Services	Legislative Counsel Bur., Fiscal Analysis Div.	Commissioner, Commissioner's Ofc., Dept. of Adm. Services
Nevada	Director, Dept. of Admn.	Ofc. of Legislative Budget Assistant	
New Hampshire	Commissioner, Commissioner's Ofc., Dept. of Adm. Services; Asst. Commissioner & Budget Officer, Budget Ofc., Adm. Services	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 Jersey	Director, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget; Dept. of Treasury		

See footnotes at end of table.

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>
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, Budget & Mgmt., 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, Admn. & Info.	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 & Mgmt. Research	Legislative Accounting Div.	Director, Dept. of Administration
No. Mariana Islands	Special Assistant for Mgmt. & Budget, Ofc. of Mgmt. & Budget, Ofc. of the Governor	Finance & Accounting Div.	Secretary of Finance, Finance & Accounting, Dept. of Finance
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*; 2002 and *State Administrative Officials Classified by Function*; 2002.

BUDGETS

Table 7.34
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 (kk)
California	C	...	S	★	...	...	2/3 elected	2/3 elected (ll)
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	★ (ss)	partial (i)	...	Majority (j)	Majority elected (mm)
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 (nn)
Maryland	C	C	C (o)	★ (tt)	★ (p)	★ (q)	Majority	Majority elected
Massachusetts	C,S	C,S	C,S	★	★	...	Majority	Majority (r)
Michigan	C,S	C	C,S	★	...	(s)	Majority (uu)	Majority
Minnesota	C,S (ww)	C,S (ww)	C,S (ww)	★	★	...	Majority	Majority elected
Mississippi	S	S	...	★	★	ATB (xx)	3/5 elected	Majority elected (oo)
Missouri	C	...	C	★	★	...	Majority (vv)	Majority elected
Montana	S	C	...	★	★	MR (t)	Majority	Majority
Nebraska	C	S	...	★	...	★	Majority	Majority elected (pp)
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	...	(u)	★ (v)	★ (w)	(w)	Majority	Majority
North Carolina	C,S	S	...	...	★ (x)	(x)	Majority	Majority
North Dakota	C	C	C	★	★	ATB	Majority	Majority (qq)
Ohio	C	C	C	★ (y)	★	★	Majority	Majority
Oklahoma	S	C (z)	C (z)	★	★ (aa)	★	3/4 elected	Majority elected
Oregon	C	C	C	★	★	MR	2/3 elected	Majority
Pennsylvania	C,S	...	C,S	★	★ (bb)	★ (bb)	Majority elected	Majority electe
Rhode Island	C	C	S	...	★	★	Majority	2/3 elected
South Carolina	C	C	C	★	★ (cc)	★	Majority	Majority
South Dakota	C	C	C	★	...	★	2/3 elected	Majority elected (rr)
Tennessee	C	C	C	★	...	...	Majority	Majority
Texas .....	...	C,S	C	★	★	★ (yy)	Majority	Majority
Utah	C	C,S	(dd)	★	★	...	Majority	Majority elected
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	★ (ee)	★ (ee)	Majority	Majority
Virginia	(ff)	...	C (ff)	★ (gg)	★ (jj)	MR	Majority (hh)	Majority elected
Washington	S	...	...	★	★	ATB	Majority	Majority
West Virginia .....	...	C	C	★	★ (ii)	★ (ii)	Majority	Majority elected
Wisconsin	C	C	C,S	★	★ (jj)	...	Majority	Majority
Wyoming	C	C	...	★	★	...	Majority	Majority
Puerto Rico	C	C	C	★	★	...	Majority	Majority

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2002. For additional information see <http://www.nasbo.org>.

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) The constitution provides that an increase in the rate of any tax in existence in 1934 requires a 3/4 majority vote. This includes income tax, severance tax and certain excise and privilege taxes. The most significant tax not in existence in 1934 is the sales tax that requires a simple majority.

(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: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS, GUBERNATORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY — 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 Legislative Budget Commission for the executive branch and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch are authorized to resolve deficits under 1.5 percent of the fiscal year appropriation. Deficits over the 1.5 percent amount 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 governor is not required to submit a balanced budget, but it would be political suicide not to do so. 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. The governor can also veto substantive or appropriation bills entirely (Veto) or merely make changes to them (Amendatory Veto). Changes can include removing selected words or changing the meaning of words. If the governor makes amendatory language changes to an appropriation bill, the entire bill including all other appropriation items are held up until the legislature considers the governor's changes. The Legislature can add explanatory or limiting language to appropriations without violating the constitutional distinction between substantive and appropriation bills. The governor has occasionally changed language in an appropriation bill without rising to the level of an amendatory veto. For instance, the governor once changed the fund from which the appropriation was being made.

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

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

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

(u) 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.

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

(w) May reduce budget without approval for state operations. Only restriction on reductions is that reductions in aid to localities cannot be made without legislative approval.

(x) 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.

(y) Line item veto in appropriation act only.

(z) 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.

(aa) Would require agreement of agency governing boards and or CEO.

(bb) 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.

(cc) 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.

(dd) Governor may allow balanced budget to go into law without signature.

(ee) Reductions based on revenue shortfalls of greater than one percent require legislative approval.

(ff) Requirement applies only to budget execution. The governor is required to insure that actual expenditures do not exceed actual revenues by the end of the appropriation period.

(gg) 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.

(hh) Two-thirds of members present includes a majority of the members elected.

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

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

(kk) A majority vote is required for education, highways, and paying down the state debt; a three-fourths vote of the elected members is required on all others.

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

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

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

(oo) 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.

(pp) 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.

(qq) 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.

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

(ss) Governor may veto judicial and legislative appropriation bills only in their entirety.

(tt) The budget bill, when and as passed by both houses, shall be law immediately without further action by the governor. The legislature may not add to the budget bill as proposed by the governor, except in the legislative and judicial branches. The governor, however, may veto items included in supplementary appropriation bills.

(uu) The Michigan Constitution limits the amounts and types of taxes that can be imposed. In general, tax increases must be approved by a majority vote of the people.

(vv) Legislature can approve tax and fee increases during a legislative session of no more than one percent of total state revenue as proscribed by the state's constitutional revenue and spending limit - roughly \$70 million in fiscal 2002. Amounts above this level must be approved by the voters.

(ww) The state constitution limits the used of public debt. The construction of this limit implicitly requires the state to have a balanced operating budget.

(xx) Above five percent or more.

(yy) May transfer, reduce and increase agency budgets through joint budget execution authority with legislative budget board.

BUDGETS

Table 7.35
REVENUE ESTIMATING PRACTICES

State or other jurisdiction	Source of authority	Estimates bind the budget	When are official revenue estimates made (List by month)	Multi-year forecasting	Revenue Estimating Agencies or Economic Advisory Boards
Alabama	I	...	Feb.	CY + 1	Dept. of Finance
Alaska	AO	...	April, Dec. (a)	CY	Office of Management & Budget, Dept. of Revenue, Dept. of Labor
Arizona .....	...	...	N.A.	CY	Office of Strategic Planning & Budgeting
Arkansas	I	★	N.A.	CY	Fiscal Officer; Budget Office; Economic Analysis; Tax Research
California	I	...	Jan./May (j)	CY	Dept. of Finance
Colorado	S	...	Dec., March, June, Sept.	CY + 1	Governor's Revenue Estimating Advisory Committee
Connecticut	S	...	N.A.	CY + 3	Office of Policy & Management
Delaware	EO	★	(c)	CY + 5	Economic and Financial Advisory Council
Florida	S	★	Fall/Winter & when needed	CY	Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference
Georgia .....	...	★	N.A.	CY + 1	Office of Planning & Budget
Hawaii	C,S	★ (b)	June, Sept., Jan., March	CY + 4	Council on Revenues
Idaho .....	...	...	Jan., Aug.	CY	Division of Financial Management
Illinois .....	...	...	July, Oct., Feb., April	CY + 1	Budget Agency
Indiana	EO	★	N.A.	CY	Budget Agency
Iowa .....	...	★	N.A.	CY + 4	Dept. of Management
Kansas	I	...	N.A.	CY + 3	Budget Office; Revenue Dept.; Legislative Research Dept.
Kentucky	EO	★	N.A.	CY + 4	Finance Secretary, Legislative Research Commission
Louisiana	C,S	★	N.A.	CY + 4	Governor, Legislature, Revenue Estimating Conference
Maine .....	...	★	N.A.	CY + 2	State Budget Officer; Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission
Maryland	I	...	Dec.	CY + 4	Expenditures-Dept. of Budget and Management; Revenues-Board of Revenue Estimates
Massachusetts	I	★	(d)	CY + 1	Revenue Dept./Fiscal Affairs Division
Michigan .....	...	★	Jan., May	CY + 1	Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis- Dept. of Treasury
Minnesota	EO	★	(e)	CY + 4	Dept. of Finance
Mississippi	S	★	Oct.	CY	Office of Budget & Fund Management
Missouri .....	...	...	Jan.	CY + 4	Budget Office
Montana .....	...	...	Apr.-May/Oct./Dec. (k)	CY	Contract with forecasting firm- Wharton Economic Forecasting Assoc.
Nebraska	S	★	Feb., Apr., Oct.	CY + 2	Revenue Dept. and Economic Forecasting Advisory Board
Nevada	S	★	Dec. - Revised in May	CY + 4-10	Economic Forum
New Hampshire	S	★	N.A.	CY	Budget Officer & Dept. of Revenue Administration
New Jersey	S	★	N.A.	CY + 3	Council of Economic Advisors
New Mexico	S	...	N.A.	CY	Economic Analysis Bureau; Dept. of Finance & Administration
New York .....	...	★	N.A.	CY + 2	Division of the Budget
North Carolina .....	...	★	N.A.	CY + 4	Office of State Budget & Management
North Dakota	EO	★	(l)	CY	OMB contracts with econometrics forecasting firm
Ohio	I	...	Jan./June (f)	CY	Office of Budget & Management
Oklahoma .....	...	★	Dec., Feb., June (g)	CY + 5	Oklahoma Tax Commission; Office of State Finance
Oregon	EO	★	N.A.	CY + 4	Office of Economic Analysis within Dept. of Administrative Services
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	May/June (h)	CY + 4	Budget Office & Revenue Dept.
Rhode Island .....	...	★	(i)	CY + 4	Revenue Estimating Conference
South Carolina	S, Proviso	...	Nov., Feb.	CY	Board of Economic Advisors
South Dakota	EO	★	N.A.	CY + 3	Bureau of Finance & Management
Tennessee	S	...	(m)	CY	Center of Business & Economic Research- Univ. of Tennessee
Texas .....	...	★	Jan./May (odd years)	CY	Comptroller's Office
Utah	EO	★	N.A.	CY + 5	Office of Planning & Budget & Tax Commission
Vermont	I	...	N.A.	CY	Dept. of Finance & Management
Virginia	S	★	Dec.	CY + 4	Dept. of Taxation
Washington	EO	...	Nov.	CY + 8	Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
West Virginia .....	...	★	Jan. (n)	CY + 4	Dept. of Tax & Revenue
Wisconsin .....	...	...	Nov. 20 (even years)	CY + 2	Dept. of Revenue
Wyoming	S	...	N.A.	CY	Economic Analysis Division
Puerto Rico	EO	★	N.A.	CY	Planning Board; Government Development Bank

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2002. For additional information see <http://www.nasbo.org>

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not Available

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;" differing revenue estimates by the governor or legislature may be used if "fact and reasons" are made public.



BUDGETS

REVENUE ESTIMATING PRACTICES — Continued

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

(d) Dept. of Revenue publishes estimates three 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. For fiscal 2001, the consensus was reached in May.

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

(f) Odd numbered years. 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.

(g) Revenue estimates are made by various agencies including the State Tax Commission. Economic information is provided by various private and public entities. 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 state legislature. Such a revision would be made in June.

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

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

(j) Revenue estimates are made public in January and May.

(k) Budget office prepares estimates in the spring and fall of even numbered years. The revenue and tax committee of the legislature adopts its estimate in December prior to convening in January.

(l) July and November of even numbered years and March of odd numbered years.

(m) February (original estimate for succeeding fiscal year); May (revised estimate); July (revised estimate for enacted budget); February (revised estimate for current fiscal year); May (revised estimate for current fiscal year).

(n) The Governor makes the official revenue estimate in January, except in the year following a gubernatorial election at which time the official revenue estimate is made in February.



BUDGETS

Table 7.36
ALLOWABLE STATE INVESTMENTS

State	CDs within state	CDs nationally	Other time deposits	Bankers' acceptances	Commercial paper	Corporate notes/bonds	Corporate stocks (foreign)	Corporate stocks (domestic)	Derivatives	Equities	Mortgage backed securities	Mutuals	State/local government obligations	U.S. Treasury obligations	U.S. agency obligations	Eurodollars-CDs or TDs	Real Estate	Repurchase agreements	Venture capital	Other
Alabama	(a)																			(b)
Alaska																				
Arizona																				
Arkansas																				
California																				
Colorado																				
Connecticut																				
Delaware																				
Florida																				
Georgia																				
Hawaii																				
Idaho																				
Illinois																				
Indiana																				
Iowa																				
Kansas																				
Kentucky																				
Louisiana																				
Maine																				
Maryland																				
Massachusetts		(h)																		
Michigan																				
Minnesota																				
Mississippi																				
Missouri																				
Montana																				
Nebraska																				
Nevada																				
New Hampshire																				
New Jersey																				
New Mexico																				
New York																				
North Carolina																				
North Dakota																				
Ohio																				

See footnotes at end of table.

ALLOWABLE STATE INVESTMENTS — Continued

State	CDs within state	CDs nationally	Other time deposits	Bankers' acceptances	Commercial paper	Corporate notes/bonds	Corporate stocks (foreign)	Corporate stocks (domestic)	Derivatives	Equities	Mortgage backed securities	Mutuals	State/local government obligations	U.S. Treasury obligations	U.S. agency obligations	Eurodollars-CDs or TDs	Real Estate	Repurchase agreements	Venture capital	Other
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★	(n)	...	...	(o)	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas	★	★	★	★	★	★
Utah	★	★	...	★	★	★	(b)	(q)	...	(o)	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	(f)
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Wisconsin	(s)
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	★	★

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Nothing is restricted by Statute. Commission is subject to prudent investor rule. The Commissioner evaluated each fund's time horizon and risk.

(b) Asset back securities.

(c) Convertible corporate bonds.

(d) Student loans.

(e) Money market funds, SBAs.

(f) Money market mutual funds.

(g) Collateralized mortgage obligations, other mortgages, asset backed.

(h) Authorized to do business in Massachusetts.

(i) Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust per statute.

(j) Emergency loans to municipalities within the state.

(k) Collateralized mortgage obligations.

(l) Does not include retirement mutual funds.

(m) All fixed income.

(n) Derivatives are permitted if they otherwise meet statutory definition of permissible investment.

(o) Money market mutual funds only.

(p) Certain trust funds can invest in equities.

(q) Trust funds only.

(r) Collateralized CDs.

(s) Private equity, emerging market securities, real estate mortgages and leverage buyout funds.

BUDGETS

BUDGETS

Table 7.37
CASH MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

State	Reviews of cash management programs					Agency preparing cash management services						
	Banking relations		Investment practices			Lock boxes	Wire transfers	Zero balance accounts	Information services	Account reconciliation services	Automated clearinghouse	
	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review								
Alabama .....	...	...	SE	Annually	B	B	B	I	I	I	B
Alaska	SE	Annually	SE	N.A.	B	I	B	I	I	I	B	
Arizona	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	B	I, B	B	I	I	I	I, B	
Arkansas	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	NU	B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	B	
California	SE	Annually	SE	Monthly	B	I, B	I, B	I	I	I, B	B	
Colorado	SE	Ongoing	OF	Ongoing	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Connecticut	SE	Quarterly	OF	Weekly	B	I, B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	I, B	
Delaware	(a)	5-7 years	(a)	Annually	B	I, B	B	I, B	I	I	I, B	
Florida	SE	(b)	SE (c)	Annually	I, B	NU	B	NU	B	B	B	
Georgia	SE	Annually	SE	Quarterly	B	I	NU	I	NU	NU	NU	
Hawaii	SE	(b)	SE	(d)	B	I	B	NU	I	I	B	
Idaho	SE	Quarterly	SE	Daily	B	I, B	B	I, B	I	I	B	
Illinois	SE	(d)	SE	Quarterly	B	I, B	B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B	
Indiana	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	B	I, B	I, B	NU	I	I	I, B	
Iowa	SE	4 years	SE	Annually	B	I	B	I	I	I	I	
Kansas	SE	Ongoing	N.A.	N.A.	B	I	I	NU	I	I	I, B	
Kentucky	SE	2 years	SE	Quarterly, Annually (e)	NU	B (f)	B	I	I	I	B	
Louisiana	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Maine	SE	3 years	SE, OF	Semi-Annually	NU	I, B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	B	
Maryland	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	B	I	B	I	I, B	I, B	I, B	
Massachusetts	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Michigan	SE	(d)	SE	(d)	B	I, B	B	NU	I, B	I, B	B	
Minnesota	SE	3 years	SE, OF	(d)	B	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	B	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	B
Missouri	SE	Quarterly	SE	Monthly	I, B	I, B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	I, B	
Montana	SE	Monthly	SE	Monthly, Annually	NU	I, B	NU	I	NU	NU	I, B	
Nebraska	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	B	B	I, B	I, B	I	I	B	
Nevada	SE	Ongoing	SE	Quarterly	B	I	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	B	
New Hampshire	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	B	I	I	I	I	I	B	
New Jersey	SE	Quarterly	OF	Annually	B	I	B	I	I, B	I, B	I	
New Mexico	SE	(d)	SE, OF	Monthly	B	I, B	B	I	I, B	I, B	B	
New York	SE	...	SE	...	B	I	B	I	I, B	I, B	B	
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	B	I	B	NU	NU	NU	NU
North Dakota	SE	...	SE	...	NU	B	NU	NU	NU	NU	B	
Ohio	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	I, B	I, B	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	
Oklahoma	SE	Ongoing	SE	Ongoing	B	NU	B	I	NU	NU	I, B	
Oregon	SE	Ongoing	SE, OF	Ongoing	I, B	I	I, B	I	I, B	I, B	I	
Pennsylvania	SE	As needed	SE, OF	Daily, Monthly	B	B	B	NU	I, B	I, B	B	
Rhode Island	SE	Quarterly	SE	Quarterly	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	I, B	I, B	I, B	
South Carolina	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	B	I, B	I	NU	I	I	B	

See footnotes at end of table.

CASH MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES — Continued

State	Reviews of cash management programs						
	Banking relations		Investment practices				Automated clearinghouse
	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review	Reviewing agency	Frequency of review	Lock boxes	Wire transfers	
South Dakota	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	I	B	B
Tennessee	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	I	I, B	B
Texas	SE	Annually	SE	Annually	I, B	I	I, B
Utah	SE	Annually	SE	Quarterly	B	I, B	I
Vermont	SE	2 years	SE	Ongoing	B	B	I, B
Virginia	SE	Annually	OF	Annually	B	I	I, B
Washington	SE	Semi-Annually	SE	Annually	B	B	I, B
West Virginia	SE	Quarterly	N.A.	N.A.	I	NU	I, B
Wisconsin	SE	6 years	SE	N.A.	B	B	I, B
Wyoming	SE	Daily	SE, OF	Quarterly	NU	I, B	I

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2003.

Key:

SE — State employee
N.A. — Not applicable
OF — Outside firm
B — Performed by bank
I — Within treasurer's office
NU — Not utilized
... — Not specified

(a) Cash Management Policy Board reviews and implements.

(b) Outside firm utilized occasionally.

(c) Reviewed when contract expires.

(d) No set period for review.

(e) Quarterly review by Investment Commission, annual review by State Auditor.

(f) Initiated in-house by electronic link to bank.

BUDGETS

BUDGETS

Table 7.38
DEMAND DEPOSITS

State	Method for selecting depository							Collateral above federal level	Percentage requiring collateral
	Competitive bid	Application	Negotiation	Depositor's convenience	Compensating balances	Agency's convenience	Treasurer's approval		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	Yes	100
Alaska .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	Yes	105
Arizona .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	Yes	102
Arkansas .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	Yes	105
California .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	Yes	110
Colorado .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	Yes	102
Connecticut	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	Yes	(a)
Delaware .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	No (b)	102 (c)
Florida .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	100
Georgia .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	Yes	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	100
Idaho .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	No	...
Illinois .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	Yes	100
Indiana .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	No	0
Iowa .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	No	...
Kansas .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	100
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	Yes	100
Louisiana .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	Yes	100
Maine .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	Yes	10 (f)
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	Yes	100 (h)
Massachusetts .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	(i)
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	Yes	25
Minnesota .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	Yes	110
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	105
Missouri	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	Yes	100
Montana .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	50
Nebraska .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	Yes	110
Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	Yes	102
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	...
New Jersey .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	Yes	100
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	Yes	100
New York .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	Yes	102
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	100
North Dakota	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	No	...
Ohio .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	100
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	Yes	110
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	Yes	25
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	100
Rhode Island .....	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	Yes	100
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	Yes	100 (o)

See footnotes at end of table.

DEMAND DEPOSITS — Continued

Method for selecting depository											
State	Competitive bid	Application	Negotiation	Depositor's convenience	Compensating balances	Agency's convenience	Treasurer's approval	Selection of depository made by	Compensation of demand depositories	Collateral above federal level	Percentage requiring collateral
South Dakota	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, SF, MB	Yes	100
Tennessee	★	Treasurer	SF	Yes	105
Texas	★	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, SF	Yes	105
Utah	★	Treasurer	SF	No	...
Vermont	★	★	★	(p)	SF, MB	Yes	100
Virginia	★	★	(q)	CMB, SF	Yes	50-100 (r)
Washington	★	★	★	Treasurer	CMB, SF	Yes	10
West Virginia	★	Treasurer	CMB	Yes	65
Wisconsin	★	★	Treasurer, Board	CMB	No	N.A.
Wyoming	★	Treasurer	CMB, SF	Yes	102

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, *State Treasury Activities & Functions*, 2001.

Key:

★ — Method utilized.

... — Method not utilized.

N.A. — Not available.

CMB — Compensating balances.

SF — Service fee.

MB — Minimum balance.

(a) Varies based upon bank's risk based capital ratios.

(b) No requirements if a bank meets credit criteria.

(c) If a bank does not meet credit criteria.

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

(e) CMB for Imprest and receipt accounts, SF for primary depository.

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

(g) Combination of fees, CMB.

(h) Any public funds in excess of FDIC must be collateralized.

(i) No deposits meet collateral requirements. A contractual \$100 million collateral exists with the central depository bank but is not required by law.

(j) Must be approved by State Treasurer, State Auditor, Governor.

(k) Determined by Treasurer.

(l) RFP issued. Treasury employee committee reviews.

(m) Transaction fee.

(n) Treasurer is chair of Board.

(o) 100 percent collateralization over \$300,000.

(p) State Treasurer, State Auditor, & Governor are responsible.

(q) Cash and banking services manager.

(r) Banks are required to secure all deposits in excess of FDIC insurance by 50 percent. Savings and Loans required to secure all deposits by 100 percent.

BUDGETS

LOTTERY

Table 7.39
CUMULATIVE LOTTERY PROCEEDS BY PROGRAM:
START-UP THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Organization name</i>	<i>Start-up date</i>	<i>Programs receiving funds</i>	<i>Cumulative total (in millions)</i>
Alabama			(a)	
Alaska			(a)	
Arizona	Lottery	1982	Education	355.91
			Health and Welfare	140.38
			Protection and Safety	65.98
			Economic Development Fund	37.78
			General Government	39.21
			Inspection and Regulation	6.88
			Natural Resources	5.51
			Local Transportation Assistance Fund	466.00
			County Assistance Fund	122.03
			Heritage Fund	219.91
			Mass Transit	19.74
			Clean Air Fund	0.50
			Court Appointed Special Advocate Fund (Unclaimed prizes)	18.07
			State General Fund	1.50
Arkansas			(a)	
California	State Lottery	1985	Education	14,000.00
Colorado	Lottery	1983	Capital Construction Fund	439.80
			Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation	117.70
			Conservation Trust Fund	471.00
			Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund	263.00
			General Fund	1.30
			School Fund	8.50
Connecticut	Lottery Corporation	1972	General Fund (to benefit education, roads, health and hospitals and public safety)	4,800.00
Delaware	State Lottery	1975	General Fund	1,403.70
Florida	Lottery	1987	Education	12,050.00
Georgia	Lottery Corporation	1993	HOPE Scholarships	2,100.00
			Pre-Kindergarten Program	1,800.00
			Capital Outlay and Technology for Primary and Secondary Schools	1,800.00
Hawaii			(a)	
Idaho	Lottery	1989	Public Schools (K-12)	105.50
			Public Buildings	105.50
Illinois	Lottery	1974	Illinois Common School Fund (K-12)	11,060.00
Indiana	(Hoosier) Lottery	1989	Education	387.50
			Build Indiana Capital Projects Fund	419.20
			Teachers' Retirement Fund	372.60
			Police & Fire Pension Relief Fund	186.30
			License Plate Taxes	593.50
			Property Tax Fund	55.20
			General Fund	83.20
Iowa	Lottery	1985	Iowa Plan (economic development)	170.31
			CLEAN Fund (environment and agriculture)	35.89
			Gambler's Treatment Program	8.14
			Special Appropriations	20.82
			Sales Tax	127.02
			General Fund	417.65
Kansas	Lottery	1987	Economic Development Initiatives Fund	477.30
			Correctional Institutions Building Fund	56.40
			County Reappraisal Project (FY 1988-1990)	17.20
			Juvenile Detention Facilities Fund	15.30
			Problem Gambling Grant Fund	0.16
Kentucky	Lottery Corporation	1989	Education	214.00
			Vietnam Veterans	32.00
			General Fund	1,300.00
			Post-Secondary & College Scholarships	203.00
			Affordable Housing Trust Fund	17.00
			Literacy Programs & Early Childhood Reading	9.00
Louisiana	Lottery Corporation	1991	General Fund	1,272.00

See footnotes at end of table.

LOTTERY

CUMULATIVE LOTTERY PROCEEDS BY PROGRAM: START-UP THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Organization name</i>	<i>Start-up date</i>	<i>Programs receiving funds</i>	<i>Cumulative total (in millions)</i>
Maine	State Lottery	1974	General Fund	602.40
			Outdoor Heritage Fund	9.52
Maryland	State Lottery	1973	General Fund	7,486.00
			Subdivisions (for one year only FY 1984-1985)	20.90
			Stadium Authority	357.53
Massachusetts	State Lottery	1972	Cities and Towns	9,294.00
			Arts Council	166.30
			General Fund	2,578.00
			Compulsive Gamblers	7.80
Michigan	Bureau of State Lottery	1972	Education (K-12)	10,400.00
Minnesota	State Lottery	1989	General Fund	633.50
			Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund	290.00
			Game and Fish Fund	22.20
			Natural Resources Fund	22.20
			Other State Programs	38.50
			Compulsive Gambling	17.70
Mississippi		(a)		
Missouri	Lottery	1986	Public Education	1,200.00
			General Revenue Fund (1986-1993)	542.54
Montana	Lottery	1987	Education	49.40
			Juvenile Detention	2.50
			General Fund	47.20
			Study of Socioeconomic Impact on Gambling	0.10
Nebraska	Lottery	1993	Compulsive Gambling	2.60
			Education	80.20
			Environment	61.79
			Solid Waste Landfill Closure Fund	18.50
Nevada		(a)		
New Hampshire	Sweepstakes Commission	1964	Education	789.80
New Jersey	Lottery	1970	Education and Institutions	12,350.00
New Mexico	Lottery	1996	Public School Capital Outlay	66.55
			Lottery Tuition Fund	81.39
New York	Lottery	1967	Education	21,240.00
North Carolina		(a)		
North Dakota		(a)		
Ohio	Lottery Commission	1974	Education	11,700.00
Oklahoma		(a)		
Oregon	Lottery	1985	Economic Development	1,200.00
			Public Education	1,470.00
			Natural Resource Programs	136.50
Pennsylvania	State Lottery	1972	Older Pennsylvanians	13,000.00
Rhode Island	Lottery Commission	1974	General Fund	1.46
South Carolina	Education Lottery Commission	2002	Education Lottery	80.4
South Dakota	Lottery	1989	General Fund	354.70
			Capital Construction Fund	9.20
			Property Tax Reduction Fund	613.80
Tennessee		(a)		
Texas	Lottery Commission	1992	General Fund	4,960.00
			Foundation School Fund	3,670.00
Utah		(a)		
Vermont	Lottery	1978	General Fund	212.80
			Education Fund	73.50
Virginia	Lottery	1988	General Fund (FY 1989-1998)	2,800.00
			General Fund (to be used only as direct aid to Public Education) (K-12) (FY 1999-present)	1,340.00
			Library Fund (for school construction additions and renovations)	107.00

See footnotes at end of table.

LOTTERY

CUMULATIVE LOTTERY PROCEEDS BY PROGRAM: START-UP THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002 — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Organization name</i>	<i>Start-up date</i>	<i>Programs receiving funds</i>	<i>Cumulative total (in millions)</i>
Washington	State Lottery	1982	General Fund	1,900.00
			Education Funds	83.00
			Seattle Mariners Stadium	21.80
			King County Stadium and Exhibition Center	25.40
			Public Schools Special Programs: 5,020 new elementary school books	N.A.
			Local Food Banks: 37,450 lbs. of food	N.A.
West Virginia	Lottery	1986	Education	367.10
			Senior Citizens	195.60
			Tourism	170.80
			Bonds covering profit areas	222.60
			General Fund	138.90
			Other	79.50
Wisconsin	Lottery	1988	Public Benefit such as Property Tax Relief	1,980.00
Dist. of Columbia	Lottery & Charitable Games Control Board	1982	General Fund	1,100.00

Source: North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries',
2003 Lottery Resource Handbook, June 2002.

Key:

N.A. —Not available

(a) State does not have a lottery.

Table 7.40
STATE LOTTERIES' PRODUCT MIX

State or other jurisdiction	Instant	Pulltabs	3-digit	4-digit	Lotto	Powerball	Rolldown	Hot Lotto	Big Game	Cash Lotto	Spiel	Keno	Fast Keno	VLTs (c)
Alabama	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona
Arkansas	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio
Oklahoma	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina

See footnotes at end of table.

LOTTERY

LOTTERY

STATE LOTTERIES' PRODUCT MIX — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Instant</i>	<i>Pulltabs</i>	<i>3-digit</i>	<i>4-digit</i>	<i>Lotto</i>	<i>Powerball</i>	<i>Rolldown</i>	<i>Hot Lotto</i>	<i>Big Game</i>	<i>Cash Lotto</i>	<i>Spiel</i>	<i>Keno</i>	<i>Fast Keno</i>	<i>VLTs (c)</i>
South Dakota	★	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	★	...	★	...	★	★
Utah	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	★	...	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	...	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	...	★	...	★	★
West Virginia	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	★

Source: *La Fleur's 2002 World Lottery Almanac*.

★ — Yes

... — Not available.

(a) State does not have a lottery.

(b) Keno was ruled illegal. The lottery replaced it with Hot Spot in September 1996.

(c) Video lottery terminals.

Table 7.41
STATE LOTTERIES' CUMULATIVE SALES, PRIZES AND PROFITS
(In millions of dollars)

LOTTERY

State or other jurisdiction	Cumulative total, startup - FY 2001					FY 2002			
	Total sales	Total prizes	Prize payout (percent)	Government profits	Government return (percent)	Population (in millions)	Sales	Profit	Annual sales per capita
United States	\$465,510.66	\$243,913.06	52%	\$163,044.41	35%	252.25	\$42,420.83	\$13,748.85	\$168
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	4,126.11	2,069.73	50	1,460.81	35	5.50	294.82	87.61	54
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	34,364.82	17,359.01	51	12,672.78	37	33.90	2,915.90	1,063.00	86
Colorado	4,375.21	2,494.56	57	1,191.66	27	4.43	407.97	110.92	92
Connecticut	11,847.08	6,502.95	55	4,485.81	38	3.41	907.90	272.38	266
Delaware (b)	3,600.11	841.99	23	1,279.14	36	0.80	674.01	230.01	843
Florida	28,874.90	14,020.30	49	11,232.73	39	16.64	2,330.36	926.49	140
Georgia	13,943.60	7,264.50	52	4,565.01	33	8.19	2,449.36	726.20	299
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	916.25	525.55	57	216.65	24	1,028.00	92.67	20.80	72
Illinois	28,206.98	14,271.12	51	10,650.59	38	12.42	1,590.15	555.00	128
Indiana	6,600.56	3,723.66	56	1,973.10	30	5.94	626.31	169.40	105
Iowa	2,685.29	1,454.99	54	731.08	27	2.93	181.22	48.11	62
Kansas	1,906.05	989.01	52	578.42	30	2.60	190.08	58.70	73
Kentucky	5,887.70	3,505.68	60	1,544.95	26	4.04	638.72	174.97	158
Louisiana	3,241.85	1,626.66	50	1,162.48	36	4.47	311.62	112.49	70
Maine	1,984.25	1,089.44	55	571.52	29	1.27	157.90	40.49	124
Maryland	18,887.60	9,717.64	51	7,155.22	38	5.30	1,306.55	443.51	247
Massachusetts	41,617.94	24,709.42	59	10,825.33	26	6.35	4,213.22	899.21	663
Michigan (d)	26,778.13	13,763.19	51	10,463.68	39	9.94	1,688.04	613.53	170
Minnesota	3,563.61	2,111.75	59	853.25	24	4.92	377.36	81.76	77
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	5,085.74	2,812.01	55	1,648.64	32	5.60	585.19	160.10	104
Montana	391.79	194.40	50	91.68	23	0.90	33.63	7.47	37
Nebraska	571.12	392.97	69	143.11	25	1.72	73.91	18.46	43
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	2,230.97	1,192.68	53	723.65	32	1.26	212.90	65.70	169
New Jersey	26,271.41	13,413.83	51	10,945.97	42	8.41	2,068.52	758.03	246
New Mexico	511.23	270.62	53	118.40	23	1.82	133.97	29.60	74
New York (e)	47,492.22	22,513.71	47	19,425.37	41	18.98	4,753.62	1,579.58	250
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	31,750.28	17,484.02	55	11,105.54	35	11.35	1,983.11	635.15	175
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon (c)	10,119.59	5,122.40	51	2,678.33	26	3.42	816.94	350.94	239
Pennsylvania	31,053.37	15,657.41	50	11,998.48	39	12.10	1,934.16	749.18	160
Rhode Island (c)	5,685.08	3,635.72	64	1,245.99	22	1.05	1,171.10	218.14	1,115
South Carolina (g) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	319.99	87.72	80
South Dakota (c)	5,512.39	3,522.32	64	868.61	16	0.76	629.96	109.37	829
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas (f)	26,582.59	14,752.03	55	8,826.85	33	21.27	2,966.27	1,256.11	139
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	895.55	521.80	58	263.12	29	0.61	81.99	17.20	134
Virginia	10,811.87	5,775.76	53	3,762.50	35	7.08	1,108.07	367.69	157
Washington	5,836.71	3,178.12	54	1,829.34	31	6.04	438.61	93.91	73
West Virginia (b)	3,123.29	1,036.31	33	966.64	31	1.81	848.63	315.87	469
Wisconsin	5,032.77	2,839.41	56	1,727.51	34	5.36	427.57	137.05	80
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia (d)	3,144.63	1,556.40	49	1,060.45	34	0.57	211.13	63.20	370
Puerto Rico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.81	267.40	93.80	70

Sources: Cumulative data from *LaFleur's 2002 World Lottery Almanac*; FY 2002 data from the North American Association of State and Provincial Lotteries.

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) State does not have a lottery.

(b) VLT net machine income is listed as sales. Total prizes do not include

VLT prizes which reduces the lottery's prize payout.

(c) VLT sales are listed as "cash in." Total prizes includes cash VLT prizes ("cash out").

(d) Fiscal year ends September 30.

(e) Fiscal year ends March 31.

(f) Fiscal year ends August 31.

(g) Sales began January 2002.





Chapter Eight

STATE MANAGEMENT and ADMINISTRATION

“Results-based decision-making in state government has gained considerable interest as part of government accountability.”

— **Harry Hatry, Judy Zelio and Katharine Mark**

“Faced with one of the worst fiscal crises in history, most states, if not all, cut their budget and initiated various cutback-management strategies in 2002 and 2003.”

— **Keon S. Chi, Kelley A. Arnold and Heather M. Perkins**





Governing for Results in the States

By Harry Hatry, Judy Zelio and Katharine Mark

Results-based decision-making in state government has gained considerable interest as part of government accountability. Use of outcome information by elected officials and managers in budgeting and improving services to citizens still falls far short of its potential. This article provides suggestions for more effective collection and use of performance information.¹

The movement toward focusing on the outcomes as well as the costs of public services has become strong at all levels of government and in the private nonprofit sector. The basic rationale — that service organizations should work to produce the best results possible given the available resources — makes sense. Many states are seeking to place a greater focus on what the results of government activity have been and, when making decisions about the future, want estimates of the results of those decisions. While every state is different, the basic ideas are the same.

Identifying and measuring the right outcomes with valid measurement procedures — and then using that information — are at the heart of results-based decision-making. State officials in both the executive and legislative branches need reasonably clear and reliable information on the results of state expenditures and policy choices, including both the outcomes and the efficiency of these choices. Until recently, a state's elected and appointed officials focused primarily on revenue and expenditure information and on the amount and type of activity state agencies were undertaking. Executive or legislative officials have rarely received regular, reliable information on the outcomes of their programs and legislation.

Early in the 1990s, some state legislatures acted to correct this deficiency. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, by the end of 1999, 33 states had "broad governing-for-results legislation"; 17 did not. (See table A "State Governing-for-Results Activities as of the End of CY 1999" after this article.)

Key Elements of Governing For Results

Results-based decision-making is meant to permeate most aspects of government. It starts with strategic planning and links to the development of annual plans and budgets. Results then become a major concern of operating managers, encouraging them to allocate their own resources, and to motivate their employees and state service contractors and grantees to focus on results.

When strategic planning and performance measurement are used together as the basis for govern-

ment actions, they form a continuous process of governing for results. Strategic planning looks ahead toward goals to be accomplished. Performance measurement looks back to see what was achieved. A strategic plan defines the performance to be measured, while performance measurement provides the feedback that helps keep the strategic plan on target.

Here are some key elements for a governing-for-results process.

Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is a process in which an organization takes a fresh look at its mission, how best to meet that mission and how progress toward the plan can be measured. It involves assessing the future environment and service needs. It also involves considering alternative ways to carry out the mission and estimating costs, outcomes and feasibility. Each state agency probably should have a strategic plan. The plans should cover at least three years and include analyses of background information, alternatives, costs and benefits, and role specification for implementing agencies and institutions.

Nineteen states had statutory requirements for agency strategic planning at the beginning of 2000. (See "State Governing-for-Results Activities as of the End of CY 1999.") Florida and Texas are among those that appear to have the most advanced strategic planning. However, there is little evidence that agencies are systematically examining and analyzing alternatives.

Preparing Mission Statements

As part of a strategic plan, each state agency develops a mission statement, including identifying the various citizen groups to whom the mission is important. The legislature can review agency mission statements and work with the executive branch as needed to develop a mission statement acceptable to both branches.

Examples of mission statements:

- "The mission of the New Jersey Department of Corrections is to ensure that all persons committed to the state correctional institutions are confined



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with the level of custody necessary to protect the public and that they are provided with the care, discipline, training and treatment needed to prepare them for reintegration into the community.”

- The mission of Missouri’s Department of Natural Resources is “to preserve, protect and enhance Missouri’s natural, cultural and energy resources and to inspire their enjoyment and responsible use for present and future generations.”
- The mission of Alaska’s Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is “to reduce the causes and incidence and to alleviate the effects of domestic violence and sexual assault.”

Identifying Outcomes to be Sought

Mission statements lead to identification of specific outcomes that an agency and its individual programs seek to achieve. These outcomes lead naturally to identifying outcome indicators for which measurements can be made on a regular basis. Programs may have one or more desired outcomes, each with indicators that can be measured.

For example, Louisiana’s Child Welfare Services has the following desired outcomes:

- Ensure that children are first and foremost protected from abuse and neglect;
- Reduce the recurrence of child abuse and/or neglect of children while in the custody of the Department of Social Services;
- Reduce the incidence of child abuse and/or neglect of children in foster care;
- Improve the permanency and placement stability of foster children.

Missouri’s Department of Natural Resources has the following desired outcomes:

- Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of Missouri’s water, air and land resources;
- Protect and preserve the integrity of Missouri’s significant natural features and cultural resource heritage;
- Provide opportunities for all citizens to enjoy Missouri’s natural and cultural resources and the benefits they provide toward health and quality of life;
- Promote energy efficiency and diverse energy supplies to protect the environment.

Outcomes may compete with each other or with the desired outcomes of other state programs. For example, building a road may reduce congestion and increase economic development, but may work against other desired state outcomes such as reducing air pollution and providing open space.

Outputs, Intermediate Outcomes and End Outcomes

Managers feel comfortable reporting outputs (such as number of miles of road maintained or number of clients served) over which they have some control. They feel less comfortable being held accountable for outcomes (the behaviors, actions, attitudes and conditions of their customers) over which they have considerably less control. Outcomes, not outputs, are likely to be of most interest to the legislature and the public.

To help alleviate this problem, public agencies can include “intermediate” outcomes. Intermediate outcomes are changes occurring outside the government that are expected to lead to end outcomes such as improved health, safety, employment, etc. For example, if an agency provides programs to encourage expectant mothers to eat better and avoid smoking, drinking and taking drugs, success in reducing those activities would be an intermediate outcome. The resulting health of the baby and mother are the end outcomes. Data on both types of outcomes are important to agencies and the legislature. Similarly, an environmental protection program might adopt a strategy of encouraging certain industries to alter their practices to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated. Success in getting these businesses to reduce their generation of hazardous waste would be an intermediate outcome. Improvements in water and air quality, with accompanying healthier people and wildlife, would be end outcomes.

Intermediate outcomes are important for agency managers because they usually occur earlier than end outcomes, which sometimes may not take place for years. Also, intermediate outcomes usually are more directly influenced by agency activities than end outcomes.

Measuring Outcomes

To measure and track outcomes, agencies need to select appropriate specific outcome indicators and data collection procedures for each of their programs. This is a vital step in the process. It may be relatively easy to identify the outcomes sought. However, agencies often have considerable difficulty determining the way to measure those outcomes in a reasonably valid way and without major costs. Exhibit A provides a sample set of outcome, output and other indicators.

The legislature can require regular reporting of key outcome indicators and use that information to make decisions regarding appropriations or changes in policy. The executive branch will need more detailed performance indicators.



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Using Results Information to Help Make Decisions

In performance-based budgeting, policy-makers aim to link appropriations to outcomes by using performance information when making budget decisions and including performance indicators in the budget document. A handful of states, including Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas, have made progress in implementing performance budgeting, although legislators' use of performance information in budget decision-making is difficult to document.

A performance-based budget not only identifies requested expenditures for programs but also includes performance indicators and targets for each indicator for the budget year(s). The budget becomes an *outcome-based budget* if the agency includes outcome indicators in its budget submission and has used the outcome information to help develop the budget. For a results-oriented budgeting process, outcome data should have been a major consideration in developing the budget. The appropriations process can be said to be results-based if outcome information is used when making appropriation decisions. However, whether or not appropriation bills include outcome indicators in those bills is a choice for each state. Florida, Louisiana and Texas include performance indicators in their appropriations bills.

Focusing Attention on Low-Performing Programs

One important use for outcome information is to enable agency and program managers and the legislature to track low-performing programs and activities. Low performers can be carefully monitored or made subject to special requirements. Similarly, legislatures that have required regular reporting of performance indicators watch for programs whose outcome indicators vary substantially from targets, and ask for explanations in those cases. Agency managers can focus on high-risk organizations, providing frequent and comprehensive monitoring. Low-performing programs can be required to develop a program improvement plan and be put on a watch list for more intense scrutiny by management.

Comparing and Motivating Similar Organizational Units

Another basic use for outcome information is to enable state agencies to provide rewards (non-monetary or monetary) to organizational units achieving or exceeding targets. For example, the Kentucky Department of Adult Education and Literacy adds funding (up to 10 percent) for any county program that meets a certain proportion of the outcome targets set for it by the state.

Comparisons of outcomes across units that provide similar services to similar clients can motivate them — whether they are state offices, county government agencies or nonprofit organizations. Such comparisons can also be used to determine actions to improve services, such as identifying needs for technical assistance or training, requiring corrective action plans from low-performing units, or taking other corrective actions.

Where Are States Now?

Good, solid outcome information often exists where the federal government has supported or required states to engage in outcome measurement. However, whether motivated by federal or state legislative requirements, agencies have tended to work merely to satisfy external outcome measurement requirements rather than build the information into their management processes, at least initially.

Some examples where reasonable outcome information has been generated by state agencies across the country include:

- State highway departments and their data on accidents, mortality and state road conditions;
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, with its requirements to assess welfare and employment status;
- Child support, with its requirements to assess the progress of collection-related indicators;
- Employment and training programs, such as the old Job Training Partnership Act and new Workforce Investment Act requirements to obtain post-service data on employment and earnings;
- Adult education, with its recent requirements to track literacy and GED achievement;
- Elementary and secondary education, with its focus on such indicators as state-test scores and drop-out rates.

Numerous states have introduced Web sites that report outcome information, such as Iowa, Missouri, Vermont and Virginia.

Few legislatures to date have made major moves toward the use of outcome information in their work. There are some good reasons for this. Many legislatures are part time. Legislators often do not have the staff or data processing resources that the executive branch has. Legislative work is usually spread over many different services and programs. Information they receive from the executive branch often is neither very informative nor very clear.

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Summary Recommendations²

In this section, we provide a number of recommendations for the executive and legislative branches of state government.

Strategic Planning

1. The state legislature and/or governor should require each agency to prepare and maintain a strategic plan that identifies the agency mission, outcomes sought and targets for each outcome.

2. Strategic plans should be linked to the budgeting process and to capital expenditure requests.

3. State agencies should develop annual budgets and action plans to implement the strategic plan.

4. Agencies should seek input from the legislature for their strategic plans; legislative staff should review draft strategic plans and provide recommendations to the agencies that prepared them.

Performance-Based Budgeting

1. Budget requests should be justified on the outcomes sought, even if only qualitatively.

2. State agencies should begin to develop ways to systematically analyze outcome data.

3. State legislative staff should review outcome information provided by the executive branch and provide summary highlights to legislative committees.

4. A cross index should be developed by executive and legislative staff to identify different agencies and programs that contribute to the same outcomes.

5. Program managers should provide out-year estimates for outcomes expected to occur in years beyond the budget year.

Agency and Employee Incentives

1. The state legislature and executive branch should provide incentives to agencies and their personnel, based on achieving outcomes. These rewards, for example, might include giving greater latitude on procurement and personnel actions to agencies that have consistently achieved or exceeded desired outcomes.

2. State managers and legislators should use outcome data to compare service delivery units, reward high-performing ones, and question important shortfalls and unusually high outcomes.

3. Agency managers should regularly review program performance reports in "How Are We Doing?" sessions with their staffs and initiate improvement plans if needed.

4. Agencies should post their latest performance reports at locations where customers are served.

5. State officials should avoid immediate punitive action when outcomes fall short of expectations and should first seek explanations.

Performance Contracting

1. State agencies should use performance-based contracts with local service providers, ones that include outcome indicators. The legislature should avoid impediments to the use of such contracts.

2. Payment schedules should be linked to outcomes where practical. The legislature should consider including a hold-harmless clause for the first year of performance contracting of a service.

3. State agencies should obtain needed outcome-related data from providers. Subsequently, they should give providers regular feedback on how others providing similar services have done.

4. Past performance should be used as a major factor in later awards.

5. Providers who do not meet performance targets should be required to provide reasons and submit plans for improving.

Communication With Citizens

1. Each state agency should issue an annual report on its accomplishments, focusing on outcomes.

2. Reports to citizens should contain breakout information on outcomes for each community (such as by providing outcome information on each county and each major city).

Using and Improving the Use of Performance Information

1. Agencies should provide breakout data, such as outcomes by key demographic characteristics (such as age, gender and race/ethnicity), by location within the state (such as by county or region), and by specific operating unit (such as each facility, park, local office, prison, state hospital, etc.).

2. Operating managers should obtain and review outcome data at least quarterly.

3. State managers should use outcome indicators to help test new practices and policies by measuring conditions "before vs. after" a change, or by randomly assigning the program's workload to "comparison groups."

4. Agency managers should use their regular outcome data for tracking low- and high-performing programs. Low-performing programs should be asked to provide improvement plans and should be tracked closely until consistent improvements occur.

Improving the "Technical" Side of Performance Measurement

1. A central state agency should thoroughly define the categories of performance indicators — outputs, intermediate outcomes and end outcomes — to promote understanding of the significance of each indi-



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cator. Agencies should group their indicators by these categories.

2. State agencies and their programs should clearly and thoroughly define each individual indicator to promote understanding of what each indicator measures.

3. The governor's office and the legislature, as well as program managers, should help identify outcomes and indicators. The outcomes sought by a new program should be identified at the time it is established.

Analysis of the Information: The Need for Explanations

1. Agencies should provide explanations to the governor's office and legislature for any substantial variances from targeted levels of performance.

2. State agencies should be required to develop corrective action plans for correcting performance deficiencies identified by the latest outcome report.

3. Agencies should establish procedures for "quick-response evaluations" to identify the reasons for service performance problems.

4. State agencies should sponsor in-depth evaluations for major program issues. The agencies should annually prepare evaluation plans, prioritizing their evaluation needs relative to their evaluation resources.

5. Operating agencies should produce clear, concise, visually attractive reports on the outcomes of their programs — for use by the governor, legislature and the public.

Training and Technical Assistance

1. The state legislature and the executive branch should encourage operating agencies to provide training to their managers and staffs in results-based performance management and how to use the information to improve programs.

2. The legislature should provide initial funding for training on results-based management. However, subsequently, the training should be funded out of each organization's own budget.

3. Each state's basic management/supervisory courses should include training in performance management, including outcome measurement and the use of outcome information.

4. Training opportunities should be provided to legislators and their staffs on "legislating-for-results." Training curricula and materials need to be developed.

Data Quality Control

1. State agencies and their programs should have primary responsibility for data quality and should report annually on their steps to assure data quality.

2. The executive branch and each agency should

establish a quality-control process for performance information.

3. An organization external to the executive branch, perhaps a state audit or legislative office, should annually examine a sample of agency outcome data and data-collection procedures to assess the data's accuracy.

Special Issues for the Legislature

1. For each major program, the legislature should require the program to identify outcomes and measurable outcome indicators. Fiscal committees should regularly review their outcomes.

2. The legislature should identify outcomes for which it needs data and make sure that agencies provide timely and accurate information for them.

3. The legislature should identify those outcomes to which multiple agencies contribute. When multiple agencies share responsibility for an outcome, a primary/coordinating agency should be identified.

4. Legislative analysts should examine outcome information received from the executive branch each year and highlight and interpret key information for legislators.

5. Legislators should review agency performance information during budget appropriations reviews and in making policy.

6. The legislature should request agencies to explain why actual values for outcome indicators are substantially worse or substantially better than what had been projected.

7. The legislature should ask each agency, as part of its annual performance reports, to describe what is being done to ensure data accuracy.

8. Legislators should receive at least brief training on the state's performance measurement process, including what types of information it can and should expect, how the information can be used, and what its limitations are.

Improving the Usefulness of Performance Information for Decision Makers

Three key ingredients often are missing in state governing-for-results efforts. The gaps do not exist in every state, and states appear to be beginning to recognize and correct them. The three gaps are: 1) Focusing primarily on monitoring statewide aggregated results and not enough on important segments, such as particular customer groups or specific state operating units; 2) Too little systematic seeking of explanations for unexpected results; and 3) Over-concentration on annual reporting, whereas more frequent reporting would make outcome information more timely for state operating personnel.

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Key Components for Results-Based Decision Making

Here we summarize the key components of a governing-for-results process:

1. Agencies prepare multiyear strategic plans and review them annually.
2. Agency and program goals are translated into measurable outcome indicators.
3. Customer input is used to help identify the relevant outcomes for each program.
4. Operating managers and their personnel obtain data on each indicator on a regular basis (usually at least quarterly) and report these to both higher-level officials and program personnel.
5. Programs provide explanatory information along with their performance reports, especially for outcomes that fall substantially short of expectations.
6. Officials review the findings from each performance report, such as in “How Are We Doing?” sessions.
7. Budget preparation and budget reviews within both the executive and legislative branches explicitly consider past and projected budget-year outcomes.
8. Programs contributing to the same outcome — different programs within an agency and programs in different agencies — are identified, and these programs coordinate their efforts.
9. Incentives are provided to personnel and agencies for sustained high levels of outcomes. Non-monetary rewards — recognition awards to groups and individuals or increased flexibility to agencies — are provided. Monetary awards are based at least in part on objective performance measurements.
10. Contracts and grants to organizations providing services to state government customers include outcome targets with incentives linked to exceeding or meeting those targets.
11. State agencies encourage local governments and their agencies to implement governing-for-results by providing recognition awards to high-performing local governments and providing outcome data for each jurisdiction.
12. Adequate training is provided in the governing-for-results process and procedures to both current and new state employees, including legislators and their staffs.
13. Data quality is emphasized both within each agency and by regular external reviews of data collected by the state auditor, an arm of the legislature and/or by agency internal auditors.
14. Agencies provide and make readily accessible regular reports on achievement of key outcomes to citizens and citizen groups.

Exhibit A: Example of a Complete Performance Framework: Corrections Departments

(Adapted from the states of Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico and Texas)

Mission Statement

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to ensure that all persons committed to the state correctional institutions are confined with the level of custody necessary to protect the public and that they are provided with the care, discipline, training and treatment needed to prepare them for reintegration into the community.

Objectives (Outcomes)

- To confine in a humane, professionally sound manner offenders sentenced to prison, and to provide safe and secure prison operations.
- To ensure the successful reintegration into the community of inmates released from correctional institutions.

Output Indicators

- Total number of inmates housed
- Total number of classes held
- Total number of meals served

Intermediate Outcome Indicators

- Literacy rate of inmates
- Participation of inmates in literacy, vocational training or counseling
- Number of inmates who have received mental health counseling or treatment as a percent of those who could benefit from it
- Percent of inmates receiving GEDs
- Percent of eligible inmates who increased their grade level
- Accreditation from American Correctional Association

End Outcome Indicators

- Percent of offenders convicted of a felony within three years of release
- Percent of offenders convicted of a felony while under supervised probation in the community
- Percent of offenders in legitimate employment as of six months after release
- Crime rates traceable to previous inmates
- Cost of this crime
- Number of escapes
- Number of assaults by inmates on staff
- Number of assaults by inmates on inmates

Efficiency indicators

- Cost of literacy training per person
- Cost per inmate day of incarceration



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Notes

¹ This material is based on a) the findings of a recent two-year National Conference of State Legislatures-Urban Institute effort reported in detail in Blaine Liner *et al.*, *Making Results-Based State Government Work*, Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 2001; and b) an on-going NCSL-Urban Institute project to assist state legislatures in “legislating for results.”

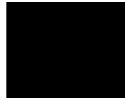
² These have been adapted from the recommendations provided in the recent two-year NCSL-Urban Institute study cited above.

About the Authors

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**Table A: State Governing-for-Results Activities
As of the End of CY 1999**

State	Agency strategic plan development required	Outcomes measurement/ reporting required	Efficiency measures reporting required	Performance measures required (in general)	Performance information used in the budget process (a)
Alabama .....	...	★	★	...	★
Alaska .....	...	...	...	★	★ (b)
Arizona	★	...	★	...	★
Arkansas .....	★	...	...	★	★ (b)
California .....	★	...	...	...	★
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	★	★
Delaware .....	...	...	...	★	★
Florida	★	★	...	★	★ (b)
Georgia .....	★	★	...	...	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	...	★
Idaho	★	★	...	★	★
Illinois .....	...	...	★	...	★
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	★	...	...	★	★
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	★
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	★ (b)
Maine	★	...	★	...	★ (b)
Maryland .....	...	...	...	★	★
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	★	★
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	★	...	★	★
Mississippi	★	...	★	...	★ (b)
Missouri	★	★	...	★	★
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	...	...	...	★	★
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	★
New Mexico	★	★	...	★	★ (b)
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	...	...	...	★	★
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	★
Oregon .....	...	...	...	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	★	...	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	...	★
South Dakota	★	...	★	★	★
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	★	★	★	★	★ (b)
Utah .....	...	...	...	★	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★
Washington	★	...	★	...	★
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	★
Wyoming	★	...	★	...	★
Total	20	12	14	20	38

Source: Liner, Blaine, H. Hatry, E. Vinson, R. Allen, P. Dusenbury, S. Bryant, R. Snell. *Making Results-Based State Government Work*. Washington, D.C. The Urban Institute, 2001, Appendix A. Not included are the explanatory notes included in the 2001 report.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Performance information included in budget instructions, governor's budget proposal/agency budget requests or budget documents.

(b) Performance information also included in budget legislation.

Trends in State Government Management: Budget Reduction, Restructuring, Privatization and Performance Budgeting

By Keon S. Chi, Kelley A. Arnold and Heather M. Perkins

Most states have initiated various cutback-management strategies in the past two years to deal with budget shortfalls and projected deficits. However, restructuring state agencies has emerged as the most popular approach to the current financial crisis. State agencies are likely to continue to privatize some of their programs and services as a cost-saving tool, although the rate of savings has been moderate. A growing number of states are using performance measures in their budgeting, although they are not widely used as an efficiency tool in state agencies.

Faced with one of the worst fiscal crises in history, most states, if not all, cut their budget and initiated various cutback-management strategies in 2002 and 2003. Unlike the previous recession in the early 1990s, many governors and agency directors are not currently relying on traditional cost-control commissions to generate strategies to deal with budget cuts over a period of several months. Their responses to budget shortfalls have been prompt. However, overall, states' responses to the current budget crisis seem to be very much the same as their approaches to the previous financial crisis.

In an effort to identify key management trends in the states, especially trends in the impact of budget reductions, The Council of State Governments conducted two surveys. One structured questionnaire, with slightly different versions, was sent out in October 2002 through January 2003 to 350 respondents in seven key agencies in each of the 50 states. The survey was sent to state budget and legislative service agency directors and heads of the five largest executive branch agencies: personnel, education, health and human services, corrections and transportation. The survey yielded an overall response rate of nearly 77 percent. The second survey was a review of state of the state and budget addresses delivered by governors between January and February 2003. Both surveys were designed to identify management trends in four areas: cutback management, restructuring, privatization and performance budgeting.

Cutback Management

As Table A shows, 30 out of 39 state budget directors who responded to the CSG survey reported that personnel and state-funded programs were impacted most by budget reductions in 2002. In addition, 20 state budget directors reported that capital expenditures and facilities were suffering negative repercussions due to budget cutbacks. A majority of legislative

service agency directors reported that some state-funded programs and Medicaid were affected by budget reductions. At least 11 states had to cut state aid to local governments (see Table A, "State Areas Affected by Budget Reductions").

Between January and February 2003, 43 governors delivered state of the state and/or budget addresses; cutback management was a major topic in 26 of them. New Jersey Gov. James McGreevey announced that \$53 million in health grants and programs had been cut. Cuts totaling hundreds of millions of dollars had also been made to programs such as family care, Medicaid, work force programs, anti-smoking programs, inpatient hospital services and the arts. Due to the program cuts, almost 1,000 positions would have to be eliminated in New Jersey, McGreevey said.

New Jersey was not the only state facing personnel reductions. Twenty-five state budget directors reported that the number of government positions had been reduced to save money. Washington plans to eliminate 2,500 full-time jobs by 2004. New York has proposed reducing the state work force by 5,000 employees; according to Gov. George Pataki's budget address to the state Legislature, this will bring the number of state employees to its lowest level in 20 years. In addition, California Gov. Gray Davis' 2003-2004 budget highlight reported that 12,600 positions had been abolished since the beginning of his administration.

Many states are abolishing vacant positions. Delaware's Gov. Ruth Ann Minner proposed that the state analyze all vacant positions to eliminate jobs without eliminating employees. Abolishing these vacant positions will be the first step in reaching the governor's goal of reducing the work force by 400 positions. Gov. John Baldacci of Maine proposed eradicating 325 positions, half of which are currently vacant. Nevada was forced to freeze 1,500 positions in 1999, which has saved the state over \$30 million. However, due to the current fiscal situation, Gov.



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Kenny Guinn has asked for 500 of the frozen positions to be permanently eliminated.

Most states have tried to cut spending through hiring freezes, travel freezes, early retirement plans and reductions in administrative costs. At least 26 budget directors responded that their state has instituted a statewide hiring freeze during the past two years in order to conserve funds. These states are Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition to hiring freezes, several states have also instituted traveling freezes. Mississippi, Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin reported establishing tight travel restrictions in order to save money.

Early retirement plans are another means of cutting back. Connecticut, Iowa and Michigan reported using early retirement incentives to entice employees to leave the work force. According to Gov. John Rowland's budget address, Connecticut's early retirement program is aimed at "reducing the cost of government and rewarding career state employees at the same time. With senior employees retiring there will be hundreds of promotions. It will allow the rehiring of many of the 2,800 state employees who were recently laid off."

Administrative costs are also a target of cutbacks. Utah has considered moving more government resources online in order to save money. Gov. Bob Wise of West Virginia signed an executive order to reduce the state vehicle fleet by 15 percent by March 2003; another 10 percent will be cut next year. Wisconsin has stopped purchasing new vehicles for the state fleet. Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm announced that she was "cutting the fleet of state vehicles by 1,000 cars, calling in cell phones and credit cards, stopping subscriptions, color copying and pay stub mailings. I have directed each state agency to use up every pad of paper, and sheet of stationary in existence, even if my predecessor's name is on them. I don't need them to say 'Granholm.' I need them to say that we are giving taxpayers a frugal government."

Personnel

State agencies also continue to institute their own mechanisms for saving money on an agency-wide basis. During the past five years, for example, state departments of personnel have cut retirement and health benefits, and have instituted layoffs, hiring freezes and early retirement incentives to offset budget deficits (see Table B, "State Personnel Department Areas Affected by Cutbacks"). Personnel depart-

ments in eight states reported having to lay off employees (Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada and Oklahoma). Twenty-six personnel departments have been impacted by fiscal shortfalls, whether through hiring freezes, layoffs or other mechanisms.

Although these cutbacks may save money, they are not without their problems. For example, due to cutbacks, state personnel departments are facing employee shortages, primarily in the areas of training staff, information technology staff and assessment/examination staff.

Education

State departments of education are also facing personnel shortages. Twenty-eight states reported that their work force has been impacted by budget deficits; 22 states reported personnel shortages. The shortages are occurring mainly among curriculum consultants, administrative support staff, information technology and accounting/financial staff.

It is important to note that many state education departments have been exempted from budgetary cuts due to a national commitment to education. In addition, many program cuts are made at the local district level and not by the state. Nevertheless, many states still reported problem areas concerning education in relation to fiscal cutbacks.

Fifteen states reported that they have experienced a reduction in state aid available to schools (see Table C, "State Education Areas Affected by Cutbacks"). California Gov. Gray Davis proposed a 3.66 percent cut to all education programs. Also, the New York executive budget proposes reducing funding by \$1.24 billion (an 8.5 percent reduction) for the school year beginning July 1, 2003.

Health and Human Services

State departments of health and human services have also suffered major cutbacks in a variety of areas (see Table D, "State Health and Human Services Areas Affected by Cutbacks"). The predominate shortfall is in funding available to spend on equipment and supplies. Ohio has considered moving individuals from mental health institutions to community-based centers in order to close one or two developmental centers in the next couple of years. In addition, numerous states are experiencing personnel shortages in nursing, mental health care, social work and administrative support staff. Twenty-four states reported having tried to maximize federal funding to compensate for reduced state aid.

One agency, Kentucky's Cabinet for Health Services, has developed "tools" for budget management in order to keep costs down. These administrative



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tools include a travel freeze, more efficient fleet management, better training and more effective overtime management. In addition, each department within the cabinet has developed cost-control mechanisms. The Department of Health stopped filling vacant positions and reduced transition training opportunities. The Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services delayed salary increases to contract nurses at various facilities and reduced personnel and operating costs.

Corrections

State corrections departments have been among the hardest hit by budget reductions (see Table E, "State Correction Areas Affected by Cutbacks"). Sixteen department directors reported that their state has had to close at least one prison in the past five years. In particular, North Carolina has closed 23 prisons since 1997. Also, 18 states reported terminating some prison programs. The Washington Department of Corrections has been forced to reduce spending on food services and activities such as offender legal services, present investigations and ongoing evaluations of mental health programs. In July 2002, the Ohio Department of Corrections announced a plan to cut \$49.6 million from the original FY 2003 budget. The department proposed closing additional housing units at four different prisons, for a total reduction of 660 beds and 56 staff members. All existing vacancies were frozen with no immediate plans to refill the positions.

Due to vacancies and hiring freezes, in addition to cutbacks, corrections departments across the country are experiencing personnel shortages in the areas of security staff, correctional officers, mental health staff and administrative support.

Transportation

Twenty-two state transportation departments reported personnel shortages. Positions affected by cutbacks include engineers, maintenance staff and equipment operators. In addition, 19 states have experienced cuts in spending and supplies, while 14 states have had to cut spending on infrastructure (see Table F, "State Transportation Areas Affected by Cutbacks").

Gov. Mark Warner has directed the Virginia Department of Transportation to cut back on construction costs by suspending \$250 million in previously approved construction and maintenance. Tennessee has proposed moving 9 percent of fuel tax revenues normally earmarked for transportation to the general fund; these taxes have traditionally kept the transportation budget from falling short at the end of the fiscal year.

California has faced similar proposals. In 2000, Gov. Davis signed into law the Traffic Congestion Relief Program, which instituted a gasoline sales tax to be used for transportation purposes. In March 2002, California voters approved Proposition 42 to make the tax transfer permanent. However, the initiative also stated that the transfer of revenues could be suspended during state fiscal crisis. Using this provision, Gov. Davis proposed legislation to suspend the transfer in order to help offset other deficits in the general fund.

Cutback Management in Summary

In sum, state budget reductions have heavily impacted personnel, capital expenditures, equipment and supplies, and state-funded local programs in most states. To cope with budget reductions, state agencies have activated traditional cutback-management tools. It should be noted that education has also been hit by budget cuts. In some states, policy-makers at all levels of government are concerned about new requirements and financial burdens put upon them by the recently enacted No Child Left Behind Act.

Restructuring

Restructuring, or reorganization, has been a typical approach to dealing with budget crises in the states, as in the other levels of government. Traditional reasons for restructuring include effectiveness and efficiency in management and service delivery, minimizing wasteful duplication of services, better administrative coordination, shifting money from low- to high-priority areas, or slowdown in the growth of government. Other rationales for comprehensive or partial reorganization relate to productivity improvement, business-like management, accountability, streamlining agencies, better interagency communication or modernization of state government. Comprehensive statewide restructuring has been proposed in a very small number of states, while partial restructuring, mostly on an agency-wide basis, has been a routine occurrence in many states.

In response to the CSG survey, budget directors in 12 states responded that they were considering restructuring the executive branch in order to reduce expenditures (Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia). (See Table G, "State Reorganization Initiatives.") Restructuring was the most-often cited topical area in governors' state of the state addresses; 20 governors initiated various reorganization plans. Some states, such as Arkansas and Massachusetts, are involved in comprehensive reorganization, while other states have



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initiated partial reorganization. Most of these restructuring initiatives seem to take the form of agency consolidations and streamlined government services.

In early 2003, Gov. Mike Huckabee of Arkansas announced that his plan to overhaul the state executive branch would involve “reducing the number of state level agencies from more than 50 to 10 basic departments.” These 10 departments would include education, health and human services, commerce, labor, employment and work force, corrections, natural resources, finance and administration, interior, homeland security and agriculture. Each department would have a secretary to oversee its operations, in addition to a number of bureaus and bureau directors. Gov. Huckabee contends that these consolidations will better serve the state’s citizens, in addition to placing more emphasis on the programs themselves. He has also issued an executive order encouraging state executive agencies to find ways to consolidate physical space. By centralizing locations, the governor hopes to save money through reducing office equipment and building maintenance.

Gov. Huckabee is not the only governor to address comprehensive restructuring during the state of the state address. Gov. Bob Wise of West Virginia proposed reducing cabinet positions, combining overlapping programs and merging technological services. One example of his cabinet reduction plans involves eliminating the position of commerce commissioner and combining the position of secretary of tax and revenue with the secretary of administration.

Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney also unveiled his new plan, “Common Sense for the Commonwealth.” Romney’s plan calls for combining agencies in order to reduce duplication, especially in higher education. Unlike many other state reorganization plans, Gov. Romney’s plan includes streamlining the state court system by consolidating trial courts.

Virginia Gov. Mark Warner proposed introducing legislation that will eliminate “unnecessary and duplicative” boards and commissions. Gov. Warner remarked, “My proposals represent the most sweeping reform of state government since the cabinet system was created a generation ago.”

Personnel and Education

At the agency level, personnel department directors in 18 states reported that their agency has become more decentralized in the past five years (see Table H, “Select State Agency Restructuring Trends”). Several education departments also reported a trend toward decentralization. The New Jersey Department of Education was reorganized in April 2002 into two divisions — a central operation in Tren-

ton and a field operation composed of three regional divisions. Functions that were previously centralized were decentralized to the regional divisions in order to provide more support to local school districts. The central division serves as the administrative nerve center for the agency, while the regional divisions reach out to local schools. The reorganization also helps to monitor the fiscal practices of local districts to ensure that all education funds are properly spent.

Health and Human Services

In contrast, 11 health and human service department directors reported that their agency has become more centralized in the past five years (see Table H). Recently, Alaskan officials announced a reorganization that involves internal consolidations that changed the names and functions of multiple divisions. Five programs were moved from the Department of Administration and the Department of Education and Early Development to the Health and Social Services Department. The reorganization was initiated to make the department more citizen-friendly, coordinate multiple programs with increased efficiency, and maximize Medicaid funding for Alaska programs.

Gov. James Douglas of Vermont called for a major restructuring of the Agency of Human Services in his recent budget address. His number-one priority is to streamline the agency in order to create more coordinated services for Vermont’s families. The Agency of Human Services is the state’s largest agency, with nearly 3,000 employees in nine departments and offices.

Corrections

State corrections departments have also turned to restructuring in order to better serve citizens. The South Carolina Department of Corrections was restructured in 2001 to “create more effective and efficient reporting and a direct line of accountability.” Before restructuring, the department had four deputy directors to oversee programs and operations. After reorganization, the deputy directors became institution division leaders who reported to one central director. Instead of four individuals supervising the department, the agency now has one director who controls operations; this has created a streamlined, more effective department.

South Carolina is not the only example of centralization. Eighteen corrections department directors reported that their agency has become more centralized in the past five years (see Table H).

Transportation

Conversely, 10 transportation department directors reported that their agencies have become more



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decentralized over the past five years, while only six reported becoming more centralized (see Table H). Among those becoming more decentralized is the Alaska Department of Transportation. Gov. Frank Murkowski's plan to reorganize the department would create three new divisions: the Air Division, Highways Division and Marine Highway Division. Gov. Murkowski said that adding the three new agencies will help to better serve specific needs of Alaskan citizens.

Missouri Gov. Bob Holden said the state's economic future rests in part on the Department of Transportation. In order to secure this future and meet citizen demands for accountability, Gov. Holden is proposing a constitutional amendment that would transfer responsibility for managing the department to the governor effective January 2005.

Restructuring in Summary

Restructuring is taking place almost exclusively in the executive branch of state government. A survey of state legislative agency directors showed that neither legislative nor judicial branches have changed their structural organizations much in the past five years. As of early 2003, only two states, Iowa and New York, had ongoing legislative restructuring plans in place.

Although more than 20 states have initiated restructuring plans in response to budget shortfalls, most have avoided comprehensive statewide reorganization in favor of agency-specific, partial restructuring. Traditionally, the question of centralization and decentralization has been a focal point in analyzing restructuring in state agencies. Based on CSG's survey and an analysis of gubernatorial plans, it is difficult to identify a clear trend in agency restructuring throughout executive branches. Some agencies, such as departments of health and human services and corrections, have moved more toward centralization, while other agencies, such as departments of personnel and transportation, have headed more toward decentralization.

Privatization

In the past 20 years, privatization — the use of the private sector in public management and service delivery — has become a popular approach to cost savings and productivity improvement in state agencies. The once ideologically and politically charged approach is now perceived as a practical cost-saving management tool by state policy-makers. In the past five years, according to the CSG survey, the level of privatization has remained about the same or has

slightly increased. Only five of the 38 state budget directors reported that privatization has recently decreased.

As in the past, most state agency directors who responded to the CSG survey indicated that the extent of privatized services and programs remains relatively moderate, mostly less than 10 percent. When asked about the amount of privatization within the state, 12 budget directors replied that their state has privatized on average at least 6 percent of services (Arizona, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming). The primary reasons for privatizing include cost savings, flexibility, lack of personnel and expertise and increased innovation. Most respondents to the CSG survey reported savings from privatization to be between zero and 5 percent, while budget and legislative service agency directors in Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Utah and Virginia reported much higher savings rates.

Nevada Gov. Guinn said in early 2003, "Nevada has taken bold steps to privatize government services, privatizing the state workers' compensation system." The privatization of the compensation system reduced state liabilities by \$2 billion. Guinn also said that he was looking forward to opening a dialogue for future privatization ventures. Maine Gov. Baldacci also spoke of privatization during his state of the state address. "It's time — finally — to get the state out of the liquor business. This budget privatizes wholesale and retail liquor operations. The private sector has proven that it can run Maine's liquor business with the same scrutiny and greater efficiency," he said. In addition to Nevada and Maine, governors in Michigan, New York and Virginia promoted privatization in their annual address to the legislature.

The primary methods state governments use to privatize include contracting out and public-private partnerships, as well as grants and subsidies (see Table I, "Methods of Privatization Used by State Governments"). Gov. Granholm of Michigan announced the creation of the Governor's Education Technology Fund. The GET Fund is a public-private partnership between the state, Intel Corporation and several other businesses. Its purpose is to provide educators with online professional development opportunities through Michigan Virtual University.

Several other states also offer examples of the three major methods of privatization. The Alaska Office of Management and Budget reported that the state recently implemented the largest privatization in its history, involving a telecommunications partnership. Virginia recently enacted the Public-Private Educa-



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tion Infrastructure Act, which is expected to increase the number of public-private partnerships throughout the commonwealth.

In addition, 15 states reported passing legislation in the past five years related to privatization (Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin). Washington passed a law in 2002 authorizing state agencies and institutions of higher education to contract out for services that were historically provided by classified civil service employees. It also allows those employees whose positions would be displaced by these contracts to form "employee business units." These units will be able to compete for and bid on the contracts along with private companies.

Personnel

Privatization is used for various reasons. The primary reasons for privatizing services among state personnel departments are lack of state personnel and expertise, cost savings and high-quality private services. The services that personnel divisions usually privatize include workers' compensation claim processing, flexible spending benefits, training consultants and information technology services.

Kansas reported that they outsource benefits services due "to the complexity of these services. There are also more employee self-service options with regards to benefits." Arizona uses outside consultants to provide training services in order to supplement in-house resources. South Dakota's claims administration for health and workers' compensation has been contracted to a third party since 1998.

Finally, nine agencies replied that their state agency did not engage in any form of privatization (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin).

Education

Services privatized by education departments include information technology, statewide assessment testing and facilities services. Montana has signed two contracts with private testing companies within the past five years for statewide student assessment tests. Ohio has hired more information technology contractors due to the lack of staff expertise. Twenty-five state education departments reported that the primary reason for privatizing education services is a lack of personnel and expertise.

Health and Human Services

Thirteen directors of health and human services reported that more than 10 percent of their services are privatized (See Table J, "Select State Agency

Privatization Statistics"). The most commonly privatized services in these agencies are case management, child support enforcement services and community-based services (mental health, drug treatment programs, etc.).

Oklahoma reported that the recent outsourcing of a state school for the developmentally disabled was expected to reduce costs in the future. Ten additional states also reported that saving money was a primary reason for privatizing services offered by the health and human services agencies. Other reasons for privatization include flexibility and lack of state personnel and expertise.

In order to achieve these cost savings, flexibility and expertise, agencies engage in a variety of practices, including contracting out, grants and subsidies, and public-private partnerships. Maryland is downsizing facilities for the developmentally disabled and transferring clients to private sector community programs. The state is also closing many county-run mental health clinics and contracting with private sector organizations to provide care.

Corrections

Privatization is also relatively common in state corrections agencies. Directors of 14 state corrections departments reported that more than 10 percent of their services are privatized (see Table J). At least 23 states reported privatizing medical care for inmates. The Nevada Department of Corrections is currently requesting a proposal to privatize pharmacy services. Lack of state beds and prison overcrowding has prompted several states to seek arrangements with private prison facilities or other states. Connecticut contracts out with the Virginia Department of Corrections to house 500 inmates due to a lack of facilities. Alaska and Hawaii also report having contracts with out-of-state jails and prisons. The Alaska Department of Corrections noted, "It costs approximately \$114 per day in-state and out-of-state it only costs \$62." Forty-six states use contracting out as a method for privatization.

The main reasons for privatizing correctional services include cost savings, lack of state personnel/expertise and flexibility. Alabama reported that inmate medical services were contracted out because the contractors offered a higher quality of service and the state had a lack of personnel to staff the services. Connecticut places individuals in privately contracted nonprofit halfway houses because it costs less than incarceration. Thirty-one states in addition to Alabama and Connecticut also reported using privatization mainly as a cost-saving tool.



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Transportation

Twenty-four state departments of transportation reported an increase in privatization over the past five years. In addition, 22 states reported that more than 10 percent of their services and programs had been privatized (see Table J). Some of these services and programs include construction (mainly highway construction), maintenance and engineering.

Wyoming officials have found it is easier to hire temporary consultants and contractors rather than to put permanent employees on the payroll; this practice creates less concern for layoffs. California contracts out for special engineering services due to a lack of staff with specialized skills. In addition, 29 state departments of transportation cited lack of state personnel and expertise as one of the primary reasons for privatizing services. These states were Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Privatization in Summary

Privatization as a management approach is likely to continue in state agencies. Nearly half the states that responded to the 2002 CSG survey said privatization in their state is likely to increase, and the other half said the extent of privatization is likely to remain the same (see Table K, "Trends in Privatization").

It should be noted that state employees share many concerns about privatization initiatives, and they wonder if the state will eliminate their jobs or if private contractors will cut their benefits. In most states, not surprisingly, the strongest resistance to privatization usually comes from employee unions and state employees, particularly those whose jobs may be affected. In many states, agency directors have addressed such employee concerns by reassigning personnel within government, allowing them to compete with private vendors and consulting with employee organizations.

Performance Budgeting

A clear trend emerging in state government in recent years is the use of performance measures in budget-making. Performance measures are sometimes used to allocate resources more efficiently by cutting wasteful spending for programs and services with poor productivity records and reallocating funds to high-priority, successful programs. As of late 2002,

at least 32 states used performance-based measures for their budget-making process (see Table L, "State Performance Budgeting").

Some states have even passed legislation to ensure the use of these measures. One such state, Tennessee, enacted the Performance-Based Budgeting Law in 2002, which requires the FY 2004-2005 budget to present at least three agency budgets on a performance-based system. All agencies in Tennessee must be phased into this program by FY 2011-2012.

In addition, 33 states reported that their state agencies are required to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests. Kentucky is currently using a performance-based budgeting pilot project that includes a statewide agency to monitor performance measures. The project is a more structure-intensive effort than the basic performance information required of all agencies when submitting requests.

Gov. Sonny Perdue of Georgia proposed improving the budget process during his recent budget address to the Legislature. He stressed the need for Georgia to "return to an era of true results-based, performance-based budgeting ... [E]very year we will examine each agency or department's funding request in its entirety. Line items that are no longer needed or that do not align with our core principles will be eliminated." Gov. Bob Holden of Missouri introduced an initiative called "Managing for Results." The initiative encourages fact-based decision-making and recognizes the need for agencies to work together. Gov. Holden feels this performance-based initiative will make the government more accountable to citizens. Yet, most governors did not promote performance budgeting as a cost-saving tool.

Personnel

Personnel directors in 24 states reported that they have a uniform set of standards within their agency to measure performance. For example, the Nebraska State Personnel Division establishes a strategic plan each year. The plan outlines goals and objectives to be used to measure performance within the division. In Louisiana, each department in the personnel division submits a monthly report on performance measures to the department director. In addition, 25 personnel departments report that their state requires them to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests (See Table M, "Select State Agency Performance Budgeting").

Education

Twenty-five education departments replied that they use performance measures to aid in forming the budget. Indiana looks for school programs that have a positive impact on the state based on the



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department's performance measures and student test scores. Maryland is currently analyzing and realigning the education department's performance measures in order to ensure that all aspects of its performance are in agreement with the new strategic plan, entitled "Achievement Matters Most." Twenty-six education departments are required to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests (see Table M).

Health and Human Services

Twenty-three health and human service departments have a uniform set of standards within the agency to measure performance (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming). Georgia's department has developed a strategic plan, which requires all of the division and office directors to report quarterly on progress toward meeting performance objectives. Kentucky's Department for Medicaid Services' Benefits Program integrates cost-containment initiatives into the expenditure forecast. This forecast is evaluated on a quarterly basis to measure performance.

Corrections

State departments of corrections also use performance measures in their budget formation process. Thirty-two states require their corrections agencies to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests (see Table M). Since FY 1998, Tennessee's department of corrections has participated in the state's strategic planning process. The performance measures used by the department include annual inspections, internal audits, policy development, and reviews based on accreditation standards created by the American Corrections Association. These standards are used throughout several states.

In South Dakota, Gov. Mike Rounds recently reinforced the use of performance measures in the corrections department. "By executive order, I will be directing the Department of Corrections to maintain the active participation that we have had since 2001 in the Performance Based Standards Program sponsored by The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators," he said. "My executive order will also direct the department to report annually to the Legislature on this program."

Transportation

Twenty-seven transportation departments revealed that they have a uniform set of standards to measure agency performance. Kansas' Gov. Katherine Sebelius said that "Critical Success Factors" were

developed to provide a list of primary conditions that must be met to ensure that the department is effective in delivering a statewide transportation system. In Minnesota, uniform measures and performance targets are set for major products and services for all districts across the state. Those products and services include bridge conditions, fleet management and travel speeds. South Dakota is in the process of forming a system of uniform measures. The agency's initiative includes activity-based costing as well as performance-measurement development.

While states have their own uniform standards of measuring agency-wide performance, many also have statewide requirements. Thirty-two transportation department directors reported that the state requires their agency to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests (see Table M).

Performance Measurement in Summary

In summary, although performance management was not a major topic in gubernatorial addresses given in early 2003, it has been implemented in most states. Overall, performance measures are used in budgeting in two out of three states, according to legislative service agency directors. In many states, executive branch agencies are required to develop performance measures when submitting annual budget requests, and executive agencies in about half the states are required to publish annual performance reports. Nonetheless, few states have a statewide, uniform set of standards to measure agency performance.

Future Challenges

The analysis of trends in state government management, based on a national survey of selected state agencies in late 2002 and gubernatorial state of the state addresses delivered in early 2003, raises a number of questions. For example, would the cutback measures many state agencies adopted in 2002 and 2003 be sufficient to deal with future budget shortfalls? Can states provide essential services to a growing and more diversified population with a smaller work force and fewer resources? Do states need some radical changes in their revenue sources and tax structures to meet future challenges? Even if the economy recovers in 2003, state policy-makers will be concerned about the fiscal condition of their states for the next few years.

Restructuring, despite its popularity, might not provide state agencies with promised cost savings unless policy-makers include long-term efficiency measures in structural reorganization. Past restructuring experiences in state agencies have raised lin-



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gering questions about reorganization's effectiveness as a cost-saving tool.

For example, principles for restructuring involve several objectives other than cost savings, including the following:

- grouping agencies into functional areas, establishing relatively few departments to enhance the span of control and pinpoint accountability to the chief executive or legislature;
- delineating single lines of authority to the top;
- administering departments by single heads;
- curtailing boards and commissions in performing administrative functions, reducing confusion in service delivery for the public.

Even if saving money is the primary reason for agency restructuring, merely shifting organizational boxes does not guarantee savings; initial savings from reorganization, if any, might be reinvested. In addition, new programs can be initiated during the reorganization process, thus resulting in higher spending. Also, inflation and cost-of-living adjustments for state workers tend to cancel out most of the savings resulting from the initial reorganization. Yet, past experiences also suggest that carefully designed restructuring, along with innovative management tools, can be implemented to deal effectively with a fiscal crisis.

The review of state agency responses confirms a continual trend in privatization. Most state agencies reported that they have realized little or moderate savings by contracting out state programs and services. Also, they will continue to either maintain or increase the levels of privatization in the next few years. Again, state policy-makers might want to learn from past experiences when implementing the outsourcing tool.

For example, they should develop systematic cost-analysis formulas for agencies to use, since states can only determine if privatization would save money through accurate and reliable cost comparisons. In order to realize cost savings, state agency directors have to use qualified private contractors procured through carefully structured competitive bidding. It is also important for them to keep in mind that privatization does not mean delegating state authority or responsibility and that policy-makers and administrators are ultimately accountable to clients and taxpayers for privatized services. From planning to monitoring of privatized activities, they should be aware of the dangers of corruption, service interrup-

tion and mismanagement or unfair labor practices by private firms. Private providers should be held accountable for both their performance and management practices.

The trend has been toward a more widespread use of performance measures in state budgeting policies. However, implementing performance-based budgeting or legislation poses challenges to state policy-makers. Performance measures remain difficult to document by individual state agencies. In many states, executive branch agencies are not required to publish annual performance reports. Linking performance measures to budgeting requires strong political will, leadership and support among legislators. Nevertheless, it is likely that state agencies will continue to use performance management as a sensible tool for more rational decision-making in the years to come.

Finally, it should be noted that management trends highlighted in this article might need to be monitored continuously. In particular, it is important to follow up on numerous initiatives mentioned in gubernatorial addresses, since some of those initiatives might have encountered subsequent legislative resistance or might not have been implemented due to tight budget conditions. It is also important to realize that since more than 50 administrative agencies exist in a state government, innovative cost-saving practices in other agencies need to be monitored continuously in order to draw a more comprehensive picture of state government management.

Notes

All governors' quotes are from the governors' state of the state or budget addresses delivered in January and February 2003, accessed through Stateline.org at <http://www.stateline.org/issue.do?issueId=280662> or through state Web sites. All other quotes are from survey responses.

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BUDGETS

Table A
STATE AREAS AFFECTED BY BUDGET REDUCTIONS DURING 2002 CUTBACKS, BY REGION

State	Capital expenditures	Personnel	Facilities	State-funded programs	Other
Eastern Region					
Connecticut	★	★	...	★	...
Delaware	★	★	...	★	...
Maine	(a) .....	...	...
Massachusetts	★	★	★	...
New Hampshire	(a) .....	...	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	...
New York
Pennsylvania	★	...	★	...
Rhode Island	(a) .....	...	...
Vermont	★	...	★	...
Midwest Region					
Illinois	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★ (b)
Iowa	★	...	★	...
Kansas	(a) .....	...	...
Michigan	★	★	...	★	...
Minnesota	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	...
North Dakota
Ohio	(a) .....	...	...
South Dakota	(a) .....	...	...
Wisconsin	★	★	★	...
Southern Region					
Alabama	(a) .....	...	...
Arkansas	★	★	...	★	...
Florida	(a) .....	...	...
Georgia	★	...	★	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	...	★	(c)
Maryland	★	★
Mississippi	★ (d)
Missouri (e)	★	★	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee (f)	★	★	★	...
Texas	(a) .....	...	...
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★ (g)
Western Region					
Alaska
Arizona	★	★	★	★	...
California	(a) .....	...	...
Colorado	★	★	...	★	...
Hawaii	(a) .....	...	...
Idaho	★	★	★	★	...
Montana	(a) .....	...	...
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico (h)
Oregon	★	★	★	★	...
Utah	★	★	★	★	...
Washington	★	★	...	★	★
Wyoming

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Budget Directors, December 2002. Question: "Which of the following areas were affected by budget reductions due to 2002 cutbacks?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Local capital projects for cities, towns, & schools.

(c) Hiring freeze in FY 01-02 by executive order. Expenditure ordered by governor in FY 02-03.

(d) Travel, equipment purchases, elective personnel actions and contractual obligations.

(e) General revenue core reductions in fiscal year 2002 totaled \$208,000,000. An additional \$750,000,000 in budget actions were taken during the fiscal year.

(f) Freeze on hiring, except for direct care and security positions. Freeze on non-critical travel, equipment, and other non-payroll operating expenditures.

(g) Increased administrative efficiencies.

(h) New Mexico implemented a flat budget for FY 02 but did have forced reductions.

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Table B
STATE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT AREAS AFFECTED BY CUTBACKS TO COMPENSATE FOR
BUDGET DEFICITS, BY REGION: 1997-2002

State	Cut in retirement benefits	Cut in health benefits	Layoff of employees	Hiring freeze	Offering incentives for early retirement	Other
Eastern Region						
Connecticut	★	★	★	...
Delaware	(a)	...	...	...
Maine	(a)	...	...	...
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★
New Jersey	(a)	...	...	...
New York	(a)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	(a)	...	...	...
Vermont	(a)	...	...	...
Midwest Region						
Illinois	★	...	★	...
Indiana	(a)	...	...	...
Iowa	★	★	★	...
Kansas
Michigan	★	★	...
Minnesota	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	★
North Dakota
Ohio	(a)	...	...	...
South Dakota
Wisconsin	★	...	(b)
Southern Region						
Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky	★	...	(c)
Louisiana	★	...	(d)
Maryland	★
Mississippi	(a)	...	...	...
Missouri	★
North Carolina	(e)
Oklahoma	★	★	★	...
South Carolina	★	...
Tennessee	★	...	(f)
Texas
Virginia	(a)	...	...	...
West Virginia
Western Region						
Alaska	(a)	...	...	...
Arizona	★
California	★
Colorado	(a)	...	...	...
Hawaii	(a)	...	...	...
Idaho	★	...	★
Montana	★
Nevada	★	★	★
New Mexico	(g)
Oregon
Utah	★	...	★
Washington
Wyoming	★ (h)	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Personnel Department Directors, December 2002.

Question: "In the past five years, has your agency been forced to make any of the following budgetary cuts to personnel in order to make up for budget deficits?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Position eliminated.

(c) Kentucky has experienced budget cuts in the general fund. The department has accommodated these cuts by not filling budgeted vacant position and cutting back on operating expenses.

(d) Travel freeze.

(e) Statewide reductions in employer contributions to the State Retirement System. Reduction in health benefit options for state employees due to loss of HMO providers.

(f) Reduction in the number of budgeted positions.

(g) Instituted delays in filling vacant positions.

(h) Raised deductible.

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Table C
STATE EDUCATION AREAS AFFECTED BY CUTBACKS TO COMPENSATE FOR BUDGET DEFICITS,
BY REGION: 1997-2002

State	Closing of schools (number)	Reduced state aid to schools	Cutting college scholarships	Termination of certain extracurricular activities	Termination of gifted student programs	Layoff of teachers, staff, administrators, etc.	Hiring freeze of teachers, staff, administrators, etc.	Other
Eastern Region								
Connecticut	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Maine	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	★	★	(b)
New Hampshire
New Jersey	★	★	★
New York	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	★
Vermont	(c)
Midwest Region								
Illinois	★	★ (d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	★	(e)
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	(f)
Kansas	(g)
Michigan	(h)
Minnesota	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	★
North Dakota	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	★ (d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(i)
South Dakota
Wisconsin	★	★ (j)	.....
Southern Region								
Alabama	★	★	★
Arkansas	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Florida	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana	★	(k)
Maryland	(l)
Mississippi
Missouri
North Carolina	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	(a)	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	★	★	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	(m)
Virginia	★	★	★
West Virginia	★
Western Region								
Alaska	(n)
Arizona	(a)	.....	.....	.....
California	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	★	(o)
Montana	★ (9)	★	.....	★	★	★	★	(p)
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon	★
Utah	★	★	★
Washington	★
Wyoming	(q)

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Education Department Directors, December 2002.

Question: "In the past five years, has your agency been forced to make any of the following budgetary cuts to education in order to make up for budget deficits?"

Key:

★ — Yes

..... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Termination of all-day kindergarten.

(c) The Vermont Department of Education does not directly control local school budgets. Each district manages its own budget.

(d) Scholarships in IL: Illinois Board of Higher Education; scholarship in OH coordinated by Ohio Board of Regents

(e) The state agency did not terminate activities, jobs, etc., but local school corps in response to reduced state aid have done these.

(f) Termination of summer school.

(g) This is under local boards of education.

(h) Termination of after school programs.

(i) Ohio has not reduced primary and secondary education funding in the period of FY 98 through FY 02.

(j) Not teachers.

(k) State budget deficits in FY 02-03 forced a reduction in some reform initiative funding to local school systems. State level hiring freeze in past fiscal years.

(l) Salary freeze on state personnel hiring.

(m) Cuts were made in programs with unexpended funds.

(n) Reduction in administrative staff, restructuring programs and reduced service delivery. State funding for K-12 schools has not been reduced.

(o) School district layoff policies are governed by local school boards - not at the state level.

(p) These budget cuts have been made by local school districts, not the Montana Office of Public Instruction.

(q) Funding provided to school districts as a block grant. Districts make decisions on how to allocate funding.

Table D
STATE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AREAS AFFECTED BY CUTBACKS TO COMPENSATE FOR
BUDGET DEFICITS, BY REGION: 1997-2002

State	Closing of state hospitals (number)	Closing mental health facilities	Cut in spending on equipment & supplies	Cutting drug & alcohol rehabilitation programs	Layoff of doctors	Layoff of nurses	Hiring freeze	Other
Eastern Region								
Connecticut	(a)	...	...	...	...
Delaware	★	★	...
Maine
Massachusetts	(a)	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	★	...
New York	(a)	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	★	★	(b)
Vermont	★	...
Midwest Region								
Illinois
Indiana	(a)	...	...	...	...
Iowa	★	★	★	...
Kansas	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	★	★	(c)
Minnesota	★	(d)
Nebraska	★	★	...
North Dakota
Ohio	★	...
South Dakota	(a)	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	★	★	...
Southern Region								
Alabama
Arkansas	★	(e)
Florida	★
Georgia	★ (1)	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
Kentucky	★	(f)
Louisiana	(a)	...	...	...	...
Maryland	★	★	...
Mississippi	(a)	...	...	...	...
Missouri	★
North Carolina	★	★	...
Oklahoma
South Carolina	(a)	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	(a)	...	...	...	...
Texas	★	(g)
Virginia	(a)	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	★
Western Region								
Alaska	★ (1)	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
Arizona	★	★	...
California	(a)	...	...	...	...
Colorado	(a)	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	(a)	...	...	...	...
Idaho	★	★	...
Montana	★	★	...
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon	★	★	★	...
Utah	★	★	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	...
Wyoming

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Health and Human Services Department Directors, December 2002.

Question: "In the past five years, has your agency been forced to make any of the following budgetary cuts to health and human services in order to make up for budget deficits?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Travel.

(c) Freeze on provider rates.

(d) Professional/technical contracts.

(e) Reduction of vacant positions.

(f) Reduction in training costs.

(g) Minor reductions in personnel and capital.

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Table E
STATE CORRECTION AREAS AFFECTED BY CUTBACKS TO COMPENSATE FOR BUDGET DEFICITS,
BY REGION: 1997-2002

State	Closing of prisons (number)	Reduced state aid to prisons	Reduced medical care/mental health availability	Termination of prison staff, administrators, etc.	Hiring freeze of prison staff, administrators, etc.	Termination of certain prison programs	Other
Eastern Region							
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	★ (b)	...	...
Maine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	5	...	★	★	★	★	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	(c)
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
New York	1	...	...	...	★	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont	1	...	...	...	★	...	...
Midwest Region							
Illinois .....	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...
Indiana	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	(d)
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	(e)
Michigan	2	...	...	...	★	★	...
Minnesota .....	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Nebraska	2	...	...	★	...	★	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	1	★	★	★	★	★	(f)
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	1	★	...	★	★	...	(g)
Southern Region							
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
Arkansas .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Florida	(s)	★	...	★	★	...	(i)
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)
Mississippi	1	...	...	...	★ (l)	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
North Carolina	(k)	★	...	★	★	★	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
South Carolina	2	★	...	★	★	★	...
Tennessee	4	★	...	★	★	...	(m)
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	1	★	★	★	★	★	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)
Western Region							
Alaska .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
California	1	...	...	...	★	★	...
Colorado .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Idaho .....	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Montana .....	...	...	...	★	★	...	(o)
Nevada .....	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
New Mexico	(p)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Oregon .....	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...
Utah	(q)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(r)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Corrections Department Directors, December 2002. Question: "In the past five years, has your agency been forced to make any of the following budgetary cuts to corrections in order to make up for budget deficits?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Security staff was exempted from the freeze.

(c) Consolidation of some programs.

(d) Loss of 500 positions to supervise internal offenders.

(e) Reduction in community corrections grants; deferred maintenance of physical plant/infrastructure; reduction in capital outlay expenditures; funding shifts (i.e. from special revenue funds such as correctional industries to state general fund; some FY 03 budget reduction decisions are still pending).

(f) Individual housing units in several other prisons closed. Consolidation/reduction of medical staff.

(g) Holding vacancies, reduction of non-essential LTE (unlimited term employee).

(h) Capital expenditures have been delayed or postponed. Very few posi-

tions have been filled.

(i) Reduction of certain prison programs.

(k) Twenty-three since 1997.

(l) Nonsecurity personnel only.

(m) Since FY 98, 377 positions have been abolished through restructuring and reorganizing.

(n) The Department of Corrections placed a voluntary freeze on vacant positions. The department also reduced operating expenditures wherever possible without cutting essential services.

(o) Instituted a purchasing freeze.

(p) There was a closing of a prison, however, it was re-opened due to inmate population growth.

(q) 2,592 beds.

(r) Reduction in facility maintenance expenditures, reduced spending in specific programs such as food service. Significantly reduced specific activities such as offender legal services, present investigations and ongoing evaluations of mental health programs. In addition, the department was forced to utilize lease-purchasing options for equipment, and consolidate certain contracts such as education to achieve mandated efficiencies.

(s) No specific number given.

BUDGETS

Table F
STATE TRANSPORTATION AREAS AFFECTED BY CUTBACKS TO COMPENSATE FOR BUDGET DEFICITS,
BY REGION: 1997-2002

State	Cut in spending on infrastructure	Cut in spending on equipment/supplies	Layoff of blue collar employees	Layoff of white collar employees	Hiring freeze	Other
Eastern Region						
Connecticut	★	★	(b)
Delaware
Maine	★	...
Massachusetts	(a)	...	...	...
New Hampshire	★	★	★	...
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	...
New York	(a)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	(c)
Rhode Island	★	★	...
Vermont	★	(d)
Midwest Region						
Illinois	(a)	...	...	...
Indiana	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★
Kansas	★	★	(e)
Michigan	★	...
Minnesota
Nebraska	(f)
North Dakota	★	★
Ohio	(a)	...	...	...
South Dakota
Wisconsin	★	★	...
Southern Region						
Alabama	(a)	...	...	...
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia	(g)
Kentucky	★	★
Louisiana
Maryland	★	...
Mississippi	★
Missouri	(a)	...	...	...
North Carolina	★	...
Oklahoma	★	(h)
South Carolina	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	(i)
Texas
Virginia	(a)	...	...	...
West Virginia	(a)	...	...	...
Western Region						
Alaska	★	★	★
Arizona	★	★	...
California	★	★	★	...
Colorado	★	★	★	...
Hawaii
Idaho	(a)	...	...	...
Montana	★	★	★	★	★	...
Nevada
New Mexico	★	★	★	(j)
Oregon	★	★	(k)
Utah	★	(l)
Washington	★	...
Wyoming

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Transportation Department Directors, December 2002. Question: "In the past five years, has your agency been forced to make any of the following budgetary cuts to transportation in order to make up for budget deficits?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Employees have received layoff notices, however, overall budget agreement may result in some or all of the notices being rescinded.

(c) Public transportation.

(d) Moratorium on out-of-state travel.

(e) Cancellation of engineers and IT retention bonuses.

(f) Reduced number of permanent full-time positions from 2,293 to 2,210.

(g) Curtail enhancements of both existing and/or the implementation of new programs.

(h) Reduced the labor force by 25 percent through attrition since 1991.

(i) Position abolishments.

(j) Increased operating costs maintained through efficiencies in operations

(k) Position cuts implemented through attrition.

(l) In current fiscal year, department has had to make adjustments in highway construction projects due to shortfalls in state revenues.

BUDGETS

Table G
STATE REORGANIZATION INITIATIVES, BY REGION: 2002

State	2002				1997-2002			
	State currently considering restructuring to reduce expenditures				In the past five yrs., state considered restructuring to reduce expenditures			
	Executive branch	Legislative branch	Judicial branch		Executive branch	Legislative branch	Judicial branch	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Eastern Region								
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine				(a)				
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire				(a)				
New Jersey	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island				(a)				
Vermont				(a)				
Midwest Region								
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas				(a)				
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska					★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio				(a)				
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Southern Region								
Alabama				(a)				
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida				(a)				
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi								
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Tennessee								
Texas				(a)				
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE REORGANIZATION INITIATIVES, BY REGION: 2002 — Continued

State	2002				1997-2002			
	State currently considering restructuring to reduce expenditures				In the past five yrs., state considered restructuring to reduce expenditures			
	Executive branch	Legislative branch	Judicial branch		Executive branch	Legislative branch	Judicial branch	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western Region								
Alaska	★		★		★	★		★
Arizona	★		★		★	★		★
California				(a)				
Colorado	★		★		★	★		★
Hawaii				(a)				
Idaho	★		★		★	★		★
Montana				(a)				
Nevada	★		★		★	★		★
New Mexico	★		★			★		★
Oregon	★		★		★	★		★
Utah	★		★		★	★		★
Washington	★		★		★	★		★
Wyoming								

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Budget Directors, December 2002. Questions: "Is there currently a proposal or initiative under consideration for reorganizing your state's executive, judicial or legislative branch?" "In the past five years, has your state considered restructuring as a means of reducing expenditures or reducing budget shortfalls?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

BUDGETS

BUDGETS

Table H
SELECT STATE AGENCY RESTRUCTURING TRENDS, BY REGION: 1997-2002

State	Department of Corrections	Department of Education	Department of Health & Human Services	Department of Personnel	Department of Transportation
Eastern Region					
Connecticut	C	(a)	(a)	D	S
Delaware	S	(a)	S	(a)	S
Maine	S	(a)	S	(a)	D
Massachusetts	C	D	(a)	D	(a)
New Hampshire	S	S	C	S	S
New Jersey	C	D	C	(a)	S
New York	S	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pennsylvania	C	(a)	S	S	S
Rhode Island	S	S	C	(a)	C
Vermont	S	C	S	(a)	S
Midwest Region					
Illinois	(a)	C	S	S	(a)
Indiana	S	C	(a)	(a)	S
Iowa	D	S	C	S	D
Kansas	S	S	D	D	S
Michigan	S	D	S	D	D
Minnesota	C	(a)	(a)	D	D
Nebraska	C	D	C	S	S
North Dakota	C	S	S	S	S
Ohio	S	S	(b)	(a)	(a)
South Dakota	S	C	(a)	C	D
Wisconsin	S	(a)	C	S	S
Southern Region					
Alabama	S	C	(a)	(a)	(a)
Arkansas	S	(a)	D	D	S
Florida	C	(a)	S	C	S
Georgia	S	D	C	S	C
Kentucky	D	(e)	C	D	C
Louisiana	D	C	(a)	(f)	D
Maryland	(d)	S	S	D	S
Mississippi	C	S	(a)	(a)	S
Missouri	D	S	S	S	(a)
North Carolina	D	(a)	D	D	D
Oklahoma	S	(a)	D	D	S
South Carolina	C	C	(a)	D	S
Tennessee	S	S	(a)	S	S
Texas	S	D	S	(a)	S
Virginia	C	C	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Virginia	C	C	S	D	(a)
Western Region					
Alaska	C	D	D	D	C
Arizona	S	(a)	S	D	C
California	C	(a)	(a)	S	C
Colorado	C	(a)	(a)	(a)	D
Hawaii	S	(a)	(a)	(a)	S
Idaho	C	S	C	D	(a)
Montana	C	S	C	D	S
Nevada	S	D	S	S	S
New Mexico	S	(a)	S	S	D
Oregon	(a)	S	C	C	S
Utah	C	D	S	D	S
Washington	D	C	(c)	D	D
Wyoming	S	S	S	S	S

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Agency Directors, December 2002. Question: "In the past five years, has your agency become: more centralized, more decentralized or stayed the same?"

Key:

- C - Department has become more centralized over the past five years.
- D - Department has become more decentralized over the past five years.
- S - Department has stayed the same over the past five years.
- (a) Did not respond.

(b) Some shifts in both directions.

(c) All three are true depending on which function is being addressed.

(d) Certain correctional and administrative/support functions have been moved out of DOC department level.

(e) Changed from a regulatory to a service agency.

(f) The department has delegated many HR functions to the operating agencies. Thus the department provides more training, assistance and audit.

BUDGETS

Table I
METHODS OF PRIVATIZATION USED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION: 2002

State	Asset sale	Contracting out	Deregulation	Grants & subsidies	Private donations	Public-private partnership	Service shedding	Volunteerism	Vouchers
Eastern Region									
Connecticut	★	...	★
Delaware	★
Maine	(a)	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	★	...	★
New Hampshire	(a)	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★
Vermont	(a)	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	(a)	...	...	...	...
Midwest Region									
Illinois	★
Indiana	★	...	★	★	★
Iowa	★	★
Kansas	(a)	...	...	...	...
Michigan	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Minnesota	★	★
Nebraska	★
North Dakota	(a)	...	...	...	...
Ohio	(a)	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	★	...	★	...	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★
Southern Region									
Alabama	(a)	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	(a)	...	...	...	...
Florida	(a)	...	...	...	...
Georgia	★	★	★
Kentucky	★
Louisiana	★	★
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	★	...	★	★	...
Missouri	★	...	★	...	★
North Carolina	★	...	★	★	★	...
Oklahoma	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...
South Carolina	★	...	★	★	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	(a)	...	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	★
Western Region									
Alaska	★	★	...	★	...	★
Arizona	★	...	★	...	★
California	(a)	...	...	...	...
Colorado	★
Hawaii	(a)	...	...	...	...
Idaho	★	★
Montana	(a)	...	...	...	...
Nevada	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
New Mexico	★
Oregon	★	★
Utah	★
Washington	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...
Wyoming	★	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Budget Directors, December 2002. Question: "Which of the following methods of privatization are used in your state?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

BUDGETS

Table J
SELECT STATE AGENCY PRIVATIZATION STATISTICS, BY REGION: 2002

<i>State</i>	<i>Department of Corrections</i>	<i>Department of Education</i>	<i>Department of Health & Human Services</i>	<i>Department of Personnel</i>	<i>Department of Transportation</i>
Eastern Region					
Connecticut	A	(a)	(a)	(n)	E
Delaware	(a)	(a)	E	(a)	(b)
Maine	B	(a)	(a)	(a)	E
Massachusetts	E (l)	B	(a)	(q)	(a)
New Hampshire	(g)	B	A	(q)	E
New Jersey	A (m)	B	E	(a)	E
New York	A	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pennsylvania	C	(a)	E	(n)	E
Rhode Island	B	D	E (v)	(a)	B
Vermont	D	D	A	(a)	(c)
Midwest Region					
Illinois	(a)	A	B	A	(a)
Indiana	C	B	(a)	(a)	B
Iowa	(n)	B	A	(n)	E (d)
Kansas	E (o)	A	E	(n)	C
Michigan	A	E	A	C	E
Minnesota	C	(a)	(q)	(q)	(e)
Nebraska	B	E	B	(a)	B
North Dakota	B	A	E	B	A
Ohio	C	A	(a)	(a)	(a)
South Dakota	E	C	(a)	A	(f)
Wisconsin	(a)	B	(a)	(q)	(a)
Southern Region					
Alabama	B	A	(q)	(q)	(a)
Arkansas	A	(a)	B	(q)	C
Florida	(n)	(a)	A	D (y)	E
Georgia	C	C	D	B	E
Kentucky	B	A	(w)	(q)	E
Louisiana	E	B	(a)	B	E
Maryland	(a)	D	E (x)	(a)	(g)
Mississippi	B	(q)	(a)	(a)	D
Missouri	C	B	B	(a)	(a)
North Carolina	A	(a)	(n)	B	(h)
Oklahoma	E (p)	(a)	C	B	E (i)
South Carolina	(q)	B	(a)	B	B
Tennessee	E (r)	B	(a)	A	C
Texas	D	D	(q)	(q)	E
Virginia	B	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Virginia	D (s)	A	D	(q)	(a)
Western Region					
Alaska	E (t)	B	A	B	E
Arizona	B	(a)	E	A	E
California	B	(a)	(a)	A	D (j)
Colorado	E	(a)	(a)	(a)	C
Hawaii	E	(a)	(a)	(a)	E
Idaho	B	A	B	A	(a)
Montana	B	B	(a)	(a)	E
Nevada	A	(q)	C	(a)	E
New Mexico	E	(a)	C	(q)	E (k)
Oregon	(a)	C	E	(a)	E
Utah	A	A	E	A	C
Washington	C	(q)	E	B	A
Wyoming	E (u)	B	A	A	B

See footnotes at end of table.



BUDGETS

SELECT STATE AGENCY PRIVATIZATION STATISTICS, BY REGION: 2002 — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Agency Directors, December 2002. Question: "How many services and programs in your agency are currently privatized?"

Key:

- A — Less than 1 percent of services are currently privatized.
- B — 1-5 percent of services are currently privatized.
- C — 6-10 percent of services are currently privatized.
- D — 11-15 percent of services are currently privatized.
- E — More than 15 percent of services are currently privatized.
- (a) Did not respond.
- (b) This is not tracked.
- (c) Not able to quantify. Privatization is used to supplement, not replace, state personnel.
- (d) All highway construction and significant amount of highway project design is privatized.
- (e) On a dollar basis, approximately 55 percent of the department's budget is devoted to hiring outside consulting and contracting firms for design engineering and construction activities.
- (f) With regards to supplementing staff, it is less than 1 percent. The DOT contracts out all construction and major maintenance activities and has done so historically.
- (g) Unknown.
- (h) Construction and maintenance: 6-10 percent; Preconstruction, planning and environment: more than 15 percent.
- (i) In this context, DOT is referring to "out-sourcing" or "contracting-out" services.
- (j) Approximately 13 percent of our capital outlay support work is budgeted to be done by private contractors. Our annual usage of privatized work

has been less budgeted.

- (k) New Mexico contracts 75 percent of all road construction, that is different that "privatization."
- (l) Based on number of program/services only, not financial figures.
- (m) Inmate medical care is the only area which has been privatized.
- (n) Data not available.
- (o) Approximately 21 percent of the department's operating budget is contracted services procured through a competitive process, although not all contractors are "private."
- (p) Private prisons account for approximately 25 percent of our agency budget.
- (q) Agency does not engage in privatization.
- (r) 17 percent of the budget.
- (s) In terms of dollars expended this fiscal year.
- (t) All halfway houses, half of medical services and out-of-state prison services are privatized.
- (u) About 25 percent of the budget is for contract services.
- (v) Percentage represents dollars spent on contracts relative to personnel and operating. The percentage of the department's total budget is less than 1 percent
- (w) Office of Inspector General: less than 1 percent; Dept. for Public Health and Dept. for Mental Health & Mental Retardation: 1-5 percent; Medicaid Benefits program: more than 15 percent. Medicaid Benefits program utilizes a fiscal agent under a contractual arrangement to administer the volume of data produced by this program.
- (x) Current budget is 90 percent contracts and grants.
- (y) Outsourced - not privatized.

PRIVATIZATION

Table K
TRENDS IN PRIVATIZATION, BY REGION

State	Amount of privatization activity in the past five years					Amount of privatization activity in the next five years		
	Dramatically increased	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Dramatically decreased	Increasing	Decreasing	Remaining the same
Eastern Region								
Connecticut	★	★
Delaware	★	★
Maine	(a)...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	★	★
New Hampshire	(a)...	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	★	...
New York	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★
Rhode Island	(a)...	...	...	...
Vermont	★	★
Midwest Region								
Illinois	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★
Iowa	(a)...	...
Kansas	(a)...	...	(b)...	...
Michigan	★
Minnesota	★	★
Nebraska	★	★
North Dakota	★	★
Ohio	(a)...	...	...	...
South Dakota	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★
Southern Region								
Alabama	(a)...	...	...	...
Arkansas	★	★	...
Florida	(a)...	...	...	...
Georgia	★	...	★
Kentucky	★	★
Louisiana	★	★
Maryland	★	★
Mississippi	★	★
Missouri	★	★
North Carolina	★	★
Oklahoma	★	(c)...	...
South Carolina	★	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	(a)...	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★
West Virginia	★	★
Western Region								
Alaska	★	★
Arizona	★	★
California	(a)...	...	...	...
Colorado	★
Hawaii	(a)...	...	...	...
Idaho	★	★
Montana	(a)...	...	...	...
Nevada	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	...
Oregon	★	★
Utah	★	(b)...	...
Washington	★	★
Wyoming	★	★

Source: The Council of State Government's Survey of State Budget Directors, December 2002. Questions: "Which of the following best describes the amount of privatization activity in the past five years?" "In your state, do you see privatization: increasing in the next five years, decreasing in the next five years or remaining the same?"

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) The extent of privatization in the future years is unknown.

(c) Decreasing and remaining the same. The new administration and budget problems will likely impact contract services first.

BUDGETS

Table L
STATE PERFORMANCE BUDGETING, BY REGION: 2002

State	Statewide uniform standards to measure agency performance		State uses performance measures to aid in formation of budget		State agencies required to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests		State executive agencies required to publish annual performance reports	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Eastern Region								
Connecticut		★		★ (h)	★			★
Delaware	★		★		★			★
Maine					(a)			
Massachusetts		★		★		★		★
New Hampshire					(a)			
New Jersey		★	★		★			★
New York		★	★		★			★
Pennsylvania		★	★			★		★
Rhode Island					(a)			
Vermont		★		★	★		★	
Midwest Region								
Illinois		★	★		★			★
Indiana		★	★		★ (l)			★ (m)
Iowa		★	★		★			★
Kansas					(a)			
Michigan		★	★		★			★ (o)
Minnesota	★		★		★		★	
Nebraska		★	★		★			★
North Dakota		★	★			★		★
Ohio					(a)			
South Dakota	★		★ (k)		★			★
Wisconsin		★	★		★		★ (q)	
Southern Region								
Alabama					(a)			
Arkansas		★	★		★		★	
Florida					(a)			
Georgia		★	★		★			★
Kentucky		★	★		★			★
Louisiana	★		★		★		★ (n)	
Maryland	★ (c)			★	★			
Mississippi		★	★		★		★	
Missouri	★ (d)		★		★		★	
North Carolina		★ (f)	(j)			★	★	
Oklahoma		★	★		★			★
South Carolina		★ (g)	★			★	★	
Tennessee		★	★		★			★ (p)
Texas					(a)			
Virginia	★			★		★	★	
West Virginia		★	★		★			★
Western Region								
Alaska		★ (b)	★		★		★	
Arizona	★		★		★			★
California					(a)			
Colorado		★	★		★			★
Hawaii					(a)			
Idaho		★	(i)		★		★	
Montana					(a)			
Nevada		★ (e)	★		★			★
New Mexico	★		★		★		★	
Oregon	★		★		★		★	
Utah		★	★		★			★
Washington		★	★		★			★
Wyoming	★		★		★		★	

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGETS

STATE PERFORMANCE BUDGETING BY REGION: 2002 — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Budget Directors, December 2002. Questions: "Does your state have a statewide uniform set of standards used to measure agency performance?" "Does your state use performance measures to aid in the formation of the budget?" "Are your state agencies required to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests?" "Are your state executive agencies required to publish annual performance reports?"

Key:

★ — Yes

. . . — No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) There are department-specific missions and measures.

(c) Maryland's Managing for Results are comprehensive standards for measuring agency performance.

(d) Missouri state agencies have adopted "Missouri Strategic Planning Model and Guidelines" which established a common strategic planning model including measures of agency performance.

(e) All executive branch agency budgets have performance measures that differ from agency to agency.

(f) North Carolina did previously. The 2001 session of the legislature struck

the standards from the executive budget act.

(g) Although not completely implemented statewide, South Carolina is using the Malcolm Baldrige criteria as the standard for performance measurement development.

(h) When available, information related to program performance is considered in the budget process, but this is rare.

(i) Not formal, but information is helpful in budget development.

(j) Some indicators.

(k) Individual agencies use performance measures in their budget requests.

(l) On a program by program basis.

(m) During budget process, agencies provide biennial performance reports.

(n) Quarterly performance progress reports are required for executive agencies.

(o) However, many agencies routinely produce performance reports to the legislature and to constituent groups. Some are required to do annual or biennial reports by law.

(p) Under 2002 performance based budgeting law, state agencies will begin being phased into annual performance reports beginning in FY 2005-2006.

(q) Agencies are required to submit biennial reports.

BUDGETS

Table M
SELECT STATE AGENCY PERFORMANCE BUDGETING PRACTICES, BY REGION: 2002

<i>Agency required by the state to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests</i>					
<i>State</i>	<i>Department of Corrections</i>	<i>Department of Education</i>	<i>Department of Health & Human Services</i>	<i>Department of Personnel</i>	<i>Department of Transportation</i>
Eastern Region					
Connecticut	Y	(a)	(a)	Y	Y
Delaware	Y	(a)	Y	(a)	Y
Maine	Y	(a)	(a)	(a)	Y
Massachusetts	N	Y	(a)	N (j)	(a)
New Hampshire	Y	Y	N	Y	N
New Jersey	N	N	N	(a)	Y
New York	N	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pennsylvania	N	(a)	Y	N	Y
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	(a)	Y
Vermont	Y	N (g)	Y	(a)	N
Midwest Region					
Illinois	(a)	Y	Y	Y	(a)
Indiana	N	N	(a)	(a)	N
Iowa	Y	N (l)	Y	Y	Y (k)
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y (c)	Y	Y
Minnesota	Y	(a)	Y (h)	(e)	Y
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
North Dakota	N	Y	N	N	N
Ohio	N	N	N (i)	(a)	(a)
South Dakota	Y	Y	(a)	N	Y (f)
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y (d)	Y	Y
Southern Region					
Alabama	N	N	N	Y	(a)
Arkansas	N	(a)	Y	N	N
Florida	Y	(a)	Y	Y	Y
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kentucky	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana	Y	Y	(a)	Y	Y
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mississippi	N	Y	(a)	(a)	Y
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	(a)
North Carolina	N	(a)	N	N	Y
Oklahoma	Y	(a)	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y	Y	(a)	N	Y
Tennessee	N	Y	(a)	Y	Y
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virginia	Y	Y	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	N	(a)
Western Region					
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Arizona	Y	(a)	Y	Y	Y
California	N	(a)	(a)	N	N
Colorado	Y	(a)	(a)	(a)	Y
Hawaii	N	(a)	(a)	(a)	Y
Idaho	Y	N	Y	Y	(a)
Montana	(b)	(a)	Y	Y	Y
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	Y	(a)	Y	Y	Y
Oregon	(a)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Source: The Council of State Governments' Survey of State Agency Directors, December 2002. Question: "Is your agency required by the state to develop performance measures when submitting budget requests?"

Key:

Y - Yes

N - No

(a) Did not respond.

(b) Based on base year expenditures first year of biennium and inflation.

(c) Partially.

(d) On a limited basis for selected programs.

(e) To some degree.

(f) The measures submitted are superficial.

(g) Performance measures are being planned.

(h) Measures are included, but decisions are not necessarily based on these measures.

(i) Agency required to state what measures are, but not required to develop them.

(j) However, agency is required by budget language to produce quarterly reports to be sent to the legislature on selected programs.

(k) Agency has been required to report on certain performance metrics for several years, but it is not an integral part of the budgeting process.

(l) State agencies will be led to this by the Accountable Government Act.

PERSONNEL

Table 8.1
THE OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE:
SELECTION, PLACEMENT AND STRUCTURE

State	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, S	...	★
Arkansas	D (c)	★	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	...
California	G	★	...	★ (b)	★	R, C (d)	★	...
Colorado	G	★	...	...	★	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 (p)	★	...	...	★	S	...	★ (i)
Illinois	D (h)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Indiana	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Iowa	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Kansas	D (a)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Kentucky	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	C	★	...
Maine	D	...	...	...	★	S	...	★
Maryland	D (j)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	★ (c)	...	...	...	...
Michigan	(k)	...	...	★ (k)	★	C, E (l)	★	...
Minnesota	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Mississippi	B	...	★	...	★	S	★	...
Missouri	G (a)	...	...	★ (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)	...	...	★ (b)	★	S	...	★
Pennsylvania	G, D (m)	...	...	★ (b)	★	E	...	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	D (t)	...	...	★ (u)	★	S	...	★
South Dakota	G	★	...	...	★	S	★	...
Tennessee	G	★	...	...	★	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.

THE OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE: SELECTION, PLACEMENT AND STRUCTURE — Continued

Source: The National Association of State Personnel Executives, March 2003, The Council of State Governments survey, January 2002 and *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions*, Fourth Edition, 1999.

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 as 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 admin-

isters 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) Part of Governor's office.

(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.



PERSONNEL

Table 8.2
STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Administers merit testing (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	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	SR	SR
Arkansas	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	SR	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	CPA	DA	CPA	DA	CPA	SR
Connecticut	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
Delaware	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	...	...	DA	CPA	CPA, SR
Florida .....	...	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	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	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	DA	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR
Idaho	CPA	CPA	O	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR	CPA	SR	O	SR
Illinois	CPA	CPA	CPA	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	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR
Kansas .....	...	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Kentucky	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR
Louisiana	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA
Maine	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	DA	CPA	SR	DA	SR	SR
Maryland	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR
Massachusetts	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA, DA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA, DA	CPA	SR	DA	O	...
Michigan	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	SR
Minnesota	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR
Mississippi	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR
Missouri	CPA	CPA, SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR
Montana .....	...	DA	CPA	DA	SR	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	SR	...
Nebraska .....	...	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA	SR
Nevada	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
New Hampshire	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR
New Jersey	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	O	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	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	SR
North Dakota .....	...	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	DA	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	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</i>	<i>Administers merit testing (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	O (b)	SR
Pennsylvania	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	SR	DA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	CPA	SR
Rhode Island .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	DA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	..	SR	SR	SR	SR	..	..	DA	DA	SR
South Dakota	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	..	CPA
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	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	DA	CPA
Vermont .....	..	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA, SR	SR	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA, DA, SR
Virginia .....	..	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR	SR	DA	SR	SR
Washington	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	DA	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	..	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	..	..

See footnotes at end of table.

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: FUNCTIONS — Continued

State	Training	Employee health & wellness programs	Affirmative action	Labor & employee relations	Retirement	Employee incentive	Productivity system	Customer surveys	Child care/elder care	Workers compensation	Group health insurance	Deferred compensation	Drug testing	Budget recommendations to legislature	Cafeteria benefits
Alabama	SR	(b)	DA	DA	(b)	SR	DA	DA	...	(b)	(b)	(b)	DA	DA	(b)
Alaska	SR	DA	SR	CPA	(c)	...	...	DA	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	SR	CPA	(c)
Arizona	SR	CPA	...	SR	...	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA, DA	DA	CPA	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	CPA, SR	CPA, SR	...	CPA	DA	SR	CPA, DA	CPA, DA	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA
California	SR	SR	...	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
Colorado	SR	DA	DA	...	...	DA	...	SR	SR	SR	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
Connecticut	SR	SR	...	...	...	SR	...	SR	CPA	CPA	CPA	...	DA	CPA	...
Delaware	CPA, SR	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	...	...	CPA	DA	CPA	...	DA	CPA	...
Florida	SR	DA	SR	SR	...	DA	DA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA
Georgia	SR	SR	SR	SR	O	SR	...	SR	...	SR	O	CPA	SR	SR	CPA
Hawaii	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	SR	...	SR	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	CPA
Idaho	SR	SR	SR	SR	...	...	DA	CPA	O	O	O	O	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	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	...	O	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	SR	CPA	SR	SR	O	...	...	SR	...	SR	CPA	O	DA	DA	...
Maryland	SR	CPA	SR	CPA	O	SR	...	SR	...	O	CPA	O	CPA	CPA	...
Massachusetts	SR	O	SR	SR	O	CPA	...	CPA	O	SR	O	O	DA	O	...
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	CPA, DA	DA	CPA	DA	CPA	SR	SR	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	CPA, SR	DA
Montana	SR	CPA	SR	SR	CPA	SR	...	...	CPA	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	SR	...	O	O	O	DA	O	...
New Hampshire	SR	SR	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	...	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	...
New Jersey	SR	SR	SR	SR	O	SR	SR	CPA	DA	O	O	O	SR	O	...
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	Training	Employee health & wellness programs	Affirmative action	Labor & employee relations	Retirement	Employee incentive	Productivity system	Customer surveys	Child care/elder care	Workers compensation	Group health insurance	Deferred compensation	Drug testing	Budget recommendations to legislature	Cafeteria benefits
Oklahoma	SR	DA	SR	CPA	DA	SR	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA
Oregon	SR	CPA	O (b)	CPA	CPA	SR	CPA	SR	DA	O (c)	CPA	O (b)	SR	O (c)	O (c)
Pennsylvania	SR	DA	SR	SR	CPA	DA	...	DA	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	SR	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	SR	SR	...	SR	SR	CPA	DA	DA	CPA	CPA	DA	CPA	CPA
South Carolina	SR	...	SR	SR	CPA	SR	SR	...	DA	CPA	CPA	O	CPA	SR	CPA
South Dakota	CPA	CPA	CPA	CPA	O	CPA	...	...	...	CPA	CPA	...	CPA	SR	CPA
Tennessee	SR	...	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	CPA	...	SR	SR	...	...	SR	SR
Texas	DA	DA	DA	DA	SR	DA	DA	DA	...	SR	SR	DA	...	SR	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, SR	CPA, SR	...
Virginia	SR	SR	...	...	SR	SR	SR	SR	...	SR	CPA	SR	DA	CPA	...
Washington	SR	DA	SR	SR	O	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	...	...	...

Sources: The National Association of State Personnel Executives, March 2003, *The Council of State Governments survey, January 2002 and 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 and Oregon, 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 and Oregon, 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.

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

Table 8.3
CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS

State	Legal basis for classification	Current number of classifications in state	Requirement for periodic comprehensive classification review plan	Date of most recent comprehensive review of classification	Legal basis for compensation plan	Compensation schedules determined by:
Alabama	S	1,362	★	1989 (d)	J, M	P
Alaska	C, S, CB	994	...	...	J, M, G, F, V	L
Arizona	S, R	1,190	...	(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	541	...	(g)	J, M, F	P (x)
Connecticut	S, R	4,050	★	(h)	J (u)	P, (y), 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	3,327	(b)	(b)	J, M, F	P, (z), (aa)
Hawaii	S	1,700	...	...	S	CB, (bb)
Idaho	S	1,208	...	1994	S, J, M, F	GV, L, P
Illinois	S, CB	990	...	(d)	J, M, G, F, V	P
Indiana	S	1,385	...	(j)	(v)	P
Iowa	S, R	750	...	2001	J, M, F, V	CB, JA, M
Kansas	S	692	★	(d)	M, F, V	GV
Kentucky	S	1,472	...	1997	J, M, V	GV, P
Louisiana	C	2,458	...	(k)	J, M, G, F	GV, P
Maine	S	1,555	...	...	J, CB	S, CB
Maryland	S	2,000	...	...	J, M, F	S, GV, L, P, CB (gg)
Massachusetts	S	1,000	...	1998 (m)	...	P, F, V, CB
Michigan	C (a)	1,250	...	(f)	J, M, F, V	(a)
Minnesota	S	2,000	...	...	J, M, F	CB
Mississippi	S	2,582	...	(e)	J, M, G, F, V	(cc)
Missouri	S, R	1,036	...	...	S, R	GV, P, L (z)
Montana	S	1,500	...	...	J, M, V	L
Nebraska	S	1,323	...	(l)	J, M	P, CB
Nevada	S, R	1,250	...	(m)	S	GV, L, (dd)
New Hampshire	S, CB	1,000	...	(n)	J, M, CB	P, L, CB
New Jersey	S, R	8,251	...	(o)	S	P, CB
New Mexico	S	1,176	★	(p)	J, F	(z)
New York	S	4,738	...	(q)	J, M, G, V	(ee), CB
North Carolina	S, R	3,307	...	(f)	J, M, G, F, V	GV, P, L
North Dakota	S	977	...	(e)	J, M	P
Ohio	S, CB	2,500	...	(f)	(w)	L, CB
Oklahoma	S	370	...	(f)	J, M, V	P
Oregon	S	669	...	(r)	J, V, O	P, CB
Pennsylvania	S, R, EO, CB	2,800	...	(d)(e)	J, M, V	GV
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	S, R	450	★	(e)	J, M, F	P
South Dakota	S	540	...	...	S	P
Tennessee	S	1,766	...	(f)	J, M	P
Texas	S	906	★	(s)	J, M	L
Utah	S	2,577	...	(e)	J, M	L
Vermont	S, CB	1,300	...	1985 (i)	J, V	CB (ff)
Virginia	S	300	★	2001	J, M, G, F	GV, P, L
Washington	S, R	1,542	...	...	S, L	P
West Virginia	S	790	...	(h)	J, M, F, V	P
Wisconsin	S	1,950	...	(d)	J, M, V	L
Wyoming .....	...	475	...	(t)	J, M	P

See footnotes at end of table.

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS — Continued

Sources: The National Association of State Personnel Executives, March 2003, The Council of State Governments survey, January 2002 and *State Personnel Office: Roles and Functions*, Fourth Edition, 1999.

Key:

- ★ — Yes
- ... — No; or state did not respond to survey.
- C — Constitution.
- F — Performance.
- G — Geographic.
- J — Job Analysis.
- L — Legislature.
- M — Market.
- O — Other.
- 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 employment relations board makes recommendations for non-exclusively represented employers.
- (b) In Georgia, given the classification system is decentralized, there is no requirement for a comprehensive classification review.
- (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 five years.
- (i) Undergoing a review currently.
- (j) Periodically.
- (k) The goal for the next review is 3-5 years.
- (l) Nebraska is reviewing their system now after 25 years.
- (m) Ongoing.
- (n) Every 5-10 years.
- (o) Periodically, based on need, review specific occupational categories.
- (p) Determined by executive management.
- (q) Infrequently.
- (r) Review by occupational families.
- (s) Every two years.
- (t) Try to do occupational reviews on a 5-year basis.
- (u) Objective job evaluation point system.
- (v) Equitable distribution of funds allocated by the legislature.
- (w) Point factor evaluation system.
- (x) Annual Salary Survey.
- (y) Office of Policy & Management.
- (z) State Personnel Board.
- (aa) In Georgia, the 38 schedules in the compensation plan include 12 for special occupational plans such as teachers and physicians, two for hourly paid employees and 19 for agencies with independent salary authority such as the general assembly, law department and authorities.
- (bb) Legislative approval.
- (cc) Duties, labor market.
- (dd) Personnel commission.
- (ee) Negotiations.
- (ff) Then funded/approved by Legislature.
- (gg) Basic structures set by statute. Actual rates approved by the Governor with final review by the Legislature. Input from the Personnel Dept. and the Collective Bargaining process.

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Table 8.4
SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES

State	Annual leave		Employees reimbursed for unused leave	Sick leave		Types of leave reimbursed	Child care offered on state property
	Accrual 1st year (in days/year)	Accrual 5th year (in days/year)		Accrual 1st year (in days/year)	Employees reimbursed for unused sick leave		
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	★	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	(aa)	A (aa)	★
Hawaii	12 (qq)	18 (qq)	★ (o)	15 (qq)	(o)	V, C (bb)	...
Idaho	12	15	★ (zz)	12	...	A, C	...
Illinois	10	10	★	12	★	V	★
Indiana	15 (oo)	18 (pp)	★ (cc)	9	...	V (cc)	★
Iowa	10	15	...	18	★ (u)	...	...
Kansas	12 (b)	15.3 (b)	★ (ww)	12	★ (xx)	A	...
Kentucky	12	15	★	12	★ (c)	A, C	★ (uu)
Louisiana	(d)	(d)	★ (p)	(s)	(p)	A (dd)	...
Maine	12	15	★	12	...	V, C, P (nn)	...
Maryland	(e)	(e)	★	15 (t)	...	A	...
Massachusetts	10 (bbb)	15	(ccc)	15	(ddd)	V, S (eee)	(fff)
Michigan	19 (f)	17.225 (f)	★	13	(q)	A	...
Minnesota	13	16.25	★	13	★	V	...
Mississippi	18	21	★	12	...	P	...
Missouri	15	15	★ (rr)	15	(ss)	A, C (tt)	...
Montana	15	15	★	12	★	V	...
Nebraska	12	12	★	12	...	V	...
Nevada	15	15	★	15	★	C	...
New Hampshire	12	15	★	15	★	A, (ee), (ff)	...
New Jersey	12	15 (ggg)	★ (zz)	12	★ (hhh)	A, V, S	★ (gg)
New Mexico	10 to 12	12 to 15	★	12	...	A	...
New York	13	18	★	13	...	A, (hh)	★
North Carolina	11.75	16.75	★	12	...	V	...
North Dakota	8	10	...	8	«	...	...
Ohio	10	15	★	10	«	P, V, (ii)	...
Oklahoma	10	15	★	15	(yy)	A	★
Oregon	12	15	★	12	...	V	...
Pennsylvania	7 (g)	15	★	13	★ (aaa)	A, P	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	15	15	★ (zz)	15	...	...	★
South Dakota	15	15	★	14	★	A (vv)	...
Tennessee	12 (h)	18 (h)	★	12	...	A, C	★
Texas	10.5	13.5	★	12	...	A	...
Utah	13	16.25	★	13	★	(jj)	★
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	4 hours (i)	5 hours (i)	★ (i)	8 (kk)	...	A, C, V	★ (ll)
Washington	12	15	★	12	★	A	★
West Virginia	15	18	★ (r)	18	(r)	A (r)	★
Wisconsin	(j)	(j)	...	16.25	(mm)	...	...
Wyoming	12	15	★	12	★	V	★

See footnotes at end of table.

SELECTED EMPLOYEE LEAVE POLICIES — Continued

Sources: The National Association of State Personnel Executives, March 2003, The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002 and *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; 6-10 years, 120 hours maximum; 11-20 years, 160 hours maximum; and 21 years, 200 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 is accrued and may be carried over with agency approval according to the following: 1-5 years, 10 days; 5-10 years, 15 days; 11-15 years, 17 days; 16-20 years, 20 days; 21-25 years, 22 days; and 25+ years, 25 days. Designated career executive positions receive an extra 5 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 accrues 120 hours of sick leave each year. Unused sick leave balances can be carried over from year to year with no cap.

(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) Unused and forfeited sick leave (as well as forfeited annual leave) totaling more than 960 hours (i.e. six months) may be applied toward retirement service credits in Georgia.

(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) Floating holidays.

(ff) Bonus.

(gg) At some facilities.

(hh) Overtime compensation.

(ii) Sick leave.

(jj) Comp hours, Excess hours, Converted sick, Vacation hours.

(kk) In Virginia, there are an additional 4 days for family personal leave.

(ll) In Virginia, only at selected locations.

(mm) In Wisconsin, upon reaching retirement age, can convert unused sick leave to post-retirement health insurance credits

(nn) Subject to accrual limits.

(oo) In Indiana, 12 vacation days, 3 personal days.

(pp) In Indiana, 12 vacations days, 3 bonus vacation days, 3 personal days.

(qq) Both accrued leave and sick leave are 21 days for employees hired on or before July 1, 2001.

(rr) Only at termination.

(ss) Converted at retirement (168 hours = 1 month retirement credit)

(tt) Annual leave — only at termination; Compensatory time — if possible within funding constraints.

(uu) Being piloted in selected facilities.

(vv) 1/4 of sick leave up to 480 hours paid after seven continuous years of service.

(ww) Upon separation from state service.

(xx) Upon retirement.

(yy) In Oklahoma, up to 960 hours (120 days) earned sick leave may be applied toward retirement credit.

(zz) At separation.

(aaa) Pennsylvania only reimburses employees for unused sick leave upon a qualified retirement separation, which includes: 1. Age 60 with at least five years service; 2. 25 years service at any age; or 3. disability retirement. The amount of reimbursement is a percentage based on the amount of accrued sick leave, up to 50 percent payout upon qualified retirement.

(bbb) Twelve days for managers and confidentials.

(ccc) Upon separation from employment or retirement; while employed, can carry over vacation accrual for one year after earned.

(ddd) Twenty percent cash out upon retirement.

(eee) Vacation - when terminating or retiring; Sick - only upon retirement.

(fff) Limited locations.

(ggg) Up to one year of unused annual leave may be carried over to the next year.

(hhh) Up to \$15,000 at retirement.



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Table 8.5
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona (k)	★	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	★	★	★	★
California	★	★	★	★
Colorado (m)	★	★	★	★
Connecticut (k)	★	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★
Florida (k)	★	★	★	★
Georgia (k)	★	★	★	★
Hawaii	★	★	★	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	★	★	★
Iowa	★	★	★	★
Kansas (k)	★	★	★	★
Kentucky (k)	★	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★	★	★
Maine (k)	★	★	★	★
Maryland	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	★	★
Minnesota	★	★	★	★
Mississippi (k)	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★
Montana (k)	★	★	★	★
Nebraska (k)	★	★	★	★
Nevada (k)	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	★	★	★	★
North Dakota (k)	★	★	★	★
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)	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	...	★
South Carolina (k)	★	★	★	...	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	...	★
Texas (u)	★	★	★	...	★
Utah	★	★	★	...	★
Vermont (k)	★	★	★	...	★
Virginia	★	★	★	...	★
Washington	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	...	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	...	★
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 2002 and state web sites, December 2002.
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 2002. 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, Cesar Chavez Day (March 31)
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 Kihio 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).

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STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS** — Continued

South Carolina—One floating holiday. Confederate Memorial Day (May 10).
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).
Virginia—Lee-Jackson Day, the Friday preceding the 3rd Monday in January.
Washington—One floating holiday.
West Virginia—West Virginia Day (June 20).
Wisconsin—3.5 floating personal holidays.
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) Half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve if they fall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.
(y) In West Virginia, both general and primary elections are holidays.
(z) Called Martin Luther King, Jr./Wyoming Equality Day.

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Table 8.6
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.	★ (d)
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	...	...
Maine .....	★	...	...	★	...
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan	N.A.	...	N.A.	★	...
Minnesota	★	N.A.	★	★	...
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri	★	★	★ (limited)	★	...
Montana	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska	★	...	★	★	...
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	★	...	...	★	★
New Jersey .....	.....(a).....				
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★ (c)	★	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	★	N.A.	★	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	...
Ohio .....	★	★	...	...	★
Oklahoma .....	★	★	...	...	...
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	(b)
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	...
Texas	★	...	★	★	★ (d)
Utah	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	★	★	★	★	...

Sources: The National Association of State Personnel Executives, March 2003, The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2002.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Information not available.

(b) 90 days may be credited towards retirement.

(c) Not currently in use.

(d) Unused sick leave converts to service credit upon retirement.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.7
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1953-2001

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	3,260	1,115	2,145	6,328.6	2,433.7	3,894.9	1,935	2,155	1,834
1986	4,068	1,800	2,267	3,337	1,156	2,181	6,801.4	2,583.4	4,218.0	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	4,694	2,115	2,579	3,917	1,442	2,475	10,666.3	4,176.8	6,489.3	2,776	3,073	2,640
1995	4,719	2,120	2,598	3,971	1,469	2,502	10,926.5	4,173.3	6,753.2	2,854	3,138	2,725
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	2,968	3,251	2,838
1998 (March)	4,758	2,173	2,585	3,985	1,511	2,474	11,845.2	4,632.1	7,213.1	3,088	3,382	2,947
1999 (March)	4,818	2,229	2,588	4,034	1,541	2,493	12,564.1	4,957.0	7,607.7	3,236	3,544	3,087
2000 (March)	4,877	2,259	2,618	4,083	1,563	2,520	13,279.1	5,255.3	8,023.8	3,374	3,692	3,219
2001 (March)	4,985	2,329	2,656	4,173	1,615	2,559	14,136.3	5,620.7	8,515.6	3,521.0	3,842.0	3,362.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

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 concluded. This change in collection period was effective, beginning with the March 1997 survey.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.8
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
BY FUNCTION: MARCH 2001

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 government	Local government	Total	State government	Local government	
All functions	18,272	4,985	13,288	\$49,262,376	\$14,136,252	\$35,126,124	\$3,328
Education:							
Higher education	2,679	2,156	523	6,155,544	5,124,762	1,030,783	3,869
Instructional personnel only	948	700	248	2,947,222	2,394,563	552,659	5,314
Elementary/Secondary schools	7,116	58	7,058	18,428,191	154,958	18,273,232	3,125
Instructional personnel only	4,829	42	4,787	14,491,583	127,343	14,364,240	3,449
Libraries	181	1	180	303,887	1,321	302,566	2,765
Other Education	115	115	0	340,958	340,958	0	3,373
Selected functions:							
Street and Highways	575	254	321	1,725,267	838,209	887,058	3,155
Public Welfare	546	242	304	1,499,392	708,166	791,225	2,933
Hospitals	999	433	565	2,843,783	1,276,005	1,567,777	3,111
Police protection	954	105	849	3,423,152	406,577	3,016,575	3,955
Police Officers	686	63	623	2,770,855	273,752	2,497,103	4,231
Fire protection	411	0	411	1,235,502	0	1,235,502	4,265
Firefighters only	378	0	378	1,155,553	0	1,155,553	4,322
Natural Resources	215	169	46	596,911	487,161	109,750	3,294
Correction	714	473	241	2,211,788	1,467,651	744,137	3,172
Social Insurance	89	89	0	288,589	288,589	0	3,370
Financial Admin	427	172	255	1,217,443	551,737	665,706	3,260
Judicial and Legal	430	163	267	1,480,160	638,783	841,377	3,717
Other Government Admin.	492	62	430	900,883	195,746	705,138	3,353
Utilities	491	34	456	1,733,028	155,592	1,577,436	3,777
State Liquor stores	9	9	0	17,669	17,669	0	2,657
Other and unallocable	1,829	448	1,381	4,860,229	1,482,367	3,377,861	3,262

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.9
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: MARCH 2001

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)			Full-time equivalent employment						2001 Population
				Number			Number per 10,000 population			
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	
United States	18,272,310	4,984,614	13,287,696	15,378,924	4,173,400	11,205,524	540	147	393	284,797
Alabama	301,945	99,791	202,154	268,440	84,308	184,132	601	189	412	4,464
Alaska	62,122	27,510	34,612	49,553	23,937	25,616	780	377	403	635
Arizona	293,181	79,577	213,604	251,745	65,185	186,560	474	123	352	5,307
Arkansas	184,182	60,588	123,594	151,069	51,230	99,839	561	190	371	2,692
California	2,124,637	462,472	1,662,165	1,735,142	372,678	1,362,464	503	108	395	34,501
Colorado	291,923	82,410	209,513	234,095	67,328	166,767	530	152	377	4,418
Connecticut	212,917	75,871	137,046	182,354	66,200	116,154	532	193	339	3,425
Delaware	51,596	29,020	22,576	45,758	24,324	21,434	575	306	269	796
Florida	908,387	211,516	696,871	803,175	187,552	615,623	490	114	375	16,397
Georgia	523,254	142,839	380,415	459,259	121,180	338,079	548	145	403	8,384
Hawaii	83,709	68,453	15,256	69,230	54,890	14,340	566	448	117	1,224
Idaho	101,048	30,457	70,591	76,076	23,215	52,861	576	176	400	1,321
Illinois	758,887	151,892	606,995	616,153	129,842	486,311	494	104	390	12,482
Indiana	388,373	107,937	280,436	324,447	86,609	237,838	531	142	389	6,115
Iowa	222,215	66,684	155,531	176,084	54,718	121,366	602	187	415	2,923
Kansas	215,474	55,547	159,927	170,771	44,053	126,718	634	163	470	2,695
Kentucky	267,614	93,228	174,386	227,713	76,906	150,807	560	189	371	4,066
Louisiana	317,605	111,088	206,517	280,139	93,919	186,220	627	210	417	4,465
Maine	100,891	26,197	74,694	74,661	21,544	53,117	580	167	413	1,287
Maryland	315,012	97,601	217,411	279,013	91,288	187,725	519	170	349	5,375
Massachusetts	385,028	113,625	271,403	332,556	95,259	237,297	521	149	372	6,379
Michigan	648,320	180,245	468,075	499,493	141,375	358,118	500	142	358	9,991
Minnesota	369,706	90,087	279,619	280,665	75,588	205,077	564	152	412	4,972
Mississippi	219,390	65,763	153,627	192,963	56,781	136,182	675	199	476	2,858
Missouri	367,343	108,565	258,778	305,853	92,563	213,290	543	164	379	5,630
Montana	69,242	24,404	44,838	53,302	19,389	33,913	590	214	375	904
Nebraska	136,905	38,524	98,381	112,072	32,707	79,365	654	191	463	1,713
Nevada	101,108	26,494	74,614	87,074	23,156	63,918	413	110	304	2,106
New Hampshire	85,244	24,781	60,463	65,689	18,920	46,769	522	150	371	1,259
New Jersey	533,505	153,708	379,797	459,066	136,892	322,174	541	161	380	8,484
New Mexico	139,093	56,968	82,125	120,517	47,839	72,678	659	262	397	1,829
New York	1,331,021	281,057	1,049,964	1,178,230	252,099	926,131	620	133	487	19,011
North Carolina	534,572	148,266	386,306	463,555	129,691	333,864	566	158	408	8,186
North Dakota	59,689	20,857	38,832	38,201	15,898	22,303	603	251	352	634
Ohio	733,779	177,823	555,956	607,482	139,368	468,114	534	123	412	11,374
Oklahoma	238,014	81,065	156,949	199,819	64,704	135,115	578	187	391	3,460
Oregon	225,947	66,440	159,507	179,221	54,173	125,048	516	156	360	3,473
Pennsylvania	645,389	186,046	459,343	540,725	153,818	386,907	440	125	315	12,287
Rhode Island	66,241	24,439	41,802	57,016	20,145	36,871	538	190	348	1,059
South Carolina	267,629	95,010	172,619	237,408	81,219	156,189	584	200	384	4,063
South Dakota	63,643	17,017	46,626	40,739	13,269	27,470	538	175	363	757
Tennessee	346,407	96,490	249,917	305,583	82,681	222,902	532	144	388	5,740
Texas	1,335,898	306,398	1,029,500	1,209,448	268,637	940,811	567	126	441	21,325
Utah	163,976	63,851	100,125	126,274	52,070	74,204	556	229	327	2,270
Vermont	48,667	15,210	33,457	36,968	13,666	23,302	603	223	380	613
Virginia	464,036	147,943	316,093	397,420	123,521	273,899	553	172	381	7,188
Washington	383,007	145,519	237,488	306,955	111,132	195,823	513	186	327	5,988
West Virginia	111,385	41,322	70,063	96,534	35,348	61,186	536	196	340	1,802
Wisconsin	375,261	92,454	282,807	288,252	69,428	218,824	534	129	405	5,402
Wyoming	51,462	13,565	37,897	40,449	11,158	29,291	819	226	593	494
Dist. of Columbia	46,431	0	46,431	44,518	0	44,518	778	0	778	572

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.10
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: MARCH 2001

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	\$49,262,376	\$14,136,252	\$35,126,124	29	71	\$3,328	\$3,268	\$3,388
Alabama	714,398	255,083	459,315	36	64	2,719	2,745	2,692
Alaska	186,250	89,577	96,672	48	52	3,905	3,750	4,040
Arizona	742,513	199,304	543,208	27	73	3,073	2,908	3,240
Arkansas	361,451	144,287	217,165	40	60	2,465	2,544	2,366
California	7,178,514	1,687,261	5,491,253	24	76	4,357	4,216	4,475
Colorado	765,107	254,903	510,205	33	67	3,362	3,123	3,594
Connecticut	685,505	262,586	422,919	38	62	3,937	3,845	4,042
Delaware	145,650	79,809	65,841	55	45	3,312	3,478	3,157
Florida	2,326,628	576,895	1,749,733	25	75	2,957	2,746	3,137
Georgia	1,247,493	354,269	893,224	28	72	2,777	2,856	2,683
Hawaii	207,801	160,375	47,426	77	23	3,036	2,892	3,158
Idaho	197,284	66,320	130,963	34	66	2,735	2,625	2,854
Illinois	2,041,764	439,777	1,601,987	22	78	3,507	3,375	3,643
Indiana	903,061	260,036	643,025	29	71	2,881	3,005	2,728
Iowa	508,656	192,799	315,857	38	62	3,066	3,041	3,096
Kansas	457,926	132,937	324,989	29	71	2,791	2,804	2,775
Kentucky	584,323	232,828	351,495	40	60	2,637	2,566	2,729
Louisiana	691,281	261,984	429,297	38	62	2,529	2,475	2,578
Maine	198,933	66,753	132,180	34	66	2,805	2,690	2,965
Maryland	984,301	325,846	658,455	33	67	3,672	3,832	3,512
Massachusetts	1,173,965	366,406	807,559	31	69	3,627	3,485	3,777
Michigan	1,712,503	523,523	1,188,981	31	69	3,713	3,838	3,561
Minnesota	932,562	280,520	652,043	30	70	3,625	3,576	3,680
Mississippi	437,126	152,293	284,833	35	65	2,318	2,341	2,293
Missouri	813,604	249,750	563,854	31	69	2,748	2,793	2,700
Montana	138,026	54,360	83,667	39	61	2,729	2,816	2,633
Nebraska	305,334	88,988	216,346	29	71	2,870	2,726	3,009
Nevada	316,508	78,404	238,104	25	75	3,830	3,540	4,018
New Hampshire	188,203	58,136	130,067	31	69	2,995	2,953	3,049
New Jersey	1,844,228	565,108	1,279,120	31	69	4,198	4,371	4,016
New Mexico	311,504	131,721	179,783	42	58	2,633	2,576	2,700
New York	4,583,986	1,009,548	3,574,438	22	78	4,041	3,880	4,160
North Carolina	1,288,181	389,468	898,714	30	70	2,847	2,933	2,763
North Dakota	103,884	43,484	60,400	42	58	2,869	3,097	2,614
Ohio	1,875,718	457,395	1,418,323	24	76	3,241	3,306	3,177
Oklahoma	498,953	182,895	316,058	37	63	2,556	2,519	2,599
Oregon	579,978	173,842	406,136	30	70	3,407	3,292	3,502
Pennsylvania	1,788,914	537,955	1,250,959	30	70	3,439	3,664	3,218
Rhode Island	206,135	74,295	131,840	36	64	3,754	3,781	3,724
South Carolina	619,212	227,286	391,926	37	63	2,653	2,656	2,650
South Dakota	100,052	35,857	64,195	36	64	2,561	2,547	2,579
Tennessee	804,784	232,593	572,191	29	71	2,712	2,747	2,679
Texas	3,307,061	827,698	2,479,363	25	75	2,782	2,744	2,832
Utah	355,038	149,534	205,504	42	58	2,980	2,839	3,160
Vermont	104,253	44,603	59,650	43	57	2,904	2,737	3,181
Virginia	1,175,419	385,896	789,523	33	67	3,092	3,060	3,130
Washington	1,102,770	386,885	715,885	35	65	3,850	3,839	3,857
West Virginia	251,072	95,838	155,234	38	62	2,647	2,903	2,326
Wisconsin	934,540	257,605	676,935	28	72	3,436	3,536	3,314
Wyoming	105,478	30,742	74,736	29	71	2,772	2,852	2,702
Dist. of Columbia	174,548	0	174,548	0	100	3,989	3,681	4,090

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.11
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT),
FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: MARCH 2001

State	Education			Selected functions							
	All functions	Higher education	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		(a)	(b)								
United States	4,173,400	1,464,846	149,846	249,896	238,930	410,469	468,405	103,141	153,023	222,296	158,794
Alabama	84,308	37,984	2,749	3,824	3,802	10,770	4,584	1,333	2,309	3,162	3,461
Alaska	23,937	4,651	3,744	2,848	1,743	253	1,674	451	2,104	1,547	1,234
Arizona	65,185	25,096	3,028	3,039	5,615	726	9,574	1,874	2,303	4,253	1,417
Arkansas	51,230	18,521	2,816	3,456	2,159	4,169	4,230	1,178	1,977	2,479	1,263
California	372,678	128,665	4,893	22,967	3,710	36,265	48,896	12,958	14,698	25,930	3,795
Colorado	67,328	38,373	1,285	3,080	1,956	3,606	6,494	1,176	1,383	2,741	3,546
Connecticut	66,200	15,891	6,377	3,619	4,718	10,400	8,702	1,812	603	3,909	4,285
Delaware	24,324	7,431	343	1,692	1,753	2,285	2,454	897	451	1,007	1,460
Florida	187,552	50,006	3,348	9,770	13,841	5,710	28,024	4,230	11,080	8,920	17,973
Georgia	121,180	40,591	8,071	6,056	9,589	9,720	20,012	2,302	4,747	4,501	1,467
Hawaii	54,890	8,142	25,519	914	816	3,696	2,463	0	1,172	1,287	2,218
Idaho	23,215	8,620	615	1,734	1,805	978	1,671	488	2,125	1,721	463
Illinois	129,842	43,806	2,607	8,246	15,177	9,726	15,775	4,292	4,176	8,545	3,198
Indiana	86,609	48,594	1,161	4,268	4,976	4,778	8,290	2,052	2,840	3,191	1,312
Iowa	54,718	23,994	1,181	2,873	2,894	7,433	3,449	1,038	3,057	2,176	2,471
Kansas	44,053	18,793	598	3,579	2,877	2,726	3,640	1,060	875	2,648	2,094
Kentucky	76,906	26,729	4,407	5,513	6,949	5,356	3,797	2,221	3,846	4,498	4,747
Louisiana	93,919	29,067	3,418	5,403	5,391	20,013	7,854	1,463	5,184	4,178	1,729
Maine	21,544	7,060	461	2,653	2,072	645	1,232	516	1,285	1,740	672
Maryland	91,288	26,495	2,179	4,748	7,337	5,693	11,815	2,406	2,170	5,158	4,175
Massachusetts	95,259	25,523	1,111	4,250	7,605	7,835	7,153	5,701	1,217	6,870	10,212
Michigan	141,375	66,230	1,259	3,155	13,520	12,700	18,961	3,277	5,074	4,470	2,022
Minnesota	75,588	36,458	4,719	5,208	2,683	4,652	3,749	942	3,458	3,974	2,382
Mississippi	56,781	18,393	1,532	3,303	3,053	11,542	4,308	1,286	3,468	1,702	656
Missouri	92,563	27,985	2,192	6,604	8,312	13,148	11,601	2,390	2,749	3,866	3,907
Montana	19,389	7,180	681	2,079	1,551	605	1,106	404	1,389	1,429	201
Nebraska	32,707	12,119	549	2,223	2,783	5,011	2,011	687	1,994	916	675
Nevada	23,156	7,404	126	1,640	1,062	1,045	3,167	745	1,180	2,333	628
New Hampshire	18,920	6,618	315	1,928	1,460	746	1,316	432	577	817	914
New Jersey	136,892	29,072	17,268	7,602	6,279	15,380	9,834	3,910	2,828	6,700	14,060
New Mexico	47,839	18,177	893	2,436	1,424	7,988	3,850	633	1,756	2,482	2,746
New York	252,099	45,326	4,757	13,427	6,815	47,334	36,519	5,976	3,477	18,847	18,989
North Carolina	129,691	45,076	3,407	11,875	1,944	17,609	20,408	3,346	3,910	4,876	5,804
North Dakota	15,898	6,695	346	927	433	1,047	575	225	1,426	955	398
Ohio	139,368	66,398	2,390	6,980	2,133	11,899	18,622	2,701	3,879	9,216	2,827
Oklahoma	64,704	26,047	2,103	2,881	6,383	2,544	5,946	1,819	2,161	2,760	2,590
Oregon	54,173	13,811	1,044	3,517	6,102	5,044	4,856	1,432	2,859	5,467	3,212
Pennsylvania	153,818	53,067	3,462	13,550	12,307	13,624	15,817	5,709	7,096	11,253	2,846
Rhode Island	20,145	5,557	1,158	876	1,609	1,201	1,852	305	565	1,551	1,145
South Carolina	81,219	27,967	2,820	4,891	5,108	8,681	9,106	3,351	2,274	2,928	700
South Dakota	13,269	4,817	417	1,012	999	1,045	869	281	814	634	519
Tennessee	82,681	35,754	2,165	4,535	5,145	9,391	6,601	1,921	3,397	3,394	1,991
Texas	268,637	92,690	4,720	15,506	21,377	30,641	46,784	3,655	11,763	11,777	5,178
Utah	52,070	26,215	1,530	1,782	3,198	5,783	3,110	763	1,122	1,915	1,606
Vermont	13,666	4,893	518	1,000	1,148	172	998	489	575	1,177	606
Virginia	123,521	52,256	2,998	10,490	2,071	13,423	15,562	2,678	3,136	5,014	3,457
Washington	111,132	47,040	3,800	6,725	7,952	8,912	7,740	2,160	5,051	4,072	1,776
West Virginia	35,348	11,416	1,396	5,349	3,104	1,693	1,327	1,038	1,937	2,622	1,287
Wisconsin	69,428	33,059	1,192	2,092	1,382	3,861	9,128	949	2,822	4,120	2,068
Wyoming	11,158	3,094	178	1,771	808	965	899	189	684	568	412

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.12
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: MARCH 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Selected functions										
	Education			Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
	All functions	Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States	\$14,136,252	\$5,124,762	\$495,916	\$838,209	\$708,166	\$1,276,005	\$1,467,651	\$406,577	\$487,161	\$747,483	\$638,783
Alabama	255,083	120,582	8,563	10,306	10,288	31,299	13,922	4,199	6,487	9,840	11,926
Alaska	89,577	17,604	11,846	11,712	5,381	875	6,636	2,108	7,865	5,792	5,068
Arizona	199,304	84,388	7,744	9,486	13,998	2,333	27,173	6,861	7,269	12,070	5,948
Arkansas	144,287	60,301	7,788	8,493	5,450	11,493	8,950	3,264	4,735	6,547	4,226
California	1,687,261	575,289	19,847	127,815	15,046	161,665	213,514	62,740	60,234	100,088	21,373
Colorado	254,903	148,035	4,530	11,275	7,151	11,299	22,577	5,320	5,896	9,892	13,577
Connecticut	262,586	63,827	24,392	12,583	18,668	43,438	31,938	7,892	2,167	15,797	18,603
Delaware	79,809	26,771	1,429	4,749	5,409	6,090	7,406	3,641	1,442	3,312	4,709
Florida	576,895	186,339	8,661	29,709	35,506	14,786	76,055	13,388	29,294	28,184	61,269
Georgia	354,269	137,876	25,737	15,516	23,533	22,663	47,359	6,940	13,047	14,365	6,746
Hawaii	160,375	28,836	67,524	2,827	2,307	11,493	6,936	0	3,979	4,118	7,461
Idaho	66,320	23,861	1,858	4,986	4,618	2,494	4,466	1,726	5,853	5,343	2,187
Illinois	439,777	131,880	9,697	31,393	53,930	28,434	53,157	18,034	12,827	29,071	18,265
Indiana	260,036	151,890	3,432	10,834	11,354	12,565	24,868	7,499	7,488	8,941	6,399
Iowa	192,799	87,351	4,122	9,113	9,373	27,235	10,953	3,726	9,784	7,522	9,245
Kansas	132,937	62,539	1,892	10,052	7,545	7,031	9,234	3,293	2,624	7,538	6,592
Kentucky	232,828	85,883	14,733	16,309	18,863	15,459	9,368	7,360	10,364	14,443	14,315
Louisiana	261,984	87,950	10,239	13,843	14,112	49,052	21,405	4,799	13,309	11,980	6,829
Maine	66,753	21,485	1,419	8,002	5,748	2,110	4,003	1,715	4,180	5,252	2,576
Maryland	325,846	103,160	7,990	17,179	22,970	17,307	39,227	11,037	8,044	18,669	14,386
Massachusetts	366,406	98,184	4,465	16,890	27,206	23,652	27,319	26,829	5,128	25,948	41,348
Michigan	523,523	243,260	3,999	12,235	49,402	43,013	70,498	13,708	18,639	16,514	9,669
Minnesota	280,520	133,912	17,353	20,687	8,248	16,024	13,471	4,125	12,760	14,722	10,205
Mississippi	152,293	60,290	3,996	7,564	6,465	26,013	8,893	3,389	8,403	4,977	3,259
Missouri	249,750	85,603	5,686	19,801	18,706	31,695	24,539	7,112	7,519	10,055	12,281
Montana	54,360	20,778	1,809	6,151	4,025	1,413	2,816	1,203	3,964	3,755	875
Nebraska	88,988	34,502	1,734	6,449	6,255	12,428	5,045	2,116	4,770	2,597	2,450
Nevada	78,404	23,048	492	5,602	3,282	3,737	11,160	3,265	3,910	7,733	2,903
New Hampshire	58,136	21,977	892	5,916	4,020	2,156	3,991	1,567	1,593	2,304	3,102
New Jersey	565,108	131,339	74,580	30,277	23,394	50,678	40,727	19,973	12,085	26,170	56,940
New Mexico	131,721	50,088	2,513	6,335	3,413	20,791	10,220	2,253	5,031	7,566	8,508
New York	1,009,548	180,635	18,189	49,788	24,062	171,279	141,893	28,673	13,256	65,996	94,032
North Carolina	389,468	144,918	10,804	28,190	6,376	51,277	53,024	12,020	11,359	12,766	21,178
North Dakota	43,484	19,390	903	2,516	1,036	2,150	1,371	631	3,539	2,696	1,402
Ohio	457,395	202,115	9,537	25,413	8,361	33,168	62,435	9,548	11,905	35,491	11,556
Oklahoma	182,895	75,090	6,050	7,832	14,700	7,267	15,250	5,737	5,452	8,537	9,488
Oregon	173,842	44,142	3,445	11,579	18,383	13,028	16,067	5,200	9,663	17,794	10,847
Pennsylvania	537,955	199,098	13,642	42,979	41,528	37,942	51,441	24,055	25,731	36,951	14,581
Rhode Island	74,295	18,292	4,574	2,891	7,245	4,734	7,607	1,471	2,118	5,140	4,380
South Carolina	227,286	86,195	8,199	12,290	12,502	18,167	21,758	9,084	6,454	9,227	2,851
South Dakota	35,857	13,996	995	2,756	2,317	2,173	2,123	905	2,130	1,830	1,644
Tennessee	232,593	104,610	5,907	10,684	13,210	27,859	15,824	5,349	8,710	10,600	7,953
Texas	827,698	342,284	14,352	40,977	53,095	91,151	108,350	12,280	35,836	36,408	19,813
Utah	149,534	71,848	4,615	6,139	9,317	14,981	9,170	2,674	3,543	5,826	5,591
Vermont	44,603	14,825	1,715	3,670	3,693	513	3,096	2,040	2,271	3,527	2,214
Virginia	385,896	167,019	10,154	31,395	6,748	38,007	40,814	9,911	10,879	16,951	13,804
Washington	386,885	157,600	12,824	27,656	26,968	34,056	25,187	8,867	17,492	14,578	8,112
West Virginia	95,838	35,542	3,990	14,539	6,604	3,221	2,731	2,917	5,447	6,706	3,799
Wisconsin	257,605	129,480	4,528	7,840	4,415	12,438	29,536	3,529	8,543	13,638	10,882
Wyoming	30,742	8,852	531	4,989	1,942	1,875	2,152	606	2,144	1,715	1,418

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2003.

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

E-GOVERNMENT

Table 8.13
SELECTED STATE ONLINE SERVICES

State or other jurisdiction	Personal-income tax filing online	Business tax filing of any sort online	Business license search or renewal	Purchase replacement driver's license (a)	Register vehicle (auto, boat, etc.) online (a)	Order license plates - vanity, specialty plates	Fishing or hunting license online (a)	State park camp or cabin site reservations	Online vendor registration or procurement systems	Online traffic updates or real-time monitoring
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	★	★	★	...	★
District of Columbia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of state web sites, November 2002.

Key:

★ — Service available

... — Service not available

(a) Also includes renewal.

Table 8.14
STATE WEB SITE FEATURES, BY STATE AND REGION

Percentage of state web sites showing:						
State	Privacy features	Security policy	Disability access	Foreign language translation	Online publications	Online services
Eastern Region						
Connecticut	100	100	92	4	92	12
Delaware	33	19	30	4	93	22
Maine	27	27	31	4	92	19
Massachusetts	71	57	11	0	93	25
New Hampshire	77	77	46	0	100	15
New Jersey	83	83	25	4	96	25
New York	44	33	48	4	100	26
Pennsylvania	44	44	56	0	96	30
Rhode Island	31	23	38	27	88	8
Vermont	15	7	41	4	93	4
Regional Average	53	47	42	51	94	19
Midwest Region						
Illinois	59	50	14	3	100	41
Indiana	65	61	9	4	100	35
Iowa	21	21	21	0	93	21
Kansas	23	0	32	0	100	32
Michigan	71	67	0	0	100	29
Minnesota	13	8	8	4	83	25
Nebraska	8	4	15	4	88	19
North Dakota	35	23	58	0	88	15
Ohio	41	33	33	0	96	15
South Dakota	0	92	35	0	85	35
Wisconsin	20	20	5	0	95	5
Regional Average	32	34	21	1	93	25
Southern Region						
Alabama	9	0	5	0	82	5
Arkansas	17	13	4	0	83	31
Florida	59	50	5	14	91	32
Georgia	39	35	9	0	87	22
Kentucky	50	36	36	0	86	14
Louisiana	9	4	9	0	100	13
Maryland	50	15	23	4	88	19
Mississippi	13	9	17	0	74	13
Missouri	39	9	22	0	100	22
North Carolina	42	35	31	8	96	23
Oklahoma	18	11	32	0	96	18
South Carolina	20	24	20	0	96	8
Tennessee	89	89	19	4	89	37
Texas	77	42	35	46	100	19
Virginia	45	27	50	9	95	32
West Virginia	13	13	0	0	96	9
Regional Average	37	26	20	5	91	20
Western Region						
Alaska	31	0	31	0	9	26
Arizona	52	35	17	4	87	39
California	46	46	21	17	100	38
Colorado	17	13	13	4	87	13
Hawaii	45	27	18	0	91	23
Idaho	23	12	19	4	96	27
Montana	14	10	52	0	95	14
Nevada	48	65	19	15	100	23
New Mexico	15	5	45	0	95	15
Oregon	19	8	58	19	100	15
Utah	77	77	19	0	100	35
Washington	65	48	17	9	100	39
Wyoming	13	13	25	0	75	0
Regional Average	36	28	27	6	87	24

Source: Darrell M. West, Taubman Center for Public Policy, Brown University. The full report, *State and Federal E-Government in The United States, 2002* (September 2002), is available on-line at <http://www.InsidePolitics.org>.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

Table 8.15
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	122
Alaska	Regulatory Commission of Alaska	5	GL	G	6	61
Arizona	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6	310.5
Arkansas	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	120
California	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	G	6	969
Colorado	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	4	99
Connecticut	Department of Public Utility Control	5	GL	C	4	150
Delaware	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	5	30
Florida	Public Service Commission	5	GS (a)	C	4	386
Georgia	Public Service Commission	5	E	(b)	6	89
Hawaii	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	33
Idaho	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	C	6	50
Illinois	Commerce Commission	5	GS	G	5	348
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	N.A.
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	53
Maryland	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	5	105
Massachusetts	Department of Telecommunications and Energy	5	G	G	3	N.A.
Michigan	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	189
Minnesota	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	G	6	42
Mississippi	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	4	142
Missouri	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	6	218
Montana	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	4	39
Nebraska	Public Service Commission	5	E	C	6	46
Nevada	Public Service Commission	3	G	G	4	87
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	N.A.
New York	Public Service Commission	5	GS	G	6	N.A.
North Carolina	Utilities Commission	7	GL	G	8	147 (d)
North Dakota	Public Service Commission	3	E	C	6	41
Ohio	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS (c)	G	5	353
Oklahoma	Corporation Commission	3	E	C	6	45
Oregon	Public Utility Commission	3	GS	G	4	120
Pennsylvania	Public Utility Commission	5	GS	G	5	533
Rhode Island	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	6	11
South Carolina	Public Service Commission	7	L	(b)	4	128
South Dakota	Public Utilities Commission	3	E	C	6	22
Tennessee	Tennessee Regulatory Authority	3	G, L	C	6	N.A.
Texas	Public Utility Commission	3	GS	G	6	221
Utah	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	15
Vermont	Public Service Board	3	GS	G	6	23
Virginia	State Corporation Commission	3	L	(b)	6	590
Washington	Utilities & Transportation Commission	3	GS	G	6	160
West Virginia	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	250
Wisconsin	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6	185
Wyoming	Public Service Commission	3	GS	C	6	26
Dist. of Columbia	Public Service Commission	3	MC	MC	4	68

Sources: Survey by The Council of State Governments, January 2002 and state web sites, November 2002.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

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. South Carolina rotates biannually.

(c) Applicants are screened by PUC Nominating Council. Four names then provided to governor.

(d) Employee numbers are authorized positions and include employees of a separate public advocacy body.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

Table 8.16
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado	★	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★ (c)	★ (c)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(l)	★	★
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 2002 and state web sites, December 2002.

Note: Full names of commissions are shown in the Chapter 8 table entitled, "State Public Utility Commissions."

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Except for licensed electric suppliers.

(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.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 8.17
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: 2001

State or other jurisdiction	Automobiles (a)	Buses (a)(b)	Trucks	Motorcycles (a)	All motor vehicles (a)	Private and commercial automobiles per capita
United States*	137,633,467	749,548	92,045,311	4,903,056	230,428,326	0.48
Alabama	1,765,088	8,826	2,461,175	54,998	4,235,089	0.39
Alaska	242,293	2,568	352,873	16,788	597,734	0.38
Arizona	2,263,970	4,725	1,698,422	191,364	3,967,117	0.44
Arkansas	973,531	6,936	883,331	29,290	1,863,798	0.36
California	17,918,760	49,041	10,812,255	488,042	28,780,056	0.52
Colorado	2,367,565	5,875	2,275,380	194,856	4,648,820	0.55
Connecticut	2,051,140	10,197	855,531 (c)	51,883	2,916,868	0.60
Delaware	410,464	2,062	240,559	12,656	653,085	0.51
Florida	8,937,563	45,621	5,356,918	305,461	14,340,102	0.55
Georgia	4,084,746	18,538	3,201,501	91,946	7,304,785	0.50
Hawaii	528,622	4,640	334,811	21,749	868,073	0.43
Idaho	577,762	3,710	742,736	39,272	1,323,848	0.44
Illinois	6,424,601	17,987	3,418,902	256,834	9,861,490	0.51
Indiana	3,229,359	28,120	2,367,552	127,374	5,625,031	0.53
Iowa	1,870,475	8,316	1,439,536	137,973	3,318,309	0.64
Kansas	842,312	3,880	1,484,509	51,811	2,330,701	0.31
Kentucky	2,122,875	13,347	1,489,478	46,206	3,625,700	0.52
Louisiana	1,994,403	20,815	1,593,341	50,507	3,608,559	0.44
Maine	617,781	2,836	396,922	32,808	1,017,539	0.48
Maryland	2,595,892	11,923	1,331,033	54,711	3,938,848	0.49
Massachusetts	3,530,955	11,673	1,655,593	114,965	5,198,221	0.55
Michigan	4,903,195	26,060	3,524,396	199,168	8,453,651	0.49
Minnesota	2,564,940	15,397	1,973,849	152,040	4,554,186	0.52
Mississippi	1,147,240	9,234	797,299	26,840	1,953,773	0.40
Missouri	2,490,721	12,424	1,704,693	64,513	4,207,838	0.44
Montana	460,024	2,814	570,246	26,481	1,033,084	0.50
Nebraska	833,979	6,209	793,262	23,076	1,633,450	0.48
Nevada	679,137	1,904	598,787	32,521	1,279,828	0.33
New Hampshire	684,378	1,810	413,352 (c)	53,321	1,099,540	0.55
New Jersey	4,517,906	22,407	2,039,712 (c)	125,747	6,580,025	0.53
New Mexico	671,132	3,402	753,926	28,269	1,428,460	0.36
New York	7,597,371	55,698	2,543,399 (c)	118,864	10,196,468	0.40
North Carolina	3,713,667	21,336	2,434,858	86,761	6,179,751	0.46
North Dakota	347,620	2,291	357,674	18,214	707,585	0.54
Ohio	6,666,033	38,330	3,850,539	269,082	10,554,902	0.58
Oklahoma	1,748,889	17,039	1,515,152	77,566	3,281,080	0.50
Oregon	1,559,228	13,572	1,466,595	72,522	3,039,395	0.45
Pennsylvania	6,231,291	36,478	3,362,986 (c)	238,433	9,630,755	0.50
Rhode Island	536,246	1,860	226,372 (c)	21,374	764,478	0.51
South Carolina	1,919,405	16,630	1,206,704	56,660	3,142,739	0.48
South Dakota	389,032	2,598	411,866	31,525	803,496	0.51
Tennessee	3,011,787	17,080	2,109,976	83,880	5,138,843	0.53
Texas	7,724,309	79,531	6,554,917	213,299	14,358,757	0.37
Utah	924,021	1,262	826,451	38,787	1,751,734	0.41
Vermont	301,765	2,073	229,947	24,194	533,785	0.49
Virginia	3,976,364	18,260	2,176,757	65,056	6,171,381	0.56
Washington	2,903,201	9,719	2,266,177	123,492	5,179,097	0.49
West Virginia	786,539	3,120	662,393	27,855	1,452,052	0.43
Wisconsin	2,579,061	14,004	1,879,870	209,486	4,472,935	0.48
Wyoming	211,154	2,811	358,658	21,064	572,623	0.42
Dist. of Columbia	203,693	2,669	42,500	1,472	248,862	0.35
Puerto Rico	2,075,521	3,330	33,803	21,833	211,2654	N.A.

Source: Federal Highway Administration. U.S. Department of Transportation (October 2002). Compiled for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 2001 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, 6,504; New Jersey, 7,143; New York, 20,392; Pennsylvania, 24,085; and Rhode Island, 1,327.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 8.18
MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENSES: 2003

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Years for which issued</i>	<i>Renewal date</i>	<i>Amount of initial license fee (a)</i>	<i>Total licensed drivers during 2001 (in thousands)</i>
Alabama	4	Birthday	\$23.00	3,559,897
Alaska	5	Birthday	15.00	472,211
Arizona	until 65th Birthday (b)	Birthday	10.00-25.00 (c)	3,550,367
Arkansas	4	Birthday	20.00	1,961,883
California	5	Birthday	12.00	21,623,793
Colorado	5	Birthday	15.60 (c)	3,287,922
Connecticut	2, 4, 6 (b)	Birthday	(c)	2,650,374
Delaware	5	Birthday	12.50	564,099
Florida	4 or 6	Birthday	20.00	12,743,403
Georgia	4	Birthday	15.00	5,833,802
Hawaii	2, 4, 6 (b)	Birthday	6.00-18.00 (c)	787,820
Idaho	4	Birthday	17.50-45.00 (c)	896,666
Illinois	4	Birthday	10.00 (c)	7,809,500
Indiana	3 and 4 (b)	Birthday	14.00 (c)	4,116,924
Iowa	2 and 4 (b)	Birthday	8.00 or 16.00 (c)	1,978,748
Kansas	4 and 6 (b)	Birthday	12.00	1,871,301
Kentucky	4	Birth month	8.00	2,756,634
Louisiana	4	Birthday	12.50 (c)	2,718,209
Maine	4 and 6 (b)	Birthday	18.00-30.00 (c)	942,556
Maryland	5	Birthday	5.00	3,451,966
Massachusetts	5	Birthday	33.75	4,610,666
Michigan	4	Birthday	13.00	6,976,982
Minnesota	4	Birthday	18.50	2,961,236
Mississippi	4 and 1 (b)	Birthday	3.00 or 18.00 (c)	1,859,487
Missouri	3 and 6 (b)	Issuance	7.50 or 15.00 (c)	3,862,300
Montana	4, 6, 8 (b)	Birthday	4.00	683,351
Nebraska	5	Birthday	18.75	1,267,284
Nevada	4	Birthday	20.50 (c)	1,420,714
New Hampshire	5 (b)	Birthday	50.00	941,829
New Jersey	4	Issuance	18.00	5,715,089
New Mexico	4 and 8	Birthday	16.00 and 32.00 (c)	1,231,701
New York	8	Birthday	38.50-47.00 (c)	11,014,805
North Carolina	4	Birthday	(c)	5,884,651
North Dakota	4	Birthday	10.00	455,921
Ohio	4	Birthday	6.50-11.50 (c)	7,736,115
Oklahoma	4	Issuance	23.00	2,172,394
Oregon	4 and 8 (b)	Birthday	54.50	2,534,464
Pennsylvania	4	Birth month	30.00 (c)	8,226,202
Rhode Island	5 and 2 (b)	Birthday	12.00	660,435
South Carolina	5	Birthday	12.50	2,849,885
South Dakota	5	Birthday (b)	8.00	544,997
Tennessee	5	Birthday	19.50	4,188,317
Texas	6	Birthday	24.00	13,045,727
Utah	5	Birthday	20.00 or 25.00 (c)	1,495,887
Vermont	4	Birthday	18.00 or 30.00 (c)	515,348
Virginia	5	Birth month	12.00	4,920,753
Washington	5	Birthday	25.00	4,237,845
West Virginia	5	Birthday	(c)	1,316,955
Wisconsin	8	Birthday	18.00	3,667,497
Wyoming	4	Birthday	20.00	370,713
Dist. of Columbia	5	Birthday	30.00	328,094

See footnotes at end of table.



MOTOR VEHICLES

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS LICENSES: 2003 — Continued

Sources: American Automobile Association, *Digest of Motor Laws* (2003); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2001 (October 2002).

Key:

(a) This column reflects the fee for a regular, unrestricted operator's license. Many states have graduated license systems in which teens receive a provisional license before receiving an unrestricted operator's license. Fees incurred for provisional licenses are not listed.

(b) Arizona - After 65th birthday, renewable for successive five year periods; Connecticut - Four or six if 16-64, two or four years if 65 or older; Hawaii - Four years if 15-17, six years if 18-71, two years if 72 or older; Indiana - Four years if 18-74, three years if over 75; Iowa - Two or four years if 17-70, two years for others; Kansas - Four years if under 21 and over 65, six years if 21-65; Maine - Six years if 16-64, four years if 65 and older; Mississippi - Four years if 18 and above, one year if under 18; Missouri - Three years if 18-20, three or six years if 21-69, three years if 70 and above; Montana - Eight years if 21-67, six years if 68-74, four years for others; New Hampshire - One year if a youth operator license; Oregon - Four years via mail and eight years in person; Rhode Island - Five years if under 70, two years if 70 or older; South Dakota - Birthday or 30 days after 21st birthday.

(c) Arizona - Fee is \$10.00 if over 50, \$15.00 if 45-49, \$20.00 if 40-44 and \$25.00 if 16-39; Colorado - Fee is \$8.10 if over 61; Connecticut - \$1.00/

month, up to \$4.00/6 months + \$3.50 fee; Hawaii - Fee is \$6.00 for two-year license, \$6.00 for four-year license in Kauai County and \$12.00 for four-year license in all other counties, \$12.00 for six-year license in Kauai County and \$18.00 for six-year license in all other counties; Idaho - Fee is \$17.50 for three-year license, \$24.50 for four-year license and \$45.00 for eight year license; Illinois - Fee is \$5.00 if 69-80, \$2.00 if 81-86, license is free if 87 and older; Indiana - Fee is \$12.00 for three-year license (over 75); Iowa - Fee is \$8.00 for two-year license and \$16.00 for four-year license; Louisiana - Fee is \$3.50 if 70 & older; Maine - Fee is \$18.00 and \$21.00 for four-year license (65 and older), \$30.00 for six-year license; Mississippi - Fee is \$3.00 plus photo fee for one-year license \$18.00 plus photo fee for four-year license; Missouri - Fee is \$7.50 for three-year license and under 21, \$15.00 for six-year license; Nevada - Fee is \$15.50 if over 65; New Mexico - Fee is \$16.00 for four-year license, \$32.00 for eight-year license; New York - Fee is \$42.50-\$47.00 if ages 16-21, \$38.50-\$43.00 if 21 and over; North Carolina - Fee is \$2.50/year of license validity; Ohio - Depends on exact age: 16-\$11.50, 17-\$10.25, 18-\$9.00, 19-\$7.75, 20-\$6.50; Pennsylvania - Fee is \$19.00 for two-year license if over 65; Utah - Fee is \$25.00 if under 21, \$20.00 if over 21; Vermont - Fee is \$18.00 for two-year license, \$30.00 for four-year license; West Virginia - Depends on age: 16-\$5.00, 17-\$10.50, 18-\$8.50, 19-\$5.50, 20-\$3.00.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 8.19
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS
(As of January 1, 2003)

State or other jurisdiction	Plates transfer to new owner	Minimum age for driver's license (a)(b)			Must be in child restraint if under _____ yrs./lbs. (c)	Seat belt law violations
		Unrestricted	Intermediate	Learner's		
Alabama	★ (d)	16	...	15	4 yrs.	P
Alaska	★ (e)	16	...	14	4 yrs.	S
Arizona	★	16	...	15 + 7 mo.	5 yrs.	S
Arkansas .....	...	18	16	14	6 yrs. & 60 lbs.	S
California	★ (e)	17	16	15	6 yrs. or 60 lbs.	P
Colorado .....	...	17	16	15	(f)	S
Connecticut .....	...	16 + 6 mo.	...	16	4 yrs. & 40 lbs.	P
Delaware	★	16 + 10 mo.	16 + 4 mo	15 + 10 mo.	7 yrs. & 60 lbs. (g)	S
Florida .....	...	18	16	15	3 yrs.	S
Georgia .....	...	18	16	15	4 yrs.	P
Hawaii	★	16	...	15	4 yrs.	P
Idaho .....	...	16	15	14 + 6 mo.	4 yrs. & 40 lbs.	S
Illinois .....	...	18	16	15	4 yrs.	S
Indiana .....	...	18	15 + 2 mo.	15	4 yrs.	P
Iowa .....	...	17	16	14	3 yrs.	P
Kansas .....	...	16	15	14	4 yrs.	S
Kentucky	★	16 + 6 mo.	...	16	40 in.	S
Louisiana .....	...	17	16	15	3 yrs.	P
Maine .....	...	16 + 3 mo.	15 + 3 mo.	15	40 lbs. (h)	S
Maryland .....	...	17 + 7 mo.	16 + 1 mo.	15 + 9 mo.	6 yrs. or 40 lbs. (i)	P
Massachusetts .....	...	18	16 + 6 mo.	16	5 yrs. & 40 lbs.	S
Michigan .....	...	17	16	14 + 9 mo.	4 yrs.	P
Minnesota	★ (e)	18 (j)	16	15	4 yrs.	S
Mississippi .....	...	16	15 + 6 mo.	15	4 yrs.	S
Missouri .....	...	18	16	15	4 yrs.	S
Montana .....	...	15	...	15	2 yrs.	S
Nebraska .....	...	17	15 + 11 mo.	15	6 yrs.	S
Nevada .....	...	16	15 + 9 mo.	15 + 6 mo.	5 yrs. & 40 lbs.	S
New Hampshire .....	...	18	15 + 6 mo.	...	4 yrs.	(k)
New Jersey .....	...	18	16 + 6 mo.	16	(l)	P
New Mexico .....	...	16 + 6 mo.	15 + 6 mo.	15	(m)	P
New York .....	...	18	16	16	4 yrs.	P
North Carolina .....	...	16 + 6 mo.	16	15	5 yrs. & 40 lbs. (n)	P
North Dakota .....	...	16	...	14	4 yrs.	S
Ohio .....	...	17	16	15 + 6 mo.	4 yrs. & 40 lbs.	S
Oklahoma	★	16	...	15 + 6 mo.	4 yrs. & 60 lbs.	P
Oregon .....	...	17	16	15	4 yrs. & 40 lbs. (o)	P
Pennsylvania .....	...	17	16 + 6 mo.	16	4 yrs.	S
Rhode Island .....	...	17 + 6 mo.	16 + 6 mo.	16	(p)	S
South Carolina .....	...	16 + 3 mo.	15 + 3 mo.	15	(q)	S
South Dakota	★ (r)	16	14 + 6 mo.	14	5 yrs. & 40 lbs.	S
Tennessee .....	...	17	16	15	(s)	S
Texas	★	16 + 6 mo.	16	15	4 yrs. or 36 in.	P
Utah .....	...	17	16	15 + 9 mo.	5 yrs.	S
Vermont .....	...	18	16	15	5 yrs.	S
Virginia .....	...	18	16 + 3 mo.	15 + 6 mo.	6 yrs.	S
Washington	★ (d)	18	16	15 + 6 mo.	(t)	P
West Virginia .....	...	17	16	15	3 yrs.	S
Wisconsin .....	...	16 + 10 mo.	16	15 + 6 mo.	4 yrs.	S
Wyoming .....	...	16	...	15	5 yrs. & 40 lbs.	S
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	21	16 + 6 mo.	16	8 yrs.	P
American Samoa	★	16	...	16	N.A.	P
Guam .....	...	16	...	15	2 yrs.	N.A.
Puerto Rico	★	18	...	16	4 yrs.	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	18	...	16	5 yrs.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.



MOTOR VEHICLES

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS — Continued

Source: American Automobile Association, *Digest of Motor Laws* (2003).

Key:

★ — Provision.

... — No provision.

N.A.— Not available.

P — Primary offense.

S — Secondary offense.

(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 also 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 adult over 21. Every state except for Alabama, Hawaii, Montana and Wyoming has a graduated driver's license system. A graduated system generally allows drivers to receive an intermediate license before receiving an unrestricted license. Intermediate licenses usually restrict driving between certain hours (e.g. 11 p.m. - 6 a.m.) and carrying a certain number of passengers.

(c) All child restraint laws are primary enforcement. Every state except Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, indicates in their law that a child must be properly secured/restrained, which means that the seat must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

(d) Specialty plates only.

(e) Specialty plates do not remain with the car upon transfer.

(f) Under one year and 20 pounds in rear-facing seat; one until four and 20-40 pounds in forward-facing seat; four through five years and less than 55 inches in booster seat (The booster seat provision for four through five year olds in Colorado is secondary. The law is effective August 1, 2003.)

(g) No child who is 65 inches or less in height or is under 12 years of age shall occupy the front passenger seat of any vehicle equipped with a passen-

ger-side airbag that has not been deliberately rendered inoperable.

(h) If 40-80 pounds and under eight, must be in a safety system that elevates the child so the seat belt fits properly. Children under 12 and 100 pounds must sit in rear seat if possible.

(i) In Maryland, vehicles registered out-of-state are required to restrain children under the age of four years or 40 pounds or less in a child restraint system. The law is effective October 1, 2003.

(j) Can be under 18 if driver has held an intermediate license for at least 12 consecutive months with no convictions for alcohol/controlled substance violations or crash-related moving violations, and with not more than one conviction for a moving violation that is not crash-related.

(k) Violation of the seat belt law is a secondary offense for passengers 12-18 and a primary offense for children under 12.

(l) Under eight years or under 80 pounds in child seat or booster seat in rear seat of vehicle.

(m) If under one year, must be in rear facing seat in rear seat if available; One to four years or less than 40 pounds.

(n) Must be restrained in a child safety seat in the rear seat if the vehicle has a passenger airbag, unless the child restraint system is designed for use with airbags.

(o) Four to six years or 40-60 pounds.

(p) Under seven years, under 54 inches, under 80 pounds must sit in rear seat.

(q) Under 20 pounds and one year in a rear facing seat; one to five years and 20-40 pounds in a forward facing child seat; up to six and 40-60 pounds booster seat with lap/shoulder belt.

(r) In South Dakota, plates stay with vehicle unless organizational license plates obtained.

(s) Under four years; Four to eight years and less than 40 pounds.

(t) Under 20 pounds or one year rear facing safety seat; one to four years or 20-40 pounds in forward facing child seat; four to five years or 40-60 pounds in booster seat.





Chapter Nine

SELECTED STATE POLICIES and PROGRAMS

“The next decade will be a time of great change for state economic development agencies, but out of such times frequently comes the greatest progress.”

— **Jeffrey Finkle**

“By 2010 electricity demand is expected to increase by 14 percent in Canada, 21 percent in the United States and 66 percent in Mexico.”

— **Jim Geringer**

“Teaching quality seems likely to remain a state concern for the long-term.”

— **Michael Allen**

“The historic reorganization of the federal government to create a new Department of Homeland Security has wide-ranging implications for state and local governments.”

— **Trina Hembree and Amy Hughes**

“Medicaid is in for another bumpy ride.”

— **Trudi Matthews**

“Parole and probation have seen the beginning of partnerships with police agencies, faith-based organizations, civic associations and social service providers.”

— **Mario Paparozzi**

“States are overlooked but important actors in federal policy implementation since they are in the best position to determine and ameliorate gaps in local service provision.”

— **Jeffrey L. Brudney and Beth Gazley**

“As in the past, states remain the laboratories for the development of new and more efficient approaches.”

— **Barry L. Van Lare**





Trends in State Economic Development Strategies

By Jeffrey Finkle

This article reviews the most significant emerging trends in economic development and their ramifications for the states. It focuses on the role of information technology, the increasing regionalization of economic development and the new financing tools available to economic developers and how these tools have helped change the states' development priorities.

Emerging Trends

Over the past decade, the states have seen their economic development priorities shift rapidly, a transformation that will only accelerate in the near future. This change goes beyond the financing tools available to the states and the types of programs they administer. States have experienced a radical repositioning of their role, their relationship with their localities and with the companies they are trying to attract and to grow. Further, the states' relationships with each other have changed. They now exercise more freedom than ever before as they pursue their own agendas and strategies, but they are also more interdependent than they have ever been, as the significance of political boundaries rapidly disintegrates.

This article examines three overarching emerging trends in economic development and the specific parts they have played in repositioning and re-imagining the states' role in economic development initiatives. These trends are the increasing use of information technology, the trend toward the regionalization of economic development, and the emergence of new financing mechanisms designed to bring capital where it is needed most. The article draws upon interviews with actors both within and outside of state development agencies across the country. The subjects of these unscripted conversations returned frequently to the impact of these three trends, but they articulated vastly divergent views of the future — and of the relative merits of many current programs — as they attempted to describe and predict that future in order to more efficiently prepare for it.

Information Technology

The advent of information technology tools — the Internet, e-mail and databases — has irrevocably changed every aspect of our lives, and the realm of economic development is no exception. This technology not only facilitates tasks that took longer in the past, it changes the tasks we must perform. It changes our role in society, our job descriptions at

our businesses and our relationships with each other. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that information technology has done more than facilitate the communication tasks of state economic development agencies. It has reoriented two major relationships: states' relationships with their localities and with the businesses they are trying to attract.

William Best, executive director of the New Jersey Redevelopment Authority, spoke to the benefits and challenges of information technology as it pertains to the state's relationship to localities. His organization works with local governments, other state agencies, the federal government, and the private sector to redevelop and revitalize blighted urban areas through programs such as the New Jersey Urban Site Acquisition Program. "Many people are doing their communication through the Net," he explained, "and it can be a very powerful tool. But it also requires a tremendous amount of work to harness that power. Many people and community groups in urban areas do not have access to the latest information technology and need technical assistance [to use these technologies.]"¹ This technical assistance, many times, must come from the state itself and can tax the already limited resources of many state development agencies. The different players in development projects, particularly in distressed areas, already come to the table with very different perspectives and priorities. Now, they are also frequently separated from potential funders and national organizations by their relative level of facility with current computer-based mediums of communication. State development projects must also bridge this digital divide.

Once states have devoted adequate resources to bridging this divide and helping localities come up to speed with the latest information technology, the dividends are myriad. Given the appropriate technological support, localities can now reach audiences who may never have physically traveled to their area. They can market their workforce, their schools, and their industrial capacity to a much wider audience. This is an archetypal case of increased independence



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and interdependency. Localities frequently need technical assistance from states to develop their technological capacities. However, once they have made this progress, they have a much greater ability to communicate with a national and international audience independent of, or in tandem with, the marketing efforts of the states.

This trend has led many states to change how they expend their economic development resources in order to put more control into the hands of these newly empowered localities. C.J. Niles, former director of the Iowa Department of Development, explained that states have begun “to look at economic development as a whole picture, but have also increasingly become proponents of local control.”² For example, in the “Vision Iowa” program, communities approach the state with detailed presentations on potential large infrastructure projects, such as a multi-use facility in Council Bluffs. According to the Vision Iowa Web site, “the state’s investments will fund a portion of this \$114 million project that includes the construction of a multi-use arena, multi-use field house/exhibit facility, and convention complex. The complex will also entail recreational, entertainment, shopping and restaurant venues.”³

The use of information technology facilitates this devolution, which emphasizes local control of development priorities. Technical assistance is not, however, a one-way street. Many localities are far ahead of the curve on their use of information technology. The networking models used by metropolitan areas frequently serve as a blueprint for the rest of the state, and staff from these urban development agencies train state professionals to use the tools that create these information networks.

The trend toward increased use of information technology also fundamentally continues to change the manner in which states network with the companies they are attempting to attract. In the old paradigm, companies would usually meet personally with the development professionals of a state or locality. In the emerging paradigm, these professionals may only speak with company representatives on the phone, and it is frequently unclear whether they are speaking with the actual decision-makers at that company.

Since it has become more common for companies’ decision-makers to perform a great deal of research on a location long before they speak with a development professional, states are forced to change the way in which they market themselves. They can no longer tailor each of their pitches to specific companies. They must make their case through paid and earned

media, both online and offline, and hope that information makes it to the appropriate people. “Many prospects are doing due diligence even before you know they are looking at you,” said Tony Grande, Tennessee’s director of development. “States must now focus on the ‘God given’ advantages of their location” when marketing themselves, he says, and be “very agile” in responding to companies’ inquiries once they come, because these companies may be very far along in their decision-making process.⁴

States must also understand that there is a great deal of third-party information available through site-selection consultants and other sources, much of which may be inaccurate, misleading or biased. The states are no longer the primary source of information for companies deciding where to locate a new factory, call center or corporate headquarters. Therefore, state development professionals must be aware of the many potential sources of faulty information. They must be able to address companies’ misconceptions, while making the case that they are ideally situated for development. Many states are still struggling with the exigencies of this proliferation of communications media and data sources. George Harben, director of research for the South Carolina Department of Commerce, expressed reservations about how states have adapted thus far. “Technology has required us to be far more professional and responsive, and I’m not sure that we as a profession are up to that standard yet.”⁵

Regionalization

Just as localities are players in an interdependent network within a state, states have begun to interact in more concrete and cooperative ways with their surrounding regions. Chris Braendlin, commissioner of the Governor’s Office of Economic Development for South Dakota, described this trend by noting, “State borders used to look like the Great Wall of China. But it has always been the case that many states have cities that cross borders. And we are looking increasingly at bringing economic development services to the regional level. Sharing resources and capabilities is the best way to support localities within a region.”⁶

As noted above, many companies perform a great deal of due diligence before they contact anyone at state development agencies, and information about each state is widely available on the Internet. Therefore, there is a decreasing advantage to working against the other states in your region to attract business, since these businesses are less and less apt to respect political boundaries. Further, economic ad-



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vantages accrue to an entire region when a business locates in it.

Coordination is particularly useful for those states with metropolitan areas that span their borders. The synergies that arise from choosing similar industry clusters improve each state's ability to market itself to a national and international audience. Regional coordination also allows each state to spend its resources more efficiently and to work concurrently with other states to establish the region as an ideal location for an industry, such as biotechnology development or light manufacturing.

States have also begun to position themselves as members of regions that span national boundaries. Pamella Dana, director of Florida's Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, said Latin America's importance in Florida's economic development strategies is rising. "We have long been considered to be the 'Gateway to Latin America,' and we are now marketing our self as the [economic] hub of the Americas. We are the number one economy in Latin America after Mexico and are the leader in Spanish-speaking high tech innovation."⁷⁷ This international interdependency and explicit leveraging of proximity to international markets, for purposes other than tourism, is part of the overall emerging trend toward regionalization of economic development initiatives. Although this emerging trend is reflected in these states' marketing campaigns, the real progress has been made in the development of these networks themselves. The salient differences are not in the coordinated development of brochures but rather in the move toward regional planning and sharing resources and expertise.

This trend toward regionalization has also created an interesting paradox. The Appalachian region, which frequently lags far behind the rest of the country in terms of development and investment, is somewhat ahead of the curve in terms of developing a regional network for coordinated marketing and economic development initiatives. The Appalachian Regional Commission was created to deal primarily with persistent poverty. But it has developed over time into a useful network for sharing resources and expertise among economic developers. Its regional development offices have decades of experience under their belts, while such offices are relatively new in other areas of the country. Though the Appalachian economies are still among the poorest in the nation, they have leveraged their networks to raise some of the nation's first regional developmental venture capital funds and to build some of the nation's most successful rural technology corridors.

New Financing Tools, New Development Priorities

A critical element to growing businesses within a state, rather than only attracting them from abroad, is the availability of capital for these businesses, whether they focus on biotechnology research or light manufacturing. States have provided seed funding for many years in the form of incubators for technology commercialization projects, frequently associated with research institutions such as universities. But states have recently moved into the business of creating larger pools of capital for their developing businesses. Iowa has been a leader in this effort and recently passed legislation to increase the pool of available venture capital. C.J. Niles explained that this program "offers tax credits to businesses who invest in a fund of funds."⁷⁸ This fund provides a large pool of capital to support a number of smaller, more targeted investment vehicles designed to support the growth of businesses throughout the state. There is also a role in this fund for angel investors, wealthy individuals who also can receive a tax credit for investment. Iowa has also set up a Regional Angel Investor Network (RAIN) to connect worthy businesses with investors.

Another interesting case study that combines the trend toward regionalization with the development of new financing mechanisms is that of Adena Ventures. According to its Web site, "Adena Ventures is a newly capitalized \$34 million venture capital enterprise, which was formed to provide equity and operational assistance to qualifying businesses in central Appalachia. [Its] mission is to generate market-rate returns for [its] investors while promoting shared and sustainable economic development throughout [its] target region."⁷⁹ Adena Ventures is the nation's first New Market Venture Capital Company, and the U.S. Small Business Administration matched its initial investment from banks, union pension funds and public institutions. The "New Markets" program is a set of federal programs designed to increase the flow of capital into inner cities and rural areas. Its flagship initiative is the New Market Tax Credit Program, which offers tax incentives for investing in funds that provide capital for businesses in these distressed areas.

Many states, such as Iowa and Tennessee, have set up their own regional developmental venture capital programs, but states are increasingly finding themselves as one of a number of players in the development of regional public/private partnerships designed to promote economic development with



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flexible tools of the capital markets. Adena Ventures was successful in its fundraising effort in great part due to the support of Joy Padgett, director of the Ohio Governor's Office of Appalachia (GOA). The organization's Web site explains its funding sources and its role:

"GOA receives approximately \$4 million annually from the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) to administer the state ARC program and fund special project development. GOA coordinates this effort with the three Appalachian Local Development Districts: Buckeye Hills Hocking Valley Regional Development District in Marietta, Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA) in Cambridge and Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission (OVRDC) in Waverly. In addition, GOA receives \$4.4 million annually from the state of Ohio for ARC-type grants."¹⁰

ARC extended a research grant to Adena to assist in its developmental phase. However, the target investment region is not limited to Ohio. Therefore, states find themselves in a quandary. Even if they assist in creating new development vehicles, they have no assurance that the benefits from the use of these funds will accrue directly to them. They can follow Iowa's example and set up their own venture networks, but this requires a significant outlay of time and resources and draws just the sort of boundary-based restrictions that are frequently eschewed by the capital markets. In spite of these challenges, this new, more proactive role for the states in capital investment projects offers a great deal of hope for catalyzing investment into their economically distressed regions.

As the funding mechanisms change, so will the projects that states are looking to fund. Even a state like Ohio, traditionally an industrial stronghold, is changing its investment focus. "We are not stepping away from our manufacturing heritage," explained Bruce Johnson, director of the Ohio Department of Development. "But our largest focus is on high technology."¹¹ Tony Grande of Tennessee pointed out that most of the technology companies that brought wealth and prosperity to Silicon Valley were homegrown. The area provided a fertile bed for technological development and a culture in which companies could share infrastructure, resources and ideas. Tennessee is now investing in creating its own cradle of industry. It is leveraging the resources of the Nashville-Vanderbilt Medical Center to attempt to become the national leader in the biotechnology industry.¹²

In many areas of the country, funding for venture capital and technical assistance networks has in-

creased, while the resources devoted to the traditional practice of offering companies incentives have decreased. Phillip Singerman, president and executive director of the Maryland Technology Development Corporation, explained that a significant portion of Maryland's economic development budget is devoted to technology transfer and commercialization, particularly in association with the research and development that occurs at federal labs. "A much smaller portion is dedicated to incentives, and the last big incentive was in 1997 to the Marriott Corporation. Since then the subsidies have been very small."¹³ This is just an example of how radically states' economic development priorities and resource allocations have changed and continue to change.

Laboratories of Economic Development

Economic development is a multifaceted field that comprehends and incorporates political, social and economic elements while having its own networks, traditions and jargon. This article has touched on only three of the emerging trends in this complex sector, although they are the three likely to have the greatest impact on the states' role in the coming years. Several other current economic development trends will have important ramifications for the states. Among them is the move toward the professionalization of economic developers. This movement's proponents, myself included, contend that it will improve efficiency and facilitate communication. Another emerging trend that will impact the states is the trend of offering incentives to state economic development staff. This may increase productivity through accountability, but it may also lead to marketers showcasing only those sections of the state that are most likely to attract development based on preexisting infrastructure and industrial bases.

Through all of these trends, the states will continue to fulfill their Jeffersonian purpose of being laboratories of democracy, unique iterations of a response to the modern challenges of balancing the freedoms of capitalism with the demands of social justice. They will become increasingly independent and interdependent, both in relationship to their localities and to their regions. They will have to position themselves differently in relation to the companies they wish to attract from abroad and constantly improve the tools they use to develop businesses within their own boundaries. The next decade will be a time of great change for state economic development agencies, but out of such times frequently comes the greatest progress.



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Notes

¹ William Best, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 18, 2002.

² C.J. Niles, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 14, 2002.

³ *Vision Iowa Homepage*, <http://www2.state.ia.us/ded/vision/>, December 1, 2002.

⁴ Tony Grande, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 14, 2002.

⁵ George Harben, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 14, 2002.

⁶ Chris Braendlin, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 13, 2002.

⁷ Pamela Dana, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 20, 2002.

⁸ C.J. Niles, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 14, 2002.

⁹ *Adena Ventures Homepage*, <http://www.adenaventures.com/>, December 1, 2002.

com/, December 1, 2002.

¹⁰ *Ohio Department of Development Homepage*, "Governor's Office of Appalachia," <http://www.odod.state.oh.us/GOA.htm>, December 1, 2002.

¹¹ Bruce Johnson, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 22, 2002.

¹² Tony Grande, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 14, 2002.

¹³ Phillip Singerman, telephone interview with Micah Weinberg, November 22, 2002.

About the Author

Jeffrey Finkle is president and CEO of the International Economic Development Council, which was formed through the merger of the Council for Urban Economic Development and the American Economic Development Council. Micah Weinberg assisted in the research for this article.

The Future of Energy Policy for the Western States

By Jim Geringer

Tomorrow's energy policy should look beyond the Middle East to include all of North America. To achieve certainty in an era of volatility and to reach the wealth of untapped energy in the Americas will require new partnerships with regional, national and even continental planning. We need a North-South energy policy — an Energy Policy for the Americas.

Who's in Charge?

Energy markets over the past two years have been more volatile than ever. Everyone involved with energy production, consumption, regulation or evaluation has cursed and discussed California's crisis in 2000. Whatever the causes, no one wants to repeat the mistakes that aggravated the crisis. Elected officials want energy certainty for the good of the people they represent. Achieving certainty in an era of volatility will require new partnerships with regional, national and even continental planning.

Energy organizations have moved away from vertical integration to virtual integration. Electricity used to be the near exclusive domain of vertically integrated utilities. Power distribution was solely within the customer service area and margins were more than adequate to assure availability. Today, energy is traded as a commodity through virtually integrated activities with no one company controlling the process from start to finish.

Legislative and regulatory actions paved the way for creation of wholesale power trading. But who's in charge? The answer is, all of us are. Planning for energy development, transportation, distribution and consumption is not exclusively the role of either private or public entities.

Last summer, The Council of State Governments' Western Region forum on energy trends made reference to "American Icons" in energy development. America's energy icon has been the familiar shape of countries in the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia. Tomorrow's energy icon should be the shape of North America — a continent rich in untapped energy. But this energy is available only if we form new partnerships to build an Energy Policy for the Americas. We need a North-South energy policy, not the Middle East.

Our energy principles in the Western United States are simple, yet comprehensive:

- Provide secure, reliable, diverse, affordable and environmentally sound energy for all citizens.
- Retain states' authority to shape their individual and collective energy future through cooperative action among themselves with no federal pre-emption.

- Promote a business environment, draw timely investment, facilitate construction of infrastructure and enhance energy trade.
- Maintain high standards for quality of life, the environment and future generations.

North America's energy breadbasket stretches from Alaska through Alberta, Canada down along the Rocky Mountains into Mexico. Energy reserves, actual and potential, are huge. But the source is not well connected to the load and our past policies are not well connected to today's trends.

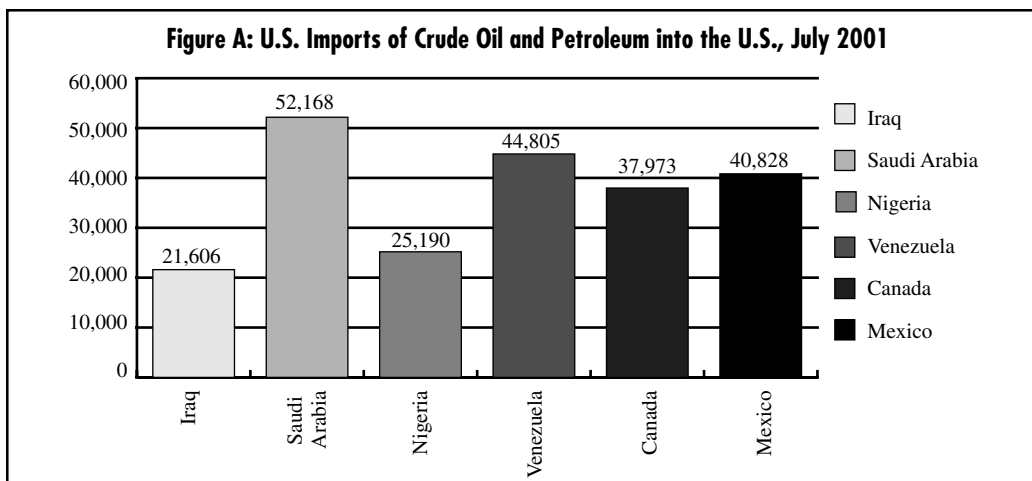
Current and Future Energy Trends

Figure A depicts July 2001 imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States by country of origin. Three of the top four countries are in North and South America. The potential of even more development in the Americas is significant.

Figure B forecasts that world energy consumption will increase 60 percent by the year 2020, from 382 quadrillion BTU (quads) in 1999 to 612 quads by 2020.

The bulk of the growth is expected to come from increased natural gas usage, crude oil and a modest gain in the use of coal. Nuclear and renewables will remain relatively flat, with renewables projected to grow at a modest pace. By far the largest growth trend will be from developing countries, with the industrialized areas seeing modest growth and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union again remaining approximately the same.

Concerns about carbon dioxide emissions will grow apace with energy demand, with emissions increasing from about 6 billion metric tons carbon equivalent (MTCE) in 1999 to around 10 billion MTCE in 2020. The Kyoto Pact would require industrialized countries to restrict future carbon dioxide emissions to no higher than 1990 levels. However, developing countries have no constraints and are forecast to increase carbon dioxide 2 1/2 times from 1.6 billion MTCE to 4.5 billion MTCE. Asia is projected to triple carbon dioxide emissions from 1 billion MTCE in 1990 to 3 billion MTCE by 2020.



North American Electricity Demand

By 2010, electricity demand is expected to increase by 14 percent in Canada, 21 percent in the United States and 66 percent in Mexico. This presents an opportunity for the Western states, in conjunction with our border neighbors, to meet demand with a stable growing electricity supply, the methods to transmit electricity from generation centers to load centers in an effective, regionally oriented manner, and to do so with decreased price volatility.

Getting Connected

Electricity has limited mobility outside the regional interconnects. The Western InterConnect includes 11 Western states, two Canadian provinces and part of one Mexican province. The difficulty of matching the phase of alternating current from one interconnect to another makes portability into other interconnects economically unfeasible, which aggravated the shortage of electrical power in the West in 2000.

Within the Western InterConnect, California issues dominate simply by the numbers. California's population exceeds 34 million people, while the population of the other 10 states and three provinces in the Western InterConnect combined is less than 30 million. Those other states comprise the energy rich areas of the Rocky Mountains that are not well-connected to the coastal demand areas and are isolated from the rest of the high-demand Midwestern and Eastern regions of America.

Two solutions are most discussed today: Increase the delivery of natural gas to electric generation near load centers or increase the generation near the fuel source with companion increases in transmission capability. The latter solution could use multiple

sources of fuel, including solar, wind, coal, nuclear and hydroelectric along with gas. The former solution would be so dependent upon natural gas that even small supply shortages could result in large price spikes, such as those in 2000-2001. The process of planning, siting, constructing and financing transmission lines is complex, requiring multistate cooperation and industry participation to assure timely connections. Investors shy away from uncertainty and favor the quicker return on capital that natural gas can provide. Short-term gain in this case could be very costly in the long term without fuel diversity.

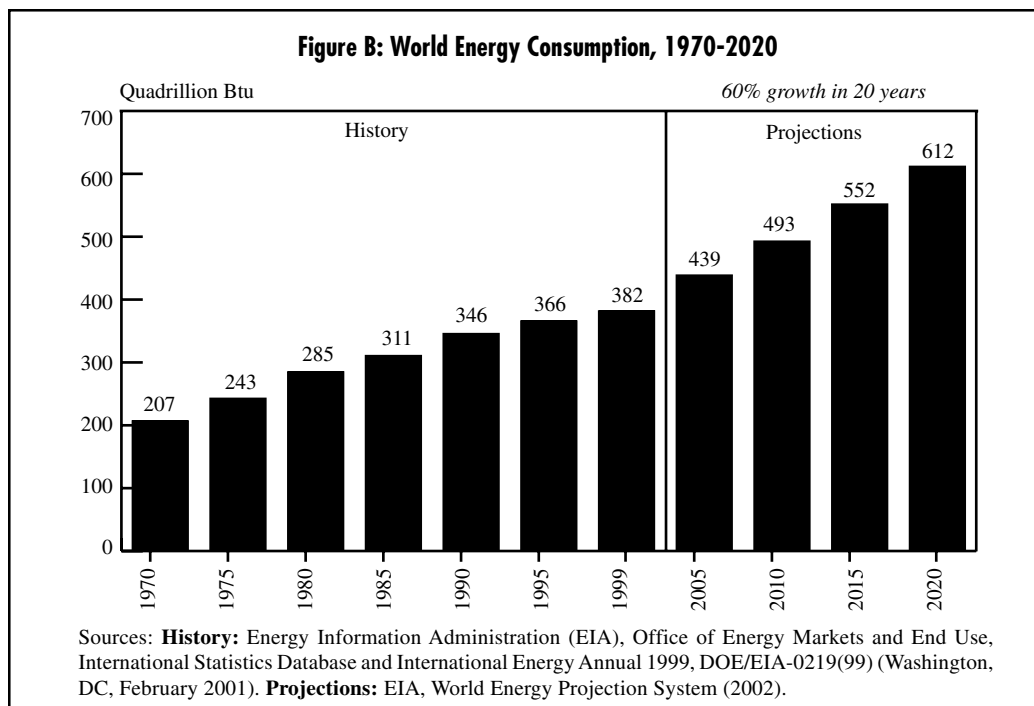
Increasing energy demands in the Eastern states could also be resolved with more pipelines and transmission lines. Transmission in this instance would best be served with high voltage direct current (HVDC) lines in order to overcome the limitations of alternating current interconnect incompatibilities. Economics favor HVDC lines if the distance to transport is over 500 miles. Generation in the Rockies transported to the distant Midwestern markets would be economically preferable over raw fuel transported the same distance. Again, a cooperative effort among states, consumers and investors could provide better long-term assurance of reliable energy.

The areas of the Rocky Mountains rich in fossil fuels also offer the richest potential for renewable energy, such as wind and solar. Providing incentives for emission credits could stimulate equal development of renewable as well as fossil energy sources.

Cooperative Solutions

It is clear that the future will demand, as the past has demonstrated, creative cooperation to address and solve the growing electricity demand and supply difficulties. The 18 states of the Western Governors'

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Association responded to California's electricity chaos with a road map for the future to help the West and North America to address these opportunities.

WGA will not and has not worked in a vacuum. WGA has advocated the development of protocols and cooperative agreements with all natural resource and regulatory agencies of the federal government, but remains at odds with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission over whether the FERC should automatically pre-empt the states on energy planning, particularly electric power transmission. The WGA has proceeded thoughtfully to deal with the sickly combination of corporate greed and federal regulatory over-reaction. A partial list of the significant work accomplished by the Western governors over the last two years follows:

1. In December 2000, WGA convened an emergency meeting in response to unsustainable wholesale electricity prices.
2. In February 2001, WGA convened an Energy Roundtable, which concluded that better information about Western demand, supply and infrastructure was needed.
3. In May 2001, WGA convened a Transmission Roundtable, noting that the highest priority was the development of power transmission. A white paper was commissioned with public and private partici-

pants to identify processes for congestion management, project siting, financing alternatives and issuance of government permits.

4. In August 2001, WGA issued a conceptual transmission plan report and adopted an Energy Policy Road Map resolution with a memorandum of understanding signed with the natural resource agencies of the federal government. The governors called for proactive transmission planning and the development of fuel diversity.

5. In February 2002 WGA issued a transmission financing report, which recommended processes for robust interconnection-wide proactive transmission planning. Information developed in such a planning process would be valuable to market participants regardless of which financing model was used for a particular project.

6. In April 2002, WGA hosted an environmental summit, which had multiple sessions focused on permitting, transmission, fossil fuel development and expanded renewable energy production.

7. In June 2002, WGA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Energy to enable regional planning.

This last initiative by WGA was followed by FERC's July 31, 2002 issuance of a notice of proposed rule-making on Standard Market Design.

FERC has chosen to minimize WGA plans to avoid future energy fiascos, and was clearly not listening to the Western voices when it created the SMD proposed rules.

Many of the WGA principles to assure competitive wholesale electric markets are contained within the SMD document. The greatest objection folks in the West have is that FERC would establish itself as the supreme governing body overseeing the planning, congestion management and retail pricing that traditionally have been the states' domain. The view from the states is that FERC is disconnected from the consequences of its decisions.

SSG-WI Planning Tasks

Currently, the Western Regional Transmission Organizations have created a joint body, called the Seams Steering Committee Group-Western Interconnection, to try to jump-start the interconnection-wide transmission planning.

The SSG-WI undertook a series of tasks to help us plan for the needs of the Western Interconnect. The group outlined the following needs:

- Develop tools to evaluate benefits of transmission projects to expand access to electric markets and resources;
- Identify load and generation scenarios; and
- Conduct a transmission path utilization study, including projected bulk systems transmission path usage and development of congestion sensitive tariffs.

SSG-WI will plan for improved market efficiency, and will plan to execute the next steps identified in the WGA conceptual transmission report:

- Evaluate the impact of natural gas prices and electricity prices on load growth.
- Evaluate the impact of generation in load areas and additional transmission on market power mitigation and operational flexibility.
- Evaluate additional generation scenarios, including wind and peaking resources.

- Expand the analysis by including HVDC transmission options.

A Cooperative Model

The WGA provides the rest of the states and the federal government an excellent model in regional and international cooperation. If the federal government would live up to its self-mandated cooperative status with the states, instead of a dictatorial status, the problems involved in electricity supply and transmission would be easily solvable. The WGA has acted to address the transmission conundrum well in advance of the federal government, and should also be a model for international cooperative solutions as well.

WGA has convened meetings in the recent past with the governors of the Mexican border states and with the premiers of the Western provinces of Canada. Representatives of both Mexico and Canada have reciprocated to provide forums for exchange of information and insight about how the West can develop a North American Energy Policy to meet the supply and demands of all three countries to the mutual economic benefit of all.

North American Natural Gas Supply and Demand

In 2000, North American natural gas consumption reached 75 billion cubic feet per day (BCFD) and for the first time, exceeded North American natural gas output at 74 BCFD. The Rockies produced about 4.6 BCF a day, Western Canada 17.5 BCF a day, with total U.S. and Canadian production, (including the Gulf of Mexico) of approximately 70 BCF a day. It's projected that liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports in the year 2010 will exceed the Rockies' current production. It is likewise obvious that the Rockies and Western Canada are the only sizeable areas for production growth in North America.

Mexico is the bright spot in the future for North American natural gas growth. In 2001, Mexico's

Table A: Forecast of Major Natural Gas Supply Changes

(Natural gas produced by region, in billion cubic feet per day)

Year	Alaska	California	Rockies	San Juan	Mid-Con	Texas (onshore)	Gulf of Mexico	Western Canada	Eastern Canada	LNG imports	Total (U.S./Canada)
2000	1.2	1.0	4.6	3.9	6.2	7.4	14.3	17.5	0.3	0.5	70.7
2005	1.3	1.5	7.6	3.5	5.9	9.0	16.5	20.0	0.9	2.4	83.9
2010	5.4	1.9	9.7	3.4	5.3	9.2	16.5	22.0	2.9	4.8	96.5

Notes:

Alaska, the Rockies and Western Canada are the only sizable areas of growth.

By 2010, the imports of LNG could exceed today's natural gas output of the Rockies, and most of the deliveries will be through population centers of the East Coast.

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domestic demand for natural gas exceeded production capacity and imports rose to 15 percent of demand. It is projected that Mexico's current electric power generation by combined cycle gas plants will jump from 9 percent in 2000 to over 50 percent in 2010. The total natural gas consumption, as a percentage of total consumption of electricity generation fuel, is expected to rise from 23 percent in 2000 to 61 percent in 2010.

There is currently 1.5 BCF a day of capacity at the 10 interconnect points between the United States and Mexico. By the year 2006, four additional connections and three new cross-border pipelines will be needed to reach an import capacity of almost 3 BCF a day. The continued expected cooperation between the governments of the United States and Mexico, and more significantly between the Western governors and the Mexican border's governors will be a key component in making this a reality. Mexico's need for natural gas could be met with construction of new interconnections and new pipelines. The relationship between Mexico and the United States vis-à-vis Mexico's significant crude oil exports to the United States and its partial ownership of refining capacity in the Gulf Coast makes it likely that this trading partnership will continue to the mutual benefit of both countries.

U.S. Natural Gas Demand

Projected demand for natural gas will grow to over 33 trillion cubic feet (TCF) per year by 2020 while production will only reach 28.5 TCF. Most demand growth will result from new gas-fired generating capacity added between 2000 and 2005. On the supply side, North American supply will be adequate to satisfy demand throughout the next 20 years, but significant development of new frontiers will be required. Mature gas field supply accounted for 86 percent of 2000 supply. It is anticipated that natural gas supply from new frontiers will account for 18 TCF or about 47 percent of supply in 2020, compared to the 3 percent of new frontier production today.

Where is the potential of long distance natural gas supply to the United States? Prudhoe Bay in Alaska and the Mackenzie River Delta in the Yukon have potential, with one route following the Alaska Highway. The Canadian MacKenzie Delta route is opposed by some Alaska politicians, but it's able to pick up a larger gas supply than the Alaska Highway route. So far in the debate over the Energy Bill before Congress, the MacKenzie route has lost favor, but the final decision is awhile off.

Importing LNG to the United States is economical when the price is over \$3/mcf (thousand cubic

feet). Proposals for gas from Russia, Australia, Bolivia, Peru and Argentina are being discussed. Recently, there have been serious efforts by at least four companies to build LNG terminals in Baja California to meet the demands of Southern California and the Mexican peninsula. Algeria, Trinidad, Nigeria and other supply sources are expected to come into East and Gulf Coast LNG terminals. The liquefied natural gas that is currently exported out of Kenai, Alaska to Japan may eventually reach the West Coast. The preferred alternative is gas from the North American continent through the development of new reserves.

These new supply sources can help offset volatility for at least 10 years through the use of long distance gas transmission, significant coal bed methane and Gulf of Mexico deep water supply. Coal bed methane, or natural gas from coal, as preferred by the WGA) is currently a small portion of production, but is increasingly important. To connect supply with demand, natural gas transmission infrastructure will require over 3,800 miles per year of newly built pipeline over the next 20 years, for a total of 77,000 miles of new pipe. Almost 11,000 miles of pipe will be required to deliver Alaska's gas to Canada and the lower 48 United States. Over the next 20 years, most of the net imports and natural gas could come from Canada, with a lesser amount from imported LNG. There will be a natural decline of imports from Mexico, and Mexico will be a net importer of gas from the United States and other sources.

Solutions

We have to develop a North-South Energy Policy or a North American Energy Policy so that we can proactively address these issues, and other issues that will inevitably arise as the years pass. We have to connect the predictable new energy from Alaska, Canada, the Rockies, Mexico and Venezuela to get supplies to the demand centers. Planning must be consistent and not fragmented as it is today among federal, state and private planning, and is best accomplished on a regional basis. Fuel diversity is a necessity, as we have seen time and again that overdependence on a single fuel causes energy dependence, instability and price volatility.

Air Quality Issues

The Western Regional Air Partnership has consistently been a proponent of emissions trading as an alternative to regulation. The April 2002 Bush administration's Clear Skies Initiative proposes a similar approach through market trading.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit recently vacated the EPA rules that



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required retrofit controls for regional haze for grandfathered generation plants. The court found that the EPA did not allow states as much discretion to implement air-quality regulations as the law allows. The reversal of the EPA rules honors the Western consensus on sulfur dioxide reductions and allows a Western strategy to reduce air emissions in the West with Western solutions.

New Source Review applies to all industrial emission reductions. The EPA found that NSR hampered investment in expanding and preserving capacity as well as efficiency. There was wide bipartisan support for changes to the NSR rules. The changes would provide regulatory certainty and flexibility, while retaining all public health protection. The rules will reduce delays and costs that cause companies to delay or cancel beneficial plan improvements good for the environment.

Western Renewable Options

The West has abundant energy sources that renew themselves and that are not dependent upon fossil fuels. The West has significant solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and hydropower potential for the energy of the future.

Solar. There are large solar resources that are close to load centers and can be forecast easily. Concentrating Solar Power, or fossil fuel hybridization, is a potential for around-the-clock generation and considerable potential cost reduction.

Wind. Generation of electricity from wind is approaching cost competitiveness with conventional generating technologies, although it is intermittent and typically far from load.

Geothermal. Where these resources are available, they are a good choice for generating electricity.

Biomass. There is an abundance of agricultural and forestry waste products that can serve as a signifi-

cant energy source. Energy crops are water dependent and the generation of electricity from biomass can result in challenges to reduce emissions. It is also usually distant from load.

Hydro. There appears to be little hydro potential left because of its significant environmental impacts and highly controversial nature. That is an unfortunate state of affairs because of the vast potential of hydro capacity, which is essentially fed by no-cost fuel.

Irrespective of the potential benefits and concomitant challenges related to generating electricity from renewable resources, these resources will continue to play an important, though relatively minor, role in the overall consumption of resources in the future. With the availability of transmission lines, renewables could contribute about 20 percent of total energy consumption in the West by 2020.

Conclusion

The West is blessed with an abundance of energy producing resources from fossil fuels as well as renewable resources. The presence of these energy sources is generally far removed from the load centers. The challenge for the future is to meet the increasing demand for energy in its variety of forms through partnerships within states, among states, within regions and certainly across our North American Continent.

About the Author

Former-Governor **Jim Geringer** of Wyoming has been a national leader in developing energy policies for the United States and the Americas. Term-limited, he recently finished his eighth year in office. He is a former chairman of the Western Governors' Association and the Interstate Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.

Trends in Teacher Preparation, Recruitment and Retention

By Michael Allen

Teaching quality seems likely to remain a state concern for the long-term, even though policy-makers will come to see, if they haven't already, that it isn't a magic bullet. The impetus for that continued focus comes not only from the states' pressing needs for well-qualified teachers, but also from the federal government.

How do we improve the supply, demand, quality and effectiveness of our teachers?

Over the course of the last few years, the need to address that question has become one of the foremost education policy issues facing our country. Teaching quality, or concerns directly related to it, was mentioned in 46 governors' State of the State addresses in 2001 and in 24 addresses in 2002.¹ And state legislatures adopted and signed into law 162 bills relating to teaching quality during the 2001 session.² The annual Constituent Needs Survey we administer at the Education Commission of the States has seen issues related to teaching quality rise to the very top of the list of education priorities identified by the governors, legislators, chief state school officers, state higher education executive officers, state board members, and other education leaders who comprise our constituency. Other national and regional policy organizations note a similar trend, and almost every major national education organization has devoted significant resources to teaching-quality related work.

Many people, of course, would insist that political leaders are infamous for their episodic attention to education issues that go in and out of favor. Teaching quality, however, seems likely to remain a state concern for the long-term, even though policy-makers will come to see, if they haven't already, that it isn't a magic bullet. The impetus for that continued focus comes not only from the states' pressing needs for well-qualified teachers, but also from the federal government. Although in very different dress, the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act, "No Child Left Behind," retains the strong focus on quality teaching that existed in the previous version of the federal legislation. The reauthorized law even ups the ante by requiring all teachers in the states to demonstrate they are "highly qualified" by the 2005-2006 school year.³ Indeed, ECS is so convinced of the issue's longevity that we've just committed to a significant expansion of our work in the area by launching a major Teaching Quality Policy Center.

Prominence of the Teaching Quality Issue

Why has the issue of teaching quality become so prominent? First, policy-makers and education leaders have become convinced that, if they are going to make significant improvements in the quality of education, attention to the quality of teaching is of the very highest importance. The work of the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future has played a major role in making this case,⁴ as has William Sanders' effort in Tennessee to demonstrate the statistical correlation between teachers' effectiveness and student achievement.⁵ Similarly, organizations like the Education Trust have drawn attention to the fact that the much lamented "achievement gap," the disparity in academic achievement between poor and more affluent students, is mirrored by the disparity in the qualifications of their teachers, thus suggesting a causal link.⁶

And, of course, the notion that good teachers make a significant difference for student achievement is intuitive. It's a relatively easy sell to policy-makers and the voters who elect them, because everyone remembers the truly outstanding teachers they and their children had and what a significant impact those teachers made. The harder sell is what we ought to do about it.

Once policy-makers are convinced that good teachers are critically important, the very real shortage of adequately qualified teachers in virtually every state — whether widespread or isolated to particular schools, districts and subjects — becomes a much more acute concern. Even the state of Connecticut, which only a few years ago was said by many to have solved its teacher shortage problem, has identified shortage areas. Moreover, if the goal, as No Child Left Behind defines it, is a "highly qualified" teacher in every classroom — a teacher who not only has met the requirements for state certification or licensure but who also has command of the subjects he or she teaches — then the concern is even more urgent because there are tens, if not hundreds, of thousands



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of teachers in our nation's classrooms who have inadequate knowledge of their field, lack satisfactory training in pedagogy, and/or regularly teach classes in subjects outside of their recognized content area.⁷

Successful State Strategies

During the last several years, states have developed a large number of policies and programs to address teaching quality. These include measures to recruit and retain teachers more successfully, prepare them more soundly, certify and ensure their competence more reliably, and provide more effectively for their continuing professional growth. This article is far too brief even to mention all of these strategies,⁸ and so it focuses on teacher preparation, recruitment and retention and, even more specifically, on the measures that I've come to believe, over the past several years, have the best track record or show the most promise of success. My observations are not scientific and not thoroughly grounded in research; indeed, in most cases, the research base is still too thin to ground confident conclusions.⁹ Instead, these observations represent what I perceive to be the emerging consensus on what is most likely, but not always guaranteed, to work. Indeed, what works is never only a matter of a particular kind of policy or program but also depends upon the specific details of the program's design, its political and financial support, the skill and determination of those who administer it, and the other factors that determine the manner and success of its implementation.

Teacher Preparation Strategies

Solidly field-based programs. To strengthen teacher preparation, one of the most important considerations seems to be the development of solidly field-based programs. Aspiring teachers must have the maximum amount of well-structured, hands-on classroom experience if they are to be adequately prepared for the realities of teaching. This, however, is more costly and involves more complicated coordination than sitting in a college classroom.

Adequate subject matter preparation. Another vitally important component of solid teacher preparation is adequate subject matter preparation. This means at least a subject minor, and probably a major, depending upon the level of difficulty of the classes a teacher will be expected to teach.

Subject-specific pedagogy. In addition to a grasp of the subject itself, the knowledge of how to teach it — what is often referred to as “subject-specific pedagogy” — is also important. This is a matter of understanding how students most effectively learn a sub-

ject and knowing how best to facilitate that process.

Alternative route programs. There has been a tremendous amount of controversy about “alternative certification” during the past several years, but there seems to be little doubt at this point that well-conceived and thorough alternative route preparation programs can be every bit as successful as more traditional programs. This does not mean giving some teachers less rigorous preparation or lowering certification standards. It means getting mature individuals into the classroom sooner and providing them with collateral coursework and strong mentoring support during their first, if not also their second, year of teaching. According to the National Center for Education Information, 45 states allow alternative routes and, in the past two years, 20 states have created 34 new alternative route programs,¹⁰ though not all programs meet the recommended criteria.

Other promising strategies. In addition to the “tried and true” strategies just mentioned, there are also others that show significant promise for strengthening teacher preparation. These include the following:

- Aligning course and graduation requirements with state K-12 content standards;
- Preparing teachers to teach specific populations of students;
- Strong postsecondary institutional support for teacher preparation, including the involvement of college of arts and sciences faculty;
- Strong K-12/postsecondary cooperation, including state-level P-16 partnerships¹¹ and formal relationships between institutions of higher education and local school districts.

Teacher Recruitment Strategies

Loan forgiveness. Student loans in which the borrower is forgiven from repaying them if he or she teaches for a prescribed period of time in a hard-to-staff school are an effective strategy for recruiting new teachers into those schools. Outright scholarships also can be employed as an enticement into teaching, but they generally lack a mechanism like the loan repayment incentive to ensure recipients teach where they're expected to or even end up going into teaching at all. Experience has shown that getting teachers to teach in isolated rural settings is the most difficult challenge, and financial incentives to entice teachers to move to rural areas are frequently unsuccessful.

Regionally competitive compensation. Compensation is clearly a significant factor in recruiting people to teaching. Even idealistic new teachers, for whom compensation is not the primary consideration, are likely to be lured to districts — including those in



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neighboring states — that pay the highest wages. Since teaching is still largely a regional market, it is important that compensation for beginning teachers in a given state be comparable to that in the other states in the region.

“Grow-your-own” efforts. Efforts to recruit local residents, including classroom paraprofessionals, to become teachers in hard-to-staff urban and rural schools are often the surest strategy. Teachers who have a personal connection with a school or the neighborhood where the school is located are more likely to be interested in teaching in that school and to remain there for the long-term. This is a particularly good strategy for drawing minorities into teaching, but a drawback is that the pool of locals is generally limited.

Effective hiring practices. Increasingly, states are streamlining their hiring procedures through the use of online teacher recruitment clearinghouses and application procedures. States also are moving toward using a common application form for all school districts. Such efforts help level the playing field for smaller, less affluent districts that don’t have a lot of money to spend on recruitment.

Allowing the return of retired teachers. Faced with teacher shortages, an increasing number of states are adopting policies that permit retired teachers to re-enter the classroom full-time or part-time without losing any of their retirement benefits. In some cases, retired teachers are employed as mentors to help inexperienced teachers.

High-visibility recruitment campaigns with alternative preparation opportunities. One of the most interesting recent phenomena in teacher recruitment has been the high-profile efforts carried out by a growing number of states and districts to recruit mid-career professionals. These efforts have attracted as many as 10 times the number of candidates needed, making for a very selective recruitment process. In addition, they generally employ an alternative route program that is highly attractive to mid-career professionals who cannot afford to enroll in a long-term preparation program and give up a full-time salary.

Relying on community colleges. Community colleges are becoming increasingly important players in teacher recruitment and preparation. Integrating community colleges more fully into the teacher preparation pipeline takes advantage of the large pool of potential teachers who begin their postsecondary careers in community colleges, including many minority students.

Teacher Retention Strategies

Ensuring schools are conducive to learning and teaching. Like other committed professionals, teach-

ers want to be successful and enjoy their work. Schools that are organized for learning success and teacher and student satisfaction are much more likely to retain their teachers. Indeed, recent studies by Richard Ingersoll and Eric Hanushek *et al.* indicate that difficult working conditions contribute more to the high turnover rate in the teaching profession than does low compensation.¹²

Strong, effective school leadership focused on instruction. The quality of administrative leadership at both the school and district levels is one of the key determining factors in a school’s culture and the support of its teaching staff. The need to train, recruit, retain and develop effective school leadership is just now being addressed as a significant state policy issue.

Effective teacher placement practices. It is essential to ensure that teachers are placed in positions that match their level of experience and ability; placing inexperienced teachers in challenging positions is an invitation to failure and frustration. Indeed, one state, North Carolina, requires that new teachers not be given overly demanding responsibilities. Several states have made commitments to end the practice of out-of-field teaching — giving teachers assignments in subjects outside their field of competence — but the practice remains common.

Well-designed and well-funded induction and mentoring programs. States increasingly are recognizing the value of induction and mentoring programs for giving new teachers the additional orientation and support they need as they begin their teaching careers. Such support is especially important for young teachers who are placed in challenging teaching assignments. To be effective, however, induction and mentoring programs need to be adequately staffed and funded.

Other promising strategies include the following:

- Rewarding teachers for deepening their knowledge and skills and for demonstrated classroom success;
- Creating career advancement opportunities for teachers, e.g., career ladders, master teacher opportunities, National Board certification, or effective professional development;
- Ensuring that accountability systems do not hold teachers responsible for what is beyond their ability to influence.

Innovative Ideas and Further Considerations

In addition to considering the policies and programs that seem most successful or promising, it is important for policy-makers to look to ideas that are



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only beginning to appear on the horizon. Some of these are approaches states are taking that are far too new to evaluate their success but that bear watching for their innovativeness and potential implications. Others in the following list are intended only to encourage thinking “out of the box.”

Teacher Preparation

Additional teacher preparation strategies policy-makers could consider include the following:

- Integrating induction and mentoring with teacher preparation so that they form a seamless program under the joint responsibility of districts and institutions of higher education;
- Encouraging teacher preparation programs to tailor their curriculum to the needs of specific districts, just as many community colleges provide specific training programs prescribed for students by specific companies;
- Raising entrance and exit standards for teacher preparation program participants, and requiring graduates to demonstrate they can promote significant student learning.

Teacher Recruitment

Ideas for recruiting teachers include approaches such as:

- Promoting teaching as a temporary career choice, and not only a lifelong occupation;
- Teacher exchange programs between hard-to-staff and easier-to-staff schools;
- Recruiting teachers on short-term contracts for isolated rural schools;
- Increasing the use of distance learning, especially for under-staffed schools;
- Giving every school within a district the same per-pupil funding for teacher salaries so that more senior, higher-salaried teachers can't be stockpiled by a few of the most desirable schools;
- Paying higher salaries for teaching in high-need subjects and hard-to-staff locations;
- Increasing the prestige of teaching.

Teacher Retention

Additional strategies for improving teacher retention include:

- Implementing pay-for-performance compensation systems that reward teachers handsomely for advanced responsibilities and demonstrated success;¹³
- Giving deserving teachers sabbaticals;
- Increasing the cachet of teaching in hard-to-staff schools — perhaps by requiring a more advanced and prestigious license to teach in

these schools or conferring a master teacher credential upon their most successful teachers;

- Giving teachers the option of 12-month contracts.

Finally, it is important to consider the possibility that ensuring the presence of well-qualified teachers in every classroom may be becoming not just an ideal but a legal necessity. Though eventually overturned, a landmark 2001 court decision in New York State explicitly held that teacher quality directly affects student achievement and that, therefore, the state's education finance system was unconstitutional because it did not provide all districts — especially New York City — with sufficient resources to ensure the quality of their teacher workforce.¹⁴ The decision, rendered by Justice Leland DeGrasse, even went so far as to note New York City's inability to provide its teachers with adequate professional development. If the DeGrasse decision sets a precedent for rulings in adequacy and equity cases pending in other states, then between the pressure of the judiciary and the pressure of No Child Left Behind, a well-qualified teacher in every classroom may indeed be a much less distant reality.

Notes

¹ Source: Education Commission of the States.

² Source: Education Commission of the States. Information about the 2002 session has not yet been compiled.

³ For information on the teaching-quality related provisions in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 2001, see the ECS publications *No State Left Behind: The Challenges and Opportunities of ESEA 2001* (Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States, 2001); and Twanna LaTrice Hill, “ESEA 2001 Policy Brief: Teaching Quality” (Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States, 2001). Both are available online from the ECS Web site, <http://www.ecs.org>.

⁴ The National Commission's signature publication is *What Matters Most: Teaching for America's Future* (New York: National Commission on Teaching and America's Future, 1996). It is available online from the NCTAF Web site, <http://www.nctaf.org>.

⁵ William Sanders and Joan Rivers, “Cumulative and Residual Effects of Teachers on Future Student Academic Achievement” (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Value-Added Research and Assessment Center, 1996).

⁶ See, for example, Education Trust, “Good Teaching Matters: How Well-Qualified Teachers Can Close the Gap,” *Thinking K-16* 3(2) (Summer 1998). Available online from the Education Trust Web site, <http://www.edtrust.org>.

⁷ In California alone, there are 42,000 teachers who are not fully credentialed (Source: Center for the Future of Teaching and Learning); there are 32,000 incompletely certified teachers in Texas (Source: state 2001 Title II re-



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port); and 13,000 in New York City (Source: *New York Post*). While many teachers lack full credentials for minor technical reasons, the lack of full credentials is often indicative of a deficit in subject knowledge or pedagogical training.

⁸ For a more comprehensive discussion of what measures states are employing in an effort to improve teaching quality, see Eric Hirsch, Julia E. Koppich, and Michael S. Knapp, *Revisiting What States are Doing to Improve the Quality of Teaching* (Seattle, WA: Center for the Study of Teaching and Policy, 2001). Available online from the CTP Web site, <http://depts.washington.edu/ctpmail/>.

⁹ For a discussion of the limitations of current research in the area of teaching quality, particularly research on teacher preparation, see the new ECS publication "Eight Questions on Teacher Preparation: What Does the Research Say?" (Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States, 2003). Available online from the ECS Web site, <http://www/ecs/org/tpreport>.

¹⁰ Source: National Center for Education Information news release, March 5, 2002. For more information on alternative route programs, see the NCEI Web site, <http://www.ncei.com>.

¹¹ For more information about what states are doing to facilitate more systematic K-12/postsecondary cooperation, see Gordon Van de Water and Terese Rainwater, *What is P-16 Education? A Primer for Legislators* (Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States, 2001). Available online from the ECS Web site, <http://www.ecs.org>.

¹² See Richard M. Ingersoll, "Teacher Turnover and Teacher Shortages: An Organizational Analysis," *American Educational Research Journal* 38(3) (Fall 2001): 499-534; and Eric Hanushek, John F. Kain and Steven G. Rivkin, "Why Public Schools Lose Teachers," National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 8599 (November 2001).

¹³ For examples of several different kinds of pay-for-performance systems, see Wendy Wyman and Michael Allen, "Pay for Performance: Key Questions and Lessons from Five Current Models" (Denver, CO: Education Commission of the States, 2001). Available online from the ECS Web site, <http://www.ecs.org>.

¹⁴ For a summary of the DeGrasse decision, see Campaign for Fiscal Equity, "Special Report: The Trial Court's Decision," *In Evidence: Policy Reports from the CFE Trial* 3 (January 2001). Available online from the CFE Web site, <http://www.cfequity.org>.

About the Author

Michael Allen is the program director for the Teaching Quality Policy Center at the Education Commission of the States. He has written numerous policy briefs and articles on issues related to teacher policy and has recently completed a major ECS report entitled "Eight Questions on Teacher Preparation: What Does the Research Say?" A former philosophy professor and ethicist, he is also the co-author of a guidebook on nonprofit organizational ethics.

Strategies for National Emergency Preparedness and Response: Integrating Homeland Security

By Trina Hembree and Amy Hughes

With continued threats of terrorism facing the country, states are struggling to maintain basic public safety programs while taking on the additional responsibility — and costs — of homeland security. The year 2002 produced a National Strategy for Homeland Security and legislation creating a new federal Department of Homeland Security, but little funding has been provided to support enhanced preparedness efforts by states. It will be important for states to think and plan regionally, utilize mutual aid and leverage limited resources to meet the challenge of making communities safe from terrorism and natural disasters.

The historic reorganization of the federal government to create a new Department of Homeland Security has wide-ranging implications for state and local governments. Combining elements of 22 federal agencies and 170,000 employees will likely take years to complete, despite an aggressive timetable for reorganization. State agencies may need to rebuild the relationships they had established with their federal counterparts, as programs and funding streams are melded under one or more of the department's various directorates.

Of interest to state emergency management agencies is the inclusion of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's natural disaster mission under the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate. However, FEMA's terrorism consequence-management function was placed under the Border and Transportation Security Directorate. This is just one example of the new department's complex organizational structure and the intergovernmental coordination challenge states face.

While the federal government works to consolidate its homeland security and emergency management functions, states are taking different approaches to all-hazards emergency preparedness.

Emergency Management Organizations

State emergency management agencies are responsible for developing emergency operations plans and procedures for all disasters and emergencies (including homeland security); training personnel; and conducting drills and exercises with local governments, other state agencies, volunteer agencies and the federal government. Emergency management agencies are also responsible for coordinating and facilitating the provision of resources and supplemental assistance to local governments when events exceed their capabilities. In the aftermath of a disaster or emer-

gency, the emergency management agency administers the provision of disaster relief in cooperation with local governments, the federal government and volunteer agencies.

Following a disaster, the emergency management agency is responsible for coordinating public education, information and warning; damage assessment, resource management and logistics; facilitating mutual aid, sheltering and mass care; transportation and evacuation; incident management; and emergency operations center management.

The organization of state emergency management agencies varies widely. Currently, in 15 states, the emergency management agency is located within the department of public safety; in 21 states, it is located within the military department; and in 12 states, it is located within the governor's office. Regardless of the agencies' organizational structure for daily activities, emergency management ranks high among governors' priorities. In 26 states, the emergency management director is appointed by the governor. The position is appointed by the adjutant general in 15 states and by the secretary of public safety in six states.

Homeland Security Structures

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon increased public awareness of the potential for domestic terrorism incidents and hastened preparedness efforts by all levels of government. The challenge states face is to integrate homeland security planning and response activities into their existing emergency management and response systems.

All states have designated a homeland security point of contact. Those whom governors have called on for this important job come from a variety of backgrounds, and while they will invariably differ in their approaches to homeland security, each will be asked



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to address the ability of their state governments, industries and communities to prevent, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism. In nine states, the emergency management director is the homeland security point of contact; in 11 states, it is the adjutant general; and in nine states, it is the secretary of public safety. In two states, the state police superintendent serves as the homeland security advisor and in two the lieutenant governor is the designee. Other states have established positions within the governor's office. These positions were created by a governor's executive order in 13 states and by statute in nine others. The remaining positions or offices function under the verbal authority of the governor (see Table C, "Homeland Security Structures").

To promote interagency cooperation and coordination, 47 states have created a terrorism committee or task force. These entities provide direction and focus for statewide planning efforts, funding allocations and overall preparedness activities.

Interagency Coordination

Homeland security presents several unique challenges for state emergency management. These include:

- the need for information-sharing and increased coordination among law enforcement, emergency management, public health and the medical community;
- preserving evidence and investigating the criminal aspect of terrorism while simultaneously saving lives and restoring essential services; and
- the need for specialized training and equipment to respond to events involving weapons of mass destruction and the possibility of mass casualties caused by a weapons of mass destruction event.

The relationship between state emergency management and public health agencies has been strengthened significantly since the two disciplines and law enforcement joined together during the 2001 anthrax attacks. Members of both fields cooperated to respond to threats and hoaxes, to issue guidelines and procedures for suspicious mail, to provide ongoing information to the general public, and to review and revise state plans and capabilities to deal with bioterrorism. State public health and emergency management agencies are coordinating planning efforts through the Centers for Disease Control bioterrorism preparedness grant program. They are also providing support to private hospitals and medical facilities to deal with biological or chemical attacks.

The relationship between emergency management and law enforcement agencies has also been strengthened as information-sharing about potential threats

has increased and improved. State emergency management officials need access to intelligence information on a compartmentalized, need-to-know basis. This will ensure a quick response should an event occur. The ability to anticipate and prepare for a potential event is a critical component of emergency management. To allow greater information-sharing, the federal government has plans to issue security clearances to state emergency management officials. This will facilitate the day-to-day working relationship between law enforcement and emergency management personnel. When a catastrophic event does occur, the relationships will be established, information-sharing protocols will be in place, and roles and responsibilities will be defined and understood.

Lessons Learned

Incorporating homeland security into all-hazards emergency management allows years of experience and lessons learned from past disasters to be applied to domestic terrorism events. Emergency management agencies have developed expertise in mitigating disasters, planning, training, exercising, using standardized incident management systems, and implementing mutual aid to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. This same emergency management infrastructure, expertise and organizational structure are easily applied to any disaster or emergency, including an incident of terrorism. The successes noted by state and local governments in the response to the September 11 terrorist attacks were attributed mainly to their experience with natural disasters and their familiarity with the existing emergency response system.

At least 23 states have integrated terrorism into an all-hazards emergency operations plan. Others have developed a terrorism annex to their all-hazards plan. Some states have developed specific response plans that augment their emergency operations plans and provide support in response to a terrorist attack. Examples of those plans include hazardous materials plans, critical target protection plans, emergency animal response plans, major aircraft crash plans and regional emergency radiological response plans. Most of these more hazard-specific plans were in place prior to September 11, 2001, and have since been reviewed or will undergo review.

The Price of Preparedness

Funding for emergency management programs has not kept pace with new missions. Federal funds for basic preparedness activities have been stagnant for the last decade. As states struggle to balance their



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budgets, emergency management programs have rarely received additional resources, despite the increased national focus on public safety and growing public expectations. In fiscal year 2003, agency budgets ranged from \$459,000 to \$637 million, including state disaster appropriations. The national average was \$52.6 million, less than 1 percent of total state government budgets. These budgets support an average of 62 full-time employees. Staffing levels in individual agencies range from 13 to 512 full-time employees (see Table A, "State Emergency Management: Agency Structure, Budget and Staffing").

Most new federal funds are being directed specifically toward homeland security activities, while ignoring the needs of basic public safety systems. The nation's emergency management and response system can support homeland security efforts, but must be made more robust and then maintained over the long-term. States need the flexibility to direct funds where they are needed most — whether it be to develop a specialized response capability to deal with particular threats or to enhance overall emergency preparedness within the state.

In order to meet specialized preparedness and response needs, 14 states appropriated FY 2003 funds to support specific homeland security activities. These state-sponsored efforts include, but are not limited to: increased capitol security; local government planning, training and exercises; purchasing equipment for first-responders; increasing state public-health laboratory testing capacity; augmenting law enforcement; and planning for key-asset protection.

Saving for a Rainy Day

No state is immune to disaster. Therefore, governors, state legislators and budget officials must find ways to enhance and pay for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts. Even when events receive a presidential disaster declaration, which triggers federal assistance, states must pay a cost-share, sometimes totaling millions of dollars.

Governors and their states have devised several strategies to pay for disasters. Most states appropriate funds immediately following a disaster. Twenty-two states have a separate disaster fund, although many of these funds have been used to balance budget deficits over the past year. Other states have established a trust fund based on revenue received from specified sources, such as a tax on insurance policies (see Table B, "State Disaster Funding Sources").

While federal disaster assistance can be available for large-scale disasters and emergencies, most events never receive a presidential disaster declaration and

must be handled by state and local governments. To ensure that sufficient resources are available to assist local jurisdictions and disaster victims, at least 14 states have established their own disaster-assistance programs. The programs vary in terms of eligibility requirements, local government contributions, scope and level of assistance. Each is tailored to meet the state's specific needs. Having a state-funded disaster recovery program in place allows the governor to provide assistance to help individuals and families repair damaged homes, help small businesses reopen their doors, and help government provide for its citizens during times of crisis.

States Helping States

The sharing of resources and assistance through mutual aid is an excellent way to enhance a state's overall emergency response capability. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that allows states to share resources during times of disaster. EMAC has been in existence since 1992. To date, 48 states, two territories and the District of Columbia are signatories to EMAC. Membership requires that the compact legislation be enacted by the state legislature and signed into law by the governor.

EMAC is a proven national system for mutual aid and has been used in some of the nation's largest disasters, including the September 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and the loss of the Space Shuttle Columbia. Members base EMAC's success on a common approach to mutual aid. Training is required for state personnel with designated EMAC responsibilities, standardized response protocols are utilized, activations for large scale disasters are reviewed on a regular basis to identify lessons learned, and refinements are made to the EMAC mutual aid system as needed.

A national movement is underway to implement intrastate mutual aid agreements, whereby all local jurisdictions within a state would formally agree to provide resources and assistance in times of need. Intrastate mutual aid agreements may be a future prerequisite for eligibility to receive federal homeland security funding. An intrastate mutual aid system can help with decision-making and resource allocation and ensures a quicker and more efficient emergency response.

Trends in State Preparedness

Trends to watch in the areas of emergency management and homeland security include the following:

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- the expansion of mutual aid agreements to include all disciplines at the state and local levels;
- the development of national emergency response standards;
- establishment of baseline emergency preparedness and response capabilities for states and additional accountability for use of federal funds;
- an increased role for the National Guard in domestic security; and
- the widening of organizations and entities included in the emergency responder community.

As the nation moves toward a more comprehensive national incident-management system to address all types of natural and man-made disasters and incidents involving terrorism, interagency and intergovernmental coordination becomes more important than ever. The past competition for funds and status must go by the wayside as all disciplines take on the challenge of meeting their day-to-day public safety responsibilities, as well as homeland security.

The long-term sustainment of federal funding for homeland security is in question, yet requirements for state and local planning and preparedness activities remain. States will need to leverage limited resources to enhance all-hazards emergency preparedness to include homeland security. Regional planning, mutual aid and a more standardized national emergency response system will assist states in achieving an appropriate level of preparedness for any disaster or emergency that may impact their communities, citizens and responders.

Homeland Security Trickle-Down Theory

The reorganization of the federal government to include the Department of Homeland Security is having a trickle-down effect on some states. By early 2003, at least 13 states were undergoing some form of reorganization to more closely mirror the federal structure. Some states have created their own department of homeland security and consolidated independent homeland security functions that may have resided in the governor's office or elsewhere into this new department. Emergency management, emergency medical services and the fire marshal's office have been relocated to the state department of homeland security. In other states, the homeland security and emergency management functions are being rolled into a larger department of public safety. Several states have chosen to co-locate homeland security with the emergency management agency.

Historically, state government reorganizations have been based on financial considerations. Governors,

state legislatures and other officials may believe that consolidating state agencies and offices will save money and provide greater efficiencies. An important consideration is the true cost of the reorganization itself, and whether in the end, government is more or less able to provide services to its citizens.

Another reason for state government reorganization may be to align itself with federal funding sources. In the case of the Department of Homeland Security, all federal homeland security and emergency management funding sources are being consolidated into a single funding stream to the states. The department is asking governors to designate a single point of contact within state government to administer the grant funds. The state will be responsible for allocating funds among state agencies and for meeting pass-through requirements for funding to local governments.

State leaders have the authority and the prerogative to organize government in ways that best meet the needs of citizens. They should consider the fact that terrorism is but one hazard that states and communities face — and while the threat is very real, natural disasters will continue to cause damage and potential loss of life. States must maintain a comprehensive approach to homeland security that includes planning for all hazards, and they must advocate to the federal government for flexibility in funding that allows for an overall emergency response capability. States are responsible for public safety in the broadest sense and should be careful not to follow the federal funding streams at the expense of basic, day-to-day public safety programs that serve citizens on a regular basis.

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Table A
STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT: AGENCY STRUCTURE, BUDGET AND STAFFING

State or other jurisdiction	Position appointed	Appointed/ selected by	Reports to	Organizational structure	Agency budget FY 2003 (dollars in thousands)	Full-time employee positions
Alabama	★	G	G	Governor's Office	\$67,957	41
Alaska	★	G	ADJ	Military Department	6,500	45
Arizona	★	ADJ	ADJ	Military Affairs	5,500	43
Arkansas	★	G	G	Governor's Office	173,000	77
California	★	G	G	Governor's Office	637,088	512
Colorado	CS	ED	Department of Local Affairs	7,665	23
Connecticut	★	G	ADJ	Military Department	3,301	31
Delaware	★	SPS	SPS	Department of Public Safety	3,700	32
Florida	★	G	GO	Department of Community Affairs	279,117	116
Georgia	★	G	G	Governor's Office	7,100	100
Hawaii	★	ADJ	ADJ	Department of Defense	1,500	25
Idaho	ADJ	ADJ	Military Division	2,423	21
Illinois	★	G	G	Governor's Office	12,546	76
Indiana	★	G	G	Governor's Office	1,337	46
Iowa	★	G	DPD	Department of Public Defense	3,700	51
Kansas	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	5,837	22
Kentucky	★	G	ADJ	Adjutant General	11,500	80
Louisiana	★	G	G	Governor's Office	200,000	36
Maine	★	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	1,000	18
Maryland	★	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	1,887	39
Massachusetts	★	G	SPS	Office of Public Safety	31,852	75
Michigan	CS	DSP	Department of State Police	14,400	49
Minnesota	★	CPS	CPS	Department of Public Safety	60,000	57
Mississippi	★	G	G	Governor's Office	95,872	60
Missouri	★	ADJ	ADJ	Department of Public Safety	6,600	70
Montana	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	1,890	21
Nebraska	★	ADJ	ADJ/G	Military Department	2,900	27
Nevada	★	G	G	Department of Public Safety	2,500	18
New Hampshire	★	G	G	Governor's Office	5,500	46
New Jersey	★	SPS	SPS	Department of Law & Public Safety	9,909	54
New Mexico	★	G	G	Department of Public Safety	12,542	27
New York	★	G	G	Adjutant General	36,786	113
North Carolina	★	CC/SPS	SPS	Crime Control & Public Safety	10,400	150
North Dakota	★	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	459	20
Ohio	★	G	DPS	Department of Public Safety	35,568	96
Oklahoma	★	G	G	Governor's Office	445,000	32
Oregon	★	G	G	Governor's Office	87,000	32
Pennsylvania	★	G	G	Governor's Office	75,516	167
Rhode Island	★	ADJ	ADJ	Military Department	1,300	16
South Carolina	★	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	2,045	46
South Dakota	★	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	1,900	19
Tennessee	★	G	ADJ	Adjutant General	20,000	96
Texas	★	CA	CA	Department of Public Safety	3,500	74
Utah	★	CPS	CPS	Department of Public Safety	11,000	45
Vermont	★	CPS	CPS	Department of Public Safety	3,400	13
Virginia	★	G	SPS	Department of Public Safety	8,271	78
Washington	★	G	ADJ	Adjutant General	80,703	75
West Virginia	★	G	SPS	Military Affairs/Public Safety	108,698	28
Wisconsin	★	G	ADJ	Adjutant General	19,000	46
Wyoming	ADJ	ADJ	Adjutant General	1,100	24
Dist. of Columbia	★	M	DM	Department of Public Safety	2,800	39
Puerto Rico	★	G	G	Governor's Office	7,100	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	G	ADJ	Adjutant General	1,034	22

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, February 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

G — Governor

GO — Governor's Office

ADJ — Adjutant General

M — Mayor

DM — Deputy Mayor

SPS — Public Safety Secretary

SCA — Secretary of Community Affairs

CPS — Commissioner of Public Safety

CA — Chief of Administration

CS — Civil Service

CC — Crime Control/Public Safety Secretary

DPD — Director of Department of Public Defense

DPS — Director of Public Safety

DSP — Director of State Police

ED — Executive Director Local Affairs

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Table B
STATE DISASTER FUNDING SOURCES

<i>State</i>	<i>Legislative appropriation (a)</i>	<i>Separate fund (b)</i>	<i>Trust fund (c)</i>	<i>Multiple funds</i>	<i>Other (d)</i>
Alabama	★
Alaska	★	★	...	★	...
Arizona	★
Arkansas	★	★	★
California	★
Colorado	★	★	...	★	...
Connecticut	★
Delaware	★	★
Florida	★	...	★	★	...
Georgia	★	★
Hawaii	★	★
Idaho	★
Illinois	★
Indiana	★
Iowa	★	...
Kansas	★	★
Kentucky	★
Louisiana	★
Maine	★
Maryland	★	★
Massachusetts	★
Michigan	★
Minnesota	★
Mississippi	★
Missouri	★
Montana	★
Nebraska	★
Nevada	★	★	...
New Hampshire	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★
New Mexico	★
New York	★
North Carolina	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★
Ohio	★
Oklahoma	★
Oregon	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★
South Dakota	★	★
Tennessee	★
Texas	★	...	★	...
Utah	★	★	★
Vermont	★
Virginia	★
Washington	★
West Virginia	★
Wisconsin	★	...
Wyoming	★

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, February 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Legislative appropriation: Funds are appropriated by the legislature for specific incidents after each major disaster occurs.

(b) Separate fund: A separate disaster fund exists and funds are appropri-

ated as needed to maintain adequate funding at all times.

(c) Disaster trust fund: A disaster trust fund exists in which revenues from specified sources are deposited and used as needed for a specific purpose. Examples include a tax on insurance policies or a certain percentage of tax receipts.

(d) Other: More than one fund exists and money is obligated from each fund depending upon the type of disaster or situation that has occurred.

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Table C
STATE HOMELAND SECURITY STRUCTURES

State	Homeland Security appropriations	State Homeland Security Advisor		Interagency coordination	
		Designated contact	Operates under authority of	Terrorism committee/council/taskforce	Operates under authority of
Alabama .....	...	Adjutant General	EO	★	EO
Alaska .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	★	GA
Arizona .....	...	Governor's Office Dir.	GA	★	EO
Arkansas .....	...	EM Director	GA	★	GA
California	★ (a)	Special Advisor	GA/SS	★	EO
Colorado .....	...	Public Safety Director	SS	★	GA
Connecticut .....	...	Dep. Comm, Protective Svc.	GA	★	SS
Delaware .....	...	Homeland Security Director	GA	★	GA
Florida	★ (b)	Public Safety Commissioner	SS	★	SS
Georgia	★ (c)	Public Safety Commissioner	GA	★	GA
Hawaii .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	★	GA
Idaho .....	...	Adjutant General	SS	★	EO
Illinois	★ (d)	Homeland Security Director	GA	★	EO
Indiana .....	...	Terrorism Council Director	SS	★	SS
Iowa	★ (e)	EM Director	SS	...	N.A.
Kansas .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	★	GA
Kentucky .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	★	GA
Louisiana .....	...	Adjutant General	EO	★	EO
Maine .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	★	GA
Maryland .....	...	Chief of Staff	GA	★	GA
Massachusetts	★ (f)	Homeland Security Director	GA	★	GA
Michigan .....	...	State Police Director	EO	★	EO
Minnesota	★ (g)	Public Safety Commissioner	GA	★	SS
Mississippi .....	...	EM Director	GA	★	GA
Missouri	★ (h)	Special Advisor	EO	★	EO
Montana .....	...	EM Director	EO	★	EO
Nebraska .....	...	Lieutenant Governor	GA	★	GA
Nevada .....	...	Special Advisor	GA	★	EO
New Hampshire .....	...	EM Director	GA	★	GA
New Jersey	★ (i)	Counter-Terrorism Ofc. Dir.	EO	★	EO
New Mexico .....	...	Public Safety Secretary	GA	★	SS
New York	★ (j)	Public Security Director	EO	★	GA
North Carolina .....	...	Crime Control/PS Secretary	GA	★	GA
North Dakota .....	...	EM Director	GA	★	EO
Ohio	★ (k)	Lieutenant Governor	GA	★	N.A.
Oklahoma .....	...	Safety/Security Secretary	SS	★	EO
Oregon .....	...	State Police Superintendent	GA	★	GA
Pennsylvania .....	...	Homeland Security Director	EO	★	EO
Rhode Island .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	...	N.A.
South Carolina .....	...	Homeland Security Director	SS	★	EO
South Dakota .....	...	Homeland Security Coord.	GA	★	GA
Tennessee	★ (l)	Deputy to the Governor	EO	★	EO
Texas .....	...	Lieutenant Governor	EO	...	N.A.
Utah .....	...	EM Director	SS	★	EO/SS
Vermont	★ (m)	Civil/Military Affairs Sec.	EO	★	EO
Virginia .....	...	Special Assistant to Gov.	EO	★	EO
Washington .....	...	Adjutant General	GA	★	EO
West Virginia .....	...	MA/PS Secretary	GA	...	N.A.
Wisconsin .....	...	EM Director	GA	★	EO
Wyoming	★ (n)	Adjutant General	EO	★	EO
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	Dep. Mayor, Public Safety	EO	★	N.A.

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, February 2003.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

GA — Gubernatorial authority

EO — Executive order

SS — State statute

N.A.— Not applicable

(a) \$97M for highway patrol augmentation, California Anti-Terrorism Information Center, SSCOT support.

(b) \$21.4M for exercises, training and personal protective equipment, public health, agriculture, law enforcement and capitol security.

(c) \$358,000 to fund GEMA's efforts in Georgia Information Sharing and Analysis Center, and consequence management efforts.

(d) \$17M for state lab testing capacity, WMD teams, videoconferencing

for EOC, backup EOC, pharmaceutical stockpile, physical security measures, direct funding to City of Chicago for pre-positioned equipment, etc.

(e) \$1M for capitol complex security.

(f) \$20M for equipment purchases for local fire and police departments.

(g) \$13M for equipment, training, and capitol security.

(h) \$371,000 for key asset protection planning.

(i) \$8.9M for domestic preparedness activities.

(j) \$70M

(k) \$9.9M for first responder equipment and WMD/terrorism emergency exercises.

(l) \$600,000 in FY 02-03 for personnel, equipment and planning for the support of local jurisdictions.

(m) \$350,000 for three full-time positions.

(n) Appropriation request pending the 2003 legislative session.



Trends in Medicaid Cost Control in the States

By Trudi Matthews

Medicaid stands out as the program hit hardest by the economic downturn and rising health care costs. Governors, legislative leaders and Medicaid officials around the country see the program's current cost trajectory as unsustainable in both the short-term and the long-term. Yet, states have faced similar situations before. As in previous eras of runaway cost growth, state leaders are marvelously adept at developing coping mechanisms. Emerging trends in state responses to the Medicaid crisis may indicate the future direction of Medicaid policy.

As newly elected officials took office and state legislatures met in early 2003, state officials faced one of the gravest economic situations in recent memory. The faltering economy and plummeting state revenues caused many states to cut services, dip further into reserves and continue hiring freezes and layoffs.

Adding to budgetary woes was the tremendous growth in health care spending. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reported that health care costs overall grew by 8.7 percent in 2001 from the previous year, and that Medicaid spending grew 10.8 percent, caused, among other things, by an 8.5 percent rise in enrollment.¹ This growth far outpaced the economy, which grew only 2.6 percent. Worse still, the projections for 2003 and beyond paint a gloomy picture. Final figures for Medicaid cost growth in 2002 are expected to be around 13 percent.² Congressional Budget Office projections place Medicaid cost growth at around 9 percent per year for the remainder of the decade.³

In this midst of this bleak picture, Medicaid stands out as the program hit hardest by the economic downturn and rising health care costs. Governors, legislative leaders and Medicaid officials around the country see the program's current cost trajectory as unsustainable in both the short-term and the long-term.⁴ Threatened by the runaway trains of rapid health care inflation and stagnant state budgets, Medicaid unfortunately has few brakes able to slow its growth, outside of throwing people off the rolls and simply paying less for the same services. Looking ahead, the aging population — coupled with consumer insistence on unrestrained choice of providers and treatments — spells disaster for cost-containment efforts in the future.

Yet, states have faced similar situations before. As in previous eras of runaway cost growth, state leaders are marvelously adept at developing coping mechanisms, especially with regard to Medicaid. There are already emerging trends in state responses to the Medicaid crisis that may indicate the future direction of Medicaid policy.

Medicaid's Past

Medicaid is an incredibly complex program due to its mix of beneficiaries, joint funding and differing features from state to state. The program has also evolved considerably over time. Understanding its past can help explain some of the unique challenges Medicaid faces currently and into the future.

Medicaid covers many of the nation's poor and most vulnerable citizens, including women and children, the disabled and the elderly. Because Medicaid is funded and controlled by both the federal government and the states, state policy-makers face a complex political landscape that makes cost containment more difficult than it is for the private sector. Federal requirements limit the scope of state action concerning eligibility, cost-sharing and other program features. In addition, Medicaid enrollees often have more complex health care needs than the general public and therefore are more expensive to treat.

Title XIX of the Social Security Act established Medicaid in 1965. A kind of afterthought during legislative discussions of Medicare, Medicaid was designed as a means-tested program to serve certain low-income groups, or "categories," of people receiving cash assistance from the government — primarily women and children on welfare. Medicaid also provided supplemental coverage for low-income disabled and elderly individuals receiving Social Security assistance.⁵ When Medicare was enacted, it was designed to provide only hospital and physician services coverage for seniors. In a curious accident of history, long-term care, prescription drugs and a host of other services for the low-income elderly were placed within Medicaid, not Medicare. The decision to bifurcate coverage for the low-income elderly and disabled between the two programs seems odd to observers today. However, at the time, few health insurance plans provided comprehensive coverage for items such as prescription drugs. But this decision has greatly affected the prospects for uncontrolled cost growth within Medicaid.



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Medicaid was designed as a program jointly funded and controlled by both the federal government and the states. Each state administers its Medicaid program within federal guidelines and receives federal matching funds of 50 to 80 percent of the program's cost. The federal government mandates that states cover certain categories of individuals and certain services. Mandated services include inpatient and outpatient hospital, physician care, lab and x-ray and long-term care services, among others. States can also opt to cover additional populations and services and receive federal matching funds for these benefits. Among the optional benefits states frequently cover are prescription drugs, hearing aids, dental care and vision care.⁶

These features mean that Medicaid is very different from other health insurance programs, and these differences have important implications for cost containment. First, Medicaid is not just one program; it is actually 56 different programs, each one very different depending on the state or territory administering it. Each state must cover certain categories of individuals who fall within certain income guidelines, but the vast majority of states have taken advantage of federal matching funds to extend coverage beyond the minimum guidelines. Almost half of Medicaid spending is on coverage for services or populations that are optional under federal law.⁷

Second, states spend most of their Medicaid money on providing health care to the elderly, blind and disabled populations, rather than on women and children. While families and children make up more than 70 percent of Medicaid's enrollees, they account for less than 30 percent of spending. The elderly and disabled populations, meanwhile, make up a little more than 25 percent of enrollees but account for more than 70 percent of Medicaid's program costs.⁸ This is true despite the fact that many of the low-income elderly and disabled are "dually eligible," receiving coverage through both Medicare and Medicaid. This small dual eligible population alone is responsible for 35 percent of Medicaid spending.⁹ Trends in elderly and disabled enrollment combined with Medicaid's role in providing coverage to these populations mean that Medicaid cost growth will continue to outstrip overall economic growth rates significantly, even if the economy rebounds.¹⁰

Finally, joint control of the Medicaid program means it has neither the uniformity one might expect from a federally sponsored program nor the complete flexibility state leaders would like in order to fit each state's needs. States must follow broad federal guidelines, but there is substantial program variation across

states. States are required to submit state plans to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for approval. If they wish to deviate from federal rules governing the program, they must file a waiver and receive federal approval, a process that traditionally has been both politically and administratively complex and time-consuming.

Medicaid now represents more than 20 percent of state spending, second only to education in state budgets.¹¹ To harried state leaders responsible for balancing the budget, Medicaid's joint control and financing can seem like a Faustian bargain. States must surrender substantial control over how they spend a large portion of their budgets in return for sizeable funds from the federal government. Joint funding also makes cutting Medicaid's budget more difficult. If state leaders cut one dollar from their Medicaid budget, they stand to lose anywhere from \$1 to \$3.31 of federal matching funds.¹²

From Welfare to Waivers

Although historically the neglected stepsister compared to Medicare, Medicaid is now the largest health insurer in the nation, surpassing Medicare in both enrollment and spending. This shift in status occurred in the 1990s due to the proliferation of waivers, welfare reform and the creation of the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Beginning in the 1980s and accelerating greatly in the 1990s, states sought waivers from federal requirements in order to experiment with different benefits and program designs. States used waivers to implement a number of changes, including Medicaid managed care, increased use of home and community-based services for the elderly and disabled, and coverage expansions for optional income groups and populations. Managed care offered the promise of cost control while also improving the quality of care by providing regular preventative care for every client, better coordination of care, and resulting in fewer emergency room visits and unnecessary hospitalizations. Managed care also promised to end the reputation of second-class care that plagued Medicaid by folding clients in with managed-care plans' privately insured members. Concentrating mostly on women and children and enrollees in urban areas, states established a wide range of managed-care arrangements. By the end of the 1990s, Medicaid managed-care programs had expanded to cover more than 56 percent of Medicaid enrollees.¹³ Despite widespread use of managed care for populations of women and children enrolled, Medicaid for the elderly and disabled remained largely a fee-for-service program. States sought to control long-term care costs through waiv-



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ers aimed at beefing up home and community-based care options for the elderly and disabled.

Another sea change in Medicaid occurred in 1996 with the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, otherwise known as welfare reform. Prior to welfare reform's passage, all families receiving welfare payments were automatically enrolled in Medicaid. The new law, with its emphasis on moving individuals from welfare to work, "delinked" Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families enrollment. The goal of the new system was to transform Medicaid and its institutional culture from a welfare program to a truer form of health insurance for the working poor.

A year after welfare reform, Congress passed another federal law that heralded a new era of state experimentation with health care. The State Children's Health Insurance Program passed in 1997, giving states the option to expand their Medicaid programs or establish new programs to provide coverage for uninsured children. Like Medicaid, states and the federal government jointly funded this new program. The new law's structure gave states timelines and financial incentives for establishing their programs and enrolling eligible children quickly. Fueled by record budget surpluses, states stepped up to the plate and reconfigured their medical assistance programs for families and children. A new esprit de corps emerged as state officials used enhanced federal funding to design new and innovative programs focused on reaching uninsured kids through advertising, outreach and enrollment assistance. The success of state efforts was evident in the drop in the number of uninsured by the end of decade, attributable largely to state coverage expansions.¹⁴

While analysts may argue about the degree to which Medicaid has been transformed from a welfare program to a health insurance program in the intervening years, reforms throughout the 1990s undoubtedly affected Medicaid enrollment and spending. From 1996 to 1998, enrollment dropped dramatically due to welfare reform changes, before going up again with the implementation of the SCHIP program. Furthermore, implementation of managed care and lower enrollments meant that Medicaid cost growth was just 3.6 percent per year from 1995 to 1998 — an extra boon to state budgets during already prosperous economic times.¹⁵

Medicaid's Present

After many years of very low cost growth, the trend in health care costs shifted, and states began to experience higher than expected costs in Medicaid. Costs

actually began increasing again in 1999, but few observers recognized it as a potential problem due to strong economic growth at the time.¹⁶

It is helpful to remember that today's cost growth is not out of line with historic trends in Medicaid or health care overall.¹⁷ The tremendous decline in state revenues due to the recession is mostly to blame for the severity of the current crisis.¹⁸ Added to this is a perception problem. Uncharacteristically low health care inflation during the late 1990s, combined with bulging state coffers, fostered optimism about Medicaid. These unusual circumstances made the sudden shift in the fortunes of health care and state budgets in 2001 that much more difficult for state officials to grasp and effectively counter.

Medicaid is affected by the larger world of health care spending growth, but also has unique features that cause it to differ from overall health care expenditures. Like the private sector, one of the most significant sources of Medicaid cost growth is the retreat from managed care as a cost-containment tool.¹⁹ Providers across the board are pushing back on rates that managed-care plans pay. Hospital spending now accounts for around 50 percent of health care cost increases.²⁰ Medical inflation and per capita use of services have increased significantly since 1998, signaling the end of managed care's containment of both prices and use of health care services.²¹

In addition, prescription drug costs are another significant contributor to Medicaid cost growth. Prescription drug costs have been the fastest-growing portion of the health care dollar, growing at double-digit rates since 1995.²² An aging populace, the prevalence of chronic diseases that require drug treatment, the boom in new drugs entering the marketplace, and the move toward outpatient drug treatment over expensive and invasive surgical treatments have fueled this growth. Because it covers drug costs for the poor elderly and disabled, who are intensive users of prescription drugs, Medicaid has been especially hard hit by prescription drug cost growth.

Two sources of spending growth distinctive to Medicaid are growing enrollment and long-term care costs. With the economic downturn and growing unemployment, Medicaid enrollments increased by 8.6 percent in FY 2002 and are expected to grow by 7.7 percent in FY 2003.²³ Growing enrollment means states are serving larger numbers of people at higher prices, with less money in the bank.

Long-term care costs grew by a seemingly modest 5.2 percent in 2001.²⁴ However, because Medicaid covers nearly half the cost for nursing home care and a significant portion of home health care spending,



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long-term care costs are among the leading drivers of Medicaid spending.²⁵ Despite Medicaid's shift to managed care and home and community-based services in the 1990s, a large portion of Medicaid spending for the elderly and disabled — in particular long-term care services — has remained fundamentally unchanged over the years.

State Cost-Containment Strategies

In response to these pressures, most states have tried to cut back spending without changing eligibility. Going into the second half of FY 2003, however, the financial situation has caused states to look at steeper cuts to services and eligibility. A survey by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured found that states are using a number of strategies to contain Medicaid costs.

One of the most prevalent cost-containment strategies has been prescription drug controls. Forty-five states are taking steps to reduce prescription drug costs in one or more of the following ways: using prior authorization more intensively (12 states), using or expanding preferred drug lists (nine states), reducing payments (eight states), using supplemental rebates on drugs (five states), encouraging or mandating use of generics, (two states), setting limits on the number of prescriptions (five states), or increasing cost-sharing requirements (seven states).²⁶

According to the Kaiser Commission survey, in addition to drug controls, states have also frozen or reduced payments to providers (37 states), reduced or eliminated certain benefits such as dental care (25 states), reduced eligibility (27 states), and increased co-payments for enrollees (17 states). Another strategy is to control enrollment growth by eliminating outreach efforts, getting rid of continuous eligibility, and reinstating asset tests and other policies that were eliminated in order to sign up uninsured kids. States have also used other approaches, including disease management (11 states), increased fraud and abuse detection (six states), as well as increasing federal funds to Medicaid through the Upper Payment Limit or "Medicaid loophole" and Disproportionate Share Hospital strategies (31 states).²⁷

Medicaid's Future

Given the states' grave fiscal situation, further reductions of payments to providers as well as cuts in benefits and eligibility are inevitable. Some people fear that state budget problems will completely undo recent gains in coverage and increase the number of uninsured. These realities are causing policy-makers at both the state and federal levels to take a new

look at Medicaid and consider the program's future direction. At a recent CSG meeting on Medicaid, state leaders across the political spectrum said that states had all but exhausted their options to deal with the current crisis, both due to budgetary demands and federal oversight. The overwhelming consensus was that the federal government needs to change Medicaid.

Although officials from different parties see Medicaid's problems in different ways, generally, state leaders have asked the federal government to give states either greater funding, more flexibility or both. Some state leaders have called on Congress and the administration to increase the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage as a way to counter the effects of the recession. Many state leaders also support a Medicare prescription drug benefit, for the relief it would provide to seniors as well as to beleaguered state budgets. Other proposals have called on the federal government to assume control of financing care for the dual eligible population.

In the midst of these discussions, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson announced the administration's new proposal for the Medicaid program in January 2003. Building on the experience of the Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability waivers, Secretary Thompson proposed an optional plan for states that would give them flexibility to redesign eligibility guidelines and benefits for optional groups without filing a waiver. If states participate in the plan, they would receive additional funds over the next three years with funding tapering off in the remaining seven years of the plan. States would still be required to continue services for mandatory populations in the same way as before.

Secretary Thompson provided broad outlines for the new plan and invited the nation's governors to provide input into the details. The administration must have congressional approval before the plan can be implemented. There are significant reservations about the nature of the administration's plan, especially its funding. Critics of the proposal say that it is a block grant and, if implemented, could place state budgets at risk if Congress cuts funds for Medicaid. Supporters of the plan say it will give states the flexibility they need both to save money and to continue coverage for low-income individuals and families in the most efficient manner.

Innovative State Strategies

As changes are debated at the federal level, state leaders are responding to the crisis, and their re-

sponses provide some indication of the future direction of Medicaid policy in the states. On the prescription drug front, several states, including Florida, Michigan and Oregon, are using preferred drug lists as a way to obtain additional rebates from drug makers and to assure that providers are prescribing the most cost-effective medications. State leaders are also exploring purchasing alliances between states. This option remains untested, but took a step forward recently when Gov. Jennifer Granholm of Michigan and Gov. Jim Douglas of Vermont announced they would participate in a joint-purchasing arrangement. Several other states have announced they would join this group. Five states have also used the new Pharmacy Plus waiver to provide prescription drug assistance to the elderly through Medicaid.²⁸

Another promising avenue is initiatives that interface with employer-sponsored insurance and that leverage funds from multiple sources to enhance coverage for low-income working families. Rhode Island passed legislation that requires commercial insurers to identify members who may also be enrolled in Medicaid. A number of states, including Rhode Island, Illinois, Massachusetts and Tennessee, are using waivers to provide financial assistance to individuals offered employer-sponsored insurance. States help pay the premiums and other cost-sharing requirements for employer-sponsored insurance at a much lower cost to the state than if individuals were enrolled in Medicaid. New Mexico's recent HIFA waiver goes a step further by creating a state-designed health insurance package that insurance agents will offer along with private insurance. It is financed through federal, state and employer funds for income-eligible individuals.²⁹ Another public/private model is community-based partnerships, like the Muskegon Community Health Project in Michigan, which uses funds from employers, individuals and Disproportionate Share Hospital payments to provide coverage for the uninsured.

States have also taken advantage of the increased flexibility available from the administration to redesign benefits and expand coverage to new populations without spending additional funds. Arizona, Maine, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee and Utah are among the states using this approach.³⁰ Arizona used its HIFA waiver to combine Medicaid and SCHIP funding to provide coverage to more adults. Utah funded a coverage expansion for primary care services to adults under 150 percent of the poverty level by limiting benefits for certain Medicaid eligibles, folding in a state-funded program, and implementing cost-sharing requirements. These new waivers have rein-

vigorated the debate over the tradeoff between deep and narrow coverage (e.g., traditional Medicaid benefits) versus shallow but broader coverage (e.g., SCHIP and employer-sponsored coverage). Medicaid benefits are now more extensive and more costly than most employer-sponsored insurance. Some state leaders believe states should extend coverage to more people by providing less extensive benefits, but this is a contentious issue with advocates for the poor.

Mirroring trends in the private sector, more states are also experimenting with disease management and chronic illness initiatives. Eleven states operated some form of disease management program in 2002, but the number is expected to rise to 21 in FY 2003.³¹ Care for chronic illness accounts for roughly 75 percent of health care spending, because chronically ill individuals are heavier users of health care services. Disease management targets services to those with chronic illnesses, such as diabetes, heart disease and other conditions. Florida, Virginia, Mississippi and other states have experienced some savings through disease management by ensuring that treatment adheres to accepted guidelines and that patients do not experience expensive, preventable complications.

In addition to disease management, states are experimenting with other approaches derived from the private sector. A few states have looked at the use of health care savings accounts within Medicaid, including Florida, Iowa and Vermont. Under these arrangements, states place a set amount of funds into an enrollee's "account" to purchase health care services. Then, beyond a certain amount, individuals are responsible for a portion of the costs. The idea is to help patients be more cost-conscious in their use of health care services.

Other states are borrowing cost-sharing approaches from the private sector and adapting them to Medicaid and SCHIP to control cost growth. As Medicaid and SCHIP have expanded to include individuals above 150 percent of the federal poverty level, some analysts argue that cost-sharing mechanisms, such as monthly premiums and per-visit co-payments, can promote appropriate use of services. Co-payments are generally used to encourage patients to use generics over brand-name drugs and to discourage use of the emergency room. Traditionally, cost sharing within Medicaid has been very limited in order to protect low-income individuals from financial risk.

Other consumer-directed approaches address controlling long-term care costs. Several states, including Arkansas, Florida and New Jersey, have operated "Cash and Counseling" demonstration projects. These programs provide a set amount of funds as

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well as guidance to elderly and disabled enrollees, who purchase and oversee the services they need to stay in their homes.

Finally, states are expanding the use of managed care and other means to coordinate care for special high-use populations. Rhode Island has focused on moving children eligible for Supplemental Security Income and children in foster care into managed care and has achieved significant savings.³¹ Other states are looking at administrative reorganization as a way to streamline services, not just in Medicaid, but across the board in social services.

Conclusion

As states look toward FY 2004, the outlook for economic growth remains bleak. Combined with continued cost growth in health care, this means that Medicaid is in for another bumpy ride. It remains to be seen what will come of the administration's proposal to restructure the Medicaid program and, if it is successful, how many states will opt into the new State Allotment Program.

The trend on the state side is a little more clear. Under pressure to balance budgets, states will have to continue to scale back benefits and eligibility to control growth. Yet, even while state leaders are cutting back, they are desperately looking for ways to leverage funds from a variety of sources to maintain coverage. The pressure to find innovative solutions to runaway cost growth is reshaping the face of Medicaid at the state level, pushing states to rethink benefit design and coordination with other payers and providers. These changes will certainly stay with Medicaid well beyond this economic downturn and provide a picture of what the program may look like many years from now.

Notes

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² Vernon Smith, Kathy Gifford, *et al.*, *Medicaid Spending Growth: A 50-State Update for Fiscal Year 2003* (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2003).

³ Congressional Budget Office, "March 2002 Baseline: Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Fact Sheet" (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Budget Office, March 2002).

⁴ Author's conversations with state officials; see also Alan Weil's essay, "There's Something About Medicaid," *Health Affairs* 22, no. 1 (January/February 2003): 14; and State Coverage Initiatives, *State of the States: Bridging the Health Coverage Gap* (Washington, D.C.: AcademyHealth,

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⁶ The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, "The Medicaid Program at a Glance".

⁷ The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid: A Primer* (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, August 1999).

⁸ The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid: A Primer*.

⁹ The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid's Role for Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries* (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2002).

¹⁰ Weil, "There's Something About Medicaid."

¹¹ National Association of State Budget Officers, "NASBO Analysis: Medicaid to Stress State Budgets Severely into Fiscal 2003" (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Budget Officers, March 15, 2002), available at <http://www.nasbo.org/Publications/PDFs/medicaid2003.pdf>.

¹² The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *The Role of Medicaid in State Budgets* (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2001).

¹³ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, "National Summary of Medicaid Managed Care Programs and Enrollment, June 30, 2001" (Washington, D.C.: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, June 2001), available at <http://cms.hhs.gov/medicaid/managedcare/trends01.pdf>.

¹⁴ John Holahan, *Why Did the Number of Uninsured Fall in 1999?* (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2001).

¹⁵ John Holahan and Brian Bruen, *Acceleration of Medicaid Spending Reflects Mounting Pressures*, (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, May 2002).

¹⁶ Holahan and Bruen.

¹⁷ As a recent article by Drew Altman and Larry Levitt in the journal *Health Affairs* lamented, the health care system in the United States has a dismal record of controlling health care spending. During the mid- to late 1990s, the rapid expansion of managed care and the competitive insurance market helped to keep costs at their lowest levels of growth in decades. However, cost inflation has returned and the relatively simple economies that managed care used to keep costs down — building networks of providers willing to accept discounted rates and keeping people out of the hospital — are already in use. For more on this issue, see the January 23, 2002 Web exclusive available at http://www.healthaffairs.org/WebExclusives/Altman_Web_Excl_012302.htm.

¹⁸ Weil.

¹⁹ Holahan.

²⁰ Bradley Strunk, Paul Ginsburg and Jon R. Gabel, "Tracking Health Care Costs: Hospital Spending Spurs Double-Digit Increase in 2001," Data Bulletin No. 22, (Washington, D.C.: Center for Studying Health Systems Change, September 2002), available at <http://www>.



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²¹ Levit, *et al.*

²² Strunk, *et al.*

²³ Smith, Gifford, *et al.*

²⁴ Levit, *et al.*; Vernon Smith, Eileen Ellis, *et al.*, *Medicaid Spending Growth: Results from a 2002 Survey* (Washington, D.C.: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, September 2002).

²⁵ Smith, Ellis, *et al.*

²⁶ Smith, Ellis, *et al.*

²⁷ State Coverage Initiatives.

²⁸ State Coverage Initiatives.

²⁹ See the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Web site for a complete list of current HIFA waivers at <http://www.cms.gov/medicaid/waivers/>.

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Historical Lessons and Emerging Trends in Parole and Probation

By Mario Paparozzi

This article traces past and current trends in parole and probation. Lessons from history are framed in the context of implications for future trends in the 50 states. It discusses parole and probation's public value in terms of public safety and justice, along with the cost-benefit implications of past, current and future trends.

Introduction

Generally speaking, many federal, state and local legislators, as well as the general public, have historically been irresolute in their support for traditional parole and probation programs.¹ There has also been much confusion and debate over the years regarding the extent to which parole and probation are as critical to crime prevention, justice and public safety as are other components of the criminal justice system (e.g. police, courts, prosecution, jails and prisons).² Indeed, even the parole and probation profession itself has often experienced internal philosophical divisions regarding its mission and purpose.

Most recently, however, parole and probation have begun to take their well-deserved place at the criminal justice system table, flanking police, prosecutors, judges and the like. This important trend toward inclusion and collaboration in the criminal justice system is critical to the profession's success, but it is also a potential source for obfuscation or loss of its identity and purpose — not unlike the events that have marked its history.

This article's primary goal is to provide policy-makers at the federal, state and local levels of government with useable information about past, current and future trends in parole and probation. Parole and probation are matters of serious consequence dealing with life, death, harm and cost to the law-abiding public.³ In the end, the value of parole and probation services will result from hardening the relationship between policies, programs and practices, and tangible results.⁴

Historical Trends: An Overview

For the past four decades, parole and probation have undergone numerous, and seemingly discursive, iterations of professional practices. In general, day-to-day practices in the states have been underpinned by a potpourri of ideological approaches or paradigms. Since the early 1960s to the present, there have been four discernable ideological or paradigmatic epochs of parole and probation. Table A attempts to encapsulate and associate each epoch with its corresponding ideological/paradigmatic basis.

While each of the ideological eras taps into very different public sentiments about crime, criminals and victimization, they are united through their common inferences about desired outcomes for parole and probation services. Regardless of the particular epoch, parole and probation practitioners and the field's professional leaders have embraced the notion that their goals should encompass all or some combination of the following:

1. *Crime Prevention.* Address community factors that are associated with high rates of crime.
2. *Public Safety*
 - Short-term risk management of probationers and parolees.
 - Long-term reduction in rearrest rates for individuals under supervision.
3. *Justice*
 - For victims of crime.
 - For probationers and parolees.
4. *Restoration*
 - Reparations to individual victims of crime.
 - Reparations to communities affected by crime.

Notwithstanding broad agreement from professional insiders (internal stakeholders) and those outside of the profession (external stakeholders) regarding the importance of producing valued outcomes, there has been intense practitioner discordance regarding the actual establishment of policies, programs and practices whose mission, goals and objectives assure that two essential a priori assumptions about value be considered:⁵

1. *National versus Local Definitions of Value.* Has value been locally defined? In other words, have parole and probation service providers consulted with local external stakeholders to find out what they want in return for their tax dollars?
2. *The Relationship Between Strategies and Out-*

Table A: Historical and Current Trends in Probation and Parole

<i>Epoch</i>	<i>Associated ideology</i>
Late 1960s to mid-1970s	Halcyon days of offender rehabilitation.
Mid-1970s to early 1980s	Development of a punishment agenda.
Mid-1980s to late 1990s	Vacillation and tension among most internal stakeholders and only few external stakeholders between offender rehabilitation and offender punishment as correctional goals.
Late 1990s to 2003	Proactive community involvement and interagency collaboration in order to: reduce individual offender recidivism; restore victims and communities; transition inmates from custody to community; and achieve justice for all.

comes. Have practitioners adequately explained to local constituents which evidence-based policies, programs and practices produce which valued outcomes?

In the past two decades, Americans have countenanced a raising of the bar by virtually all federal, state and local politicians with regard to demands for accounting for the value of every tax dollar spent. This trend is likely to be amplified in the near term, as federal, state and local governments strive to balance the need to provide citizens services and constrain tax increases during the current cyclical economic downturn. The demand for demonstrations of government program effectiveness has forced parole and probation agencies to consider two profound changes as the profession moves into the new millennium: 1) Ground “best practices” in evidence-based results whenever possible; and 2) Produce user-friendly data for legislators that emphasize effectiveness (outcome) over activity (process).⁶

Understanding past and current professional trends of parole and probation in terms of ideology and practice will facilitate a better understanding of how to, and why we should, set policy agendas and implement programs and practices that are relevant with regard to outcomes that are important to the public. Moreover, critical yet open-minded analysis of historical trends will avoid the prospect of repeating past mistakes and assure the proactive development of future trends that are valued by the public and professionals alike.

An examination of historical trends in the practice of parole and probation will provide a context for understanding and evaluating the best and the worst of each epoch. And, it is essential that the abstract terms “best” and “worst” be operationalized through a firm grasp of what the public, including but not limited to professional insiders, wants from the programs funded through tax dollars.

In brief, professional trends have brought practitioners to the doorstep of a business model. But, instead of assuring maximum total shareholder value, as in business, they are called upon to assure “maximum total taxpayer value” (MTTV).

Given the extensive national and international research that has been done on the types of correctional programs that reduce offender recidivism,⁷ this frustration with programs at the local level is likely driven by local practitioners’ failure to provide clear evaluative

data about the programs themselves. The absence of clear and convincing program evaluation data establishes the foundation for ideologically driven policies, programs and practices, as opposed to more preferred evidence-based ones.

Lessons from the Late 1960s to Mid-1970s: Rehabilitation

As a criminal justice policy agenda, rehabilitation has been an ideologically charged issue for at least the last three decades. Elected officials and the general public have often been troubled by the fact that they overwhelmingly cannot discern an affirmative causal or correlational relationship between locally administered correctional treatment programs and one or more of the four acknowledged goals of parole and probation: crime prevention, public safety, justice and restoration. Criminal justice agencies that address these goals assure the production of maximum total taxpayer value.

It is not uncommon, for example, for legislators and the general public to eschew professional programs and practices associated with offender rehabilitation on precisely these grounds. This is likely so because rehabilitative strategies are associated with being soft on crime or “coddling” undeserving criminals.

Absent a visible contribution to MTTV, offender rehabilitation is an appropriate goal only when humanitarian and altruistic views toward criminals are the prevailing public ideologies; this was generally the case in the late 1960s and early 1970s. However, as public attitudes trended toward more severe punishment of criminals in the mid- to late 1970s, the very term rehabilitation became something of a pariah. Had incontrovertible evidence existed regarding the relationship between offender rehabilitation and public safety, the term might have been viewed as being closer to a “bitter pill” to solve a public prob-

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lem that often results in death, harm and economic loss, as opposed to an effort to force victims and the public to “hug a criminal.”

Unfortunately, the imprudent convolution of offender rehabilitation as a *strategy* to an end, with its conceptualization as an end in and of itself, resulted in calls for throwing out the “rehabilitation baby with the bath water.” It is notable that there are some individuals who embrace offender rehabilitation practices, but who have equally visceral and negative reactions to punishment-based approaches for controlling criminals in the short and long-term. The stark reality is that both schools of thought, so to speak, are incorrectly defining strategies as final outcomes.

Because current trends in parole and probation are leading the field to focus on results, the public safety benefits of offender rehabilitation strategies are getting a second look. In this regard, there is simply too much program evaluation research to ignore. The evidence is clear. If attention is paid to the type and quality of firm, fair and accountable rehabilitation services to offenders there will be a lowering of their rearrest rates!⁸

In addition to public safety, other trends in the past 10 years have begun to demonstrate how offender rehabilitation can enhance MTTV with regard to crime prevention, justice and restoration. Although space limitations do not allow an in-depth discussion, Table B provides a brief overview.

Lessons from the Mid-1970s to Early 1980s: Punishment Agenda

In 1974, criminologist Robert Martinson published an article in *The Public Interest* in which he is understood to have said that offender rehabilitation programs that he studied produced no appreciable reductions in recidivism rates. In a second article published in 1975 in the *Hofstra Law Review*, Martinson clarified his initial article and stated that certain programs and program components do seem to reduce recidivism, while others do not. The essential point was that there

was no public safety benefit to be derived from appropriately administered offender rehabilitation services.

Martinson is relevant to any discussion about trends for parole and probation because the debate that his 1974 article started has had a profound impact on policies, programs and practices regarding parole and probation. In fact, in the last 25 years, practitioners and many legislators have aggressively attempted to find out if Martinson’s “nothing works” proclamation was correct, or if indeed some things do reduce individual offender recidivism.

While questions about the efficacy of offender rehabilitation remained unanswered, Martinson’s “nothing works” proclamation provided tremendous succorance to those whose ideological leanings were more toward punishing criminals for their misdeeds rather than helping them.⁹

As was the case in the earlier discussion on the offender rehabilitation agenda, to adequately understand the era of the punishment agenda, it is essential to first consider whether punishment is a strategy or a goal. When conceptualized as a goal, there are two possibilities for a punishment-based agenda: 1) Punishment of criminals will have a *specific deterrent* effect on the person being punished, or 2) Punishment of criminals will serve as a *general deterrent* to “would-be criminals.”

If a specific and/or a deterrent effect can be demonstrated, then the valued goal of public safety will be well served.

Punishment strategies, however, have consistently failed to demonstrate a deterrent effect, and hence have no empirical relationship to the coveted goal of public safety. Up until the mid-1990s, the adoption of a punishment-based philosophy in parole and probation erroneously turned solely on its relevance to public safety. In short, if there was no demonstrable public safety benefit, as the argument went, then there is no place for punishment. But, if there are indeed other valued outcomes that punishment-based programs, policies and practices address then, like the offender rehabilitation agenda, the “punishment baby should not be thrown out with the bath water” either.

Since the mid-1990s, however, there is an increasing understanding that while punishment-based policies, programs and practices may not adequately enhance public safety, there is still a role for such strategies as an indicator of MTTV. In the final analysis, and no different than the acceptance or rejection of a rehabilitation agenda, a punishment

Table B: Rehabilitation and Valued Outcomes

Goal	Value
Crime prevention	Reformed criminals can facilitate the rebuilding of families, neighborhoods and communities from the inside out.
Public safety	Changing an offender’s behavior from antisocial to pro-social protects society.
Justice	Empathy for victims of crime is a key component of treatment provided to offenders.
Restoration	Reparation to victims and communities facilitates healing, and it is an essential component of offender rehabilitation.

agenda must be evaluated on its relationship to value added through the eyes of the taxpaying public.

Strict proponents of a rehabilitation agenda are quick to point out recent public opinion trends supporting alternatives to incarceration. However, a more balanced read of the public opinion trends in this regard indicates that while a majority of the American public does support the use of alternatives for certain types of criminals, they still want strict and accountable alternatives that carry punishment-based consequences for offender noncompliance.¹⁰ In other words, the public wants offenders to “pay for their crimes” — in two words: *retributive justice* (revenge).

Whether one’s personal preferences lean toward or away from retributive justice is not the point of this discussion. Some argue that it would be more humanitarian to move beyond revenge-based justice, while others cannot conceptualize justice without it. Fortunate or not, depending on one’s personal take on justice, American society in the year 2003 seems to be closer to ancient notions of revenge-based justice (“an eye for an eye”) than a more unemotional and tranquil view of it.

It is the responsibility of jurisprudential scholars, faith-based organizations, civic associations, and parole and probation practitioners to bring informed leadership to the retributive justice debate. It is not the responsibility of these entities to force their ideological preferences onto citizens.¹¹ If the general public, even if after a full and thoughtful airing of all aspects of the revenge-based justice debate, supports one side or the other, then the principles of democratic government must prevail with regard to policies, programs and practices funded by tax dollars.

Many parole and probation professionals have keyed into this discernible trend in public opinion and have begun to reconsider its *modus operandi* for practice. The most recent examples of *justice-driven* offender accountability programs are incorporated within the multifaceted parole and probation strategies called for by The Reinventing Probation Council begun in 1999-2000.¹²

Most importantly, as it pertains to current and emerging trends, this articulation of the role of punishment appropriately proscribes punishment strategies to those areas of value to which it is appropriate, and it removes punishment from the world of public safety. In the end, it is the expressive (emotional) value, not the functional (practical results) value of punishment that is relevant to understanding emerging trends in parole and

probation! When parole and probation services rushed toward the adoption of punishment-based approaches in their transitional period (mid-1980s to late 1990s — discussed in detail in the next section of this article), the field attempted to accomplish goals and objectives that are incongruous with their foundational punishment-based principles.

Table C summarizes the relationship between punishment strategies in parole and probation and valued outcomes.

Lessons Learned from the Mid-1980s to Late 1990s: A Period of Transition

Parole and probation’s response to the punishment agenda was somewhat precipitous. Starting in the 1980s, the field strove to redesign and repackage its policies, programs and practices in ways that were deemed to be consistent with the prevailing punishment agenda.¹³ Briefly stated, it was believed that increased use of punitive practices would do what rehabilitation approaches could not do: increase public safety. Some notable manifestations of this phenomenon during the transitional period include intensive supervision programs, shock incarceration for probation and parole violators, electronic monitoring, implementation of graduated sanctions (aka punishments),¹⁴ and boot camps.

The central policy hallmarks of these programs included things like the following: rigorous surveillance through increased offender contacts; strict offender accountability (sometimes defined as zero tolerance); focus on negative consequences for non-compliance with regulations, to the exclusion of positive rewards for exhibiting appropriate behavior; and perfunctory efforts to provide treatment services to parolees and probationers.

These innovative *public safety* parole and probation initiatives seemed to enjoy support from external and internal stakeholders. Program popularity, however, was more a function of ideology than empirical fact.¹⁵ And, while the program designs likely appeased retributive justice sentiments of much of the general public, their program evaluation findings indisputably established that such programs have at

Table C: Punishment and Valued Outcomes

Goal	Value
Crime prevention	No discernable value.
Public safety	No discernable benefit.
Justice	Retribution for criminal behavior balances the scales of justice.
Restoration	Individual victims’ and victimized communities’ concerns for retributive justice are addressed.

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best no effect on individual offender recidivism, and at worst a negative effect.

In other words, the increased costs (approximately five to 10 times the cost of traditional parole and probation services) of these specialized punishment-based approaches produce no public safety benefit — they may place the public at slightly greater risk.

As the parole and probation profession processed and learned from the evaluations of the new generation of punishment-based initiatives, policy emphasis began to shift toward the quest for evidence-based approaches to public safety.¹⁶ Moreover, and at the same time, the profession sought to find a home for the legitimate justice concerns of victims and the general public.

Unfortunately, ideological myopia prevented a total integration of offender rehabilitation and societal justice agendas (the latter becoming well-known as *restorative justice*). Thus, during this time of transition, parole and probation practitioners generally struggled with what they perceived to be conflicting policy agendas. In the final analysis, the inability to come to terms with the need to converge the two policy agendas — offender rehabilitation with justice — weakened the profession's prospects to demonstrate its value to external stakeholders.

Table D presents a summary of the relevance of the goals of the transition period and the corresponding value added (or not).

In fact, the policies, programs and practices implemented during the transition period provided the structure for the later development of initiatives that:

- respect publicly valued outcomes — including, but not limited to, retributive and social justice concerns;
- are subject to ongoing program evaluation research that focuses on benefit and cost;
- measure value added through useable information about intermediate performance and final results;¹⁷
- recognize that crime and criminality are serious public health (i.e. social) problems that cannot effectively be ameliorated without earnest col-

laboration across the full spectrum of law enforcement, offender treatment, and social service agencies that heretofore sequestered themselves from essential partners.

Lessons from the Late 1990s to 2002: An Agenda for 2003 and Beyond

As the millennium came to a close, America was faced with correctional populations of staggering proportions. Indeed, the magnitude of the growth in parole and probation caseloads across all 50 states would not have been predicted even 10 to 15 years ago (see Figure A).

The implications for public safety and tax dollar expenditures from such a large number of criminals under community supervision cannot be overstated. If there is a silver lining, so to speak, in the burgeoning caseloads of parole and probation caseloads, it is to be found in the increased attention that internal and external stakeholders alike are compelled to assign to the problem. Also, the need to understand and respond to a problem of such huge proportions has catapulted the panoply of criminal justice services at state and local levels to bring to life (operationalize) the notion of collaboration in very literal ways.

Parole and probation, in the recent past, have seen the beginnings of partnerships with police agencies, faith-based organizations, civic associations, social service providers and the like. These partnerships, unlike the earlier iterations in the transitional period, are true partnerships in the sense that the collective voice of parole and probation professionals is not subservient to other criminal justice partners. Parole and probation, the heretofore *Oliver Twist* at the dinner table (i.e. too often unacknowledged and easily dismissible) have arrived.

In the emerging collaborative schema, parole and probation are often looked to for leadership in addressing crime as a community-based social problem. In light of the foundational community-based origins of parole and probation, it is extremely appropriate that the profession lead and inform discussions about best practices in this regard. Parole and probation have given new meaning to the notions of building human and social capital in high-crime areas. In short, the profession has recognized that the “seeding” side of “weed and seed” programs begs for the values, knowledge and practices so fundamental to parole and probation.

Cutting-edge principles and practices in the field represent the need to pay

Table D: Transitional Period and Valued Outcomes

Goal	Value
Crime prevention	No discernable value.
Public safety	Yes, when the pendulum of practice drifts toward appropriate rehabilitative treatment services; no when otherwise.
Justice	Yes, when retribution for criminal behavior balances the scales of justice for <i>all</i> — including offenders; no when otherwise.
Restoration	Yes, when reparation and restitution to individual victims and communities are instructively delivered in a context of empathy; no when otherwise.

attention to “community wellness.” This articulation sets forth that informal social controls such as those found in healthy communities, and not a sole reliance on saturation policing in high-crime areas, will mitigate against the forces of deviance, delinquency and crime in the long-term. To understand the critical importance of healthy informal social controls, one only need consider virtually any community that enjoys low crime rates; these are natural models of the “well communities” we seek to learn from.

What do these “well communities” have that communities racked by crime don’t? Some possible answers include:

- average or above average school systems;
- economically viable infrastructures;
- active faith-based and civic organizations;
- adequate resources for effectively responding to problems such as juvenile delinquency, drugs and alcohol, domestic violence, etc.

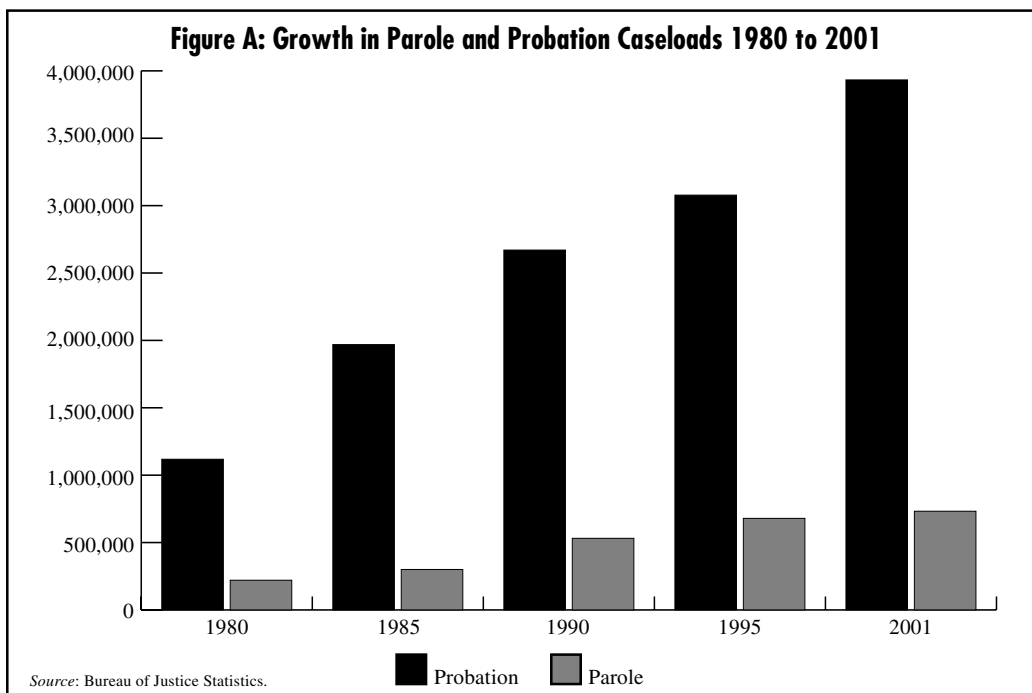
As parole and probation move into 2003 and beyond, the call will be for a more expansive conceptualization of their duties and responsibilities. This expanded professional role, begun in the last four years, requires a redefinition of parole and probation officer workload. The new definition will remain committed to the short-term risk management and long-term behavioral reform of individual offenders.

Added to this will likely be:

- enhanced services for victims of crimes — especially a renewed attention to victims residing in the most at-risk (high-crime) areas;
- providing services to individuals at risk of negative criminal justice system involvement — even if they are not under correctional control;
- commitment to rigorous outcome-driven evaluations of all programs, policies and practices to assure the establishment and maintenance of publicly valued services.

State and local legislators can expect increasing calls for resources from reinvented parole and probation services. However, a reinvestment in these two valuable criminal justice system components will undoubtedly provide a rational framework for reducing costs in allocations for jails and prisons.

If successful, the new community wellness collaborative paradigm will, at the very least, better coordinate resource expenditures that have heretofore been spent by individual agencies without due consideration for redundancy and need across all related and publicly funded agencies. The most optimistic scenario will result if and when individual offenders and high-crime neighborhoods break their cycles of crime and therefore reduce the need for criminal justice and social service system responses.



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Granted, it may be difficult to believe that the most optimistic scenarios for parole and probation will ever come to fruition. Nevertheless, the vision of optimism is a necessary ingredient to move forward from a 30 year cyclical history. It is, after all, the *vision* that will organize professional thinking to focus in a direction that will make the future possible; without it, parole and probation will be destined to recycling through much of its past.

Notes

¹ J. Doble, S. Immerwahr and A. Richardson, *Punishing Criminals: The People of Delaware Consider the Options* (New York: The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 1991); and E. Rhine, "Why 'What Works' Matters Under the 'Broken Windows' Model of Supervision," *Federal Probation* (Special Issue, 2001): 39-42.

² Reinventing Probation Council, *Transforming Probation Through Leadership: The "Broken Windows" Model* (New York, NY: The Manhattan Institute, 2000).

³ E. Rhine and M. Paparozzi, "Reinventing Probation and Parole: A Matter of Consequence," *Corrections Management Quarterly* 3, no. 2 (1999): 47-52.

⁴ M. Paparozzi, *Corrections: Whether Public or Private, It's the Results That Matter* (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Corrections, 1998).

⁵ Reinventing Probation Council; W. Dickey and M. Smith, *Rethinking Probation* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 1998).

⁶ Outcome information would enhance the ability of legislators to set a rational agenda for crime control and justice. Process information is useful for internal agency management in order to assure efficiency in carrying out effective programs and practices.

⁷ P. Gendreau, "Offender Rehabilitation: What We Know and What Needs to Be Done," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 23 (1996): 144-161.

⁸ P. Gendreau and R.R. Ross, "Correctional Treatment: Some Recommendations for Effective Intervention," *Juvenile and Family Court Journal* 34 (1984): 31-39; and P. Gendreau and R.R. Ross, "Revivification of Rehabilitation: Evidence from the 1980s," *Justice Quarterly* 4 (1987): 349-408.

⁹ B.S. Erwin, "Turning Up the Heat on Probationers in Georgia," *Federal Probation* 50 (1986): 17-24.

¹⁰ R.E. Harlow, J.M. Darley and P.H. Robinson, "The Severity of Intermediate Penal Sanctions: A Psychophysical Scaling Approach for Obtaining Community Perceptions," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 11, no. 1 (1995): 71-95; Reinventing Probation Council; and E. Rhine, "Why 'What Works' Matters Under the 'Broken Windows' Model of Supervision."

¹¹ M. Paparozzi and C. Lowenkamp, "To Be or Not to Be — a Profession — That is the Question for Corrections," *Corrections Management Quarterly* 4 (Spring 2000): 9-16.

¹² This author among them; see Reinventing Probation Council.

¹³ Harlow *et al*; J. Petersilia and S. Turner, "Intensive

Probation and Parole," in M. Tonry, ed., *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research* vol. 17 (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1993): 281-336; M. Paparozzi, "A Comparison of the Effectiveness of an Intensive Parole Supervision Program with Traditional Parole Supervision" (New Brunswick, NJ: Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Rutgers University, 1994); J. Rosencrance, "The Probation Officers' Search for Credibility," *Crime and Delinquency* 31 (1985): 539-554.

¹⁴ The invention of the phrase "intermediate sanction" provides a good example of the conceptual confusion fueled by a precipitous quest for public relevance. During the transitional period, intermediate sanctions became a term that has often been disingenuously conveyed depending on the audience. For example, it is not professionally uncommon to use the phrase interchangeably as: a) a symbolic representation of ratcheting up of offender supervision; b) graduation of punishment of the offender; and — perhaps furthest from its linguistic genealogical root — offender treatment services.

¹⁵ Paparozzi, *A Comparison of the Effectiveness of an Intensive Parole Supervision Program with Traditional Parole Supervision*.

¹⁶ National Institute of Corrections and International Community Corrections Association, *Public Protection Through Offender Risk Reduction: Putting Research Into Practice* (Washington, D.C.: The National Institute of Corrections, 1997).

¹⁷ H. Boone and B. Fulton, *Results-Driven Management* (Lexington, KY: The American Probation and Parole Association, 1995).

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Federal Volunteerism Policy and the States: An Analysis of Citizen Corps

By Jeffrey L. Brudney and Beth Gazley

In his 2002 State of the Union message, President George W. Bush announced the creation of an umbrella citizen service initiative, the USA Freedom Corps, intended to dramatically increase volunteerism. Under this initiative, the Citizen Corps has the central responsibility for mobilizing local volunteers in emergency preparedness and response. Interviews of state officials who will implement Citizen Corps suggest a framework for understanding the success of federal volunteerism initiatives devolved to the state and local levels. Five factors appear important to implementation success: goal clarity, resource availability, promotional activity, management capacity, and the strength of the implementation network.

Volunteer Initiatives of the Bush Administration

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 revealed a need to devote more resources to building the federal, state and local emergency management infrastructure. The events and their aftermath also underscored the willingness of citizens to supplement government emergency preparedness efforts. Hoping to institutionalize the wave of civic involvement that September 11 unleashed, on January 29, 2002 President Bush launched the USA Freedom Corps, an ambitious initiative unprecedented in its potential impact on public volunteerism. Previous presidents have also sought to promote both public policy and volunteerism with new service programs. Prior to September 11, President Bush focused initially on integrating faith-based organizations into the delivery of social services. While faith-based volunteer efforts continue to receive federal attention, the trauma of September 11 has shifted the focus and, to some extent, the priorities of volunteerism policies toward terrorism prevention and response.

President Bush established the USA Freedom Corps as an umbrella organization intended to “inspire and enable all Americans to find ways to serve their community, their country, or the world.”¹ An interagency initiative with the mission of “recruiting, mobilizing and encouraging” citizen service, the USA Freedom Corps aims to provide opportunities for volunteers, facilitate public access to information about volunteer opportunities, and reward and recognize public service.² In his 2002 State of the Union address, the president appealed to all Americans to commit at least two years of their lives — the equivalent of 4,000 hours — to volunteer service.

Most existing national service programs fall under the Freedom Corps umbrella, and new programs have

been created as well. The goal is to have a cabinet-level “Freedom Corps Council” perform a coordinating role over government volunteer activities, analogous to the role played by the National Security Council in defense. The Freedom Corps Council follows the model of President Nixon’s earlier “Domestic Council” by comprising the heads of the agencies responsible for specific national service programs (see Table A for a full list).

Table B summarizes the major components of the USA Freedom Corps. The Citizen Corps program is designed to promote “opportunities for people across the country to participate in a range of measures to make their families, homes and communities safer from the threats of terrorism, crime and disasters of all kinds,” and to “bring together a community’s first responders, firefighters, emergency health care providers, law enforcement and emergency managers with its volunteer resources.”³ The Federal Emergency Management Agency is charged with responsibility for coordinating Citizen Corps. Citizen Corps programs include a new Medical Reserve Corps, Volunteers in Police Service Program and Operation TIPS (Terrorist Information and Prevention System), and the expansion of existing complementary public service programs such as the Neighborhood Watch program and the Community Emergency Response Team. At the local level, existing networks of voluntary organizations active in disaster (“VOADs”) have been encouraged to join with government agencies to coordinate activities through “Citizen Corps Councils.” To support these programs, President Bush requested more than \$1.2 billion in continuing and new funding for FY 2003. At its first anniversary in January 2003, 304 state and local Citizens Corps Councils had been registered.

Table A: Agencies Involved in Implementing the USA Freedom Corps

<i>Federal</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Local</i>
Federal Emergency Management Agency Corporation for National and Community Service Department of Justice Peace Corps Department of Health and Human Services Department of Education Department of Commerce Department of Veterans Affairs Department of State White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives U.S. Agency for International Development	State emergency management agency State service commission Governor's Office on Volunteerism Other agencies that involve volunteers: Education, Health, etc. Other state offices or task forces involved in homeland security: public safety, national guard, etc.	Local government Volunteer resource centers Voluntary organizations active in disaster ("VOADs"): Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc. Other public and nonprofit agencies involving volunteers Citizen groups and task forces

Source: Jeffrey L. Brudney and Beth Gazley.

The role envisioned for the states in these federal volunteer initiatives is to promote, support and coordinate volunteer activities at the local level — “to encourage every community in the state to participate in Citizen Corps.”⁴ The governor is to appoint a coordinator for Citizen Corps. Most governors have selected the director of the state emergency management office; in seven states the governor has appointed the director of the state (volunteer) service commission.

Little research has considered the efficacy of such federal promotional and coordination activities as a policy instrument for stimulating and sustaining volunteerism;⁵ one recent book on the “tools” of government ignores volunteerism altogether.⁶ Given the increased use of volunteers by governments over the past several decades, and apparent plans to rely on them still more, we believe volunteerism policy commands greater attention.

Survey of State Officials

P.C. Bishop and A.J. Jones Jr. note, “It is possible to assess the success of a policy’s implementation even as the earliest steps toward actualization are being made. This is a prospective attitude.”⁷ To examine the role of the states in Citizen Corps and to obtain an early assessment of the prospects of this volunteer initiative from the front lines, in Summer 2002 we conducted two sets of semi-structured telephone interviews. Our first set of interviews was with state emergency management officials. At the federal level, FEMA bears responsibility for the coordination of Citizen Corps; at the state level, state appointed emergency management officials will either direct or help to coordinate local Citizen Corps activities. We obtained interviews with state emergency management officials in 30 states: 16 were agency directors, executive directors, or deputy directors; eight were emergency management administrators; and six were designated by the state governor as the Citizen Corps point of contact.⁸ The confidential interviews

asked a series of questions designed to elicit a frank appraisal of the state officials’ understanding of the role of their agency, and their opinion on the progress, opportunities, concerns, potential barriers and resource needs as the implementation of Citizen Corps unfolded.⁹ For confirmatory purposes only (data not included), we also interviewed the directors of six of the 10 FEMA regional offices.

Using the same survey protocol, we also interviewed the directors of the state service commissions. These officials are responsible for oversight of federal volunteer service programs such as AmeriCorps; they are also normally charged with considerable responsibilities for promotion and/or coordination of volunteerism in their states. In seven states, this official is also responsible for Citizen Corps; we interviewed all seven of these individuals.¹⁰ In the other states, where they were in a position to bring additional expertise, connections and resources to the Citizen Corps program, we sought to assess the extent to which these officials were involved in implementing the new volunteerism initiatives. Since the Corporation for National and Community Service, the parent agency for the state service commissions, had been given much of the early promotional responsibility for the USA Freedom Corps at the federal level, we wanted to see how that involvement was reflected at the state level. We secured interviews with 27 state service commission directors.¹¹ Between the two samples, we obtained information regarding the implementation of Citizen Corps in 44 states.

Implementation of Citizen Corps in the States

Each section below describes a key concept related to successful implementation of government volunteer programs, based on the literatures in policy implementation and volunteer management. Our survey results are reported in relation to these concepts.

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Table B: USA Freedom Corps/Citizen Corps Programs and Goals

<i>Name of program</i>	<i>Parent agency</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Current number of participants</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>President's FY 2003 funding request (in millions)</i>
Citizen Corps Councils	FEMA	Provides tools and funding to local communities to coordinate emergency planning and response.	304 councils as of Jan. 2003	Every community in America	\$144
Community Emergency Response Teams	FEMA	Organizes citizen community emergency planning and response activities.	~200,000	Triple by 2004 to 600,000	\$61
Medical Reserve Corps	HHS	Utilizes retired health care professionals to serve as supplemental emergency responders.	New	10-city pilot program in 2002	\$10
Volunteers in Police Service	DOJ	Adds voluntary citizen support to police activities.	New	Unknown	\$3
Operation TIPS: Terrorism Information and Prevention System	DOJ	Provides terrorism awareness and reporting tools to public workers.	New	1,000,000 volunteers in 10 cities	\$8
Neighborhood Watch	DOJ	Adds terrorism prevention element to neighborhood safety programs.	Unknown	Double by 2004	\$6
Peace Corps	Autonomous agency	Overseas community-building program.	7,000	15,000	\$320
AmeriCorps	CNCS	Stipended direct service volunteers in variety of roles, including public safety.	50,000	75,000	\$403
Senior Corps	CNCS	Volunteer opportunities for seniors.	500,000	600,000	\$268
Learn and Serve America	CNCS	Youth service learning.	1,477,350	1,500,000	\$43

Source: President's budget, FEMA, CNCS, Peace Corps and Department of Justice press offices and Web sites.

Key:

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency.

HHS - U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

DOJ - U.S. Department of Justice.

CNCS - Corporation for National and Community Service.

Goal Clarity

Mazmanian and Sabatier have suggested the value in clear "marching orders" for those charged with implementing a policy. However, the majority of emergency management respondents (57 percent or 17 state officials) indicated that their role in implementing Citizen Corps was not clearly defined, and that they required more direction from the federal government. One-quarter (seven officials) indicated they were doing little or nothing in regard to Citizen Corps or were unsure of what was being asked of them. Although CNCS had emphasized that the state commissions need to be involved, one-third (nine officials) were unclear regarding their role in supporting Citizen Corps implementation. A further one-third of the sample planned to assist emergency management officials in developing Citizen Corps or were already part of a statewide task force. Three more respondents would assist if federal funds were made available, while the remaining four expected no role in Citizen Corps, as it was strictly an emergency management program. While some of these results may reflect no more than respondents' ambivalence about a program that is not yet fully funded, they also illustrate confusion regarding the state role in Citizen Corps implementation — confusion that will only serve to hinder local efforts. Goggin *et al.* note

that what is accomplished when a federal message is sent depends on how positively and clearly the message is received at the state and local levels.

Funding

Implementation studies have underscored the pre-eminence of funding in policy success.¹² Here, too, state emergency management respondents expressed great concern over the adequacy of funding, with 63 percent (19) identifying this criterion as a major challenge to successful implementation of the new federal volunteer initiatives. More than any other factor, state service commission directors considered the adequacy of funding instrumental to program success. A few emergency management officials told us that they were tapping into already stretched state budgets to begin planning and implementing these programs, but that federal funding was required to move forward. Some expressed concern that Citizen Corps was another "unfunded mandate" of the federal government.

Respondents in both samples remarked that funding alone does not guarantee program success, an observation that implementation literature supports. Agencies are likely to place highest value on funding that builds program infrastructure.¹³ Survey comments reflected concerns about three aspects of funding efficacy:



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- *Length of funding commitment and adequacy of funds.* State and local programs that depend on federal demonstration grant funding will require a willing state legislature and/or private grants to continue USA Freedom Corps initiatives over time. Yet, respondents told us that their state legislatures would be hard-pressed to fund an expansion in volunteer programs given current demands on the state treasury. The alternative, private funding, is highly competitive and requires agency heads with a talent for promotion and fundraising and a commitment to building trust and partnerships with private stakeholders.
- *Flexibility in funding purpose.* According to the officials interviewed, federal restrictions prohibit states from using one source of federal funds to match another, so that states or local governments cannot match Citizen Corps grants to AmeriCorps. In addition, a sometime criticism of certain federal volunteer programs has been their emphasis on direct subsidies to volunteers, even while it is difficult for agencies to secure the additional funds needed to *manage* those volunteers.

Promotional Activities

Eight emergency management officials (27 percent) and two state commission directors (7 percent) stated that promotion or marketing of President Bush's volunteer initiatives would be a major challenge. Underlying federal volunteerism policy is the presumption that messages about the value of civic engagement will reach potential volunteers. The strongest predictor of volunteer activity continues to be whether citizens were *asked* to give their time.¹⁴ Thus, the president's frequent public appeals to service, the placement of public service messages, and the creation of user-friendly Web sites and toll-free telephone numbers under the USA Freedom Corps initiative all help to reach potential volunteers.

Yet, while they are valuable in promoting the need for volunteers, such general calls for citizen "help" may not yield volunteers with the qualifications necessary to participate in highly complex service and emergency management positions encompassed by some Citizen Corps programs, such as the Medical Reserve Corps and Community Emergency Response Teams. Television images of confused and sometimes frustrated volunteers turned away from the Twin Towers demolition site in the wake of September 11 illustrate the dilemma. Leading texts in volunteer administration caution that these positions require a targeted recruitment strategy to net volunteers with specialized training.¹⁵ "Layering" a general call to

volunteerism on top of very specific homeland security needs is likely to confound the message.

Capacity: Volunteer Management, Recruitment and Retention

Experts have suggested that federal volunteerism policy is prone to some recurring limitations, due largely to misplaced assumptions about what volunteerism can accomplish and what local agencies can accommodate.¹⁶ Particular concerns center on the availability of volunteers and the over-emphasis on volunteer recruitment without sufficient attention to management. Regarding the first issue, one state emergency management official was apprehensive that "most of the people who want to volunteer in the long run are already there." Indeed, despite ongoing attempts at the highest reaches of government to inspire citizens to donate their time, overall levels of volunteerism have remained remarkably steady over the past two decades.¹⁷ Non-volunteers may be more difficult than expected to mobilize in Citizen Corps.

Furthermore, recruiting volunteers is just the beginning: Successful volunteer programs also require an infrastructure and a set of management tools to place the right volunteers in the right positions (job design), involve them effectively (training, supervision) and retain them (recognition, evaluation).¹⁸ As Don Kettl has pointed out, the key to managing indirect government is strong and sustained capacity.¹⁹ Unless a call for more volunteers is accompanied by the appropriate means and resources for recruitment, placement, supervision and evaluation, program effectiveness is greatly compromised. Susan Ellis described the launching of the USA Freedom Corps as a "surprise announcement" based on a "flawed premise" that organizations were ready or willing to accept more volunteers: "The problem ... is never recruiting volunteers, but rather ... support."²⁰

The emergency management officials interviewed anticipated overwhelmingly that the past experience of their agency with volunteers would be helpful to their new responsibilities under Citizen Corps. However, some state officials also questioned whether an emergency management agency is the appropriate institutional home for an ambitious, rather complex volunteer program such as Citizen Corps. Over half the emergency management offices in the sample (16 or 53 percent) described conditions of transition, turmoil or growth, as their offices attempted to cope with a much larger agenda and greater public prominence, scrutiny and visibility than could have been imagined in a pre-September 11 world. One respondent invited us to "ask states where these vol-



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unteer initiatives fit in priority to the other terrorism priorities.” Another was more direct: “We are a disaster management agency, not a volunteer management agency.”

Implementation Network

Implementation networks describe the system of public and private organizations with a common interest in, or responsibility for, implementing a public policy.²¹ The large number of agencies involved in implementing the USA Freedom Corps, as shown in Table B, illustrates the complexity of this network. The Citizen Corps network alone encompasses several federal agencies, at least one state agency, and a loose array of local public agencies, VOADs, and other service providers.

The strength of the USA Freedom Corps network may be judged in part based on the amount of attention paid to communication and coordination among the White House, its “volunteerism” agencies, the nonprofit sector, and the various state and local agencies involved in implementing volunteer policy. The “front-lines” seem particularly vulnerable to common network problems of coordination and communication. Approximately one-fourth of both samples felt that the greatest challenge facing the new federal volunteerism policies was gaining support at the local level. One state service commission director said that collaboration would be difficult between local government officials and volunteer groups because “government officials do not feel comfortable sharing public safety data.”

Our survey established that in some states, statewide coordinating bodies were already in place to implement Citizen Corps, but in others communication was absent between even those agencies most centrally involved. Several state service commission respondents reported that they had called to offer help to the state agency with lead responsibility for Citizen Corps, but had received no indication of interest in collaborating. When asked to rate their state in terms of its overall preparation for Citizen Corps, respondents who gave their states lower grades pointed most often to factors related to poor or underdeveloped network relationships — the sense that these states were behind in organizing, coordinating or staffing interagency implementing systems. By contrast, those state officials who awarded their states higher grades indicated by a large margin that progress was due to having the right players in place, and having invested in interorganizational relationships.

Waugh and Sylves describe the emergency management system as a “bottom-up” network of first responder and related programs dependent on local

arrangements and collaborations.²² Federal and, to some extent, state officials lack direct authority over many of the actors involved in emergency preparedness, mitigation and response. These local networks thrive under conditions of commitment and cooperation rather than hierarchical, command-and-control approaches. Waugh and Sylves foresee the danger that top-down volunteer efforts might inadvertently weaken existing local emergency response partnerships by the imposition of new authorities or distortion of current funding streams. For example, despite a commitment of \$3.5 billion to first responder programs under the Office of Homeland Security and FEMA, President Bush deleted \$100 million from his FY 2003 budget request for the existing Fire Investment and Response Enhancement program.²³ “The key question to implementing this,” one state official told us, “is has the administration recognized existing entities ... instead of creating new programs?”

The State Role in the Implementation Network

In volunteerism policy, states are sometime promoters of volunteerism, creators of part of the infrastructure on which implementation depends, recipients and distributors of federal volunteerism funds. Here, FEMA intends Citizen Corps to be “primarily a local government initiative,” with the states taking a minor, secondary role as supporters, promoters and advocates.²⁴ Federal promotional messages have largely been directed at individuals and localities rather than the states. States are overlooked but important actors in federal policy implementation since they are in the best position to determine and ameliorate gaps in local service provision.²⁵ Without stronger federal promotion of the state role, we expect the extent of state involvement in Citizen Corps, resting on pre-existing relationships, to vary significantly.

Conclusion

This study analyzed the views of high-level state officials charged with implementing Citizen Corps, a new federal program that utilizes state and local resources to mobilize volunteers in emergency and disaster preparedness, mitigation and response. Our interviews with state officials suggest that five factors stand out as crucial to implementation. Together they constitute a framework for assessing the prospects for success of federal volunteerism policy in the states:

- The clarity of goals underlying the volunteer program;
- The length, adequacy and flexibility of the funding commitment;
- Promotional activities on behalf of the program;



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- Capacity, or attention to volunteer management, recruitment and retention;
- The strength of the implementation network.

As some respondents reminded us, it is early in the life of Citizen Corps and its parent, the USA Freedom Corps. The most direct and observable results of these national volunteerism policies, such as citizens' immediate response to the president's appeals for volunteers, can be easily measured, but do not capture what experts consider more enduring indicators of the effectiveness of volunteerism policy: ongoing mobilization of volunteers sufficient to the tasks at hand; placement of volunteers in positions for which they possess requisite background and training; satisfaction and retention of volunteers; and the achievement of intended program outcomes. These results await the test of time. Hopefully, the predictive analysis that we have undertaken here can help to inform continued implementation of federal volunteerism policy in the states.

Notes

¹ Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Citizen Corps: A Guide for Local Officials*, 3.

² Executive Order 13254.

³ Federal Emergency Management Agency, 7.

⁴ Federal Emergency Management Agency, 20.

⁵ J.L. Brudney, *Fostering Volunteer Programs in the Public Sector* and "The Perils of Practice."

⁶ L.M. Salamon, *The Tools of Government*.

⁷ P.J. Bishop and A.J. Jones Jr., "Implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990," 121.

⁸ Participating states were: Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. All state officials were contacted by phone a minimum of four times. Two state officials declined to be interviewed; ongoing emergency needs, such as fire-fighting or flood control, precluded some interviews.

⁹ The interview schedule was designed to elicit discussion. The interviews ranged from 15 to 45 minutes; the average length was 25 minutes. Aldo Davila assisted the authors with the interviews. The University of Georgia Institutional Review Board approved the survey.

¹⁰ These states are California, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Washington and Washington DC.

¹¹ Participating states were Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

¹² D.A. Mazmanian and P.A. Sabatier, *Implementation and Public Policy*; L.J. O'Toole, "Policy Recommendations

for Multi-actor Implementation"; M.L. Goggin *et. al.*, *Implementation Theory and Practice*.

¹³ O'Toole; Goggin *et. al.*

¹⁴ Independent Sector, *Giving and Volunteering in the United States*.

¹⁵ S.J. Ellis, "The Wrong Way to Encourage Volunteerism"; S. McCurley and R. Lynch, *Volunteer Management*.

¹⁶ Ellis; B. O'Connell, "What Voluntary Activity Can and Cannot Do for America."

¹⁷ Independent Sector.

¹⁸ Ellis, *"From the Top Down"*; McCurley and Lynch; Brudney, 1990.

¹⁹ Salamon.

²⁰ Ellis, "The Wrong Way to Encourage Volunteerism."

²¹ K.G. Provan and H.B. Milward, "Institutional-Level Norms and Organizational Involvement in a Service-Implementation Network."

²² W.L. Waugh Jr. and R.T. Sylves, "Organizing the War on Terrorism."

²³ S. Somers, "First Responder Funding Suffers Setback."

²⁴ Federal Emergency Management Agency, 20.

²⁵ Goggin *et. al.*

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Welfare Reform: The Next Generation

By Barry L. Van Lare

Congress has failed to act in a timely manner on the reauthorization of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families block grant. Nonetheless, the next generation of welfare reform is already underway. A slowly growing economy, the end of rapid caseload reductions, massive state and local budget problems, and the constraints of a closed-ended block grant will pose serious constraints on state flexibility and on states' ability to continue new programs developed under the block grant. At the same time, a larger portion of child-only cases, increased sanction rates, a residual population of longer-term cases and the needs of the working poor will require new programs and more effective services. Although it will be difficult, states have little option but to begin to address these problems without waiting for federal action.

The Federal Agenda: The Unmet Challenge of TANF Reauthorization

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant saw its sixth anniversary in 2002 amidst a general consensus that it was a significant improvement over the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program it replaced. Observers expected the block grant to be reauthorized with little difficulty. But that was not to be. While the House of Representatives passed a TANF reauthorization bill, the Senate failed to do so before adjourning. Although a continuing resolution ensures that TANF will continue in its current form through June 30, 2003, the future direction of the program is far from clear.

As interest groups were mobilizing around funding levels, time limits, and improved opportunities for education and training, the administration and the House recast the debate to focus on two largely unexpected issues: work participation and marriage. The House bill extolled the importance of full-time work as the way out of dependency and contained provisions that increased the work requirements for individual recipients and the work participation requirements the states must meet. The House bill required most recipients to engage in work within 90 days of receiving TANF. Current law allows states to postpone a work requirement for up to two years.

The House bill also increased the work participation rate that state programs must meet. Under current law, states must have 50 percent of their caseload engaged in at least 20 hours of work per week. However, a caseload-reduction credit reduces the effective work participation rate to zero for most states. In the face of the credit, actual work participation rates are generally between 20 and 30 percent. The House bill would have phased out the caseload-reduction credit and raised the participation rate to 70 percent over

several years. The combination of these two changes would require many states to more than double the number of TANF recipients who work.

In addition, the House bill required recipients to work 24 hours per week to be counted toward the state participation rate and required them to engage in other activities that contribute to self-sufficiency for another 16 hours. The bill also tightened the definition of activities that count as work, effectively requiring states to find "real" jobs for a much larger proportion of their caseloads.

The bill also included provisions for earmarked support for programs to encourage marriage and family formation.

The Senate Finance Committee agreed on proposed reauthorization legislation that included additional work requirements, but which included participation in education and training programs as a means of meeting those requirements. The Senate Finance Committee draft also increased participation rates for the states but offered credits for job placements. The bill included marriage provisions, although there was a greater focus on programs that would prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies than in the House bill.

TANF Reauthorization: The Next Steps

The debate over TANF reauthorization began shortly after the new Congress convened in January 2003. The president indicated his continued support for the proposals he had submitted in 2002, and the House of Representatives quickly passed legislation that is very similar to what it approved last year. As of this writing, the schedule for final congressional action had not yet been established and it may well reach into the summer as the Senate Finance Committee began hearings late in March. With a new Republican majority in the Senate, it is not yet clear

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what that chamber will do, although the Senate Finance Committee bill last year did have bipartisan support.

States have a major interest in the final form of the TANF reauthorization and will want to continue to weigh in on a number of issues. States' ability to effectively communicate their existing programs and the impact of new proposals could have a significant influence on the outcome of congressional action. Some of the critical issues are listed below.

Work Requirements

States have been strong supporters of work requirements and most state programs have incorporated work-first provisions that require applicants and recipients to immediately seek and take jobs. However, a number of states have expressed concern about their ability to find jobs for up to 70 percent of TANF recipients. They also have expressed concern about the availability of additional work hours for recipients who currently work less than 24 hours and about the costs associated with additional child care and other supportive services.

States have also expressed questions about the value and content of the additional 16 hours of participation required for TANF recipients. They are particularly concerned with the administrative burden of establishing such opportunities, enforcing participation and the potential costs of additional child care.

Education and Training

Embedded in the debate over the work requirement is a debate over the importance and value of education and training. The House bill places new limits on the amount of education and training that can count in meeting work requirements. Critics of the administration's proposal argue that early investment in education and training, prior to job placement, results in higher wages and greater opportunity for advancement. They have proposed liberalizing existing definitions of work to allow participation in education and training programs to count as work for longer periods of time; in some cases they would allow long-term programs leading to associate and bachelor's degrees to count as work.

Proponents of a more liberal approach to education and training point to the higher earnings of individuals who have completed high school and those who have various levels of postsecondary education. Critics point to the mixed success of these programs, noting that many recipients fail to complete them.

Research suggests programs that combine work first with education and training opportunities may have the largest impact on future earnings. Under

TANF, states have had considerable flexibility to combine work requirements and training opportunities. The result has been a wide array of programs, and almost any legislative change would limit state flexibility and require many states to change their programs.

Marriage and Family Formation

The administration favors a stronger emphasis on encouraging marriage and the formation of two-parent families. Proponents cite extensive statistics demonstrating that child well-being is greatly enhanced in stable two-parent families and that children in single-parent and cohabitating families are more often exposed to abuse. At the same time, the administration notes the lack of a strong empirical base on which to model a large scale intervention. As a result, they have proposed a variety of grant programs, combined with an aggressive evaluation program. Critics cite the lack of proven programs as a reason to minimize the federal role and note that marriage promotion may have unintended consequences for women in abusive situations.

States will play a critical role in the design, implementation and evaluation of new programs. They will want to make certain they have the flexibility to design and test programs that meet their unique needs.

Funding Levels

There is some fear that the growing federal deficit may cause the federal government to revisit its initial agreement to fund the TANF block grant at its original level. Reducing the block grant or cutting other federal aid programs to low-income families could result in federal savings. Both actions could have severe repercussions in the light of huge state deficits and already announced cutbacks. This is particularly true since many states are already spending at a greater rate than can be supported by the existing block grant.

There is also a growing concern that the block grant may not contain sufficient funds to allow all states to meet new work participation requirements. In states with higher benefits, caseload reductions may produce sufficient savings to offset the costs of the work supports needed to make it possible for former TANF recipients to work. However, some of these states are expressing concern that new work requirements may not produce significant caseload reductions and that the costs of supporting additional workers may be substantial. At the same time, the problem is expected to be more acute in states with low benefits that received relatively small block grant allocations. These states have saved relatively little money through caseload reductions and will have few resources to



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develop the programs they need to meet new work participation requirements.

Flexibility

The administration's proposal for TANF reauthorization included provisions to authorize federal agencies to grant "super waivers." These waivers were intended to give states additional flexibility to simplify and combine programs to increase efficiency and improve program outcomes. Many state TANF administrators greeted the new authority with high praise, citing numerous opportunities for improvements. However, the concept was strongly criticized by advocates for other categorical programs and by a number of congressional committees. Advocates feared that their individual programs might be eliminated through waivers, and Congress expressed concern about the undue delegation of power to the executive branch.

To the extent that states are serious about the opportunities resulting from increased flexibility, they will need to work to coordinate the position of a variety of state program agencies and to develop compelling cases for the types of change that may be enacted. They may also want to look at more limited alternatives that may be more acceptable to Congress. Such alternatives might include greater flexibility within existing statutes, more coordinated federal eligibility requirements, and common outcomes and performance measures.

Other Federal Legislation

Other federal legislation affecting low-income families is also scheduled to be reauthorized in 2003. This includes the Child Care and Development Block Grant, Child Nutrition Programs, Head Start, the Higher Education Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Runaway and Homeless Children Act, the Workforce Investment Act, the Community Services Block Grant, the Job Access and Reverse Commuting Grant Program, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and the Rehabilitation Act.

In most cases, the state agencies with a primary interest in these reauthorizations are not responsible for programs for welfare recipients and other low-income families. States that are interested in maximizing the impact of such programs may want to work to bring these agencies and programs together on the state level.

State Flexibility and State Opportunities

Although it is important to focus on TANF reauthorization, the most significant action over the next five to 10 years will take place at the state and local

levels. Even if Congress places some additional limits on the use of TANF block grants, the states will still have considerable flexibility in designing and implementing their own programs. It is vitally important that states address these issues in upcoming legislative sessions and that they not postpone critical actions to await federal decisions.

The challenges and opportunities confronting the states are huge and will vary from state to state and year to year. Some of the more common challenges and opportunities are discussed in the sections that follow.

The Working Poor

Early in the implementation of TANF, states began to see large reductions in their cash-assistance caseloads. While overall those leaving welfare were better off than those who remained, some were not, and many of those who had bettered their circumstances were still earning well below the poverty level. It was clear that many recipients would need continued work supports like child care and that many would require access to other income supports such as food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance, and the earned income tax credit to raise their total income above the poverty level.

As a result, many states began to use their TANF block grant funds for a variety of services to support the working poor. In some states this included state earned income tax credits, while others increased earnings disregards to continue welfare supplements to persons with earnings. Most states made major expansions to their child care subsidy programs and many expanded health insurance coverage for children at or near poverty. Other states expanded case management and mentoring programs to encourage job retention. Some states worked with employers to increase the support services available to low-income workers generally. States also used TANF money to support a number of programs to assist current workers to upgrade their skills and increase their earning potential.

As states continue to address this issue in a time of fiscal constraint, they can work to improve access to a number of federally funded programs, such as food stamps and the EITC. They can also attempt to prioritize programs and services to balance the current need for cash assistance with an investment in avoiding future dependency. States may also look to partnerships with businesses that recognize the importance of reducing turnover and maximizing the productivity of current employees. In addition, states can develop a strategic planning capacity to look more closely at the needs of the working poor and their impact on the state and local economies.

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TANF: A Capped Block Grant

Since its adoption in 1996, the TANF block grant has provided support for a growing array of services for low-income families. This is particularly true for child care; the TANF block grant has become the largest source of federal funding for child care. TANF has also provided new resources for other programs, including education and training, domestic violence and youth services. These “new” funds came largely from the savings that resulted from caseload reductions.

Over the next few years, states are likely to experience the impact of the federal funding cap for the first time. Further large-scale caseload reductions are not likely in most states (See the Table A, “Families Receiving TANF Benefits: August 1996-June 2002” in this chapter.) Some rapidly growing states may actually experience significant increases in caseloads. In addition, many of the non-cash services now funded by TANF will become increasingly expensive in future years. Inflation and efforts to improve quality may substantially increase the per-child cost of child care, at a time when the demand for child care is also likely to grow.

It is critical that states begin to understand the impact of capped federal funding on these programs and begin a process of sustainability planning.

Expanded Work Requirements

It seems likely that states will confront some form of increased work requirement. While there is general agreement that welfare recipients should be expected to work, there is less agreement as to the nature of that requirement or how it can be effectively enforced. It is clear that full-time work is required for most recipients to become self-sufficient. It is also clear that many recipients, particularly single mothers, may face severe barriers to full-time work.

There is a growing body of criticism that suggests that the administration’s proposal is intended to force all states to replicate the work-relief model used in New York City during the early days of welfare reform. In this model, recipients are required to work in exchange for their welfare check. In most cases, this work is conducted in a state or local agency. Proponents argue that work-relief requirements can be a powerful tool for moving recipients into regular work. Critics argue that work relief is costly and that participants often fail to develop marketable skills.

While many states will want to include work relief as one means to increase work participation, other options may also be available. Some states have experimented with creating subsidized jobs in the non-profit sector and some offer incentives or subsidies to private employers. Others cite the success of tar-

geting placements on higher-wage jobs and the value of relatively short-term skills training. Still others look to retention and advancement programs to keep recipients employed. Increased income disregards can also raise the number of recipients who find work and remain on the welfare rolls. Unfortunately, this also leads to increased caseloads. In addition, a number of administrative tools can enhance participation in existing programs that facilitate employment.

Work First or Education?

Most states began implementing the TANF block grant with a work-first program, in which applicants and recipients were required to seek and accept employment immediately. Many credit this policy with the recent large caseload reductions and others suggest that it provides the most effective screening for barriers to employment. Other states continued to provide access to education and training as an alternative to immediate employment. Still others combined the two approaches, tailoring the requirements to the characteristics and needs of individual recipients.

States have also experimented with modifications to the work-first model, concentrating on finding jobs with higher salaries and fringe benefits or on employment opportunities in business sectors with significant growth opportunities for entry level workers. In most cases these approaches have complemented, not replaced work-first approaches.

Maximizing Income

Benefit levels and income disregards have received relatively little attention since passage of the TANF block grant. However, research suggests that the most positive impacts of welfare reform are associated with programs such as the Minnesota Family Investment Program that actually increase the income of current and former cash assistance recipients.

As resources become available, states may want to look at allowing recipients to share a larger portion of their increased earnings. Until that time, there are a number of government programs that provide income supplements and other supports for these families. However, many families are unaware of these benefits or do not take advantage of them. In addition, many needed supports are not fully funded and may not be available uniformly across the county.

Explore Expanded Efforts to Encourage Retention

Data clearly suggests that a large number of welfare recipients will cycle on and off the welfare rolls. They will initially find jobs quickly and lose them equally fast. This cycling increases welfare costs and has an economic cost to employers as well.



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States can address this problem in a number of ways. They can offer new employees and their employers a variety of retention services, including crisis assistance to help stabilize arrangements for transportation and child care. Retention can also be enhanced with ongoing career counseling.

Where retention services fail, it is also important to look at rapid re-engagement strategies to ensure that those returning to the rolls are quickly re-engaged in job search and placement activities.

Increase Capacity to Work with Families in Threat of Sanction

Research suggests that sanctioned families are more likely to be worse off than other families leaving welfare. Studies also suggest that sanctioned families may be more likely to have multiple barriers.

Most states have developed review procedures to ensure that sanctions are applied only as appropriate. A number of states have begun special programs to work with at-risk families prior to imposing sanctions. These programs may include personal interviews and outreach efforts to help clients understand and comply with eligibility and work requirements.

Begin Experimenting with Marriage Programs

It seems clear that federal legislation will include additional requirements for state programs designed to encourage and support marriage. While the nature of such requirements is still unclear, it is likely that states will have considerable flexibility in the initial design of those programs. Many states have already begun to develop state initiatives, and others may want to learn from their experiences.

Focus on Performance

New programs and new priorities require new ways of doing business. Performance management tools are effective means of measuring the effect of new services and of identifying the changes needed to produce the desired results. Performance management systems are a way of defining expectations and managing efforts to meet those expectations. Several states have already developed extensive performance management systems within their human services programs.

Look for Opportunities to Collaborate

There is a growing recognition that many recipients are in need of comprehensive services. Increasingly states and localities are looking at ways to improve collaboration among current “silo” programs through a variety of techniques, including Department of Labor One-Stops; co-location; team staffing; automated case management; improved information and referral systems; and common applications, including online applications.

Take Advantage of the Push for Faith-Based Providers

New federal regulations and support services provide new opportunities to build partnerships with faith-based organizations. These organizations can often be effective service providers and offer more efficient connections to a wide array of community supports that may be critical to a recipient who is trying to balance work and family requirements. States can take a number of steps to enhance their outreach to faith-based organizations and increase their participation. Many states have already begun this process, but many faith-based organizations are still unaware of contracting opportunities or need technical assistance to comply with contracting requirements.

Invest in Technology

It is difficult to find investment dollars during a fiscal crisis. However, advances in technology will be key to long-term improvements in service delivery and cost savings. As a result, states will want to make certain that they meet the most critical opportunities. For example, with the new emphasis on work, it is important to provide services in a manner that does not conflict with work responsibilities. Online reporting of income, online applications and online verification can all help. In many cases they are more cost-effective than evening or weekend hours. E-mail can improve clients' ability to contact workers. Real-time tracking can enhance work participation and provide clients with up-to-date information. Child care and out of school time resources can be made available more readily.

Conclusions

The next decade will present human service systems with major new challenges as government increasingly focuses attention on the working poor and on the need to develop government and private supports for working families. As in the past, states remain the laboratories for the development of new and more efficient approaches. Their continued attention to these important issues is critical to the success of the nation as a whole.

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Table A: Families Receiving TANF Benefits: August 1996-June 2002
(in thousands)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>AFDC August 1996</i>	<i>TANF December 2001</i>	<i>Percent change Aug. 1996-Dec. 2001</i>	<i>TANF June 2002</i>	<i>Percent change Dec. 2001-June 2002</i>
Alabama	41,032	18,564	-55%	17,479	-6%
Alaska	12,159	5,902	-51	6,174	5
Arizona	62,404	38,572	-38	40,599	5
Arkansas	22,069	12,224	-45	11,640	-5
California	880,378	465,713	-47	462,179	-10
Colorado	34,486	11,677	-66	12,298	5
Connecticut	57,326	24,751	-57	22,372	-10
Delaware	10,585	5,504	-48	5,419	-2
Florida	200,922	61,060	-70	57,514	-6
Georgia	123,329	54,493	-56	53,152	-2
Hawaii	21,894	11,899	-46	10,659	-10
Idaho	8,607	1,351	-84	1,340	-1
Illinois	220,297	53,911	-76	44,831	-17
Indiana	51,437	47,781	-7	50,018	5
Iowa	31,579	20,512	-35	19,870	-3
Kansas	23,790	13,655	-43	13,919	2
Kentucky	71,264	35,107	-51	34,239	-2
Louisiana	67,467	24,941	-63	22,566	10
Maine	20,007	9,505	-52	9,884	-4
Maryland	70,665	28,523	-60	25,983	9
Massachusetts	84,700	46,790	-45	47,097	1
Michigan	169,997	76,756	-55	71,591	-7
Minnesota	57,741	35,131	-39	36,244	3
Mississippi	46,428	17,778	-62	17,513	-1
Missouri	80,123	46,269	-42	43,613	-6
Montana	10,114	5,681	-44	5,928	4
Nebraska	14,435	10,098	-30	10,469	4
Nevada	13,712	9,996	-27	11,743	17
New Hampshire	9,100	5,934	-35	6,112	3
New Jersey	101,704	42,739	-58	40,721	5
New Mexico	33,353	17,433	-48	16,451	6
New York	418,338	180,981	-57	156,032	-14
North Carolina	110,060	44,200	-60	41,361	-6
North Dakota	4,773	3,202	-33	3,216	0
Ohio	204,240	84,567	-59	82,345	-3
Oklahoma	35,986	14,631	-59	14,343	-2
Oregon	29,917	17,838	-40	17,933	1
Pennsylvania	186,342	82,345	-56	78,852	-4
Rhode Island	20,670	14,762	-29	13,986	-5
South Carolina	44,060	20,047	-55	19,215	-4
South Dakota	5,829	2,882	-51	2,808	-3
Tennessee	97,187	61,984	-36	63,056	2
Texas	243,504	131,439	-46	127,340	-3
Utah	14,221	7,796	-45	7,585	-3
Vermont	8,765	5,201	-41	5,079	-2
Virginia	61,905	30,015	-52	29,943	0
Washington	97,492	55,939	-43	52,634	-6
West Virginia	37,044	16,197	-56	15,183	-6
Wisconsin	51,924	18,900	-64	19,189	2
Wyoming	4,312	474	-89	440	-7
Dist. Of Columbia	25,350	16,412	-35	15,860	-3
Guam	2,243	3,072	-37	3,072	0
Puerto Rico	49,871	25,185	-49	25,161	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,371	611	-55	625	2

Source: The Welfare Information Network, December 2002.

HEALTH

Table 9.1
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY STATE FOR ALL PEOPLE: 2001
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Covered and not covered by health insurance during the year			
		Covered	Percent	Not covered	Percent
United States	282,082	240,875	85.4	41,207	14.6
Alabama	4,388	3,815	86.9	573	13.1
Alaska	634	534	84.3	100	15.7
Arizona	5,316	4,365	82.1	950	17.9
Arkansas	2,657	2,229	83.9	428	16.1
California	34,488	27,770	80.5	6,718	19.5
Colorado	4,410	3,723	84.4	687	15.6
Connecticut	3,392	3,047	89.8	346	10.2
Delaware	791	719	90.8	73	9.2
Florida	16,348	13,491	82.5	2,856	17.5
Georgia	8,289	6,912	83.4	1,376	16.6
Hawaii	1,213	1,096	90.4	117	9.6
Idaho	1,315	1,105	84.0	210	16.0
Illinois	12,331	10,655	86.4	1,676	13.6
Indiana	6,036	5,322	88.2	714	11.8
Iowa	2,861	2,645	92.5	216	7.5
Kansas	2,642	2,341	88.6	301	11.4
Kentucky	3,996	3,505	87.7	492	12.3
Louisiana	4,390	3,544	80.7	845	19.3
Maine	1,279	1,147	89.7	132	10.3
Maryland	5,326	4,673	87.7	653	12.3
Massachusetts	6,322	5,802	91.8	520	8.2
Michigan	9,892	8,864	89.6	1,028	10.4
Minnesota	4,922	4,530	92.0	392	8.0
Mississippi	2,799	2,341	83.6	459	16.4
Missouri	5,525	4,960	89.8	565	10.2
Montana	892	771	86.4	121	13.6
Nebraska	1,683	1,523	90.5	160	9.5
Nevada	2,135	1,791	83.9	344	16.1
New Hampshire	1,258	1,139	90.6	119	9.4
New Jersey	8,470	7,361	86.9	1,109	13.1
New Mexico	1,804	1,431	79.3	373	20.7
New York	18,827	15,911	84.5	2,916	15.5
North Carolina	8,098	6,932	85.6	1,167	14.4
North Dakota	621	561	90.4	60	9.6
Ohio	11,191	9,943	88.8	1,248	11.2
Oklahoma	3,382	2,762	81.7	620	18.3
Oregon	3,462	3,018	87.2	443	12.8
Pennsylvania	12,102	10,983	90.8	1,119	9.2
Rhode Island	1,043	963	92.3	80	7.7
South Carolina	4,009	3,517	87.7	493	12.3
South Dakota	739	670	90.7	69	9.3
Tennessee	5,682	5,042	88.7	640	11.3
Texas	21,065	16,105	76.5	4,960	23.5
Utah	2,262	1,927	85.2	335	14.8
Vermont	604	549	90.4	58	9.6
Virginia	7,105	6,331	89.1	774	10.9
Washington	5,930	5,151	86.9	780	13.1
West Virginia	1,772	1,539	86.8	234	13.2
Wisconsin	5,336	4,927	92.3	409	7.7
Wyoming	488	411	84.1	78	15.9
Dist. of Columbia	554	484	87.3	70	12.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2002.

Table 9.2
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE, AT OR BELOW
200 PERCENT OF POVERTY, BY STATE: THREE-YEAR AVERAGES FOR 1999, 2000 AND 2001
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total children under 19 years, all income levels	At or below 200 percent of poverty		At or below 200 percent of poverty without health insurance	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	75,809	28,872	38.1	5,984	7.9
Alabama	1,194	550	46.0	77	6.4
Alaska	203	62	30.6	14	7.0
Arizona	1,526	709	46.4	197	12.9
Arkansas	725	366	50.5	63	8.7
California	10,089	4,350	43.1	1,051	10.4
Colorado	1,214	377	31.0	105	8.6
Connecticut	876	239	27.3	42	4.8
Delaware	208	62	29.8	8	4.0
Florida	3,922	1,664	42.4	443	11.3
Georgia	2,305	976	42.3	171	7.4
Hawaii	328	116	35.2	16	5.0
Idaho	389	168	43.2	43	11.1
Illinois	3,341	1,098	32.9	223	6.7
Indiana	1,561	534	34.2	99	6.4
Iowa	761	222	29.2	28	3.7
Kansas	696	243	34.9	50	7.1
Kentucky	1,020	393	38.5	70	6.9
Louisiana	1,258	648	51.5	166	13.4
Maine	301	104	34.5	10	3.4
Maryland	1,398	319	22.8	64	4.6
Massachusetts	1,511	502	33.2	56	3.6
Michigan	2,729	870	31.9	106	3.9
Minnesota	1,301	301	23.1	40	3.0
Mississippi	813	396	48.7	62	7.7
Missouri	1,494	461	30.9	39	2.6
Montana	238	107	44.9	24	10.2
Nebraska	464	147	31.7	23	5.0
Nevada	603	229	38.0	68	11.2
New Hampshire	325	75	23.1	8	2.5
New Jersey	2,044	533	26.1	110	5.4
New Mexico	541	291	53.8	81	14.8
New York	4,900	1,961	40.0	298	6.1
North Carolina	2,103	863	41.1	158	7.5
North Dakota	150	60	40.2	10	6.4
Ohio	2,933	1,034	35.3	169	5.7
Oklahoma	895	409	45.7	105	11.7
Oregon	904	344	38.0	72	7.9
Pennsylvania	2,961	985	33.3	126	4.3
Rhode Island	261	77	29.4	8	2.9
South Carolina	1,032	412	40.0	69	6.9
South Dakota	194	63	32.3	9	4.8
Tennessee	1,460	588	40.3	52	3.6
Texas	6,241	2,884	46.2	990	15.9
Utah	755	252	33.4	44	5.8
Vermont	144	50	34.6	3	2.1
Virginia	1,845	517	28.0	111	6.1
Washington	1,557	515	33.1	96	6.2
West Virginia	403	201	49.9	31	7.7
Wisconsin	1,448	438	30.3	57	3.8
Wyoming	131	50	38.0	10	7.5
Dist. of Columbia	116	58	50.1	8	6.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001 and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Note: Average of the three years' percentages; not average 'number' divided by average total children. Results may differ slightly based on the method used.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Table 9.3
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND BRANCHES,
BY LEVEL OF CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 2000-2001

State or other jurisdiction	Total	4 years and above			2 years but less than 4 years		
		Public	Private		Public	Private	
			Not-for profit	For profit		Not-for profit	For profit
United States	4,182	622	1,551	277	1,076	144	512
Alabama	76	18	17	5	29	5	2
Alaska	9	3	3	0	2	0	1
Arizona	75	5	11	15	20	5	19
Arkansas	47	11	10	0	22	2	2
California	419	32	151	48	111	21	56
Colorado	75	14	12	18	15	1	15
Connecticut	46	10	19	1	12	1	3
Delaware	10	2	4	0	3	1	0
Florida	164	11	48	35	28	6	36
Georgia	125	21	34	12	51	4	3
Hawaii	21	3	5	3	7	1	2
Idaho	14	4	3	1	3	1	2
Illinois	181	12	83	20	48	6	12
Indiana	98	14	41	5	14	3	21
Iowa	64	3	37	3	15	2	4
Kansas	59	9	21	1	23	2	3
Kentucky	69	8	26	1	18	1	15
Louisiana	85	14	11	2	46	0	12
Maine	33	8	13	0	7	1	4
Maryland	58	14	20	6	16	1	1
Massachusetts	117	15	77	0	16	6	3
Michigan	108	15	59	2	29	1	2
Minnesota	113	11	34	7	41	3	17
Mississippi	42	9	12	0	17	2	2
Missouri	116	13	53	10	18	4	18
Montana	24	6	5	0	11	2	0
Nebraska	38	7	15	0	7	2	7
Nevada	15	3	1	3	3	0	5
New Hampshire	25	5	14	1	4	0	1
New Jersey	58	14	20	1	19	2	2
New Mexico	44	6	9	5	21	1	2
New York	327	47	168	11	44	24	33
North Carolina	120	16	42	0	59	1	2
North Dakota	21	6	4	0	9	1	1
Ohio	175	24	67	3	37	2	42
Oklahoma	50	15	15	4	14	0	2
Oregon	56	8	25	3	17	1	2
Pennsylvania	263	46	101	4	21	13	78
Rhode Island	13	2	9	1	1	0	0
South Carolina	62	12	23	0	21	2	4
South Dakota	25	9	6	4	5	1	0
Tennessee	87	10	44	4	14	3	12
Texas	201	42	54	6	67	5	27
Utah	24	6	3	4	4	1	6
Vermont	25	5	16	1	1	1	1
Virginia	96	15	32	14	24	1	10
Washington	79	11	24	4	34	0	6
West Virginia	36	12	10	0	3	0	11
Wisconsin	68	13	29	5	18	1	2
Wyoming	9	1	0	0	7	0	1
District of Columbia	17	2	11	4	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2000.

Table 9.4
AVERAGE SALARY OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY ON 9-MONTH CONTRACTS IN DEGREE-GRANTING
INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND BY STATE: 1999-2000

State or other jurisdiction	All institutions	Public institutions				Private institutions			
		4-year institutions				4-year institutions			
		Total	Total	University	Other 4-year	Total	University	Other 4-year	2-year
United States	\$55,888	\$55,011	\$57,950	\$63,595	\$54,255	\$58,013	\$76,132	\$50,415	\$35,925
Alabama	47,349	48,373	50,623	55,670	47,264	41,982	42,509	42,305	26,939
Alaska	51,825	52,601	52,519	53,624	51,768	40,345	40,345	40,345	...
Arizona	58,430	59,115	62,040	65,598	51,942	43,619	43,619	43,619	...
Arkansas	43,523	44,048	47,253	55,945	44,668	40,713	40,955	40,955	23,130
California	65,824	65,645	71,115	89,615	67,562	66,568	83,350	57,405	44,916
Colorado	53,462	52,945	56,363	64,173	50,417	57,526	59,780	54,686	...
Connecticut	66,458	63,992	67,058	75,251	59,240	69,118	92,262	60,177	35,301
Delaware	62,647	63,263	66,425	68,887	53,414	56,490	56,788	56,788	38,600
Florida	51,567	51,629	56,624	62,921	53,373	51,342	64,584	47,980	21,852
Georgia	53,666	54,232	56,290	65,581	54,201	52,091	81,141	45,218	32,627
Hawaii	55,776	55,407	60,710	62,776	49,422	59,872	...	59,872	...
Idaho	47,049	47,115	48,563	53,061	46,647	47,320	43,390	43,390	48,790
Illinois	58,447	56,106	57,416	63,195	52,609	62,451	82,388	49,294	34,684
Indiana	53,388	53,049	55,880	59,247	49,252	54,079	79,691	46,910	33,628
Iowa	51,973	55,599	63,120	67,108	51,823	45,570	55,374	44,340	28,617
Kansas	46,347	48,299	53,093	56,090	46,244	34,490	34,970	34,970	27,087
Kentucky	47,784	49,476	51,837	59,423	47,621	41,763	41,767	41,767	36,779
Louisiana	47,017	45,382	46,507	53,708	44,430	54,610	61,793	43,548	...
Maine	49,379	46,255	48,552	52,098	46,640	55,006	55,549	55,549	29,762
Maryland	55,807	54,845	57,754	66,678	53,462	58,917	74,303	50,391	32,333
Massachusetts	65,572	55,077	60,435	69,955	56,580	71,355	81,038	60,936	38,590
Michigan	59,084	61,439	61,961	70,412	55,105	46,805	51,003	46,486	20,731
Minnesota	52,694	54,141	59,508	76,264	51,113	45,968	49,259	49,385	39,734
Mississippi	45,508	46,218	49,660	53,967	46,702	39,574	40,482	40,482	25,947
Missouri	51,247	50,827	53,078	62,883	51,116	52,095	71,011	41,952	36,277
Montana	45,486	47,292	49,423	51,913	43,395	34,392	...	35,757	22,789
Nebraska	48,265	49,475	52,650	59,306	47,749	44,542	53,324	40,097	...
Nevada	56,656	56,768	61,797	66,168	59,180	41,828	...	41,828	...
New Hampshire	54,322	50,578	53,938	56,018	50,412	58,849	58,989	58,989	25,638
New Jersey	66,505	65,948	69,126	77,369	66,306	67,909	83,869	55,701	30,152
New Mexico	46,684	47,175	51,598	54,400	44,251	40,424	...	42,199	30,166
New York	62,350	59,630	61,388	67,431	60,456	65,023	76,861	56,619	31,992
North Carolina	53,227	53,066	57,301	69,369	34,516	53,607	79,911	41,176	39,179
North Dakota	40,068	40,718	42,563	44,658	38,260	35,270	...	37,565	26,154
Ohio	55,098	57,017	59,888	61,704	53,184	50,844	74,742	48,505	28,819

See footnotes at end of table.

HIGHER EDUCATION

AVERAGE SALARY OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY ON 9-MONTH CONTRACTS IN DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND BY STATE: 1999-2000 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	All institutions	Public institutions				Private institutions			
		4-year institutions				4-year institutions			
		Total	Total	University	Other 4-year	Total	Total	University	Other 4-year
Oklahoma	46,939	47,367	50,070	56,268	44,351	38,707	45,244	58,722	39,713
Oregon	48,812	48,298	50,085	52,997	48,832	46,343	50,577	...	50,577
Pennsylvania	59,915	60,290	61,775	68,311	58,094	51,663	59,475	83,825	52,798
Rhode Island	60,482	57,556	61,208	66,482	52,031	46,205	62,588	...	62,588
South Carolina	46,991	48,389	54,067	61,573	46,004	36,935	41,163	...	41,268
South Dakota	41,728	42,609	44,529	45,233	43,594	34,017	37,643	...	37,643
Tennessee	48,513	48,290	51,995	60,338	49,304	37,019	49,008	...	40,310
Texas	51,192	50,191	54,107	61,358	48,301	43,101	55,473	66,347	47,071
Utah	51,949	48,741	51,476	56,851	43,761	38,592	59,961	61,420	44,873
Vermont	48,723	49,413	49,413	54,365	39,699	...	48,072	...	49,587
Virginia	54,864	56,484	60,218	65,691	56,877	44,007	49,523	...	49,631
Washington	50,256	50,222	56,453	61,257	48,685	42,334	50,397	...	50,397
West Virginia	45,239	46,560	47,071	55,107	43,413	39,482	38,953	...	38,953
Wisconsin	54,618	56,437	58,552	75,303	52,817	53,355	46,973	59,430	43,517
Wyoming	42,507	42,507	50,452	50,452	...	34,283	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	66,937	54,594	54,594	...	54,594	...	67,487	68,802	54,265
U.S. Service Schools	68,010	68,010	68,010	...	68,010	...	...	...	...
Outlying areas	41,250	42,424	43,907	42,372	44,833	30,381	27,996	...	27,996
American Samoa	25,265	25,265	...	...	...	25,265	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia ..	20,100	20,100	...	...	...	20,100	...	...	...
Guam	51,060	51,060	54,108	...	54,108	46,391	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	15,299	15,299	...	...	...	15,299	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands	36,596	36,596	...	...	...	36,596	...	...	...
Palau	16,810	16,810	...	...	...	16,810	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	41,675	43,129	43,230	42,372	43,825	37,684	27,996	...	27,996
U.S. Virgin Islands	48,486	48,486	48,486	...	48,486	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education System (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty, 1999-2000" survey. This table was prepared July 2002.

Note: Data include imputations for nonrespondent institutions.

... — Not available

HIGHER EDUCATION

Table 9.5
ESTIMATED UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1999-2000 AND 2000-2001

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year 1999-2000			Public 4-year 2000-2001 (a)			Private 4-year 1999-2000			Private 4-year 2000-2001 (a)			Public 2-year tuition only (b-state)	
	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Room	Board	Total	Tuition	Room	Total	Tuition	Room	1999-2000	2000-2001 (a)
United States	\$8,275	\$3,349	\$8,655	\$3,506	\$2,651	\$2,498	\$20,706	\$14,588	\$21,907	\$15,531	\$3,387	\$2,989	\$1,338	\$1,359
Alabama	6,743	2,831	7,338	2,987	2,252	2,099	13,505	8,917	14,248	9,430	2,325	2,494	1,486	1,671
Alaska	8,346	2,852	8,386	2,936	2,923	2,526	13,855	8,661	14,378	9,104	2,128	3,145	2,028	2,088
Arizona	7,368	2,252	7,872	2,346	2,633	2,893	14,177	7,873	14,935	9,185	3,583	2,167	902	924
Arkansas	6,408	2,784	6,789	3,006	1,946	1,837	12,116	8,470	13,361	9,101	1,930	2,330	1,068	1,159
California	9,179	2,562	9,592	2,561	3,687	3,344	22,058	14,996	24,993	17,590	3,966	3,437	317	316
Colorado	7,992	2,776	8,360	2,980	2,523	2,858	19,933	13,254	23,599	15,962	3,828	3,808	1,553	1,655
Connecticut	10,087	4,381	10,512	4,543	3,271	2,698	27,195	19,772	27,818	20,151	4,229	3,437	1,895	1,867
Delaware	9,875	4,642	10,290	4,797	2,942	2,551	13,819	8,269	14,041	8,453	3,014	2,575	1,616	1,680
Florida	7,483	2,242	7,944	2,365	2,964	2,614	18,215	12,352	19,800	13,723	3,171	2,906	1,333	1,438
Georgia	7,308	2,524	7,455	2,698	2,599	2,157	18,628	12,660	19,743	13,570	3,499	2,674	1,366	1,374
Hawaii	8,048	2,962	8,286	2,974	2,225	3,087	15,250	7,568	15,997	8,024	3,527	4,446	1,051	1,067
Idaho	6,312	2,453	6,763	2,627	1,841	2,295	16,931	12,893	17,783	13,661	2,070	2,053	1,253	1,316
Illinois	8,998	4,040	9,533	4,177	2,516	2,840	20,802	14,729	21,941	15,477	3,557	2,907	1,499	1,534
Indiana	8,851	3,647	9,232	3,785	2,435	3,012	20,778	15,643	21,390	16,080	2,682	2,628	2,125	2,125
Iowa	7,209	2,998	7,589	3,158	2,341	2,090	18,672	14,055	19,454	14,669	2,217	2,569	2,056	2,149
Kansas	6,312	2,435	6,650	2,637	1,931	2,082	14,917	10,632	15,627	11,179	1,938	2,510	1,308	1,379
Kentucky	6,480	2,723	6,921	2,898	2,013	2,010	13,897	9,614	14,727	10,266	2,175	2,286	1,321	1,376
Louisiana	5,946	2,445	6,304	2,773	1,710	1,821	20,556	14,516	22,154	15,784	3,367	3,003	912	929
Maine	9,089	4,120	9,361	4,259	2,501	2,601	26,839	20,798	22,689	16,433	3,069	3,187	2,592	2,599
Maryland	10,352	4,552	10,846	4,778	3,370	2,698	24,704	17,781	26,034	18,968	3,994	3,072	2,260	2,271
Massachusetts	9,248	4,133	9,206	4,003	2,814	2,389	27,845	20,088	28,669	20,586	4,447	3,637	1,927	1,891
Michigan	9,506	4,530	9,841	4,626	2,494	2,721	15,282	10,477	16,040	11,188	2,388	2,464	1,741	1,739
Minnesota	7,717	3,817	8,146	4,024	2,290	1,831	20,445	15,562	21,556	16,456	2,571	2,528	2,372	2,512
Mississippi	6,475	2,879	7,181	2,967	2,130	2,084	12,550	8,808	13,717	9,612	2,009	2,095	971	1,134
Missouri	8,180	3,700	8,201	3,878	2,503	1,821	16,976	11,897	17,852	12,603	2,696	2,554	1,441	1,482
Montana	7,460	3,010	7,607	3,076	2,089	2,442	13,245	8,790	14,298	9,489	1,982	2,827	1,955	2,007
Nebraska	7,275	2,932	7,335	3,097	2,038	2,200	15,639	11,305	16,381	11,881	2,243	2,257	1,369	1,425
Nevada	7,802	2,027	8,252	2,349	3,360	2,543	12,671	7,155	17,397	11,027	3,090	3,280	1,211	1,371
New Hampshire	11,044	6,078	11,717	6,455	3,218	2,044	23,278	16,643	24,525	17,604	3,864	3,057	3,744	3,935
New Jersey	11,458	5,261	11,998	5,607	3,778	2,612	22,952	15,938	23,860	16,773	3,783	3,304	2,155	2,295
New Mexico	6,608	2,340	7,085	2,626	2,115	2,344	14,589	9,561	18,985	14,074	2,416	2,495	824	866
New York	10,018	3,998	10,254	4,062	3,461	2,730	24,028	16,564	25,171	17,434	4,419	3,318	2,554	2,557
North Carolina	6,480	2,052	7,080	2,299	2,378	2,403	18,614	13,494	20,169	14,277	2,656	3,236	778	891
North Dakota	7,008	2,993	6,405	2,938	1,327	2,140	10,952	7,681	11,392	8,021	1,469	1,903	1,891	1,903
Ohio	9,900	4,502	10,449	4,740	3,043	2,666	20,733	14,826	21,045	15,475	2,820	2,749	2,374	2,294
Oklahoma	5,747	2,187	6,000	2,257	1,598	2,144	14,357	9,832	15,397	10,667	2,196	2,534	1,239	1,250
Oregon	9,062	3,577	9,397	3,650	2,931	2,816	21,793	16,324	23,306	17,711	2,746	2,849	1,587	1,637
Pennsylvania	10,544	5,613	11,087	5,918	2,752	2,417	25,005	17,006	24,779	17,874	3,699	3,206	2,117	2,285
Rhode Island	10,608	4,328	11,104	4,512	3,482	3,110	25,083	17,655	26,157	18,415	3,925	3,816	1,746	1,806
South Carolina	7,709	3,657	9,065	4,684	2,242	2,138	16,358	11,938	17,583	12,788	2,451	2,344	1,343	1,466

See footnotes at end of table.

HIGHER EDUCATION

ESTIMATED UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 1999-2000 AND 2000-2001 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year 1999-2000			Public 4-year 2000-2001 (a)			Private 4-year 1999-2000			Private 4-year 2000-2001 (a)			Public 2-year tuition only (b)-state	
	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Room	Board	Total	Tuition	Room	Total	Tuition	Room	1999-2000	2000-2001 (a)
South Dakota	6,513	3,206	6,979	3,486	1,439	2,054	15,008	10,685	15,398	11,250	1,930	2,218	2,752	2,861
Tennessee	6,569	2,699	7,661	2,950	2,133	2,578	17,006	12,133	18,139	12,921	2,750	2,468	1,315	1,441
Texas	7,512	2,648	7,634	2,803	2,507	2,324	16,043	11,247	16,973	11,944	2,552	2,477	890	931
Utah	6,291	2,139	6,623	2,244	1,879	2,501	7,917	3,550	8,576	3,730	2,378	2,468	1,497	1,563
Vermont	12,484	6,918	12,836	7,134	3,542	2,160	24,636	18,298	22,312	15,679	3,577	3,057	2,846	3,004
Virginia	8,618	3,730	8,744	3,723	2,664	2,357	17,927	12,758	18,700	13,299	2,678	2,723	1,139	1,132
Washington	8,303	3,355	8,917	3,604	2,624	2,690	20,141	14,765	21,510	15,882	2,888	2,740	1,649	1,745
West Virginia	7,100	2,548	7,287	2,548	2,304	2,435	17,002	12,242	18,358	13,066	2,531	2,921	1,592	1,667
Wisconsin	7,273	3,315	7,385	3,414	2,154	1,816	19,368	14,347	20,271	14,994	2,639	2,638	2,107	2,262
Wyoming	7,091	2,416	7,017	2,575	1,916	2,526	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,320	1,442
Dist. of Columbia	(b)	2,070	(b)	2,070	(b)	(b)	25,909	18,447	27,143	19,310	4,929	2,903	(b)	(b)

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 August 2001).

Note: Data are for the entire year and are average charges. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time equivalent undergraduates in 1999, but are not adjusted to reflect student residency. Room and board are based on full-time students. Data for 1999 imputed using alternative procedures. Data revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Key:

(a) Preliminary data based on fall 1999 enrollments.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Table 9.6
POWERS OF CENTRAL HIGHER-EDUCATION BOARDS TO SET HIGHER-EDUCATION POLICY

State	Name of board	Type of board	Advise governor and/or legislature on higher-ed issues	Propose new legislation or changes to existing higher-ed laws	Identify statewide higher-ed priorities	Conduct master planning for higher-ed
Alabama	Commission on Higher Education	RCB	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)
Alaska (c)	Board of Regents, University of Alaska	CGB	...	...	...	...
Arizona	Board of Regents	CGB	★	...	...	...
Arkansas	Higher Education Coordinating Board	RCB	★ (a)	★ (a)	★	★
California	Postsecondary Education Commission	ACB	★	...	★ (b)	★
Colorado	Commission on Higher Education	RCB	...	...	...	★
Connecticut	Board of Governors for Higher Education	RCB	★	★ (a)	★	★
Delaware	Higher Education Commission	PA	★	★	★ (b)	...
Florida (c)	State Board of Regents	CGB	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)
Georgia	Board of Regents, University of Georgia	CGB	★ (a)	...	...	★ (a)
Hawaii	Board of Regents, University of Hawaii	CGB	...	...	...	...
Idaho	State Board of Education	CGB	...	★ (b)	...	★
Illinois	State Board of Higher Education	RCB	...	...	...	★
Indiana	Commission for Higher Education	RCB	★	...	...	★
Iowa (d)	State Board of Regents	CGB	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)
Kansas	State Board of Regents	CGB	...	...	...	★
Kentucky	Council on Postsecondary Education	RCB	★	...	★	★
Louisiana	Board of Regents	RCB	...	...	...	★
Maine	Board of Trustees, University of Maine	CGB	★ (a)	...	...	★
Maryland	Higher Education Commission	RCB	...	...	...	★
Massachusetts	Board of Higher Education	RCB	...	...	...	★
Michigan	State Board of Education	PA	...	...	...	★
Minnesota (c)(e)	Board of Regents, University of Minnesota;	CGB	...	...	...	★
	Board of Trustees, Minnesota State System	CGB	...	...	...	★
Mississippi	Board of Trustees, State Institutions of	CGB	...	...	...	★
	Higher Learning					
Missouri	Coordinating Board for Higher Education	RCB	★	★ (a)	★ (a)(b)	★ (a)(b)
Montana	Board of Regents of Higher Education	CGB	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	RCB	...	★	★	★
Nevada	Board of Regents, University and Community College System	CGB	...	...	★ (a)	★
New Hampshire (c)	Board of Trustees, University System	CGB	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)
New Jersey	Commission on Higher Education	RCB	★	...	...	★
New Mexico	Commission on Higher Education	ACB	...	...	...	★
New York	Board of Regents	RCB	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	Board of Governors, University of North Carolina	CGB	★	...	...	★
North Dakota	State Board of Education	CGB	...	★ (b)	...	★
Ohio	Board of Regents	RCB	★	...	...	★
Oklahoma	State Regents for Higher Education	RCB	★ (a)	★ (a)(b)	★ (a)	★ (a)
Oregon	State Board of Higher Education	CGB	...	...	...	★
Pennsylvania	Board of Education	ACB	...	...	...	★
Rhode Island	Board of Governors for Higher Education	CGB	...	...	...	★
South Carolina	Commission on Higher Education	RCB	★	★ (a)(b)	★ (a)(b)	★
South Dakota	Board of Regents	CGB	...	...	...	★
Tennessee	Higher Education Commission	RCB	...	...	...	★
Texas	Higher Education Coordinating Board	RCB	★	...	...	★
Utah	State Board of Regents	CGB	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)	★ (a)
Vermont (e)	Board of Trustees, University of Vermont;	CGB	...	...	...	...
	Board of Trustees, Vermont State Colleges					
Virginia	State Council of Higher Education	RCB	...	...	...	...
Washington	Higher Education Coordinating Board	RCB	★	★ (b)	★	★
West Virginia .....	.....(f).....	CGB	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Wisconsin	Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin	CGB	...	...	...	...
Wyoming (c)	Board of Trustees, University of Wyoming	CGB	★ (a)	★ (a)	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



HIGHER EDUCATION

POWERS OF CENTRAL HIGHER-EDUCATION BOARDS TO SET HIGHER-EDUCATION POLICY — Continued

Source: North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research, *Governance and Coordination of Public Higher Education in all 50 States, 2000*.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

CGB — Consolidated Governing Board

RCB — Regulatory Coordinating Board

ACB — Advisory Coordinating Board

PA — Planning Agency

(a) Information as to this function was provided directly by the respective state board.

(b) This is a conditional grant of power. The respective board has the power to provide advice and recommendations only.

(c) Florida also has an advisory coordinating board that supplements the work of Florida's State Board of Regents, the state's consolidated governing board. Alaska, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Wyoming have planning agencies located in the states' CGB structure that supplement the work of the governing board.

(d) Though many powers exercised by the Iowa State Board of Regents may not be specifically enumerated in the statutes, the Board has very broad governance authority.

(e) Minnesota and Vermont each have a consolidated governing board system with two consolidated governing boards that govern a segment of the higher education institutions within their respective states.

(f) The West Virginia legislature passed a bill in March 2000 affecting the governance of higher education in the state. Both the State College System Board of Directors and the University System Board of Trustees were abolished on June 30, 2000. A Higher Education Policy Commission was created in July 2000 for policy development and other statewide issues. The Policy Commission employs a Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences, Vice Chancellor for Administration and Vice Chancellor for Community and Technical Colleges and Workforce Education. During the transition year of July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, a statewide governing board was the governing board for public higher education. Each institution in the state has its own governing board which assumed governance authority on July 1, 2001.

EDUCATION REFORM

Table 9.7
CHARTER SCHOOLS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Year law passed</i>	<i>New schools for 2002-2003</i>	<i>Total schools 2002-2003</i>	<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Schools approved to open 2003-2004</i>
United States		383	2,695	684,575	84
Alabama	No charter law				
Alaska	1995	1	15	2,682	0
Arizona	1994	53	466	73,542	12
Arkansas	1995	3	8	1,486	0
California	1992	77	427	153,935	11
Colorado	1993	6	93	25,512	0
Connecticut	1996	0	16	2,526	0
Delaware	1995	1	11	5,262	2
Florida	1996	40	227	53,350	10
Georgia	1993	8	35	15,117	3
Hawaii	1994	3	25	3,301	0
Idaho	1998	3	13	2,694	2
Illinois	1996	3	29	10,309	0
Indiana	2001	10	10	1,275	3
Iowa	2002	0	0	0	0
Kansas	1994	3	30	2,568	0
Kentucky	No charter law				
Louisiana	1995	1	20	4,631	5
Maine	No charter law				
Maryland	No charter law				
Massachusetts	1993	5	46	14,013	5
Michigan	1993	2	196	60,236	1
Minnesota	1991	13	87	12,269	4
Mississippi	1997	0	1	334	0
Missouri	1998	5	26	12,130	2
Montana	No charter law				
Nebraska	No charter law				
Nevada	1997	4	13	2,851	1
New Hampshire	1995	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1996	4	56	18,081	0
New Mexico	1993	7	28	4,234	4
New York	1998	7	38	10,954	10
North Carolina	1996	5	93	21,030	2
North Dakota	No charter law				
Ohio	1997	41	131	28,446	0
Oklahoma	1999	1	10	2,197	0
Oregon	1999	8	25	2,107	1
Pennsylvania	1997	15	91	33,656	2
Rhode Island	1995	1	7	914	1
South Carolina	1996	5	13	1,235	1
South Dakota	No charter law				
Tennessee	2002	0	0	0	0
Texas	1995	20	221	60,562	0
Utah	1998	4	12	1,259	1
Vermont	No charter law				
Virginia	1998	2	8	1,440	0
Washington	No charter law				
West Virginia	No charter law				
Wisconsin	1993	23	130	26,797	0
Wyoming	1995	1	1	110	0
Dist. of Columbia	1996	2	39	11,530	0

Source: The Center for Education Reform, March 2003.

Table 9.8
EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY: STATE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Student Achievement Indicators																				
State	Assessment score/achievement	ACT and/or SAT scores	Adv. Placement (AP) courses: access	AP courses: access	Attendance rate/truancy	Class size	Demographics/ socioeconomic data	Discipline/safety	Dropout rate	English language learners/special needs	Enrollment	Expulsion rate	Graduation rate/ completion rate	Mobility	Promotion /retention rate (advancement)	Student/ administrator ratio	Student/teacher ratio	Suspension rate	Transition to postsecondary education	
Alabama	P	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	S
Alaska (a)	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	S	S	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	P	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	S	S	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	S	S	S	...	...	...	S	...	...
California	P	...	...	...	P	S	S	S	S	...	...	S	P	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	P	P	...	...	S	...	...	S	S	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	S	S	...	...	...	S	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Delaware	P	S	...	...	S	S	S	S	S	...	S	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Florida	P	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	P	P	...	...	S	...	S	...	S	S	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	...	S	S	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	S	S	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	P	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	P	S	...	...	P	S	S	S	S	...	S	...	P	P	...	...	...	P	...	...
Indiana	P	P	...	P	P	P	P (b)	P	...	S	S	P	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	P
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Kansas	P	...	...	P	P	...	S	P	P	S	S	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Kentucky	P	...	...	...	P	...	...	S	P	...	S	S	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	P
Louisiana	P	S	S	...	P	S	S	S	P	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	S	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Maryland (d)	P	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	P	S	S	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	P	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	S	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Michigan	P	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	P	S	S	...	P	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	P	P	P	...	P	...	S	...	P	S	S	...	S	...	...	P	P	...	...	P
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska (e)	P	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	P	...	...	...	P	...	...	S	S	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	S	...	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	P	S	S	...	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S

See footnotes at end of table.

EDUCATION REFORM

EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY: STATE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS — Continued

Student Achievement Indicators

State	Assessment score/achievement	ACT and/or SAT scores	Adv. Placement (AP) courses: access	AP courses: access	Attendance rate/truancy	Class size	Demographics/ socioeconomic data	Discipline/safety	Dropout rate	English language learners/special needs	Enrollment	Expulsion rate	Graduation rate/ completion rate	Mobility	Promotion/retention rate (advancement)	Student/administrator ratio	Student/teacher ratio	Suspension rate	Transition to postsecondary education
New Mexico	P	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	S	S	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	S
New York	P	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	P	S	S	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	S
North Carolina	P	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	S
North Dakota	S	...	...	...	P	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	P	...	S	...	...	...	S
Ohio	P	...	...	...	P	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	P	...	S	...	...	...	S
Oklahoma	P	P	P	...	P	...	...	...	P	...	S	...	P	...	...	...	S	P	...
Oregon	P	...	...	...	P	...	S	...	P	S	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	P	S	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	P	S	...	...	P	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina (f)	P	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	P	S	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	P	P	...	...	P	...	S	...	P	S	S	...	S	...	P	...	...	...	S
Texas	P	S	...	S	P	...	S	...	P	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Utah	S	S	...	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	S
Vermont	S	S	...	S	S	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Virginia	P	...	S	...	S	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	S	...	...	...	S	S	S	...	P	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
West Virginia	P	...	S	S	S	S	...	...	P	...	S	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	S
Wisconsin	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Wyoming	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

EDUCATION REFORM

EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY: STATE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS — Continued

Student Achievement Indicators																
State	Professional staff							Program							Expenditures & use of resources	
	Student/school improvement in academic performance	Attendance	Diversity	Evaluation	Experience	Leadership	Preparation/certification	Salary levels	Professional/staff development	Working in area of certification	Curriculum	Learning climate	Mission and/or goals statement	Parental and/or community involvement		Parental satisfaction/opinion
Alabama	P	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	P
Alaska (a)	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	P	S
Arizona	P	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S
Arkansas .....	...	P	...	S	...	S	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
California	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	S
Colorado	P	S	...	...	S	...	S	S	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Connecticut	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S
Delaware	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Florida	P	...	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Georgia	P	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	S (c)	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	S
Idaho .....	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	P	...	...	...	...	S	...	S
Indiana	P	S	...	...	...	...	P	S	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	P
Iowa	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	P	...	...	...	S	...	P	...	S	S	...	...	...	S	...	S
Louisiana	P	...	...	...	S	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Maryland (d)	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Michigan	P	...	...	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	S	...	S
Minnesota	S	...	...	...	S	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska (e)	P	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	S	...	...	S	...	S
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S

See footnotes at end of table.

EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY: STATE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

State	Student Achievement Indicators										Program					Expenditures & use of resources
	Student/school improvement	Attendance	Diversity	Evaluation	Experience	Leadership	Preparation/certification	Salary levels	Professional/staff development	Working in area of certification	Curriculum	Learning climate	Mission and/or goals statement	Parental and/or community involvement	Parental satisfaction/opinion	
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	S	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	S	...	...
North Carolina	P	...	S	...	...	...	S	S	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	S
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	S
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Oklahoma	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	...	...	...	...	S
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S
Rhode Island .....	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina (f)	P	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Texas	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	S
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S
Vermont	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S
Virginia	P	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	S
Washington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	S
West Virginia	P	...	...	S	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	S	S
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S
Wyoming	S	...	...	...	S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S

Source: Education Commission of the States, January 2002. See <http://www.ecs.org> for the full report, *State Performance Indicators, January 2002*.

Note: The indicators are either measures of gains in student achievement or elements perceived to influence those gains. They have two primary functions. The "S" indicator provides the type of underlying data to better inform the public about its schools. The "P" indicator determines whether a district or school qualifies for a reward or if the state needs to intervene in some way to help improve performance.

Key:

P — Evaluative indicators that trigger rewards and/or sanctions.

S — Informative indicators for reporting or additional indicators for gauging performance.

... — Not applicable.

(a) Alaska will set its primary indicators by summer 2002.
 (b) Breakout of programs, i.e., vocational education, special education, gifted and talented, remedial education.
 (c) Explanation of teacher evaluations must be reported.
 (d) In law, national standardized testing may not be the only measure for evaluating of education accountability.
 (e) Indicators for second increment of awards; after seven years of receiving awards use extra certification endorsement, advanced degrees; mentors, dropout rates, access to high-level and gifted/talented courses; meeting special poverty factors with good performance.
 (f) Proposed indicators — state board is to finalize.
 (g) Necessary for accreditation of grades two and below.

EDUCATION REFORM

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 9.9
MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 2000-2001 AND 2001-2002

State or other jurisdiction	2000-2001			2001-2002		
	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 .....	...	44,024,933	...	...	44,591,769	...
Alabama	731,307	700,918	95.8	730,127	698,350	95.6
Alaska	132,256	113,400	85.7	132,612	114,319	86.2
Arizona	903,452	852,711	94.4	932,380	879,677	94.3
Arkansas	444,978	418,906	94.1	447,594	431,065	96.3
California .....	...	5,788,820	...	...	5,879,763	...
Colorado .....	...	671,909	...	...	682,007	...
Connecticut	534,300	563,016	105.4	540,500	569,540	105.4
Delaware	113,284	105,681	93.3	117,664	109,932	93.4
Florida	2,476,750	2,320,520	93.7	2,592,919	2,439,204	94.1
Georgia	1,444,937	1,346,681	93.2	1,470,634	1,370,630	93.2
Hawaii	184,156	171,790	93.3	182,561	170,531	93.4
Idaho .....	...	231,080	...	...	231,080	...
Illinois	1,994,646	1,863,599	93.4	2,015,140	1,882,208	93.4
Indiana	952,864	912,382	95.8	956,170	915,834	95.8
Iowa	486,745	463,885	95.3	485,009	462,231	95.3
Kansas	444,910	418,219	94.0	444,470	417,801	94.0
Kentucky	623,603	574,304	92.1	623,768	575,827	92.3
Louisiana	725,758	680,382	93.7	718,883	675,063	93.9
Maine	203,823	191,900	94.2	202,323	190,400	94.1
Maryland	857,755	802,873	93.6	866,431	810,979	93.6
Massachusetts	983,397	917,631	93.3	997,314	931,508	93.4
Michigan .....	...	1,579,065	...	...	1,597,231	...
Minnesota	847,597	794,556	93.7	855,042	800,470	93.6
Mississippi	490,389	465,502	94.9	489,126	464,360	94.9
Missouri .....	...	849,015	...	...	853,340	...
Montana	153,678	140,270	91.3	150,985	138,007	91.4
Nebraska	278,133	263,871	94.9	276,893	262,895	94.9
Nevada	335,531	318,943	95.1	358,425	334,497	93.3
New Hampshire	205,792	194,753	94.6	208,329	197,209	94.7
New Jersey	1,296,210	1,219,712	94.1	1,317,561	1,241,276	94.2
New Mexico	320,317	288,285	90.0	322,031	289,828	90.0
New York	2,979,801	2,688,182	90.2	3,028,389	2,728,355	90.1
North Carolina	1,255,227	1,191,301	94.9	1,271,131	1,206,694	94.9
North Dakota	117,973	111,665	94.7	117,967	111,210	94.3
Ohio	1,796,000	1,649,533	91.8	1,796,000	1,649,533	91.8
Oklahoma	618,731	580,744	93.9	620,036	591,275	95.4
Oregon	517,552	480,210	92.8	519,862	482,313	92.8
Pennsylvania	1,796,000	1,673,800	93.2	1,794,000	1,672,000	93.2
Rhode Island	155,458	144,017	92.6	155,791	144,152	92.5
South Carolina	658,482	631,644	95.9	661,779	634,899	95.9
South Dakota	126,710	119,804	94.5	124,964	117,795	94.3
Tennessee	896,556	844,497	94.2	898,482	847,918	94.4
Texas .....	...	3,839,372	...	...	3,863,560	...
Utah	472,708	447,276	94.6	473,067	447,616	94.6
Vermont	100,306	94,910	94.6	100,919	95,482	94.6
Virginia	1,078,669	1,130,466	104.8	1,067,861	1,168,092	109.4
Washington	1,000,845	937,792	93.7	1,027,103	962,395	93.7
West Virginia	281,313	264,798	94.1	282,182	266,315	94.4
Wisconsin	864,832	824,187	95.3	873,480	840,670	96.2
Wyoming	88,294	83,243	94.3	86,786	82,082	94.6
Dist. of Columbia	68,236	62,914	92.2	67,765	62,343	92.0

Source: Adapted from National Education Association, *Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2001 and Estimates of School Statistics 2002*. © NEA, Washington, D.C. 2002. 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. Mem-

bership 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 9.10
ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND CLASSROOM TEACHERS
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE: 2001-2002

<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	47,440,191	44,591,769	2,981,724	15.9	15.0
Alabama	726,367	698,350	48,187	15.1	14.5
Alaska	134,358	114,319	7,959	16.9	14.4
Arizona	938,374	879,677	46,937	20.0	18.7
Arkansas	445,597	431,065	30,462	14.6	14.2
California	6,160,044	5,879,763	310,357	19.8	18.9
Colorado	742,145	682,007	43,282	17.1	15.8
Connecticut	569,540	569,540	41,580	13.7	13.7
Delaware	115,484	109,932	7,574	15.2	14.5
Florida	2,495,969	2,439,204	136,888	18.2	17.8
Georgia	1,470,634	1,370,630	92,831	15.8	14.8
Hawaii	181,537	170,531	11,145	16.3	15.3
Idaho	245,661	231,091	14,050	17.5	16.4
Illinois	2,068,738	1,882,208	130,453	15.9	14.4
Indiana	996,006	915,834	59,730	16.7	15.3
Iowa	485,932	462,231	34,694	14.0	13.3
Kansas	468,171	417,801	33,084	14.1	12.6
Kentucky	631,117	575,827	38,242	16.5	15.1
Louisiana	730,252	675,063	49,970	14.6	13.5
Maine	206,082	190,400	15,872	13.0	12.0
Maryland	863,510	810,979	53,513	16.1	15.2
Massachusetts	991,337	931,508	56,000	17.7	16.6
Michigan	1,734,666	1,597,231	100,982	17.2	15.8
Minnesota	857,882	800,470	58,134	14.8	13.8
Mississippi	492,198	464,360	31,205	15.8	14.9
Missouri	898,609	853,340	66,381	13.5	12.9
Montana	153,379	138,007	10,433	14.7	13.2
Nebraska	283,721	262,895	20,757	13.7	12.7
Nevada	355,068	334,497	18,917	18.8	17.7
New Hampshire	211,622	197,209	14,589	14.5	13.5
New Jersey	1,330,301	1,241,276	97,428	13.7	12.7
New Mexico	322,031	289,828	20,836	15.5	13.9
New York	2,840,000	2,728,355	208,255	13.6	13.1
North Carolina	1,321,630	1,206,694	84,341	15.7	14.3
North Dakota	110,937	111,210	8,122	13.7	13.7
Ohio	1,811,000	1,649,533	116,800	15.5	14.1
Oklahoma	622,154	591,275	41,857	14.9	14.1
Oregon	551,480	482,313	29,217	18.9	16.5
Pennsylvania	1,810,390	1,672,000	118,470	15.3	14.1
Rhode Island	157,956	144,152	12,955	12.2	11.1
South Carolina	664,319	634,899	45,075	14.7	14.1
South Dakota	125,612	117,795	9,180	13.7	12.8
Tennessee	907,774	847,918	58,059	15.6	14.6
Texas	4,128,429	3,863,560	281,427	14.7	13.7
Utah	477,801	447,616	22,696	21.1	19.7
Vermont	100,737	95,482	8,801	11.4	10.8
Virginia	1,158,113	1,168,092	91,375	12.7	12.8
Washington	1,028,075	962,395	52,512	19.6	18.3
West Virginia	282,232	266,315	19,986	14.1	13.3
Wisconsin	879,002	840,670	58,513	15.0	14.4
Wyoming	87,769	82,082	6,735	13.0	12.2
Dist. of Columbia	68,449	62,343	4,876	14.0	12.8

Source: Adapted from National Education Association, *Rankings & Estimates: Rankings of the States 2001 and Estimates of School Statistics 2002*.

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Key:

(a) Estimated.

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Table 9.11
AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: 1989-1990 TO 2001-2002

State or other jurisdiction	Average annual salary for: (in unadjusted dollars)							
	1989-90	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Alabama	\$26,200	\$32,597	\$32,459	\$33,744	\$35,820	\$36,689	\$39,648	\$41,017
Alaska	43,161	48,929	50,516	52,033	46,845	47,262	49,426	50,399
Arizona	33,529	41,325	42,870	44,157	35,025	35,650	47,626	48,653
Arkansas	23,296	29,677	30,607	31,526	32,350	33,386	36,181	36,724
California	39,309	42,538	44,027	45,349	45,400	47,680	52,631	54,150
Colorado	31,832	35,712	36,353	37,445	38,025	38,163	40,604	41,680
Connecticut	41,888	53,020	51,951	52,067	51,584	51,780	54,808	56,500
Delaware	34,620	40,668	42,177	43,085	43,164	44,435	49,080	50,487
Florida	30,275	33,617	34,411	34,983	35,916	36,722	39,460	39,964
Georgia	29,541	34,507	35,786	37,933	39,675	41,023	44,328	46,315
Hawaii	32,956	37,319	37,057	36,986	40,377	40,578	41,401	43,350
Idaho	24,758	31,063	32,285	33,277	34,063	35,162	38,093	39,253
Illinois	33,912	42,448	42,411	44,235	45,569	46,486	49,889	52,134
Indiana	31,905	37,569	38,832	39,998	41,163	41,850	44,595	45,434
Iowa	27,619	32,622	33,529	34,480	34,927	35,678	37,811	39,562
Kansas	30,154	36,709	37,626	38,379	37,405	38,453	36,894	37,721
Kentucky	27,482	34,232	33,115	34,109	35,526	36,380	37,894	39,203
Louisiana	25,036	27,629	28,167	29,013	32,510	33,109	35,267	37,145
Maine	27,831	33,182	33,994	35,015	34,906	35,561	39,659	40,452
Maryland	37,520	42,300	42,958	42,988	42,526	44,048	48,230	48,500
Massachusetts	40,175	48,543	52,663	54,244	45,075	46,250	61,899	61,688
Michigan	37,286	48,507	50,764	52,288	48,207	48,695	50,694	52,037
Minnesota	33,340	38,615	37,680	38,811	39,458	39,802	43,878	44,773
Mississippi	25,079	27,870	28,712	28,648	29,530	31,857	33,244	34,124
Missouri	28,166	32,466	33,870	34,887	34,746	35,656	38,650	39,674
Montana	29,526	30,052	30,908	31,836	31,356	32,121	33,249	34,712
Nebraska	27,024	32,803	34,023	35,045	32,880	33,284	38,359	40,426
Nevada	31,970	36,553	37,879	39,179	38,883	39,390	42,702	43,858
New Hampshire	29,798	39,564	42,188	43,455	37,405	37,734	46,855	47,935
New Jersey	37,485	49,196	50,435	51,949	51,193	52,174	56,691	58,086
New Mexico	25,790	28,866	29,389	30,271	32,398	32,554	34,614	37,124
New York	40,000	48,300	48,754	50,218	49,437	50,173	53,296	54,719
North Carolina	28,952	32,360	31,622	32,571	36,098	39,419	42,638	44,661
North Dakota	23,788	26,515	27,153	27,905	28,976	29,863	31,194	32,020
Ohio	32,467	37,867	39,038	40,087	40,566	41,436	44,319	46,090
Oklahoma	23,944	28,928	30,584	31,000	31,149	31,298	36,314	37,276
Oregon	32,100	40,100	40,980	42,210	42,883	40,919	42,513	44,644
Pennsylvania	34,110	45,422	47,087	48,500	48,457	48,321	50,821	51,920
Rhode Island	36,704	41,464	42,900	44,188	45,650	47,041	53,962	57,082
South Carolina	28,453	31,512	33,155	34,219	34,506	36,081	39,819	40,867
South Dakota	22,120	25,726	27,354	27,767	28,552	29,072	31,142	32,444
Tennessee	27,949	32,452	34,412	35,093	36,500	36,328	38,943	40,111
Texas	28,549	31,444	33,861	35,217	35,041	37,567	40,626	41,625
Utah	24,591	29,672	31,780	33,000	32,950	34,946	37,737	39,241
Vermont	29,012	36,681	37,054	38,167	36,800	37,714	38,393	38,943
Virginia	31,656	34,587	35,535	36,602	37,475	38,123	41,194	42,285
Washington	31,828	37,752	39,594	39,591	38,692	41,013	44,263	45,714
West Virginia	23,842	33,051	33,296	34,360	34,244	35,008	37,181	38,112
Wisconsin	32,445	37,534	39,212	40,389	40,657	41,153	45,221	46,365
Wyoming	29,047	32,300	32,493	32,626	33,500	34,140	35,949	39,122
Dist. of Columbia	32,638	42,088	39,663	40,854	47,150	47,076	50,053	48,352

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 2001 and Estimates of School Statistics 2002*. © NEA, Washington, D.C. 2002. 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.

Table 9.12
STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

State or other jurisdiction	All courses	English/ language arts				Mathematics		Physical education/ health		Arts/ vocation		Technology		Electives		Other courses		First graduating class to which these requirements apply		Minimum competency test is required to graduate	
		courses	arts	studies	science	mathematics	science	health	education/ health	vocation	arts/ vocation	technology	technology	electives	other courses	other courses	other courses	to which these requirements apply	to which these requirements apply	to graduate	to graduate
Alabama (a)	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5	...	...	...	2000	2000	★ (zz)	★
Alaska (b)	21	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	...	...	...	1978	1978	★ (zz)	★
Arizona (c)	20	4	4	2.5	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	...	...	...	1996	1996	★ (aaa)	★
Arkansas (d)	21	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	...	.5 (oral communication)	...	2004	2004	...	...
California (e)	13	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	...	...	...	1989	1989	★ (zz)	★
Colorado (f) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut (g)	20	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	...	3 (career pathway)	...	2004	2004	...	...
Delaware (h)	22	4	3	3	3	3	3	1.5	1.5	0	0	1	1	3.5	...	...	...	2000	2000	★ (bbb)	★
Florida (i)	24	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	8.5	...	3 (2 units of foreign language; plus 1 unit of the following: computer technology, fine arts, technology/ career preparatory, or 1 additional unit of foreign language)	...	2003	2003	...	...
Georgia (j)	22	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	...	...	...	2001	2001	...	...
Hawaii (k)	22	4	4	4	3	3	3	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	6	...	.5 (guidance)	...	1997	1997	...	...
Idaho (l)	21	4.5	2.5	2	2	2	2	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	8.5	...	1 (humanities)	...	2001	2001	...	...
Illinois (m)	16	3	2	2	1	2	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	7.5	...	1 (music, art, foreign language, American Sign Language or vocational education)	...	1988	1988	...	...
Indiana (n)	20	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	...	1 (language arts, science, mathematics, social studies or technology competency)	...	2004	2004	...	...
Iowa (o) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas (p)	21	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	...	.5 (Kansas history, taken between 7th and 12th grades)	...	2001	2001	...	...
Kentucky (q)	22	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	...	...	...	2002	2002	...	...
Louisiana (r)	23	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	...	...	...	2003	2003	...	...
Maine (s)	16	4	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	1	1	0	0	3.5	...	...	...	1989	1989	...	...
Maryland (t)	21	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	2 (foreign language or advanced technology)	...	1997	1997	★ (ccc)	★
Massachusetts (f)(u) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan (f)(v)	24	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	...	4 (2 units of inquiry; 2 units of resource management)	...	(c)	(c)	...	...
Minnesota (w)	20	4	3	2	2	2	2	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	4.5	...	...	...	2002	2002	★ (aaa)	★
Mississippi (x)	22	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	10	...	...	...	1988	1988	...	...
Missouri (y)	20	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	7	...	...	...	1993	1993	...	...
Montana (z)	20	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	7	...	...	...	1991	1991	...	...
Nebraska (aa) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2003	2003	...	...
Nevada (bb)	22.5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2.5	2.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	7.5	...	.5 (business/economic education)	...	1989	1989	...	...
New Hampshire (cc)	19.75	4	2	2	2	2	2	1.25	1.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	7	...	2 (foreign language)	...	2005	2005	★ (zz)	★
New Jersey	22	4	3	3	3	3	3	0.75	0.75	2	2	0	0	6.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico (ee)	23	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	...	1 (communication skills or foreign language)	...	1990	1990	...	...
New York (ff)	22	4	4	3	3	3	3	2.5	2.5	1	1	0	0	3.5	...	1 (foreign language)	...	2005	2005	...	...
North Carolina (gg)	20	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	(dd)	(dd)	0	0	3.5	...	2 (foreign language)	...	2004	2004	★ (ddd)	★
North Dakota (f)(hh)	17	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	...	...	...	N.A.	N.A.	...	...
Ohio (ii)	21	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	...	...	...	2004	2004	...	★ (ddd)

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Years of instruction in . . .										First graduating class to which these requirements apply	Minimum competency test required to graduate
	All courses	English/arts	Social studies	Mathematics	Science	Physical education/health	Arts/vocation	Technology	Electives	Other courses		
Oklahoma (lj)	23	4	3	3	3	0	2	0	8	...	2003	★
Oregon (kk)	22	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	9	...	2001	...
Pennsylvania (ll)	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (foreign language)	N.A.	★ (bbb)
Rhode Island (mm)	24	4	2	3	2	0	0.5	0.5	...	1 (foreign language)	1990	...
South Carolina (nn)	24	4	3	4	3	1	0	1	7	1 (foreign language)	2001	★
South Dakota (oo)	22	4	3	2	2	0	1	0.5	8.5	1 (additional unit of either mathematics or science)	2004	...
Tennessee (pp)	20	4	3	3	3	1	0	0	6	...	1998	★
Texas (qq)	22	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	5.5	.5 (speech), 1 (world history studies, geography studies or any science course approved by the state board of education)	2001	★
Utah (rr)	24	3	3	2	2	2	1.5	1	9.5	...	1997	★ (ddd)
Vermont (ss)	20	4	3	3	3	1.5	1	0	4.5	...	2002	...
Virginia (tt)	22	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	6	...	2002	★ (zz)
Washington (uu)	19	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	5.5	1 (occupational education)	2008	★ (eee)
West Virginia (vv)	24	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	4	4 (career majors)	2003	...
Wisconsin (ww)	13	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	...	2004	★ (zz)
Wyoming (xx)	13	4	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	...	2003	★ (bbb)
Dist. of Columbia (yy) ...	23.5	4	3.5	3	3	1.5	2	0	4.5	2 (foreign language)	1995	...

Source: State Boards of Education; and Education Commission of the States, Clearinghouse Notes, "High School Graduation Requirements," November 1996 and November 1998; Education Commission of the States, Clearinghouse Notes, "Choice of Schools: State Actions," June 1999. (This table was prepared June 2001.)

Note: Local school districts frequently have other graduation requirements in addition to state requirements. English/language arts can include English, Reading, Literature, Creative Writing, etc. Mathematics can include Basic Math, Algebra I and II, Geometry, Pre-Calculus, Calculus, Statistics, etc. Social studies can include World History, U.S. History, Geography, Economics, Government, etc. Science can include Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Anatomy, Earth Science, etc. Arts/vocation can include Fine Arts, Practical Arts, Vocational, or Career Preparatory credits. Technology can include Computer Literacy, Computer Technology, Technology Competency, etc.

Key:

- ... — No requirement.
- (a) In Alabama, social studies requirement consists of one unit of world history/geography; two units of U.S. history/geography; .5 units of economics and .5 units of government. Math requirement includes algebra I and geometry. Science includes one unit of biology and one unit of physical science. Physical education requirement consists of one unit of PE and .5 units of health. Six levels of diploma offered. Numbers given are for basic academic program.
- (b) In Alaska, PE requirement includes health or PE.
- (c) In Arizona, English requirement includes .5 credits of the principles of speech and debate. Social studies requirement consists of one unit of world history/geography and 1.5 units of U.S./Arizona history and constitutions.
- (d) Information is for College Preparatory diploma. Fourth unit of mathematics for students seeking unconditional college admission will be required in 2004.
- (e) In California, social studies requirement consists of one unit of U.S. history/geography; one unit of world history, culture and geography; .5 units of American government and .5 units of economics. Science includes biological and physical sciences. Foreign language or American sign language may be substituted for visual/performing art credit.

- (f) In Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan and North Dakota, graduation requirements are determined locally.
- (g) In Connecticut, social studies requirement includes .5 units of civics and American government. By September 1, 2002, each local and regional board of education must specify basic skills required for graduation for the graduating class of 2006 and thereafter. Plans must include criteria for assessing student competencies. The results of the 10th grade Connecticut Academic Performance Test cannot be used as the sole basis for the graduation criteria but must be included as one alternative.
- (h) In Delaware, PE requirement includes .5 units of health and one unit in PE. Level of diploma (basic, standard or distinguished) partially determined by students' score on Delaware Student Testing Program (DSTP).
- (i) In Florida, social studies requirement includes one unit of American history, one unit of world history, .5 units of economics and .5 units of American government. Two science units must have a laboratory component. Math requirement includes successful completion of algebra I. The PE requirement includes .5 units of life management skills and one unit of PE. Students must achieve a 2.0 GPA to graduate.
- (j) Data is for College Preparatory Diploma. College Preparatory Plus Diploma requires two more academic electives. Career Preparatory Diploma also available.
- (k) In Hawaii, social studies requires one unit of U.S. history and government, one unit of world history and culture, .5 units of world geography, .5 units of modern history of Hawaii and one unit of social studies elective. PE requirement includes .5 units of health and one unit in PE.
- (l) In Idaho, social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history, one unit of government and .5 units of economics. Science requirement includes one unit of laboratory science.
- (m) In Illinois, social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history or a combination of U.S. history and American government. Physical education must be provided daily, and PE credit assignments are to be determined locally. Students must take .5 unit or equivalent of health education. Local school district must provide the following: 9 weeks, 50 minutes a day, of consumer education; conservation of natural resources; driver and safety education with 30 hours of classroom instruction and six hours of behind the wheel. Elective requirements are determined locally, but must fulfill 16 total credit minimum.
- (n) In Indiana, one unit of English/language arts may be from business technology, family and consumer sciences, technology education, or vocational-technical courses. PE requirement includes health and PE. Students

STATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION — Continued

who successfully complete a level III foreign language course may have one unit of the language arts requirement waived.

- (o) Graduation requirements are currently being phased in by local school districts. However, as of yet, no statewide deadline exists dictating when this should occur.
- (p) In Kansas, social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history and .5 units of U.S. government. Science includes one unit of laboratory course. PE requirement may include .5 units of health. Kansas also requires .5 units of Kansas history taken between the 7th and 12th grades.
- (q) In Kentucky, social studies includes world civilizations, world geography, U.S. history, science, physical science, mathematics, algebra I, geometry and one elective. Science includes life science, physical science and earth and space science. PE requirements includes .5 units of health and .5 units of PE. A local board of education may substitute an integrated, applied, interdisciplinary or higher level course for a required course.
- (r) In Louisiana, social studies requirement consists of one unit of American history, one unit of world history or geography or civization, .5 units of civics and .5 units of free enterprise. Math includes a maximum of two unit level courses. Science requirement consists of one unit of biology I, one unit of physical science and one unit from any other course not already taken from physical science. PE includes .5 units of health and 1.5 units in PE.
- (s) In Maine, social studies requirement includes one unit of American history and .5 units of Maine studies (if not taken between grades 6-8). Science requirement includes one unit of laboratory study. PE includes .5 units of health and one unit in PE. Student must pass computer proficiency standards.
- (t) In Maryland, social studies requirement consists of one unit of U.S. history, one unit of world history and one unit of government. Math requirement includes one unit of algebra and one unit of geometry. Science requirement includes laboratory experience. PE requirement includes .5 units of health and .5 units of PE.
- (u) In Massachusetts, American history and civics and PE required.
- (v) In Michigan, students must complete one course in government/civics. Although not required for graduation, state law requires health and physical education to be provided for all students.
- (w) In Minnesota, social studies requirement includes U.S. history, U.S. citizenship, diverse perspectives and human geography. Science requirement includes biology, chemistry, earth and space systems, physics and environmental systems.
- (x) In Mississippi, social studies requirement consists of one unit of world history, one unit of U.S. history, .5 units of U.S. government and .5 units of Mississippi studies. Math requirement includes algebra I and geometry. Science must include biology I. There is no PE requirement, only .5 units of health.
- (y) In Missouri, social studies requirement includes one unit of American history and .5 units of government. Arts education includes one unit of fine arts and one unit of practical arts (vocational/technical skills).
- (z) In accordance with the policies of the local board of trustees, students may be graduated from high school with less than four years enrollment. Arts education includes one unit of fine arts and one unit of practical arts (vocational/technical skills).
- (aa) Nebraska requires a minimum of 200 high school credit hours (at least 80 percent of which must be taken in language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, PE/health, visual/performing arts and foreign language).
- (bb) In Nevada, graduation requirements are currently being phased in by local school districts. However, as of yet, no statewide deadline exists dictating when this should occur. Social studies requirement includes one unit of American government and one unit of American history. PE requirement includes .5 units of health and two units of PE. Computer literacy requirement may be waived by demonstration of competency. Data are for standard diploma.
- (cc) In New Hampshire, social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. and New Hampshire history and government. Science requirement is one unit of physical science and one unit of biological science. PE requirement includes .25 units of health and one unit of PE. Computer education requirement may be met through examination or course prior to high school.
- (dd) Career Preparatory Diploma also available.
- (ee) In New Mexico, social studies includes U.S. history/geography, world history/geography and government/economics. Science requirement includes one lab component. With the approval of the local school board, participation on an athletic team or in an athletic sport during the school day may count toward fulfillment of the physical education requirement unit.
- (ff) In New York, social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history and government, .5 units of government and .5 units of economics. Students may meet the learning standards in technology, either through a course in technology education or through an integrated course combining technology with mathematics and/or science. A commencement-level course in technology education may be used as the third unit of credit in science or mathematics, but not both. Data are for Regents diploma. Advanced Regents diploma available.
- (gg) Data is for College Preparatory Diploma. A fourth mathematics credit required for 9th graders in the College/University Prep course of study entering high school in 2002-03. An Occupationalized Education Plans with different requirements is available starting in 2000-01 for students with Individualized Education Plans. Students must demonstrate computer proficiency through state testing.

- (hh) Data are state minimums, but actual requirements are determined locally. The state department of education recommends 20 credits in order to graduate.
- (ii) In Ohio, social studies requirement includes .5 units of U.S. history and .5 units of U.S. government. Science requirement includes one unit of biology and one unit of physical science. PE requirement consists of .5 units of PE and .5 units of health. Starting on September 15, 2001, one elective unit or two half-units must include business/technology, fine arts or foreign language.
- (jj) In Oklahoma, english/language arts requirement includes one unit of grammar/composition. Social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history, .5 units of Oklahoma history, a minimum of .5 units of U.S. government. Math requirement includes one unit of algebra I. Science requirement includes one unit of biology I. State strongly encourages students to complete two units of a foreign language.
- (kk) In Oregon, English/language arts requirement includes one unit of writing composition. Arts/vocation requirement may be met by earning one unit in any one or a combination of applied arts, fine arts or foreign language.
- (ll) In Pennsylvania, state minimum requirements have been phased out. Each school district (including charter schools) shall specify requirements for graduation in a strategic plan requiring state approval. To graduate, students must demonstrate proficiency in reading, writing and mathematics on either state or local assessments aligned with state guidelines.
- (mm) Data is for College Preparatory Diploma. Students must take 100 minutes per week of PE/health.
- (nn) Data is for College Preparatory Diploma. Social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history, .5 units of U.S. government and .5 units of economics. PE requirement may be met through participation in JROTC program. For students in a Tech Prep Program, one unit must be earned in occupation education instead of a foreign language. Demonstration of computer literacy before graduation is also required.
- (oo) In South Dakota, english/language arts requirement includes 1.5 units of writing, 1.5 units of literature, .5 units of American literature and .5 units of speech. Social studies requirement includes one unit of U.S. history, .5 units of U.S. government and .5 units of geography.
- (pp) In Tennessee, science requirement includes one unit of life science and one unit of physical science. All science courses must incorporate lab experience. One full year of computer education required at some time during high school career, no credit value assigned.
- (qq) In Texas, social studies requirement includes one unit of world history or world geography, one unit of U.S. history, .5 units of U.S. government and .5 units of economics. Math requirement includes algebra I. Science requirement must include one unit from biology, chemistry or physics. PE requirement includes .5 units of health and 1.5 units of PE.
- (rr) In Utah, required elective areas are divided into college entry or applied technology/job entry clusters. Information technology requirement optional. Library media skills integrated into subject areas.
- (ss) In Vermont, beginning in 2005 local school districts will have the option of fulfilling current Carnegie requirements with field of knowledge assessment. Field of knowledge assessment is part of Vermont's system of standards, which includes arts, language, and literature, history and social sciences, and science, mathematics, and technology.
- (tt) Data are for Standard Diploma. Beginning in 2004, Standard of Learning tests must be passed in five subject areas.
- (uu) In Washington, social studies requirement consists of one unit of U.S. history/government, .5 units of Washington state history/government and one unit of world history/geography. Science requires one unit of laboratory science. Each student shall complete a culminating project for graduation.
- (vv) In West Virginia, math requirement includes algebra I and one higher math. Science includes coordinated and thematic science and one higher science. PE requirement includes one unit of health and one unit of PE. Work-based learning experience (determined by local school district) required.
- (ww) In Wisconsin, PE consists of 1.5 units of PE and .5 units of health. State strongly encourages school boards to require additional 8.5 elective units. School boards may also require community service as a graduation criterion.
- (xx) In Wyoming, social studies requirement includes history, American government and economic systems and institutions. Exit exam covers principles of the Constitutions of the U.S. and Wyoming.
- (yy) In the Dist. of Columbia, social studies requirement consists of one unit of U.S. history, one unit of world history, .5 units of U.S. government, .5 units of world geography and .5 units of D.C. history/government. Math requirements includes algebra. Science requirement includes one unit of laboratory science. Students must complete 100 hours of community service in order to graduate.
- (zz) Class of 2004.
- (aaa) Class of 2002.
- (bbb) Class of 2003.
- (ccc) Class of 2007.
- (ddd) Class of 2005.
- (eee) Class of 2008.

EDUCATION REVENUE/EXPENDITURE

Table 9.13
GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 2000-2001
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total (a)	Intergovernmental				From own sources			
		Total	Directly from federal government	From state		Total	Taxes	Parent government contributions	School lunch
				Federal aid distributed by state	Other				
United States	\$402,385,292	\$233,442,207	\$2,642,418	\$25,982,810	\$200,833,658	\$3,983,321	\$113,102,532	\$29,727,349	\$5,776,929
Alabama	4,831,477	3,713,512	16,290	449,860	2,879,636	367,726	1,117,965	0	107,033
Alaska	1,325,498	962,282	136,480	92,817	732,985	0	363,216	269,148	11,772
Arizona	5,881,955	3,480,960	142,563	437,480	2,729,793	171,124	2,400,995	2,111	88,629
Arkansas	2,963,995	2,413,571	9,120	265,286	2,135,281	3,884	550,424	308,386	50,244
California	51,855,017	35,779,409	371,537	3,908,830	31,374,889	124,153	16,075,608	557,019	510,658
Colorado	5,336,902	2,536,799	38,348	254,170	2,222,723	21,558	2,800,103	2,241,001	89,047
Connecticut	6,226,310	2,970,012	30,321	226,364	2,389,572	323,755	3,256,298	3,152,443	86,967
Delaware	1,123,653	832,409	8,275	69,208	754,926	0	291,244	230,256	13,577
Florida	18,466,995	10,684,757	124,613	1,439,289	9,120,855	0	7,782,238	6,251,918	288,709
Georgia	12,268,545	6,835,049	26,678	732,121	5,945,868	130,382	5,433,496	4,707,353	185,025
Hawaii	1,682,332	1,652,406	42,083	98,870	1,511,318	135	29,926	0	13,676
Idaho	1,570,143	1,088,346	15,269	108,251	964,414	412	481,797	403,833	24,044
Illinois	18,071,360	8,067,871	48,268	1,362,828	6,637,462	19,313	10,003,489	8,756,568	217,210
Indiana	9,047,042	5,117,288	11,035	433,826	4,590,018	82,409	3,929,754	3,198,020	177,756
Iowa	3,931,007	2,187,850	23,476	216,019	1,943,702	4,653	1,743,157	1,420,873	86,766
Kansas	3,658,127	2,531,067	16,058	222,902	2,253,677	38,430	1,127,060	894,219	76,174
Kentucky	4,534,650	3,190,688	32,223	413,957	2,727,410	17,098	1,343,962	1,139,205	94,995
Louisiana	4,980,586	3,023,871	45,216	532,429	2,425,436	20,790	1,956,715	1,743,955	45,070
Maine	1,838,746	924,458	6,036	106,038	812,384	0	914,288	359,101	32,244
Maryland	7,857,965	3,395,705	35,570	431,431	2,928,704	0	4,462,260	4,104,385	99,883
Massachusetts	10,532,365	5,433,627	41,435	448,953	4,328,575	614,664	5,098,738	4,736,494	129,987
Michigan	16,209,201	11,581,693	142,205	948,437	10,480,592	10,459	4,627,508	118,982	211,296
Minnesota	7,590,652	5,256,469	26,111	324,686	4,694,722	210,950	2,334,183	1,639,343	162,434
Mississippi	2,819,667	1,913,171	22,371	363,525	1,519,788	7,487	906,496	671,354	45,307
Missouri	7,027,959	3,900,620	22,757	441,362	3,272,289	164,212	3,127,339	2,485,525	120,884
Montana	1,132,941	769,192	50,736	78,047	537,866	102,543	363,749	272,815	14,433
Nebraska	2,301,295	989,330	26,871	139,197	806,280	16,982	1,311,965	1,117,306	46,651
Nevada	2,377,838	1,557,002	7,063	111,255	1,438,406	278	820,836	641,511	29,228
New Hampshire	1,697,312	961,003	6,704	69,985	884,225	89	736,309	562,134	34,404
New Jersey	16,287,718	7,427,683	17,112	603,395	6,617,681	189,495	8,860,035	7,229,812	222,405
New Mexico	2,372,706	2,018,854	137,214	189,977	1,691,663	0	353,852	250,584	22,754
New York	34,217,160	18,159,891	15,186	1,897,309	16,032,781	214,615	16,057,269	9,472,156	258,426
North Carolina	9,669,098	6,726,931	17,464	643,751	6,065,716	0	2,942,167	2,498,774	28,894
North Dakota	777,421	415,101	41,230	61,464	301,755	10,652	362,320	284,418	18,091
Ohio	16,536,527	8,094,309	76,527	880,372	7,088,781	48,629	8,442,218	6,921,450	289,103
Oklahoma	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	4,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	735,132	506,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	494,039	185,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	11,764	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

GENERAL REVENUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: 2000-2001 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intergovernmental					From own sources					
	Total (a)	Total	Directly from federal government	From state		From other local governments	Total	Taxes	Parent government contributions	Current charges	
				Federal aid distributed by state	Other					School lunch	Other
Oklahoma	4,251,697	2,887,302	53,342	366,420	2,394,346	73,194	1,364,395	1,006,431	0	63,519	192,558
Oregon	4,527,183	2,964,508	18,778	308,804	2,565,977	70,949	1,562,675	1,201,338	0	56,020	90,884
Pennsylvania	16,918,280	7,495,622	73,128	1,010,734	6,305,118	106,642	9,422,658	8,600,258	0	278,534	56,896
Rhode Island	1,585,236	827,420	7,491	80,850	663,991	75,088	757,816	0	721,184	19,142	1,318
South Carolina	5,428,884	3,419,256	3,452	427,514	2,924,025	64,265	2,009,628	1,648,682	0	74,968	124,093
South Dakota	882,330	436,904	32,001	72,644	316,617	15,642	445,426	383,273	0	19,792	4,677
Tennessee	5,537,807	3,407,329	26,203	468,648	2,494,453	418,025	2,130,478	0	1,575,768	111,349	43,292
Texas	30,766,993	15,371,853	306,089	2,325,071	12,688,089	52,604	15,395,140	13,407,974	0	499,185	245,572
Utah	2,740,905	1,820,752	44,595	184,064	1,588,164	3,929	920,153	733,082	0	49,856	15,476
Vermont	1,010,657	794,299	6,118	54,265	732,580	1,336	216,358	152,683	0	14,384	3,021
Virginia	9,353,918	4,508,344	70,353	461,371	3,976,620	0	4,845,574	0	4,513,787	186,436	37,960
Washington	7,915,851	5,606,557	105,614	456,159	5,032,514	12,270	2,309,294	1,752,174	0	102,681	158,037
West Virginia	2,321,116	1,644,355	11,530	233,441	1,388,046	11,338	676,761	587,307	0	23,212	7,532
Wisconsin	8,297,316	5,015,332	41,951	356,414	4,517,924	99,043	3,281,984	2,765,947	0	135,741	56,391
Wyoming	802,693	534,312	10,405	58,767	403,021	62,119	268,381	233,972	0	11,683	1,542
Dist. of Columbia	1,042,261	114,876	923	113,953	0	0	927,385	0	909,363	651	7,741
											9,630

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2003.

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.

EDUCATION REVENUE/EXPENDITURE

EDUCATION REVENUE/EXPENDITURE

Table 9.14
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 2000
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Elementary and secondary				Higher education				Other education					
	Total (a)	Capital outlay		Current operation	Capital outlay		Current operation	Capital outlay		Current operation	Capital outlay			
		Total	Construction		Total	Construction		Total	Construction					
United States	\$346,465,493	\$202,889,822	\$2,860,391	\$520,967	\$397,068	\$120,702,750	\$99,873,894	\$12,995,163	\$8,556,794	\$22,872,921	\$10,805,061	\$561,248	\$290,213	\$10,713,232
Alabama	6,224,938	3,417,489	0	0	0	2,373,695	2,098,128	275,567	177,082	433,754	289,477	5,091	0	139,186
Alaska	1,319,094	908,002	218,002	17,258	10,900	359,920	334,757	25,163	19,842	51,172	44,829	911	19	5,432
Arizona	5,225,930	2,828,198	0	0	0	1,876,550	1,531,890	206,627	116,039	521,182	140,167	4,259	11	145,576
Arkansas	3,976,336	2,382,731	7,738	0	0	1,240,896	1,036,982	203,914	153,151	352,709	204,733	21,483	11,793	125,196
California	49,908,590	31,773,120	0	0	0	15,537,031	11,319,384	1,283,722	966,839	2,598,439	1,288,180	5,376	1,060	1,119,912
Colorado	4,959,104	2,324,744	1,316	0	0	2,426,788	2,105,889	303,056	211,520	207,572	94,208	6,269	4,115	106,117
Connecticut	3,862,053	2,357,768	0	0	0	1,195,717	1,142,668	53,049	369	308,568	173,972	26,639	16,255	107,833
Delaware	1,409,475	699,195	0	0	0	554,220	511,987	42,233	18,727	156,060	107,495	1,922	2	46,276
Florida	14,360,657	9,579,027	0	0	0	3,831,186	2,810,137	393,181	241,393	950,444	370,382	37,946	27,001	542,116
Georgia	10,458,952	6,279,319	0	0	0	3,370,211	2,816,121	547,205	326,825	809,422	244,268	33,374	26,585	531,780
Hawaii	1,853,805	1,144,873	981,631	163,242	130,666	689,072	606,082	82,990	58,770	19,860	15,418	356	0	4,086
Idaho	1,663,980	993,565	0	0	0	573,927	464,842	90,029	53,969	96,488	49,983	23,095	5,800	23,410
Illinois	12,060,869	6,984,959	0	0	0	3,844,057	3,016,221	422,211	258,494	1,231,853	522,806	40,834	24,162	648,490
Indiana	7,733,431	3,635,809	0	0	0	3,617,203	3,174,881	442,322	294,145	480,419	219,431	4,771	2,588	256,217
Iowa	4,180,513	2,315,425	0	0	0	1,553,728	1,413,874	136,832	79,078	311,360	144,127	3,804	3,176	163,429
Kansas	3,712,961	2,283,869	0	0	0	1,292,918	1,100,808	119,128	49,421	136,174	70,721	1,412	407	64,041
Kentucky	5,179,916	2,753,835	0	0	0	2,033,092	1,788,729	244,363	120,484	392,989	211,122	12,288	739	169,579
Louisiana	5,399,754	2,918,814	0	0	0	1,960,437	1,815,224	145,213	60,135	520,503	261,769	21,045	13,661	218,518
Maine	1,285,190	728,048	9,368	148	8	462,766	432,449	30,317	18,903	94,376	60,310	545	0	33,521
Maryland	5,587,021	2,797,265	0	21	21	2,345,385	2,025,725	183,854	122,402	444,371	210,701	4,571	343	228,939
Massachusetts	5,649,637	2,927,200	0	0	0	2,091,711	1,905,183	186,528	112,437	630,726	413,872	1,922	0	214,932
Michigan	17,460,528	10,766,773	0	0	0	6,154,844	5,039,285	705,741	518,540	538,911	218,317	1,552	496	319,042
Minnesota	7,765,396	4,565,739	0	0	0	2,613,362	2,352,278	261,084	189,481	586,295	235,781	6,917	31	263,306
Mississippi	3,475,688	1,810,477	0	0	0	1,348,242	1,013,228	137,969	98,068	316,969	139,159	37,061	33,932	140,273
Missouri	5,949,860	3,480,735	0	0	0	2,001,786	1,595,302	220,547	129,252	467,339	284,782	15,127	14,186	167,430
Montana	1,148,326	558,058	0	0	0	465,837	409,621	51,012	36,846	124,431	88,010	19	4	36,402
Nebraska	1,999,065	899,596	0	0	0	977,194	797,361	93,274	63,610	122,275	66,192	3,041	373	47,635
Nevada	2,137,608	1,426,167	0	0	0	656,557	625,971	30,586	13,448	54,884	32,791	682	570	21,411
New Hampshire	1,337,352	806,018	469	10	0	464,297	423,536	40,761	23,247	67,037	20,715	2,894	1,819	34,428
New Jersey	9,608,981	6,235,254	1,184,745	86,124	35,092	2,932,210	2,443,898	321,572	221,113	441,517	106,337	1,149	1,149	334,031
New Mexico	3,165,507	1,791,369	0	0	0	1,220,429	942,331	278,098	226,804	153,709	78,344	2,338	662	73,027
New York	20,705,252	13,923,169	0	0	0	5,302,005	4,346,677	581,502	484,641	1,480,078	399,981	24,989	18,955	872,394
North Carolina	11,274,133	6,554,800	67,471	29,561	0	4,146,572	3,197,221	336,208	207,716	572,761	328,735	11,558	5,256	232,468
North Dakota	878,845	366,012	0	0	0	461,486	417,800	43,252	29,580	51,347	34,454	359	97	16,344
Ohio	13,248,475	7,447,439	0	0	0	4,760,230	3,947,776	725,936	438,840	1,040,806	218,733	58,951	25,516	763,122

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION, BY STATE: 2000 — Continued

State	Elementary and secondary				Higher education				Other education				
	Total (a)	Current operation	Capital outlay		Current operation	Capital outlay		Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance & subsidies		
			Total	Construction		Total	Construction		Total	Construction			
Oklahoma	4,534,539	2,504,688	18,339	0	1,783,042	1,596,150	186,206	93,908	246,809	133,753	6,065	811	102,427
Oregon	4,538,178	2,691,802	0	0	1,653,247	1,333,634	95,368	56,659	193,129	107,528	268	0	78,231
Pennsylvania	12,733,777	6,208,993	0	59,333	4,723,368	3,892,844	659,374	488,500	1,801,416	1,183,974	27,224	11,430	584,479
Rhode Island	1,175,428	657,046	59,134	0	400,866	376,070	24,796	15,621	117,516	66,794	7,397	5,840	35,155
South Carolina	5,011,288	2,684,364	104,212	4,222	1,943,782	1,724,913	218,869	150,963	383,142	165,148	33,461	19,484	153,419
South Dakota	689,679	368,461	0	0	270,246	241,082	29,164	16,476	50,972	34,720	7,350	0	8,902
Tennessee	5,512,784	2,842,633	0	0	2,379,444	2,015,506	363,938	279,443	192,607	192,607	1,714	1,019	96,386
Texas	22,913,913	13,309,800	185,076	0	8,585,354	6,790,430	889,658	538,640	1,018,759	568,396	5,089	449	443,848
Utah	3,590,583	1,771,493	0	0	1,631,363	1,476,079	155,284	68,661	187,727	133,356	4,579	0	49,792
Vermont	1,333,972	885,075	0	0	371,226	333,649	37,577	24,453	77,671	23,099	5,116	5,116	49,456
Virginia	8,718,796	4,795,843	22,890	0	3,403,747	3,054,053	349,694	174,005	519,206	250,004	12,531	707	253,793
Washington	8,991,631	5,090,988	0	161,048	3,333,965	2,929,084	404,881	296,312	566,678	220,315	2,985	2,247	340,142
West Virginia	2,295,556	1,279,772	0	0	829,067	752,176	76,891	52,766	186,717	121,663	19,291	570	45,665
Wisconsin	7,468,687	4,650,961	0	0	2,410,871	2,167,931	242,940	153,314	406,855	179,361	3,092	1,777	224,392
Wyoming	789,460	483,042	0	0	247,601	218,707	15,477	5,862	58,817	34,041	536	0	24,240

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, January 2003.

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

(a) To avoid duplication, interschool school systems transactions are excluded.

EDUCATION REVENUE/EXPENDITURE

LIBRARIES

Table 9.15
NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES AND LIBRARY SERVICES PER CAPITA OR PER 1,000 POPULATION,
BY TYPE OF SERVICE AND BY STATE: FY 2000
(Totals in thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of public libraries	Library visits				Reference transactions				Type of service				Interlibrary loans			
		Total (a)		Per capita (b)		Total		Per capita		Total circulation		Per capita		Total		Per 1,000 population	
		Total (a)		Per capita (b)		Total		Per capita		Total		Per capita		Total		Per 1,000 population	
United States	9,074	1,146,284	4.3	291,476	1.1	1,713,967	6.4	16,467	61.9	16,262	61.1	16,262	61.1	16,262	61.1	16,262	61.1
Alabama	206	12,395	2.8	2,728	0.6	15,340	3.5	25	5.6	35	8.0	35	8.0	35	8.0	35	8.0
Alaska	87	2,864	4.6	358	0.6	3,664	5.8	24	37.9	29	45.5	29	45.5	29	45.5	29	45.5
Arizona	39	20,500	4.3	4,478	0.9	30,790	6.4	102	21.4	96	20.0	96	20.0	96	20.0	96	20.0
Arkansas	43	7,009	2.9	1,430	0.6	10,240	4.2	25	10.4	22	9.2	22	9.2	22	9.2	22	9.2
California	179	132,428	3.9	36,282	1.1	165,950	4.8	1,139	33.2	916	26.7	916	26.7	916	26.7	916	26.7
Colorado	113	22,611	5.5	5,961	1.4	39,130	9.5	158	38.2	163	39.4	163	39.4	163	39.4	163	39.4
Connecticut	194	20,326	6.2	3,785	1.2	27,948	8.5	280	85.5	292	89.1	292	89.1	292	89.1	292	89.1
Delaware	37	2,801	4.2	593	0.9	4,196	6.3	138	208.3	132	199.6	132	199.6	132	199.6	132	199.6
Florida	72	54,962	3.4	23,513	1.5	75,708	4.7	170	10.7	221	13.9	221	13.9	221	13.9	221	13.9
Georgia	57	24,179	3.1	6,294	0.8	34,458	4.4	21	2.7	24	3.0	24	3.0	24	3.0	24	3.0
Hawaii	1	6,301	5.3	1,208	1.0	6,948	5.8	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.2
Idaho	106	5,539	5.0	931	0.8	8,263	7.4	22	19.8	32	28.9	32	28.9	32	28.9	32	28.9
Illinois	628	58,964	5.5	16,223	1.5	83,104	7.7	1,387	129.3	1,314	122.5	1,314	122.5	1,314	122.5	1,314	122.5
Indiana	239	31,670	6.1	7,225	1.4	57,133	11.1	80	15.5	88	17.0	88	17.0	88	17.0	88	17.0
Iowa	535	14,801	5.1	2,066	0.7	25,217	8.6	148	50.5	120	41.1	120	41.1	120	41.1	120	41.1
Kansas	321	11,303	5.2	2,732	1.3	20,808	9.6	205	94.9	187	86.3	187	86.3	187	86.3	187	86.3
Kentucky	116	13,350	3.3	1,868	0.5	20,280	5.1	22	5.4	32	8.1	32	8.1	32	8.1	32	8.1
Louisiana	65	12,622	2.9	4,625	1.0	17,791	4.0	37	8.5	72	16.2	72	16.2	72	16.2	72	16.2
Maine	271	5,594	4.8	952	0.8	8,124	7.0	39	33.5	50	42.9	50	42.9	50	42.9	50	42.9
Maryland	24	26,183	5.1	6,389	1.2	45,393	8.9	132	25.7	144	28.1	144	28.1	144	28.1	144	28.1
Massachusetts	371	...	...	5,357	0.9	45,433	7.4	1,407	228.0	1,409	228.2	1,409	228.2	1,409	228.2	1,409	228.2
Michigan	384	39,786	4.3	7,619	0.8	50,872	5.5	1,237	133.3	1,220	131.5	1,220	131.5	1,220	131.5	1,220	131.5
Minnesota	140	22,376	4.5	5,313	1.1	44,009	8.9	389	79.0	364	74.0	364	74.0	364	74.0	364	74.0
Mississippi	49	7,281	2.6	1,314	0.5	8,428	3.1	13	4.6	25	9.2	25	9.2	25	9.2	25	9.2
Missouri	147	23,185	4.9	6,061	1.3	38,458	8.1	98	20.7	109	23.0	109	23.0	109	23.0	109	23.0
Montana	79	3,448	3.9	520	0.6	4,819	5.5	18	20.6	29	32.6	29	32.6	29	32.6	29	32.6
Nebraska	240	6,305	4.5	1,074	0.8	11,176	8.0	22	15.7	25	17.7	25	17.7	25	17.7	25	17.7
Nevada	23	6,755	3.6	1,310	0.7	8,992	4.8	17	9.3	17	9.1	17	9.1	17	9.1	17	9.1
New Hampshire	228	5,911	4.8	868	0.7	8,778	7.2	76	61.9	76	61.8	76	61.8	76	61.8	76	61.8
New Jersey	303	39,236	4.7	7,001	0.8	45,677	5.5	427	51.2	388	46.6	388	46.6	388	46.6	388	46.6
New Mexico	78	7,592	5.1	1,068	0.7	7,807	5.2	20	13.3	24	16.2	24	16.2	24	16.2	24	16.2
New York	750	101,437	6.1	31,921	1.9	122,147	7.3	2,017	120.7	2,134	127.7	2,134	127.7	2,134	127.7	2,134	127.7
North Carolina	76	28,818	3.8	6,925	0.9	42,539	5.6	53	6.9	58	7.6	58	7.6	58	7.6	58	7.6
North Dakota	81	2,384	4.4	363	0.7	3,902	7.2	43	78.9	32	58.0	32	58.0	32	58.0	32	58.0
Ohio	250	66,096	5.8	17,997	1.6	144,911	12.8	1,134	99.9	1,227	108.1	1,227	108.1	1,227	108.1	1,227	108.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES AND LIBRARY SERVICES PER CAPITA OR PER 1,000 POPULATION,
BY TYPE OF SERVICE AND BY STATE: FY 2000 — Continued**

State or other jurisdiction	Number of public libraries	Type of service									
		Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total (a)	Per capita (b)	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
Oklahoma	115	12,075	4.4	2,131	0.8	16,214	5.9	32	11.6	43	15.7
Oregon	125	...	...	2,511	0.8	34,814	11.1	1,213	385.5	1,200	381.5
Pennsylvania	457	38,748	3.3	8,800	0.8	54,560	4.7	700	60.0	628	53.8
Rhode Island	48	5,422	5.2	902	0.9	6,521	6.2	571	545.0	556	530.5
South Carolina	41	13,142	3.4	4,160	1.1	17,476	4.5	14	3.5	40	10.4
South Dakota	120	2,924	4.7	...	...	4,596	7.4	28	44.5	41	66.3
Tennessee	183	15,445	2.8	3,934	0.7	20,682	3.8	35	6.4	30	5.6
Texas	538	53,436	2.9	16,737	0.9	78,370	4.3	208	11.4	235	12.8
Utah	70	10,858	4.9	...	...	22,314	10.0	18	8.2	22	9.9
Vermont	190	3,096	5.7	392	0.7	3,899	7.2	21	37.9	44	80.4
Virginia	90	28,968	4.2	7,082	1.0	53,251	7.8	62	9.1	84	12.3
Washington	66	26,313	4.6	7,806	1.4	53,307	9.4	146	25.8	145	25.6
West Virginia	97	6,427	3.6	1,539	0.9	8,254	4.6	20	11.4	41	22.6
Wisconsin	378	29,441	5.5	6,113	1.1	46,489	8.7	2,243	418.1	2,028	378.2
Wyoming	23	2,691	5.6	420	0.9	3,711	7.7	20	42.3	20	42.3
Dist. of Columbia	1	...	...	...	...	1,072	1.9	12	21.5	0	0.3

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2000

Key:

(b) Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.

Table 9.16
NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARY MATERIALS AND NUMBER OF LIBRARY MATERIALS PER CAPITA
OR PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL AND BY STATE: FY 2000
(Numbers in thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Type of material			Serial subscription			Electronic format (c)		
		Total (a)	Per capita (b)	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
United States	9,074	760,513	2.9	31,889	119.9	83.2	22,132	83.2	1,944	7.3	1,651	6.2	1,651	6.2	1,651	6.2
Alabama	206	8,600	2.0	255	58.3	221	50.6	18	7	4.0	7	1.7	7	1.7	7	1.7
Alaska	87	2,224	3.5	81	129	86	137.9	7	7	11.3	3	4.3	3	4.3	3	4.3
Arizona	39	8,723	1.8	343	71.6	434	90.5	22	22	4.5	46	9.7	46	9.7	46	9.7
Arkansas	43	5,408	2.2	98	40.8	85	35.3	11	11	4.6	4	1.6	4	1.6	4	1.6
California	179	66,193	1.9	2,627	76.6	1,871	54.5	151	151	4.4	80	2.3	80	2.3	80	2.3
Colorado	113	10,863	2.6	442	107.1	379	91.8	24	24	5.8	15	3.5	15	3.5	15	3.5
Connecticut	194	14,238	4.3	508	155	457	139.6	35	35	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	37	1,445	2.2	60	90.6	48	73.2	5	5	8.2	2	...	2	...	2	...
Florida	72	29,222	1.8	1,198	75.1	1,044	65.5	79	79	4.9	47	3.0	47	3.0	47	3.0
Georgia	57	14,869	1.9	391	50.1	356	45.6	27	27	3.5	16	2.0	16	2.0	16	2.0
Hawaii	1	3,194	2.7	204	171.4	48	40.5	6	6	4.9	2	1.8	2	1.8	2	1.8
Idaho	106	3,506	3.2	108	97.7	96	86.6	8	8	7.2	2	2.2	2	2.2	2	2.2
Illinois	628	41,014	3.8	1,899	177	1,182	110.2	125	125	11.6	361	33.7	361	33.7	361	33.7
Indiana	239	21,730	4.2	1,070	207.6	952	184.8	67	67	13.1	59	11.5	59	11.5	59	11.5
Iowa	535	11,595	4.0	405	138.4	359	122.7	40	40	13.6	12	4.2	12	4.2	12	4.2
Kansas	321	10,207	4.7	315	145.7	358	165.4	25	25	11.6	19	8.7	19	8.7	19	8.7
Kentucky	116	7,856	2.0	241	60.2	202	50.3	15	15	3.8	12	3.0	12	3.0	12	3.0
Louisiana	65	10,608	2.4	211	47.8	271	61.2	29	29	6.6	13	3.0	13	3.0	13	3.0
Maine	271	5,683	4.9	104	89.7	115	98.9	12	12	10.2	2	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6
Maryland	24	15,387	3.0	701	136.7	420	81.9	27	27	5.3	3	0.7	3	0.7	3	0.7
Massachusetts	371	30,238	4.9	796	128.9	641	103.9	87	87	14.1	32	5.2	32	5.2	32	5.2
Michigan	384	26,753	2.9	1,114	120.1	801	86.3	78	78	8.4	48	5.1	48	5.1	48	5.1
Minnesota	140	15,599	3.2	659	134	455	92.5	42	42	8.5	15	3.0	15	3.0	15	3.0
Mississippi	49	5,602	2.0	127	46.3	155	56.2	11	11	4.1	4	1.5	4	1.5	4	1.5
Missouri	147	22,697	4.8	707	149.5	415	87.8	64	64	13.6	14	3.1	14	3.1	14	3.1
Montana	79	2,638	3.0	54	61.4	51	58.3	6	6	6.4	4	4.5	4	4.5	4	4.5
Nebraska	240	5,605	4.0	186	133.3	148	106.4	16	16	11.4	14	9.8	14	9.8	14	9.8
Nevada	23	4,136	2.2	164	88.2	120	64.9	8	8	4.6	23	12.2	23	12.2	23	12.2
New Hampshire	228	5,506	4.5	156	127.2	141	115.5	16	16	13.1	8	6.2	8	6.2	8	6.2
New Jersey	303	0.0	1.7	5.3	21.1	27.1	28.4	10.9	10.9	3.3	2	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.3
New Mexico	78	5.1	3.8	20.5	34.6	19.2	11.5	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
New York	750	0.1	26.0	15.7	19.2	14.7	12.1	8.1	8.1	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
North Carolina	76	0.0	0.0	0	2.6	13.2	38.2	32.9	32.9	5.3	6.6	1.3	6.6	1.3	6.6	1.3
North Dakota	81	2.5	54.3	14.8	17.3	6.2	3.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio																

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARY MATERIALS AND NUMBER OF LIBRARY MATERIALS PER CAPITA OR PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL AND BY STATE: FY 2000 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes				Type of material				Electronic format (c)			
		Total (a)		Per capita (b)		Audio		Video		Serial subscription		Total	
		Total (a)	Per capita (b)	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
Oklahoma	115	0.0	21.7	27.8	26.1	12.2	7.8	0	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oregon	125	1.6	23.2	12.0	20.8	16.8	15.2	6.4	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Pennsylvania	457	0.9	14.2	18.4	33.7	15.3	12.3	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rhode Island	48	0.0	6.3	14.6	22.9	16.7	31.3	6.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
South Carolina	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	22.0	31.7	24.4	2.4	9.8	0.0	9.8	0.0
South Dakota	120	0.8	47.5	29.2	10.8	7.5	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	183	0.0	30.6	17.5	29.0	12.0	6.6	2.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1
Texas	538	0.9	14.5	19.7	33.3	14.5	9.7	3.7	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
Utah	70	0.0	18.6	20.0	24.3	20.0	7.1	4.3	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Vermont	190	6.8	52.6	20.0	12.1	6.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	1.1	18.9	20.0	26.7	14.4	10.0	7.8	1.1	7.8	1.1
Washington	66	0.0	10.6	12.1	18.2	16.7	16.7	3.0	7.6	12.1	3.0	12.1	3.0
West Virginia	97	0.0	0.0	6.2	43.3	26.8	16.5	5.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Wisconsin	378	0.0	21.2	22.2	25.4	13.8	11.9	2.9	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	43.5	30.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dist. of Columbia	1	2,385	4.2	241.0	420.5	16.0	27.9	4.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2000

Key:

- (a) When a total is less than 500, the value is rounded to 0. This value does not represent a true zero.
- (b) Per capita and per 1,000 population are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.
- (c) Physical units such as CD-ROMS, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks that are designed to be processed by a computer.

LIBRARIES

LIBRARIES

Table 9.17
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND OPERATING INCOME OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND BY STATE: FY 2000
(Totals in thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total operating income, by type					Total operating expenditure, by source			
	Percentage distribution					Percentage distribution			
	Total	Federal	State	Local	Other (a)	Total	Staff	Collection	Other (b)
United States	\$7,702,768	0.7	12.8	77.1	9.4	\$7,027,908	64.2	15.2	20.6
Alabama	64,927	1.4	6.9	82.3	9.4	63,088	64.2	15.1	20.7
Alaska	24,458	4.9	3.2	83.6	8.3	22,652	63.4	12.3	24.4
Arizona	110,803	0.9	0.4	95.5	3.2	106,947	59.9	16.3	23.8
Arkansas	38,531	0.0	12.5	80.7	6.7	33,036	59.3	17.7	23.0
California	830,267	0.7	8.5	84.4	6.4	754,642	65.9	12.8	21.3
Colorado	158,704	0.2	1.7	89.3	8.8	138,247	62.4	16.3	21.3
Connecticut	137,326	0.7	1.6	83	14.7	129,971	68.8	13.8	17.4
Delaware	14,513	0.7	13.9	72.2	13.3	13,382	65.1	16.2	18.7
Florida	355,388	1.0	9.3	83.9	5.8	319,902	58.2	17.1	24.6
Georgia	143,396	0.7	18.4	70.8	10.1	135,794	67.4	13.6	19.0
Hawaii	22,789	3.8	89.2	0.0	7.0	22,378	73.8	9.4	16.8
Idaho	23,811	0.6	3.2	82.7	13.5	22,763	63.8	14.0	22.2
Illinois	481,279	0.6	7.6	81.9	9.9	408,625	63.9	15.3	20.8
Indiana	224,581	0.4	8.5	84.6	6.4	208,518	59.5	17.2	23.3
Iowa	70,422	0.7	2.8	87.0	9.5	66,108	63.1	17.3	19.7
Kansas	70,936	0.9	2.6	84.6	11.9	68,110	58.6	15.7	25.7
Kentucky	72,818	0.8	7.0	81.3	10.9	64,989	55.7	16.9	27.4
Louisiana	112,091	0.1	6.1	82.7	11.0	89,880	59.1	13.8	27.1
Maine	26,059	0.0	1.1	72.7	26.1	25,056	64.0	15.1	21.0
Maryland	174,458	1.3	13.5	69.6	15.6	169,633	67.5	15.5	17.0
Massachusetts	205,569	1.4	8.5	81.7	8.4	195,447	68.1	17.5	14.4
Michigan	288,142	0.4	5.5	85.8	8.3	250,351	62.3	13.2	24.6
Minnesota	146,199	0.6	6.3	86.6	6.6	141,171	68.1	14.1	17.8
Mississippi	35,998	3.2	19.8	69.5	7.5	33,191	63.0	14.5	22.5
Missouri	146,528	1.6	2.2	85.8	10.4	122,515	61.5	19.9	18.6
Montana	16,021	0.7	2.1	80.3	16.8	13,590	58.1	13.1	28.8
Nebraska	34,635	0.6	1.3	93.6	4.5	33,648	62.3	16.7	21.0
Nevada	63,119	0.8	1.4	72.8	25.0	46,255	65.1	16.4	18.4
New Hampshire	33,217	0.1	0.1	89.8	10.0	32,311	66.8	15.1	18.1
New Jersey	299,426	0.6	3.4	90.6	5.4	287,717	68.7	13.1	18.1
New Mexico	29,416	0.9	1.7	91.3	6.0	26,448	66.3	16.5	17.3
New York	834,402	0.8	6.0	76.4	16.8	775,826	65.3	13.7	21.0
North Carolina	145,107	1.1	11.9	80.2	6.8	137,877	64.1	16.4	19.5
North Dakota	8,134	0.7	6.7	78.1	14.4	7,973	59.8	18.9	21.3
Ohio	680,401	0.2	72.7	18.6	8.5	538,177	61.0	19.2	19.8
Oklahoma	61,141	0.9	3.0	86.5	9.6	52,806	61.1	16.3	22.6
Oregon	108,554	0.7	0.6	91.5	7.1	104,039	63.5	14.1	22.4
Pennsylvania	235,416	1.1	18.7	61.2	19.0	233,556	61.4	13.2	25.4
Rhode Island	33,990	0.0	16.9	63.9	19.2	32,403	66.7	13.2	20.1
South Carolina	71,918	0.9	9.2	84.4	5.5	71,154	60.9	19.3	19.7
South Dakota	13,618	0.7	0.0	92.1	7.2	12,506	66.2	16.5	17.3
Tennessee	73,891	1.4	2.0	83.6	13.1	70,500	61.5	13.4	25.1
Texas	294,967	0.5	0.4	94.8	4.3	287,678	66.4	16.0	17.6
Utah	54,114	0.6	1.7	93.2	4.5	54,289	63.9	19.1	17.0
Vermont	12,640	0	0.1	68.7	31.2	11,914	63.3	15.9	20.8
Virginia	178,385	0.6	9.5	84.9	5.1	174,490	64.4	16.2	19.4
Washington	218,086	0.4	0.7	94.2	4.7	200,791	69.2	15.2	15.7
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	23,326	64.3	16.6	19.2
Wisconsin	156,649	0.5	3.4	89.3	6.7	153,424	66.9	14.5	18.6
Wyoming	14,539	0.5	0.0	90.6	8.9	13,618	70.5	11.5	18.0
Dist. of Columbia	25,669	3.1	0.0	92.3	4.6	25,196	73.4	9.5	17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2000.

... — Not enough data to report accurate figure.

Key:

(a) This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection, such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.

(b) This includes federal funds, such as Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds, that are distributed to public libraries through state library agencies. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.

LIBRARIES

Table 9.18
EXPENDITURES OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES, FROM ALL SOURCES, FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
TO LIBRARIES, BY TYPE OF LIBRARY/PROGRAM AND STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Individual public libraries</i>	<i>Public library systems</i>	<i>Other individual libraries</i>	<i>Multitype library systems</i>	<i>Single agency or library (a)</i>	<i>Library construction</i>	<i>Other assistance</i>
United States	\$813,853	\$412,084	\$168,500	\$27,046	\$83,715	\$58,234	\$38,079	\$26,196
Alabama	6,076	3,085	991	0	1,813	0	187	0
Alaska	1,393	718	0	265	0	410	0	0
Arizona	1,833	1,613	0	0	0	214	5	0
Arkansas	4,905	1,636	3,269	0	0	0	0	0
California	89,416	75,776	164	3,434	3,817	6,225	0	0
Colorado	7,453	208	0	2,030	2,510	2,354	0	350
Connecticut	4,438	1,430	0	6	803	358	1,840	0
Delaware	2,890	1,904	0	77	0	0	909	0
Florida	42,195	0	39,083	700	1,200	0	1,122	90
Georgia	32,249	31,276	0	0	0	0	973	0
Hawaii (b)	24,195	24,195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	582	27	9	136	376	0	33	0
Illinois	49,891	16,195	0	1,921	24,684	1,846	2,299	2,946
Indiana	8,613	4,501	0	133	3,648	0	0	331
Iowa	2,530	1,178	0	0	0	0	0	1,352
Kansas	4,266	2,809	0	146	1,227	83	0	0
Kentucky	6,788	6,088	0	0	0	0	700	0
Louisiana	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	292	65	0	0	227	0	0	0
Maryland	41,464	26,214	1,596	54	0	7,026	0	6,573
Massachusetts	54,025	10,927	0	177	14,754	9,161	19,006	0
Michigan	24,555	17,470	4,968	164	426	1,080	0	448
Minnesota	15,876	93	13,025	0	1,271	1,201	193	93
Mississippi	9,935	79	8,715	0	0	0	1,122	18
Missouri	8,843	5,234	0	39	50	3,445	0	76
Montana	752	88	295	0	0	0	0	370
Nebraska	2,010	698	0	4	657	161	32	459
Nevada	2,354	1,865	0	56	65	0	79	289
New Hampshire	305	91	0	0	0	214	0	0
New Jersey	\$15,432	\$11,173	\$0	\$0	\$3,385	\$875	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	481	481	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	105,869	47,456	33,919	5,631	6,460	523	2,130	9,750
North Carolina	18,353	16,785	0	154	0	0	10	1,404
North Dakota	721	454	0	0	0	267	0	0
Ohio	13,468	263	579	152	1,470	9,119	567	1,319
Oklahoma	2,711	753	1,221	505	0	0	163	70
Oregon	2,501	1,369	277	337	441	0	37	40
Pennsylvania	84,243	21,222	35,887	10,342	12,546	1,338	2,900	9
Rhode Island	8,199	5,188	0	6	0	916	2,082	8
South Carolina	8,620	7,578	0	41	0	0	1,001	0
South Dakota	74	59	0	15	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	4,169	1,841	442	0	0	1,558	327	0
Texas	18,326	465	8,474	133	1,885	7,369	0	0
Utah	2,983	2,733	0	213	0	0	0	37
Vermont	183	173	0	0	0	10	0	0
Virginia	21,464	21,101	0	0	0	0	363	0
Washington	2,008	350	0	135	0	1,382	0	142
West Virginia	8,667	8,667	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	17,044	352	15,585	7	0	1,100	0	0
Wyoming	105	51	0	32	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia (b)	26,607	26,607	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, State Library Agencies Survey, Fiscal Year 2001.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

(a) Financial assistance to a single agency or library providing a statewide service.

(b) Expenditures for the District of Columbia Public Library and the Hawaii State Public Library System are included, as the SLAs administer the funds.

LIBRARIES

Table 9.19
LIBRARY SERVICE TRANSACTIONS IN STATE LIBRARY AGENCY OUTLETS THAT SERVE THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND/OR STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, BY TYPE OF TRANSACTION AND STATE: FY 2001

State or other jurisdiction	Library visits	Circulation	Reference transactions	Interlibrary loan/document delivery	
				Provided to	Received from
United States (a)	2,119,958	3,743,790	1,368,117	568,470	206,238
Alabama	9,489	5,078	12,652	11,849	4,322
Alaska	73,753	4,293	13,429	1,102	1,939
Arizona	34,973	14,233	30,725	1,771	1,110
Arkansas	10,662	17,461	5,119	12,421	334
California .....	...	39,340	79,998	17,222	1,760
Colorado	697	868	1,523	956	0
Connecticut	96,326	1,486	75,671	689	157
Delaware	20,294	2,375	1,825	50,668	50
Florida	38,237	47,874	114,418	19,584	41,613
Georgia	37	54	272	733	13
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho .....	...	22,485	2,151	1,989	4,797
Illinois .....	...	19,642	14,839	7,711	1,724
Indiana	71,920	7,202	74,407	3,189	92
Iowa	45,496	3,980	15,512	3,005	376
Kansas	10,000	25,000	25,000	3,000	2,600
Kentucky .....	...	10,456	3,974	2,035	5,300
Louisiana	108,968	34,255	18,540	38,656	16,987
Maine	151,124	210,927	20,000	20,250	16,000
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	200	886	1,012	50	44
Michigan	259,747	492,885	51,602	11,380	1,378
Minnesota	2,688	18,087	2,279	463	1,492
Mississippi	2,071	6,692	40,022	14,598	327
Missouri .....	...	3,445	4,876	278	2,316
Montana	10,773	144,231	3,333	2,366	1,801
Nebraska	7,280	3,661	4,010	316	1,220
Nevada	36,427	17,181	14,019	550	812
New Hampshire	4,979	10,516	14,118	5,425	316
New Jersey	40,000	19,069	24,226	4,260	2,212
New Mexico	30,050	169,894	19,203	1,523	2,398
New York	65,000	61,626	86,664	45,370	2,329
North Carolina	22,506	17,784	21,011	7,227	405
North Dakota	9,225	45,196	5,341	23,719	24,994
Ohio .....	...	33,856	15,785	10,151	7,362
Oklahoma	38,207	26,627	13,000	10,864	645
Oregon	3,000	5,324	14,209	2,435	7,212
Pennsylvania	64,383	23,905	79,355	16,819	628
Rhode Island	1,070	1,254	339	2,050	777
South Carolina	19,637	49,640	13,574	22,173	2,527
South Dakota	25,714	36,487	8,843	42,258	10,873
Tennessee	28,608	744,506	36,601	3,301	626
Texas	25,248	6,388	61,581	3,378	1,351
Utah	14,384	695	11,241	12,652	1,270
Vermont	16,377	101,807	9,666	68,147	1,719
Virginia	117,782	336,351	110,904	10,580	1,913
Washington (b)	350,000	858,391	147,230	34,579	27,142
West Virginia	28,984	36,335	4,691	2,550	116
Wisconsin	4,101	1,673	35,286	11,465	273
Wyoming	4,524	2,389	4,041	713	586
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2000

Note: The state library agencies (SLAs) in Hawaii, Maryland, and the District of Columbia are administrative offices and do not function as state libraries. SLA staff administer the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Maryland and the District of Columbia, but the service transactions for LBPH outlets are not collected on the SLA Survey. The main library of the Hawaii State Public Library System is called the Hawaii State

Library; its data are reported on the Public Libraries Survey conducted by NCES.

Key:

... — Data not available

(a) National totals include imputations for missing data.

(b) Washington's circulation includes circulation from state library agency outlets that serve both state government employees and residents of state correctional institutions or other state institutions.



LIBRARIES

Table 9.20
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES: FY 2001
(Totals in thousands)

TOTAL

State or other jurisdiction	Total income, by source				Total expenditure, by type				
	Total	Federal (a)	State (b)	Other (c)	Total	Operating expenditure	Financial assistance to libraries	Capital outlay	Other
United States	\$1,164,212	\$147,986	\$995,454	\$20,773	\$1,145,321	\$302,297	\$813,853	\$3,408	\$25,762
Alabama	12,780	2,383	10,314	83	12,780	6,703	6,076	0	0
Alaska	4,504	501	4,002	0	4,335	2,877	1,393	65	0
Arizona	10,288	2,245	7,873	170	9,670	6,842	1,833	144	852
Arkansas	9,522	1,605	7,918	0	9,403	4,449	4,905	49	0
California	113,084	15,852	96,635	597	113,084	23,668	89,416	0	0
Colorado	10,625	2,113	8,512	0	10,609	3,156	7,453	0	0
Connecticut	23,540	3,608	17,259	2,673	21,056	16,337	4,438	281	0
Delaware	4,682	699	3,984	0	5,019	1,381	2,890	24	724
Florida	56,478	7,810	48,668	0	50,867	8,631	42,195	41	0
Georgia	37,759	4,523	33,236	0	37,777	5,528	32,249	0	0
Hawaii	24,073	1,092	21,504	1,477	24,511	316	24,195	0	0
Idaho	4,010	964	2,842	205	3,939	3,292	582	65	0
Illinois	80,857	7,472	67,391	5,994	75,217	8,470	49,891	0	16,857
Indiana	12,485	2,978	9,316	190	12,486	3,864	8,613	0	9
Iowa	5,924	1,851	4,073	0	5,924	3,394	2,530	0	0
Kansas	6,924	1,408	5,460	56	6,921	1,609	4,266	42	1,004
Kentucky	16,660	2,080	13,146	1,434	16,597	9,545	6,788	263	0
Louisiana	7,464	1,288	6,168	8	7,464	5,964	1,500	0	0
Maine	3,901	940	2,961	0	3,019	2,727	292	0	0
Maryland	44,017	2,766	41,251	0	44,072	2,608	41,464	0	0
Massachusetts	57,557	3,485	54,072	0	57,333	2,226	54,025	0	1,081
Michigan	40,460	5,110	35,197	153	40,989	13,225	24,555	0	3,209
Minnesota	18,030	2,631	15,379	20	17,453	1,407	15,876	165	5
Mississippi	14,579	1,604	12,975	0	14,579	4,435	9,935	171	38
Missouri	12,630	2,642	9,988	0	11,775	2,475	8,843	0	457
Montana	3,556	981	2,562	13	3,556	2,766	752	38	0
Nebraska	4,820	1,061	3,622	136	4,747	2,654	2,010	82	0
Nevada	6,460	1,313	4,799	348	7,797	5,219	2,354	132	92
New Hampshire	2,897	804	1,909	184	2,909	2,604	305	0	0
New Jersey	24,591	3,443	20,751	397	23,880	7,934	15,432	514	0
New Mexico	5,293	1,166	4,106	21	5,293	4,812	481	0	0
New York	119,982	10,294	109,553	134	119,066	13,197	105,869	0	0
North Carolina	25,249	3,339	21,713	196	25,249	6,463	18,353	279	153
North Dakota	2,042	496	1,546	0	2,042	1,321	721	0	0
Ohio	26,427	5,554	19,751	1,122	26,068	12,521	13,468	78	0
Oklahoma	9,254	2,033	7,221	0	9,534	6,822	2,711	0	0
Oregon	6,253	2,070	4,017	166	6,133	3,617	2,501	15	0
Pennsylvania	90,102	5,995	84,108	0	90,031	5,788	84,243	0	0
Rhode Island	9,864	786	9,077	2	9,864	1,665	8,199	0	0
South Carolina	14,746	1,842	12,885	19	14,710	6,090	8,620	0	0
South Dakota	2,165	555	1,587	23	2,163	2,028	74	60	0
Tennessee	16,277	2,967	13,014	296	15,218	11,049	4,169	0	0
Texas	32,773	8,653	24,120	0	32,118	12,944	18,326	848	0
Utah	6,542	1,768	3,600	1,173	6,542	3,559	2,983	0	0
Vermont	2,728	693	1,989	46	2,728	2,544	183	0	0
Virginia	42,102	4,198	35,299	2,605	41,802	19,718	21,464	50	570
Washington	12,151	3,156	8,995	0	12,150	10,083	2,008	0	59
West Virginia	12,987	1,333	11,648	6	12,929	4,263	8,667	0	0
Wisconsin	22,330	2,980	19,011	340	22,330	5,287	17,044	0	0
Wyoming	2,564	467	1,792	305	2,361	1,602	105	0	654
Dist. of Columbia (d)	27,223	389	26,655	178	27,223	616	26,607	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data, Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 2001

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

(a) Federal income includes Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) (P.L. 104-208) State Program income, income from Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 101-254), and other federal income.

(b) State income includes state funds for state library agency operations,

state aid to libraries, and other state income.

(c) Other income includes: (a) any other income from public sources, such as local, regional, or multijurisdictional sources; (b) income received from private sources, such as foundations, corporations, Friends groups, and individuals; and (c) income generated by the state library agency, such as fines and fees for services.

(d) Income for the District of Columbia Public Library and the Hawaii State Public Library System is included, as the StLAs administer the funds. While the District of Columbia is not a state, it is treated as a state for reporting purposes.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.21
TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION, 2000-2001

State or other jurisdiction	Total population			Percent change from -		Incarceration rate June 2000 (a)
	June 2001	December 2000	June 2001	June 2000 to June 2001	December 2000 to June 2001	
United States	1,405,531	1,391,111	1,390,944	1.0%	1.0%	472
Federal	152,788	145,416	142,530	7.2	5.1	46
State	1,252,743	1,245,695	1,248,414	0.3	0.6	426
Eastern Region						
Connecticut (b)	18,875	18,355	18,616	1.4	2.8	384
Delaware (d)	7,122	6,921	7,043	1.1	2.9	505
Maine	1,693	1,679	1,715	-1.3	0.8	126
Massachusetts (c)	10,734	10,722	11,150	-3.7	0.1	247
New Hampshire	2,323	2,257	2,254	3.1	2.9	184
New Jersey (d)	28,108	29,784	31,081	-9.6	-5.6	331
New York	69,158	70,198	71,691	-3.5	-1.5	364
Pennsylvania	37,105	36,847	36,617	1.3	0.7	302
Rhode Island (b)	3,147	3,286	3,186	-1.2	-4.2	179
Vermont (b)	1,782	1,697	1,655	7.7	5.0	221
Regional total	180,047	181,746	185,008	-2.7	-0.9	2,843
Midwest Region						
Illinois (d)	45,629	45,281	44,819	1.4	1.3	370
Indiana	20,576	20,125	19,874	3.5	2.2	336
Iowa (e)	8,101	7,955	7,646	6.0	1.8	277
Kansas (d)	8,543	8,344	8,780	-2.7	2.4	317
Michigan	48,371	47,718	47,317	2.2	1.4	484
Minnesota	6,514	6,238	6,219	4.7	4.4	131
Nebraska	3,944	3,895	3,663	7.7	1.3	225
North Dakota	1,080	1,076	1,004	7.6	0.4	158
Ohio (d)	45,684	45,833	46,838	-2.5	-0.3	402
South Dakota	2,673	2,616	2,571	4.0	2.2	353
Wisconsin	20,931	20,612	20,781	0.7	1.5	373
Regional total	212,046	209,693	209,512	1.2	1.1	3,426
Southern Region						
Alabama	27,286	26,225	25,786	5.8	4.0	592
Arkansas	12,332	11,915	11,559	6.7	3.5	455
Florida (e)	72,007	71,319	71,233	1.1	1.0	439
Georgia (e)	45,363	44,232	43,626	4.0	2.6	540
Kentucky	15,400	14,919	15,444	-0.3	3.2	369
Louisiana	35,494	35,207	34,734	2.2	0.8	795
Maryland	23,970	23,538	23,704	1.1	1.8	432
Mississippi	20,672	20,241	19,264	7.3	2.1	689
Missouri	28,167	27,382	27,292	3.2	2.9	500
North Carolina	31,142	31,532	31,070	0.2	-1.2	329
Oklahoma (d)	23,139	23,181	23,009	0.6	-0.2	669
South Carolina	22,267	21,778	22,154	0.5	2.2	526
Tennessee	23,168	22,166	22,566	2.7	4.5	404
Texas	164,465	166,719	168,126	-2.2	-1.4	731
Virginia	30,473	30,168	29,890	2.0	1.0	415
West Virginia	4,130	3,856	3,800	8.7	7.1	225
Regional total	579,475	574,378	573,257	1.1	0.9	8,110
Western Region						
Alaska (b)	4,197	4,173	4,025	4.3	0.6	336
Arizona (e)	27,136	26,510	26,287	3.2	2.4	478
California	163,965	163,001	164,490	-0.3	0.6	468
Colorado (d)	17,122	16,833	16,319	4.9	1.7	338
Hawaii (b)	5,412	5,053	5,051	7.1	7.1	294
Idaho	5,688	5,535	5,465	4.1	2.8	431
Montana	3,250	3,105	3,039	6.9	4.7	359
Nevada	10,291	10,063	9,920	3.7	2.3	485
New Mexico	5,288	5,342	5,277	0.2	-1.0	281
Oregon	11,077	10,580	10,313	7.4	4.7	319
Utah	5,440	5,632	5,450	-0.2	-3.4	235
Washington	15,242	14,915	14,704	3.7	2.2	251
Wyoming	1,679	1,680	1,722	-2.5	-0.1	340
Regional total	275,787	272,422	272,062	1.4	1.2	4,615
Regional total without California	111,822	109,421	107,572	4.0	2.2	4,147
Dist. of Columbia (b)	5,388	7,456	8,575	-37.2	-27.7	592

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Bulletin, Prisoners and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001* (June 2002).

Key:

(a) The number of prisoners with sentences of more than one year per 100,000 residents.

(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) "Sentenced to more than 1 year" includes some inmates "sentenced to 1 year or less."

(e) Population figures are based on custody counts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.22
NUMBER OF SENTENCED PRISONERS ADMITTED AND RELEASED, BY REGION: 1998-2000

State or other jurisdiction	Admissions (a)				Releases (a)			
	2000	1999	1998	Percent change 1998-2000	2000	1999	1998	Percent change 1998-2000
United States	625,964	614,985	610,998	2.4%	606,225	574,804	556,367	9.0%
Federal	43,732	41,972	38,219	14.4	35,259	31,816	29,462	19.7
State	582,232	573,013	572,779	1.7	570,966	542,988	526,905	8.4
Eastern Region								
Connecticut (b)	6,185	6,306	...	...	5,918	5,283	...	...
Delaware	2,709	2,624	1,853	46.2	2,260	2,180	1,585	42.6
Maine	751	731	762	-1.4	677	689	588	15.1
Massachusetts	2,062	2,373	2,836	-27.3	2,889	2,914	2,900	-0.4
New Hampshire	1,051	1,067	987	6.5	1,044	979	986	5.9
New Jersey	13,653	15,106	16,801	-18.7	15,362	14,734	14,041	9.4
New York	27,601	28,181	27,211	1.4	28,833	26,652	26,185	10.1
Pennsylvania	11,777	11,082	10,505	12.1	11,759	10,028	9,159	28.4
Rhode Island (b) .....	...	1,299	971	...	...	1,347	893	...
Vermont	984	807	728	35.2	946	839	695	36.1
Regional total	66,773	69,576	62,654	6.2	69,688	65,645	57,032	18.2
Midwest Region								
Illinois	29,344	27,499	26,470	10.9	28,876	25,995	24,205	19.3
Indiana	11,876	10,564	10,574	12.6	11,053	10,317	9,263	19.3
Iowa	4,656	3,858	4,079	14.1	4,379	4,715	4,239	3.3
Kansas	5,002	4,890	4,509	10.9	5,231	4,503	4,239	23.4
Michigan	12,169	12,075	13,358	-8.9	10,874	11,243	12,068	-9.9
Minnesota	4,406	4,557	4,307	2.3	4,244	4,475	4,056	4.6
Nebraska	1,688	1,603	1,771	-4.7	1,503	1,558	1,516	-0.9
North Dakota	605	715	764	-20.8	598	671	645	-7.3
Ohio	23,780	21,302	20,630	15.3	24,793	22,910	20,198	22.7
South Dakota	1,400	1,395	1,328	5.4	1,327	1,311	1,152	15.2
Wisconsin	8,396	8,869	8,785	-4.4	8,158	6,895	6,464	26.2
Regional total	103,322	97,327	96,575	6.5	101,036	94,593	88,045	12.9
Southern Region								
Alabama	6,296	8,282	7,492	-16.0	7,136	8,194	7,016	1.7
Arkansas	6,941	6,045	6,189	12.2	6,308	5,403	5,524	14.2
Florida	35,683	32,335	25,308	41.0	33,994	29,889	22,664	50.0
Georgia	17,373	19,871	15,409	12.7	14,797	17,173	12,131	22.0
Kentucky	8,116	6,867	7,901	2.7	7,733	6,509	7,505	3.0
Louisiana	15,735	15,981	16,948	-7.2	14,536	15,241	13,937	4.3
Maryland	10,372	10,987	10,967	-5.8	10,004	10,327	10,492	-4.7
Mississippi	5,796	5,825	6,626	-12.5	4,940	4,136	4,418	11.8
Missouri	14,454	13,526	12,900	12.0	13,346	12,267	11,736	13.7
North Carolina (b)	9,839	10,198	11,292	-12.9	9,687	10,710	11,615	-16.6
Oklahoma	7,426	7,635	7,181	3.4	6,628	6,140	6,846	-3.2
South Carolina	8,460	8,261	8,866	-4.6	8,676	7,942	7,903	9.8
Tennessee (b)	13,675	13,597	...	...	13,893	12,361	...	...
Texas	58,197	56,361	59,340	-1.9	59,776	52,318	55,181	8.3
Virginia	9,791	8,240	10,152	-3.6	9,148	7,685	9,001	1.6
West Virginia	1,577	1,308	1,440	9.5	1,261	1,240	1,103	14.3
Regional total	229,731	225,319	208,011	9.5	221,863	207,535	187,072	15.7
Western Region								
Alaska	2,427	2,405	2,605	-6.8	2,599	2,504	2,615	-0.6
Arizona	9,560	9,021	10,108	-5.4	9,100	8,982	8,559	6.3
California	129,640	130,976	134,068	-3.3	129,621	129,528	129,449	0.1
Colorado	7,036	6,702	6,541	7.6	5,881	5,346	5,683	3.5
Hawaii (b)	1,594	1,533	...	...	1,379	1,332	...	...
Idaho	3,386	2,307	2,621	29.2	1,697	1,724	2,469	9.2
Montana	1,202	1,277	1,254	-4.1	1,031	1,044	1,066	-3.3
Nevada	4,929	4,479	4,773	3.3	4,374	4,536	4,146	5.5
New Mexico (c)	3,161	1,826	2,303	...	3,383	1,997	2,252	...
Oregon	4,059	4,015	3,637	11.6	3,371	3,185	2,613	29.0
Utah	3,270	3,035	3,069	6.5	2,897	2,554	2,945	-1.6
Washington	7,094	6,795	7,012	1.2	6,764	6,344	6,081	11.2
Wyoming	638	798	751	-15.0	697	659	704	-1.0
Regional total	177,996	175,169	180,275	-1.3	173,794	169,735	169,914	2.3
Regional total without California	48,356	44,193	44,674	7.7	43,173	40,207	39,133	9.4
Dist. of Columbia	3,156	5,733	5,388	-41.4	3,238	5,471	7,198	-55.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Bulletin, Prisoners and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001* (June 2002).

Key:

... — Not calculated

(a) Based on inmates under jurisdiction with a sentence of more than one year.

(b) Comparable data were not available for all three years. Data from the most recent comparable year were used to calculate regional and national totals.

(c) Data may not be comparable from year to year due to changing reporting methods.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.23
STATE PRISON CAPACITIES, BY REGION: 2001

State or other jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Population as a percent of capacity: (a)	
				Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
Federal	100,199	...	...	131	131
Eastern Region					
Connecticut (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	4,206	3,192	...	...
Maine	1,428	1,641	1,460	101	117
Massachusetts .....	...	...	8,926	114	114
New Hampshire	2,419	2,238	2,213	100	109
New Jersey .....	...	...	17,122	137	137
New York	61,844	64,492	54,527	105	124
Pennsylvania	33,757	33,757	26,186	110	142
Rhode Island	3,692	3,692	3,903	86	91
Vermont	1,311	1,361	1,220	103	115
Regional total	104,451	111,387	118,749	856	949
Midwest Region					
Illinois	34,575	34,575	29,791	128	149
Indiana	15,411	20,528	...	91	122
Iowa	6,772	6,772	6,772	118	118
Kansas	8,816	...	...	97	97
Michigan .....	...	49,324	...	98	98
Minnesota	6,582	6,582	6,582	97	97
Nebraska .....	...	3,923	3,331	100	118
North Dakota	1,005	952	1,005	103	109
Ohio	39,650	...	...	113	113
South Dakota .....	...	2,713	...	102	102
Wisconsin .....	...	13,772	...	126	126
Regional total	112,811	139,141	47,481	1,173	1,249
Southern Region					
Alabama	24,248	...	12,406	102	200
Arkansas (c)	12,046	11,382	10,647	95	108
Florida .....	...	76,518	56,607	89	121
Georgia .....	...	46,526	...	89	89
Kentucky	11,680	11,430	...	92	94
Louisiana	19,660	19,931	...	99	100
Maryland .....	...	23,874	...	99	99
Mississippi (c) .....	...	16,072	...	94	94
Missouri .....	...	29,162	...	98	98
North Carolina	29,254	...	29,254	110	110
Oklahoma (c) .....	...	23,304	...	93	93
South Carolina .....	...	23,325	21,861	93	99
Tennessee (c)	18,162	17,729	...	96	99
Texas (c)(d)	156,738	153,099	156,738	95	97
Virginia	32,117	...	...	93	93
West Virginia .....	...	3,593	3,189	96	107
Regional total	303,905	455,945	290,702	1,533	1,701
Western Region					
Alaska (e)	2,603	2,691	2,603	109	113
Arizona .....	...	27,948	...	99	99
California .....	...	150,536	79,957	101	191
Colorado .....	...	12,922	11,748	115	127
Hawaii .....	...	3,406	2,481	113	156
Idaho	3,981	3,781	3,194	99	123
Montana .....	...	1,370	896	125	191
Nevada (c)	10,548	...	8,312	93	118
New Mexico (c)	6,106	6,106	5,986	93	95
Oregon .....	...	11,298	11,008	97	99
Utah .....	...	4,286	4,509	92	96
Washington	9,898	12,793	12,793	119	154
Wyoming	1,114	1,052	1,141	89	97
Regional total	34,250	238,189	144,628	1,344	1,659
Regional total without California	34,250	87,653	64,671	1,243	1,468
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	1,674	...	97	97

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2001* (August 2002).

Key:

... — Not available.

(a) Population counts are based on the number of inmates held in facilities operated by the jurisdiction. Excludes inmates held in local jails, in other states, or in private facilities.

(b) Connecticut no longer reports capacity due to a law passed in 1995.

(c) Includes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

(d) Excludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

(e) Capacity counts for 2000 were used as an estimate for capacity for 2001.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.24
ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION, 2001

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population				Percent change during 2001	Number on probation on 12/31/01 per 100,000 adult residents
	1/1/01	2001		12/31/01		
		Entries	Exits			
United States	3,826,209	2,110,550	1,999,164	3,932,751	2.8	1,849
Federal	31,669	13,828	13,893	31,561	-0.3	15
State	3,794,540	2,096,722	1,985,271	3,901,190	2.8	1,834
Eastern Region						
Connecticut	47,636	22,752	20,556	49,832	4.6	1,928
Delaware	20,052	11,792	11,849	19,995	-0.3	3,321
Maine	7,788	7,179	6,028	8,939	14.8	906
Massachusetts	45,233	39,871	40,985	44,119	-2.5	904
New Hampshire (a)(b)	3,629	2,798	2,762	3,665	1.0	385
New Jersey	130,610	55,010	52,774	132,846	1.7	2,075
New York	186,955	43,199	33,319	196,835	5.3	1,374
Pennsylvania (b)	121,176	48,245	43,493	125,928	3.9	1,344
Rhode Island (a)	20,922	8,482	4,645	24,759	...	3,049
Vermont	9,331	5,063	5,128	9,266	-0.7	1,988
Regional total	593,332	244,291	221,539	616,184	3.8	17,274
Midwest Region						
Illinois	139,029	62,911	60,432	141,508	1.8	1,532
Indiana	109,251	90,845	87,395	112,701	3.2	2,481
Iowa	21,147	18,870	19,220	20,797	-1.7	950
Kansas	15,992	21,338	22,080	15,250	-4.6	769
Michigan (b)	170,276	118,999	112,536	176,406	3.6	2,385
Minnesota	115,906	62,194	64,487	113,613	-2.0	3,081
Nebraska	21,483	14,570	15,206	20,847	-3.0	1,651
North Dakota	2,847	1,782	1,728	2,901	1.9	613
Ohio (b)	189,375	123,269	117,247	195,403	3.2	2,302
South Dakota	4,214	3,404	3,156	4,462	5.9	805
Wisconsin	53,242	25,817	24,108	54,951	3.2	1,362
Regional total	842,762	543,999	527,595	858,839	1.9	17,931
Southern Region						
Alabama	40,178	16,019	15,580	40,617	1.1	1,215
Arkansas	28,409	11,308	13,159	26,558	-6.5	1,319
Florida (b)	296,139	245,593	244,827	294,626	-0.5	2,304
Georgia (b)(d)	321,407	203,155	166,532	358,030	...	...
Kentucky	19,620	11,255	8,884	21,993	12.1	716
Louisiana	35,854	11,857	11,967	35,744	-0.3	1,101
Maryland	81,523	42,602	43,417	80,708	-1.0	2,006
Mississippi	15,118	8,074	7,757	15,435	2.1	741
Missouri	53,299	25,741	23,273	55,767	4.6	1,327
North Carolina	105,949	61,596	56,869	110,676	4.5	1,776
Oklahoma (a)(b)	30,969	15,086	15,786	30,269	-2.3	1,179
South Carolina	44,632	14,815	17,039	42,408	-5.0	1,388
Tennessee	40,682	24,374	23,070	41,089	1.0	946
Texas	441,848	202,476	200,640	443,684	0.4	2,873
Virginia	33,955	29,642	25,715	37,882	11.6	694
West Virginia (b)	6,216	3,102	3,142	6,176	-0.6	441
Regional total	1,595,798	926,695	877,657	1,641,662	2.8	20,026
Western Region						
Alaska	4,779	908	832	4,855	1.6	1,091
Arizona	59,810	39,464	36,192	63,082	5.5	1,598
California (a)	343,145	157,440	149,817	350,768	2.2	1,388
Colorado (b)	50,460	29,125	23,018	56,567	12.1	1,702
Hawaii	15,525	5,813	5,757	15,581	0.4	1,675
Idaho (c)	35,103	30,324	29,757	35,670	1.6	3,747
Montana	6,108	3,526	3,376	6,258	2.5	928
Nevada	12,189	5,528	7,263	10,454	-14.2	654
New Mexico	10,461	7,735	6,561	10,335	-1.2	782
Oregon (a)	46,023	17,419	16,902	46,540	1.1	1,770
Utah	9,800	5,036	4,505	10,331	5.4	667
Washington (b)	154,466	68,401	63,748	159,119	3.0	3,551
Wyoming	4,115	2,376	2,014	4,477	8.8	1,223
Regional total	751,984	373,095	349,742	774,037	2.9	20,776
Regional total without California	408,839	215,655	199,925	423,269	3.5	19,388
Dist. of Columbia	10,664	8,542	8,738	10,468	-1.8	2,291

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2001*, (August 2002).

Note: Because of incomplete data, the population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2001, does not equal the population on January 1, 2001, plus entries, minus exits.

Key:

... — Not calculated.

(a) All data were estimated.

(b) Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies.

(c) Counts include estimates for misdemeanors based on annual admissions.

(d) Counts include private agency cases and may overstate the number under supervision.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.25
ADULTS ON PAROLE BY REGION, 2001

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population				Percent change during 2001	Number on parole on 12/31/01 per 100,000 adult residents
	1/1/01	2001		12/31/01		
		Entries	Exits			
United States	724,486	473,688	464,050	732,351	1.1	350
Federal	76,069	28,066	25,586	78,013	2.6	37
State	648,417	445,622	438,464	654,338	0.9	313
Eastern Region						
Connecticut	1,868	1,986	1,728	2,126	13.8	83
Delaware	579	123	172	530	-8.5	90
Maine	28	1	2	27	-3.6	3
Massachusetts	3,703	3,715	3,698	3,718	0.4	77
New Hampshire (a)(b)	944	492	483	953	1.0	103
New Jersey	11,709	10,810	10,588	11,931	1.9	189
New York	57,858	25,644	26,783	56,719	-2.0	397
Pennsylvania (b)	82,345	26,015	22,122	86,238	4.7	921
Rhode Island	331	439	395	375	13.3	47
Vermont	867	313	281	899	3.7	195
Regional total	160,232	69,538	66,252	163,516	2.1	2,105
Midwest Region						
Illinois	30,196	33,685	33,724	30,157	-0.1	329
Indiana (c)	4,917	5,734	5,312	5,339	8.6	118
Iowa (b)(c)	2,763	3,019	2,706	3,076	11.3	140
Kansas (c)	3,829	4,492	4,330	3,991	4.2	202
Michigan	15,753	9,998	9,250	16,501	4.7	225
Minnesota	3,072	3,515	3,431	3,156	2.7	87
Nebraska	476	699	645	530	11.3	42
North Dakota	110	240	234	116	5.5	24
Ohio	18,248	10,567	10,930	17,885	-2.0	211
South Dakota (a)	1,481	937	886	1,532	3.4	277
Wisconsin	9,923	5,544	5,786	9,681	-2.4	242
Regional total	90,768	78,430	77,234	91,964	1.4	1,897
Southern Region						
Alabama	5,484	2,403	2,224	5,663	3.3	170
Arkansas	8,659	7,928	6,286	10,301	19.0	517
Florida	5,982	4,674	4,456	5,891	-1.5	48
Georgia	21,556	9,975	10,223	20,809	-3.5	346
Kentucky	5,202	2,896	1,692	6,406	23.1	210
Louisiana	22,860	13,814	13,344	23,330	2.1	718
Maryland	13,666	7,871	8,122	13,415	-1.8	340
Mississippi (c)	1,596	841	649	1,788	12.0	86
Missouri	12,563	8,479	8,178	12,864	2.4	309
North Carolina	3,352	3,684	4,082	2,954	-11.9	49
Oklahoma (a)	1,825	2,314	733	3,406	86.6	133
South Carolina	4,378	1,132	1,410	4,100	-6.3	137
Tennessee	8,093	3,765	3,397	8,074	-0.2	188
Texas (a)	111,719	35,289	39,320	107,688	-3.6	720
Virginia	5,148	3,457	3,732	4,873	-5.3	91
West Virginia	1,112	495	668	939	-15.6	67
Regional total	233,195	109,017	108,516	232,501	-0.3	4,129
Western Region						
Alaska	525	311	314	522	-0.6	120
Arizona (c)	3,474	6,737	6,675	3,536	1.8	94
California (c)	117,647	156,267	156,132	117,904	0.2	479
Colorado	5,500	4,605	4,372	5,733	4.2	179
Hawaii	2,504	1,028	924	2,608	4.2	285
Idaho	1,408	1,145	868	1,686	19.7	182
Montana (c)	621	582	493	710	14.3	106
Nevada	4,056	2,957	2,494	4,519	11.4	304
New Mexico	1,670	1,744	1,510	1,742	4.3	133
Oregon	17,579	8,046	6,864	18,761	6.7	729
Utah	3,231	2,574	2,334	3,471	7.4	229
Washington (a)	160	13	18	155	-3.1	4
Wyoming	514	355	312	557	8.4	153
Regional total	159,889	186,364	183,310	161,904	1.3	2,997
Regional total without California	41,242	30,097	27,178	44,000	6.3	2,518
Dist. of Columbia	5,332	2,272	3,151	4,453	...	974

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2001* (August 2002).

Note: Because of incomplete data, the population on December 31, 2001, does not equal the population on January 1, 2001, plus entries, minus exits.

Key:

... — Number not known.

(a) All data were estimated.

(b) Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies.

(c) Data do not include parolees in one or more of the following categories: absconder, out of state, or inactive.

Table 9.26
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
Alabama	Intentional murder with 18 aggravating factors.	16	190	Electrocution
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...
Arizona	First degree murder accompanied by at least 1 of 10 aggravating factors. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	(l)	125	Lethal gas or lethal injection (a)
Arkansas	Capital murder with a finding of at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	14 (m)	42	Lethal injection or electrocution (b)
California	First-degree murder with special circumstances; train-wrecking; treason; perjury causing execution.	18	613	Lethal gas or lethal injection
Colorado	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating factors; treason. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	5	Lethal injection
Connecticut	Capital felony with 8 forms of aggravated homicide. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18 (n)	7	Lethal injection
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	16	20	Hanging or lethal injection (c)
Florida	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug-trafficking; capital sexual battery. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	16	386	Electrocution or lethal injection
Georgia	Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	17	120	Lethal injection
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...
Idaho	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; aggravated kidnapping.	(l)	22	Firing Squad or lethal injection
Illinois (j)	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances.	18	0 (s)	Lethal injection
Indiana	Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	16	40	Lethal injection
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...
Kansas	Capital murder with 7 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	4	Lethal injection
Kentucky	Murder with aggravating factors; kidnapping with aggravating factors. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	16	39	Electrocution or lethal injection (d)
Louisiana	First-degree murder; aggravated rape of victim under age 12; treason.	(l)	97	Lethal injection
Maine .....	...	...	...	...
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony, provided that certain death eligibility requirements are satisfied. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	17	Lethal injection
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Capital murder; aircraft piracy.	16 (o)	69	Lethal injection
Missouri	First-degree murder. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	16	70	Lethal injection or lethal gas
Montana	Capital murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances; capital sexual assault.	(p)	6	Lethal injection
Nebraska	First-degree murder with a finding of at least 1 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	7	Electrocution
Nevada	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 14 aggravating circumstances.	16	87	Lethal injection
New Hampshire	Six categories of capital murder.	17	0	Lethal injection or hanging (e)
New Jersey	Knowing/purposeful 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 with at least 1 of 7 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	3	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. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	17 (f)	219	Lethal injection
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...
Ohio	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances.	18	202	Lethal injection

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT— Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses	Minimum age	Prisoners	
			under sentence of death	Method of execution
Oklahoma	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances.	16	119	Lethal injection, electrocution or firing squad (g)
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18	30	Lethal injection
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.	(l)	244	Lethal injection
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	Murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances. (k)	(l)	76	Electrocution or lethal injection
South Dakota	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; aggravated kidnapping. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	(q)	5	Lethal injection
Tennessee	First-degree murder with 1 of 14 aggravating circumstances. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	106	Lethal injection or electrocution (h)
Texas	Criminal homicide with 1 of 8 aggravating circumstances.	17	454	Lethal injection
Utah	Aggravated murder.	14	11	Lethal injection or firing squad
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...
Virginia	First-degree murder with 1 of 12 aggravating circumstances.	14 (r)	26	Electrocution or lethal injection
Washington	Aggravated first-degree murder. Capital sentencing excludes persons determined to be mentally retarded.	18	12	Lethal injection or hanging
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	First-degree murder.	16	2	Lethal injection or lethal gas (i)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Statistics, *Capital Punishment, 2001* (December 2002). Information on the number of prisoners under death sentence is from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., *Death Row, U.S.A.* Fall 2002 (October 2002).

Note: There were seven prisoners sentenced to death in more than one state. They are included for each state in which they were sentenced to death.

Key:

... — No capital punishment statute.

(a) Arizona authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received after 11/15/92; for those sentenced before that date, the condemned may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

(b) Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred on or after 7/4/83; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned may select lethal injection or electrocution.

(c) Delaware authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 6/13/86; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned may select lethal injection or hanging.

(d) Kentucky authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received on or after 3/31/98; for those sentenced before that date, the condemned may select lethal injection or electrocution.

(e) New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

(f) The age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; then the age may be 14.

(g) Oklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional, and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

(h) Tennessee authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 12/31/98; those whose offense occurred before that date may select electrocution.

(i) Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.

(j) On January 31, 2000 Illinois Governor George H. Ryan declared a moratorium on executions until a commission conducts a review of the administration of the death penalty.

(k) Mental retardation is a mitigating factor in South Carolina.

(l) No age specified.

(m) See Arkansas Code Ann. 9-27-318(c)(2)(Supp. 2001).

(n) See Connecticut Gen. Stat. 53a-46a(g)(1).

(o) The minimum age defined by statute is 13, but the effective age is 16 based on interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the Mississippi Supreme Court.

(p) Montana law specifies that offenders tried under the capital sexual assault statute be 18 or older. Age may be a mitigating factor for other capital crimes.

(q) Juveniles may be transferred to adult court. Age can be a mitigating factor.

(r) The minimum age for transfer to adult court by statute is 14, but the effective age is 16 based on interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the state attorney general's office.

(s) On January 10, 2003 Gov. George Ryan pardoned four death row inmates. On January 11, 2003 Gov. Ryan commuted the sentences of all Illinois death row prisoners (167) to life or less.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.27
JAILS AND INMATES, PERCENT OF CAPACITY OCCUPIED,
AND INMATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY REGION

State or other jurisdiction	Number of jails	Number of jail jurisdictions	Persons under jail supervision, June 30, 1999	Confined inmates, June 30, 1999	Average daily population (a)	Rated capacity (b)	Percent of rated capacity occupied (c)	Under jail supervision per 100,000 U.S. residents (d)
U.S. total	3,376	3,084	699,182	617,152	619,046	660,361	93	256
Federal	11	1	11,209	11,209	11,068	8,040	139	4
State	3,365	3,083	687,973	605,943	607,978	652,321	93	252
Eastern Region								
Connecticut	(e).....							
Delaware	(e).....							
Maine	15	15	1,291	1,113	1,132	1,220	91	104
Massachusetts	21	14	11,125	10,774	11,140	9,978	108	180
New Hampshire	10	10	1,705	1,592	1,513	1,812	88	142
New Jersey	24	21	18,349	16,830	16,543	15,349	110	225
New York	81	60	34,265	33,411	34,397	39,904	84	188
Pennsylvania	76	67	28,310	26,996	26,627	29,531	91	236
Rhode Island	(e).....							
Vermont	(e).....							
Regional total	227	187	95,045	90,716	91,352	97,794	93	1,075
Midwest Region								
Illinois	93	91	19,366	16,880	17,176	19,069	89	160
Indiana	92	92	14,270	12,787	12,014	12,553	102	240
Iowa	94	94	3,162	2,998	2,958	3,125	96	110
Kansas	97	96	4,524	4,378	4,545	5,565	79	170
Michigan	93	83	18,679	15,629	15,770	16,661	94	190
Minnesota	78	76	6,445	5,002	5,510	5,970	84	135
Nebraska	65	63	2,368	2,189	1,528	2,728	80	142
North Dakota	23	23	668	588	585	918	64	105
Ohio	108	103	18,703	16,638	16,526	17,219	97	167
South Dakota	31	30	1,100	1,064	1,200	1,623	66	149
Wisconsin	73	71	13,201	12,559	11,765	13,906	90	252
Regional total	848	822	102,486	90,712	89,577	99,337	91	1,820
Southern Region								
Alabama	155	150	11,803	11,418	11,121	11,600	98	269
Arkansas	87	86	5,398	4,832	4,864	6,122	79	211
Florida	108	70	57,685	51,080	50,863	55,493	92	381
Georgia	204	201	34,861	32,835	34,039	36,213	91	447
Kentucky	82	81	15,680	10,373	10,512	9,915	105	396
Louisiana	107	91	26,976	25,631	25,569	27,544	93	615
Maryland	29	25	21,363	10,945	11,370	11,821	93	413
Mississippi	102	93	9,018	8,886	8,878	9,778	91	325
Missouri	129	126	7,490	6,940	6,941	8,924	78	137
North Carolina	104	97	14,315	13,279	13,413	15,456	86	187
Oklahoma	102	100	7,100	6,743	6,700	7,663	88	211
South Carolina	52	51	9,427	8,780	8,792	9,115	96	243
Tennessee	108	103	20,557	19,629	20,536	21,572	91	374
Texas	271	253	61,182	57,930	56,683	66,521	87	304
Virginia	82	76	21,482	18,235	18,371	15,514	118	314
West Virginia	29	29	2,821	2,493	2,478	2,529	99	156
Regional total	1,751	1,632	327,158	290,029	291,130	315,780	92	4,983
Western Region								
Alaska (f)	15	15	68	68	67	160	43	11
Arizona	28	17	10,737	10,320	10,620	12,629	82	224
California	145	77	94,136	77,142	77,851	75,088	103	284
Colorado	61	57	16,094	9,004	8,879	9,151	98	397
Hawaii	(e).....							
Idaho	41	39	3,102	2,809	2,586	3,203	88	248
Montana	42	42	1,550	1,521	1,432	1,791	85	176
Nevada	21	20	5,681	4,898	5,194	5,436	90	313
New Mexico	34	34	5,439	5,217	5,518	6,258	83	311
Oregon	41	34	7,528	6,283	6,320	7,210	87	227
Utah	26	26	4,514	4,024	4,159	5,904	68	211
Washington	62	58	11,691	10,542	10,656	10,004	105	203
Wyoming	22	22	1,084	1,005	977	1,198	84	225
Regional total	538	441	161,624	132,833	134,259	138,032	96	2,830
Regional total without California	393	364	67,488	55,691	56,408	62,944	88	2,546

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999* (August 2001).

Key:

(a) The average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by 365.

(b) Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating

official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

(c) The number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100.

(d) Based on estimates of the U.S. resident populations for July 1, 1999.

(e) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont had integrated jail/prison systems and were excluded from the report.

(f) Except for 15 locally operated jails, Alaska has a jail/prison system.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.28
JAIL STAFF, BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND BY REGION

State or other jurisdiction	Total staff	Administrative	Correctional officers	Clerical and maintenance	Educational	Professional and technical (a)	Other
National estimate (b)	210,600	14,600	151,200	25,400	2,100	11,500	5,800
State estimate (b)	207,600	14,400	149,600	25,300	2,100	10,700	5,500
U.S. total	197,375	13,722	141,663	23,772	1,969	10,764	5,485
Federal	3,110	253	1,685	93	30	715	334
State	194,265	13,469	139,978	23,679	1,939	10,049	5,151
Eastern Region							
Connecticut	(c).....						
Delaware	(c).....						
Maine	800	55	608	70	18	38	11
Massachusetts	4,617	370	3,007	611	100	448	81
New Hampshire	546	47	420	29	10	36	4
New Jersey	5,538	143	4,559	484	24	276	52
New York	21,454	717	16,707	2,093	317	928	692
Pennsylvania	7,944	487	5,968	708	110	544	127
Rhode Island	(c).....						
Vermont	(c).....						
Regional total	40,899	1,819	31,269	3,995	579	2,270	967
Midwest Region							
Illinois	2,936	233	2,091	383	17	76	136
Indiana	3,443	440	2,155	563	46	141	98
Iowa	1,566	176	1,212	155	1	13	9
Kansas	1,950	262	1,430	222	4	28	4
Michigan	4,738	311	3,199	755	73	304	96
Minnesota	2,600	203	1,804	364	40	136	53
Nebraska	1,141	109	858	111	5	28	30
North Dakota	344	30	266	13	7	20	8
Ohio	7,007	415	5,072	805	68	540	107
South Dakota	479	50	346	61	0	7	15
Wisconsin	3,570	253	2,605	440	40	161	71
Regional total	29,774	2,482	21,038	3,872	301	1,454	627
Southern Region							
Alabama	2,919	394	2,044	266	6	55	154
Arkansas	1,813	175	1,393	200	5	18	22
Florida	15,618	481	11,186	2,432	98	860	561
Georgia	8,188	653	6,229	891	32	184	199
Kentucky	2,632	181	2,115	231	19	45	41
Louisiana	6,100	371	4,255	798	40	337	299
Maryland	4,284	221	3,007	548	50	433	25
Mississippi	2,015	186	1,496	207	20	61	45
Missouri	3,047	259	2,152	409	19	131	77
North Carolina	3,717	263	3,077	223	12	85	57
Oklahoma	1,995	199	1,452	203	47	24	70
South Carolina	2,420	104	1,989	202	15	82	28
Tennessee	6,177	354	4,471	651	40	426	235
Texas	15,477	965	12,744	1,124	58	463	123
Virginia	7,457	414	5,595	759	59	284	346
West Virginia	737	49	585	68	3	21	11
Regional total	84,596	5,269	63,790	9,212	523	3,509	2,293
Western Region							
Alaska (d)	79	20	37	11	0	1	10
Arizona	3,118	152	2,191	447	25	275	28
California	20,217	2,737	10,679	3,808	436	1,746	811
Colorado	3,660	242	2,791	365	12	166	84
Hawaii	(c).....						
Idaho	786	91	493	161	3	23	15
Montana	639	65	479	64	2	16	13
Nevada	1,997	83	1,178	483	0	49	204
New Mexico	1,218	93	885	126	16	82	16
Oregon	2,431	130	1,638	379	8	235	41
Utah	854	87	553	142	18	45	9
Washington	2,880	145	2,074	496	11	128	26
Wyoming	421	45	294	43	2	30	7
Regional total	38,221	3,870	23,255	6,514	533	2,795	1,254
Regional total without California	18,083	1,153	12,613	2,717	97	1,050	453

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999* (August 2001).

Note: A total of 228 reporting units were unable to provide data on staff by gender or occupation. Total staff includes full-time, part-time, payroll and nonpayroll staff, and excludes contract staff, and community volunteers.

Key:

(a) Includes psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, counselors, medical doctors, nurses, paramedics, chaplains and legal specialists.

(b) National estimates were obtained by summing the item values from reporting units and then multiplying by a nonresponse adjustment factor. All estimates for type of staff were rounded to the nearest 100.

(c) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont had integrated jail/prison systems and were excluded from the report.

(d) Except for 15 locally operated jails, Alaska has an integrated jail/prison system.

HIGHWAYS

Table 9.29
STATE RECEIPTS FOR HIGHWAYS, BY REGION: 2000
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	State highway user tax revenues (a)	Road and crossing tolls (a)	Appropriations from general fund	Property taxes	Other imposts	Miscellaneous income (b)	Bond proceeds (c)	Total receipts
United States	\$44,336,928	\$5,732,013	\$19,574,136	\$6,115,454	\$6,182,369	\$7,389,426	\$11,301,073	\$131,897,607
Eastern Region								
Connecticut	510,622	136	340,639	0	19	158,242	150,680	1,606,716
Delaware	200,268	144,856	24,413	1,539	7,789	42,680	216,420	767,716
Maine	232,501	58,496	504,936	0	10	4,132	3,649	961,711
Massachusetts	903,628	229,267	752,409	567,786	9,963	300,098	955,582	4,159,183
New Hampshire	170,118	60,213	10,587	38,641	151	19,963	0	598,237
New Jersey	1,082,367	709,274	1,878,133	0	0	189,860	2,132,406	6,631,398
New York	1,497,920	1,241,354	2,391,017	674,950	169,427	383,415	1,657,852	9,191,291
Pennsylvania	2,437,756	468,008	558,934	283,982	1,005	481,434	14,532	5,129,115
Rhode Island	79,265	11,385	28,030	13,872	7,372	9,151	49,491	378,464
Vermont	152,271	0	16,924	66,304	214	10,428	3,406	371,768
Regional average	726,672	292,299	650,602	164,707	19,595	159,940	518,402	2,979,560
Midwest Region								
Illinois	2,137,434	389,930	397,468	477,172	169,810	102,001	333,627	4,946,442
Indiana	958,225	85,325	138,509	0	1	18,353	271,774	2,315,541
Iowa	741,176	0	105,617	259,054	291,607	44,037	87,611	1,855,236
Kansas	482,816	61,198	472,888	90,216	160,652	71,517	392,845	2,059,901
Michigan	1,697,800	32,646	524,684	16,120	55,450	360,245	75,292	3,673,336
Minnesota	1,219,229	0	814,377	423,353	1,511	166,154	223,977	3,302,663
Nebraska	324,686	1,470	111,931	131,333	199,218	25,196	40,096	1,059,387
North Dakota	157,092	0	70,165	58,123	7,366	4,781	11,152	510,691
Ohio	1,908,437	177,310	228,286	196,925	30,967	196,609	264,921	3,796,039
South Dakota	151,967	0	135,067	19,915	51,521	12,414	1,293	584,843
Wisconsin	1,000,236	54	756,887	358,209	197,240	55,254	257,471	3,169,482
Regional average	979,918	67,994	341,444	184,584	105,940	96,051	178,187	2,479,415
Southern Region								
Alabama	682,958	0	328,807	214,763	7,447	149,833	43	1,917,427
Arkansas	517,410	0	45,750	42,720	60,436	61,079	194,909	1,222,111
Florida	1,963,352	612,777	225,447	162,645	555,023	251,853	344,812	5,804,460
Georgia	616,852	21,497	576,952	1,951	836,566	142,634	8,807	2,942,016
Kentucky	1,059,631	13,572	147,995	0	62,195	77,351	0	1,995,780
Louisiana	631,090	30,966	205,472	94,600	229,029	56,597	146,626	1,831,846
Maryland	985,581	140,979	68,733	19,031	99,485	65,876	195,716	1,978,878
Mississippi	516,103	0	143,838	87,898	148,951	25,890	52,977	1,276,062
Missouri	839,917	827	212,867	112,252	555,043	62,764	277,656	2,796,103
North Carolina	1,243,172	1,590	856,200	6,607	62,047	102,949	101,366	3,190,654
Oklahoma	664,567	132,344	246,213	15,989	83,034	60,062	4,500	1,552,048
South Carolina	441,910	0	208,209	58,980	31,141	23,025	0	1,153,633
Tennessee	916,100	32	179,381	4,491	14,034	15,826	24,475	1,696,407
Texas	3,437,617	376,313	1,234,263	730,642	31,873	803,573	426,243	9,144,831
Virginia	1,459,478	112,495	396,757	0	442,282	99,435	327,282	3,508,952
West Virginia	521,679	53,098	267,934	36,515	16,058	35,652	110,000	1,349,203
Regional average	1,031,089	93,531	334,051	99,318	202,165	127,150	138,463	2,710,026
Western Region								
Alaska	51,306	15,900	139,633	49,476	15,832	24,140	83,500	748,822
Arizona	762,787	0	269,511	17,252	519,858	119,805	344,634	2,507,755
California	4,487,434	420,002	2,079,442	161,619	165,023	1,850,701	6,108	11,135,067
Colorado	789,175	27,119	191,811	88,338	423,085	182,614	916,860	2,950,811
Hawaii	120,956	0	35,217	0	30,419	24,476	25,855	360,115
Idaho	314,116	0	12,431	56,785	29,063	24,370	1,992	627,520
Montana	233,384	0	44,352	37,703	9,357	4,667	5,410	627,114
Nevada	357,959	0	1,526	2,783	806	15,312	28,358	666,690
New Mexico	448,714	0	82,378	26,771	76,581	43,719	418,266	1,386,218
Oregon	624,767	3,469	136,137	39,050	102,834	163,806	42,062	1,430,264
Utah	380,064	197	371,362	0	39,760	39,558	0	1,084,401
Washington	1,003,921	97,914	154,421	369,099	165,283	191,147	68,539	2,576,843
Wyoming	131,363	0	126,537	0	8,531	6,321	0	477,105
Regional average	746,611	43,431	280,366	65,298	122,033	206,972	149,353	2,044,517
Regional average without California	434,876	12,050	130,443	57,271	118,451	69,995	161,290	1,286,971
Dist. of Columbia	87,751	0	13,080	...	0	8,423	0	247,057
Undistributed	0	0	309,579	0	0	0	0	4,642,260

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2001 (November 2002).

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) Includes interest earned on Highway Trust Fund reserves.

(c) Excludes short-term notes and refunding bond issues.

HIGHWAYS

Table 9.30
STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS, BY REGION: 2000
(In thousands of dollars)

	Capital outlay									
	Federal-aid highways									
State or other jurisdiction	Interim national highway system (a)	Other federal aid systems	Other roads & streets	Total	Maintenance & traffic services (a)	Administration & highway police	Bond interest	Grants-in-aid to local governments	Bond retirement (b)	Total disbursements
United States	\$44,069,138	\$16,917,642	\$328,679	\$61,315,459	\$30,636,638	\$10,026,148	\$11,031,437	\$4,582,309	\$5,104,566	\$122,696,557
Eastern Region										
Connecticut	552,254	75,112	...	627,366	292,262	131,973	113,613	175,249	276,611	1,617,074
Delaware	97,648	6,010	...	303,658	108,181	73,941	48,134	48,634	41,673	624,221
Maine	215,597	42,687	516	258,800	286,924	28,141	53,613	17,019	40,703	685,200
Massachusetts	2,089,620	362,440	38	2,452,098	557,060	264,996	380,970	305,175	241,365	4,201,664
New Hampshire	163,572	30,921	...	194,493	215,587	57,256	72,003	30,198	15,498	585,035
New Jersey	1,857,191	452,314	304	2,309,809	797,296	295,123	905,981	444,924	276,577	5,029,710
New York	2,247,825	1,943,262	1,152	4,192,239	2,566,447	654,711	410,363	725,992	877,965	9,427,717
Pennsylvania	2,323,646	117,080	4,447	2,445,173	2,060,701	237,042	530,118	170,929	153,816	5,597,779
Rhode Island	109,947	32,653	40	142,640	73,909	37,705	25,598	25,957	19,394	325,203
Vermont	116,640	56,598	...	173,238	111,528	35,744	48,102	1,593	4,001	374,206
Regional average	997,394	311,908	650	1,309,951	706,990	181,663	258,850	194,567	194,760	2,846,781
Midwest Region										
Illinois	1,613,768	433,027	...	2,046,795	1,021,966	514,286	371,075	143,810	184,421	4,282,353
Indiana	1,035,129	126,292	...	1,161,421	744,534	129,167	95,193	70,950	33,658	2,234,923
Iowa	696,081	332,904	...	1,028,985	534,537	92,394	96,266	30,955	64,335	1,847,472
Kansas	589,171	189,399	26	78,596	289,366	167,734	258,272	88,826	208,432	1,791,226
Michigan	1,142,434	766,690	...	1,909,124	943,887	158,398	291,301	41,650	56,825	3,401,185
Minnesota	600,841	1,017,886	...	1,618,727	859,675	198,699	289,397	79,205	131,202	3,176,905
Nebraska	382,069	203,880	525	586,474	232,949	63,850	61,273	7,890	21,162	973,598
North Dakota	157,014	73,428	647	231,089	152,644	43,412	17,872	2,989	11,081	459,087
Ohio	1,486,679	651,090	1	2,137,770	1,085,124	264,540	139,199	103,678	146,676	3,876,987
South Dakota	319,989	73,539	4,511	398,039	124,138	51,718	56,255	1,101	1,383	632,634
Wisconsin	716,077	745,591	635	1,462,303	766,001	224,325	369,517	102,718	258,181	3,183,045
Regional average	794,477	419,430	577	1,214,484	614,075	173,502	185,965	61,252	101,578	2,350,856
Southern Region										
Alabama	719,722	98,913	...	818,635	797,958	142,780	94,178	7,651	11,391	1,872,593
Arkansas	456,710	56,416	3,250	516,376	253,109	93,112	54,671	1,416	13,576	932,260
Florida	2,420,787	740,092	1,752	3,162,631	1,276,300	228,379	494,727	317,893	337,477	5,817,407
Georgia	982,582	589,411	5,621	1,577,614	583,371	143,333	161,270	73,668	102,648	2,641,904
Kentucky	911,249	304,755	504	1,216,508	346,767	160,184	48,602	73,692	86,368	1,932,121
Louisiana	767,993	135,333	70	903,396	356,135	227,900	147,729	48,795	132,964	1,816,919
Maryland	604,647	147,332	21,232	773,211	325,189	61,207	102,447	30,36	71,370	1,363,786
Missouri	959,378	382,806	65	1,342,249	764,372	154,306	183,458	12,009	13,515	2,469,909
North Carolina	1,464,209	269,296	7,727	1,741,232	687,946	172,422	385,512	37,448	53,080	3,077,640
Oklahoma	779,750	140,902	865	921,517	321,584	148,366	100,409	71,742	49,516	1,613,134
South Carolina	482,620	116,952	...	599,572	309,119	73,454	167,960	17,132	10,153	1,177,390
Tennessee	803,504	134,170	11,209	948,883	546,520	139,539	56,904	2,647	10,046	1,704,539
Texas	3,421,427	947,744	304	4,369,475	2,344,261	574,372	961,160	385,415	234,534	8,869,217
Virginia	1,270,665	123,860	10,605	1,405,130	1,182,908	234,381	321,908	133,188	93,226	3,370,741
West Virginia	673,882	19,862	136	693,880	375,106	58,023	180,857	27,350	43,287	1,378,503
Regional average	1,080,462	279,738	4,485	1,364,684	686,313	169,299	229,365	81,776	88,009	2,619,445
Western Region										
Alaska	321,612	93,787	14,588	429,987	168,842	42,241	32,477	11,870	18,901	704,318
Arizona	943,706	444,296	7,372	1,395,374	332,310	152,376	149,668	104,596	238,561	2,372,885
California	2,576,376	2,222,410	46,799	4,845,585	2,493,033	1,003,976	1,682,056	289,470	76,725	10,390,845
Colorado	702,660	374,008	7,557	1,084,225	560,564	125,769	180,812	49,288	59,056	2,059,714
Hawaii	148,304	48,723	58	197,085	67,922	61,508	21,587	25,802	26,128	400,032
Idaho	236,204	107,737	10,797	354,738	190,532	45,294	21,877	869	2,523	615,833
Montana	300,018	21,687	13,849	335,554	140,935	46,704	42,638	2,605	15,977	584,413
Nevada	424,280	71,104	5,281	500,665	88,144	62,686	58,875	1,025	18,280	729,675
New Mexico	439,998	148,069	3,454	591,521	211,527	426,380	123,656	35,149	41,983	1,430,216
Oregon	357,751	212,566	17,084	587,401	429,351	194,585	96,706	8,009	39,630	1,355,682
Utah	689,455	113,122	5,187	807,764	191,978	88,596	58,996	43,284	833	1,191,451
Washington	691,572	630,365	15,078	1,337,015	657,076	281,137	230,286	72,304	88,506	2,666,324
Wyoming	236,615	56,636	14,255	307,506	117,961	20,985	27,853	100	414	474,819
Regional average	620,658	349,578	12,412	982,648	434,629	196,326	209,807	49,567	48,271	1,921,247
Regional average without California	57,681	193,508	9,547	660,736	263,095	129,022	87,119	29,575	45,899	1,215,447
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	164,529	5,926	170,455	48,966	20,601	...	10,081	3,952	254,055
Undistributed .....	...	...	76,800	76,800	131,773	1,019,372	...	...	...	1,227,945

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2001 (November 2002).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

Note: Disbursements are classified by system on which expended, rather

than by expending agencies. Data includes estimates.

(a) Includes state administered highways, locally administered roads, federal roads and unclassified roads.

(b) Excludes short-term notes and refunding bond issues.

Table 9.31
TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE, BY REGION: 2001
(Classified by jurisdiction)

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage				Urban mileage								
	Under state control	Under county control	Town, township & municipal control (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Under federal control (c)	Total rural roads	Under state control	Under county control	Town, township & municipal control (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Under federal control (c)	Total urban and urban mileage	
United States	663,134	1,637,616	595,197	56,115	119,270	3,071,332	109,136	144,065	608,859	12,709	2,234	877,003	3,948,335
Eastern Region													
Connecticut	1,902	...	6,930	236	4	9,072	1,815	...	9,985	37	...	11,837	20,909
Delaware	3,550	...	253	1	...	3,810	1,572	...	432	...	...	2,004	5,814
Maine	7,633	...	12,081	158	168	20,040	770	5	1,815	42	4	2,651	22,671
Massachusetts	1,204	...	10,517	446	89	12,256	1,639	...	21,187	300	21	23,152	35,408
New Hampshire	3,589	...	7,073	29	137	12,513	411	...	2,583	2	...	2,996	15,509
New Jersey	871	3,287	8,738	655	86	11,972	1,440	4,142	18,246	374	...	24,204	36,176
New York	11,008	16,840	43,291	674	27	71,840	4,030	3,509	32,814	699	69	41,121	112,961
Pennsylvania	32,102	15	48,971	3,427	945	85,460	7,833	272	26,133	288	...	34,526	119,986
Rhode Island	374	...	950	...	9	1,333	770	...	3,975	3	1	4,719	6,052
Vermont	2,452	...	10,159	210	86	12,907	1,747	...	1,182	...	24	1,383	14,290
Regional total	64,685	20,142	148,983	5,836	1,557	241,203	20,427	7,928	118,352	1,745	121	148,573	389,776
Midwest Region													
Illinois	11,718	14,650	74,608	406	229	101,611	4,529	1,821	30,110	261	25	36,746	138,357
Indiana	9,540	61,045	3,277	...	...	73,862	1,653	5,710	12,813	...	...	20,176	94,038
Iowa	8,836	88,303	5,912	358	100	103,509	891	834	8,031	157	13	9,926	113,435
Kansas	9,774	111,608	5	2,785	127	124,299	606	...	2,409	7,411	...	10,426	134,725
Michigan	7,702	78,708	3,547	...	1,732	91,689	2,023	10,892	17,185	...	...	30,100	121,879
Minnesota	10,829	43,557	58,429	1,313	1,936	116,064	1,129	1,969	13,088	5	25	16,216	132,280
Nebraska	9,664	60,432	17,015	297	159	87,567	329	464	4,406	...	...	5,199	92,766
North Dakota	7,173	10,153	66,716	21	693	84,756	205	...	1,630	...	...	1,835	86,591
Ohio	15,270	26,832	38,120	3,178	265	83,665	4,024	2,338	27,173	63	5	33,603	117,268
South Dakota	7,651	36,073	35,720	59	1,931	81,454	189	123	1,793	...	1	2,106	83,560
Wisconsin	10,310	19,722	64,961	55	839	95,887	1,443	800	14,394	80	0	16,777	112,664
Regional total	108,467	551,083	368,310	8,472	8,031	1,044,363	17,021	25,011	133,032	7,977	69	183,110	1,227,473
Southern Region													
Alabama	8,961	58,422	5,468	162	723	73,736	1,939	286	18,470	...	10	20,705	94,441
Arkansas	15,023	64,894	4,924	1	2,493	87,335	1,346	476	8,805	...	170	10,797	98,132
Florida	7,056	37,993	2,425	...	1,937	49,411	4,996	31,029	31,723	...	...	67,889	117,300
Georgia	14,861	67,134	3,961	339	1,085	87,380	3,021	14,925	9,731	433	44	28,154	115,534
Kentucky	25,057	38,968	2,144	57	879	67,105	2,423	3,316	6,718	29	147	11,808	78,913
Louisiana	14,664	29,023	2,578	2	623	46,890	2,040	3,316	8,569	14	...	13,939	60,829
Maryland	3,584	11,718	618	158	370	16,115	1,547	8,810	3,845	111	394	14,507	30,622
Mississippi	9,751	52,262	2,724	130	730	65,597	912	981	6,183	6	22	8,104	73,701
Missouri	30,670	69,334	5,600	...	1,104	106,710	1,755	1,797	14,062	...	...	17,614	124,324
North Carolina	69,189	...	4,395	748	3,080	77,412	9,187	...	14,455	...	...	23,783	101,195
Oklahoma	11,311	80,273	6,576	1,118	49	99,327	956	758	11,589	63	...	13,366	112,693
South Carolina	34,528	18,055	485	191	2,243	55,502	6,949	2,097	1,621	...	...	10,667	66,169
Tennessee	11,355	53,885	3,909	528	295	69,972	2,436	2,452	12,951	10	2	17,851	87,823
Texas	68,686	136,395	12,968	23	464	218,536	10,660	6,109	65,346	115	...	82,230	300,766
Virginia	49,274	28	649	31	1,672	51,654	7,668	1,566	9,638	8	185	19,065	70,719
West Virginia	32,520	...	608	73	677	33,878	1,455	...	1,649	14	...	3,118	36,996
Regional total	406,490	718,384	60,032	3,563	18,091	1,206,360	59,290	76,893	225,353	803	1,156	363,597	1,570,157

See footnotes at end of table.

TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE, BY REGION: 2001 — Continued

HIGHWAYS

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage					Urban mileage					Total rural and urban mileage	
	Town, township & municipal control (a)			Other jurisdictions (b)	Under federal control (c)	Total rural roads	Town, township & municipal control (a)			Other jurisdictions (b)		Under federal control (c)
	Under state control	Under county control	Town, township & municipal control (a)				Under state control	Under county control	Town, township & municipal control (a)			
Western Region												
Alaska	5,225	2,026	1,691	721	2,153	11,816	452	1,334	23	3	...	13,628
Arizona	5,834	17,68	2,178	121	11,421	37,241	817	2,121	14,660	...	...	55,246
California	11,421	53,563	1,879	2,994	13,429	83,286	3,780	12,195	69,418	76	15	168,770
Colorado	8,060	51,868	2,739	1,204	7,217	71,088	1,032	2,965	10,753	13	1	85,852
Hawaii	683	1,345	...	48	101	2,177	262	1,814	...	8	17	4,278
Idaho	4,661	14,856	114	14,141	8,342	42,114	294	103	2,097	1,689	12	46,309
Montana	7,678	43,929	1,222	369	13,704	66,902	180	17	2,405	...	...	69,504
Nevada	4,899	24,312	548	511	2,720	32,990	548	1,620	3,477	...	21	38,656
New Mexico	10,826	35,512	124	145	7,312	53,919	588	3,292	2,084	...	...	59,883
Oregon	6,859	31,174	1,795	4,661	11,131	55,620	731	2,281	8,028	101	23	66,784
Utah	5,058	22,520	2,716	745	3,392	34,431	765	989	5,886	...	138	42,209
Washington	5,934	35,279	2,267	11,899	7,416	62,795	1,114	5,118	11,864	94	...	80,985
Wyoming	6,354	13,936	599	685	3,253	24,827	406	384	1,425	181	69	27,292
Regional total	83,492	348,007	17,872	38,244	91,591	579,206	10,969	34,233	132,120	2,165	703	759,396
Regional total without California	72,071	294,444	15,993	35,250	78,162	495,920	7,189	22,038	62,702	2,089	688	590,626
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	...	...	1	85	1,533
Puerto Rico	1,959	...	5,760	...	26	7,745	1,345	...	5,837	...	...	14,927

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2001 (November 2002).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) Prior to 1999, municipal was included with other jurisdictions.

(b) Includes state park, state toll, other state agency, other local agency and other roadways not identified by ownership.

(c) Roadways in federal parks, forests and reservations that are not part of the State and local highway systems.

Table 9.32
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS, BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2002
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Interstate maintenance	National highway system	Surface transportation program	Bridge program	Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement	Appalachian development highway system	Recreation trails	Metropolitan planning	Minimum guarantee	Revenue budget authority	Total (a)
United States	\$3,934,028	\$4,785,634	\$5,621,889	\$3,361,404	\$1,371,569	\$442,950	\$49,250	\$193,510	\$6,232,855	\$3,519,430	\$29,514,519
Eastern Region											
Connecticut	42,784	39,594	54,357	70,841	28,412	0	597	2,897	149,295	52,223	441,000
Delaware	6,812	36,786	28,109	12,471	6,858	0	524	978	26,123	15,829	134,491
Maine	21,982	25,383	30,336	23,901	6,858	0	736	978	25,966	18,549	154,689
Massachusetts	66,314	65,939	93,561	104,698	51,022	0	768	5,581	81,913	63,495	533,291
New Hampshire	15,856	27,742	28,109	17,280	6,858	0	655	978	31,029	17,208	145,716
New Jersey	74,252	109,766	124,865	160,241	78,097	0	793	7,821	103,757	89,869	749,461
New York	142,829	164,454	216,698	336,140	136,763	10,512	1,181	16,654	266,031	174,710	1,465,972
Pennsylvania	147,368	161,445	201,226	336,140	75,245	119,253	1,168	8,503	173,532	166,754	1,390,635
Rhode Island	9,127	34,472	28,109	39,406	7,749	0	521	978	37,194	21,296	178,851
Vermont	13,654	29,944	28,109	18,713	6,858	0	599	978	21,522	16,074	136,451
Regional average	54,098	69,553	83,348	111,983	40,472	12,977	754	4,635	91,636	63,601	533,056
Midwest Region											
Illinois	171,753	149,810	204,004	113,983	69,317	0	1,244	10,003	129,313	115,734	965,161
Indiana	105,066	108,572	137,419	36,968	13,486	0	834	3,177	196,104	81,064	682,689
Iowa	53,750	76,777	81,450	53,909	6,858	0	834	1,112	31,511	41,262	347,484
Kansas	51,829	70,627	89,993	51,388	6,858	0	766	1,202	24,942	40,548	338,152
Michigan	117,678	142,083	199,382	98,660	28,662	0	1,485	6,857	234,191	112,951	941,950
Minnesota	71,656	87,300	111,243	23,907	14,451	0	1,170	2,797	61,455	50,343	424,322
Nebraska	34,619	60,016	57,257	26,288	6,858	0	694	978	19,563	28,104	234,376
North Dakota	23,329	64,621	35,672	8,404	6,858	0	625	978	33,855	23,468	197,808
Ohio	169,461	156,441	197,736	114,536	41,723	21,993	1,171	7,854	181,989	120,433	1,013,338
South Dakota	27,736	54,226	38,956	12,724	6,858	0	625	978	41,098	24,675	207,877
Wisconsin	67,903	108,152	120,232	27,339	16,578	0	1,172	2,908	166,488	69,593	580,366
Regional average	81,344	98,057	115,759	51,646	19,864	1,999	967	3,531	101,864	64,380	539,411
Southern Region											
Alabama	78,994	88,985	114,870	68,677	6,858	48,772	986	2,171	104,914	70,200	585,427
Arkansas	50,036	70,020	79,814	41,204	6,858	0	823	978	84,408	45,043	379,182
Florida	155,262	219,349	254,493	57,467	34,140	0	1,639	12,007	495,892	167,621	1,397,870
Georgia	149,091	145,214	199,161	58,107	27,340	19,491	1,296	3,847	325,279	126,552	1,057,378
Kentucky	74,783	83,267	95,208	55,119	9,655	44,741	772	1,506	82,654	61,000	508,704
Louisiana	68,992	67,530	90,485	91,125	6,858	0	1,032	2,629	73,734	53,784	456,169
Maryland	66,940	73,742	90,390	60,345	39,979	7,627	689	4,225	78,872	56,543	479,352
Mississippi	51,091	70,431	81,625	47,523	6,858	5,470	1,026	978	67,265	44,797	377,064
Missouri	104,816	108,873	140,458	119,760	17,644	0	1,003	3,283	99,710	80,340	675,889
North Carolina	99,936	119,478	154,534	85,821	14,170	28,715	1,163	2,965	220,548	99,099	826,428
Oklahoma	67,802	83,439	108,982	81,677	6,858	0	904	1,598	46,451	54,188	451,899
South Carolina	69,830	70,871	98,964	48,292	6,858	2,389	776	1,683	141,902	59,546	501,111
Tennessee	101,693	105,263	127,451	66,122	12,157	54,679	918	2,617	116,009	78,393	665,302
Texas	301,033	378,661	458,294	131,250	79,957	0	2,221	13,417	669,989	277,244	2,312,067
Virginia	114,930	113,809	149,757	64,257	27,197	11,493	898	4,518	192,326	90,651	769,837
West Virginia	35,262	35,897	44,385	48,241	6,858	67,816	720	978	36,701	36,701	309,892
Regional average	99,406	114,677	143,054	70,312	19,390	18,200	1,054	3,713	177,062	87,606	734,473

See footnotes at end of table.

HIGHWAYS

HIGHWAYS

APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS, BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2002 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Interstate maintenance	National highway system	Surface transportation program	Bridge program	Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement	Appalachian development highway system	Recreation trails	Metropolitan planning	Minimum guarantee	Revenue budget authority	Total (a)
Western Region											
Alaska	20,779	25,914	28,109	9,109	6,858	0	655	978	218,635	41,676	352,712
Arizona	81,081	86,578	97,107	10,542	27,250	0	1,062	3,133	163,452	64,066	534,272
California	346,535	443,257	539,768	248,795	292,486	0	3,333	30,044	435,684	315,753	2,655,655
Colorado	63,394	80,565	85,868	23,280	19,876	0	1,304	2,805	61,021	45,541	383,654
Hawaii	7,092	36,506	28,109	19,200	6,858	0	534	978	31,887	17,871	149,034
Idaho	30,742	40,586	35,343	12,147	6,858	0	821	978	61,152	25,700	214,326
Montana	42,600	58,083	36,429	12,513	6,858	0	873	978	107,984	35,517	301,834
Nevada	33,646	38,493	37,811	8,404	10,984	0	666	1,075	58,484	25,828	215,390
New Mexico	55,335	60,593	49,267	12,226	6,858	0	897	978	67,570	34,165	287,888
Oregon	54,153	69,510	75,839	48,030	9,711	0	856	1,675	44,419	41,000	345,193
Utah	53,082	38,428	46,256	24,219	8,843	0	820	1,557	24,489	26,936	224,630
Washington	77,150	87,390	110,067	90,920	20,945	0	1,129	3,793	57,139	61,112	509,645
Wyoming	39,799	69,544	28,109	8,404	6,858	0	767	978	30,082	24,522	209,063
Regional average	69,645	87,342	92,160	40,599	33,173	0	1,055	3,842	104,769	58,437	491,023
Regional average without California	46,571	57,683	54,860	23,250	11,563	0	865	1,659	77,193	36,995	310,637
Dist. of Columbia	2,393	41,206	28,109	20,690	6,858	0	483	978	1,000	13,859	115,575
American Samoa	0	3,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,298
Guam	0	13,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,190
No. Mariana Islands	0	3,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,298
Puerto Rico (b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	13,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,690

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2001 (November 2002).

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.

(a) Does not include funds from the following programs: emergency relief, Federal lands highway programs.

(b) Under TEA-21, Puerto Rico received a stand-alone authorization of \$81,917,766 for FY 2002.



Chapter Ten

STATE PAGES

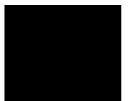




Table 10.1
OFFICIAL NAMES OF STATES AND JURISDICTIONS, CAPITALS, ZIP CODES
AND CENTRAL SWITCHBOARDS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name of state capitol (a)</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Zip code</i>	<i>Area code</i>	<i>Central switchboard</i>
Alabama, State of	State House	Montgomery	36130	334	242-7100
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	739-4114
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	564-3317
Louisiana, State of	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	225	342-4479
Maine, State of	State House Station	Augusta	04333	207	287-6826
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	296-3962
Mississippi, State of	State 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	444-3111
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	986-4600
New York, State of	State Capitol	Albany	12224	518	474-8390
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	222-2653
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	463-4630
Utah, State of	State Capitol	Salt Lake City	84114	801	538-3000
Vermont, State of	State House	Montpelier	05633	802	828-2231
Virginia, Commonwealth of	State Capitol	Richmond	23219	804	698-7410
Washington, State of	Legislative Building	Olympia	98504	360	635-9993
West Virginia, State of	State Capitol	Charleston	25305	304	558-3456
Wisconsin, State of	State Capitol	Madison	53702	608	266-0382
Wyoming, State of	State Capitol	Cheyenne	82002	307	777-7220
District of Columbia	District Building	...	20004	202	724-8000
American Samoa, Territory of	Maota Fono	Pago Pago	96799	684	633-4116
Guam, Territory of	Congress Building	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	00902	787	721-7000
U.S. Virgin Islands, Territory of	Capitol Building	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	00804	340	774-0880

(a) In some instances the name is not official.

STATE PAGES

Table 10.2
HISTORICAL DATA ON THE STATES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Source of state lands</i>	<i>Date organized as territory</i>	<i>Date admitted to Union</i>	<i>Chronological order of admission to Union</i>
Alabama	Mississippi Territory, 1798 (a)	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	22
Alaska	Purchased from Russia, 1867	Aug. 24, 1912	Jan. 3, 1959	49
Arizona	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Feb. 24, 1863	Feb. 14, 1912	48
Arkansas	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	25
California	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	(c)	Sept. 9, 1850	31
Colorado	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	Feb. 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876	38
Connecticut	Fundamental Orders, Jan. 14, 1638; Royal charter, April 23, 1662	(e)	Jan. 9, 1788 (f)	5
Delaware	Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1638	(e)	Dec. 7, 1787 (f)	1
Florida	Ceded by Spain, 1819	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	27
Georgia	Charter, 1732, from George II to Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia	(e)	Jan. 2, 1788 (f)	4
Hawaii	Annexed, 1898	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	50
Idaho	Treaty with Britain, 1846	March 4, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
Illinois	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
Indiana	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
Iowa	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	29
Kansas	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (g)	March 26, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
Maine	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(c)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert	(e)	April 28, 1788 (f)	7
Massachusetts	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629	(e)	Feb. 6, 1788 (f)	6
Michigan	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota	Northwest Territory, 1787 (h)	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi	Mississippi Territory (i)	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
Missouri	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (j)	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629; made Royal province, 1679	(e)	June 21, 1788 (f)	9
New Jersey	Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664	(e)	Dec. 18, 1787 (f)	3
New Mexico	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664	(e)	July 26, 1788 (f)	11
North Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	Nov. 21, 1789 (f)	12
North Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	March 1, 1803	17
Oklahoma	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1681	(e)	Dec. 12, 1787 (f)	2
Rhode Island	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	May 29, 1790 (f)	13
South Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	May 23, 1788 (f)	8
South Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
Tennessee	Part of North Carolina until land ceded to U.S. in 1789	June 8, 1790 (l)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas	Republic of Texas, 1845	(c)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
Utah	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
Vermont	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(c)	March 4, 1791	14
Virginia	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company	(e)	June 25, 1788 (f)	10
Washington	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
West Virginia	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 20, 1863	35
Wisconsin	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	30
Wyoming	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)(j)	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland (m)	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	.....Became a territory, 1900.....	...	...	...
Guam	Ceded by Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	March 24, 1976	...	...
Puerto Rico	Ceded by Spain, 1898	...	July 25, 1952 (n)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	.....Purchased from Denmark, March 31, 1917.....	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



STATE PAGES

HISTORICAL DATA ON THE STATES — Continued

Key:

(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 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, border 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 2000	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	50,744	28	4,447,100	23	10.1	87.6	7	Montgomery	201,568	2	Birmingham	242,820
Alaska	571,951	1	626,932	48	14.0	1.1	1	Juneau	30,711	2	Anchorage	260,283
Arizona	113,635	6	5,130,632	20	40.0	45.2	8	Phoenix	1,321,045	1	Phoenix	1,321,045
Arkansas	52,068	27	2,673,400	33	13.7	51.3	4	Little Rock	183,133	1	Little Rock	183,133
California	155,959	3	33,871,648	1	13.6	217.2	53	Sacramento	407,018	7	Los Angeles	3,694,820
Colorado	103,718	8	4,301,261	24	30.6	41.5	7	Denver	544,636	1	Denver	544,636
Connecticut	4,845	48	3,405,565	29	3.6	702.9	5	Hartford	121,578	3	Bridgeport	139,529
Delaware	1,954	49	783,600	45	17.6	401.0	1	Dover	32,135	2	Wilmington	72,664
Florida	53,927	26	15,982,378	4	23.5	296.4	25	Tallahassee	150,624	8	Jacksonville	735,617
Georgia	57,906	21	8,186,453	10	26.4	141.4	13	Atlanta	416,474	1	Atlanta	416,474
Hawaii	6,423	47	1,211,537	42	9.3	188.6	2	Honolulu	371,657	1	Honolulu	371,657
Idaho	82,747	11	1,293,953	39	28.5	15.6	2	Boise	185,787	1	Boise	187,787
Illinois	55,584	24	12,419,293	5	8.6	223.4	19	Springfield	111,454	6	Chicago	2,896,016
Indiana	35,867	38	6,080,485	14	9.7	169.5	9	Indianapolis	791,926	1	Indianapolis	791,926
Iowa	55,869	23	2,926,324	30	5.4	52.4	5	Des Moines	198,682	1	Des Moines	198,682
Kansas	81,815	13	2,688,418	32	8.5	32.9	4	Topeka	122,377	4	Wichita	344,284
Kentucky	39,728	36	4,041,769	25	9.6	101.7	6	Frankfort	27,741	7	Louisville-Jefferson (b)	693,604
Louisiana	43,562	33	4,468,976	22	5.9	102.6	7	Baton Rouge	227,818	2	New Orleans	484,674
Maine	30,862	39	1,274,923	40	3.8	41.3	2	Augusta	18,560	9	Portland	64,249
Maryland	9,774	42	5,296,486	19	10.8	541.9	8	Annapolis	35,838	7	Baltimore	651,154
Massachusetts	7,840	45	6,349,097	13	5.5	809.8	10	Boston	589,141	1	Boston	589,141
Michigan	56,804	22	9,938,444	8	6.9	175.0	15	Lansing	119,128	6	Detroit	951,270
Minnesota	79,610	14	4,919,479	21	12.4	61.8	8	St. Paul	287,151	2	Minneapolis	382,618
Mississippi	46,907	31	2,844,658	31	10.5	60.6	4	Jackson	184,256	1	Jackson	184,256
Missouri	68,886	18	5,595,211	17	9.3	81.2	9	Jefferson City	39,636	15	Kansas City	441,545
Montana	145,552	4	902,195	44	12.9	6.2	1	Helena	25,780	6	Billings	89,847
Nebraska	76,872	15	1,711,263	38	8.4	22.3	3	Lincoln	225,581	2	Omaha	390,007
Nevada	109,826	7	1,998,257	35	66.3	18.2	3	Carson City	52,457	6	Las Vegas	478,434
New Hampshire	8,968	44	1,235,786	41	11.4	137.8	2	Concord	40,687	3	Manchester	107,006
New Jersey	7,417	46	8,414,350	9	8.6	1,134.5	13	Trenton	85,403	9	Newark	273,546
New Mexico	121,356	5	1,819,046	36	20.1	15.0	3	Santa Fe	62,203	3	Albuquerque	448,607
New York	47,214	30	18,976,457	3	5.5	401.9	29	Albany	95,658	6	New York City	8,008,278
North Carolina	48,711	29	8,049,313	11	21.4	165.2	13	Raleigh	276,093	2	Charlotte	540,828
North Dakota	68,976	17	642,200	47	0.5	9.3	1	Bismarck	55,532	2	Fargo	90,599
Ohio	40,948	35	11,353,140	7	4.7	277.3	18	Columbus	711,470	1	Columbus	711,470
Oklahoma	68,667	19	3,450,654	27	9.7	50.3	5	Oklahoma City	506,132	1	Oklahoma City	506,132
Oregon	95,997	10	3,421,399	28	20.4	35.6	5	Salem	136,924	3	Portland	529,121
Pennsylvania	44,817	32	12,281,054	6	3.4	274.0	19	Harrisburg	48,950	13	Philadelphia	1,517,550
Rhode Island	1,045	50	1,048,319	43	4.5	1,003.2	2	Providence	173,618	1	Providence	173,618
South Carolina	30,110	40	4,012,012	26	15.1	133.2	6	Columbia	116,278	1	Columbia	116,278

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE STATISTICS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population		Percentage change 1990 to 2000	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	75,885	16	754,844	46	8.5	9.9	1	Pierre	13,876	7	Sioux Falls	123,975
Tennessee	41,217	34	5,689,283	16	16.7	138.0	9	Nashville	569,891 (c)	2	Memphis	650,100
Texas	261,797	2	20,851,820	2	22.8	79.6	32	Austin	656,562	4	Houston	1,953,631
Utah	82,144	12	2,233,169	34	29.6	27.2	3	Salt Lake City	181,743	1	Salt Lake City	181,743
Vermont	9,250	43	608,827	49	8.2	65.8	1	Montpelier	8,035	13	Burlington	38,889
Virginia	39,594	37	7,078,515	12	14.4	178.8	11	Richmond	197,790	4	Virginia Beach	425,257
Washington	66,544	20	5,894,121	15	21.1	88.6	9	Olympia	42,514	18	Seattle	563,374
West Virginia	24,078	41	1,808,344	37	0.8	75.1	3	Charleston	53,421	1	Charleston	53,421
Wisconsin	54,310	25	5,363,675	18	9.6	98.8	8	Madison	208,054	2	Milwaukee	596,974
Wyoming	97,100	9	493,782	51	8.9	5.1	1	Cheyenne	53,011	1	Cheyenne	53,011
Dist. of Columbia	63	...	572,059	50	-5.7	9,378.0	1 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	77	...	57,291	...	22.0	...	1 (a)	Pago Pago	4,278	3	Tafuna	8,409
Guam	210	...	154,805	...	...	...	1 (a)	Hagatna	1,100	18	Dededo	42,980
No. Mariana Islands	181	...	69,221	...	...	...	...	Saipan	62,392	1	Saipan	62,392
Puerto Rico	3,427	...	3,808,610	...	...	...	1 (a)	San Juan	421,958	1	San Juan	421,958
U.S. Virgin Islands	134	...	108,612	...	...	...	1 (a)	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	11,004	1	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	11,004

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Delegate with privileges to vote in committees and the Committee of the Whole.

(b) Coextensive with Jefferson County.

(c) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Davidson County.

STATE PAGES

Alabama

Nickname The Heart of Dixie
Motto *Aldemus Jura Nostra Defendere*
(We Dare Defend Our Rights)
Flower Camellia
Bird Yellowhammer
Tree Southern (Longleaf) Pine
Song *Alabama*
Entered the Union December 14, 1819

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 50,744
Rank in Nation 28th
Population 4,447,100
Rank in Nation 23rd
Density per square mile 87.6
Capital City Montgomery
Population 201,568
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Birmingham
Population 242,820
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 57
Number of Representatives in Congress 7
Number of Counties 67
Number of Municipal Governments 451
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 9
Number of School Districts 128
Number of Special Districts 525

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature
President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Lucy Baxley
President Pro Tem of the Senate Lowell Ray Barron
Secretary of the Senate Charles McDowell Lee
Speaker of the House Seth Hammett
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Demetrius C. Newton
Clerk of the House William G. Pappas
2003 Regular Session Mar. 4-June 16
Number of Senatorial Districts 35
Number of Representative Districts 105

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Bob Riley
Lieutenant Governor Lucy Baxley
Secretary of State Nancy Worley
Attorney General Bill Pryor
Treasurer Kay Ivey
Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet 28

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Roy Moore
Number of Supreme Court Judges 9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 11th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.alabama.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.al.us>
State Legislative Website <http://www.legislature.state.al.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.judicial.state.al.us>

Alaska

Nickname The Last Frontier
Motto *North to the Future*
Flower Forget-Me-Not
Bird Willow Ptarmigan
Tree Sitka Spruce
Song *Alaska's Flag*
Entered the Union January 3, 1959

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 571,951
Rank in Nation 1st
Population 626,932
Rank in Nation 48th
Density per square mile 1.1
Capital City Juneau
Population 30,711
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Anchorage
Population 260,283
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 4
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Number of Counties 27
Number of Municipal Governments 149
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 54
Number of Special Districts 14

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature
President of the Senate Gene Theriault
Secretary of the Senate Heidi Vogel
Speaker of the House Pete Kott
Chief Clerk of the House Suzanne Lowell
2003 Regular Session Jan. 21-May 21
Number of Senatorial Districts 20
Number of Representative Districts 40

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Frank Murkowski
Lieutenant Governor Loren Leman
Attorney General Gregg Renkes
Treasurer Neil Slotnick
Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 2
Number of Members in the Cabinet 18

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Dana Fabe
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 3
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ak.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gov.state.ak.us>
State Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.ak.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.state.ak.us/courts>



STATE PAGES

Arizona

Nickname The Grand Canyon State
Motto *Ditat Deus (God Enriches)*
Flower Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus
Bird Cactus Wren
Tree Palo Verde
Songs *Arizona March Song and Arizona*
Entered the Union February 14, 1912

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 113,635
Rank in Nation 6th
Population 5,130,632
Rank in Nation 20th
Density per square mile 45.2
Capital City Phoenix
Population 1,321,045
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Phoenix
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 48
Number Representatives in Congress 8
Number of Counties 15
Number of Municipal Governments 87
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 10
Number of School Districts 245
Number of Special Districts 305

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Ken Bennett
President Pro Tem of the Senate Timothy Bee
Secretary of the Senate Charmion Billington

Speaker of the House Jake Flake
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Eddie Farnsworth
Chief Clerk of the House Norman L. Moore

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-April 18
Number of Senatorial Districts 30
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 30

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Janet Napolitano
Secretary of State Jan Brewer
Attorney General Terry Goddard
Treasurer David Petersen

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 11
Number of Members in the Cabinet 38

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles E. Jones
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 22
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.az.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.az.us>
State Legislative Website <http://www.azleg.state.az.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.supreme.state.az.us>

Arkansas

Nickname The Natural State
Motto *Regnat Populus (The People Rule)*
Flower Apple Blossom
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Pine
Song *Arkansas*
Entered the Union June 15, 1836

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 52,068
Rank in Nation 27th
Population 2,673,400
Rank in Nation 33rd
Density per square mile 51.3
Capital City Little Rock
Population 183,133
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Little Rock
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 33
Number of Representatives in Congress 4
Number of Counties 75
Number of Municipal Governments 499
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 6
Number of School Districts 310
Number of Special Districts 704

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller
President Pro Tem of the Senate Jim Hill
Secretary of the Senate Ann Cornwell

Speaker of the House Herschel Cleveland
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jimmy Milligan
Chief Clerk of the House Jo Renshaw

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-April 13
Number of Senatorial Districts 35
Number of Representative Districts 100

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mike Huckabee
Lieutenant Governor Winthrop Rockefeller
Secretary of State Charlie Daniels
Attorney General Mike Beebe
Treasurer Gus Wingfield

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet 18

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice W. H. Arnold
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 12
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ar.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.ar.us/governor>
State Legislative Website <http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us>
State Judicial Website <http://courts.state.ar.us>

STATE PAGES

California

Nickname The Golden State
Motto *Eureka* (I Have Found It)
Flower Golden Poppy
Bird California Valley Quail
Tree California Redwood
Song *I Love You, California*
Entered the Union September 9, 1850

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 155,959
Rank in Nation 3rd
Population 33,871,648
Rank in Nation 1st
Density per Square Mile 217.2
Capital City Sacramento
Population 407,018
Rank in State 7th
Largest City Los Angeles
Population 3,694,820
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 352
Number of Representatives in Congress 53
Number of Counties 58
Number of Municipal Governments 475
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 55
Number of School Districts 1,107
Number of Special Districts 2,830

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body 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 Herb J. Wesson Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Christine Kehoe
Chief Clerk of the Assembly E. Dotson Wilson

2003 Regular Session Dec. 2, 2002-Sept. 9
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts 80

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Gray Davis
Lieutenant Governor Cruz M. Bustamante
Secretary of State Kevin Shelley
Attorney General Bill Lockyer
Treasurer Philip Angelides

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 8
Number of Members in the Cabinet 13

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Ronald M. George
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 105
Number of U.S. Court Districts 4
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.ca.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.ca.gov>
State Legislative Website <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov>
State Judicial Website <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov>

Colorado

Nickname The Centennial State
Motto *Nil Sine Numine*
(Nothing Without Providence)
Flower Columbine
Bird Lark Bunting
Tree Blue Spruce
Song *Where the Columbines Grow*
Entered the Union August 1, 1876

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 103,718
Rank in Nation 8th
Population 4,301,261
Rank in Nation 24th
Density per square mile 41.5
Capital City Denver
Population 544,636
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Denver
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 47
Number of Representatives in Congress 7
Number of Counties 63
Number of Municipal Governments 270
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 9
Number of School Districts 182
Number of Special Districts 1,414

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate John Andrews
President Pro Tem of the Senate Ken Chlouber
Secretary of the Senate Mona Heustis

Speaker of the House Lola Spradley
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Tambor Williams
Chief Clerk of the House Judith Rodrigue

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-May 7
Number of Senatorial Districts 35
Number of Representative Districts 65

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Bill Owens
Lieutenant Governor Jane Norton
Secretary of State Donetta Davidson
Attorney General Ken Salazar
Treasurer Mike Coffman

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet 21

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Mary Mullarkey
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 16
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 10th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.co.us>
Governor's Website...http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/governor_office.html
State Legislative Website .. http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/stateleg.html
State Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.co.us>



STATE PAGES

Connecticut

Nickname	The Constitution State
Motto	<i>Qui Transtulit Sustinet</i> (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains)
Flower	Mountain Laurel
Bird	American Robin
Tree	White Oak
Song	<i>Yankee Doodle</i>
Entered the Union	January 9, 1788
Capital	Hartford

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	4,845
Rank in Nation	48th
Population	3,405,565
Rank in Nation	29th
Density per square mile	702.9
Capital City	Hartford
Population	121,576
Rank in State	3rd
Largest City	Bridgeport
Population	139,529
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	94
Number of Representatives in Congress	5
Number of Counties	8
Number of Municipal Governments	30
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes	7
Number of School Districts	166
Number of Special Districts	384

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body	General Assembly
President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. M. Jodi Rell
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Kevin B. Sullivan
Clerk of the House	Thomas P. Sheridan
Speaker of the House	Moira K. Lyons
Deputy Speakers	
Of the House	Melody A. Currey, Mary G. Fritz, Wade A. Hyslop Jr.
Clerk of the House	Garrey E. Coleman

2003 Regular Session	Jan. 8-June 4
Number of Senatorial Districts	36
Number of Representative Districts	151

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor	John G. Rowland
Lieutenant Governor	M. Jodi Rell
Secretary of State	Susan Bysiewicz
Attorney General	Richard Blumenthal
Treasurer	Denise Nappier

Governor's Present Term	1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet	27

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice	William J. Sullivan
Number of Supreme Court Judges	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges	9
Number of U.S. Court Districts	1
U.S. Circuit Court	2nd Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website	http://www.state.ct.us
Governor's Website	http://www.state.ct.us/governor
State Legislative Website	http://www.cga.state.ct.us
State Judicial Website	http://www.jud.state.ct.us

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>
Entered the Union	December 7, 1787
Capital	Dover

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	1,954
Rank in Nation	49th
Population	783,600
Rank in Nation	45th
Density per square mile	401.0
Capital City	Dover
Population	32,135
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Wilmington
Population	72,664
Number of Places over 10,000 Population	8
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Number of Counties	3
Number of Municipal Governments	57
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes	3
Number of School Districts	19
Number of Special Districts	260

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body	General Assembly
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President of the Senate	Lt. Gov. John Carney, Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Thurman G. Adams Jr.
Secretary of the Senate	Bernard J. Brady

Speaker of the House	Terry R. Spence
Clerk of the House	JoAnn M. Hedrick

2003 Regular Session	Jan. 14-June 30
Number of Senatorial Districts	21
Number of Representative Districts	41

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor	Ruth Ann Minner
Lieutenant Governor	John Carney, Jr.
Secretary of State	Harriet Smith Windsor
Attorney General	M. Jane Brady
Treasurer	Jack Markell

Governor's Present Term	1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet	19

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice	E. Norman Veasey
Number of Supreme Court Judges	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges	0
Number of U.S. Court Districts	1
U.S. Circuit Court	3rd Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website	http://delaware.gov
Governor's Website	http://www.state.de.us/governor
State Legislative Website	http://www.legis.state.de.us
State Judicial Website	http://courts.state.de.us

STATE PAGES

Florida

Nickname The Sunshine State
Motto *In God We Trust*
Flower Orange Blossom
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Sabal Palmetto Palm
Song *The Swanee River (Old Folks at Home)*
Entered the Union March 3, 1845

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 53,927
Rank in Nation 26th
Population 15,982,378
Rank in Nation 4th
Density per square mile 296.4
Capital City Tallahassee
Population 150,624
Rank in State 8th
Largest City Jacksonville
Population 735,617
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 269
Number of Representatives in Congress 25
Number of Counties 67
Number of Municipal Governments 404
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 27
Number of School Districts 95
Number of Special Districts 626

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate James E. King Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate Alex Diaz de la Portilla
Secretary of the Senate Faye W. Blanton

Speaker of the House Johnnie Byrd
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Lindsay M. Harrington
Clerk of the House John B. Phelps

2003 Regular Session March 4-May 2
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts 120

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Jeb Bush
Lieutenant Governor Frank T. Brogan
Secretary of State Glenda Hood
Attorney General Charlie Crist
Chief Financial Officer Tom Gallagher

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet 7

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Harry Lee Anstead
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 62
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 11th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.myflorida.com>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.fl.us/eog>
State Legislative Website <http://www.leg.state.fl.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.flcourts.org>

Georgia

Nickname The Empire State of the South
Motto *Wisdom, Justice and Moderation*
Flower Cherokee Rose
Bird Brown Thrasher
Tree Live Oak
Song *Georgia on My Mind*
Entered the Union January 2, 1788

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 57,906
Rank in Nation 21st
Population 8,186,453
Rank in Nation 10th
Density per square mile 141.4
Capital City Atlanta
Population 416,474
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Atlanta
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 81
Number of Representatives in Congress 13
Number of Counties 159
Number of Municipal Governments 531
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 15
Number of School Districts 180
Number of Special Districts 581

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Mark Taylor
President Pro Tem of the Senate Eric Johnson
Secretary of the Senate Frank Eldridge Jr.

Speaker of the House Terry Coleman
Speaker Pro Tem of the House DuBose Porter
Clerk of the House Robert E. Rivers Jr.

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-March 21
Number of Senatorial Districts 56
Number of Representative Districts 147

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Sonny Perdue
Lieutenant Governor Mark Taylor
Secretary of State Cathy Cox
Attorney General Thurbert E. Baker
Treasurer W. Daniel Ebersole

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 13
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

SUPREME COURT

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Norman S. Fletcher
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 12
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 11th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ga.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gagovernor.org>
State Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.ga.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.georgiacourts.org>



STATE PAGES

Hawaii

Nickname The Aloha State
Motto *Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono*
(The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness)
Flower Native Yellow Hibiscus
Bird Hawaiian Goose (Nene)
Tree *Kukue Tree (Candlenut)*
Song *Hawaii Pono*
Entered the Union August 21, 1959

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 6,423
Rank in Nation 47th
Population 1,211,537
Rank in Nation 42nd
Density per square mile 188.6
Capital City Honolulu
Population 371,657
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Honolulu
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 20
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Number of Counties 5
Number of Municipal Governments 1
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 4
Number of School Districts 1
Number of Special Districts 15

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Robert Bunda
Vice President of the Senate Donna Mercado Kim
Chief Clerk of the Senate Paul T. Kawaguchi

Speaker of the House Calvin K. Y. Say
Vice Speaker of the House Sylvia Luke
Chief Clerk of the House Patricia A. Mau-Shimizu

2003 Regular Session Jan. 15-May 2
Number of Senatorial Districts 25
Number of Representative Districts 51

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Linda Lingle
Lieutenant Governor James Aiona
Attorney General Mark J. Bennett
Treasurer Georgina Kawamura

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 2
Number of Members in the Cabinet 20

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Ronald T.Y. Moon
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 4
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.hawaii.gov>
Governor's Website <http://gov.state.hi.us>
State Legislative Website <http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov>
State Judicial Website <http://www.state.hi.us/jud>

Idaho

Nickname The Gem State
Motto *Esto Perpetua* (Let It Be Perpetual)
Flower Syringa
Bird Mountain Bluebird
Tree Western White Pine
Song *Here We Have Idaho*
Entered the Union July 3, 1890

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 82,747
Rank in Nation 11th
Population 1,293,953
Rank in Nation 39th
Density per square mile 15.6
Capital City Boise
Population 185,787
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Boise
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 16
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Number of Counties 44
Number of Municipal Governments 200
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 4
Number of School Districts 116
Number of Special Districts 798\

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Jim Risch
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

2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-March 15
Number of Senatorial Districts 35
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 35

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Dirk Kempthorne
Lieutenant Governor Jim Risch
Secretary of State Ben Ysursa
Attorney General Lawrence Wasden
Treasurer Ron Crane

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Linda Copple Trout
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 3
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.id.us>
Governor's Website <http://www2.state.id.us/gov>
State Legislative Website <http://www2.state.id.us/legislat>
State Judicial Website <http://www2.state.id.us/judicial>

STATE PAGES

Illinois

Nickname The Prairie State
Motto *State Sovereignty-National Union*
Flower Native Violet
Bird Cardinal
Tree White Oak
Song *Illinois*
Entered the Union December 3, 1818

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 55,584
Rank in Nation 24th
Population 12,419,293
Rank in Nation 5th
Density per square mile 223.4
Capital City Springfield
Population 111,454
Rank in State 6th
Largest City Chicago
Population 2,896,016
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 209
Number of Representatives in Congress 19
Number of Counties 102
Number of Municipal Governments 1,291
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 21
Number of School Districts 934
Number of Special Districts 3,145

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Emil Jones Jr.
Secretary of the Senate Linda Hawker

Speaker of the House Michael J. Madigan
House Chief Clerk Anthony D. Rossi

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-May 23
Number of Senatorial Districts 59
Number of Representative Districts 118

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Rod Blagojevich
Lieutenant Governor Patrick Quinn
Secretary of State Jesse White
Attorney General Lisa Madigan
Treasurer Judy Baar Topinka

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 40

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 52
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 7th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.il.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.il.us/gov>
State Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.il.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.state.il.us/court>

Indiana

Nickname The Hoosier State
Motto *Crossroads of America*
Flower Peony
Bird Cardinal
Tree Tulip Poplar
Song *On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away*
Entered the Union December 11, 1816

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 35,867
Rank in Nation 38th
Population 6,080,485
Rank in Nation 14th
Density per square mile 169.5
Capital City Indianapolis
Population 791,926
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Indianapolis
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 69
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Number of Counties 92
Number of Municipal Governments 567
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 11
Number of School Districts 294
Number of Special Districts 1,125

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Joseph Kernan
President Pro Tem of the Senate Robert D. Garton
Principal Secretary of the Senate Mary C. Mendel

Speaker of the House B. Patrick Bauer
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Chester F. Dobis
Principal Clerk of the House Diane Masariu Carter

2003 Regular Session Nov. 19, 2002-April 29, 2003
Number of Senatorial Districts 50
Number of Representative Districts 100

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Frank O'Bannon
Lieutenant Governor Joseph Kernan
Secretary of State Todd Rokita
Attorney General Steve Carter
Treasurer Tim Berry

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 16
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 7th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.in.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.in.gov/gov>
State Legislative Website <http://www.in.gov/legislative>
State Judicial Website <http://www.in.gov/judiciary>



STATE PAGES

Iowa

Nickname The Hawkeye State
Motto *Our Liberties We Prize and
Our Rights We Will Maintain*
Flower Wild Rose
Bird Eastern Goldfinch
Tree Oak
Song *The Song of Iowa*
Entered the Union December 28, 1846

STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile) 55,869
Rank in Nation 23rd
Population 2,926,324
Rank in Nation 30th
Density per square mile 52.4
Capital City Des Moines
Population 198,682
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Des Moines
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 35
Number of Representatives in Congress 5
Number of Counties 99
Number of Municipal Governments 948
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 7
Number of School Districts 386
Number of Special Districts 542

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Mary E. Kramer
President Pro Tem of the Senate Jeff Angelo
Secretary of the Senate Michael E. Marshall

Speaker of the House Christopher Rants
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Danny Carroll
Chief Clerk of the House Margaret A. Thomson

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-May 2
Number of Senatorial Districts 50
Number of Representative Districts 100

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Thomas Vilsack
Lieutenant Governor Sally Pederson
Secretary of State Chet Culver
Attorney General Thomas Miller
Treasurer Michael Fitzgerald

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Lewis A. Lavarato
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 9
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ia.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.ia.us/governor>
State Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.ia.us>
State Judicial Website <http://www.judicial.state.ia.us>

Kansas

Nickname The Sunflower State
Motto *Ad Astra per Aspera*
(To the Stars through Difficulties)
Flower Wild Native Sunflower
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Cottonwood
Song *Home on the Range*
Entered the Union January 29, 1861

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 81,815
Rank in Nation 13th
Population 2,686,418
Rank in Nation 32nd
Density per square mile 32.9
Capital City Topeka
Population 122,377
Rank in State 4th
Largest City Wichita
Population 344,284
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 32
Number of Representatives in Congress 4
Number of Counties 105
Number of Municipal Governments 627
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 6
Number of School Districts 324
Number of Special Districts 1,533

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Dave Kerr
Secretary of the Senate Pat Saville

Speaker of the House Doug Mays
Speaker Pro tem of the House John D. Ballou
Chief Clerk of the House Janet E. Jones

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-April 12
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts 125

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Kathleen Sebelius
Lieutenant Governor John Moore
Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh
Attorney General Phill Kline
Treasurer Lynn Jenkins

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 15

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Kay McFarland
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 10th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.accesskansan.org>
Governor's Website <http://www.accesskansan.org/governor>
State Legislative Website <http://www.kslegislature.org>
State Judicial Website <http://www.kscourts.org>

STATE PAGES

Kentucky

Nickname The Bluegrass State
Motto *United We Stand, Divided We Fall*
Flower Goldenrod
Bird Cardinal
Tree Tulip Poplar
Song *My Old Kentucky Home*
Entered the Union June 1, 1792

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 39,728
Rank in Nation 36th
Population 4,041,769
Rank in Nation 25th
Density per square mile 101.7
Capital City Frankfort
Population 27,741
Rank in State 7th
Largest City Louisville-Jefferson Co.
Population 693,604
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 43
Number of Representatives in Congress 6
Number of Counties 120
Number of Municipal Governments 424
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 8
Number of School Districts 176
Number of Special Districts 720

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate David L. Williams
President Pro Tem of the Senate Richard L. Roeding
Chief Clerk of the Senate Jay Hartz

Speaker of the House Jody Richards
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Larry Clark
Chief Clerk of the House Lois Pulliam

2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-March 25
Number of Senatorial Districts 38
Number of Representative Districts 100

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Paul E. Patton
Lieutenant Governor Stephen Henry
Secretary of State John Y. Brown III
Attorney General Albert Benjamin Chandler III
Treasurer Jonathan Miller

Governor's Present Term 12/99-12/03
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet 20

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph E. Lambert
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 14
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 6th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.kydirect.net>
Governor's Website <http://gov.state.ky.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.lrc.state.ky.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.kycourts.net>

Louisiana

Nickname The Pelican State
Motto *Union, Justice and Confidence*
Flower Magnolia
Bird Eastern Brown Pelican
Tree Bald Cypress
Songs *Give Me Louisiana* and
You Are My Sunshine
Entered the Union April 30, 1812

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 43,562
Rank in Nation 33rd
Population 4,468,976
Rank in Nation 22nd
Density per square mile 102.6
Capital City Baton Rouge
Population 227,818
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City New Orleans
Population 484,674
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 53
Number of Representatives in Congress 7
Number of Parishes 64
Number of Municipal Governments 302
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 9
Number of School Districts 66
Number of Special Districts 45

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body 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

2003 Regular Session March 31-June 23
Number of Senatorial Districts 39
Number of Representative Districts 105

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mike Foster Jr.
Lieutenant Governor Kathleen B. Blanco
Secretary of State W. Fox McKeithen
Attorney General Richard P. Ieyoub Jr.
Treasurer John Neely Kennedy

Governor's Present Term 1/00-1/04
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 8
Number of Members in the Cabinet 12

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Pascal F. Calogero Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 55
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 5th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.la.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gov.state.la.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.la.us>
Judicial Website http://www.state.la.us/gov_judicial.htm



STATE PAGES

Maine

Nickname The Pine Tree State
Motto *Dirigo* (I Direct or I Lead)
Flower White Pine Cone and Tassel
Bird Chickadee
Tree White Pine
Song *State of Maine Song*
Entered the Union March 15, 1820

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 30,862
Rank in Nation 39th
Population 1,274,923
Rank in Nation 40th
Density per square mile 41.3
Capital City Augusta
Population 18,560
Rank in State 9th
Largest City Portland
Population 64,249
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 20
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Number of Counties 16
Number of Municipal Governments 22
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 4
Number of School Districts 295
Number of Special Districts 222

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Beverly C. Daggett
President Pro Tem of the Senate Sharon Treat
Secretary of the Senate Joy J. O'Brien

Speaker of the House Patrick Colwell
Clerk of the House Millicent M. MacFarland

2003 Regular Session Dec. 4, 2002-June 18
Number of Senatorial Districts 35
Number of Representative Districts 151

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor John E. Baldacci
Secretary of State Dan A. Gwadosky
Attorney General G. Steven Rowe
Treasurer Dale McCormick

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 1
Number of Members in the Cabinet 17

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Judicial Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Leigh Ingalls Saufley
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 1st Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.me.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.me.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.janus.state.me.us/legis>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.me.us>

Maryland

Nicknames The Old Line State and Free State
Motto *Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine*
(Manly Deeds, Womanly Words)
Flower Black-eyed Susan
Bird Baltimore Oriole
Tree White Oak
Song *Maryland, My Maryland*
Entered the Union April 28, 1788

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 9,774
Rank in Nation 42nd
Population 5,171,634
Rank in Nation 19th
Density per square mile 525.3
Capital City Annapolis
Population 33,585
Rank in State 22nd
Largest City Baltimore
Population 645,593
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 99
Number of Representatives in Congress 8
Number of Counties 24
Number of Municipal Governments 157
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 10
Number of School Districts 39
Number of Special Districts 85

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body 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 Michael Erin Busch
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Adrienne A. Jones
Clerk of the House Mary Monahan

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-April 7
Number of Senatorial Districts 47
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 47

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Robert Ehrlich Jr.
Lieutenant Governor Michael Steele
Secretary of State Karl Aumann
Attorney General J. Joseph Curran Jr.
Treasurer Nancy K. Kopp

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 4
Number of Members in the Cabinet 23

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Court of Appeals
Court of Appeals Chief Judge Robert M. Bell
Number of Court of Appeals Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 13
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 4th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.md.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gov.state.md.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.mlis.state.md.us>
Judicial Website http://www.state.md.us/gov_judicial.htm

STATE PAGES

Massachusetts

Nickname The Bay State
Motto *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*
(By the Sword We Seek Peace,
but Peace Only under Liberty)
Flower Mayflower
Bird Chickadee
Tree American Elm
Song *All Hail to Massachusetts*
Entered the Union February 6, 1788

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 7840
Rank in Nation 45th
Population 6,349,097
Rank in Nation 13th
Density per square mile 809.8
Capital City Boston
Population 589,141
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Boston
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 183
Number of Representatives in Congress 10
Number of Counties 14
Number of Municipal Governments 45
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 12
Number of School Districts 330
Number of Special Districts 403

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Court

President of the Senate Robert E. Travaglini
President Pro Tem of the Senate Stanley C. Rosenberg
Clerk of the Senate Patrick F. Scanlan

Speaker of the House Thomas M. Finneran
Clerk of the House Steven T. James

2003 Regular Session Jan. 1, 2003-Jan. 6, 2004
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts 160

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mitt Romney
Lieutenant Governor Kerry Healey
Secretary of the Commonwealth William F. Galvin
Attorney General Thomas Reilly
Treasurer & Receiver General Timothy Cahill

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 11

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Judicial Court
Supreme Judicial Court Chief Justice Margaret H. Marshall
Number of Supreme Judicial Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 25
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 1st Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.mass.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.ma.us/gov>
Legislative Website <http://www.state.ma.us/legis>
Judicial Website <http://www.state.ma.us/courts>

Michigan

Nickname The Wolverine State
Motto *Si Quæris Peninsulam Anoenam Circumspice*
(If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You)
Flower Apple Blossom
Bird Robin
Tree White Pine
Song *Michigan, My Michigan*
Entered the Union January 26, 1837

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 56,804
Rank in Nation 22nd
Population 9,938,444
Rank in Nation 8th
Density per square mile 175.0
Capital City Lansing
Population 119,128
Rank in State 6th
Largest City Detroit
Population 951,270
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 115
Number of Representatives in Congress 15
Number of Counties 83
Number of Municipal Governments 533
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 17
Number of School Districts 739
Number of Special Districts 366

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. John Cherry
President Pro Tem of the Senate Patricia Birkholz
Secretary of the Senate Carol Morey Viventi

Speaker of the House Rick Johnson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Larry Julian
Clerk of the House Gary L. Randall

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-Dec. 31
Number of Senatorial Districts 38
Number of Representative Districts 110

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Jennifer Granholm
Lieutenant Governor John Cherry
Secretary of State Terri Land
Attorney General Mike Cox
Treasurer Jay B. Rising

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 36
Number of Members in the Cabinet 24

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Maura D. Corrigan
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 28
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 6th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.michigan.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.michigan.gov/gov>
Legislative Website <http://www.michiganlegislature.org>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.michigan.gov>



STATE PAGES

Minnesota

Nickname The North Star State
Motto *L'Etoile du Nord* (The North Star)
Flower Pink and White Lady-Slipper
Bird Common Loon
Tree Red Pine
Song *Hail! Minnesota*
Entered the Union May 11, 1858

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 79,610
Rank in Nation 14th
Population 4,919,479
Rank in Nation 21st
Density per square mile 61.8
Capital City St. Paul
Population 287,151
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Minneapolis
Population 382,618
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 83
Number of Representatives in Congress 8
Number of Counties 87
Number of Municipal Governments 854
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 10
Number of School Districts 345
Number of Special Districts 403

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature
President of the Senate James Metzen
Secretary of the Senate Patrick E. Flahaven
Speaker of the House Steven A. Sviggum
Speaker Pro Tem
of the House Ron Abrams, Lynda Boudreau, Mark Olson
Chief Clerk of the House Edward A. Burdick
2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-May 19
Number of Senatorial Districts 67
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 67

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Tim Pawlenty
Lieutenant Governor Carol Molnau
Secretary of State Mary Kiffmeyer
Attorney General Mike Hatch
Commissioner of Finance Dan McElroy
Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet 25

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Kathleen A. Blatz
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 16
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.mn.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.mn.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.leg.state.mn.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.mn.us>

Mississippi

Nickname The Magnolia State
Motto *Virtute et Armis* (By Valor and Arms)
Flower Magnolia
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Magnolia
Song *Go, Mississippi*
Entered the Union December 10, 1817

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 46,907
Rank in Nation 31st
Population 2,844,658
Rank in Nation 31st
Density per square mile 60.6
Capital City Jackson
Population 184,256
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Jackson
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 37
Number of Representatives in Congress 4
Number of Counties 82
Number of Municipal Governments 296
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 6
Number of School Districts 167
Number of Special Districts 458

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature
President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Amy Tuck
President Pro Tem of the Senate Travis Little
Secretary of the Senate John O. Gilbert
Speaker of the House Timothy A. Ford
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Robert G. Clark Jr.
Clerk of the House F. Edwin Perry
2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-March 6
Number of Senatorial Districts 52
Number of Representative Districts 122

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Ronnie Musgrove
Lieutenant Governor Amy Tuck
Secretary of State Eric Clark
Attorney General Mike Moore
Treasurer Marshall Bennett
Governor's Present Term 1/00-1/04
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 8
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Edwin Lloyd Pittman
Number of Supreme Court Judges 9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 5th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.ms.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.ms.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.ls.state.ms.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.mscc.state.ms.us>

STATE PAGES

Missouri

Nickname The Show Me State
Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*
(The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law)
Flower White Hawthorn Blossom
Bird Bluebird
Tree Flowering Dogwood
Song *Missouri Waltz*
Entered the Union August 10, 1821

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 68,886
Rank in Nation 18th
Population 5,595,211
Rank in Nation 17th
Density per square mile 81.2
Capital City Jefferson City
Population 39,636
Rank in State 15th
Largest City Kansas City
Population 441,545
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 72
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Number of Counties 115
Number of Municipal Governments 946
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 11
Number of School Districts 536
Number of Special Districts 1,514

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislative Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Joe Maxwell
President Pro Tem of the Senate Peter Kinder
Secretary of the Senate Terry L. Spieler

Speaker of the House Catherine Hanaway
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Rod Jetton
Clerk of the House Stephen S. Davis

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-May 30
Number of Senatorial Districts 34
Number of Representative Districts 163

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Bob Holden
Lieutenant Governor Joe Maxwell
Secretary of State Matt Blunt
Attorney General Jeremiah W. Nixon
Treasurer Nancy Farmer

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 17

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Stephen N. Limbaugh Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 32
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.mo.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gov.state.mo.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.moga.state.mo.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.osca.state.mo.us>

Montana

Nickname The Treasure State
Motto *Oro y Plata* (Gold and Silver)
Flower Bitterroot
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Ponderosa Pine
Song *Montana*
Entered the Union November 8, 1889

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 145,552
Rank in Nation 4th
Population 902,195
Rank in Nation 44th
Density per square mile 6.2
Capital City Helena
Population 25,780
Rank in State 6th
Largest City Billings
Population 89,847
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 7
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Number of Counties 56
Number of Municipal Governments 129
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 352
Number of Special Districts 592

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Bob Keenan
President Pro Tem of the Senate Walter McNutt
Secretary of the Senate Rosana Skelton

Speaker of the House Doug Mood
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Jeff Laszloffy
Chief Clerk of the House Marilyn Miller

2003 Regular Session Jan. 6-April 29
Number of Senatorial Districts 50
Number of Representative Districts 100

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Judy Martz
Lieutenant Governor Karl Ohs
Secretary of State Bob Brown
Attorney General Mike McGrath

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 14

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Karla M. Gray
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.mt.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.discoveringmontana.com/gov2>
Legislative Website <http://leg.state.mt.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.lawlibrary.state.mt.us>



STATE PAGES

Nebraska

Nickname The Cornhusker State
Motto *Equality Before the Law*
Flower Goldenrod
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Western Cottonwood
Song *Beautiful Nebraska*
Entered the Union March 1, 186

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 76,872
Rank in Nation 15th
Population 1,711,263
Rank in Nation 38th
Density per square mile 22.3
Capital City Lincoln
Population 225,581
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Omaha
Population 390,007
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 17
Number of Representatives in Congress 3
Number of Counties 93
Number of Municipal Governments 531
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 5
Number of School Districts 575
Number of Special Districts 1,146

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Unicameral Legislature

President of the Legislature Lt. Gov. David Heineman
Speaker of the Legislature Curt Bromm
Chairperson of Executive Board,
Legislative Council Pat Engel
Vice Chairperson of Executive Board,
Legislative Council Jim Cudaback
Clerk of the Legislature Patrick J. O'Donnell

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-June 2
Number of Legislative Districts 49

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mike Johanns
Lieutenant Governor David Heineman
Secretary of State John Gale
Attorney General Jon Bruning
Treasurer Loralee Byrd

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 25

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice John V. Hendry
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 6
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ne.us>
Governor's Website <http://gov.nol.org>
Legislative Website <http://www.unicam.state.ne.us>
Judicial Website <http://court.nol.org>

Nevada

Nickname The Silver State
Motto *All for Our Country*
Flower Sagebrush
Bird Mountain Bluebird
Tree Bristlecone Pine and Single-leaf Pinon
Song *Home Means Nevada*
Entered the Union October 31, 1864

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 109,826
Rank in Nation 7th
Population 1,998,257
Rank in Nation 35th
Density per square mile 18.2
Capital City Carson City
Population 52,457
Rank in State 6th
Largest City Las Vegas
Population 478,434
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 17
Number of Representatives in Congress 3
Number of Counties 17
Number of Municipal Governments 19
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 5
Number of School Districts 17
Number of Special Districts 158

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Lorraine Hunt
President Pro Tem of the Senate Mark Amodei
Secretary of the Senate Claire Clift

Speaker of the Assembly Richard Perkins
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Wendell Williams
Chief Clerk of the Assembly Jacqueline Sneddon

2003 Regular Session Feb. 3-June 2
Number of Senatorial Districts 21
Number of Representative Districts 42

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Kenny Guinn
Lieutenant Governor Lorraine Hunt
Secretary of State Dean Heller
Attorney General Brian Sandoval
Treasurer Brian Krolicki

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Deborah Agosti
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.nv.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gov.state.nv.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.leg.state.nv.us>
Judicial Website http://silver.state.nv.us/elec_judicial.htm

STATE PAGES

New Hampshire

Nickname The Granite State
Motto *Live Free or Die*
Flower Purple Lilac
Bird Purple Finch
Tree White Birch
Song *Old New Hampshire*
Entered the Union June 21, 1788

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 8,968
Rank in Nation 44th
Population 1,235,786
Rank in Nation 41st
Density per square mile 137.8
Capital City Concord
Population 40,687
Rank in State 3rd
Largest City Manchester
Population 107,006
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 30
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Number of Counties 10
Number of Municipal Governments 13
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 4
Number of School Districts 177
Number of Special Districts 148

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Court

President of the Senate Thomas R. Eaton
President Pro Tem of the Senate Carl R. Johnson
Clerk of the Senate Steven J. Winter

Speaker of the House Gene Chandler
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Sheila T. Francoeur
Clerk of the House Karen O. Wadsworth

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-June 21
Number of Senatorial Districts 24
Number of Representative Districts 88

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Craig Benson
Secretary of State William M. Gardner
Acting Attorney General Steven J. Judge
Treasurer Michael A. Ablowich

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 1
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice David A. Brock
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 1st Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.nh.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.nh.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.state.nh.us/courts>

New Jersey

Nickname The Garden State
Motto *Liberty and Prosperity*
Flower Violet
Bird Eastern Goldfinch
Tree Red Oak
Song *I'm From New Jersey*
Entered the Union December 18, 1787

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 7,417
Rank in Nation 46th
Population 8,414,350
Rank in Nation 9th
Density per square mile 1,134.5
Capital City Trenton
Population 85,403
Rank in State 9th
Largest City Newark
Population 273,546
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 168
Number of Representatives in Congress 13
Number of Counties 21
Number of Municipal Governments 324
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 15
Number of School Districts 624
Number of Special Districts 276

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

Dem. President of the Senate Richard J. Codey
Rep. President of the Senate John O. Bennett
Dem. President Pro Tem of the Senate Shirley K. Turner
Rep. President Pro Tem of the Senate Joseph A. Palaia
Secretary of the Senate Donna M. Phelps

Speaker of the Assembly Albio Sires
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Donald Tucker
Clerk of the General Assembly Christine Riebe

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-Jan. 8, 2004
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 40

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor James McGreevey
Secretary of State Regena Thomas
Attorney General David Samson
Treasurer John E. McCormac

Governor's Present Term 1/02-1/06
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 1
Number of Members in the Cabinet 19

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Deborah T. Poritz
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 32
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 3rd Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.nj.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.nj.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.njleg.state.nj.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us>



STATE PAGES

North Carolina

Nickname The Tar Heel State and Old North State
Motto *Esse Quam Videri*
(To Be Rather Than to Seem)
Flower Dogwood
Bird Cardinal
Tree Long Leaf Pine
Song *The Old North State*
Entered the United States November 21, 1789

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 48,711
Rank in Nation 29th
Population 8,049,313
Rank in Nation 11th
Density per square mile 165.2
Capital City Raleigh
Population 276,093
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Charlotte
Population 540,828
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 65
Number of Representatives in Congress 13
Number of Counties 100
Number of Municipal Governments 541
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 15
Number of School Districts 175
Number of Special Districts 319

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Beverly Perdue
President Pro Tem of the Senate Marc Basnight
Principal Clerk of the Senate Janet Pruitt

Democratic Speaker of the House James B. Black
Republican Speaker of the House Richard T. Morgan
Principal Clerk of the House Denise Weeks

2003 Regular Session Jan. 29-Summer 2003
Number of Senatorial Districts 50
Number of Representative Districts 120

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Michael Easley
Lieutenant Governor Beverly Perdue
Secretary of State Elaine Marshall
Attorney General Roy A. Cooper III
Treasurer Richard H. Moore

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 10

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice I.B. Lake Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 12
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 4th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.ncgov.com>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.nc.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.ncleg.net>
Judicial Website <http://www.nccourts.org>

North Dakota

Nickname Peace Garden State
Motto *Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable*
Flower Wild Prairie Rose
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree American Elm
Song *North Dakota Hymn*
Entered the Union November 2, 1889

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 68,976
Rank in Nation 17th
Population 642,200
Rank in Nation 47th
Density per square mile 9.3
Capital City Bismarck
Population 55,532
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Fargo
Population 90,599
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 9
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Number of Counties 53
Number of Municipal Governments 360
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 226
Number of Special Districts 764

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislative Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Jack Dalrymple
President Pro Tem of the Senate John T. Traynor
Secretary of the Senate William R. Horton

Speaker of the House Janet Wentz
Clerk of the House Brad Faye

2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-April 30
Number of Senatorial Districts 47
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 47

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor John Hoeven
Lieutenant Governor Jack Dalrymple
Secretary of State Alvin Jaeger
Attorney General Wayne Stenehjem
Treasurer Kathi Gilmore

Governor's Present Term 12/00-12/04
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 18

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Gerald W. VandeWalle
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.nd.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.nd.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.state.nd.us/lr>
Judicial Website <http://www.court.state.nd.us>



STATE PAGES

Ohio

Nickname The Buckeye State
Motto *With God, All Things Are Possible*
Flower Scarlet Carnation
Bird Cardinal
Tree Buckeye
Song *Beautiful Ohio*
Entered the Union March 1, 1803

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 40,948
Rank in Nation 35th
Population 11,353,140
Rank in Nation 7th
Density per square mile 277.3
Capital City Columbus
Population 711,470
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Columbus
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 175
Number of Representatives in Congress 18
Number of Counties 88
Number of Municipal Governments 942
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 20
Number of School Districts 667
Number of Special Districts 631

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Doug White
President Pro Tem of the Senate Randall Gardner
Clerk of the Senate Matthew T. Schuler

Speaker of the House Larry Householder
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Gary W. Cates
Legislative Clerk of the House Laura P. Clemens

2003 Regular Session Jan. 6-Dec. 31
Number of Senatorial Districts 33
Number of Representative Districts 99

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Bob Taft
Lieutenant Governor Jennette Bradley
Secretary of State J. Kenneth Blackwell
Attorney General Jim Petro
Treasurer Joseph T. Deters

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 25

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 68
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 6th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.oh.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.oh.us/gov>
Legislative Website <http://www.state.oh.us/ohio/legislat.htm>
Judicial Website <http://www.sconet.state.oh.us>

Oklahoma

Nickname The Sooner State
Motto *Labor Omnia Vincit* (Labor Conquers All Things)
Flower Mistletoe
Bird Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tree Redbud
Song *Oklahoma*
Entered the Union November 16, 1907

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 68,667
Rank in Nation 19th
Population 3,450,654
Rank in Nation 27th
Density per square mile 50.3
Capital City Oklahoma City
Population 506,132
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Oklahoma City
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 38
Number of Representatives in Congress 5
Number of Counties 77
Number of Municipal Governments 590
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 7
Number of School Districts 571
Number of Special Districts 560

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Mary Fallin
President Pro Tem of the Senate Cal Hobson
Secretary of the Senate Michael Clingman

Speaker of the House Larry E. Adair
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Danny Hillard
Chief Clerk/Administrator of the House Larry Warden

2003 Regular Session Feb. 3-May 30
Number of Senatorial Districts 50
Number of Representative Districts 101

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Brad Henry
Lieutenant Governor Mary Fallin
Secretary of State Susan Savage
Attorney General W. A. Drew Edmondson
Treasurer Robert Butkin

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 11
Number of Members in the Cabinet 15

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Rudolph Hargrave
Number of Supreme Court Judges 9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 12
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 10th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ok.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.ok.us/~governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.lsh.state.ok.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.oscn.net>

STATE PAGES

Oregon

Nickname The Beaver State
Motto *She Flies with Her Own Wings*
Flower Oregon Grape
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Douglas Fir
Song *Oregon, My Oregon*
Entered the Union February 14, 1859

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 95,997
Rank in Nation 10th
Population 3,421,399
Rank in Nation 28th
Density per square mile 35.6
Capital City Salem
Population 136,924
Rank in State 3rd
Largest City Portland
Population 529,121
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 49
Number of Representatives in Congress 5
Number of Counties 36
Number of Municipal Governments 240
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 7
Number of School Districts 236
Number of Special Districts 927

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislative Assembly

President of the Senate Peter Courtney
President Pro Tem of the Senate Lenn Hannon
Secretary of the Senate Judy Hall

Speaker of the House Karen Minnis
Chief Clerk of the House Ramona Kenady

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-July 11
Number of Senatorial Districts 30
Number of Representative Districts 60

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Ted Kulongoski
Secretary of State Bill Bradbury
Attorney General Hardy Myers
Treasurer Randall Edwards

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Wallace P. Carson Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.oregon.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.or.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.leg.state.or.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.ojd.state.or.us>

Pennsylvania

Nickname The Keystone State
Motto *Virtue, Liberty and Independence*
Animal White-tailed Deer
Flower Mountain Laurel
Tree Hemlock
Song *Pennsylvania*
Entered the Union December 12, 1787

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 44,817
Rank in Nation 32nd
Population 12,281,054
Rank in Nation 6th
Density per square mile 274.0
Capital City Harrisburg
Population 48,950
Rank in State 13th
Largest City Philadelphia
Population 1,517,550
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 106
Number of Representatives in Congress 19
Number of Counties 67
Number of Municipal Governments 1,018
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 21
Number of School Districts 516
Number of Special Districts 1,885

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Catherine Baker Knoll
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

2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-Nov. 30, 2004
Number of Senatorial Districts 50
Number of Representative Districts 203

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Ed Rendell
Lieutenant Governor Catherine Baker Knoll
Secretary of State Benjamin Ramos
Attorney General D. Michael Fisher
Treasurer Barbara Hafer

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 19

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Stephen A. Zappala
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 24
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 3rd Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.pa.us>
Governor's Website http://sites.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/Governor
Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.pa.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.pa.us>



Rhode Island

Nicknames Little Rhody and Ocean State
Motto *Hope*
Flower Violet
Bird Rhode Island Red
Tree Red Maple
Song *Rhode Island*
Entered the Union May 29, 1790

STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile) 1,045
Rank in Nation 50th
Population 1,048,319
Rank in Nation 43rd
Density per square mile 1,003.2
Capital City Providence
Population 173,618
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Providence
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 32
Number of Representatives in Congress 2
Number of Counties 5
Number of Municipal Governments 8
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 4
Number of School Districts 36
Number of Special Districts 75

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Charles Fogarty
President Pro Tem of the Senate John C. Revens Jr.
Clerk of the Senate Raymond T. Hoyas Jr.

Speaker of the House William J. Murphy
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Peter F. Kilmartin
Clerk of the House Louis D'Antuono

2003 Regular Session Jan. 7-June 20
Number of Senatorial Districts 38
Number of Representative Districts 75

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Don Carcieri
Lieutenant Governor Charles J. Fogarty
Secretary of State Matthew Brown
Attorney General Patrick Lynch
Treasurer Paul J. Tavares

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Frank J. Williams
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 1st Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.ri.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.ri.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.rilin.state.ri.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.ri.us>

South Carolina

Nickname The Palmetto State
Motto *Animis Opibusque Parati*
(Prepared in Mind and Resources) and
Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I Hope)
Flower Yellow Jessamine
Bird Carolina Wren
Tree Palmetto
Songs *Carolina and South Carolina on My Mind*
Entered the Union May 23, 1788

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 30,110
Rank in Nation 40th
Population 4,012,012
Rank in Nation 26th
Density per square mile 133.2
Capital City Columbia

Population 116,278
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Columbia
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 44
Number of Representatives in Congress 6
Number of Counties 46
Number of Municipal Governments 269
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 8
Number of School Districts 85
Number of Special Districts 301

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Andre Bauer
President Pro Tem of the Senate Glenn F. McConnell
Clerk and Director of Senate Research Jeffrey S. Gossett

Speaker of the House David H. Wilkins
Speaker Pro Tem of the House W. Douglas Smith
Clerk of the House Sandra K. McKinney

2003 Regular Session Jan. 14-June 5
Number of Senatorial Districts 46
Number of Representative Districts 124

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mark Sanford
Lieutenant Governor R. Andre Bauer
Secretary of State Mark Hammond
Attorney General Henry McMaster
Treasurer Grady L. Patterson Jr.

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 9
Number of Members in the Cabinet 13

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Jean Hoefer Toal
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 9
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 4th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.myscgov.com>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.sc.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.scstatehouse.net>
Judicial Website <http://www.judicial.state.sc.us>

STATE PAGES

South Dakota

Nicknames The Mt. Rushmore State
Motto *Under God the People Rule*
Flower American Pasque
Bird Chinese ring-necked pheasant
Tree Black Hills Spruce
Song *Hail, South Dakota*
Entered the Union November 2, 1889

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 75,885
Rank in Nation 16th
Population 754,844
Rank in Nation 46th
Density per square mile 9.9
Capital City Pierre
Population 13,876
Rank in State 7th
Largest City Sioux Falls
Population 123,975
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 9
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Number of Counties 66
Number of Municipal Governments 308
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 176
Number of Special Districts 376

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Dennis Daugaard
President Pro Tem of the Senate Arnold Brown
Secretary of the Senate Patricia Adam

Speaker of the House Matthew Michels
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Christopher Madsen
Chief Clerk of the House Karen Gerdes

2003 Regular Session Jan. 14-March 24
Number of Senatorial Districts 35
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 35

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mike Rounds
Lieutenant Governor Dennis Daugaard
Secretary of State Chris Nelson
Attorney General Larry Long
Treasurer Vernon L. Larson

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 20

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice David E. Gilbertson
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 8th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.sd.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.sd.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://legis.state.sd.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.state.sd.us/state/judicial>

Tennessee

Nickname The Volunteer State
Motto *Agriculture and Commerce*
Flower Iris
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Tulip Poplar
Songs *When It's Iris Time in Tennessee;*
The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee
My Tennessee; and Rocky Top
Entered the Union June 1, 1796

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 41,217
Rank in Nation 34th
Population 5,689,283
Rank in Nation 16th
Density per square mile 138.0
Capital City Nashville
Population 569,891
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Memphis
Population 650,100
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 50
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Number of Counties 95
Number of Municipal Governments 349
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 11
Number of School Districts 138
Number of Special Districts 475

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

Speaker of the Senate Lt. Gov. John S. Wilder
Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate Jo Ann Graves
Chief Clerk of the Senate Russell Humphrey

Speaker of the House James O. Naifeh
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Lois M. DeBerry
Chief Clerk of the House Burney T. Durham

2003 Regular Session Jan. 14-May 30
Number of Senatorial Districts 33
Number of Representative Districts 99

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Phil Bredesen
Lieutenant Governor John S. Wilder
Secretary of State Riley Darnell
Attorney General Paul G. Summers
Treasurer Stephen D. Adams

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 1
Number of Members in the Cabinet 28

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Frank F. Drowota III
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 24
Number of U.S. Court Districts 3
U.S. Circuit Court 6th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.tn.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.tn.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.legislature.state.tn.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.tsc.state.tn.us>



STATE PAGES

Texas

Nickname The Lone Star State
Motto *Friendship*
Flower Bluebonnet (Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower)
Bird Mockingbird
Tree Pecan
Song *Texas, Our Texas*
Entered the Union December 29, 1845

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 261,797
Rank in Nation 2nd
Population 20,851,820
Rank in Nation 2nd
Density per square mile 79.6
Capital City Austin
Population 656,562
Rank in State 4th
Largest City Houston
Population 1,953,631
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 208
Number of Representatives in Congress 32
Number of Counties 254
Number of Municipal Governments 1,196
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 34
Number of School Districts 1,090
Number of Special Districts 2,245

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst
President Pro Tem of the Senate Eddie Lucio Jr.
Secretary of the Senate Patsy Spaw

Speaker of the House Tom Craddick
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Sylvester Turner
Chief Clerk of the House Sharon Carter

2003 Regular Session Jan. 14-June 2
Number of Senatorial Districts 31
Number of Representative Districts 150

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Rick Perry
Lieutenant Governor David Dewhurst
Secretary of State Gwyn Shea
Attorney General Greg Abbott
Comptroller of Public Accounts Carole Keeton Rylander

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 9
Number of Members in the Cabinet No formal cabinet system

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Thomas R. Phillips
Number of Supreme Court Judges 18
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 80
Number of U.S. Court Districts 4
U.S. Circuit Court 5th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.tx.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.tx.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.capitol.state.tx.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.tx.us>

Utah

Nickname The Beehive State
Motto *Industry*
Flower Sego Lily
Bird California Seagull
Tree Blue Spruce
Song *Utah, We Love Thee*
Entered the Union January 4, 1896

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 82,144
Rank in Nation 12th
Population 2,233,169
Rank in Nation 34th
Density per square mile 27.2
Capital City Salt Lake City
Population 181,743
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Salt Lake City
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 43
Number of Representatives in Congress 3
Number of Counties 29
Number of Municipal Governments 236
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 5
Number of School Districts 40
Number of Special Districts 300

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate L. Alma Mansell
Secretary of the Senate Annette B. Moore

Speaker of the House Martin R. Stephens
Chief Clerk of the House Carole E. Peterson

2003 Regular Session Jan. 20-March 5
Number of Senatorial Districts 29
Number of Representative Districts 75

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Michael O. Leavitt
Lieutenant Governor Olene S. Walker
Attorney General Mark L. Shurtleff
Treasurer Edward T. Alter

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet 19

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Christine M. Durham
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 7
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 10th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.utah.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.utah.gov>
Legislative Website <http://www.le.state.ut.us>
Judicial Website <http://courtlink.utcourts.gov>

STATE PAGES

Vermont

Nickname The Green Mountain State
Motto *Freedom and Unity*
Flower Red Clover
Bird Hermit Thrush
Tree Sugar Maple
Song *Hail, Vermont!*
Entered the Union March 4, 1791

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 9,250
Rank in Nation 43rd
Population 608,827
Rank in Nation 49th
Density per square mile 65.8
Capital City Montpelier
Population 8,035
Rank in State 13th
Largest City Burlington
Population 38,889
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 8
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Number of Counties 14
Number of Municipal Governments 47
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 283
Number of Special Districts 152

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Brian Dubie
President Pro Tem of the Senate Peter Welch
Secretary of the Senate David A. Gibson

Speaker of the House Walter E. Freed
Clerk of the House Donald G. Milne

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-May 16
Number of Senatorial Districts 13
Number of Representative Districts 106

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor James Douglas
Lieutenant Governor Brian Dubie
Secretary of State Deborah Markowitz
Attorney General William H. Sorrell
Treasurer Jeb Spaulding

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 6

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Jeffrey L. Amestoy
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Total Number of Appellant Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 2nd Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.vt.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.gov.state.vt.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.leg.state.vt.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.vermontjudiciary.org>

Virginia

Nickname The Old Dominion
Motto *Sic Semper Tyrannis* (Thus Always to Tyrants)
Flower Dogwood
Bird Cardinal
Tree Dogwood
Song *Carry Me Back to Old Virginia*
Entered the Union June 25, 1788

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 39,594
Rank in Nation 37th
Population 7,078,515
Rank in Nation 12th
Density per square miles 178.8
Capital City Richmond
Population 197,790
Rank in State 4th
Largest City Virginia Beach
Population 425,257
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 80
Number of Representatives in Congress 11
Number of Counties 135
Number of Municipal Governments 229
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 13
Number of School Districts 133
Number of Special Districts 196

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body General Assembly

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Tim Kaine
President Pro Tem of the Senate John H. Chichester
Clerk of the Senate Susan Clarke Schaar

Speaker of the House William J. Howell
Clerk of the House Bruce F. Jamerson

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-Feb. 21
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts 100

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Mark Warner
Lieutenant Governor Tim Kaine
Secretary of the Commonwealth Anita A. Rimpler
Attorney General Jerry W. Kilgore
Treasurer Jody M. Wagner

Governor's Present Term 1/02-1/06
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 3
Number of Members in the Cabinet 12

SUPREME COURT

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Leroy R. Hassell Sr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Total Number of Appellant Court Judges 11
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 4th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.va.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.state.va.us>
Legislative Website <http://legis.state.va.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.va.us>



STATE PAGES

Washington

Nickname The Evergreen State
Motto *Alki* (Chinook Indian word meaning By and By)
Flower Coast Rhododendron
Bird Willow Goldfinch
Tree Western Hemlock
Song *Washington, My Home*
Entered the Union November 11, 1889

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 66,544
Rank in Nation 20th
Population 5,894,121
Rank in Nation 15th
Density per square mile 88.6
Capital City Olympia
Population 42,514
Rank in State 18th
Largest City Seattle
Population 596,974
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 99
Number of Representatives in Congress 9
Number of Counties 39
Number of Municipal Governments 279
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 11
Number of School Districts 296
Number of Special Districts 1,173

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lt. Gov. Brad Owen
President Pro Tem of the Senate Shirley Winsley
Secretary of the Senate Milton H. Doumit Jr.

Speaker of the House Frank Chopp
Speaker Pro Tem of the House John Lovick
Chief Clerk of the House Cynthia Zehnder

2003 Regular Session Jan. 13-April 25
Number of Senatorial Districts 49
Number of Representative Districts (multi-member districts) 49

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Gary Locke
Lieutenant Governor Brad Owen
Secretary of State Sam Reed
Attorney General Christine O. Gregoire
Treasurer Michael J. Murphy

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 9
Number of Members in the Cabinet 28

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Gerry L. Alexander
Number of Supreme Court Judges 9
Total Number of Appellant Court Judges 22
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 9th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://access.wa.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.governor.wa.gov>
Legislative Website <http://www.leg.wa.gov>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.wa.gov>

West Virginia

Nickname The Mountain State
Motto *Montani Semper Liberi*
(Mountaineers Are Always Free)
Flower Rhododendron
Bird Cardinal
Tree Sugar Maple
Songs *West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home;*
The West Virginia Hills;
and This is My West Virginia
Entered the Union June 20, 1863

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 24,078
Rank in Nation 41st
Population 1,808,344
Rank in Nation 37th
Density per square mile 75.1
Capital City Charleston
Population 53,421
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Charleston
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 16
Number of Representatives in Congress 3
Number of Counties 55
Number of Municipal Governments 234
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 5
Number of School Districts 55
Number of Special Districts 342

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body 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 of Delegates Robert S. Kiss
Speaker Pro Tem of the House of Delegates John Pino
Clerk of the House of Delegates Gregory M. Gray

2003 Regular Session Jan. 8-March 8
Number of Senatorial Districts 16
Number of Representative Districts 58

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Bob Wise
Secretary of State Joe Manchin
Attorney General Darrell V. McGraw Jr.
Treasurer John D. Perdue

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 10

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court of Appeals
Supreme Court of Appeals Chief Justice Robin Jean Davis
Number of Supreme Court of Appeals Judges 5
Total Number of Appellant Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 4th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.wv.us>
Governor's Website <http://www.state.wv.us/governor>
Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.wv.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.state.wv.us/wvscs>

STATE PAGES

Wisconsin

Nickname* The Badger State
Motto *Forward*
Flower Wood Violet
Bird Robin
Tree Sugar Maple
Song *On, Wisconsin!*
Entered the Union May 29, 1848

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 54,310
Rank in Nation 25th
Population 5,363,675
Rank in Nation 18th
Density per square mile 98.8
Capital City Madison
Population 208,054
Rank in State 2nd
Largest City Milwaukee
Population 596,974
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 75
Number of Representatives in Congress 8
Number of Counties 72
Number of Municipal Governments 585
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 10
Number of School Districts 444
Number of Special Districts 684

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Alan J. Lasee
President Pro Tem of the Senate Robert T. Welch
Chief Clerk of the Senate Donald J. Schneider

Speaker of the Assembly John Gard
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly Stephen J. Freese
Chief Clerk of the Assembly Patrick Fuller

2003 Regular Session Jan. 6-May 12, 2004
Number of Senatorial Districts 33
Number of Representative Districts 99

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor James Doyle
Lieutenant Governor Barbara Lawton
Secretary of State Douglas LaFollette
Attorney General Peg Lautenschlager
Treasurer Jack C. Voight

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet 16

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Total Number of Appellant Court Judges 16
Number of U.S. Court Districts 2
U.S. Circuit Court 7th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.wisconsin.gov>
Governor's Website <http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us>
Legislative Website <http://www.legis.state.wi.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.wi.us>

* unofficial

Wyoming

Nicknames The Equality State and The Cowboy State
Motto *Equal Rights*
Flower Indian Paintbrush
Bird Western Meadowlark
Tree Cottonwood
Song *Wyoming*
Entered the Union July 10, 1890

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 97,100
Rank in Nation 9th
Population 493,782
Rank in Nation 50th
Density per square mile 5.1
Capital City Cheyenne
Population 53,011
Rank in State 1st
Largest City Cheyenne
Number of Places over 10,000 Population 8
Number of Representatives in Congress 1
Number of Counties 23
Number of Municipal Governments 98
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 55
Number of Special Districts 546

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate April Brimmer Kurtz
Vice President of the Senate John Schiffer
Chief Clerk of the Senate Diane Harvey

Speaker of the House Fred Parady
Speaker Pro Tem of the House Rodney Anderson
Chief Clerk of the House A. Marvin Helart

2003 Regular Session Jan. 14-March 10
Number of Senatorial Districts 30
Number of Representative Districts 58

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Dave Freudenthal
Secretary of State Joe Meyer
Attorney General Pat Crank
Treasurer Cynthia M. Lummis

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/07
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet 15

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice William U. Hill
Number of Supreme Court Judges 5
Total Number of Appellant Court Judges 0
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1
U.S. Circuit Court 10th Circuit

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.state.wy.us>
Governor's Website http://www.state.wy.us/governor/governor_home.html
Legislative Website <http://legisweb.state.wy.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.courts.state.wy.us>



STATE PAGES

District of Columbia

Motto *Justitia Omnibus* (Justice to All)
Flower American Beauty Rose
Bird Wood Thrush
Tree Scarlet Oak
Became U.S. Capital December 1, 1800

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 63
Population 572,059
Density per square mile 9378.0
Delegate to Congress* 1
Number of Municipal Governments 1
Number of 2004 Electoral Votes 3
Number of School Districts 2
Number of Special Districts 1

*Committee voting privileges only.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Council of the District of Columbia

Chair Linda W. Cropp
Chair Pro Tem Jack Evans
Secretary to the Council Phyllis Jones

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mayor Anthony Williams
Secretary of the District of Columbia Beverly D. Rivers
Corporation Counsel Arabella Teal
Chief Financial Officer Natwar M. Gandhi

Mayor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 10

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court D.C. Court of Appeals
Court of Appeals Chief Justice Annice M. Wagner
Number of Court of Appeals Judges 9
Number of U.S. Court Districts 1

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website <http://www.washingtondc.gov>
Mayor's Website <http://dc.gov/mayor/index.htm>
Legislative Website <http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us>
Judicial Website <http://www.dccbar.org/dcca>

American Samoa

Motto *Samoa-Maumua le Atua* (Samoa, God Is First)
Flower Paogo (Ula-fala)
Plant Ava
Song *Amerika Samoa*
Became a Territory of the United States 1900

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 77
Population 57,291
Density per square mile 744.0
Capital City Pago Pago
Population 4,278
Rank in Territory 3rd
Largest City Tafuna
Population 8,409
Delegate to Congress 1
Number of School Districts 1

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President of the Senate Lutu Tenari S. Fuimaono
President Pro Tem of the Senate Faiivae A. Galeai
Secretary of the Senate Leo'o V. Ma'o

Speaker of the House Matagi Mailo Ray McMoore
Vice Speaker Savali Talavou Ale
Chief Clerk of the House Fialupe Lutu

Session convenes Jan. 10, 2003
Number of Senatorial Districts 12
Number of Representative Districts 17

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono
Lieutenant Governor Aitofele T. F. Sunia
Attorney General Fiti Sunia
Treasurer Aitofele M. Sunia

Governor's Present Term 1/03-1/05
Number of Members in the Cabinet 16

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court High Court
High Court Chief Justice Michael Kruse
Number of High Court Judges 6

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website <http://www.government.as>
Governor's Website <http://www.government.as/gov.htm>
Legislative Website <http://www.government.as/legislative.htm>
Judicial Website <http://www.government.as/highcourt.htm>

STATE PAGES

Guam

Nickname Hub of the Pacific
Flower Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea)
Bird Toto (Fruit Dove)
Tree Ifit (Intsiabijuga)
Song *Stand Ye Guamanians*
Stone Latte
Animal Iguana
Ceded to the United States
by Spain December 10, 1898
Became a Territory August 1, 1950
Request to become a
Commonwealth Plebiscite November 1987

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 210
Population 154,805
Density per square mile 737.1
Capital Hagatna
Population 1,100
Rank in Territory 18th
Largest City Dededo
Population 42,980
Delegate to Congress 1
Number of School Districts 1

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature
Speaker Vincente Pangelinan
Vice Speaker Frank Aguon Jr.
Clerk of the Legislature Pat Santos
Legislative Secretary of the Senate Tina Rose Muna Barnes

2002 Regular Session Jan. 6, 2003- no limit on session
Number of Senatorial Districts 15

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Felix Camacho
Lieutenant Governor Kaleo Moylan
Attorney General Douglas Moylan
Treasurer Y'Asela A. Pereira

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 55

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice F. Philip Cabullido
Number of Supreme Court Judges 3

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website <http://ns.gov.gu>
Governor's Website <http://ns.gov.gu/webtax/govoff.html>
Legislative Website <http://www.guam.net/gov/senate>
Judicial Website <http://www.justice.gov.gu>

Northern Mariana Islands

Flower Plumeria
Bird Marianas Fruit Dove
Tree Flame Tree
Song *Gi TaloGi Halom Tasi*
Administered by the United States
a trusteeship for the United Nations July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution June 1975
U.S. president signed covenant agreeing to
commonwealth status for
the islands March 24, 1976
Became a self-governing
Commonwealth January 9, 1978

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 181
Population 69,221
Density per square mile 382.4
Capital City Saipan
Population 62,392
Largest City Saipan
Delegate to Congress 1
Number of School Districts 1

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature
President of the Senate Paul A. Manglona
Vice President of the Senate David M. Cing
Clerk of the Senate Nicolasa B. Borja

Speaker of the House Heinz S. Hofschneider
Vice Speaker of the House Manuel Agulto Tenorio
Clerk of the House Evelyn C. Fleming

First Regular Session Jan. 2002- Jan 2004
Number of Senatorial Districts 9
Number of Representative Districts 18

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Juan N. Babauta
Lieutenant Governor Diego Benavente
Attorney General Romona V. Manglona
Treasurer Antoinette S. Calvo

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 23

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Commonwealth Supreme Court
Commonwealth Supreme Court Chief Justice Miguel S. Demapan
Number of Commonwealth Supreme Court Judges 3

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website <http://www.saipan.com>
Governor's Website <http://www.mariana-islands.gov.mp>
Legislative Website <http://www.saipan.com/gov/branches/senate>
Judicial Website <http://cnmilaw.org/htmlpage/hpg34.htm>



STATE PAGES

Puerto Rico

Nickname Island of Enchantment
Motto *Joannes Est Nomen Ejus*
(John is Thy Name)
Flower Maga
Bird Reinita
Tree Ceiba
Song *La Borinquena*
Became a Territory of the
United States December 10, 1898
Became a self-governing Commonwealth July 25, 1952

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) 3,427
Population 3,808,610
Density per square mile 1,111.3
Capital City San Juan
Population 421,958
Largest City San Juan
Delegate to Congress* 1
Number of School Districts 1

*Committee voting privileges only.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislative Assembly
President of the Senate Antonio J. Fas Alzamora
Vice President
of the Senate Velda Gonzalez de Modesti
Secretary of the Senate Jose Ariel Nazario-Alvarez

Speaker of the House Carlos Vizcarrondo Irizarry
Speaker Pro Tem Ferdinand Perez-Roman
Clerk of the House Nester Duprey-Salgado

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Sila M. Calderón
Secretary of State Ferdinand Mercado
Attorney General Anabelle Rodriguez
Treasurer Juan Flores Galarza

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 140

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose A. Andreu Garcia
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website <http://www.puertorico.pr>
Governor's Website <http://www.fortaleza.gobierno.pr>
Senate Website <http://www.camaradepuertorico.org>
House Website <http://www.camaradepuertorico.org>
Judicial Website <http://www.tribunalpr.org>

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 *Virgin Islands March*
Purchased from Denmark March 31, 1917

STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)* 134
Population 108,612
Density per square mile 810.5
Capital City Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Population 11,004
Largest City Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Delegate to Congress** 1
Number of School Districts 1

*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.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body Legislature

President David Jones
Vice President Lorraine L. Berry
Legislative Secretary of the Senate Shawn-Michael Malone

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Charles W. Turnbull
Lieutenant Governor Vargrave Richards
Attorney General Iver A. Stirdiron
Treasurer Bernice A. Turnbull

Governor's Present Term 1/01-1/05
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch 10
Number of Members in the Cabinet 21

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court Territorial Court
Territorial Court Chief Justice Maria M. Cabret
Number of Territorial Court Judges 3
U.S. Circuit Court 3rd

INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website <http://www.usvi.org>
Governor's Website <http://www.usvi.org>
Legislative Website <http://www.senate.gov.vi>
Judicial Website <http://www.vid.uscourts.gov>





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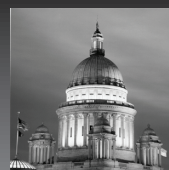
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